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Vaisakha 18, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 8, 1969/Vaisakha
13, 1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Choir]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड में तथा कथित भ्रष्टाचार

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*1561. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री अशोक प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बारे में जनता में असन्तोष तथा समाचार पत्रों में आलोचना की ओर दिलाया गया है कि फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड में भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है जिसके कारण अन्धाधुंध तरीके से अश्लील चलचित्र स्वीकार किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जनता द्वारा उक्त बोर्ड पर लगाये गये आरोपों की जांच करने के लिए सरकार कोई आयोग नियुक्त करेगी;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त बोर्ड को पुनर्गठित करने तथा इसके नियमों में संशोधन करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPART-
MENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.
K. GUJRAL) : (a) Government have not
received any specific complaint alleging that
any particular obscene film has been passed
due to corrupt practices. However, there has
been some public criticism about censorship
being too liberal or too rigid particularly
with regard to sex, violence and crime.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In response to a Resolution
in the Rajya Sabha Government have already
set up an Enquiry Committee on Film
Censorship under the Chairmanship of Justice
G. D. Khosla, which is going into the whole
question of censorship including the rules
and procedure thereof.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : While
the Khosla Committee is still looking into
the matter, may I know whether it is a fact
that in reply to a question that was raised
in the Rajya Sabha it was stated that the
Government of India is thinking of setting
up a small committee to go into the whole
question? If so, whether it is the same
Khosla Committee which was appointed or
some other committee is going to be appoint-
ed? Secondly, may I know whether it is a
fact that the Government itself admitted that
the Board of Film Censors can only make
cuttings or prunings in the films whereas
certain films are of such a very low moral
standard and do not keep in mind any of
the social and moral values that prevail in the
country that they should not be permitted to
be exhibited at all? In view of this, may I
know whether government will take steps to
see that such films which fall below a parti-
cular moral and social standard are not
accepted at all because there is no question
of cutting or pruning such poor films?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the
first question is concerned, it was in response
to a Private Member's Resolution in the
Rajya Sabha about film censorship that the

Khosla Committee was appointed. This Committee is expected to submit its report at the latest by the end of next month. Therefore, the question of appointing any other committee does not arise. Then, I am one with my hon. friend that there is every need to raise the general taste of the public, so far as films are concerned. Government is worried about it, worried not only from the point of view that in films only certain cuts could be effected but over the larger question of the general toning up of the films and raising the public taste. For that positive steps are required.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Taste of the public or taste of the producers ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Ultimately it is the consumer who matters. If a producer does not have a good taste, he should not be allowed to play to the taste of the public. That is the basic thing.

SHRI RANGA : Would you suggest ghetto ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : No, I am not suggesting that. I am suggesting some other things. Here I want to give one more information. Last year we came to take note of 11 imported films about night life etc. in various countries and we totally banned their circulation in this country because we do not want such films to be exhibited in this country. As a result of the Khosla Committee Report, as a result of the setting up of the Film Council and as a result of our giving more positive aid to films through the Film Finance Corporation and the strenge thing of the Films Institute, things could improve.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I know whether it is a fact that for propaganda proposes and for attracting a large number of customers, those parts of the films which are censored are displayed in posters and hoardings ? If so, will government take steps to see that those parts of the films which have been censored are not displayed either in posters or in hoardings ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I go one step further. Sometimes hoardings have no relevance to the films whatsoever, either censored or un-censored. But, so far as posters and hoardings are concerned, the

difficulty is that it is a State subject. If some obscene posters appear on the walls of Delhi, only the local administration can take necessary action. We have been drawing the attention of the local authorities from time to time. We will again draw their attention.

SHRI HEM BARUA : When they have not defined 'obsenity' how can they speak about obscenity ?

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्तमान युग में फिल्मों लोगों पर प्रभाव डालने का एक बहुत बड़ा साधन है और हमारे देश के बच्चों और युवा-वर्ग पर, हमारे देश की सन्तान पर, इन फिल्मों का बहुत प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। दुर्भाग्यवश फिल्मों के निर्माण का काम पूंजी-पतियों के हाथ में है, जो अपनी मनमानी कहानी लिखवाते हैं, उनमें मनमाने गन्दे सीन जुड़वाते हैं और फिर रिश्बत का पैसा देकर उन गन्दी फिल्मों को सेंसर बोर्ड से पास करा लेते हैं। आप देश के चाहे जिस किसी परिवार में चले जाइये, उसमें माता-पिता रोते हुए मिलेंगे कि उनके बच्चे फिल्मों के द्वारा भ्रामा बना दिये गये। यह प्रश्न बार-बार यहाँ भ्रामा है और पत्रों में भी इस बारे में क्लिटिसिज्म होता है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जनरल पब्लिक का टेस्ट देख कर फिल्में बनाई जाती हैं। अग्रर पब्लिक का टेस्ट देखना है, तब तो नाइट क्लब खुलवाने चाहिए और गन्दी फिल्में बनानी चाहिए। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या पब्लिक के टेस्ट के पीछे चलना चाहिए या पब्लिक में अच्छा टेस्ट क्रीएट करना चाहिये।

विदेशों से जो गन्दी फिल्में आ रही हैं, उनके काम्पीटीशन में भारत की फिल्में इसलिए नहीं चल रही हैं कि विदेशी फिल्मों की तरह उनमें स्त्रियों के नंगे चित्र, गन्दे दृश्य और दूसरी ऊट-पटांग बातें नहीं होती हैं। लेकिन विदेशी फिल्मों से काम्पीटीशन करने की दृष्टि से हमारी फिल्मों में भी गन्दी बातें आ रही हैं। क्या सरकार यह व्यवस्था करेगी कि सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा ऐसे नियम बनाये जायें कि जो फिल्में हमारी संस्कृति, हमारे लक्ष्य और

उद्देश्य के विपरीत बातें प्रदर्शित करती हैं, चाहे वे फिल्में विदेशी हों या भारतीय, उनको पास नहीं किया जायेगा और इस प्रकार की फिल्मों को बाहर से इस देश में नहीं आने दिया जायेगा ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : मुझे अफसोस है कि माननीय सदस्य ने मेरी पहली बात को उल्टा समझा है। मैंने यह कभी नहीं कहा है कि हम लोगों के टेस्ट के पीछे चल रहे हैं। मैंने कहा है—और मैं फिर कहता हूँ—कि हमें लोगों के अच्छे टेस्ट के लिए अच्छी फिल्में बनानी चाहिए। बाहर से जो फिल्में आती हैं, हम उन को पूरी तरह सेन्सर करते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य सेन्सर के मुताल्लिक रूज को पढ़ेंगे, तो उन्हें मासूम होगा कि जिन बातों की तरफ वह ध्यान दिला रहे हैं, वे उन रूज में मौजूद हैं। जहां तक सेन्सर बोर्ड का ताल्लुक है, मैं एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की सेटेस्ट रिपोर्ट में से कुछ शब्द पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"The Committee have reasons to believe that Censors try to perform their onerous duties of interpreting the Code, in the absence of any informed public opinion to guide them in this direction, honestly and conscientiously and it would be uncharitable to regard their judgment as coloured or biased in favour of one film or the other."

Therefore, I would like to say that when we make remarks about the Censor Board as such, we should be more restrained.

DR. RANEN SEN : The rules or guidelines for the Board of Film Censors were framed long ago. In view of the changed tastes inside the country and in view of the more modern ideas gradually coming inside the country, may I know whether government have taken any steps to change the rules that guide the Board of Film Censors in regard to obscenity and similar things?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : While slight differences in attitude may keep on coming from time to time, yet, the fundamental approach of our society still remains the same. The rules are in conformity with that fundamental approach of Indian society. And even

when we are keen to transform society, let us always keep one thing in mind, that the transformation always take us to the higher level us ; it should ever to the lower level. So, Government would not be a party to the lowering of society to the lower level.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : May I know the qualifications for appointment to the Board of Film Censors ? Is it a fact that most of the members of the Board do not know anything about the film industry and they are appointed because they have to be accommodated somewhere ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am unable to accept this contention of the hon. Member and I hope it is not correct for us to make such sweeping remarks against the leading public men of our society. We take leading public men in the Censor Board, keeping in view their social attitudes. They may not be aware of the detailed working of the film industry ; but that is not their function. Their function is to judge whether a film is in conformity with the social norms or not.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know if government have defined 'obscenity' at all ? Do government consider amorous alliance between two young souls leading to kissing obscene ? If they do, may I know why they allow profusion of kissing in foreign films and debar it from Indian films ? Why do they have two sets of censorship, one for foreign films and another for Indian films?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : If Shri Hem Barua were to ask me outside this House whether I am going to permit kissing or not, I would have had a different reply. But here I am dealing with films, and films have a bigger audience than Shri Hem Barua. The main point which the Film Censor Board has to take into account is the type of audience to which it is addressed and the impact which the film may have on that audience. For instance, an act may not be useful for children but the same act may have an impression on an adult audience. Similarly, a certain attitude is different in a film using non-Indian languages. The idea is, it is dealing with the different type of audience. It is not a question of having uniformity of approach. The approach has to be uniform but the audience reaction and impact has to be kept in mind.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I asked about foreign films.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered that foreign language films cater to a different audience because of the language.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has not answered my question. Why should there be two different sets of standards, one for our films and another for foreign films ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : Because our culture is different.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Our culture is different. But allowing kissing in foreign films you vitiate our culture.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : Many things are allowed in their society which are not allowed here.

चन्दा समिति का प्रतिवेदन

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*1562. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री दुर्ज भूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री सूरज भानु :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने चन्दा समिति के विभिन्न प्रतिवेदनो में की गई किन-किन सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित कर दिया है और किन-किन सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया है;

(ख) उनके क्रियान्वित नहीं किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार आकाशवाणी के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध समिति बनाने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके सदस्य कौन-कौन से होंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Chanda Committee's recommendations regarding organisational set-up of AIR are under Government's consideration and no decision has been taken as yet.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Is it a proper answer for this ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta put a supplementary.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : May I make a submission ? It was years ago that the report was submitted. It is not as if the State Governments or some other organisations have got to do anything with the report. It is entirely the responsibility of this Ministry to see that recommendations are carried out. What sort of a reply is he giving ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि मंत्री महोदय यह कहें कि यह इन्फार्मेशन क्लेक्ट की जा रही है। हमारे पास यह चन्दा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है और यह लम्बे-लम्बे एक साल पहले आ गई थी। इसके अन्दर करीब 200 रेकमेडेशंस हैं। यह किताब है और इसमें एक घंटे के अन्दर यह मालूम किया जा सकता है कि कौन-कौन सी रेकमेडेशन पूरी की कौन-कौन सी नहीं की। कितनी शैबिली इस रिपोर्ट को यह ट्रीट करते हैं। यह इस जवाब से पता लगता है।

अब मैं सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें एक सबसे पहली रेकमेडेशन यह है कि इस ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो को अटोनामस कारपोरेशन सरकार क्यों नहीं बनाती ? उसके लिए क्या कारण है ? क्या सरकार इसका अपने प्रोपेगंडे का एक साधन बनाती है ? यह देश के लिए एक जो इंडियेपेंडेंसी वेश की इच्छा पैदा करे जैसे कि दूसरे देशों में होता है, इस प्रकार का इसको क्यों नहीं बनानी है ?

और दूसरी रेकमेंडेशन यह है जिसमें कहा है :

"Low-power transmitter should be installed in each of agricultural areas in the country to give necessary impetus to the programme of intensive agriculture ..."

यह एग्जीक्यूटिव के बारे में है। इस संबंध में अभी तक आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Let me clarify one thing in the very beginning. The question was not as to what decision has been taken on Chanda Committee Report. The question was as to which of the decisions have been implemented. Implementation is at various stages. For instance, some cases are with Finance ; in respect of some cases, finance has been sanctioned. I will come forward with the detailed information as should be available to this august body...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : How many years will you take to implement it ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Implementation is a continuing process. I hope it is known. The recommendations which are of non-financial nature have been implemented.

His second question was about converting the All India Radio into a Corporation. One thing I must clarify. I am very unhappy that the hon. Member has chosen a very uncharitable remark that the All India Radio will continue to be used for the propaganda of the Government... (Interruption)

SHRI RANGA : It is so.]

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : That is so.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Let me finish ; let me have my say.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : If you analyse the broadcasts made by the All India Radio and the time taken for the Ministers, then you will find that it is outright Congress Radio and not All India Radio.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The hon. Member must remember that this is a Congress Government and it has been elected by

the people. We are the people's representatives... (Interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is All India Radio and not Congress Radio.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Let him draw a line between the Congress and the Government. If he says that a time is taken by the Ministers, I would like to tell him that the Ministers are Ministers of Government of India and, therefore, if the Ministers take time... (Interruptions) I am sorry I cannot propagate Swatantra Party's programmes... (Interruption) The main point that I am trying to say is this. My hon. friend should have patience to hear also when he asks questions. It is very uncomfortable for them when we reply.

SHRI RANGA : You should sit down. You are guilty.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL ; I will finish my reply and then sit down. The All India Radio is following a policy to project national life, national approach and national culture. Therefore, to try to say that it is doing for a particular political party is wrong.

So far as conversion of that into a Corporation is concerned, I have already submitted that this is under examination and I hope that I will be in a position to come before this House soon to put before you what we have decided.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : For the information of my hon. friend, I would say that if it were a government organisation, for the propaganda of Government, then the complaints made here criticising the Government perhaps in the widest possible terms would not have been allowed to be broadcast in the All India Radio. But we have allowed for instance "Spot Light". We have absolutely made it a free forum.

श्री बलराज मधोक : सिन्हा साहब, आपने कभी रेडियो सुना है ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : मैंने बहुत सुना है। अभी आपने देखा कि हमारा यहाँ कितना क्रिंटिसिज्म हुआ है दूसरी तरफ से, यह कहा

गया कि क्या यह आल इंडिया रेडियो गवर्नमेंट का है ? यह तो मालूम होता है कि कम्युनिस्टों का रेडियो है। जितने तरह का क्रिटिसिज्म हमारा हो सकता है वह होता है We have allowed those things. On the face of these, for you to say that it is a government-dominated thing is being very unfair.

MR. SPEAKER : If the hon. Minister addresses the Chair, there will be less trouble. If he addresses the Member, where do I come in the picture ? Both of them are forgetting the existence of the Chair.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भेरे सवाल का दूसरा हिस्सा था कि ऐग्रीकल्चर के लिये क्या किया, उसका जवाब नहीं दिया। जरा वह दिलवा दीजिये तो दूसरा सवाल मैं करूँ

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as agricultural programme is concerned, in reply to another question, I have already said that we are giving a considerable time for Farm programmes. Low transmitters are being used in certain places. But we have more extension programmes for setting up more transmitters in the Fourth Plan.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह कोई गवर्नमेंट का रेडियो नहीं है। इसके अन्दर रेकमेंडेशन नं० 80 है। इसको आप देखिये :

"The speeches of Ministers should not be reproduced at length unless they make news."

यह इसमें कहा गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मंत्री कितने ही बोलते हैं सुबह से शाम तक, यह तो ठीक है कि बोलते ही रहते हैं, और कोई काम नहीं है इन को, लेकिन उसमें न्यूज की कितनी बात बोलते हैं ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस रेकमेंडेशन के ऊपर आपने कभी असेसमेंट किया है कि जो यह नम्बर 80 रेकमेंडेशन है यह कितनी इम्प्लीमेंट हुई कितनी नहीं हुई ?

और दूसरा हिस्सा भेरे प्रश्न का यह है कि रेकमेंडेशन नं० 70 और 71 इसमें यह है कि जो होस्टाइल कंट्रीज हैं चीन और पाकिस्तान उनके पास बहुत स्ट्रांग ट्रांसमीटर्स हैं और हमारा जो बोर्ड पर आप ट्रांसमिट करते हैं वह इतने स्ट्रांग नहीं है। नतीजा यह होता है कि उनका प्रभाव हमारे देश पर ज्यादा पड़ता है और हमारा प्रभाव उन पर उतना नहीं पड़ पाता है। इस प्रश्न में यह कहा गया था कि सरकार यह असेसमेंट करे कि हमारे छोटे ट्रांसपीटर्स का बाहर कितना प्रभाव पड़ता है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई असेसमेंट किया है तथा इसका मुकाबला करने के लिए आपने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Replying to the second part of the question first, I would say that Government have taken steps to set up stronger transmitters along our borders. For instance, we have just set up a strong transmitter in Jullundur which now broadcasts for about nine hours a day in Urdu on various subjects which we think, should be transmitted across the border. Similarly, we are about to set up a very high-powered transmitter at Calcutta which will be very useful for our eastern border. One more super power transmitter of each will be set up at Rajkot which will be very useful for that area. In Dibrugarh we have just set up a transmitter. Therefore, this part of the question has been taken care of. We are constantly monitoring, constantly assessing, constantly improving and constantly transmitting things which we should. And I would like my hon. friend to rest assured that this aspect is not being ignored.

So far as the first part of the question is concerned, he has alleged that Ministers keep on speaking the whole day. I think, every Parliamentarian is supposed to speak here the whole day. It may be different that when I speak I say something which contains more news than when my hon. friend speaks. And if it receives more notice, that is something, I can assure my hon. friends that there are instructions to the All India Radio that the main criterion in broadcasting, whether of a Minister or of an Opposition member or of

a public man, should be news primacy. The primacy of news has preference over everything else.

श्री श्रवण भूषण लाल : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया कि चन्दा कमेटी की रिकमेन्डेशन पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस रिपोर्ट को प्राये हुए दो साल हो रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दे रही है, यूँ ही लापरवाही से उसको कन्सीडर कर रही है। चन्दा कमेटी की एक रिकमेन्डेशन यह है कि शार्ट-वेव ट्रांस्मीटर्स बहुत कोस्टली हैं, रिसेप्शन अच्छा नहीं होता है इस लिए इसे डिस्कन्टीन्यू कर दिया जाय। इसके अलावा जो इन्टरनेशनल टेलीकम्यूनिकेशन यूनियन है, उसने भी इस को आम्बैबट किया है। और कहा है कि 1938-39 में जो शौर्ट वेव ट्रांस्मीटर्स इंस्टाल कर दिये गये थे, उनको डिस्कन्टीन्यू कर दिया जाय। यह रिकमेन्डेशन ऐसी है, जिसको मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रापत्तिजनक नहीं है, कन्ट्रोवर्शियल नहीं है। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिकमेन्डेशन को इम्प्लीमेंट करने में क्या प्रापत्ति है ?

दूसरे इस रिपोर्ट की एक रिकमेन्डेशन यह भी थी कि इल्लुमिनेशन ब्राडकास्टिंग होना चाहिये जैसा कि दूसरे कन्ट्रीज़ में होता है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने में क्या दिक्कत है।

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : आपने तीन बातें पूछी है, दो नहीं, मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि तीनों के जवाब दूँ। जहाँ तक शार्ट-वेव ट्रांस्मीटर्स का ताल्लुक है उस को अभी डिस्कन्टीन्यू करना हमारे इंटरैस्ट में नहीं है, क्योंकि उस पर हमारी काफी घनराशि लग चुकी है। उस को बदलने का यही तरीका हो सकता है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा मीडियम वेव ट्रांस्मीटर्स चले जाय और जब इस स्टेज पर पहुँच जाय कि काफी ज्यादा ट्रांस्मीटर्स लग जाय, तब हम शार्ट वेव को बन्द कर दें।

जहाँ तक दूसरे सवाल का ताल्लुक है कि

चन्दा कमेटी की कितनी रिकमेन्डेशन्स को सरकार मान चुकी है इसके बारे में हम इस सदन में कई बार बतला चुके हैं। फिर भी जिन रिकमेन्डेशन्स को हम मान चुके हैं—मसलन रेडियो के मुताल्लिक 219 रिकमेन्डेशन्स में से 198 के बारे में निर्णय ले चुके हैं, प्रेस इन्फर्मेशन एण्ड पब्लिसिटी के मुताल्लिक 155 में से 139 मान चुके हैं। ये सब इत्तिला हम पहले सदन की टेबिल पर रख चुके हैं।

जहाँ तक तीसरे सवाल का ताल्लुक है—इल्लुमिनेशन के मुताल्लिक मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि रेडियो को प्रागे बढ़ाने के लिए आल इन्डिया रेडियो के जरिये पाटियों की बात लोगों तक पहुँचनी चाहिये। लेकिन इसके लिये जरूरी है कि हम लोग आपस में किसी निश्चित फंसले पर पहुँच जाय कि इसका कोड क्या होगा। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि वह दिन जल्द प्राये जब कि हम लोगों में एक फंसला हो जाय कि किस आघार पर आल इन्डिया रेडियो का इस्तेमाल किया जाय।

श्री सूरज मान : जुलाई, 1967 में इस सदन में मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि आटोमोमस कारपोरेशन दो महीने में बन जायगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके दो महीने कितने लम्बे हैं और इसके कारपोरेशन बनाने में क्या क्या रुकावटें हैं, क्या कोई फाइनेन्शियल डिफिकल्टी आपके सामने है ? 1967 में 10 करोड़ लिसनर्स थे और अब 13 करोड़ हो गये हैं, आपकी इन्कम बढ़ती जा रही है। आप ने कहा था कि अगर सुनने वालों की तादात 10 लाख तक पहुँच जायगी तो कारपोरेशन बना देंगे, लेकिन अब तो यह करोड़ों तक पहुँच गई है। आपका दो महीने का वायदा कब तक पूरा होगा ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : जहाँ तक दो महीने के वायदे की बात है, मुझे ध्यान नहीं है कि यहाँ पर कोई ऐसा वायदा किया गया है। चूँकि माननीय सदस्य ने इस और मेरा ध्यान दिलाया

है, इस लिये मैं जरूर देखूंगा कि आया कोई ऐसा वायदा किया गया है या नहीं। मेरे नोटिस में जो कसेज आये हैं उन में ऐसा कोई वायदा नहीं है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : अगर नहीं है तो अब वायदा कर दें।

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : वायदा बाहर किया जा सकता है, यहाँ क्या क्या वायदा कलें। मैं इस चीज के लिये तैयार हूँ कि इसके मुतालिक हम पूरी तरह से गौर करेंगे।

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : The hon. Minister just now stated that some of the transmitters are going to be installed. But there was a proposal to instal one transmitter at Silchar. May I know as to what has happened to that proposal ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Silchar transmitter has been included in the Fourth Plan and it will be installed.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : The All India Radio specialises in giving publicity to some of the elements which are hostile to our country. The quote one example, very recently when a large number of dignitaries from various parts of India came to Delhi to attend the funeral of Dr. Zakir Husain, two names were singled out for special broadcast by All India Radio and they were Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg.

Interruptions: These two persons came to Delhi as individual citizens. They do not claim that they are Indian citizens. They claim that they are citizens of Kashmir State. Why are they given such prominence ?

Secondly that All India Radio delayed its broadcast to the country about the death of Dr. Zakir Husain. That also needs explanation. Though the President expired at 11.20, the All India Radio broadcast the news at 1.20 p.m. On these two points I would like the Minister to give this House proper explanation.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the second part of the question is concerned, such news could not be conveyed because we have to wait for the official notification. You will kindly agree that about high dignity in office, we could not possibly

transmit such news before it was authenticated on the basis of official notification. This is the practice which is followed world over. We are following the same practice. The PTI flashed it at 1.15 and it was received at 1.17 and at 1.20 we interrupted our programme and announced the sad news.

So far as the first part of the question is concerned, about mentioning of names, I would like the hon. Member to kindly keep in mind that the basic issue is not what is the character of the person. I should not be criticised why our correspondent did not first check up the political colourisation before his name is mentioned.

श्री शिव नारायण : अग्र्यक्ष महोदय, हम को भी आल इण्डिया रेडियो से बहुत शिकायत है। मेरे मित्र ने कहा है कि यह कांग्रेसी रेडियो है, मैं कहता हूँ कि यह अपोजीशन का रेडियो है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोग अपोजीशन के रेडियो द्वारा नेशन को ब्रोडकास्ट करते हैं और कितने कांग्रेसवाले करते हैं इस का सही सही क्या हिसाब है ? दूसरे—शेख अब्दुल्ला और अफजल बेग की जो बात आई है—यह वाकई बड़ी शोमफुल बात है कि उनका प्रोपेगण्डा आल इण्डिया रेडियो से हो जो कि यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के सिटिजन नहीं हैं। बड़े बड़े डिग्निटरीज बाहर से आये, प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स और ऊंचे ऊंचे लोग आये, उनका भी इतना प्रोपेगण्डा नहीं हुआ जितना कि इनका हुआ। इसलिये मैं श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप आल इण्डिया रेडियो को ठीक करेगे या नहीं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जरूर ठीक किया जायेगा।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Though I would very much like to have a discussion on the whole question because I am utterly unsatisfied about the way Government is carrying on with regard to the implementation of Chanda Committee recommendation;—and my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai happens to be a Member of the Committee and he will bear me out—yet I know that you may not allow me many questions and therefore I

will confine myself to one or two points. In the summary of the recommendations, item No. 30, this item refers to the language. It says: "The distinction between the spoken word and written word is often ignored in AIR programmes. Broadcasters must use appropriate language for each broadcast keeping in mind the audience and the subject. The enunciation must be smooth and should avoid affectation".

I would, in this connection, say something pertaining to broadcasts intended for the farmers and the agriculturists. I would like to know whether Government, even after this recommendation, has undertaken any study to collect the spoken words that is prevalent in the various language areas with regard to any language, whether it is Hindi or Tamil, or whatever the language, and whether they have any programme on hand, or have had any programme on hand or do they intend to take any programme in future to undertake such a study and to see that the spoken words are used in such broadcasts. From my experience what I find is that the people who hear radio broadcasts from village areas think that it is something of a luxury to be enjoyed by the educated people only and not intended for them. That is my first question.

Now, secondly, I want to know this. Even the recommendation made by my State Government with regard to the use of the words 'Thiru' and 'Thirumati' in place of the word Shri and Shrimati has not been conceded by the central Government. I want to know what is the decision in this regard.

Thirdly, while answering the supplementaries he said it is not possible for the Government of India and there are lot of difficulties and all that, for converting this All India Radio into an autonomous corporation. I would like the Government to indicate at least some of the difficulties in their way.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I have not said, it is not possible. I have said, it is under consideration. So far as the second point is concerned, the spoken word should be intelligible to the audience to which it is addressed. I am at one with my hon. friend on having studies made of the impact any programme has on the audience. For example, a study is now being made with

regard to the intelligibility and impact of the Hindi broadcasts. We are having this kind of study to find out the impact which it is having on the listeners. My hon. friend will agree with me that so far as this particular programme for the village farmers and agriculturists is concerned, it is generally transmitted from those stations which are completely drenched in the culture of that area; therefore, by and large, I think, the language used is of that area only. But I am willing to make a study into it and if my hon. friend thinks that it is not being done anywhere, I would definitely look into it because the main purpose is to make the radio more intelligible to the audience, to serve the purpose that it should serve.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : What about the request of my State to the use of the words Thiru and Thirumati ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I require notice. I will look into it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I beg of you, Sir. There was already notice given. He has also answered that Government is considering it. What is the meaning of his again saying that he requires notice for it? How long are they to consider this thing? After all, the State Government has asked for it.

MR. SPEAKER : We cannot help it. Next question.

गांवों में बेरोजगारी

*1563. श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्रवाले : क्या कम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जितने लोगों के लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था की गई थी उसमें से गांवों के लिये एक तिहाई से भी कम व्यवस्था की गई थी जबकि हमारी 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक जन-संख्या गांवों में रहती है और गांवों के उत्पादन तथा वहाँ के उद्योगों का देश के आर्थिक ढांचे में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप गांवों में उनके लिये अधिक रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

अब, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सजित रोजगार अवसरों के ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिये अलग-अलग आंकड़े तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं। योजना आयोग ने बेरोजगारी आग्रहण पर अगस्त, 1968 में विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति बनाई है जो अन्य बातों के साथ साथ रोजगार अवसरों की उत्पत्ति का अनुमान लगाने के रीतिविधान पर विचार करेगी एवं अपने सुझाव देगी।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंचवर्षीय योजना को प्रारम्भ करते हुए पं० जवाहर लाल ने घोषणा की थी कि इन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के कामियाब होने पर हिन्दुस्तान में कोई व्यक्ति बेकार या बेरोजगार नहीं रहेगा। देश की 85 प्रतिशत आबादी देहातों में रहती है। सरकार ने बड़े बड़े मकान बनाने में और कारखाने बनाने में ही तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का सारा रुपया खर्च कर दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस रुपये में से कितना रुपया देहातों पर खर्च किया गया और कितना रुपया नगरों में कारखाने, मकान और सड़कों को बनाने पर खर्च किया गया ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि मकान बनाने में कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ है लेकिन यह कह सकता हूँ कि मकान बनाने के सिलसिले में भी लोगों को इस देश में रोजगार मिला।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 65 प्रतिशत लोग देहातों में ऐसे रहते हैं जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, वे केवल मजदूरी पर ही अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं। देहाती जमींदार उन गरीब मजदूरों के ऊपर अनेक प्रकार के

अत्याचार करते हैं, उन लोगों को कुओं पर भी चढ़ने नहीं दिया जाता और उनको रोजगार नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना से अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार से विचार करेगी कि देहातों में जिन बेरोजगार मजदूरों को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है और जिन पर बड़े-बड़े जमींदार अत्याचार करते हैं, उनके अत्याचार को दूर करने के लिये वहां पर कुओं का निर्माण किया जाय और चौथी योजना के अंतर्गत देहाती क्षेत्रों में बड़े बड़े कारखानों का निर्माण किया जाये ? क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : देहातों में रोजगार की अधिक से अधिक व्यवस्था की जा सके, इसके लिए चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसी योजनाएँ ली जायेंगी जो कि लेबर और एंटेड हों, इंटेंसिव लेबर और एंटेड हों। चौथी योजना में कृषि क्षेत्र में देहातों में जो बिजलीकरण, सड़कों और कम्युनिकेशंस का निर्माण होगा और उसके द्वारा जो रोजगार पैदा होगा, हम उम्मीद करते हैं उनसे देहात के रहने वालों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : देहातों में गरीब मजदूरों के लिए कुयें खुदवाने के लिए भी क्या आपकी कोई योजना है ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : माइनर इरीगेशन भी एग्जीक्यूटिव के अन्तर्गत है, उसके अन्तर्गत कुयें भी बनाये जा सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री चन्निक्का प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में बेरोजगारी की संख्या कितने प्रतिशत है ? क्या उनको लैंडलैस लेबर डिक्लेयर करके, जैसे कि शहरों में मजदूरों के लिए मकान आदि की सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है, उसी प्रकार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उनको भी सुविधा प्रदान की जायेगी ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देहात में बेरोजगार कितने हैं यह नहीं कहा जा

सकता। बहुत पहले तीन योजनाओं में इस सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े एकत्र किये गये थे लेकिन उस पर हम इसलिये जोर नहीं दे पाते हैं क्योंकि देहात में केवल बेरोजगारी ही नहीं है बल्कि ग्रन्डर एम्प्लायमेंट भी है। चूंकि योजना के अंदर, जो अंकरण किया गया, उस पर जोर नहीं दिया गया इसलिये आज हम उसको बताने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं कि कितने बेरोजगार हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने अभी अगस्त, 1968 में एक समिति बनाई है जिसका मुख्य कार्य यह है कि बेरोजगार कितने हैं उनकी गणना करने की विधि क्या है और उनके रोजगार के लिए क्या किया जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट देंगे।

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शासन की ओर से जो बेरोजगारी के दफ्तर खुले हुए हैं उनमें नाम लिखाने वालों में देहात के लोगों का कितना प्रतिशत होता है और उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत लोगों को रोजगार विलाया जाता है, क्या इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी इकट्ठा करने की कोशिश की गई है ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : देश में तीन सौ से अधिक जो एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज हैं जहां पर कि बेरोजगार अपना नाम लिखाने के लिए आते हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में हम यह कह सकते हैं कि दिसम्बर 68 में ऐसे बेरोजगारों की संख्या 30 लाख थी लेकिन उसमें से कितने शहरी क्षेत्र के हैं और कितने देहाती क्षेत्र के, यह हम नहीं बता सकते हैं।

श्री राम चरण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश की 80 फीसदी आबादी देहातों में रहती है और उसमें 60 फीसदी ऐसे गरीब लोगों की संख्या है जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, जो कि बेरोजगार हैं और किसानों के सहारे ही रहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 80 फीसदी लोग देहातों में रहते हैं और 20 फीसदी शहरों में रहते हैं तो पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में जो पोस्ट्स क्रिएट की गई वह 80 फीसदी पोस्ट्स देहात वालों को दी गई या नहीं और क्या आगे के लिए ऐसा प्राविधान किया जायेगा

कि 80 फीसदी आबादी के हिसाब से रूरल एरियाज से लोगों को सर्विसेज में लिया जाये ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : मुझे दुख है कि मैं इस सवाल का जवाब जिस रूप में माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं, नहीं दे सकता। जैसा मैंने कहा इस देश में बेरोजगार की संख्या देहात और शहर में कितनी है इस का अंदाज नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि इसके पहले पहली और दूसरी योजना में जो इस सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं उन पर स्वयं संसद ने और लोगों ने समालोचना की है कि इस बात पर जोर नहीं दिया गया कि देहात में ग्रन्डर एम्प्लायमेंट के साथ-साथ ग्रनएम्प्लायमेंट भी है। इस लिये उन आंकड़ों पर आज विश्वास नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अभी योजना कमीशन ने अगस्त में एक कमेटी बनायी है।

दूसरी बात वह यह कहते हैं कि जो काम होगा उसका अधिकतर भाग देहात में होगा ? मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी योजना में 24,389 करोड़ रु० के लगभग खर्च होंगे जो सिंचाई, बिजली आदि पर खर्च करने वाले हैं, और हम आशा करते हैं कि इसके जरिये से देहात में काफी रोजगार उत्पन्न होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यों तो कहा जाता है कि इस देश में दो करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं, लेकिन अगर कुछ कम भी किया जाय तो बेड़ करोड़ से किसी हालत में कम नहीं हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि जो तीन योजनायें बनीं उनमें जो शहर में लोग रहते हैं और सरकारी अधिकारियों के नजदीक रहते हैं उनको तो सरकारी नौकरियों में जगह मिल जाती है। इसी प्रकार जो सरकारी कारखाने हैं उनमें भी वही हालत है कि जो अफसरों के नजदीक रहते हैं उनका काम निकल जाता है, जो गैर सरकारी हैं तथा जो उनकी खुशामद बरामद करते हैं उनका काम हो जाता है। लेकिन देहात की हालत ऐसी है कि जो देहात के गरीब लोग हैं अगर वे शहरों में जायें तो अन्धल तो उनके ठहरने की जगह

नहीं। और कहीं ठहरे भी तो कोई सिफारिश करने वाला नहीं है। जिस प्रकार भ्रांत्र वालों ने तेलंगाना वालों की सब सविसेज को ले लिया और वहाँ पर इसी कारण भ्राज वहाँ मारकाट हो रही है और भ्रलग सूबे की भांग हो रही है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी बड़ी योजना में, जिसका जिक्र अभी मंत्री महोदय ने किया कि 24,389 करोड़ ६० चौथी योजना में खर्च किया जाएगा, इस वक्त जो स्थिति है उसको दूर करने के लिए यह सरकार क्या सोच रही है, और इस धनराशि में से देहातों के लिए जिससे वहाँ के लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके कितना ६० खर्च किये जायेंगे। या देश में सरकार तेलंगाना और जगह भी बनाना चाहती है ?

श्री भागवत भ्वा भ्राजाब : जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि शहरों में रोजगार की व्यवस्था अधिक है यह बात सही है और भ्राज दुख की बात है कि देहातों में यह सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं इसीलिए देहात के पढ़े लिखे युवक शहरों की तरफ भाते हैं रोजगार खोजने के लिए।

दूसरी बात जो उन्हें कारखानों आदि में रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था के बारे में कहीं उस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ। मैं तो केवल अपने विभाग के बारे में ही बता सकता हूँ कि एमप्लायमेंट एक्सचेन्जेज में कितने बेरोजगार लोग रजिस्टर्ड हैं। जहाँ तक रोजगार देने का प्रश्न है उसका एक जनरल स्लाफा मैं कह सकता हूँ। मगर कामर्स, इंडस्ट्री उद्योग आदि में कहां कितना रोजगार है यह उनसे सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय ही बता सकते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि इनके पास कोई सही भ्रांकड़े देहातों की बेकारी के सिलसिले में नहीं हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीसरी योजना को खत्म हुए तीन साल हो चुके हैं, 1966 में वह योजना समाप्त हो चुकी और अब

चौथी योजना लागू होने वाली है। तो इन तीन वर्षों के अन्दर सरकार ने बेकारों के भ्रांकड़े देहातों के सिलसिले में इकट्ठे करने के लिए क्यों नहीं कदम उठाये, क्या कठिनाई थी ? और दूसरी बात यह है कि जो विभिन्न स्रोतों से यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे देश में तृतीय योजना के बाद एक करोड़ 90 लाख लोग बेकार हो गये हैं इनमें से इस योजना के अन्दर कितने लोगों को भ्राप काम देने की स्थिति में होंगे ?

श्री भागवत भ्वा भ्राजाब : प्रश्न फिर वही है कि क्यों अब तक इस देश में बेरोजगारी के भ्रांकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मैंने अभी जवाब दिया था कि यह प्रयत्न किया गया था पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजना में। लेकिन जो भ्रांकड़े उपलब्ध हैं उनमें बहुत सी कमियाँ हैं इसीलिये भ्राज उन पर हम विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, और इसीलिए प्लानिंग कमीशन ने अगस्त 1968 में एक कमेटी बनाई है और वह कमेटी इन विषयों पर विचार करेगी। उनकी मैथोडोलाजी क्या है, डाटा क्या है, किस प्रकार अन्डर एम्प्लायमेंट और अनाएम्प्लायमेंट है, इन सब बातों पर भ्रलग-भ्रलग वह बतला सकेंगे। इसलिए भ्रांकड़े इवट्ठा नहीं कर पाये हैं।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहसगी : जो नये-नये विस्तृत क्षेत्र हैं और जहाँ कि नगर बढ़ रहे हैं वहाँ पर बहुत सी भूमि अज्ञित की जा रही है जिसके कारण बहुत से लोग बेरोजगार हो गये हैं। उनको मुधावजा भी समय पर नहीं दिया जा रहा है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो नई कमेटी प्लानिंग कमीशन ने बनाई है जो इसका अध्ययन कर रही है, वह क्या इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि यह लोग जिनकी भूमि अज्ञित की गई है उन्हें प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार के लिए प्राथमिकता देने पर विचार करेंगे जो इस समय बेकार हैं ?

श्री भागवत भ्वा भ्राजाब : मैं नहीं कह

सकता जहाँ कि जहाँ-जहाँ भूमि अर्जित की गई है और उससे जो लोग बेरोजगार हो गए हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या स्थिति है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्यों का यह सुभाव सही है कि जहाँ ऐसा प्रश्न उठे कि जहाँ पर जिनकी जमीन ली गई हो तो ऐसे लोगों को रोजगार के सम्बन्ध में प्रायटिटी मिलनी चाहिए।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Most of the answers given by the hon. Minister are of so generalised a nature that they do not give any information whatsoever. It is an admitted fact that in the course of the last three Five Year Plans, the position in regard to rural unemployment has deteriorated and there is no doubt about it. The more important side of it is that in the course of the Fourth Five Year Plan, according to the draft that we have received, the total allocations made in the rural sector, whether with regard to housing of with regard to road construction or with regard to other construction activities in terms of the total as well as in terms of percentage are not higher as compared with allocations in the previous Plans. May I know how the hon. Minister proposes to solve this Problem of rural unemployment with so meagre an allocation for rural development during the Fourth Plan? If he cannot do that, then how does he explain such a small allocation in the course of the Fourth Plan?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I admit this fact which the hon. Member has mentioned just now that my answers are of a generalised nature, because I cannot escape this fact, that it is not possible for me to say what precisely is the number of unemployed in the country, and it is precisely for this reason that the Planning Commission set up a committee in August, 1968, to go into the question of under-employment and unemployment, into the methodology of it, the data regarding the same and other things. That is my reply to the first part of the hon. Member's question.

Regarding the second part of the question, in the Fourth Five Year Plan, the amount that is going to be spent at present will be about Rs. 24,1389 crores; there are different priorities in this; the priorities are on agriculture, rural electrification, roads, communications etc. We hope that when

industry will take its stride and course of development in the coming years, the educated youth from the villages who move to the cities will get employment there; but in the villages we hope that there will be more employment when there is increased production in the agricultural sector as a result of multiple crops, intensification of cultivation bringing of more areas under cultivation and so on. That is all that I can say about it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My question was specific. Compared to the earlier plans, the allocation for rural construction and road construction in the next Plan is not more percentage wise. Is that a fact or not? If it is a fact, then how does he explain that the problem of rural unemployment will be solved in spite of low allocation?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : About allocations to different aspects, the hon. Member should address this question to the Minister of Planning and not to me.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : This question relates to labour and employment.

श्री जगेश्वर यादव : यह जो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है क्या यह बात सही है कि यह पैसा ग्रहिकांश शहरों में खर्च किया जाता है, जबकि देहातों में अधिक जनता रहती है, देहात में बहुत कम खर्च होता है? और यदि यह बात सही नहीं है तो मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि कितना प्रतिशत पैसा शहरों में और कितना प्रतिशत देहातों में खर्च किया जाता है? मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देहातों में कम से कम उन के आवागमन के लिए सड़कों की भी व्यवस्था क्या नहीं की जा सकती जबकि अन्य सभी प्रकार की सुविधायें शहरों में होती हैं तो गाँवों में सड़कों की भी व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am unable to answer this question- I can only say about the unemployed as they are on the live register. About the percentage spent on rural or urban areas, I cannot say anything.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Inspite of 21 years of rule, it is a shame on our Government that we have not been able to raise the standard of living in the rural areas. Most of our Ministers hail from urban areas; even if they come from the rural areas, they forget those parts. Our Government should concentrate more on rural areas. What schemes are there with the Government so that the educated classes who come from the rural areas would go back to the villages and serve there?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I accept the suggestion of the hon. Member that there should be more add more opportunities created for jobs in the rural areas. It is true that we have not enough opportunities at present and we hope that as the Fourth Plan gets into the stride, more and more engineers would be taken in organised industries. So far as the service sector is concerned—such as education, health and family planning,—we hope teachers doctors and other medical and para-medical personnel would be employed. Regarding the educated, we can say this much.

Panchayati Raj System

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*1564. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL ;**
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the names of the States which have not yet passed legislation regarding the introduction of three-tier Panchayati Raj System;

(b) whether it is a fact that the States of Kerala, Bihar, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh have not yet implemented the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Panchayat elections are overdue in the States of Assam, Rajasthan, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and NEFA ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to persuade the defaulting States to pass the necessary legislation without further loss of time and to hold the elections regularly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) The States of Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and Kerala have not passed legislation regarding introduction of three-tier Panchayati Raj System.

(b) Yes, Sir, except that the three-tier Panchayati Raj system has been introduced in three districts of Bihar State.

(c) Panchayat elections are over due only in Kerala and Himachal Pradesh.

(d) The Government have been constantly urging on the concerned State Governments the need for early enactment of Panchayati Raj legislation and holding elections regularly.

Recently Consultative Council on Panchayati Raj has also been reconstituted to review the implementation and working of the Panchayati Raj system in the country.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Last June a meeting of the Chief Ministers and the Ministers in charge of Community Development and Panchayati Raj was held at Madras and they observed that though the Government had set up a directorate of panchayati raj, the Governments had not yet taken been interest in their functioning nor were adequate financial resources being placed at the disposal of the panchayats or panchayat raj samitis or zila parishads so that they could become units of self Government and the process of democratic decentralisation could have some meaning. They have made two or three recommendations. Have the State Governments worked upon any satisfactory grant-in-aid formula so that adequate funds could be kept at the disposal of those institutions ?

Secondly, they also recommended that the panchayati raj board should be established in each State so that they could look into the working of the panchayati raj institutions and every board could prepare an annual report which would be submitted to the Government for being placed before the legislature.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you going to read out all their recommendations ? You can simply ask : what are the Government's views on the recommendations ?

SHRI NATH PAI : He is right ; he cannot assume that they know all the recommendations.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : We have been urging upon the State Government that the panchayati raj system has got to be set up properly. It is true that the Chief Ministers' Conference made certain recommendations to streamline strengthen and re-wamp the system. They had been sent to the State Governments. Certain State Governments are looking into them. Decentralisation is a process which has got to be carried on. We are urging the State Governments that more schemes, more funds and more responsibilities should be transferred to the panchayati raj institutions.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The reply of the Minister shows that the elections have not taken place for a number of years in several States now. I want to know whether the Government is prepared to make the State Election Officers as the statutory authority for supervising the election to these panchayats so that the elections are held in a regular way. Secondly, I want to know, since the recent trend is that instead of having the three-tier system we are intent on having the two-tier system on the pattern of Maharashtra, whether the Government has made up its mind to retain this three-tier system or it wants to adopt the two-tier system. Thirdly, I want to know what the Government are going to do with regard to the panchayat *udaula* in order to provide cheap and speedy justice to the villagers, and whether they are going to conform to a uniform policy throughout the country for providing these *naya panchayats*,

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Firstly, I want to correct the impression of the hon. Member. In Maharashtra, they have the three-tier system and not two-tier. We have told the State Governments that they can have a flexible approach in this regard. The State Governments can have the two-tier system or the three-tier system as the case may be. Many States have accepted the formula of the three-tier system and they have implemented it. In respect of some States, they want to have the two-tier system. We do not come in the way of the State Governments in this regard. We only insist that more responsibility, more

autonomy, more power, financial and administrative, should be handed over to the panchayat system. Regarding the other part of the question, is regard to statutory authority being given to officers, it is for the State Governments to do.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरीके से प्रसेम्बलीज और पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव अपने समय पर हो जाया करते हैं गांव पंचायत के चुनाव कभी समय पर नहीं होते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि केरल और मध्यप्रदेश में यह प्रोब्लम है। पिछली चरणसिंह जी वाली सरकार के समय में जो चुनाव हो जाने चाहिए थे, वह सरकार भी चली गई, गवर्नर का शासन भी चल दिया, गुप्ता जी की सरकार बैठी है लेकिन अभी तक वह करवट नहीं ले रही है उत्तर प्रदेश में, वह भी जाने वाली है और उसके बाद चुनाव प्रायः लेकिन यह चुनाव नहीं, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांव का आदमी जिसका सीषा सम्बन्ध गांव पंचायत, जिला परिषद और ताल्लुका के चुनाव से होता है, जब वह चुनाव नहीं होते हैं तो उसकी आस्था जनतंत्र में से डिग जाती है, आप ऐसी कौन सी तरकीब कर रहे हैं ताकि पार्लियामेंट और प्रसेम्बलीज के चुनावों की तरह से पूरे देश के हर एक प्रदेश में हमेशा गांव पंचायत के चुनाव निश्चित समय पर हो जाया करें ? मंत्री महोदय इसके लिए क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I agree with the hon. Member that in different States, elections are not held regularly. I have been insisting upon the State Governments that this kind of delay and indifference to elections should be avoided as far as possible. It is true that the panchayat elections should be held regularly as we hold the elections to the legislature and to Parliament. Unfortunately...

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, we are not used to this kind of silence on the part of Shri Jagjwan Ram. Are we to read some meaning in this silence on his part ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is absolutely no meaning ; the Minister of States is answering very efficiently, and therefore he is watching.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I am answering. I want to point out that we are very anxious indeed that the elections to panchayats should be held regularly. It is unfortunate that certain State Governments have not held them regularly. That is true. But it is happening both in respect of the Congress as well as the non-Congress States : let me remind the hon. Member about this.

Hindustan Teleprinter Ltd.

*1566. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what was the authorised and paid-up capital of the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1968 ;

(b) how much amount of loan the Company owed to the Central Government, banks, or other parties, as on the 31st March, 1968, separately ;

(c) how much money has been paid as interest by the company during the last three years ;

(d) what are its working results for the last three years, its profit and loss position and the main causes for the loss if any ; and

(e) what are the estimates for 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (e), A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) *The authorised and paid-up Capital of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited at the time of its setting up and the position as on the 31st March, 1968 :*

I. At the time of setting up of the Company i.e. in 1961-62 (as on the 31st March, 1962, the end of first year) :—

(i) Authorised capital Rs. 300·00 lakhs
(ii) Paid-up capital Rs. 50·20 lakhs

II. Position as on 31st March, 1968 :—

(i) Authorised capital Rs. 300·00 lakhs
(ii) Paid-up capital Rs. 82·00 lakhs

(b) *The amount of loan the Company owed to the Central Government, banks, or other parties as on the 31st March, 1968 :*

The amount of loans owed by the Company to various parties as on the 31st March, 1968, was as under ;—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
(i) To the Government of India	42·14
(ii) To M/s. Olivetti of Italy.	203·80

(c) *Money paid as interest by the Company during the last three years :*

The details are furnished below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Interest paid</i>
1965-66	Rs. 12·95 lakhs
1966-67	Rs. 12·82 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 16·13 lakhs

(d) *The working results for the last three years, the profit and loss position, and causes for loss, if any :*

The working results for the three years ended 31st March, 1968 are furnished below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Working result</i>	<i>Causes for loss if any</i>
1965-66	Profit of Rs. 15 lakhs was made after providing for Development Rebate Reserved of Rs. 5.14 lakhs and Income-tax of Re. 1 lakh. A dividend of 2% on the paid-up share capital of the Company was declared.	—

1966-67

Loss of Rs. 51.15 lakhs was incurred after providing for Development Rebate Reserve of Rs. 3.09 lakhs. A dividend of 2% on the paid-up capital of the Company was declared from out of the General Reserves.

The loss occurred on revenue account due to conversion of foreign credit liabilities into rupees on account of devaluation of the rupee. The total loss caused by devaluation was Rs. 91.79 lakhs, out of which the Company absorbed Rs. 40.64 lakhs in 1966-67 itself.

1967-68

Profit of Rs. 31.57 lakhs was made after writing off previous year's loss of Rs. 51.15 lakhs and providing for Development Rebate Reserve of Rs. 7.96 lakhs and Income-tax of Rs. 32 lakhs. A dividend of 10% on the paid-up capital of the Company was declared.

(e) *The estimates of working results for the year 1968-69 :*

The Company hopes to make a profit of Rs. 50 lakhs for the year 1968-69 after providing for Income-tax of Rs. 70 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve of Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड में अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी की टेलीप्रिन्टर्स मशीनें कितनी, कितनी तादाद में सालाना बनती हैं, उनकी कीमत क्या है, क्या देश की जरूरत के मुताबिक यह मशीनें इस वक्त बन रही हैं और अगर नहीं बन रही हैं तो यह कब तक बनने लग जायेंगी ताकि सारे देश की जरूरत पूरी हो सके ?

श्री शेर सिंह : अभी अंग्रेजी की मशीनें 1965-66 में 2502 बनी हैं, 1966-67 में 2701 बनी हैं और 1967-68 में 3504 बनी हैं और इस साल में 5010 बन चुके हैं ।

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : मैं कीमत के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ ।

श्री शेर सिंह : उनकी कीमत बदलती रहती है ।

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : इस वक्त क्या है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : पहले कुछ कम कीमत रखी गई और घाटे में चले, उसके बाद वह बढ़ाई गई । उसके बाद थोड़ी कम की और इस वक्त कम है । कोई चार तरीके के टेलिप्रिन्टर हैं । पहले किस्म का पेज माडेल टेलिप्रिन्टर (सेड रिस्वीव) कम्प्लीट विद्युत टाइप काउंटर एंड पेपर आउट प्रिंटिंग डिवाइस । उसकी कीमत 7746 रुपये ।

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : हमें आप सिर्फ कीमत बतला दीजिये ।

श्री शेर सिंह : दूसरे की कीमत है 5959 रुपये, तीसरे की 6131 रुपये, चौथे की 4612 रुपये ।

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : क्या यह दुरुस्त है कि कम्पनी की प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट में जो दिया गया है उसके मुताबिक 1966-67 में प्रोडक्शन कास्ट होनी चाहिये थी 3652 रुपये और असली कास्ट आई है 5147 यानी 41 परसेंट ज्यादा, 1967-68 में होनी चाहिए थी 2604 रुपये जब कि वह आई है 5440 रुपये और 1968-69 में प्रोडक्शन कास्ट होनी चाहिए थी 1805 रुपये जब कि आई है 4829 रुपये यानी 117 और 167 परसेंट ज्यादा ?

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्टें

के मुताबिक कीमत को कम करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : मैंने कहा कि हम कीमत कम करने की कोशिश करते हैं। अब 10 परसेंट कम है।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Association of Muslim Journalists

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S.N.Q. 22. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is resentment in both official and non-official circles over the formation of an association of the Muslim journalists on religious basis ;

(b) if so, whether the said All India Muslim Newspapers Editors' Conference, New Delhi will receive the percentage from Government ; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to check the spread of such organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) to (c). Government have noted with regret the newspaper reports about the formation of a so called "All India Muslim Newspapers Editors' Conference". While Government are very keen to maintain and uphold the freedom of the Press and also to welcome formation of associations of newspaper editors to cover all newspapers and also, if felt necessary, groups of newspapers according to the language or region in which they are brought out, Government are of opinion that such associations should not be formed on the basis of religion. But in a democracy the spread of such organisations can best be checked by building up a strong public opinion against such moves. No recognition or patronage will be extended by Government to this organisation.

श्री बेनीशंकर शर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तथ्य से अवगत हैं कि आज जब इस समय कांग्रेस पार्टी में जिसकी सरकार सत्तारूढ़ है, में

चल-चल चल रही है तब दुर्भाग्य से कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न हो रही हैं जैसी 1947 में विभाजन से पहले हुई थीं और राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के विरोध के बावजूद भी देश का विभाजन हुआ था ? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह जानते हैं कि गत वर्ष भारतवर्ष में काफ़ी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुये या कराये गये और देश के अन्तिम छोर केरल में एक साम्प्रदायिक जिले की माँग की जा रही है तथा इस सरकार के नाक के नीचे दिल्ली में एक इस तरह का एक पृथकतावादी पत्रकार सम्मेलन साम्प्रदायिक लेबल के साथ बनाया जा रहा है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस सभा में इस सम्मेलन के निर्माण की बातें हुई उसमें भाग लेने वाले किन-किन पत्रों के पत्रकार थे और उन्होंने क्या सिद्धान्त स्थिर किये हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जो भी बातें माननीय सदस्य ने प्रस्तावना में कही हैं उनमें से कुछ सही हैं और कुछ गलत हैं। जहाँ तक इस सम्मेलन का सवाल है, गवर्नमेंट उसको रोक तो सकती ही नहीं है। इसलिए पब्लिक ओपीनियन बनानी चाहिये। जहाँ तक हमारा सरोकार है, हम उसको किसी तरह की मदद देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। जो कुछ हम कर सकते हैं वह यह कि एडवर्टाईजमेंट रोक दें। इसके मुताल्लिक जो नियम हैं उनके मुताबिक हम करेंगे। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिए कि जो आर्गोनाइजेशन है उसके पीछे खासकर दो व्यक्ति हैं। इन दोनों व्यक्तियों का सम्बन्ध दो मुस्लिम पेपर्स से है। यह दो मुसलिम एडीटर्स हैं जिनके खिलाफ दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मुकदमा चला रही है। हमने उनके एडवर्टाईजमेंट को बन्द कर दिया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अखबारों के नाम बतलाइये।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : एक का नाम रैंडिन्स है और दूसरे का नाम अल जमीअत हैं।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Congress allies' paper.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं नहीं जानता कि कांग्रेस के हैं या किस के हैं। हम तो गवर्नमेन्ट की तरह से देखते हैं। कोई पेपर हो, किसी का पेपर हो, अगर वह नाजायज काम करेगा तो उसको सजा होगी। लेकिन मैंने बतलाया कि इसके पीछे खास तौर से यह दो व्यक्ति हैं। और दूसरे मुसलिम पेपर वालों ने और जो मुसलिम पेपर्स हैं उन्होंने उनका साथ नहीं दिया है।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : असद मदनी का क्या खयाल है जिनको आपने राज्य सभा का मेम्बर बना रक्खा है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. This is not the way. It is not that anybody can get up and put a question any time. The hon. Ministers should not answer if any hon. Member puts a question just like that.

श्री बेरी शंकर शर्मा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि रैडियेन्स और झल जमीन पर साम्प्रदायिक प्रवृत्ति और साम्प्रदायिकता का विष फँलाने के आरोप में मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि शीनगर में राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन होने के बाद कितने अखबारों पर ऐसे मुकदमे चलाये गये और इस तरह के मुसलिम पृथकतावादी पत्रों की संख्या कितनी है और अन्य पत्रों की संख्या कितनी है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : इसके लिये नोटिस चाहिये। माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिये कि जहाँ तक इन पेपर्स पर मुकदमे चलाने का सवाल है यह काम होम मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये से होता है। कुछ दिन हुए होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने सभा पटल पर एक बयान रक्खा था उसमें उन्होंने बतलाया था कि 55 ऐसे अखबार हैं सारे देश में जिन पर इस तरह के मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं। उन 55 में से 30 मुसलिम एडीटर्स के पेपर्स हैं या मुसलिम पेपर्स हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि समाचारपत्रों का जो अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन हुआ है, उसके इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेने से पहले इस समाचार-पत्र संगठन ने अपनी कुछ कठिनाइयाँ बतलाई कि हमारे साथ इस प्रकार की कठिनाई है और सरकार की ओर से हम को सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हो रही हैं, और क्या उस अखिल भारतीय समाचार-पत्र संगठन ने भी सूचना मंत्रालय को वह कठिनाइयाँ पहुंचाई ? यदि नहीं पहुंचाई और उसके बाद यह विस्फोटक निर्णय लिया गया तो क्या मुख्य रूप से इसकी तह में या उसके मूल में कुछ इस प्रकार के समाचार-पत्र भी हैं जिनको विदेशी विज्ञापन मिलते हैं और विदेशी हाथ उनकी कमर पर हैं, जिससे प्रेरित होकर उन्होंने इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपका एक सराहनीय वक्तव्य था कि धर्म के आधार पर यदि कोई भी समाचार-पत्र के क्षेत्र में कोई संगठन बनाये तो भारत सरकार उसको मान्यता नहीं देगी, किसी प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन नहीं देगी। उसी प्रकार से क्या मंत्री महोदय यहाँ स्पष्ट घोषणा करेंगे कि जो न्यूजप्रिंट का कोटा है, विज्ञापन है और दूसरी इस प्रकार की सुविधायें हैं वह इस प्रकार की साम्प्रदायिकता फँलाने वालों को, चाहे वह मुसलिम के नाम पर हो, चाहे हिन्दू के नाम पर हो, या चाहे क्रिश्चियन के नाम पर हो, कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जायेगी ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य के पहले प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, मैं नहीं कह सकता कि उसके पीछे विदेशी लोगों का हाथ है या क्या है। जहाँ तक मैंने समझा है, और आपको बतलाया भी, मेन कारण दो अखबार वाले हैं जिनसे प्रेरित होकर इस आर्गनाइजेशन को शुरू किया गया है।

जहाँ तक न्यूजप्रिंट देने का सवाल है, हमने जो लीगल ओपीनियन ली है उसके अनुसार हम उसको रोक नहीं सकते हैं चाहे समाचार-पत्र साम्प्रदायिकता का ही प्रचार क्यों न करत

हो। यह सीगल ओपीनीयन है। जहाँ तक ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट वगैरह का सवाल है, उसको हम रोकते हैं। चाहे हिन्दू अखबार हो चाहे मुसलिम अखबार हो या चम्हे क्रिश्चियन अखबार हो, अखबार का कोई धर्म नहीं होता, खास खास कारणों से हम ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट रोकते हैं और मुख्य कारण होता है कम्यूनल पैशन इन्साइट करने का। उनके ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट हम जरूर रोकते हैं और रोक भी चुके हैं। अभी जितने मुकदमे चले हैं उसमें सब तरह के अखबार हैं, हिन्दू मुसलिम सब अखबार हैं। उनमें से 24 के अभी हमने ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट रोक रखे हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर झास्त्री : मेरा मुख्य प्रश्न दूसरा था। सरकार और समाचारपत्रों के बीच में एक संघ है जो शृंखला का काम करता है और उस संघ का नाम है, अखिल भारतीय समाचार पत्र सम्पादक सम्मेलन। जब किसी समाचार पत्र को कोई कठिनाई होती है तो पहले वह संघ को एप्रोच करता है और संघ आपको यह कहता है कि इस समाचारपत्र के साथ इस प्रकार का अन्याय चल रहा है और इसको दूर किया जाय। मैंने यह जानना चाहा है कि क्या उस संघ को इन्होंने एप्रोच किया था और उस संघ ने आपको किसी प्रकार की इसके बारे में शिकायत की थी ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जहाँ तक मुझे खबर है, किसी तरह की कठिनाई उन्होंने उनके सामने पेश नहीं की और एकाएक अपना काम शुरू कर दिया।

SHRI MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : This association of muslim journalists has come into being at this stage for a good reason. Sir, after the meeting of the National Integration Council in June 1968 in Srinagar, prosecution was launched against a number of papers in the country for offences which they were alleged to have committed in the year 1967. Most of the papers, about 80 per cent of them, which were prosecuted at that time were Muslim papers and Urdu papers. Even though these papers were in a helpless poor condition at that time, the

All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, or any other association of journalists did not come to their aid at all. They have all along been treated with indifference and apathy. Now, these papers were proceeded against for offences that were alleged to have been committed once upon a time, long before the decisions of the National Integration Council came into effect. The existing press association did not come to their help. Then, what were they to do ? They have joined together in defence of themselves.

MR. SPEAKER : You are arguing the case instead of asking a question.

SHRI MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : There were complaints by the muslims, the Muslim League and also the communist and DMK Parties about the grievances of the Muslim community and when holocausts were happening to take in several parts of the country. At that time, the other papers and their Society did not take what action they were expected to take in that connection. Seeing all these things, the Muslim papers joined together for a good reason, for helping themselves. Moreover, one hon. Member made a charge now in the House of their getting foreign aid for their maintenance and the papers have to defend themselves against such charges.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request him to resume his seat, because I am on my legs. This is not a regular discussion. During the question hour you are expected to ask only one supplementary. I did not disturb him earlier, because I did not want to be misunderstood. But he cannot go on lecturing. There is a limit to that. Because he represents a community, I allowed him some latitude. But I would not allow him any further speech. Let him ask the question.

SHRI MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : I have given the background for the question which I am now asking. In view of all these things, will government take any action for encouraging or discouraging an association or a paper on the basis of its activities being illegal or legal, injurious and harmful or merely on the basis of the name of the association of which it is a member ? I want to know whether it is the activities of the paper or of its organisation on the name

of the organisation that will be taken into consideration for taking any decision.

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA : I have made the position perfectly clear. So far as prosecutions are concerned, we do not come into the picture. All the prosecutions are launched by the State Governments. Therefore, it is not possible for me to go into the merits of these cases. As the Home Minister laid the information on the Table of the House, from that it appears, out of 55, 30 are such papers which are owned by Muslims or in which there are Muslim editors. So far as this Association is concerned, we are not going to take any action against them unless and until they violate those things. As I said, only two things we can do. So far as prosecution is concerned, it is for the State Government to do. So far as giving of newsprint is concerned, I have made it perfectly clear that the legal opinion is we cannot stop it on the ground of their even making communal propaganda but in regard to advertisement, not because they have formed this Association, if we find that the papers which are owned by them indulge in such things, they will be punished.

श्री मु० अ० खां : मंत्री महोदय ने एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा "मुस्लिम पेपर"। फिर उन्होंने दोहराया कि कुछ मुस्लिम पेपर्स ने उसकी मुखालिफत की। फिर एक सवाल के जवाब में उन्होंने कहा कि पेपर्स का कोई मजहब नहीं होता। अब आप देखें कि मंत्री महोदय ने बार-बार कुछ पेपर्स को मुस्लिम पेपर्स और कुछ पेपर्स को हिन्दू पेपर कहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहाँ तः मुनासिब था, इस वास्ते कि जैसा उन्होंने कहा कि पेपर्स का कोई मजहब नहीं होता ? अगर एडिटर के मजहब से उस पेपर को उस मजहब में शामिल किया जाता है तो क्या यह मुनासिब है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का कहना ठीक है। जरा सफाई के वास्ते मैंने ऐसा कहा था कि मुस्लिम एडिटरज या मुस्लिम ओन्ड पेपर्स। जहाँ तक अखबारों का सम्बन्ध है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनका धर्म नहीं

होता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि अखबारों का कोई धर्म नहीं होता है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : यह प्रच्छा हुआ कि मंत्री महोदय ने सफाई कर दी है। मुझे भी उनसे इस बात को सुन कर बड़ा अफसोस लगा था। अगर किसी पेपर का एडिटर मुस्लिम है तो वह मुस्लिम पेपर नहीं हो जाता है, उस रिलिजन का पेपर नहीं हो जाता है। अगर वह ऐसा हो जाता तो सदर जम्हूरिया भी मुसलमान थे तो क्या इस वजह से हिन्दुस्तान एक मुस्लिम स्टेट हो जाती ? ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस गलतफहमी को दूर करके उन्होंने प्रच्छा ही किया है।

ग्राम तरीके से देखा गया है और यह फीलिंग भी है कि उर्दू जबान हमारे देश में कुछ मरती चली जा रही है और इसमें सरकार की जिम्मेदारी काफी है। उर्दू जबान की तजुमानी के लिये या उसको बढ़ावा देने के लिए कुछ अखबारों में जो उर्दू में निकलते हैं। उन के एडिटरज हिन्दू भी हैं और मुसलमान भी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि इन अखबारों के साथ कुछ डिसक्रिमिनेशन किया जा रहा है, कोटा वगैरह के मामले में ? यह डिसक्रिमिनेशन इस वास्ते किया जा रहा है कि ये उर्दू जबान में निकलते हैं ? यदि ऐसा हो रहा है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय आश्वासन देंगे कि इन अखबारों के साथ कोई डिसक्रिमिनेशन नहीं होगा ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इन अखबारों पर जो चाजिज लगाये गये हैं जो मुकदमे चल रहे हैं वे रिलिजस ग्राउंड पर चल रहे हैं और ये चाजिज काफी हद तक गलत है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि ये मुस्लिम अकलियतों की हिम्मत अफजाई करने की कोशिश कर रहे थे न कि फिरकापरस्ती फैला रहे थे ? क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे ताकि इनके खिलाफ एक्शन न लिया जा सके ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अभी मैंने बताया है कि जहाँ तक मुकदमे चलाने का सवाल है, उनको तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स चलाती है। लेकिन मैं.....

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कोटा कम दिया जाता है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : न्यूज प्रिंट का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है हर साल इसके बारे में जो पालिसी बनती है उसका एनाउंसमेंट होता है। उस पालिसी के मुताबिक हर एक पेपर को उसके सब्सक्रिप्शन के हिसाब से, उसके पेजिज के हिसाब से कोटा दिया जाता है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : पैगाम है, रियासत है, इनको कम कोटा मिलता है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई अखबार का नाम बतायें जिसके साथ हम बेइसाफी कर रहे हैं तो हम जरूर उसको देखेंगे। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि किस अखबार का नाम माननीय सदस्य ले रहे हैं। हम लोगों का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, कोटा देने का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, वह एक पालिसी के मुताबिक दिया जाता है। मैं बता चुका हूँ कि अगर कोई अखबार हमारे खिलाफ भी लिखता है या कम्युनल प्रापेगंडा भी करता है, तब भी हम उसका कोटा रोक नहीं सकते हैं।

दूसरा सवाल उन्होंने उर्दू हिन्दी का उठाया है। आपको मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी दो पेपर हैं मदर इंडिया और आर्गनाइजर जिनके ऊपर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। इस वास्ते यह कहना गलत बात है कि सिर्फ उर्दू वाले जो पेपर हैं या मुस्लिम ग्रोन्ड जो पेपर हैं.....

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जहाँ तक मदर इंडिया पेपर का सम्बन्ध है, वह मदर नाम को बदनाम करने वाला अखबार है। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर तक को उसने सूअर का वाड़ा कहा है.....

SHRJ BAL RAJ MADHOK : This is a reflection. I take objection to this kind of a language.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I do not take any objection. In his paper, he has attacked Members and he has attacked the Speaker also. He is a responsible Member of the House. Sir, you kindly read the paper. I wanted to bring a privilege motion.

मदर इंडिया भी नाम अगर किसी पेपर का है तो वह राष्ट्रवादी पेपर नहीं बन जाता है। इस तरह के जो अखबार हैं उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाए। सिर्फ इसलिए कि कोई उर्दू का अखबार है और उसका एडिटर मुस्लिम है एक्शन नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए। यह चीज सैक्युलरिज्म के भी खिलाफ जाती है जिसमें आप विश्वास करते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है।

SHRI P. G. SEN : We find publication of more advertisements in the papers now-a-days than the actual news. And the Minister has said that they cannot stop the supply of newsprint. May I know, if this sort of sex-appeal and rubbish advertisements go on increasing, whether the Minister will go on increasing the supply of newsprint also ?

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA : Sex-appeal !

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different thing.

MR. Tridib Kumar Chaudhary

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : I want to know whether this particular Association, Muslim Journalists' Association, has approached the Government with any particular demand for newsprint or any other thing. Have they made any representation and if not, what objection can there be if they form an association and look to their own interests. Have they made any special approach to the Government for any special favour ?

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA : We have not received any representation from them.

SHRI NATH PAI : Communalism is not the monopoly of any particular community in this country. We know how this

virus is indulged into by all communities. I was rather disturbed when I heard him. Is it fair that so senior a person like Shri Satya Narain Sinha should give a split-up, on the basis of religions, of the editors—30 Muslim editors and 20 Hindu editors? We are alarmed to hear this. What we would like to know is how many are communal oriented papers. They can be Hindu or Muslim or Christian. You should admonish Ministers when such split is given on the floor of the House that 30 are Muslim editors and 20 are Hindu editors.

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA : I have made the position perfectly clear.

श्री नाथ पाई : मैंने मंत्री महोदय को बड़े ध्यान से सुना था। उन्होंने कहा था कि तीस मुसलमान थे।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैंने कहा है कि ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए कि तीस मुसलमान पेपर थे। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सी बातें इस कारण इस ढंग से कही जाती हैं, ताकि उन्हें ठीक से समझ लिया जाये। उसका वह मतलब नहीं है, जो माननीय सदस्य लगा रहे हैं।

SHRI MOHSIN : It is really a sad thing that a separate Muslim editors' conference is being formed. It has been said that they have got some grievances against the All India Newspapers Editors' Conference which consists of representatives of all papers. Will the hon. Minister look into those grievances and see that their grievances are redressed so that this Association may not come into being at all?

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA : They have not brought forward any grievances at all. If they bring forward, we will certainly look into them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Shri Mohamad's mail has raised a very important point. He has tried to draw the attention of the Minister that in the Srinagar Conference of the National Integration Council a decision was taken to curb communal writings in newspapers. He has also pointed out that for many such writings, some of the

journals are being penalised and steps are being taken against them. But those articles appeared in those papers before the meeting of the National Integration Council. This is a very important point. Instead of being vindictive on those papers, will the Government take steps to see that there is some sobering effect on them, that they are just admonished? After all, they should be given a chance to correct themselves.

In West Bengal, there is one paper called 'Pygam'.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't bring in individual papers.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Just one minute, Sir. This paper is also indulging in vitriolic communal propaganda. I will draw the attention of the Minister to this that it is a minority paper. They should air the grievances of minorities quite rightly. But there should be some sobering effect on their writings, particularly those which are of a communal nature.

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA : I have made it perfectly clear so many times that, so far as prosecution is concerned, it is for the State Government to decide. They take action. They do not consult us. We have not brought them into picture at any stage. In whatever he has said, we cannot help him; with most of the things, I may agree, but the entire thing is with the State Governments, and the State Governments, in their own judgment, in their discretion, decide what action, what steps, they have to take.

श्री शशि नृषण : अख्यत महोदय, अब हमारे देश में साम्प्रदायिकता को बुरा समझा जाने लगा है, लेकिन हिन्दू लोग मुसलमानों की साम्प्रदायिकता को बुरा समझते हैं और मुसलमान हिन्दुओं की साम्प्रदायिकता को बुरा समझते हैं, जबकि दोनों साम्प्रदायिकतायें बुरी हैं। हमारे देश में ऐसा वातावरण बनना चाहिए कि अल्पमत के अखबारों को अपनी बात कहने का पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिए और हम सब को, खास तौर से मजारिटी के लोगों को, उस पर आपत्ति नहीं कहनी अथवा करनी चाहिए। (धयवधान) यह कहा जाता है

कि अल्पमत के अखबारों को बाहर से सहायता मिलती है। अल्पमत को बदनाम करने के लिए कुछ लोगों की यह भी एक स्ट्रैटजी तथा षडयंत्र है। क्या वे लोग अपने दुख-दर्द को बता भी नहीं सकते हैं? क्या वे चीख भी नहीं सकते हैं? क्या ऐसा करने पर उन्हें सजा दी जाएगी? इस देश में मंजारिटी के जो अखबार, धार्मोनाइजर जैसे अखबार, घमन्धता फैलाते हैं, जब तक सरकार उन को बैन नहीं करती है, तब तक उनको अल्पमत के अखबारों पर बैन बंदिश लगाने अथवा मुकदमा चलाने का क्या अधिकार है? क्या सरकार अल्पमत अखबारों को विशेष संरक्षण देगी?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो पहली बात कही है, उसका मैं क्या जवाब दे सकता हूँ। जहाँ तक धार्मोनाइजर का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने बताया है कि उस पर मुकदमा चल रहा है।

श्री बलराज अशोक : क्या सरकार समाचारपत्रों के बारे में इस आधार पर सोचती है कि अमुक समाचारपत्र बहुमत का है या अल्पमत का अथवा वह इस आधार पर सोचती है कि उसमें प्रकाशित सामग्री देश-विरोधी, साम्प्रदायिक और मुनफरत फैलाने वाली है? क्या इस प्रकार की आपत्तिजनक सामग्री छापने वाले समाचारपत्रों के बारे में बहुमत या अल्पमत के आधार पर न सोच कर उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाएगा? इस मामले में बहुमत और अल्पमत का सवाल खड़ा करना ही कम्युनल है। जो लोग इस तरह की बातें करके कम्युनलिज्म का सवाल खड़ा करते हैं, क्या उनको कनडेम किया जाएगा?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रचार चाहे अल्पमत का कोई समाचारपत्र करे, चाहे बहुमत का करे और चाहे एक मत वाला भी करे, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी। हम इस बारे में अल्पमत या बहुमत

को नहीं देखते हैं। जो ऐसा प्रचार करता है, जिससे देश और समाज को नुकसान पहुंचता है, उसके खिलाफ जरूर कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भूमिहीन श्रमिकों की प्रतिव्यक्ति धाय

* 1505. **श्री रणजीत सिंह :** क्या साक्ष्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 20 मार्च 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3838 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूमिहीन श्रमिकों की प्रति व्यक्ति धाय कितनी है; और

(ख) उनकी दशा सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले?

साक्ष्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) भूमिहीन श्रमिकों की धाय देश के भिन्न-भिन्न क्षेत्रों में भिन्न-भिन्न है और वह वर्ष की ऋतु पर भी निर्भर करती है। यह कटाई के मौसम में लुधियाने में 7.50 रु० प्रतिदिन तक पहुंची, जबकि मन्दे की ऋतु में दक्षिणी पठार और अन्य ऐसे ही क्षेत्रों में, दैनिक धाय गिर कर एक रु० से 1.50 रु० तक रह गई। राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण ने फरवरी 1963 से जनवरी 1964 तक इस बारे में कुछ अध्ययन कराये। इस सर्वेक्षण ने अखिल भारतीय आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक औसत धाय 151 रुपये निकाली।

(ख) सरकार राष्ट्रीय धाय को बढ़ाने और इस वृद्धि का लाभ देश की अधिकांश जनता तक पहुंचाने की ओर प्रयत्नशील है। अतः इन योजना-कार्यक्रमों को भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के रहने और कार्य करने की स्थितियों में सुधार लाने की ओर अग्रसर होना चाहिए।

Report of the Study Group on Fertilizer Industry

*1567. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since received the recommendations of the National Labour Commission on the report of the Study Group on fertiliser industry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

Broadcast of News about Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan by A.I.R.

*1568. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio, as a matter of policy, avoids broadcasting statement of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, particularly in relation to the struggle of the Pakhtoon people, as he is conducting from Afghanistan ;

(b) whether the news bulletins of Kabul Radio regarding Pakhtoon movement are not re-broadcast by All India Radio ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government will change its policy regarding the news broadcast about Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his movement for the self-determination of the Pakhtoon people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) News bulletins of other Broadcasting Organisations are not re-broadcast by AIR.

(d) News items about Pakhtoon movement received from different sources including Kabul Radio are broadcast by AIR in its

bulletins. The question of change in policy does not arise.

Meeting of Telecommunication Sub-Committee of ECAFE held in Bangkok

*1569. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL ; Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Telecommunication Sub-Committee of ECAFE was held in Bangkok in January 1969 ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed therein ; and

(c) the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The subjects discussed were mainly :

(i) Current development and future plans for Telecommunication Services in the ECAFE Region.

(ii) Efficiency of the telecommunication services in the Region.

(iii) Training and Research facilities in the Region.

(iv) Technical assistance under United Nations Development Programme.

(v) Terms of reference of the Telecommunication Sub-Committee.

(c) General decisions taken in the meeting are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1039,69]

Trunk Automatic Exchanges

*1570. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bombay, Delhi and Kanpur will have Trunk Automatic Exchanges during 1969 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for including Kanpur in the programme for Automatic Trunk Exchanges and Calcutta being left out of it ;

(c) the total estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon (Bombay, Delhi and Kanpur), separately ;

(d) when Calcutta is likely to have an Automatic Trunk Exchange ; and

(e) the estimated expenditure which will have to be incurred on these in Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The local exchanges at Calcutta are of a special type, called the "Director System." The technical features of this system are such that modifications to the system are necessary for introducing subscriber trunk dialling. These modifications are now being carried out in Calcutta network. However in the case of Kanpur, where such difficulties did not exist, reliable circuits on the Delhi-Calcutta coaxial cable system could be utilised, it was considered advantageous to instal a TAX.

(c) The estimated cost of projects for installing trunk automatic exchanges at Bombay, Delhi and Kanpur are as follows :

Bombay	Rs. 88.18 lakhs
Delhi	Rs. 83.97 lakhs
Kanpur	Rs. 39.70 lakhs

This does not include the costs for the associated long distance circuits, terminal equipments and cables.

(d) Orders for equipment for Calcutta TAX has already been placed on M/S. Indian Telephone Industries and some equipment has also been received. The Trunk Automatic Exchange is likely to be ready by 1972-73.

(e) The estimated project cost of the trunk automatic exchange at Calcutta is Rs. 103.14 lakhs.

Bread Production by Government Bakeries in Delhi

*1571. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of bread produced by Government sponsored bakeries in Delhi is unsatisfactory and complaints have been received in this regard ;

(b) if so, the steps which Government are taking to improve the quality of the products ; and

(c) what are the difficulties experienced in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Kandla Fertilizer Project

*1572. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bank of America has indicated its willingness to give foreign exchange for the Kandla Fertilizer Project ;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange likely to be released for the project ; and

(c) what is going to be Government's contribution towards the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE [IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) and (b). A preliminary estimate prepared sometime ago placed the foreign exchange requirements of the project at \$ 50 million approximately. The Bank of America has indicated its willingness to raise loans to this extent. Their offer is under consideration.

(c) Government will be contributing Rs. 18 crores to the share capital of the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited.

Report of All India Rural Credit Review Committee

*1573. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Rural Credit Review Committee has recommended a country-wide net work of pilot projects in the form of small farmers' development agencies ;

(b) if so, whether Government hav

considered the recommendations made by the Review Committee; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes. The scheme for setting up of the Small Farmers' Development Agencies in some selected districts on pilot basis is under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश में चावल मिल

*1574. गं० ज० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उस राज्य में चावल मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए ऋण दिये हैं ;

(ख) कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये हैं और ये ऋण कितने मिलों की स्थापना के लिये दिये गये ;

(ग) कितने मिलों ने काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि अधिकतर मिलों ने काम प्रारम्भ नहीं किया है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनको शीघ्र प्रारम्भ कराने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० गुन्पावस्वामी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम ने सहकारी समितियों द्वारा चावल मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को ऋण सहायता सुलभ की है।

(ख) 99 सरकारी चावल मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को 283.13 लाख रुपये की राशिऋण के रूप में प्रदान की गई है।

(ग) 77 चावल मिलें चालू हो चुकी हैं।

(घ) शेष यूनितें स्थापना की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिये प्रायासित चादरों का कोटा

*1575. श्री मोसहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छोटे पैमाने की सिंचाई योजनाओं को कारगर बनाने के उद्देश्य से सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिये उपकरण बनाने हेतु गत वर्षों से विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को प्रायासित बी० पी० चादरों, जी० सी० चादरों, जी० बी० चादरों तथा काले टीन की चादरों का कोटा दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन चादरों का कोटा दिया गया है वह कितनी मोटी हैं तथा राज्य सरकारों ने उस कोटे का कैसे प्रयोग किया है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि राज्य सरकारों ने इन चादरों से सिंचाई उपकरण नहीं बनाये हैं तथा उन्हें काले बाजार में बेचा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी न्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब शिन्धे) : (क) जी नहीं। राज्यों को 1964-65 से प्रायासित चादरों के कोटे का कोई नियतन नहीं किया गया है। अम्बद्ध समय पर लागू प्रायासित नीति के अंतर्गत स्वीकार्य पाटियों को केवल वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ताओं के लिए ही लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं होते।

Telephone Bonds Schemes

*1576. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal

for the introduction of a telephone bonds scheme similar to that in Japan was under consideration with the Government ;

(b) if so, the results thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme to float telephone bonds has been dropped.

(c) Does not arise.

Arrival of Refugees from East Pakistan in Delhi

*1577. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a good number of refugees from East Pakistan have arrived in Delhi lately ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to rehabilitate them ; and

(c) the nature of assistance provided to them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). About 722 new migrant agriculturist families and 140 non-agriculturist families from East Pakistan, who had been settled in the rehabilitation projects in Panna and Surguja in Madhya Pradesh, Isagaon in Andhra Pradesh, and Forbeshganj and Madhubani in Bihar, had come in batches to Delhi during October 1968 to March 1969.

All these families, except 147 new migrant families who came from Panna and 33 from Forbeshganj who were readmitted to the Maranga Relief Camp in Purnea District in Bihar, were persuaded to go back to their original rehabilitation sites.

These families were given relief and rehabilitation assistance according to the prescribed scales. The Government of India are spending, on an average, about Rs. 12,000/- on the rehabilitation of each migrant agriculturist family in the various Rehabilitation Projects. This expenditure pertains to construction of residential accom-

modation, roads, School-cum-community centres, medical facilities, water supply arrangements, agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers, bullocks, pesticides, maintenance assistance, supply of rice and/or wheat ration at subsidized rates, provision for subsidiary occupation for migrant agriculturist families. etc. About Rs. 9,600/- per family in urban areas and Rs. 7,250/- per family in rural areas are being spent on the rehabilitation of each migrant non-agriculturist family and the same include business loan, residential accommodation, shops, maintenance assistance, etc.

Survey of Underground Water Resources in Uttar Pradesh

*1578. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have made any survey of underground water resources in the State of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(d) the estimated acreage likely to be irrigated in Uttar Pradesh with its underground water resources ; and

(e) the ratio of underground water in Uttar Pradesh to that in other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Geological Survey of India has carried out Systematic geohydro-logical surveys in some parts of the State covering about 1,00,000 sq. kms. The Geological Survey of India has taken up programme for basin-wise groundwater development and plans to cover the entire U. P. by the end of the Fourth Plan. Besides, the exploratory Tubewells Organisation, a subordinate office under the Department of Agriculture had taken up exploratory drilling since 1956 in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The Organisation has drilled 49 bores of which 39 proved successful and the rest were abandoned either due to poor quality of water or sub-standard discharge. The district-wise break-up of 49 bores is given below :—

S. No.	District	Total bores drilled.	Successful	Abandoned.
1.	Mathura	7	1	6
2.	Agra	5	4	1
3.	Etah	1	1	—
4.	Mainpuri	2	2	—
5.	Ballia	1	1	—
6.	Ghazipur	2	2	—
7.	Allahabad	2	2	—
8.	Faizabad	2	2	—
9.	Sultanpur	1	1	—
10.	Jaunpur	1	1	—
11.	Azamgarh	1	—	1
12.	Bijnore	4	2	2
13.	Nainital	9	9	—
14.	Saharanpur	2	2	—
15.	Dehra Dun	9	9	—
		49	39	10

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Only a very rough estimate has been made of the long-term groundwater potential for minor irrigation in the State based on various assumptions regarding contribution of rain-fall to groundwater at varying rates according to different geological formation, the possible re-charge from the canals, streams etc. and the evapo-transpiration and sub-surface run off losses. The long-term potential for groundwater development schemes in U. P. is estimated at 16 million acres.

(e) It is estimated that underground water potential in Uttar Pradesh may roughly account for about 30% (round) of the total groundwater potential of the country.

Reinstatement of Employees who participated in September, 1968 Strike

*1579 SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to all Government Departments to take back all the Government employees who had taken part in the September, 1968 strike excepting those who had taken leading role in organising the strike ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Delhi had refused to accept such employees who had gone to report for duty on the 31st March, 1969 ; and

(c) whether the matter has been enquired into and if so, when all such employees who come under the lenient measure already announced by Government will be absorbed ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) The orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time in connection with the grant of concessions to employees who participated in the strike in September, 1968 have been forwarded to all the offices under the P&T Department for expeditious implementation.

(b) The P&T employees suspended on account of their arrest/prosecution for participation in the strike in September, 1968 in Delhi did not approach the authorities concerned for reinstatement on 31.3.1969.

(c) All the P&T employees in Delhi who are eligible for reinstatement under the orders of Ministry of Home Affairs have already been reinstated.

छोटे किसानों के लिए विकास एजेंसियां

1580. श्री भीठा लाल श्रीना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गरीब किसानों को ऋण देने के उद्देश्य से राज्यों में जिला स्तर पर छोटे किसानों के विकास के लिए एजेंसियां स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान में जिलावार ऐसी कितनी एजेंसियां स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) उन के कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) उन एजेंसियों के क्या कृत्य हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब सिन्हे) : (क) जी हाँ। राज्यों में मार्ग-दर्शी आधार पर कुछ चुने हुए जिलों में छोटे किसानों के लिए विकास एजेंसियों की स्थापना हेतु प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(ख) और (ग). योजना को अभी प्रतिम रूप दिया जाना है।

(घ) एजेंसी के मुख्य कार्य ये होंगे :

- (1) छोटे परंतु सम्भाव्य विकासक्षम किसानों के क्षेत्र की समस्याओं को पता लगाने तथा आदानों, सेवाओं और ऋण की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने में सहायता देना,
- (2) विभिन्न परिस्थितियों के अंतर्गत कार्य करने के लिए छोटे किसानों द्वारा किए जाने वाले विनियोजन तथा उत्पादन सम्बंधी कार्यकलापों के लिए एजेंसी द्वारा "माडल प्लान्स" तैयार करना,
- (3) यह मौजूदा संस्थाओं—सरकारी, सहकारी तथा निजी और स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों की जैसे; जिला परिषद; गतिविधियों का समन्वय भी करेगी,

(4) एजेंसी केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों, कृषि ऋण समितियों और सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंकों को अनुदान भी देगी जिससे कि वे ऐसे किसानों को खतरों से बचाने के लिए ऋण सम्बन्धी वित्तीय सहायता देगे और उन्हें इस उद्देश्य के लिए विशेष निधि बनाने में उनकी सहायता करेंगे,

(5) यह सहकारी संस्थानों को उनके प्रबंधकीय और पर्यवेक्षणीय कर्मचारियों को बढ़ाने के लिए उपदान उपलब्ध करेगी,

(6) यह छोटे किसानों को ट्रैक्टर, कृषि यंत्र, रिग्ज, छिद्रण उपस्कर किराये पर उचित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध करके सीमा शुल्क सेवायें प्रदान करने के लिए प्रबंध करेगा,

(7) यह पशुपालन तथा कुक्कुटपालन कार्यक्रमों के विकास के लिए सहायता प्रदान करेगा, जिससे कि छोटे किसानों को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

Formation of a National Publicity Forum in Calcutta

*1581. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the formation of a National Publicity Forum in Calcutta at the time of Sino-Indian conflict ;

(b) if so, the date of its formation ;

(c) the names of its Chairman and members ;

(d) the amount collected by this Forum and the way in which it was utilised ; and

(e) the manner in which their appeals were publicised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPART

MENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Abolition of Community Development Department in Certain States

- * 1582. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

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

(a) the names of States which have so far abolished the Community Development Department ;

(b) whether it has been done with the prior consent of the Central Government ; and

(c) if so, the reasons put forth by those States in this regard and whether it is likely to affect the prospects of Community Development Programmes adversely in the remaining States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) Community Development Departments have not been abolished in any State.

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

Employment of Ex-Trainees of Industrial Training Institutes

*1583. SHRI KIKAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an All-India survey to ascertain the employment position of ex-trainees who passed out from the Industrial Training Institutes in October, 1965, has been initiated ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the major findings of the survey is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement.

Important results of the survey relating to ex-trainees who passed out from the Industrial Training Institutes in October, 1965 are as follows :

- (i) A majority of the passed out trainees were found to be employed at the time of the survey. The number who had reported themselves to be continuously unemployed since the date of their passing out accounted for about 25 per cent of the total number of ex-trainees covered under the survey.
- (ii) Most of the ex-trainees (over 8%) were found to be employed in the same trade in which they received training or an allied trade.
- (iii) More than 80 per cent of the currently employed ex-trainees secured a job within one year of completion of training.
- (iv) More than half (56%) of the ex-trainees were receiving an average salary ranging from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- per month. About one fifth had an earning of more than Rs. 200/- per month.

Rice Mills in Assam

*1584. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of rice mills are lying idle in Assam ;

(b) if so, their total number and the reasons for their lying idle ;

(c) whether any assessment of total capital investment on such mills is made and if so, the total amount ; and

(d) whether this huge freezing of rice mills is due to the present food policy of the Government and how Government propose to mobilise these mills/investment profitably for already industrially backward Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Government of Assam and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Administrative Charges on Fertilizers

*1585. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation is allowed an administrative charge of Rs. 12 per tonne of fertilizer over and above the price fixed for the central pool ; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the possibility of reducing the administrative charges to the barest minimum in the interest of increased agricultural production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Proprietary Rights over Evacuee Property in Kashmir

*1586. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kashmir Government have decided to confer proprietary rights on displaced persons from Pak-occupied Kashmir in respect of the property left by the evacuees from Kashmir at the time of Partition ;

(b) whether compensation is proposed to be paid to the evacuees for the properties left over by them ;

(c) whether compensation has been paid by the Pakistan Government for the properties left by these displaced persons in occupied Kashmir ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for paying compensation for the evacuee property by Kashmir Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a), (b) and (d). A Bill to confer proprietary rights on the persons allotted lands belonging to the persons who have gone over to Pak-occupied Kashmir area is pending before the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature.

(c) No, Sir,

खाद्यान्नों पर उपकर

*1587. श्री बेवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को खाद्यान्नों पर उपकर समाप्त करने को कहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन राज्यों में ऐसा उपकर समाप्त किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) किन किन राज्यों में बैकल्पिक उपकर लगा दिये जायेंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी, नहीं। अग्रिमप्राप्ति के तरीके अपनाने का काम राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया गया है ताकि वे स्थानीय परिस्थितियों की दृष्टि में इसके बारे में निश्चय कर सकें।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Arrears of Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance Scheme Outstanding against Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur

*1588. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amounts of the Employees' Provident Fund and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme dues and workmen's dues outstanding against the Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur ; and

(b) the steps taken so far and proposed to be taken for the recovery of these dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme are administered by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, respectively. The position as ascertained from them is as under :—

Employees' Provident Fund :

The dues payable up to February, 1969 are Rs. 20.20 lakhs including damages. The properties of the company have been attached. The prosecutions launched against the company for default in compliance with the Act and the Scheme are pending in the Court. A complaint under section 406/409, I. P. C. has also been made to the local police authorities and is under investigation.

Employee's State Insurance :

The dues payable up to January, 1969 are Rs. 10.05 lakhs. Legal action has been taken for recovery of Rs. 9.45 lakhs and the properties of Company have been attached. The question of taking legal action for the balance amount is under consideration. In prosecutions launched against the management, they were fined twice in July, 1966 and April, 1969, respectively. A complaint under section 406/409, I. P. C. has also been filed.

So far as other *workmen's dues* are concerned, the matter falls within the sphere of action of the State Government. The Central Government has no information in this regard.

Export Earnings of Indian Telephone Industries Limited

*1589. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when the new factory of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited at Naini near Allahabad is likely to be completed and start production ;

(b) the total exports of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited in 1967-68 and 1968-69 ; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA) : (a) The setting up of the new factory at Naini will cover a period of five years. The buildings will be constructed and machinery installed progressively during this period. The production will commence in the second year of its setting up.

(b) The total value of exports made by the Indian Telephone Industries Limited during 1967-68 and 1968-69 was Rs. 51.36 lakhs and Rs. 72.31 lakhs (provisional) respectively.

(c) The amount of foreign exchange earned from exports during 1967-68 and 1968-69 was Rs. 50.22 lakhs and Rs. 71.61 lakhs (provisional) respectively.

Licences for Manufacture of Sugar in Mysore

1590. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) a number of applications under consideration to start sugar manufacturing in the Mysore State ;

(b) the number of applications recommended by the Mysore Government ;

(c) whether an application from Bharathi Sakari Sakar Karkhana Co-operative Society Ltd., has applied for a licence to start sugar manufacture in Mandya District, Mysore State ;

(d) whether the application has since been withdrawn ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Fifteen.

(b) Seven.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Food Corporation of India Offices

8826. SHRI K. M. KUSHIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount incurred per month on account of rents paid by the Government to house the offices of Food Corporation of India and other offices of the Food Department in the whole of India ;

(b) the amount incurred as rent per month of the godowns taken on rent in the whole country ;

(c) the total amount invested in the country for the construction of godowns ;

(d) the number of employees (Class I to IV) working in the Food Department at the Centre and the States and their total monthly emoluments; and

(e) the amount locked up in making the buffer stock of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Indian Institute of Labour Management Studies, New Delhi

8827. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons from public sector undertakings only are being taken for training at the Indian Institute of Labour Management Studies, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the types of course and details of programmes that were imparted at the Institute during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the categories of persons who were allowed to join this Institute for training;

(d) whether trade Unionists and "protected persons" of public undertakings are also allowed to join; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and whether they would be allowed to join in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Training at the Institute is principally intended for officers of the Labour Departments of the Central and State Governments, but officials of Public Sector Undertakings, Railways etc., have also been trained at the Institute together with officials from South and South-East Asian and Common-Wealth and African countries under the Colombo and other Technical Assistance Plans.

(d) and (e). The meaning of "protected person" is not clear, but, if by "protected persons" is meant protected workmen as explained in explanation to sub-Section (3) of Section 33, of the Industrial Disputes Act, workmen and trade unionists are not admitted to this Institute. Arrangements exist for worker' training under a separate scheme, but it senior workers or office bearers desire to receive training of the kind imparted at the Institute the suggestion will be considered when it is decided to extend the coverage of this programme.

Lecturers' at the Indian Institute of Labour Management Studies, New Delhi

8828. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Faculty and visiting lecturers at the Indian Institute of Labour Management Studies, New Delhi are selected only from the officials of the Central and State Industrial Relations Machinery;

(b) if so, the reasons for not inviting people from important teaching institutions and private sector industries;

(c) whether any assistance of any type was also being taken from the International Labour Organisation or USAID Mission or the Asian Productivity Council etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The faculty members of the Indian Institute of Labour Studies are selected from officials of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. Visiting lecturers and guest speakers are however drawn from various other appropriate sources as well.

(b) Suitable persons are also invited as guest speakers from important teaching institutions and private sector undertakings.

(c) and (d). USALD Mission had provided four consultants to the Institute during the period 1965 to 1968, together with some equipment like motion picture sound projector, tape recorder, duplicating machine

and other accessories. Six officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery were also trained, five under the USAID Programme and one under an International Labour Organisation Fellowship. No assistance was received from the Asian Productivity Council.

Exchange of Films with Pakistan

8829. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President, I.M.B.P.A., has sent a telegram to the President of Pakistan in which he expressed his faith about the exchange of films between India and Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government would like to see the export of Indian films to Pakistan resumed.

Foreign Films Banned in West Bengal

8830. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign films which have been banned by the Government of West Bengal during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for their banning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). According to information available with the Central Board of Film Censors no foreign film has been banned by the Government of West Bengal during the last three years.

Irrigation Schemes in West Bengal

8831. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the major and minor irrigation

schemes which are in operation and finalised in West Bengal State at present;

(b) the schemes which have been completed and which are under consideration; and

(c) whether any scheme is under dispute and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). At present there are two major irrigation schemes under execution in West Bengal namely the Mayurakshi Reservoir Project and the Kangsabati Project. There is no dispute about either of them. The State Government has not proposed any new major irrigation scheme in its draft Fourth Plan.

The information regarding Minor Irrigation State Plan schemes is awaited from the Government of West Bengal and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt. The individual minor irrigation schemes of the State Government are not sanctioned by the Government of India and only bulk outlay is approved for the minor irrigation programme as a whole and not scheme wise.

Fruit Cultivation in Gujarat

8832. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Fruit Research Stations have been established in the country so far;

(b) whether the land of Gujarat State will be experimented for growing various varieties of fruits for commercial development;

(c) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has selected any area in Gujarat State for fruit research station; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). No new research station on fruits has been set up by the I.C.A.R. in the country in recent years. A proposal for the establishment of a chain of

research stations on fruits in different agro-climatic regions of the country for conducting intensive research on selected fruits during the Fourth Five Year Plan. is however, under consideration of the I.C.A.R. The centres will be so located as to cover all important fruit-growing areas of the country on a regional basis. The interest of the State of Gujarat will also be taken care of.

Financial Assistance to Rajasthan for Constructing Tubewells

8833. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have sought financial assistance from the Government of India for constructing tubewells in desert districts of the State ; and

(b) if no, the action taken by the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of Rajasthan did not specifically seek financial assistance from the Government of India for construction tubewells in desert districts of the State. However, on the basis of the recommendations of the Central Team, which visited the State in October, 1968, to assess the situation created by drought, the Government of India decided to release an additional amount of Rs. 85 lakhs during 1968-69 as loan to the State Government for sinking of 60 tubewells in the drought affected areas.

Displacement of Workers in Jute Industry

8834. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the displacement of nearly 30,000 workers in the Jute Industry during the last six months ;

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to provide employment to these displaced workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Strike by Workers in Jute Industry

8835. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the call given by the Indian National Trade Union Congress to Jute workers to prepare for an indefinite strike to redress their long standing grievances ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto: and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to prevent the strike in Jute Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Geo-Hydrological Survey in Orissa

8836. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the sudden suspension of Central assistance, the work relating to the Geo-hydrological survey in Orissa has been completely paralysed ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A Centrally sponsored scheme for Groundwater Surveys and Investigation with 50% grant from the Government of India was initiated in 1966-67. The scheme envisaged geo hydrological surveys with a view to delineating groundwater worthy areas for groundwater extraction through dug-wells, dug-cum-bore wells and shallow tubewells.

The following grants representing 50% share of the Government of India were sanctioned to the State Government of Orissa during the year 1966-67 to 1968-69 for implementation of the above mentioned Centrally sponsored schemes :

1966-67	Rs. 1.75 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 3.94 lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 4.00 lakhs

On the recommendations of the National Development Council the scheme of Ground-water Surveys and Investigations is to be continued in the Fourth Plan as a State Plan scheme.

The scheme is being implemented in almost all the State Governments and the decision to treat it as a State Plan scheme with effect from 1969-70 applies not only to Orissa but to all the other States concerned.

बाजरा, गेहूँ तथा कपास का उत्पादन

8837. श्री बेवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 में देश में बाजरा, गेहूँ तथा कपास का प्रति हेक्टेयर उत्पादन कितना था :

(ख) किस राज्य में इनका उत्पादन सबसे अधिक तथा किस राज्य में सबसे कम था ; और

(ग) इस समय देश में बाजरा, गेहूँ तथा कपास का प्रति हेक्टेयर उत्पादन कितना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) 1967-68 के दौरान भारत में बाजरा, गेहूँ और कपास की प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज निम्न प्रकार है :—

फसल	प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज (किलोग्राम में) 1967-68 के अखिल भारतीय अन्तिम अनुमानों पर आधारित)
बाजरा	409
गेहूँ	1111
कपास	124

(ख) 1967-68 के दौरान जिन राज्यों में प्रति हेक्टेयर अधिकतम तथा न्यूनतम उपज थी उनके नाम निम्नलिखित हैं :—

	अधिकतम उत्पादन वाले राज्य	न्यूनतम उत्पादन वाले राज्य
बाजरा	पंजाब	महाराष्ट्र
गेहूँ	पंजाब	मैसूर
कपास	पंजाब	मैसूर

(ग) 1968-69 के लिये इन फसलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल, उत्पादन एवं उपज के आंकड़े चालू कृषि वर्ष की समाप्ति होने पर जुलाई-अगस्त, 1969 में ही उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे ।

Wheat Supply to Ration-Card Holders in Delhi

8838. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the ration-card holders in Delhi are being given wheat for two weeks only in one month and some times even two weeks' quota is not given to them ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHIHDE) : (a) and (b). With the functioning of open market in Delhi from 21-2-1968, wheat was freely available to consumers. It was formally de-rationed from 8th May, 1968. However, the distribution of wheat through fair price shops continues on an informal basis. A total quantity of 28 Kgs. per adult was authorised for issue from January to April, 1969, through fair price shops which works out to 7 kgs. per adult per month.

Music Audition Board of A.I.R., Delhi

8839. SHRI BABUARO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names, residential addresses and

qualifications of members of Music Audition Board of All India Radio at Delhi and the honorarium, fees, travelling and other allowances paid to each member for attending a meeting ;

(b) the nature and amount of work done by the Music Audition Board last year and total amount spent on its work by way of allowances ; and

(c) the number of meetings held in Delhi during last year with names of those who attended all the meetings and the amount each of them drew during the year by way of allowances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : A statement showing the names, residential addresses and qualifications of members of Music Audition Board of All India Radio is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1040/169] A non-official member attending a listening session of the Music Audition Board is paid honorarium @ Rs. 2/- per candidate's recording and TA/DA as admissible to Class I Officer of the Government of India. Local members are, however, not entitled to TA/DA but are paid actual conveyance charges subject to a maximum of Rs. 10/- per day.

(b) During the last financial year the listening session of the Music Audition Board was held for a total number of 56 days and the non-official members attending these sessions assessed the performances of 527 candidates. The total amount paid to the non-official members during the year by way of allowances, including honorarium, was Rs. 4062.45 p.

(c) The listening panel of the Music Audition Board met for a total number of 56 days during the last financial year. A statement showing the names of non-official members who attended the meetings and the amount payable to each of the member by way of TA/DA, conveyance and honorarium is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-1040/69]

Music Audition Board of A.I.R., Delhi

8840. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the rules under which the work of the

Music Audition Board of AIR is regulated and controlled; and

(b) the reasons why certain members eminently qualified for the job, like Mallikarjun Mansur and Gajanan Rao Joshi, have not been invited to attend all the meetings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A copy of the Music Audition Board Rules is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1041/69]

(b) A listening session of the Music Audition Board is normally attended by one ex-officio member and two non-official members. The Chief Adviser Music and the Chief Producer (Karnataka Music) are the conveners of the Audition sessions of the Northern and Southern Panels of the Music Audition Board respectively. Sangeet Salahakars who are also ex-officio members attend audition sessions only if the conveners are unable to attend. Shri Mallikarjun Mansur continues to be a Sangeet Salahakar and Shri Gajanan Rao Joshi was a Sangeet Salahakar upto 9.5.68 They could have been invited to attend these sessions only as ex-officio members in the absence of conveners. Shri Joshi is now not a member of the Audition Board.

Top Staff Artistes of A. I. R. Delhi and Bombay

8841. SHAI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of ten top staff artistes in vocal music with their salaries and qualifications at each of the All India Radio Stations in Bombay and Delhi with number of years each artiste has been posted at one station ;

(b) the names of ten top staff artistes in instrumental music with their salaries and qualifications at each of the All India Radio Stations in Bombay and Delhi and the number of years each artiste has been posted at one station ;

(c) the salient features of the general policy followed in transfer of such staff artis-

tes and the reasons why such artistes are kept at one station so long ;

(d) whether it is a fact that transfers are strongly resented by these staff artistes defying discipline and various overt and covert attempts are made to get even long overdue transfer orders revised ; and

(e) if so, the reasons why disciplinary action is not taken against such artistes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There are no Vocalists appointed as Staff Artistes at All India Radio, Delhi. There are six such artistes at All India Radio, Bombay but none of them is graded as top ranking.

(b) At Delhi Station there is only one Top Grade Instrumentalist, viz. Shri Sha-koor Khan (Sarangi Player) and he is in receipt of a basic fee of Rs. 590/- p. m. plus usual allowances. He has been at Delhi Station since 1-3-1953. He is an Akadami Award Winner. At Bombay Station, there are no top ranking Instrumentalists employed as Staff Artists.

(c) Instrumentalists/Vocalists are recruited for particular stations and generally inter-station transfers of such Staff Artistes are not made except on personal request or exigencies of service.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Per Capita Availability of Foodgrains

8842. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that the *per capita* availability of foodgrains in 1968 was 3.6 per cent less as compared to that in 1965; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The net availability of foodgrains for human consumption arrived at on the basis of production estimates (after making the usual allowance for seed, feed and wastage), imports and changes in Government stocks was 3.6 percent higher in

1968 than in 1965. However, on account of the increase in population of 7.7 per cent over the period of three years, *per capita* availability estimated on this basis was 3.7 per cent lower in 1968 compared to 1965. It may be mentioned that in calculating the availability figures, no account has been taken of changes in stocks with producers and traders, and therefore, these figures may not necessarily be taken as representative of the actual position.

Import of Tape Recorders For A. I. R.

8843. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a loss of about Rs. 20,000/- in foreign exchange had resulted due to the import of 8 tape recorders from U. K. for A. I. R. about 3 year ago ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the person involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Films Censored

8844. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6667 on the 17th April, 1969 and state :

(a) the names of 168 films which were certified by the Central Board of Film Censors during the period from the 1st January, 1967 to 28th February, 1969 ;

(b) the names and addresses of the producers of those films ;

(c) whether any fee has been paid by these producers ;

(d) if so, the amount paid by each ; and

(e) the name of those films in which certificate has been issued by the Board for Adults only and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected from Central Board of film Censors and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Workers in the Iron Ore and Manganese Ore Mines in Goa

8845. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the permanent workers in the iron ore and manganese ore mines in Goa ;

(b) the number of the bargemen engaged in the transport of iron ore and manganese ore from the mines to the Mormugao Harbour ;

(c) the number of the winchmen in the Mormugao Harbour ;

(d) the number of the gangmen in the Mormugao Harbour ; and

(e) the State-wise percentage of the workers in each category and the hours of work in a week for every category of workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) According to the information received from the Goa Administration, the number is 48266.

(b) According to the information obtained from the Goa Administration, the number is 2200.

(c) 1032

(d) 2096

(e) State-wise percentage of workers in the categories of winchmen and gangmen according to information received from the Goa Administration is as under :—

State	Winchmen	Gangmen
Goa	76.9%	0.4%
Maharashtra	7.6%	0.1%
Uttar Pradesh	6.7%	95.3%
Mysore	3.8%	4.2%
Kerala	2.9%	
Andhra Pradesh	1.2%	
Tamil Nadu	0.8%	
Punjab	0.1%	

The hours of work for these categories of workers in a week are 48.

"Pizrukky" Disease in the Bamboo Plantations of Goa, Mysore and Maharashtra

8846. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a disease named 'Pizrukky' has caused large scale destruction to the bamboo (vettu) plantations in the Sayadri Ghat area and in the jungles of Goa and Karwar ;

(b) whether Government have advised the respective State Administrations to use pesticides to save from utter destruction these bamboo-plantations which are considered as the best raw material for the manufacture of paper ; and

(c) whether Government propose to advise the Governments of Goa, Mysore and Maharashtra to go ahead with the new plantations of Bamboo and if necessary to provide sufficient funds for that work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected which will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Discharge of Lady Telephone Operators in Central Exchange, New Delhi who participated in Strike

8847. SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI WISHWA NATH
PANDEY :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 7442 on the 24th April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the cases of the three Lady Telephone Operators in Central Trunk Exchange, New Delhi who were discharged from services have been reviewed in accordance with the assurance given by the Minister of State in his Ministry in respect of temporary employees ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when these cases are to be reviewed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH.): (a) The cases are being reviewed in accordance with latest instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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

Mechanised Farms of Suratgarh

8848. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the original objects of setting up the Mechanised Farm at Suratgarh-Jetsar included Production of pure pedigree seeds, Raising of an orchard of 2,000 acres, developing Bikaneri Breep of sheep, pedigree bulls and establishing of poultry farm, and that the Farm has not achieved any of the objectives except that of producing high quality seeds ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the operations of the Farm are hampered due to insufficient water supply, old machinery and equipment and absence of a scientist or a technocrat to head the Organisation ; and

(c) the steps which are proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The original objective of the Central State Farm, Suratgarh, was to reclaim the fallow land taken over for the Farm and to grow such crops as were best suited to the soil and climatic conditions of the area. Ultimately when perennial irrigation become available, it was proposed to set up an orchard, a cattle farm, sheep rearing farm, a poultry farm and to develop pedigree seeds. Since the original project envisaged taking up animal husbandry, horticulture and poultry schemes, it was decided to take them up in a small measure on a trial basis. The emphasis at the farm shifted later to the production of seeds only and that is why the sections referred to above were not expanded.

(b) and (c). It is a fact that the Farm

has suffered on account of inadequate irrigation supplies. The Farm is at the tail end of the Bhakra System and it is proposed now to switch over from the Bhakra System to the Rajasthan Canals System. The Rajasthan Government have been requested to arrange this change over. Most of the machinery for the Farm was received from the U. S. S. R. in 1956. Some of the machinery is now worn out and being gradually replaced.

It was felt that it would be desirable for an administrator to be the head of the farm but he is assisted by a number of technical officers on the engineering, agricultural, accounts and irrigation sides and this arrangement is considered satisfactory. Farms are essentially commercial organisations and it has, therefore, been decided by Government that a Corporation should be set up under the Company Law to administer the Suratgarh and other Farms. The Corporation is likely to be set up shortly.

As regards the Jetsar Farm, this Farm was set up in 1964 and its objectives did not include the setting up of an orchard. Nor did its objectives include the setting up of a Cattle farm, a poultry farm and a sheep farm. The objectives broadly were to grow foodgrains and some commercial crops.

Increase of Crop Intensity in Narmada Basin

8849. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a symposium on 'Cropping Pattern' held under the I. C. A. R. from 27th to 31st January, 1968, it was mooted that crop intensity in the Narmada basin should be increased upto 200 per cent and in special cases upto 300 per cent ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made a survey with a view to laying down a programme for intensifying the cropping in the Narmada basin ; and

(c) the specific steps taken so far in pursuance of this recommendation and the progress made in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. Cropping Pattern

Symposium held in 1968, recommended the raising of crop intensities under irrigated conditions to 200 per cent and under special situations to 300 per cent in the Western zone which covers Narmada basin.

(b) and (c). The recommendations made by the Symposium in 1968, were passed on to the concerned State Governments and Agricultural Universities for adoption.

Agronomic experiments on various crop rotations of 200-300 per cent intensities are included in the technical programme for the model agronomic centres located in different parts of the country which cover Narmada basin also.

Likewise multi-crop national demonstrations with crop intensity varying from 200-300 per cent have been conducted successfully under the irrigated conditions in the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, which cover the Narmada basin.

Import of Tractors from Rumania

8850. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are importing tractors from Rumania ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating number, specifications and cost per unit ; and

(c) when these are likely to be delivered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Government are importing 500 Nos. of U-500 (UTOs-2 Super 50 H.P.) tractors from Rumania.

Against this, 487 tractors have since arrived. The price is Rs. 15,500 (C&F) per tractor.

Release of Certain Films

8851. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Film Censors has accorded their sanction for release of the films (i) Tum Se Aacha Kaur Hai, (ii) Chirag, (iii) Aaya

Sawan Jum Ke, (iv) Kanya [Daan (v) Jeene Ki Rahe, (vi) Ashirwad, (vii) Humsaya and (viii) Ek Phool Do Mali ;

(b) the date on which these films have been censored by the Board and whether in these films cuts were applied and if so, in which films ; and

(c) the names and addresses of the producers or companies who produced the above films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1042/69]

Banning Hindi and Marathi Films

8852. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Hindi and Marathi films which have been banned by Government during the last three years till to-date ; and

(b) the names of producers who produced these films and the reasons for banning them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No Hindi or Marathi film was banned by the Central Government during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Foreign Films

8853. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of foreign films imported from abroad during the last three years in respect of which the censoring authority refused permission for screening together with the names of such films and their importers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : A statement is laid on th

Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1043/69]

Staff Cars in A.I.R.

8854. SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :
KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4966 on the 18th December, 1968 and state :

(a) the number of staff cars in All India Radio at present ;

(b) the reasons for which these were not utilised in A. I. R. Television Wing and Press Information Bureau and instead taxis were used ;

(c) whether Government would ensure the use of staff cars only except in some special circumstances in view of excessive expenditure on hiring taxis ; and

(d) the duties of guides engaged along with taxis in News Services Division and when this practice was introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : There is one Staff Car with the Directorate General, All India Radio and 24 duty cars with the other offices of All India Radio in Delhi—9 with the Delhi Station, 10 with the News Services Division and 5 with the Television Centre.

(b) Press Information Bureau has 3 duty cars. Television Centre of All India Radio and Press Information Bureau utilise their own duty cars, and taxis are hired only when their own cars are either not available or are inadequate to meet the urgent transport requirements.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The guides in the News Services Division were first appointed in February, 1968. Their duty is to help the taxi drivers in locating at night and in the early hours of the morning the residences of the members of staff who are required to attend to their duties at odd hours.

हिन्दी भनाउन्सरोँ का चयन

8855. श्री तारायण स्वकम शर्मा :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री राधेश्वरकृष्ण विद्याधी :
श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण शोध संघार मंत्री 18 दिसम्बर, 1968 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4976 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी भनाउन्सरोँ का धारम्भ में किया गया चयन किस प्रक्रिया के अनुसार अस्वीकार किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या धारम्भ में चुने गये हिन्दी भनाउन्सरोँ की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संघार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) चयन को अस्वीकार करने के कारण ये थे :—

- (1) चयन करने में अज्ञाधारण देरी ;
- (2) कुछ उम्मीदवारों के बारे में शैक्षणिक अर्हताओं में कूट, जो अनुज्ञेय नहीं थीं ; और
- (3) चयन समिति की कार्यवाहियां स्वर परीक्षा की तरीका को रिफार्ड नहीं की गई थी ।

(ख) और (ग). जी, हाँ । पहले चयन चिन्ने गए उम्मीदवारों का विवरण संलग्न हैं ।

विबरण

1. श्री रज्जन लाल
2. श्रीमती माया कौल
3. श्री लोकेन्द्र शर्मा
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7. श्रीमती कुमुद कुमार
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9. श्री योगेश चन्द्र शुक्ल

टेलीफोन बिलों की भ्रदायगी

8856. श्री कंबरलाल पुष्ट :

श्री श्री गोपाल साहू :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री बंशानारायण सिंह :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोगों द्वारा अपने टेलीफोन बिलों की भ्रदायगी के सम्बन्ध में जमा कराई गई राशि में से, दिल्ली, मद्रास, बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता में किननी ऐसी राशि है जिसका हिसाब नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार पुराने बिलों की भ्रदायगी के सम्बन्ध में अब भी नोटिस जारी कर रही है, तथा भ्रदायगी न किये जाने पर टेलीफोन काट देती है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो गत वर्षों में से कितने नोटिस दिये हैं जिनमें दो वर्षों से अधिक पुराने बिलों की भ्रदायगी करने की मांग की गई है तथा देय राशि का भुगतान न किये जाने के कारण कितने टेलीफोन काटे गये हैं ; और

(घ) जो धन अब तक जमा नहीं कराया गया है वह कब तक जमा करा दिया जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) ज्यों ही उपभोक्ता रकम का भुगतान करते हैं, उसे उनके खाते में जमा कर लिया जाता है। लेकिन कुछेक ऐसे मामलों में, जिनमें कि पूरा ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं होता, जमा रकमों को निलंबित स्थिति में रखा जाता है, और बाद में उचित पूछताछ कर लेने के पश्चात उसका समंजन कर दिया जाता है। जिन जमा रकमों का समंजन

नहीं किया गया उनके सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है, और उसे यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ख) जी हाँ। उपभोक्ताओं के नाम जो बकाया पुराने बिल होते हैं, उनके भुगतान के लिए उन्हें नोटिस जारी किये जाते हैं। उपभोक्ताओं को ऐसे बिलों के भुगतान प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर दिया जाता है, और यदि ऐसा कोई प्रमाण प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाता, तो टेलीफोन कनेक्शन तभी काटा जाता है, जबकि भुगतान करने के लिए उसे मनाने के सभी प्रयास असफल हो जाते हैं।

(ग) यह सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसे एकत्रित करने में काफी समय और परिश्रम लगेगा ; जो इससे उपलब्ध परिणामों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक होगा।

(घ) कोई समय की सीमा निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं, चूंकि ऐसी असमंजित राशि का अंतिम रूप से समंजन केवल पूरा ब्यौरा प्राप्त कर लेने के बाद ही किया जा सकेगा।

दिल्ली टेलीफोन जिले में टेलीफोन उपनिरीक्षकों तथा लाइनमैनों के पद

8857. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री श्रीमप्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली टेलीफोन जिले में 21 दिसम्बर, 1968 को टेलीफोन उप-निरीक्षकों तथा टेलीफोन लाइनमैनों के कितने पद रिक्त थे ;

(ख) ये पद कब से रिक्त हैं और उन्हें अब तक न भरने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इन पदों के कब तक भरे जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क)

दिल्ली टेलीफोन जिले में 21 दिसम्बर, 1968 को उप-निरीक्षकों के 7 पद और लाइनमैनों के 8 पद रिक्त थे।

(ख) उप-निरीक्षकों के पद 2 जुलाई, 1968 से खाली पड़े हैं। ये पद कुछ प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयों के कारण विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक न हो सकने के कारण नहीं भरे जा सके। लाइनमैनों के पद 5 दिसम्बर, 1968 से रिक्त थे। ये पद 7 फरवरी, 1969 को भरे गए हैं।

(ग) एक महीने के भीतर।

गो वध

8858. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री शोभप्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि व्यवसाय की स्वतन्त्रता होने के कारण गायों तथा गोजाति के पशुओं को मारने के लिये उन राज्यों से, जहाँ पर गो-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध है ऐसे राज्यों में ले जाया जाता है, जहाँ पर गो-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन राज्यों से गायों तथा गोजाति के पशुओं को दूसरे राज्यों में भेजा जाता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उन राज्यों से गायों तथा गोजाति पशुओं को बाहर भेजने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्नन और दूध की आपूर्ति को बढ़ाने के लिये पशुओं को एक राज्य से दूसरे

राज्य में बेचने का सुस्थापित व्यापार है। व्यापार, वाणिज्य और पारस्परिक व्यापार की स्वयन्त्रता से सम्बन्धित संविधान के अनुच्छेद 301 की क्रियाशीलता पर सरकार नियंत्रण लगाने के पक्ष में नहीं है।

खाद्य तथा कृषि सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिसंवाद तथा विचार गोष्ठियाँ

8859. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री सूरजभानु :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी ।

श्री बृजभूषण लाल :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 में उनके मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित विषयों के बारे में भारत ने किन-किन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिसंवादों, विचार-गोष्ठियों तथा तकनीकी बैठकों में भाग लिया ; और

(ख) उनके अब तक क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार में मन्त्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता के विभागों से संबंधित जानकारी सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है।

[पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1044/69]

(ख) इन बैठकों में भाग लेने से, इन निकायों के निर्माणों में हमारे प्रतिनिधि भारत के प्राथिक और तकनीकी हितों की देखभाल कर सके। दूसरे तकनीकी अधिकारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर और अन्य देशों में दोनों स्थानों से कृषि और उससे सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में प्राथुनिकतम विकासों की जानकारी प्राप्त कर सके। तीसरे, इन बैठकों में भाग लेने से फलस्वरूप, वहाँ के विचाराधीन कुछ विषयों पर भारत का दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत किया जा सका।

**Work-shops for Repairing Pablo Boats
in Laccadive Islands**

8860. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workshops in Laccadive Islands for repairing the pablo boats used for fisheries ;

(b) whether there is any Mechanical Engineer or Marine Engineer incharge of all those workshops ; and

(c) whether any islander has approached the Administration for a job and if so, why he is not taken on contract to manage the workshop ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There are two workshops for repairing pablo boats used for fisheries, one major workshop at Kavaratti and one minor workshop at Kadmat.

(b) No, Sir. The major workshop at Kavaratti is in charge of a Grade A Mechanic and the minor Workshop at Kadmat is in charge of a Grade B Mechanic.

(c) One islander from Minicoy, possessing a B.Sc. degree in Mechanical Engineering, had applied for a post of Marine Engineer in May 1964 at a time when the post was non-existent. He was advised to apply to the Union Public Service Commission on advertisement of a vacancy. The annual Plan 1969-70 for the Laccadives and Minicoy Islands envisages creation of a post of Marine Engineer to be in charge of all Workshop (existing and proposed) attached to the Fisheries department. The department is taking steps for creation of the post which will be filled in accordance with the rules.

**Meat processing Factory with Collaboration
of F.A.O.**

8861. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for the setting up of a meat processing factory in collaboration with Food and Agriculture Organisation has since been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मंत्रालय में कर्मचारी

8862. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या धन तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रतिनियुक्त राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) इस समय कितनी महिला कर्मचारी हैं और उनमें से कितनी महिला कर्मचारियों को गत दो वर्षों में प्रसूति छुट्टी दी गई ?

धन, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (की भागवत भा भाजाव) : (क) 1,256 ।

(ख) (i) राजपत्रित— 44

(ii) अराजपत्रित - 14

(ग) 67 ; इनमें 22 को प्रसूति छुट्टी दी गई ।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में कर्मचारी

8863. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि तथा पशु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) उन में से कितने राजपत्रित तथा कितने अराजपत्रित हैं ; और

(ग) राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों में से कितने कर्मचारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये हुए हैं और वे आरम्भ में कितनी अवधि के लिए प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये थे ?

लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) 31-3-1968 को 1873।

(ख) (i) राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या—53

(ii) अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या—1820।

(ग) प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये हुए अधिकारियों की संख्या 14 है। प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि जिसके लिए वे मूल रूप से आए थे, निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

7 अधिकारी	— 1 वर्ष
5 अधिकारी	— 2 वर्ष
2 अधिकारी	— आगामी आदेशों तक

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिये दुग्ध चूणों की खरीद

8864. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 में कितना दुग्ध चूण खरीदा गया; और यह किस फर्म से खरीदा गया; और

(ख) उक्त दुग्ध चूणों के लिए अब तक कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है और कितनी राशि का भुगतान करना शेष है ?

लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिए 1285.575 मीटरी टन संप्रैटा पाउटर सर्वश्री फैमैक्स, कोपनहेगन, डेनमार्क से (975 मीटरी टन), सर्वश्री एनिमैक्स आप कन्सल्ट पोलिश पिप्लेम रिपब्लिक, बम्बई (60.575 मीटरी टन) और म्मोकलेइ कैलिफोर्निया, यू० एल० ए० से

विश्व लाघ कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत (250 मीटरी टन) प्राप्त किया गया।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) में उल्लिखित दुग्ध चूणों के लिए लगभग 31.35 लाख रुपये भ्रदा कर दिये गये हैं। अन्य कोई भ्रदायगी शेष नहीं है।

दिल्ली में इंजीनियरों का पंजीयन

8865. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में दिल्ली में रोजगार दफ्तरों में कितने तकनीकी व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज किये गये;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को इंजीनियरी की डिग्री प्राप्त थीं और कितने व्यक्तियों को डिप्लोमा प्राप्त थे; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार बिलाया गया है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मांगवत शः आंधार) : (क) से (ग) उपलब्ध जानकारी नीचे दी गई है।

इंजीनियरों के बग	नीचे की अवधि के दौरान नाम दर्ज कराने वालों की संख्या	नीचे की अवधि के दौरान नाम के दौरान निवृत्त तहाना प्राप्त करने वालों की संख्या	
1967	1968	1967	1968

1. डिग्रीधारी	910	1577	60	90
2. डिप्लोमा-धारी	2346	2856	178	226

Printing of Postal Forms in Regional Languages

8866. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements have been

completed for printing money-order, registration and other postal forms in regional languages, including Oriya ; and

(b) when this is going to be done in respect of Oriya language ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) As per the Cabinet decision forms exclusively used by members of public are to be printed trilingually i.e. Hindi, English and the regional language. Five types of forms namely, money orders form, acknowledgement form for registered articles, V. P. money orders form, 'C' message form and 'A' message form have been taken up for trilingual printing as an initial measure. Technical feasibility or otherwise in printing these forms trilingually is under examination of the CCP&S

(b) Oriya also is one of the regional languages in which such forms will be printed trilingually along with Hindi and English.

Subsidy for Drawing Water from Wells in Rajasthan

8867. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions that the subsidy to the villagers in the famine-stricken areas of Rajasthan for drawing water from wells should not be less than Rs. 50 per day ;

(b) if so, when this directive was issued ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that in the Bikaner Division of Rajasthan up-till now the subsidy paid in most cases is Rs. 12.50 only and in a few cases it is Rs. 16 only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

The subsidy of Rs. 50/- per day for drawing water is the maximum fixed by the State Government, and not the minimum.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no Bikaner Division in

Rajasthan. Reference presumably is to Bikaner district. The rate of subsidy in the Bikaner district ranges between Rs. 12.50 paise and Rs. 16/- per day.

Problems of Refugees Settled in Jammu

8868. SHRI B. K. DAS
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU ;
SHRI R. BARUA ;
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal by Government for making an on-the-spot assessment of the problems of refugees in Jammu ;

(b) if so, whether any demand has been made by the Jammu and Kashmir Government in this connection ; and

(c) whether any scheme for their rehabilitation has been drawn up and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) There is no such proposal before the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Brief details of the scheme for the rehabilitation of displaced persons who came at the time of partition are given in Para. 4 of Chapter XII of the "Department of Rehabilitation's Annual Report" for 1968-69.

Likewise, broad details of the schemes sanctioned for assistance to the families uprooted during the Indo-Pakistan conflict of August-September, 1965, are given in Chapter XVIII of the Report cited above.

Expert Committee on Mass Media

8869. SHRI B. K. DAS
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BOHRA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 249 on the 26th February, 1969 and state :

(a) whether a copy of the Report of the

Expert Committee on Mass Media appointed by the National Integration Council will be laid on the Table; and

(b) the reaction of Government with regard to its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A copy of the Publicity Plan drawn up by the Committee of Experts on Mass Media is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1045/69].

(b) The Plan was considered by the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council at its meeting held on March 20-21, 1969. The Standing Committee has made certain suggestions which are under examination.

Veterinary Dispensary in Panna (M. P.)

8870, SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Government have requested the Central Government to give their approval for the establishment of a veterinary dispensary in Panna Rehabilitation Zone; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal for establishing a veterinary dispensary in Panna Rehabilitation Zone in Madhya Pradesh is under consideration.

इन्दौर से कवियों के कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण

8871. श्री गं० च० दाक्षित: क्या सूचना, प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के इंदौर केन्द्र से स्थानीय भाषा के कवियों के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में

आकाशवाणी के इस केन्द्र से उक्त राज्य के किन-किन जिलों के तथा किन किन कवियों के गीत प्रसारित किये गये थे; और

(ग) प्रत्येक कवि को कितना पारिश्रमिक दिया गया था?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1046/69]

मध्य प्रदेश को पशुपालन आदि के लिए सहायता

8872. श्री गं० च० दाक्षित: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वर्ष 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश को पशुपालन, डेरी, "अधिक अन्न उपजाओ" आन्दोलन तथा मत्स्यपालन के विकास के लिए कोई सहायता दी जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहब शिन्डे): (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों को चालू वर्ष से प्रारम्भ की गई प्लान स्कीमों के लिये नई क्रियाविधि के अन्तर्गत जारी की जाने वाली सहायता, राज्य सरकारों को पूर्ण रूप से समस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में सहायता उपलब्ध की जाएगी, और यह किसी अलग कार्यक्रम या योजना से संबंधित नहीं होगी। 1969-70 की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को ठीक कितनी राशि की सहायता दी जाएगी। तथा कार्यविधि का व्यौरा क्या होगा, इन्हें अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र

8873. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस वर्ष सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या राज्य में सूखे की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई दल भेजा था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष हैं; और

(घ) इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकार को सहायक अनुदान देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्धे) : (क) इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिलों के कुछ भाग सूखे से प्रभावित हुए हैं :—

रीवा	सिद्धि	रायपुर
सतना	भद्रुआ	बस्तर
शाहदोल	रतलाम	दुर्ग
पन्ना	सरगुजा	शिवपुरी
छत्तरपुर	बिलासपुर	जबलपुर

(ख) से (घ). एक केन्द्रीय दल राज्य के सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा करके अभी लौटा है। दल की रिपोर्ट की प्रतिक्षा की जा रही है। राज्य सरकार को सूखा सहायता के लिए जितनी सहायता दी जानी है उसका निश्चय दल की सिफारिशों की दृष्टि में किया जाएगा।

Staff for Television

8874. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government

have taken a decision to recruit only graduates from the Film Institute of India, Poona for the different jobs in the Television; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing this decision in full till now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJARAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Television Training Courses

8875. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to open different courses relating to Television in the Film Institute of India, Poona ; and

(b) if so, what are the courses and when they will start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJARAL) : (a) and (b). The proposal to introduce courses relating to television in the Film Institute of India, is still under consideration of the Government.

O. B. Van for Broadcasting Purposes in Delhi

8876. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio has recently purchased an O. B. Van to broadcast 'on the spot' programme in and around Delhi, but it is rarely being used and most of the time it lies idle ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJARAL) : (a) A Van for

outside Television Broadcasts was purchased in December, 1968, and it is being used on suitable occasions.

(b) Does not arise.

**Appointment of Selling Agents by
Modern Bakeries, Ltd.**

8877. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Modern Bakeries Ltd. give priority to Co-operative Societies in the matter of appointment of selling agents for their products ;

(b) whether the Erankulam District Wholesale Co-operative Society had applied for a agency to sell bread produced by the Modern Bakery at Cochin ; and

(c) the reasons for not giving the agency to the above Co-operative Society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Society had not applied for agency for selling modern bread. How- at the initiative of the Company viz. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. the Society has been registered as a retailer of modern bread.

श्रीगंगानगर, राजस्थान के लिए ट्रांसमीटर

8878. श्री प० ला० बारुवाल : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती जिले श्रीगंगानगर में, जो एक कृषि प्रधान जिला भी है, एक शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमीटर लगाने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके कब तक लगा दिए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या पाकिस्तान द्वारा किए जाने वाले प्रचार का प्रतिकार करने के लिए, जिसका सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में विशेष प्रभाव

होता है, कुछ अन्य उपाय करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हाँ। राजस्थान के गंगा-नगर जिले में सूरतगढ़ में।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Publicity about Programmes for Tribal
Regions**

8879. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have special programme of propaganda of India's advancement in various fields in tribal regions of Indian ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent for the purpose during the Fourth Five Year Plan, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Programmes for tribal listeners are broadcast in 87 dialects from All India Radio Stations located in and around areas with sizeable tribal population. These programmes provide information and entertainment and consist of News bulletins, News Commentaries, Music (folk and tribal), plays, features, talks and discussions on agriculture, food, Five Year Plans and development activities in and outside the region. An effort is also made through these programmes to place before listeners the true image of India by explaining its democratic and secular character, the oneness of its people despite apparent dissimilarities, the steps that are under way for raising the peoples, standard of living and bringing to all sections of the society the fruits of development and progress.

Field Publicity programmes consisting of Film shows, poster display, distribution of pamphlets, group meetings and song and

drama programmes which lay special emphasis on progress on India in different fields are similarly organised by Directorate of Field Publicity. Conducted tours have also been organised from U.P. Hill areas, Tripura, Manipur areas for the benefit of the local tribal people.

For strengthening publicity in the tribal areas of the eastern region, a branch office of the Press Information Bureau is proposed to be opened in Shillong in addition to the existing office in Gauhati. The Films Division has, over a period of years, produced and distributed 28 films on the life of tribal people and efforts are being made for the improvement of their living conditions. Three films are under production.

The Publications Division have brought out some books and pamphlets which provide information about life and developments in tribal areas to the rest of the country. In this category come some of our books such as Nefa, Laddakh. The Adivasis, and a collection of tribal folk tales by Verrier Elwin entitled 'When the World Was Young'. Another category of publications like 'Fair Deal for Backward Classes and Welfare of Backward Classes', give an idea of the facilities provided by the Government for the welfare of the backward classes including people of the tribal areas.

(c) It is not possible to state the amount proposed to be spent during the 4th Five Year Plan at this stage.

Waiting list for Telephone connections in India

8880. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the average waiting period for telephone connection in India is increasing gradually ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether new measures are proposed to be taken to reduce the waiting period during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) While there has been a substantial expansion of telephone facilities, due to limitations of financial and material resources, it has not been possible to meet all the telephone demands ;

(c) A substantial expansion of telephone services has been proposed. However the limitations of financial and material resources would not permit the waiting period to be reduced during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(d) It is proposed to provide about 6 lakhs direct exchange connections or 7.6 lakh telephones during the 4th Plan period.

Expansion of Telecommunications Services

8881. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(b) whether a 10 Year National Telephone Plan has been suggested to 'accelerate the rate of expansion of telecommunication services ;

(b) whether the suggestion has been examined ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The plan is being finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Evaluation of Government Milk Schemes

8882. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All-India Agricultural Marketing Conference which met in Pantnagar recently has suggested an evaluation of the usefulness of the Government milk schemes in the country ;

(b) whether the suggestion has been considered ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is

being collected and will be place on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Aid for Agricultural Projects in U.P.

8883. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have asked for special assistance from the Centre for aiding the agricultural projects in that State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of U.P. has made a request for additional allocation of Rs. 3 crores for State Minor Irrigation works during the year 1969-70.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Allotment of Newsprint to Basumati (P) Limited, Calcutta

8885. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the circulation shown by the Basumati (P) Ltd., Calcutta since 1962, year-wise for the purposes of allotment of newsprint and also as shown by the Audit Bureau of Circulation and its actual circulation ;

(b) the value of newsprint purchased since 1966 ;

(c) the names of suppliers of newsprint ; and

(d) whether those have been verified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a)

CIRCULATION

Year	As claimed by the publisher	As accepted by the Audit Bureau of Circulations	As accepted by the Registrar of Newspapers for India
1962	16,419		13,000
1963	36,052		41,500
1964	45,652		45,000
1965	67,178	65,394*	
1966	1,51,975	1,05,063	
1967	1,20,502	1,07,267	
1968	1,12,777	1,08,113 (upto 30.6.68)	

} The claimed circulation of the newspaper is under investigation

*The paper became a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations in 1965.

Allotment of Newsprint to a newspaper was and is made in accordance with the Newsprint Allocation Policy announced every year and not on the circulation claimed by it.

The circulation on which the newsprint entitlement of Basumati daily was worked out and its newsprint entitlement from the

year 1962)63 onwards are given below :

Year	Circulation	Entitlement tonnes
1962-63	17,725	273.06
1963-64	25,000	526.38
1964-65	38,000	855.60
1965-66	38,030	856.03
1966-67	47,975	1,080.73
1967-68	59,969	1,350.91
1968-69	62,967	1,468.55

(b) The value of newsprint allocated to the daily Basumati from 1966-67 onwards is given below :

1966-67	10.76 lakhs	(Approx)
1967-68	14.78 lakhs	"
1968-69	15.14 lakhs	"

(c) and (d). Imported newsprint is allocated to newspapers either under licences for import from foreign suppliers directly or from the stocks of imported newsprint kept by State Trading Corporation of India. There are no suppliers of imported newsprint as such in the country. So far as newsprint manufactured by the Nepa Mills is concerned, supplies are made direct by the Mills. In the circumstances, the question of verification from suppliers of newsprint does not arise.

C. B. I. enquiry against Basumati (P) Limited

8886. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI K. HALDAR :
 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
 DR. RENEN SEN :
 SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN ;
 SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
 SHRI NAMBIAR :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR
 SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation against the Basumati (P) Ltd., Calcutta is being conducted ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The investigation is still in progress.

Reclamation of Uncultivated Land

8887. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of reclamation of uncultivat-

ed land in the country during the Three Plan periods ; and

(b) how much reclamation of land has helped to augment the production of Food-grains in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The net area sown increased from 1,18,746 thousand hectares in 1950-51 to 1,35,829 thousand hectares during 1965-66. The rate of reclamation during the three plan periods was an under :

	Area reclaimed (in million hectares)
Ist Plan.	10.4
IInd Plan.	4.0
IIIrd Plan.	2.6

(b) On a rough estimate, additional production of food-crops from such area is at the rate of 0.82 tonne per hectare per annum.

Single Administration for 'Green Revolution' Programme

8888. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the statement of the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission that if the tempo of the 'green revolution' is to be sustained, there should be a single administration for co-ordinating the programme ;

(b) if so, whether the statement calls for any change in the present set-up of administration ; and

(c) if so, the views of the Government with regard to the reorganisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government have taken note of the statement made by the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission.

(b) and (c). It is too early to make any policy statement as the observations made by the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission

relate to a study on the feasibility of an agro-industrial complex in Western U.P. consideration on which is still in a preliminary stage.

श्रीद्योगिक उपक्रमों द्वारा बोनस का भुगतान

8889. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1967-1968 में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के कितने उपक्रमों द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया गया तथा कितने उपक्रमों ने अपने कर्मचारियों को बोनस नहीं दिया ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : सरकार के पास सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। बोनस के रूप में कितनी राशि भ्रदा की गई या प्राप्त हुई, इस बारे में सरकार को सूचित करने का कोई भी दायित्व नियोजकों अथवा श्रमिकों पर नहीं डाला गया है। जब बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बोनस की भ्रदायगी न किए जाने के मामले में सरकारी अधिकाारियों के निरीक्षणों से अथवा श्रमिकों से प्राप्त शिकायतों द्वारा सरकार के ध्यान में आते हैं तो सरकार द्वारा इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Demand of Indian Peacocks in Foreign Countries

8890. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for Indian peacocks in foreign countries ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to conduct a survey regarding availability of peacocks in the country ; and

(c) how much price a peacock is likely to fetch in foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Few Peacocks have been exported as gifts and for Zoos, hence no idea of the price can be given.

Deduction of overtime Allowance of R.M.S. Officials in West Bengal for Participation in Strike

8891. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in some Divisions of the West Bengal Circle, Overtime Allowances of R.M.S. officials upto the extent of 8 hours have been deducted for participating in the strike on the 19th September, 1968 ; and

(b) if so, whether this is in accordance with the Government decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. Overtime in the R.M.S. Branch is reckoned on a four weekly cycle, with a prescribed duty of 192 hours. As duty was not performed on the strike day, the duty credit for this day has been deducted.

(b) This is not inconsistent with the Cabinet decision.

Scheduled Castes Officers on Deputation in National Seeds Corporation

8892. SHRI RAMJI RAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes Officers accepted for Class I and II posts on deputation from other departments in the National Seed Corporation ; and

(b) whether the National Seeds Corporation is proposing to accept Scheduled Castes

Officers in the near future for maintaining the reserved quota for the minority communities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No Scheduled Castes Officer has been selected on deputation.

(b) The Reserved quota is applicable only to the posts to be filled by direct recruitment. In Class II posts, the percentage of posts held by members of Scheduled Castes works out to 17.6% and in Class I posts to 5.5% as against the prescribed quota of 12.5% in either case. Efforts are being continued to obtain suitable officers to bridge this gap in Class I posts.

Theft of Copper Wire

8893. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the theft of copper wire from the telegraph poles have shown a decline subsequent to the amendment of the Unlawful Possession of Telegraph Wires Act, 1950 ;

(b) the annual loss on this account ; and

(c) the progress made to replace the copper wire with copper weld wire in order to reduce the incidence of theft of such wires ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The last amendment was in 1962. There has been no decline in thefts. The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) amendment bill 1969 passed by Rajya Sabha is pending to be passed by the Lok Sabha this year. This has not therefore come into force yet.

(b) The loss of material on account of the theft during 1967-68 is Rs. 68.38 Lakhs.

(c) 3600 Km. of copper wire has been replaced by Cu. weld wire.

मध्य प्रदेश के पश्चिम निमाड़ जिले में तारघर

8894. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पश्चिम निमाड़ जिले में तारघरों संबंधी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या प्रायः सभी डाकघरों में तारघरों की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ग) सरकार कितनी जनसंख्या के लिए एक तारघर की व्यवस्था करती है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के आदिम जातीय क्षेत्र में 20 से 25 मील तक के क्षेत्र में एक भी तारघर नहीं है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पश्चिम निमाड़ जिले में 18 तारघर हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) यदि योजना लाभकर हों तो आबादी संबंधी किसी तरह की शर्त के बिना भी किसी स्थान पर तारघर खोले जा सकते हैं । यदि योजना लाभकर न हो तो 5,000 से अधिक आबादी वाले स्थानों पर तारघर इस शर्त पर खोले जा सकते हैं कि ऐसे प्रत्येक मामले में विभाग को प्रति वर्ष 2,000 रुपये से अधिक का घाटा न हो ।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश के आदिम जातीय क्षेत्रों में इस समय 35 तारघर हैं । फिर भी ऐसे मामले हो सकते हैं जहाँ आदिम जातीय क्षेत्रों में 20-25 मील के क्षेत्र में कोई तारघर न हो ।

(ङ) इस पहलू की जांच की जा रही है और इसकी ठीक तरह से जांच करने के बाद मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार उत्तरोत्तर तारघर खोले जाएंगे ।

ग्रामों में तारों का वितरण

8895. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांवों में तारों के शीघ्र वितरण के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किये हैं;

(ख) क्या सुदूर गांव में तार ले जाने वाले डाकियों को साइकिलें अथवा मोटर साइकिलें आदि हुई हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ गांवों में तार बांटने के लिए डाकियों को कई मील पैदल चलना पड़ता है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार संबंधित तारघर से आठ किलोमीटर तक की दूरी के भीतर के स्थानों पर तारों का वितरण संदेशवाहक करते हैं। इससे अधिक दूरी के स्थानों पर तारों का वितरण या तो बिना किसी प्रतिरिक्त शुल्क के डाक से या यदि प्रेषक ने विशेष संदेशवाहक शुल्क पहले से भुगत कर दिया हो, तो विशेष संदेशवाहक के द्वारा किया जाता है।

तारों के वितरण में और तेजी लाने के लिए देहाती क्षेत्रों में अधिक से अधिक तारघर खोले जा रहे हैं।

(ख) सभी तार और डाक संदेशवाहकों को साइकिल खरीदने के लिए ऋण देकर इस बात के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है कि वे तारों के वितरण के लिए अपनी साइकिलें रखें; उन्हें 4 रुपए प्रति माह का साइकिल रखरखाव भत्ता भी दिया जाता है।

कर्मचारियों को आम तौर पर तारों के वितरण के लिए दूर के स्थानों में भी साइकिल की रखरखाव संबंधी कठिनाइयों, पहाड़ी मार्गों और हर मौसम में काम आने वाली सड़कों के

अभाव के कारण विभागीय साइकिलें नहीं दी जाती।

(ग) निस्सन्देह यह सच है कि दूर के इलाकों में जहाँ कहीं दूरसंचार सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, वहाँ तारों का वितरण डाक के साथ ग्राम डाकिये ही करते हैं। कुछ दूरवर्ती गांवों में वितरण के लिए तो डाकिये के सामने इसके सिवा और कोई चारा नहीं रहता कि वह लम्बी दूरियों तक भी पैदल ही जाए।

(घ) ऐसी लम्बी दूरियों के पैदल ही तय किये जाने की संभावना को यथासाध्य घाटे के आधार पर भी अधिक से अधिक डाक-तार घर खोलकर कम किया जा रहा है।

Direct Telephone Link between Charkhi Dadri (Haryana) and Delhi

8896. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to provide direct telephone link between Charkhi Dadri (Haryana) and Delhi and between Charkhi Dadri (Haryana) and Rohtak ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) by what time Charkhi Dadri will be directly connected with Rohtak and Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) New Multi-Channel Carrier Systems are being installed in Delhi-Bhiwani, and Bhiwani-Charkhi Dadri Sections. On completion of these works direct circuits from Charkhi Dadri to Delhi and Rohtak would be provided.

(c) It is expected that these works would be completed and circuits provided in about a year's time.

Agricultural Labour

8897. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission

on labour has made any recommendations regarding the agricultural labourers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था

8898. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन स्थानों में कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थायें खोली गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि वहाँ पर ऐसी कोई संस्था नहीं खोली गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी संस्थायें खोलने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने मध्य प्रदेश में कोई, कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान नहीं खोला है। कुछ वर्ष पहले, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान का एक गेहूँ प्रजनन उपकेन्द्र इन्दौर में स्थापित किया गया था; वह उपकेन्द्र अब भी कार्य कर रहा है।

(ख) राज्य में अनुसन्धान की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है। अत्यन्त विशेष अपवादों को छोड़कर, राज्यों में नयी अनुसन्धान संस्थायें स्थापित करना परिषद की सामान्य नीति नहीं है। फिर भी यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह परिषद, भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद द्वारा प्रायोजित अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसन्धान परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, अनुसन्धान केन्द्र स्थापित करके मध्य प्रदेश तथा बहुत से अन्य राज्यों की सहायता कर रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

सवाई माधोपुर (राजस्थान) में आखेट निषिद्ध क्षेत्र

8899. श्री भीठा लाल मीना : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सवाई माधोपुर (राजस्थान) में आखेट निषिद्ध क्षेत्र देश के प्रमुख आखेट निषिद्ध क्षेत्रों में से एक है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समय इसकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और गत तीन वर्षों में उसके विकास पर सरकार ने विभिन्न मदों पर अलग-अलग कितनी राशि व्यय की है; और

(घ) निकट भविष्य के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई विकास योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). राजस्थान सरकार से पूछी गई जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Service Conditions of Workers in Subzimandi, Delhi

8900. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about 2,000 labourers working in the market at Subzimandi, Delhi for the last about ten to twelve years ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that none of them has been made permanent and no security of service other amenities have been provided to them ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to make them permanent and to secure other amenities for them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Enquiries

made from the Delhi Administration indicate that the Commission Agents of Fruit and Vegetable Market engage Palladars and casual labourers from time to time for loading and unloading and other miscellaneous work. There are about 500 workers employed by them on regular basis. These workers are covered by Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which guarantee 48 hours work in a week weekly, holidays, payment of wages within stipulated time, notice pay after three months' service etc. and payment of minimum rates of wages as fixed by the Delhi Administration. There is no provision in these Acts for making the workers permanent.

(c) Does not arise.

Vigilance Section of Central Provident Fund Organisation

8901. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of employees with their designations, posted in the Vigilance Section of the Central Provident Fund Organisation ; and

(b) whether the staff posted is adequate to constitute a vigilance machinery for an Organisation handling over 51 lakhs accounts of the subscribers under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The Employees' Provident Fund is an autonomous organisation set up under Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. The responsibility for vigilance matters as for all other matters of the organisation rests with the Central Provident Fund Commissioner subject to the control of the Central Board of Trustees.

Promotion in Employees' Provident Fund Organisation

8902. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether promotions from the post of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner Grade I to the post of Regional Provident

Fund Commissioner Grade II are made in the normal course in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation ;

(b) if so, the reasons for giving such promotion only to one Officer since the beginning of the Organisation 16 years back ;

(c) if not, the reasons for which promotion was given to the said officer ; and

(d) whether it discriminates against other Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade I) who are promoted as Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade III) and not Regional Commissioner (Grade II) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Prior to the promulgation of the Recruitment Rules in 1966, one Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade I) was promoted in the year 1962 as the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade II) because at that time, no Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade III) was available for promotion, the post having been newly created and the Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade I) who was promoted was the senior most departmental officer.

(d) The question of discrimination does not arise as recruitment has to be made in accordance with the provisions of the approved Recruitment Rules.

Employees' Provident Fund Organisation

8903. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation who have rendered more than 2 years service in the Organisation as on the 1st April, 1968 have not yet been declared permanent in their respective posts ;

(b) if so, the number of such employees (category-wise) ;

(c) the reasons for not confirming them ; and

(d) the details of constitutional safe-

guards with regard to their security of service and other service conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The Employees' Provident Fund is an autonomous Organisation set up under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and administered by the Central Board of Trustees. The Government have no information on the points raised in the question.

(d) The service conditions of its employees are governed by the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1962, which are based on similar rules applicable to the Central Government employees.

आलू और गन्ने के मूल्यों में गिरावट

8904. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसान आलू और गन्ने के मूल्यों में गिरावट से बहुत अधिक विचित्र हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राय मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). चीनी का मिलों द्वारा गन्ने के लिए दिए जाने वाले न्यूनतम मूल्य निश्चित कर दिये जाते हैं । आंशिक विनियंत्रण की नीति के अन्तर्गत, चीनी की मिलों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती थी कि वे न्यूनतम मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्य देंगे । बहुत सी मिलों ने गन्ने का मूल्य न्यूनतम मूल्यों से अधिक दिया है ।

आलू के सम्बन्ध में, वर्तमान मूल्य गत वर्ष के मूल्यों में कुछ कम हैं । फिर भी, हाल ही के सप्ताहों में, मूल्यों में कुछ तेजी आई है । स्थानीय आलू हाटों में आधिक्यता का समस्या

सामना करने के लिये दीर्घकालीन उपायों का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

Payment of Sugarcane Price by
Hassanpur Sugar Factory

8905. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugarcane growers are paid at the rate of Rs. 9.68 per quintal by the Hassanpur Sugar Factory ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether there is any system of supplying sugar to the sugarcane growers by the Sugar Mill ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Against a statutory minimum price of Rs. 7.48 per quintal fixed on recovery basis, the Hassanpur Sugar Mill paid cane price at the rate of Rs. 10/- per quintal ex-gate and Rs. 9.50 per quintal at out stations, from 1st January, 1969 till its closure on 31st March, 1969. However prior to 1st January, 1969, cane price paid was at the rate of Rs. 9.00 per quintal at gate and Rs. 8.68 per quintal at out stations.

(c) to (e). 70 per cent of the production is acquired as levy sugar and is released to State Governments for controlled distribution mainly to domestic consumers. The remaining 30 per cent of the production which is released as free sale quota can be sold by factories to the licensed sugar dealers only. No sugar is supplied by the factories directly to the cane-growers.

कृषि में परमाणु विज्ञान सम्बन्धी जानकारी का उपयोग ।

8906. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार, कृषि और पशुपालन में परमाणु विज्ञान सम्बन्धी जानकारी का उपयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में वि-

देशी सहयोग से एक योजना क्रियान्वित कर रही है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना में सहयोग देने वाले देशों के नाम क्या हैं और उससे कितनी प्रगति हो पाई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रत्याशित प्रगति नहीं हो रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) भारत सरकार संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (विशेष निधि) की सहायता से कृषि तथा पशुपालन के क्षेत्र में न्यूक्लियर उपकरणों के प्रयोग हेतु एक परियोजना को कार्य-रूप दे रही है।

(ख) इस परियोजना को किसी विदेश का कोई विशेष सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की ओर से परियोजना-प्रबंधक रायल कालिज आफ ऐग्रीकल्चर, उपसाला, स्वीडन का एक प्राध्यापक है। परियोजना में कुछ विदेशी विशेषज्ञों के लिये जाने की भी व्यवस्था मौजूद है। क्योंकि इन विशेषज्ञों का चुनाव उनकी विशेष योग्यता तथा ज्ञान के आधार पर होगा न कि उनके अपने देश के आधार पर ; अतः ये विशेषज्ञ विभिन्न देशों से लिये जा सकते हैं। परियोजना को अक्तूबर 1968 में शुरू किया गया है और कार्य का विस्तृत कार्यक्रम तैयार कर लिया गया है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

बिहार की ग्राम पंचायतों में डाकघर

8907. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में चम्पारन जिले के केसरिया, पीपरा तथा मधुवन धाने, मुजफ्फरपुर जिले के साहिबगंज, बंसराज तथा

पराग धाने और सरन जिले के ताराइया, अमनौर और माधोरा धाने की प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत के क्षेत्र में अभी तक कम से कम एक एक डाकघर नहीं खोला गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में उपरोक्त क्षेत्रों में किन किन स्थानों पर डाकघर खोले जाने का विचार है ;

(घ) उन्हें कब तक खोला जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) मौजूदा नीति के अन्तर्गत गांवों में डाकघर केवल इसीलिये नहीं खोले जा सकते कि ये गांव ग्राम पंचायतों के मुख्यालय हैं। ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांव डाकघर के लिये तभी पात्र समझे जाएंगे, जबकि वे निकटतम डाकघर, घाटे की सीमा और जनसंख्या आदि सम्बन्धी विभागीय शर्तों पर पूरे उतरते हों।

(ग) निम्नलिखित गांवों में डाकघर खोलने के औचित्य की जांच की जा रही है—

महीमा गोपीनाथ बरुराज धाने के अंतर्गत
नौरंगिया)
तालीमपुर) मधुवन धाने के अंतर्गत
रूपाहन)

पीपरा कैथवालिया)
कुशेर) केशरिया धाने के अंतर्गत
मुहम्मपुर)

चित्तामनपुर) पीपरा धाने के अंतर्गत
भीरखिया)

(घ) डाकघर वस्तुतः खोले जाने और खोलने की तारीख का प्रश्न औचित्य और धन-राशि के उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर करता है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**A. I. R. Station for Madurai
(Tamil Nadu)**

8908. SHRI MOHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open a new Radio Station in Madurai (Tamil Nadu) ;

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred on this station ; and

(c) the time by which the station will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Survey of Kosi Command Area

8909. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government consider it advisable that a survey of the Kosi command area should be undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research or some other suitable agency to assess the extent and magnitude of the benefits to the area and its people and their total impact on the economy of Bihar ;

(b) whether Government consider that such a survey would be beneficial for the development of culturable command area in other rivers valley projects ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Estimates Committee (1968-69) (Fourth Lok Sabha) in their Sixty-eight Report-Kosi Project—have recommended that a survey of the Kosi Command area should be undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research or some other suitable agency to assess the extent and magnitude of the benefits that have accrued to the people of the area and its impact on the economy of Bihar. This recommendation has been sent

by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to the State Government for comments. The recommendation is at present under consideration of the State Government.

**Opening of a Sorting Section in Puri
Hyderabad Express**

8910. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Sorting Section in Puri-Hyderabad Express has been opened ;

(b) if so, from which date ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). A sorting section called Z-1 is working since long between Hyderabad and Vijayawada by the Puri-Hyderabad Express. The question of having sorting section beyond Vijayawada is under examination.

**Cyclone Advance to P. and T. Employees
in of Orissa**

8911. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs employees in Orissa have been paid Cyclone Advance ;

(b) if so, the date or dates on which the payment was cleared ; and

(c) if not, why the payment has not been made and when it is likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Applications for the grant of Cyclone advance have been received from the affected employees of Orissa on different dates from 7-4-1969 to 26-4-1969 by the Postmaster-General. After necessary verification about the genuineness of claim, sanction in favour of eligible officials has been issued on 30-4-1969. Payment is now being made.

Telephone Exchanges and Public Call Offices in Jabalpur and Bhopal Divisions of Madhya Pradesh

8912. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for the development of Telephone Exchanges and opening of Public Call Offices in Jabalpur and Bhopal Divisions of Madhya Pradesh has been formulated or approved ;

(b) if so, its details ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Opening and development of the following exchanges in Bhopal and Jabalpur Divisions has been sanctioned.

**Jabalpur Division
New Exchanges**

- (i) Ajaigarh
- (ii) Bihar
- (iii) Ghansore
- (iv) Jabalpur 3rd Exchange
- (v) Lakshmadon
- (vi) Maharajpur
- (vii) Nainpur
- (viii) Shobhapur

Expansions/Replacements

- (i) Chhindwara—replacement of manual exchange by auto.
- (ii) Jabalpur
- (iii) Katni
- (iv) Rewa
- (v) Satna

**Bhopal Division
New Exchanges**

- (i) Bhensdehi
- (ii) Ghodadongri
- (iii) Khilchipur

Expansions and Replacements

- (i) Burhanpur

- (ii) Bairagarh
- (iii) Narsinghgarh
- (iv) Raisen
- (v) Sarangpur
- (vi) Sironj

II. 20 Public Call Offices are proposed to be opened during the 4th Five Year Plan in each of these Divisions.

(c) Question does not arise.

Distribution of Imported Tractors

8913. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tractors allotted or proposed to be allotted to each State out of the tractors to be imported this year ;

(b) whether tractors allotted to a State are purchased by persons of other States in collusion with the distributors ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check this malpractice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It had been decided to import 15,000 numbers of tractors against the requirement for the financial year 1968-69. Of them 3,487 tractors have already arrived in the country and the balance are likely to be received during 1969-70. A statement showing the tractors allotted to the various States is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1047/69.]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Disparity in Wages of Bidi-Workers in Various States

8914. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply to given to Starred Question No. 1165 on the 17th April, 1969 and state :

(a) the reasons for disparity in rates

of wages of Bidi workers in various States ; and

(b) whether Government propose to bring them par with the rates in Gujarat ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT, AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The fixation and revision of minimum wages for employment in the Bidi industry, under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, falls solely in the State Sphere. Some of the factors which result in the disparity in wages in the various States are :—

- (i) Prevailing rates of wages in other comparable employments,
- (ii) Demand and supply of labour,
- (iii) Revision of rates of minimum wages by the State Governments at different times.

(b) The question of disparities of minimum rates of wages fixed in the Bidi Industry was considered by the Government at a meeting with the State Labour Ministers held in December, 1967. The meeting took the view that it may not be possible to have one uniform minimum wage in all the States concerned but that an attempt should, however, be made to reduce the existing disparities gradually, special attention being paid to border areas in the States concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

Means of Communication in Backward Areas of Madhya Pradesh

8915. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1145 on the 17th April, 1969 and state :

(a) the reasons why Madhya Pradesh Circle has fixed permissible limits of losses at Rs. 360/- as against Rs. 500/- for Post Offices ; and

(b) the reasons, as to why villages having Police Stations under the charge of Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad Districts of Madhya

Pradesh have not so far been provided with Telegraph Offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The permissible limits of loss for the opening of post offices and their permanency have been fixed by the Government of India and not by the Postmaster General, Bhopal. Under the existing orders various permissible limits of loss viz., Rs. 500, Rs. 750 in normal areas and Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500 in very backward areas for the purpose of opening of post offices in rural areas have been prescribed. But ordinarily an office is confirmed only when it works within an annual permissible limit of loss of Rs. 240.

Experimental post offices which have completed ten years from the date of opening and which are situated at a distance of not less than three miles from the nearest post offices may be made permanent provided the loss on their working does not exceed Rs. 360/- per annum per office. Similarly such experimental post office may be made permanent if the annual loss does not exceed Rs. 500/- per annum per office provided the nearest post office is situated at a distance of not less than five miles.

(b) Headquarters of 13 police stations in Hoshangabad District and 6 police stations in Narsinghpur District have been provided with Telegraph facilities. The remaining proposals are under examination by the Postmaster General, Bhopal.

Reinstatement of Workers in Ratibati Colliery

8916. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. RAMANI ;
SHRI UMANATH ;
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workers who were on muster roll on the eve of the lock-out in 1967 in Ratibati Colliery in Raniganj;

(b) the total number of workers who were previously on muster roll and were taken back on work according to the agreement of the 13th November, 1967 ;

(c) the reasons for not taking all the workers back on work who were on muster roll ;

(d) whether Government have taken any action against the management for not taking all the workers back on work ;

(e) if so, the nature of the action taken in the matter ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) 1378.

(b) 882.

(c) 5 workmen died ; 57 resigned before and 35 after issue of the recall letters by the Management. 399 workmen failed to report for duty.

(d) to (f). As no breach of the relevant provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was detected, the question of taking action against the management did not arise.

Accident in Ratibati Colliery, Raniganj

8917. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the workers entrapped inside the Ratibati Colliery in the accident in March, 1969 ;

(b) the names of workers who died or were injured in the accident ;

(c) whether Government have seized the attendance register for that shift and the previous shift ; and

(d) if so, whether any irregularities have been found in the register ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a)

- (1) Shri Rashu Ray
- (2) Shri Laddu Jadav
- (3) Shri Ram Bilash Mahata
- (4) Shri Ramashish Shaw

(b) Nil.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Accident in Ratibati Colliery (Raniganj)

8918. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some part of the Ratibati Colliery in Raniganj is under the river Numia ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that there was an accident in Ratibati colliery in March, 1969 in that part which is under the rivir Numia ;

(c) whether there are some regulations or special instructions of the Mines Safety Department for working under the river ;

(d) if so, whether the management of Ratibati colliery followed those instructions and regulations ; and

(e) if not, whether Government have taken any action for the violation of the regulations or instructions and if so, the nature of the action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) Does not arise.

Accident in Ratibati Colliery

8919. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any under-ground accident in Ratibati colliery in March, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the time and date of the accident ;

(d) the time when the management of the colliery informed the Mines Safety Department about the accident ;

(e) the reasons for not informing the Mines Safety Department immediately ;

(f) whether Government have taken action for this lapse against the Management ; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes.

(b) While 4 loaders were loading blasted down coal in No. 2 west rise face off No. 6 west level of Ghusick 'A' seam, a fall of roof occurred at the junction of No. 6 west level and No. 2 rise and running sand flowed in, completely choking the junction and entombing the loaders.

(c) On 15.3.1969 at about 01.00 a.m.

(d) At 02.30 a.m. on 15.3.1969.

(e) to (g). Do not arise.

Kanardin Colliery, Raniganj

8920. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workers who were working in Kanardin Colliery, Raniganj in November, 1967 ;

(b) the total number of workers who were working in the Kanardin Colliery in January, 1968 ;

(c) the reasons for reduction in the number of old workers ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the management arbitrarily retrenched the old workers from work ;

(e) if so, whether Government have received any representation from colliery Mazdoor Sabha in this regard ;

(f) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(g) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) 775.

(b) 601.

(c) Resignation by 107 workmen and absence without permission including overstay of leave by 67 workmen.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No such representation has been received.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

Lift Irrigation Schemes for Madhya Pradesh

8921. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the Lift Irrigation Schemes received from Madhya Pradesh since 1st April, 1966 ;

(b) the dates of receipt of the Schemes and the dates of their sanction ; and

(c) if sanction has not been accorded to any scheme the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No separate schemes for Lift Irrigation have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh since 1.4.1966.

According to the procedure of Central assistance in vogue upto 1968-69, Central assistance was given to State Governments for their Minor Irrigation Programme as a whole and not schemewise. Sanction of the Government of India to the individual minor irrigation schemes like tubewells, filter points, dug wells, open wells, tanks, ahars, bandhies, lift irrigation schemes etc. comprising 'Minor Irrigation' Programme is not required under the existing procedure.

Resettlement of Repatriates from Ceylon

8922. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Rehabilitation which has been constituted to look after the problems of rehabilitation of the repatriates from Ceylon have drawn up schemes for transit camps for the initial stay of the repatriates from Ceylon who are expected to arrive in India in large numbers from July, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the number of such camps that are proposed to be set up and their location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The Board of Rehabilitation, which has been constituted to advise Government *inter alia* on policies and measures concerning the resettlement of repatriates from Ceylon in industry and other non-agricultural programmes, has not drawn up any scheme for the setting up of the transit camp facilities for the repatriates from Ceylon. Government however, have approved a scheme for the setting up of a transit camp for the repatriates from Ceylon at Mandapam in Tamil Nadu State for which an expenditure of Rs. 12.23 lakhs has been sanctioned. This camp will provide accommodation facilities for about 700 repatriate families. The State Government have reported that a major portion of the camp accommodation has already been completed.

If and when it is found necessary to set up more transit camps, necessary action will be taken to meet the requirements.

सहरसा जिले को एक अलग डाकक्षेत्र बनाना

8923. श्री गुलामन्व ठाकुर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहरसा जिले के बख्तियारपुर तथा सरखुआ क्षेत्र मुंगेर जिले के डाक क्षेत्र में आता है और सहरसा का कुछ क्षेत्र दरभंगा तथा पूर्णिया जिले के डाक क्षेत्र में आता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सहरसा जिले का एक अलग डाकक्षेत्र बनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) श्री हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सहरसा राजस्व जिले के लिये अलग डाक डिवीजन बनाने का निर्धारित विभागीय प्रतिमानों के आधार पर औचित्य नहीं है । अतः इस प्रस्ताव को स्थगित कर दिया गया है ।

सहरसा जिले में डाकघर

8924. श्री गुलामन्व ठाकुर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में सहरसा जिले में कितने डाकघर खोले गये ;

(ख) वहां पर कितने और डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है और इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) कितने प्रस्तावित डाकघरों के बारे में इस बीच आवश्यक जांच पड़ताल कर ली गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 12.

(ख) धनराशि उपलब्ध होने और विभागीय प्रतिमानों की पूर्ति होने पर चालू वर्ष के दौरान 12 डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है । इस इस सम्बन्ध में अलग अलग प्रस्तावों की जांच कर लेने के बाद ही निर्णय लिया जायगा ।

(घ) 10 ।

Research in Seed Technology

8925. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a four-day seed specialists' seminar, which was held in New Delhi during the second week of April, 1969 has recommended that research in seed technology should be strengthened and there should be 'more intensified training of seed personnel' in both Government and non-Government sectors ;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes; a seed Specialists' Seminar held in New Delhi in April 1969 has made a number of recommendations regarding research and development of seed technology including training of seed personnel. The formal proceedings of the Seminar are awaited.

(b) The Government appreciates the needs of research and development in seeds technology in India.

(c) A number of steps have already been taken in the matter. These include (a) the enactment of the Seed Act for encouraging the production of pure certified seed of improved varieties of crop plants in the country and for making them available to farmers in adequate quantities with the cooperation of the State Governments; (b) the establishment of a Division of Seed Technology at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi for research and post-graduate training in seed technology; (c) the setting up of the National Seeds Corporation for the production of foundation seed of improved varieties and for organising training programmes for seed personnel with the cooperation of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and other agencies in the country concerned with research and training in seed technology.

Rehabilitation of Persons migrating to India

8926. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have migrated to India from the neighbouring countries during the last five years since 1964 ; and

(b) the steps taken to rehabilitate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The number of new migrants from East Pakistan and

repatriates for Burma and Ceylon, as reported by State Governments and other authorities concerned upto 26.4.1969, is as follows :—

New migrants from East Pakistan (from 1.1.64)	8,46,810
Repatriates from Burma (from 1.6.63)	1,68,483
Repatriates from Ceylon (from 30.10.64)	8,275

(b) Rehabilitation sites have been set up in a number of States for resettlement of displaced persons in agriculture. A large number of migrants from East Pakistan are also being resettled in Dandakaranya Project. Besides, special areas are being developed in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and in Chanda District in Maharashtra. For non-agriculturists, loans are advanced for starting business and for construction of houses/shops. Efforts are also made to secure them employment in industry and in other suitable undertakings.

Similar rehabilitation measures have been taken for the resettlement of repatriates from Burma. They are also given business and housing loans. Some agriculturist families are also settled under Land Colonisation Scheme as well as other schemes sanctioned by this Department.

Pattern schemes for granting business loans and housing loans to Ceylon repatriates have been sanctioned and these are implemented by the State Governments concerned. Some specific schemes for their resettlement in plantations and agriculture have also been sanctioned.

Damage of Sugarcane Crop

8927. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large part of the sugarcane crop in districts of Eastern U. P. has been damage due to excess of heat ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to the damage to sugarcane crop supplies to factories for crushing have been affected ; and

(c) if so, the relief measures undertaken so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

विस्वी दुग्ध योजना द्वारा संसद-सदस्यों को दूध के टोकन जारी करना

8928. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 नवम्बर, 1968 से अब तक संसद-सदस्यों ने दूध के टोकनों के लिए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अध्यक्ष को कितने आवेदन पत्र भेजे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को टोकन जारी कर दिए गए हैं और कितने व्यक्तियों को अभी तक दूध के टोकन जारी नहीं किये गये हैं; और

(ग) शेष आवेदनकर्ताओं को दूध के टोकन जारी करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यावाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) नवम्बर, 1968 से संसद सदस्यों तथा अन्य संभ्रांत व्यक्तियों से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को दुग्ध टोकन जारी करने के लिए 10,820 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। संसद सदस्यों द्वारा प्राप्त होने वाले आवेदनों के विषय में भ्रम से ब्यौरे नहीं रखे जाते।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) में से 28 फरवरी, 1969 तक प्राप्त हुए लगभग 7,000 आवेदन-कर्ताओं को दुग्ध टोकन जारी कर दिये गये हैं।

(ग) डेरी की दक्षता क्षमता के बढ़ाने पर शेष आवेदनकर्ताओं को दुग्ध टोकन जारी कर दिये जाएंगे। क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

Reduction of Postage on Small News Papers

8929. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take

steps to reduce postage on small papers weighing upto 60 grams/priced upto 15 paise to the previous level of 2 paise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this demand was made by the All India News Paper Editors Conference held at Bangalore in 1968; and

(c) if so, Government reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, the Government decision to reduce the postage on single copies of registered newspapers weighing upto 60 grams to the previous level of 2 paise has already been announced in the Lok Sabha on 29th April, 1969.

(b) The All India Newspapers Editors Conference held at Bangalore in December, 1968 had also demanded a reduction in the postal rates for small newspapers and periodicals.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Agricultural University in Kerala

8930. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the time likely to be taken to establish an Agricultural University in Kerala ; and

(b) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In the course of discussions of the Annual Plan of Kerala State for 1969-1970, the State representatives clarified that a decision regarding establishment of Agricultural University has not yet been taken. A provision of Rs. 8.25 lakhs has been recommended by the Working Group for Agricultural Education in Kerala including Agricultural University.

(b) A project report for the establishment of an Agricultural University has been developed by the Government of Kerala. It is under consideration by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Post Offices in J. J. Colony at Naraina on Najafgarh Road, Delhi

8931. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that J. J. Colony at Naraina or Najafgarh Road have no post offices so far ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that J. J. Colony at Najafgarh road has a population of about 20,000 ; and

(c) if so, why no post office has been provided there so far and when it is likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) A post office is functioning at J. J. Colony Naraina. J. J. Colony Najafgarh Road is being served by Rajauri Garden post office which is at a distance of about 5 furlongs from Najafgarh Road J. J. Colony.

(b) The exact population is not known.

(c) A proposal for opening a post office at J. J. Colony Najafgarh Road is under examination.

Research Assistants in Indian Veterinary Research Institute

8932. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for the regularisation of the appointment of the Research Assistants of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute promoted to the post of Senior Grade Research Assistants in accordance with the approved recruitment rules, was received in the Department of Agriculture in 1960 ;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been finalised ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and time by which it is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes,

(b) No.

(c) The matter is under consideration. The delay in finalising it has been due to the D. P. C. wanting some more additional information, which is being collected by the Institute. The time, that will be taken for finalisation cannot be anticipated at present.

शिवाजी की स्मृति में डाक टिकट

8933. श्री देवराव पटिल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शिवाजी की स्मृति में डाक टिकट न जारी करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). 17 अप्रैल, 1961 को शिवाजी की स्मृति में एक विशेष डाक-टिकट निकाला गया था ।

House Building Advances for Construction of Homes in Colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi

8934. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the existing Rules, the allottees of housing plots in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi, who have been or are being given possession of their plots by the Department of Rehabilitation on instalment basis for payment towards the cost of land, are entitled to have house-building advances from Government for immediate construction of their-houses ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Rehabilitation Department or any other concerned organization has made any proposals or representations for making special provisions in this regard; and

(d) if so, when the case was taken up

and the action so far taken in arriving at a final decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). House Building advances can be obtained by persons under Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Schemes of the Delhi Administration and in the case of Government servants facilities for such loans are also available under the House Building Advances Rules to Central Government Servants administered by the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works and Housing and Urban Development. A person having a plot does not automatically become entitled to a loan under any of these rules ; it would depend on the circumstances of his individual case.

(c) and (d). No proposal for making special provision for advancing house building loans to the allottees in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony has been made. The Department of Rehabilitation has written to the Delhi Administration and to the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development in February, 1969, requesting that the latter may have the matter examined with reference to the rules relating to house building loans which are granted under their schemes. The individual allottees will be well-advised to take up their cases with the authorities concerned.

✓ Increase in Issue Price of Wheat

8935. ✓ SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is likely to be an increase of 12 per cent in the issue price of wheat ; and

(b) if so, its impact on the common man's cost of living ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHTB SHINDE) : (a) The issue prices of wheat supplied from the Central stocks have been revised from the issue prices prevailing hitherto of Rs. 70/- for red wheat, Rs. 85/- for white wheat and Rs. 95/- for superior

wheat to one single issue price of Rs. 78/- per quintal for all varieties of wheat with effect from 4th May, 1969.

(b) It is difficult to indicate precisely the impact on the common man's cost of living as this depends not only on the price at which wheat is issued by the Government but also on the behaviour of open market prices of wheat which have shown some fall with the arrival of the new crop.

Foreign Exchange for Films Shooting Abroad

8936. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange released for location shooting of Indian films abroad and the total amount of foreign exchange earned by these films during the last three years till April, 1969 ; and

(b) the names of the film personalities who made tours to foreign countries during the above period in connection with the shooting of these films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). A statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House. [Place'd in Library. See No. LT - 1048, 69].

✓ Procurement of Wheat by Food Corporation of India

8937. ✓ SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India have started to procure wheat at the prices fixed by the Central Government for 1969-70 marketing season ; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of wheat procured by the Corporation in Punjab and other States so far, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity of wheat procured by the Food Corporation of India in Punjab and other States so far is as under :

Name of the State	Quantity purchased (in tonnes)
Punjab including Chandigarh	*7194 (upto 28.4. 1969)
Uttar Pradesh	1120 (upto 25.4. 1969)
Bihar	1000 (upto 30.4. 1969)
Rajasthan	388 (upto 30.4. 1969)
Delhi	722 (upto 28.4. 1969)
Total	10424 M.T.

*Does not include quantity procured by Markfed Punjab and transferred to F.C.I.

Prohibition of Indian Films in Saudi Arabia

8938. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that public exhibition of Indian films is prohibited in Saudi Arabia and Muscat ;

(b) if so, whether exhibition of Indian films is also prohibited in any other country ;

(c) if so, the names of those countries and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the exhibition of Indian films in these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. No films, Indian or of other origin, are allowed to be screened publicly in Saudi Arabia and Muscat.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Exhibition of Indian films is also prohibited in Pakistan. This ban was imposed after the Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965.

(d) The question of taking any steps for exhibition of Indian films in Saudi Arabia and Muscat does not arise. As regards Pakistan, exhibition of films cannot be separated from other matters between the two countries.

Indian Films Exempted from Entertainment Tax in Foreign Countries

8939. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian films are exempted from entertainment tax in several foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the names of countries where Indian films are exempted from entertainment tax ; and

(c) whether Government propose to exempt films produced by these countries from entertainment-tax in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Exemption of films from entertainment tax is a State Subject. Such cases are decided by the State Governments *ad hoc* on merits.

Statement

Countries where Indian films have been exempted from Entertainment Tax :

U. K.

(a) All Indian films (feature) exhibited by *bona-fide* film societies are exempted from Entertainment Tax. This covers about 90% of the Indian films imported into the United Kingdom:

(b) The titles of these films are not available with the Indian High Commission, London as such films are brought into the U. K. by the Indian film societies (importers) and customs and Entertainment Tax exemption are negotiated directly by the importers and the U. K. Government departments concerned.

MALAWI

No entertainment tax is levied on Indian films shown in Malawi.

Rules for Inviting Public Men for Talks on A.I.R.

8940. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any criteria have been laid down for inviting public men to take part in the radio discussions ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in most radio discussions only the people of a particular view point are invited to participate ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to see that the people representing distinct and different view points of various national parties are given adequate share in such radio discussions so that they may become effective media of public education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Participants for programmes of discussion over AIR are selected on the following considerations :

- (1) nature of the subject to be dealt with ;
- (2) standing of the particular individual in his/her respective field of activities ; and
- (3) suitability of the person from the point of view of the special requirements of the broadcasting medium.

(b) No, Sir. Persons with various shades of opinion have been invited to participate in discussions over AIR.

(c) Does not arise.

Lease terms of Land allotted to Displaced Persons

8941. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the terms of lease on which Houses and plots have been given to the displaced persons from West Pakistan in different colonies of Delhi are harder than those given by Delhi Development Authority to its lessees :

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government are committed to give plots and houses

to the displaced persons on no profit no loss basis ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revise the lease terms so as to make them uniform or bring them at par with the lease terms of the Delhi Development Authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (c). The terms of lease on which the plots have been given to the displaced persons from West Pakistan in different colonies in Delhi were finalised in the year 1949 and subsequently revised in the year 1955 when an option was given to the earlier allottees either to retain the old terms or to come over to the revised terms. Under the original terms, the small plots of about 200 sq. yds. area were given on concessional terms which included *inter alia* recovery of only 50% of the actual cost of acquisition and development over a period of 15 years. The small number of large-sized plots in these colonies, however, was sold on the basis of tenders/auctions. The Delhi Development Authority was constituted much later in the year 1958. The terms of lease prescribed by the Delhi Development Authority are in some parts different. It is felt that the terms of lease applicable in the case of displaced persons, by and large, are concessional and favourable and not harder than those prescribed by the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) In the case of small plots, as mentioned above, concession was allowed in the matter of recovery of the cost of acquisition and development. In respect of the houses, wherever constructed on such plots, only cost of superstructure has been charged. In the case of large-sized plots, the allotment was made on the basis of tenders/auctions.

कांगड़ा जिले (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में डाकखाने

8942. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा जिले के नागरोटा सुरियन और पास के अन्य गांवों में कोई डाकखाना नहीं है जिसके कारण इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को घापात स्थिति में टूंक काल करने तथा तार भेजने के लिए

मंगवाता रेलवे स्टेशन जो कि 8-10 मील दूर है, जाना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहाँ तारघर खोलने तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) कांगड़ा जिले के घमंशाला सिकिल के उन गाँवों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ 1969-70 में तारघर खोलने तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। नागरोटा सूरियन गांव में एक उप डाकघर चल रहा है। मंगवाल निकटतम तारघर है और वह नागरोटा सूरियन से पाँच मील की दूरी पर है।

(ख) नागरोटा सूरियन में तारघर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) विभागीय प्रतिमानों की पूर्ति होने पर और घन-राशि, सामान आदि उपलब्ध होने पर 1969-70 के दौरान कांगड़ा जिले में जिसका मुख्यालय घमंशाला है, घनेड में तारघर और भोटा, मुबारिकपुर और बरसाड़ में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले जाने को संभावना है।

Ban on Eatables prepared from Milk in Delhi

8943. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of the Delhi Metropolitan Council met him on the 16th April, 1969 in connection with the ban imposed on the preparation of eatables prepared from milk in Delhi and adjacent areas and raised objections in regard to several aspects of the said ban ;

(b) if so, the details of the said objections ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A delegation of the Delhi Metropolitan Council represented the difficulties likely to be experienced on account of the ban imposed on the manufacture of cream as a result of the promulgation of Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk and Milk Products Control Order, 1969.

(b) Briefly, the following objections were raised :

- (i) hardship to the creamery workers because of their forced unemployment on account of the ban on the manufacture of cream ;
- (ii) hardship to the Delhi citizens because of non-availability of even skimmed milk during the operation of the Control Order ; and
- (iii) hardships to the milk producers due to curdling of milk during summer months.

(c) Restriction on manufacture of milk products, including cream has been found necessary during the summer months for maintaining supply of milk to D.M.S. in the areas covered by the Milk Control Order. Government have, accordingly, decided in consultation with the State and Union Territory Governments concerned that in the larger public interest the prohibition on the manufacture of cream etc. will continue to operate during the period 15th of April, 1969 to 14th of July, 1969.

Dispute between P. W. D. Manipur and its Workmen

8944. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have referred the dispute between the Public Works Department, Manipur and its Workmen to the Administrator, Manipur in accordance with the provision of Section 2(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act ;

(b) whether Manipur Administration have also been advised for taking appropriate action for the setting up of a Tribunal for adjudication ; and

(c) if so, the action taken, so far by the Government of Manipur in the aforesaid dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). A representation from the Secretary, Manipur P. W. D. Employees Association and an application for reference of a dispute between the Administration of Manipur and the Association for adjudication were received by Government. These were forwarded to the Manipur Administration for necessary action as they are the appropriate Government under Section 2(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Manipur Administration has stated that the matter is under their examination.

Kiebul Games Sanctuary, Manipur

8945. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the matter of reducing the size of Kiebul Games Sanctuary in Manipur ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how many visitors from outside Manipur came to see the sanctuary during 1967-68 and 1968-69 ; and

(c) whether any income was derived from the sanctuary, and if so, the amount thereof year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the Union Territories of Manipur and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Use of Diamond Harbour for fishing purposes

8946. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Diamond Harbour Kakdwip Namkhana, Frasergunj will be used as fishing harbours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The construction of a floating jetty at Namkhana for the use of fishing vessels has been approved under a

Centrally Sponsored scheme and an amount of Rs. 5.48 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the Government of West Bengal for this purpose. There is already a fish landing centre at Frasergunj. There is no programme at present for the provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels at Diamond Harbour or Kakdwip. In consultation with the West Bengal Government survey of fishing harbour sites is proposed to be undertaken at Rosulpur and Soula.

Import of Fish from other States in West Bengal

8947. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Fisheries Corporation has immediate plans to import fish to West Bengal from Kerala and some other States in refrigerated Railway vans and steamers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). From the commencement of its trading activities, the Central Fisheries Corporation has been purchasing fish for sale in Calcutta from other States, viz. Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhy Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. Small quantities of frozen fish were also procured on a few occasions from Kerala for sale in Calcutta. Fish purchased from the various States is brought to Calcutta either by refrigerated Railway vans or in iced parcels by ordinary vans. The bulk of the fish is fresh water fish from inland waters, and the question of using steamer for transport has not arisen. The Corporation has procurement arrangements in several States and fish will continue to be obtained from these States. The Corporation does not at present have a programme for purchase of fish from Kerala. There are special problems connected with the marketing of marine fish from the West coast in Calcutta. The matter is however being studied.

Central Fisheries Corporation

8948. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the capital outlay of the Central Fisheries Corporation ;

(b) the year-wise cost of establishment since its inception ;

(c) its targets and fulfilments ;

(d) the number of procurement and selling depots ;

(e) the total quantity, year-wise of fish sold, indicating each variety ; and

(f) the average selling price of Rahu (big) and prawns in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The present capital outlay of the Central Fisheries Corporation is Rs. 55 lakhs.

(b) The year-wise cost of establishment of the Corporation is indicated below :

1965-66	Rs. 1.15 lakhs	(The Corporation was established on 29th September, 1965 with a nucleus organisation).
1966-67	Rs. 6.56 lakhs	
1967-68	Rs. 9.63 lakhs	
1968-69	Rs. 9.20 lakhs	(subject to audit and adjustment).

(upto February 1969)

(c) The Central Fisheries Corporation is primarily engaged in procurement and sale of fish and development of water areas. Its annual procurement targets and the quantity of fish actually procured are indicated below year-wise :—

Year	Procurement targets (Tonnes)	Quantity actually procured (Tonnes)
1965-66 (4 months)	—	431
1966-67	1800	1441
1967-68	2200	1108
1968-69	1800	1179

(upto February'69)

No targets have been fixed for development of water areas. These are taken over on lease wherever practicable. Water areas in West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Gujarat have already been taken over and are being developed.

(d) The number of procurement units and selling depots is as follows :

(i) Number of Procurement units :	13
(ii) Number of procurement sub-units :	7

Total : 20

(iii) Number of selling depots :

Calcutta and Howrah :	24
Madras :	5
D.V.C. area	4
Delhi :	1

Total : 34

(e) and (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1049/69].

Telephone Advisory Committee in Goa, Daman and Diu

8949. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted any Telephone Advisory Committee in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu ;

(b) if so, the members of that Committee;

(c) whether this Advisory Committee has started functioning there and how many meetings have taken place from the 1st April, 1967 ;

(d) the functions of the Advisory Committee and whether there is some time-schedule for the meetings ; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to fix up some time-schedule for the regular meetings of the said Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) A list of members of the Committee is placed at Annexure I. Which is laid on

the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1050/69]

(c) Yes. Two meetings have taken place since April, 1967.

(d) A copy of the functions of the Committee is placed at Annexure II. Which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1050/69]. The meetings of the Committee are to be held once in a quarter.

(e) The Postmaster General Maharashtra has been told to hold these meetings once in a quarter as per existing orders.

Breeding of Prawns in Goa

8950. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of the Union Territory of Goa have worked out a scheme by which some fields at the river sides will be used for breeding prawns, after breaking the riverside-bunds and flooding the fields with sea-water ;

(b) if so, whether this scheme will endanger the crops in the adjoining large tracts of very fertile land at the river-side which may be submerged into tide-waters after ruptures in the side-bunds ;

(c) whether it is advisable that in the present food situation fertile lands under cultivation of foodgrains should be brought under breeding work of prawns with the aim of getting some foreign exchange by the export of prawns ; and

(d) whether Government propose to advise the Goa Administration to set aside this adventurous scheme at this juncture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The only scheme for fish culture drawn up by the Government of Goa for implementation during the IV Plan relates to establishment of a brackish water fish farm for purpose of demonstration. The Scheme, as formulated, provides for the utilisation of land, inundated with brackish water and lying fallow, by construction of bunds. Details of the scheme are being called for from the Government of Goa and a statement explaining the position with specific reference to the likely effect of the

scheme on agricultural land will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Labour Unrest in the Mines and Ports of Goa

8951. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the labour unrest in the ore mines and ports of Goa ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the Portuguese regime in Goa, there was not even resemblance of the Trade Union Movement in any field ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the workers are misguided by trade unionist leaders for their personal ends ; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to work out some schemes to educate properly the workers so that they can fight for their rights keeping in view prosperity of the nation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Yes. There has been labour unrest in the Iron Ore Mines recently. The industrial disputes related mostly to the question of implementation of Central Wage Board recommendations for Iron Ore Mining Industry. Such disputes have since been referred for adjudication.

As regards port in Goa, there is a partial strike of Bargemen. This matter falls in the State sphere.

(c) and (d). The Central Government has no information.

(e) A Scheme known as Workers' Education Scheme is already in operation. The object of the Scheme is to create a well-informed, responsible and constructive labour force conscious of its rights as well as its responsibilities.

श्रमिकों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये एक अध्ययन बल की नियुक्ति

8952. श्री भोंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समूचे देश में श्रमिकों में व्याप्त

तथा बढ़ते हुए प्रसन्नोष और विद्रोह की प्रवृत्तियों के कारण काङ्क्षितता लगाने तथा उसका उपचार करने के सुझाव देने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

अथ, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Delegations to be sent abroad to participate in Labour Conference

8953. SHRI ONKAR LAL BOHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of Delegations proposed to be sent abroad to participate in the various Labour Conferences next year and the time by when they would be sent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : The Programme of the Conferences/Committees on Labour matters to be held during 1970 is not yet available. The question of participation by the Government in the Conferences/Committees will be decided on receipt of formal invitations from the I.L.O. or other Organisation in respect of each Conference/Committee.

Commemorative Stamp on Maniram Dewan

8954. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to issue a postal stamp in the memory of Maniram Dewan, the great patriot of Assam who sacrificed his life for the cause of Indian Independence ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DE-

PARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) A proposal for issue of a special postage stamp in honour of Late Shri Maniram Dewan was considered by the Philatelic Advisory Committee first in July, 1968 and then again as a special case in October, 1968, but the Committee on both the occasions did not recommend the issue.

(b) Does not arise.

टीकमगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) में आटा मिल

8955. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले में निवाड़ी में आटा मिल स्थापित करने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र को भेजा था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए अनुमति न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) ऐसा कोई औपचारिक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गेहूँ की खरीद

8956. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के खाद्य निगम ने किन-किन राज्यों में गेहूँ खरीदना आरम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) किन-किन राज्यों में गेहूँ सीधे किसानों से खरीदा जा रहा है तथा किन किन राज्यों में खाद्य व्यापारियों के माध्यम से ;

(ग) क्या दोनों मामलों में क्रय मूल्य सामान है अथवा उसमें कुछ अन्तर है ; और

(घ) यदि अन्तर है तो कितना तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल और राजस्थान राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश चण्डीगढ़ में बिक्री के लिये माल पेश किये जाने पर घोषित अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों पर खरीदारी करने के लिए प्रबन्ध कर दिये गए हैं।

(ख) सामान्यतः एजेंटों के माध्यम से गेहूँ की खरीदारी की जाती है ये एजेंट सहकारी समितियों, व्यक्तिगत खाद्यान्न व्यापारी या व्यापारियों की सिंबीकेटें हो सकती हैं। तथापि इस वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और राजस्थान राज्यों में चुने हुए केन्द्रों पर खेतिहरों से गेहूँ की सीधी खरीदारी शुरू करने की शुरुआत की जा रही है।

(ग) किसानों को देय खरीद मूल्य वही है चाहे कोई भी अधिप्राप्ति का तरीका क्यों न हो।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पंजाब में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गेहूँ की बसूली

8957. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम को किसानों से सीधे गेहूँ न खरीदने के आदेश दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) यह मामला पंजाब सरकार के साथ उठाया जा रहा है।

Destruction of Wheat due to Fire

8958. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn to the destruction by fire of over 1,000 maunds of wheat in a village near Okhla in Delhi, recently ;

(b) whether any more reports of such destruction of harvest have also been received from other parts of the country and if so, the total extent of harvest destroyed during this harvest season ;

(c) the extent of destruction of harvest in the country in the corresponding harvest-season last year ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent such destructions in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Drilling of Wells by Exploratory Tubewells Organisation

8959. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation has drawn out a programme for the drilling of tubewells during 1969-70 ; and

(b) if so, the number of tubewells to be drilled in each State, region-wise under the programme and other details of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation has drawn up a tentative programme for drilling of about 400 bores in different States during 1969-70. The targets proposed and the region(s) planned to be undertaken for operation in each State are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1051/69.] It may, however, be mentioned that some of the areas proposed to be taken up for exploration have yet to be cleared by the Geological Survey of India from the point of view of groundwater-worthiness. The programme for 1969-70

indicated in the annexure is, therefore, purely provisional and subject to revision.

पहाड़ी धीरज गृह निर्माण समिति, दिल्ली

8960. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 13 मार्च, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3011 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में रिंग रोड पर ब्रिटेनिया बिस्कुट फैक्टरी के सामने वाली भूमि पहाड़ी धीरज गृह निर्माण समिति दिल्ली को आवंटित करने के लिये निर्धारित की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति को उक्त भूमि देने की बजाय अन्यत्र कोई घटिया भूमि आवंटित करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) ब्रिटेनिया बिस्कुट फैक्टरी के सामने वाली भूमि किसको आवंटित की गई है । इस आवंटन के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) समिति के सदस्यों को कब तक भूमि आवंटित कर दी जायेगी और इस बारे में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या उक्त भूमि का विकास केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के द्वारा कराने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपद स्वामी) : (क) से (ङ) . आवश्यक जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

पहाड़ी धीरज गृह निर्माण समिति, दिल्ली

8961. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 31 मार्च, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3011 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पहाड़ी धीरज गृह निर्माण

समिति, दिल्ली ने भूमि का कब्जा ले लिया है और उसने अपने सदस्यों को भूमि आवंटित कर दी है और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस समिति की ग्राम सभा और कार्यकारिणी समिति की बैठकें नियमित रूप से होती हैं और उनमें किये गये निर्णयों को ठीक प्रकार ने कार्यान्वित किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार इस समिति के सदस्यों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये इसके मामलों की जाँच करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपद स्वामी) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के आधार पर पहाड़ी धीरज गृह निर्माण समिति, दिल्ली ने 3 अप्रैल, 1969 को अपनी आवंटित भूमि का कब्जा ले लिया था । विकास करने के पश्चात यह भूमि सदस्यों को आवंटित कर दी जाएगी और इसका विकास करने के लिए समिति द्वारा कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Commission Agents of Food Corporation of India

8962. SHRI D. N. DEB : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 6739, 6740 and 6741 on the 17th April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is empowered to appoint the Syndicates as their Commission Agents for the procurement of foodgrains, when the rates of commission for loading of wagons, godown charges etc., are much higher than those applicable to individual Commission Agents ;

(b) if so, how far this procedure corresponds with the need for maximum economy in the interests of the country ; and

(c) the names of those parties who were appointed Commission Agents by the Food Corporation of India, in Punjab and Haryana and the names of those Commission Agents who are still on the list of Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Food Corporation of India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Commission Agents of Food Corporation of India

8963. SHRI D. N. DEB : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6741 on the 17th April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sarvashri Ratan Chand of M/s. Ratan Chand Kishan Lall, Ludhiana and Charanjit Lal of M/s. Roop Chand Ram Lall, Ludhiana are supplying foodgrains to the Food Corporation of India and receiving payment on the basis of authorisation issued by the Syndicate appointed by the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, how far the above position can be reconciled with the statement that the precise terms of the Sub-Agencies entered into by the Syndicate with individual Sub-Agents is not known to the Corporation ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that individual Commission Agents are still working in Moga, Talwandi and Ferozpur Districts etc. ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of the Commission Agents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The Information is being collected from the Food Corporation of India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Exemption of Telugu Films from Entertainment Tax

8964. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Telugu films which have been exempted from entertainment-tax or banned during the last three years till date ; and

(b) the names and addresses of the producers who produced the above films and reasons for their exemption or banning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bengali Films passed by Board of Film Censors

8965. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Bengali Films passed by the Central Board of Film Censors during the period from 1967 to April, 1969 ;

(b) the names and addresses of the producers of those films ;

(c) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government held cases in courts against some of the films passed by the said Board ; and

(d) if so, the names of those films along with the names of producers of those films and the decision given by the Courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). A list of names of Bengali films certified by the Central Board of Film Censors during the period from 1-1-1967 to 30-4-1969 together with the names and addresses of producers thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1052/69.]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**"Grow More Food" Campaign in
West Bengal**

8966. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants sanctioned for "Grow More Food" campaign to West Bengal by the Central Government during 1968 ;

(b) the amount actually utilised and remained unutilised ; and

(c) the effects of this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Central assistance given to the States for the Grow More Food Scheme is covered under the Heads of Development (i) Agricultural production (including land development) and (ii) Minor Irrigation. Total amounts of Rs. 465.49 lakhs as loan and Rs. 274.87 lakhs as grant were released to the Government of West Bengal for State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the above mentioned two Development Heads during 1968-69.

(b) The actual utilisation of assistance by the State for the year 1968-69 will become known after the submission of the audited figures of expenditure by the State Government for that year.

(c) The anticipated achievements for different programmes under the above two Development Heads are as under :—

1. High Yielding Varieties Programme.	Over 10 lakh acres
2. Gross additional area under Minor Irrigation.	1.88 lakh acres
3. Consumption of fertilisers.	50,000 tonnes of Nitrogen. 15,000 tonnes of P ₂ O ₅ . 15,000 tonnes of K ₂ .
4. Plant Protection measures.	Over 40 lakh acres.
5. Multiple cropping.	Over 2.4 lakh acres.

Potato Revolution

8967. SHRI SHIVA CHANDR JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a potato revolution in the agricultural sector ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, specially the achievements of the potato revolution in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. Considerable advances have been made in the field of potato research and development in the agricultural sector of the country.

(b) The Central Potato Research Institute established in 1949 has achieved valuable results which are serving as a basis of development in the potato growing areas of the country, including Bihar. High-yielding and disease resistant varieties have been evolved. In trials, Kufri Sindhuri, Kufri Chandramukhi and Kufri Chamatkar outyielded the local by 56.2, 23.2 and 12.2% respectively. Early maturing varieties which can fit into the multiple cropping system have also been bred. The technique of the production of disease-free seed potato in the plains has been developed. Useful results have been obtained on the agronomic aspects of the potato. In 1968, 404 quintals of breeders' seeds of hybrids were supplied to the State Department of Agriculture, Bihar for multiplication under the Seed Programme and subsequent multiplication. During 1969, the State has been allotted 500 quintals of breeders' seed from the C. P. R. I. and 1,300 quintals of seed multiplied by the National Seeds Corporation. It is expected that before long the entire potato growing area in the State would be saturated with the seeds of newly evolved, high yielding varieties.

Marketable Agricultural Surpluses

8968. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there were marketable agricultural surpluses in 1968 ;

(b) if so, the total quantity *vis-a-vis* that of 1967; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for stepping up marketable agricultural surpluses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Precise and upto date on marketable surplus of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities are not available. However, some rough estimate of the marketable surplus can be had from the trend of arrivals from rural areas. A statement giving information on arrivals of important agricultural commodities from rural areas in selected markets during the last two years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1053/69.]

(c) Measures which are being taken by the Government for stepping up agricultural production are expected to contribute towards the augmentation of marketable surplus.

Radio-Telephone System

8969. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Radio-telephone system exists inside the country;

(b) if so, at what places and its present rates;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) A.—Radio-telephone system using microwave technique exist on the following routes:—

- (1) Calcutta-Asansol-Katihar-Siliguri-Darjeeling-Cooch Bihar-Shillong-Gauhati-Tezpur-Jorhat.
- (2) Calcutta-Kharagpur.
- (3) Jullundur-Dalhousie-Udhampur-Jammu-Pathankot-Srinagar.

(4) Ambala-Chandigarh-Simla.

B.—Radio-telephone system using the VHF technique have been provided on the following routes:—

- (1) Nowgong-Tezpur
- (2) Gandhidham-Navlakhi
- (3) Amalapuram-Rajamundry
- (4) Dhulian-Malda
- (5) Diu-Una
- (6) Kohima-Shillong
- (7) North Lakhimpur-Jorhat.

C.—Radio-telephone system using HF technique are provided on the following routes:—

- (1) Agartala-Calcutta
- (2) Aijal-Shillong
- (3) Belgaum-Karwar
- (4) Belgaum-Panjim
- (5) Bhadrachalam-Rajamundry
- (6) Bombay-Mangalore
- (7) Calcutta-Port Blair
- (8) Imphal-Shillong
- (9) Srinagar-Leh
- (10) Passighat-Jorhat
- (11) Jorhat-Tezu
- (12) Silchar-Shillong
- (13) Silchar-Aijal
- (14) Delhi-Srinagar
- (15) Shillong-Agartala.

D.—Charges for trunk calls between any two places depend on the radial distance and do not vary with the type of circuit, *i.e.*, the charges for trunk calls on radio-telephone circuits are the same as for normal landline or underground circuits.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It will be seen from the above information that the P. and T. Department has made considerable progress in establishing radio-telephone circuits in the country. A number of new schemes have either been taken in hand or are at various stages of examination.

Procurement of Recorded Speeches of Netaji in Foreign Countries

8970. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government

have preserved the records of the speeches of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose made in Germany, Japan and in South East countries during his I. N. A. days ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, whether his speeches are available in those countries ; and

(d) if so, what efforts have been made by the Government to procure those recorded speeches from those Governments and with what success so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of a few recordings of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose received mostly from Japan are :

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (1) Message to the people of India | —15 Minutes |
| (2) Speech on arrival at Tokyo | —12½ minutes |
| (3) Extract from a speech at Tokyo | —5 minutes |
| (4) Speech at the National Rally for the consolidation of greater East Asia at Tokyo | —12 minutes |
- (c) Government have no information.
(d) Does not arise.

"Today in Parliament" on A.I.R.

8971. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTARI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI BHOGENDR JHA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the "Today in Parliament" and "Sansad Samiksha" programmes of AIR on April 24, 1969 the Parliamentary proceedings on the Demands for Grants for the Planning Commission were broadcast ;

(a) if so, whether the names of all the speakers from the opposition parties and

their speeches were mentioned in that broadcast, except those of the S. S. P's and C.P.I.'s members ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not mentioning S. S. P. and C. P. I. members names and their speeches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh

8972. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh which did not pay price of Rs. 100 per tonne of sugarcane to the growers during the current season ;

(b) if so, what measures are proposed by Government to induce these factories to pay the above price to the growers ; and

(c) the quantity of cane crushed by the various sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh upto the end of April, 1969 and the quantity of free sugar allowed to them upto the 20th April, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Two factories—Seethanagram and Bobbili in Andhra Pradesh did not pay Rs. 100 per tonne of sugarcane to the growers during the current season. Four factories i.e. Vuyyuru, Chagallu, Tanuku and Challapalli have paid the minimum cane price and agreed to pay further amount not exceeding Rs. 100/- per tonne in the aggregate subject to certain conditions.

(b) The Central and Andhra Pradesh Government asked Seethanagram and Bobbili factories to pay the above price to growers, but the factories expressed their inability to pay this price due to their uneconomic working.

(c) A quantity of 32.35 lakh tonnes of sugarcane was crushed by the sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh upto the end of April, 1969 and 0.47 lakh tonne of free sugar was allowed to them upto 23rd April, 1969.

Statutory Minimum Price of Sugarcane

8973. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the future policy of Government in regard to "Statutory Minimum Price" of Sugarcane for the year 1969-70 crushing season and when it is likely to be announced ;

(b) the reasons for delay in announcing the minimum price of Sugarcane for the coming season 1969-70 ;

(c) whether Government have ascertained the precise cost of cultivation of sugarcane in Andhra Pradesh and other States ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with reference to various States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The question regarding fixation of a statutory minimum sugar cane price for the season 1969-70 is under examination and an announcement is likely to be made very shortly.

(c) and (d). Studies on cost of cultivation of sugarcane in the major sugarcane growing States were carried out by the erstwhile Indian Central Sugarcane Committee during the period 1955-1963. The following table shows the periods of studies and the estimated expenses in cash and kind involved for different States. These expenses include value of family labour put in cultivation but do not include other expenses :

State	Period	Estimated ex- penses per acre (in Rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	1955-58	663.72
Mysore	1960-63	1007.27
Maharashtra	1956-59	1338.05
Punjab (Eastwhile)	1955-58	372.87
Uttar Pradesh	1955-58	334.46
Bihar	1955-58	367.64

Cultivation of Sugarcane

8974. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area under Sugarcane culti-

vation in different States at present and the relative increase or decrease in the area during last three years, State-wise ;

(b) the number and names of All India organisations of Sugarcane growers, if any, and the Organisations and Associations in various States ; and

(c) whether any Conference of Sugarcane Growers was held at All India level in the recent past under the aegis of his Ministry or other official agency and if so, the details of decisions taken therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1054/69]

(b) There is no All-India organisation of sugarcane growers, Information in respect of organisations and associations in various States is, however, being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as the same is available.

(c) No, Sir.

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Metalliferous Mines (First Amend- ment) Regulations, 1969

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Metalliferous Mines (First Amendment) Regulations, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1016 in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1969, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1036/69].

**Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products
(Movement Control) Order, 1969**

12.28 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 997 in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1969, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1037/69].

**Annual Report of the Indian Telephone
Industries Ltd., Bangalore, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1038/69].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Forty-ninth Report

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : I present the Forty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY
MEMBER**

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने 22 अप्रैल, 1969 को इस सदन में जो वक्तव्य दिया था, उसके बारे में निम्न व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहता हूँ।

यह कहा जाता है कि मैंने दिनांक 22 अप्रैल, 1969 को श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी द्वारा रखे गये ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के समय बोलते हुए कहा था कि 'उन्होंने सैकड़ों महिलाओं की इज्जत लूटी है।'

इन शब्दों से इस सदन के कुछ सदस्यों को यह गलत फहमी हुई है कि ये शब्द मैंने उनके बारे में कहे। मेरा मतलब इस सदन के किसी भी सदस्य से नहीं था। मेरा मतलब तो समाज विरोधी तत्वों से था। जब मैंने सदन की कार्यवाही को देखा, तो उसी समय उसे ठीक करने के लिये सम्बन्धित विभाग को लिख दिया था।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I forgot it long ago.

12.29 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty-Sixth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to move :

"That this House to agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th May, 1969."

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : About this report, I have nothing to say. I am told that in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee you discussed about the tentative

programme for the next week. I do not know whether any time is provided for discussing the report of the Committee on Defections. You may remember that this question was raised in the House and a promise was made that, after the Finance Bill was over, this would be taken up. I would like to know whether in the coming week, before we adjourn, this report is going to be taken up or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Every party was represented there in that meeting. and nobody raised this point which Mr. Dwivedy has just now raised. This was not raised at all. Every party was represented there. I am sure, the party members, when they go, will tell their parties what were discussed there. I have not objected to anybody raising this question on the report of the Committee on Defections. This was not raised at all by any Member in the Business Advisory Committee's meeting. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : At that time I raised it. This is very important report and it is for the Government to move that this should be discussed.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Yesterday another thing cropped up and then you set apart the next Saturday, 17th May for discussion of any emergency matter.

MR. SPEAKER : That was because Mr. Nath Pai brought to the notice of the Committee and to me earlier some important issues created with the President's election—succession—some anomaly in the Constitution. We need not go into all the details. They appear to be very important aspects which the Government itself is considering. If something regarding that emergency arises, we will meet on Saturday ; otherwise we are adjourning on Friday evening.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. There should be no mis-understanding about it. If something like that crops up we will meet. Otherwise we will adjourn on Friday. The programme has been fixed in

such a tight way that even on Friday some Bills may have to be taken over to the next session.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : What about discussion regarding Ladakh ? Is it because it is a far away part of India ? The Prime Minister must show awareness of the territorial integrity of the country. Ladakh is part of India ? They are preventing MPs going to Ladakh. The matter of Ladakh should find time.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You mentioned about the question not being raised to-day. We know that the Business Advisory Committee only provides time for different discussions that take place. About the programme it is for the Government to find out time and fix it. It was upto them to put to you whether it should be accommodated. I do not think this is a proper forum to raise this question.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I do not want to disturb your schedule. You said you have fixed it so tightly that there is not much time. May I suggest to the Government through you that they might take a few minutes and make a statement about the famine conditions in Rajasthan in view of the fact that disturbing facts are coming. Only this morning there were two statements one by a Doctor and another by a Minister there that more than 16,000 people have died as a result of malnutrition. May I suggest that the Government make a statement which need not take more than five minutes ?

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : Time for Mr. Nath Pai's Bill has been extended from 2 hours to 4 hours. You have given an assurance in this House that time will be given for a discussion of Prime Minister's statement on Telengana. You and the House are committed to it unless you want to make it another Gentlemen's agreement. That is a different matter. Some time will have to be given because the condition in Hyderabad is very much disturbing. We are getting telegrams after telegrams. You must provide some time.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : There is one matter which is not agitating but intriguing Members from West Bengal. That is the Government's intention and plan about Council abolition,

MR. SPEAKER : I thought I would not disturb you. This was discussed at length. What is the point of raising it ?

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : I only wanted to know the intentions of the Government and whether the Bill is ready.

MR. SPEAKER : You have raised it yesterday. They said they have not received communication from the West Bengal Government. They have assured on the floor of the House that after they receive the communication they will bring in legislation. They have assured it on the floor of the House. I think the Home Minister answered it. Yesterday it was pointedly asked by Mr. Banerjee and the Minister said, they have not yet received. After it is received they will take some time to draft the Bill and so many things are there. So, that is not a point to be raised now, at this stage...

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : I had a telephonic conversation with the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER : We individuals may do our business over telephone. But Government has to do it in a more constitutional way.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : That much I know.

MR. SPEAKER : What shall we do ? What do you want me to do ?

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : The West Bengal Government have sent the Bill. They have approved the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, what do you want me to do ?

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI - I only want to know this. I want to know whether Government will be ready to present this Bill in this session.

MR. SPEAKER : That cannot be answered. It is not a Question Hour which is extended now. If you want to tell something to the Speaker you can say.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, last time when the strike was withdrawn this House was assured that a comprehensive legislation will be brought in. The session is coming to an end. This is a very important matter. The right to strike was withdrawn. We have no right to strike. The recognition has been withdrawn of various associations and unions: Since the Prime Minister is here, I would like her to hear me. Many employees have been taken back. If the Bill is not coming in this session, it may have to be taken up in the next session. The recognition of the various federations and unions was withdrawn. Since the Bill is to come. I wish to say that the recognition should be restored and some statement should be made. That is my submission.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी स्वयं स्मरण होगा कि जिस समय बजट अधिवेशन प्रारम्भ हो रहा था तो बजट पर चर्चा प्रारम्भ होने से पूर्व नो डेट यैट नेम्ड मोशंस की चर्चा आई तो आपने यह कहा कि मिनिस्ट्रीज की डिमांड्स समाप्त हो जाने के बाद ही इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा सकता है। अब केवल एक सप्ताह और है और करीब 250 नो डेट यैट नेम्ड मोशंस आयेंगे, उनमें से एक मोशंस को केवल स्वीकार किया गया और उसमें संसद कार्य मंत्री श्री रघुरमैया भी मौजूद थे, उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि इसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ संकेत मिले हैं कि इसको हम स्वीकार कर लें। श्री भंडारे उस समिति के अध्यक्ष हैं। तो केवल एक मोशन स्वीकार हुआ और अगले सप्ताह में भी उसे नहीं लिया जा रहा है जब कि उसके सम्बन्ध में कॉलिंग अटेंशन के द्वारा राज्य सभा

में चर्चा हो चुकी, लेकिन लोक सभा में इस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर कि राजनीतिक पार्टियों को भाड़ में आकर इस देश में जो हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियां बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं, किस प्रकार से उसको रोका जा सकता है, लोक सभा के सदस्यों को उसके ऊपर विचार करने का अवसर न दिया जाय, यह बात उचित नहीं है। मैंने आपको भी पत्र लिखा है और एक पत्र श्री रघुरमैया को लिख करके याद दिलायी है कि उन्होंने उसके लिए आश्वासन दिया था तो अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में कम-से-कम एक उस अनियत दिन वाले प्रस्ताव को अवश्य रख लें।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I endorse the plea made by my hon. friend Shri Bakar Ail Mirza, because the question was raised by me in this House and you adjourned the House ; before that, you had said that the matter will be taken into consideration because the statement regarding Telengana was laid on the Table of the House by the Prime Minister. I would like to support the plea made by my hon. friend Shri Banerjee. We called on the Prime Minister and urged upon her the necessity of restoring the recognition to the unions.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : No.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Masani is not Government.

SHRI NATH PAI : What did you say ? You do not want unions to be recognised ? This is the new line we see between you and Mr. Masani. The other day you questioned somebody making an alliance between Swatantra and Marxist party during the discussion on the Finance Bill. But now I am seeing alliance between you and Mr. Masani.

This is an old affair which is being revived now.....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Please address the Chair.

SHRI NATH PAI : Shri Masani is so senior a Member that I cannot afford to

ignore him if he interrupts me. We do not know what happens.

Sir, you have been kind enough to mention that I have given notice of two Bills regarding succession because there is a lacuna in the Constitution- I had thought that in view of your remarks and the Business Advisory Committee either the Leader of the House or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs would tell us that either they accept my Bill regarding succession or they do not. Since you have been kind enough to mention, they should not spring a surprise on the House in regard to such an important matter. May I request the Leader of the House to tell us where the matter stands with regard to this ? You have been kind enough to mention it yourself.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो-दो बार आर्डर पेपर पर यह सवाल आ चुका है...

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know where to stop.

श्री शिवबन्धु झा (मधुबनी) : आप तीन-चार प्रादमियों को ही मौका देते हैं, यह क्या तरीका है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तीन घंटे पहले से बोलना चाहते हैं, मैं सोच रहा हूँ कि आपको चान्स देना पड़ता है

I am only trying to help you.

श्री शिव बन्धु झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहाँ छठा हूँ, मैं कहाँ दखल दे रहा हूँ। यह तो आप गलत तरीका अस्तियार कर रहे हैं। ये पूछना चाहते हैं तो आप इनको मौका दीजिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हाउस में दो-दो बार आर्डर-पेपर पर खुदाबख्श लायब्रेरी, पटना का मामला आ चुका है, बिल पेश हो चुका है, उस पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने संशोधन भी पेश किये हैं— लेकिन अभी तक वह बिल पता नहीं कहाँ पड़ा है। क्या उस बिल को सरकार लाना भी चाहती है या नहीं, इसके बारे में अपनी नीति बतलायें ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA *rose*

MR. SPEAKER : Do you also want to speak ?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you also want to speak ?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Bsrhat) : No. Sir. Is one permitted to move a closure on this ?

MR. SPEAKER - He is already on his legs. When he sits, we will close.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I will only submit to you one thing. During the last session, you, in your wisdom, admitted a motion on the Urban Development of Calcutta. As the pressure of work was very heavy, you were kind enough to announce in the House that the subject would be taken up in the next session. When the next session came, I tried to draw your attention to it and you said that there is a change in the Government and it will not be proper. When you made that announcement that the matter would be taken up in the next session, naturally it was in your mind that there would be mid-term election and a new Government would be installed. That does not stand in the way of taking it up for discussion in the House. The West Bengal Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister and other Ministers raised this issue of Urban Development in Calcutta. I will submit that many foreign visitors and many other people have said that Calcutta is a dying city. Should that term 'dying city' be heard in this House also ? I will appeal to you to set apart some time for discussing this subject.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th May, 1969"

The motion was adopted,

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : We have put some relevant questions to the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ? She has taken note of all the points raised. Off hand. I do not think anybody can answer them. I should not have allowed this, I made a mistake. It was done in a moment of weakness. From the next session, I think I should allot one day—there will be no Business Advisory Committee—when we should discuss what subjects should be discussed during the other days. Now I did this in a moment of weakness.

Now points have been raised by senior members and the Minister may kindly...

SHRI NATH PAI : Let us know what she wants to say.

MR. SPEAKER : Certainly. I am prepared to hear.

SHRI NATH PAI : I fail to understand why the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs cannot say something on this. There was no intention on our part to defy you. Your words are unexceptionable, but the tone was such that we thought you were referring to us as being obstructionist. There was no intention on the part of anyone who participated in this discussion to defy you : but it is a well-established custom here to suggest amendments when the report of the Business Advisory Committee is before us. If you want to discontinue the Business Advisory Committee, it is your right to do so and we have no intention to defy your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : Every member has a right to move amendments.

SHRI NATH PAI : You yourself said that this is the last Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : If he is replying, I have no objection.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : Are we to infer from what you have said that henceforth the Business Advisory Committee will not function ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : So far as the present motion is concerned, it is

confined to the time allotment to Shri Nath Pai's Bill. But they have raised other issues. As you have seen, one is as important as the other. I do not think any one of the matters mentioned is less important than the other. It is a question of finding time.

Take, for instance, the matter referred to by Shri P. V. Shastri. We had said in that meeting that we have no objection to discuss it, but it is again a question of finding time. Similarly the Report of the Committee on Defections. There is a Government Motion on it. We are also anxious about it. But it is a question of finding time. You know yesterday in the Business Advisory Committee how much we had to stretch to find time.

SHRI M. L. SONDHY : For Ladakh you could find one hour.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : In regard to some of these matters, we are also anxious to discuss them. It is for the Business Advisory Committee. If they could find time, we have no objection.

SHRI NATH PAI : This is serious. We are not obstructionist. The Leader of the House is present here. You had mentioned about the Succession matter. Do they intend to accept my Bill regarding succession or do they intend to bring their own Bill? I say this because we should not be taken by surprise.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I thought you had already said that the Government in the Home Ministry would bring it forward. I cannot say now in what form it will be.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : For a whole month, we have been pressing for a discussion after the statement made by the Prime Minister and the commitment made by the Speaker. This is in regard to the Telengana matter.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : All the other matters also have been pending for more than a month. It is a question of finding time.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : That is not an excuse for not bringing it up for discussion.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I would only say that I would support what the hon. Speaker has said. He has said that members have made their points and the Minister has noted them. I do not think any useful purpose would be served by repeating them.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

MR. SPEAKER : No. I am on my legs. We shall take up the next item.

— — —

12.47 hrs.

MOTION RE : FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN—DRAFT.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up the Motion concerning the Fourth Five Year Plan-Draft. Seven hours have been allotted to it. Yesterday we discussed the allotment of time for this. We could find this much of time. Shri Nambiar wanted two more hours. But it was with great difficulty we could find this much time even for the Plan discussion. Let us make it effective. If it has to be extended by half an hour or 45 minutes by way of marginal adjustment, that could be done, but there cannot be very much extension of it.

The Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I beg to move :

"That the 'Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74—Draft' laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April 1967, be taken into consideration".

I should like to express my pleasure in initiating this debate on the Plan and in seeking the views of hon. members, and through them, of the public on the Fourth Five Year Plan on which we have just embarked at the beginning of last month.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

It is now 18 years since we set out to promote economic development on a planned basis against tremendous odds. Planning has thus come of age and it is accepted by our people as a regular and normal feature in the economic life of the country, even as freedom of speech and free elections have been absorbed as normal elements in our political life.

When some critics have said that there is at present lack of enthusiasm about the plan, I think they are apt to overlook this aspect. It is natural that when planning was new, there should have been great excitement over it, in the whole country and amongst the people at large. But today the people have come to accept the plan as an integral part of our development; they have come to accept that it is part of the new economic order which we are trying to build in our country.

Thus every Plan now is just another milestone in our long and arduous journey towards a better life for our people. We have undertaken planned development within a democratic framework. Debate and discussion on the objectives of the Plan, its priorities, its achievements and, of course, its shortfalls also are, therefore, part of the very process of planning. These discussions, sometimes of an acrimonious nature, may seem to hold up decisions, and and even blur our objectives; but they are part of our set-up, and it is through these discussions that we can secure the commitment of the people to the goals envisaged in the Plan and evoke the necessary enthusiasm and the hard and sustained effort, without which no plan, however well-conceived or technically good, could possibly produce results. Government, therefore, attach great importance and value to the discussions on the Fourth Plan. We give the greatest importance to Parliament's part in shaping public opinion and in mobilising the support of the people for the success of the Plan.

We are again in a position to look forward to economic progress on the basis of an integrated plan. The difficulties and tribulations through which the country has passed, the shadow of war, the tragedy of drought and the fall in agricultural production, the need to divert larger resources to defence so that we are in a better state of

preparedness against the growing areas of tensions in different parts of the world—all these have to be borne in mind in any fair assessment of the progress we have made.

We may not have been able to achieve all that we had visualised. There may have been many failings—I have myself admitted to them—in implementation of the Plan, in certain decisions which we had taken. We should certainly point out all these deficiencies, both in the formulation and in the implementation of the plans, and do our very best to ensure that they do not recur. But I do feel that we do not serve the cause of economic progress on a planned basis if we keep on harping all the time only on the short-falls, ignoring the substantial progress that has been registered in several fields in the last 18 years, and without recognising that even this measure of progress would not have been possible had we not opted for disciplined progress through economic planning.

I had referred the other day to certain highlights of progress and achievement in these last 18 years.

We have to realise that with regard to food production, it has gone up from 51 million tons in 1950-51 to 96 million tons in 1967-68, that is, over 98 per cent. We do realise that it is still vulnerable to the vagries of the monsoon. But the point which I should like to make is that both the high points and the lowest points have been on a higher plane from Plan to Plan. This order of increase in food production has not come about on its own; it is the direct result of the steady increase in irrigation facilities, greater availability of chemical fertilizers, increased coverage with improved seeds, plant protection measures which have been undertaken, as part of the plan. To give an instance, in 1951 when we started planned economic progress only one-sixth of the usable surface water was being utilized for irrigation and by the end of the Third Plan it had been stepped up to nearly one-third of the total availability. When the programmes embodied in the Fourth Plan are implemented, utilization will have increased to about 46 per cent of the usable flow.

There has been a qualitative change in-

the industrial structure as witnessed by the development of our basic and heavy industries and I had enumerated some of these points the other day; I shall not go into them again. In the field of social services also, progress has been considerable. This has been mentioned by the different Ministers on the floor of the House from time to time.

There has been much talk here and outside on what is called 'plan holiday' I have said this before and I think it needs to be repeated. There has been no holiday. Planning has been a continuous process. The Fourth Plan was scheduled to start from April 1966 but for various reasons which I have enumerated earlier arising from unprecedented drop in agricultural production due to drought, it could not become operative. But neither planning nor progress came to a halt. On the contrary the three annual plans have witnessed appreciable progress in several fields such as agricultural production, major irrigation, power generation, etc. It was during this period that we formulated and very successfully implemented our agricultural strategy. Almost as many pump sets nearly five lakhs—were installed in the last three years as were in commission at the end of the Third Plan. About Rs. 314 crores had been spent on minor irrigation programmes in the three annual plans as against only Rs. 270 crores in the entire five year period of the Third Plan Development has, therefore, not come to a halt. On the contrary it was stepped up considerably in certain chosen fields. All that has happened is that some of the assumptions on which the original plan had been framed needed to be modified and the relative priorities had to be corrected in the light of the experience which we had gained.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : The Prime Minister may continue after lunch.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, we shall adjourn for lunch now.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

MOTION RE. FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN—DRAFT.—contd.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस से पहले कि प्रधान मंत्री कुछ कहें मैं एक घटना की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। डा० जाकिर हुसैन की शव यात्रा के समय इजराइल के ट्रेड कार्डसिल को इजरायल की सरकार ने कहा था. (व्यवधान).....**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. Nothing to be recorded.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : यह डेली रुटीन हो गया है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : गुप्ता जी, आप बैठिये। प्राइम मिनिस्टर की स्पीच के बाद (व्यवधान)

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : A Calling Attention Notice was to come up for tomorrow but it was rejected. It should not have been rejected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But this is not the time.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. member may write to the Speaker. It was the decision of the Speaker. The Speaker has over-ruled it nor the Leader of the House can say anything in this matter.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : The Prime Minister may be requested to accept the calling attention notice.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The House knows that acceptance or otherwise of a calling attention notice is entirely in the hands of the Speaker. Government does not come into the picture.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : The Government can accept a short notice question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Gupta can take it up privately and then we shall see. On this occasion, I request him to resume his seat.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Sir, when we adjourned for lunch, the hon. member said that I should talk about the present plan, because so far I was giving some of the background.

We all know that the greatest need today is to increase the tempo of development and this is the only answer to the present problems which are confronting us and which have been mentioned here so many times—unemployment, under-employment, unutilised capacity in industry, development of backward areas and backward sections of the community. We must increase the outlays on development, taking care at the same time that there is reasonable stability in price level; One of the main features of the proposed fourth plan is growth with stability. Stability is sought to be ensured through increase in agricultural production of 5 per cent, per year and through the building up of bufferstocks.

This plan throughout lays emphasis on self-reliance. This is reflected in the complete cessation of import of foodgrains on concessional terms by the end of two years and reduction in net foreign aid by the end of the Fourth Plan to half the present level. Net foreign aid constituted 25 per cent of the total investment in the third plan, whereas it will account for only 8 per cent in the proposed investment in the fourth plan. This is also reflected in the importance which we attach to the development of indigenous effort in design and consultancy organisation. There is no retreat from our objective in this new plan, because the aim now, as in the past, is development accompanied by social justice. This can be brought about through rapid growth, because without economic growth of the order which we envisage in the plan, it will not be possible to make an impact on the problems of poverty or even to ensure greater social justice. Social justice obviously demands an increase in the standards of consumption of the poorer sections of the community and this in turn calls for an increase in the availability of

foodgrains, cloth and other essentials. This is what the plan proposes to do.

There is increase in the public expenditure on education, health and social services, and this is one of the most effective instruments which are open in a democratic system to improve the productivity and earning capacity of the less privileged sections.

The Plan seeks to ensure a reasonable rate of growth for public expenditure under the various heads. Our aim in fact is to mobilise larger resources and, if possible, to further increase the levels of expenditure on these social services.

Priority is naturally given to agricultural because our whole development, even industrial development, is to a large extent dependent on what happens in the agricultural sphere. The other day I mentioned that it would not be right to take only the sum which is mentioned in the Plan under the heading "Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation" viz Rs. 2217.5 crores. It would not be fair to take this as the total investment on agriculture since there are allocations under other heads which will directly benefit agricultural production. At that time I had not given the figures. The figures broadly are: irrigation: Rs. 963.8 crores; rural electrification: Rs. 363 crores; village and small-scale industries: Rs. 36.25 crores; tractors, fertilisers or industries and minerals: Rs. 854.5 crores and transport and communications: Rs. 100 crores. There are various other small items and the total of this amount, apart from that under the heading of "Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation" is Rs. 4606 crores—that is, roughly one-third.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : Would you give similar figures for the Third Plan and Second Plan so that we can compare?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not have them here.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : सेकेंड प्लान और थर्ड प्लान की फीगर्स बह संसद की लाइब्रेरी से जाकर ले सकते हैं।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Na-

turally they are all available and you can get them in the Library of the House.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : May we know at least the percentage of the total ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : In the present Plan I think it is 32 per cent of the outlay in the public sector. About the last Plans I am afraid I do not remember the figures.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Will the Prime Minister give the figures while she replies to the debate ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : You can easily look them up.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : These are hidden figures which she has disclosed now about the Fourth Plan. It is for the Planning Commission to say how much were the hidden inputs in agriculture in the last Plan.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : These also we cannot be quite sure. She now says it is Rs. 4000 crores. At another time she said it is Rs. 2217 crores.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Rs. 2217.5 crores is the sum provided directly under the heading "Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation". These are provisions made under other heads which directly benefit agriculture.

श्री शशि भूषण (सारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से भाषण के बीच में प्रश्न और टोकाटाकी आदि न की जाय। भाषण की समाप्ति पर आपकी अनुमति से प्रश्न क्रिये जा सकते हैं।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I think so.

In the agricultural sector it is most important to take certain steps and certain policies have been laid down in the Plan document. For instance it is necessary to implement more effectively tenancy laws, to fix minimum wages of agricultural labour, to re-orient credit policies of cooperatives in favour of small farmers. In the industrial field, for, we have to promote a policy

of wider diffusion of entrepreneurship, and the policy of financial institutions like LIC, IDBI IFC etc., should be refashioned so as to promote these objectives. Something has already been done about the policies of financial institutions, but we are giving another look.

Important as agricultural production is, it cannot obviously constitute the whole of our developmental strategy. We have therefore sought balanced development laying emphasis also on industrial development. The bulk of our educated manpower can find employment only in the non-farm sector. Since the commencement of the Second Plan, we have laid stress on broadening and strengthening our industrial development with a leading role for the public sector. We feel that the public sector alone can make investments of the kind needed in building up capacities in basic industries such as steel machine-building petro-chemicals, etc. The allocation for the public sector is about Rs. 14,400 crores and for the private sector, Rs. 10,000 crores. A closer scrutiny of the scale of the investment in the private and public sectors under different heads of development will show that a good deal of the investment of Rs. 10,000 crores for the private sector is under heads such as agriculture, housing, road transport, etc. and relates to individually small but collectively large investments in items such as on land development sinking of tube wells, procurement of trucks, construction of houses, etc.

As a result of investments already made the public sector occupies a commanding position in basic industries which I have mentioned earlier. Throughout the Plan emphasis is laid on the common man, weaker sections and the least privileged. It is laid down that planning should result in greater equality in income and wealth, that there should be progressive reduction of concentration of income, wealth and economic power and that the benefits of development should accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society and in particular special attention should be given to promoting economic, educational and other interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have certain institutional constraints in giving effect to these policies. One of them is that the whole strategy of growth

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

has to be within the existing constitutional frame work with its stress on Fundamental Rights and the rule of law. While we give the fullest opportunity for private enterprise we have to have a certain amount of social regulation and control. We seek to give a larger role to the public sector in fields of vital concern to the national economy.

Earlier on I was speaking about employment. Rural employment is helped by our agricultural programmes and as agricultural production goes up there will be more opportunities for employment in the rural areas. Thus extension of irrigation, increase in the area under multiple cropping etc. can provide more remunerative employment around the year in the rural areas. Larger investments in industry and in sectors such as transport can also absorb many educated young persons. To the extent we augment our agricultural production and other production, we shall be able to step up the rate of investment without generating inflationary pressures.

Whichever way you look at it, whether from the point of view of increasing agricultural production and meeting the minimum food requirements of our people or of enlarging opportunities for employment, it is necessary to aim at least at the minimum level of investment which is contemplated in the Plan.

If we have to fulfil a Plan of this order and, at the same time, to reduce our dependence on foreign aid, there is no escape from the mobilisation of resources. All this means is that amidst present difficulties we do not overlook the needs of the future. The responsibility for more mobilisation of resources has to be shared by the Centre and the States. Each layers in our federal set up has a part to play and it is the States which are responsible for development in the crucial sectors, such as, agriculture, irrigation, Power, social services, etc. Any reluctance on their part to raise resources will therefore, impair the tempo of development.

Practically, every State has demanded a bigger Plan and, as I have said earlier, we realise that their demand, taking in view their needs, is perfectly reasonable. However, the desire for larger plans has to be backed by the determination to raise

additional resources. An aspect of mobilisation of resources which has been specially stressed is that users of public utility services of power, irrigation and transport should pay for such services so that the benefits of the services could be extended and expanded to other areas and other sections of the people.

There has been a great deal of controversy here about Centre-States relations as regards planning. The Fourth Plan breaks new ground in this regard because it assures reasonable freedom to the States in formulating programmes with reference to their special problems and needs. The Central assistance has been determined on objective criteria and the size of the State Plans will now depend entirely on the resources which they have. There is no conflict of interest between the Centre and the States in regard to this matter.

The other question is that of regional imbalance in economic development. Now, we know that there are certain areas in our country and, specially, those near the port towns, which had the benefit of what is called momentum of the start; that is, they were the first to feel the impact of modern science, and to build up public utility services, water supply, technical education, banking and other financial services and so on. So, they had a lead of a few decades over the rest of the country in the process of development. It is not possible to correct all this imbalance within the span of one Plan. But, I think, in this Fourth Plan, a bold beginning has been made. The House knows that 10 per cent of Central assistance has been earmarked exclusively for the six backward States and another 10 per cent reserve has to be distributed with reference to special problems of the States. It has been said that this formula does not provide adequate resources for meeting all the needs of backward States. It may be so. In the recent meeting of the National Development Council, we proposed that a fresh look could be given to the resource position after the award of the Finance Commission becomes available. It would then be seen to what extent we can provide a little more to some backward States so as to enable them to have larger Plans.

Apart from the Central assistance for

State Plans, we have also to keep in mind the need to promote balanced regional development in taking decision on the location of major industrial projects. Certain projects must necessarily be located in particular places with reference to techno-economic and other considerations which is availability of raw materials, cost of transport, etc. - But wherever there is any room for exercise of discretion in regard to location of projects, the Government have generally exercised it in favour of backward States.

In regard to private projects also, the question as to how far the location decisions could be influenced through licensing policies and policies of financial institutions has been studied in some depth by the Wanchoo Committee. The Government of India will pursue action on that report as soon as the Chief Ministers have considered the report and given their views on it.

As the hon. Members know, there are backward areas in every State and it is now left to the State Governments to identify such areas and to frame suitable programmes for their accelerated development within the frame work of their Plans.

Now some States which were formerly regarded as economically backward have through special efforts advanced with a faster rate and reduced the gap between themselves and the advanced States.

AN HON. MEMBER : For example ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

AN HON. MEMBER : Maharashtra ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Maharashtra is not counted as a backward State.

As I said earlier each State has regions which are economically backward.

As I said the size of the State Plan will depend entirely on the resources which the States themselves can mobilise and the Central assistance will be related in the form of block loans and grants under broad heads of development and there will now be no itemised control. There will, therefore, be no basis for the appre-

ensions that the State Governments will have to conform to certain standards fixed by the Central Ministries and Planning Commission. In these and in many other respects the Fourth Plan does break new ground. The Plan is, as I said on an earlier occasion, a national plan.

SHRI RANGA : Question.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is a national plan by its very nature because the entire nation is concerned. The plan is made up of the plans made by the States. As I said last time, even the money which the Central Government gives is mostly for projects and schemes to be implemented in the States. Therefore, the extent of our success depends on our ability and capacity to pull together whether it is the Centre and the States, whether it is the public or the private sector and whether it is one kind of political Party or another. There must be maximum commitment to the minimum needs which have been laid down in the Plan. Without that we cannot build the base which is so necessary, as I said, for the growth to develop which alone can solve the problem which I have earlier enumerated and which is of such great concern to the hon. Members. It is the mobilisation of the necessary resources and investment in essential programmes that we can support and strengthen the efforts of the States also. Here again I had mentioned agriculture and industry. Some of the investments in the Central plan are in such crucial fields as steel and other basic industries like ports, railways and other communications which can support and raise the level of the economy in the State.

So I welcome this opportunity of knowing the views of the hon. Members. Somebody here shouted that we do not listen to their suggestions. But it is not true. There may be suggestions which it is not possible to incorporate. There are sometimes suggestions which are quite contrary to the path which the Government is pursuing. At each stage the Plan is discussed from the very inception with the officials and the Ministers from the State so that the Planning Commission is very much in touch with the local needs. But they have to look at the larger picture of

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

India as a whole because there is such a great shortage of resources that sometimes very necessary programmes have to be pruned. Many problems have been solved and many still remain to be solved. There is great increase in agricultural production in some direction, but we are fully conscious that difficult problems remain to be solved. For instance we have still to achieve a "break through" in the most important cereal which is rice.

But intensive research is going on into developing higher yielding varieties in the case of other major crops such as oilseeds, fibres and so on. Now also we have to be content with the fact that the high productivity which is made possible by some of the new developments is dependent on adequate assured irrigation which is available only in a fraction of the country's cultivated area. And, more effort and resources will be invested for finding ways of improving the productivity of rainfed agriculture and once this is done, we will be able to make significant gains.

While almost many of our farmers have taken to the new technology, there are many other areas in the country where one still needs to introduce these practices and to educate, or, rather, persuade the farmers to adopt these methods. There are also many complex and difficult problems, which inhibit growth, for instance, animal husbandry which is one of the major elements of agricultural production. The problems of excessive numbers and improving the animal nutrition and productivity call for long and painstaking effort.

It is after keeping all these things in view that various targets have been fixed.

Even if all our measures can be carried through, any attempt at pushing up the rate of overall development above a particular level may vitiate the possibility of reducing foreign aid. The Plan as now proposed, seeks to reduce the net foreign assistance by the end of the Fourth Plan, as I said, to half the present level and to eliminate it altogether in the course of the Fifth Plan.

This implies a very difficult and tremendous effort to increase exports and to expand production at all levels. Of course there is the question which I have gone

into, namely, the mobilisation of internal resources.

So, Sir, I hope, hon. Members will look at all these problems from the larger point of view of the country and the larger interests of all the people.

Sir, there is very often debate on the path which we are taking. Now, Sir, we have got to reconcile many points of view. If we want to take more of the people with us, we have to reconcile various points of various points of view. As I said on another occasion, we do not believe in controls for the sake of controls. We have already liberalised many controls. But we do think that in some sectors they are still essential; and where they are necessary in the national interest, there controls have to remain. But it is really a question of all of us, not merely looking at the Plan with a critical eye, because this is the only way of improving things, but at the same time, one must also see them not just from one's own point of view, but, as I said, from the point of view of all the other States, their difficulties, and from the point of view of other sections of the people as to what path we can take and what programmes we can make keeping in view our circumstances and the limited resources so that the Plan can be most effective.

Sir, I think, the Plan has made a very painstaking attempt to evolve these kinds of schemes and programmes. We all realise that it is far from ideal and it is far from covering or meeting all the needs of the States or areas within the States and therefore it is bound to create disappointment. We ourselves are disappointed from this point of view. But we do regard it as a very firm and bold step in the right direction so that if we are able to complete it—as I sincerely hope and I am confident that we shall be able to do it—successfully, then we shall really have strengthened our base and taken the country in the right direction. Each of the Hon. Members here represents large numbers of people in our country. I hope they will use this opportunity to bring the Plan to the people and to evoke public enthusiasm and understanding for the difficulties under which the country is...

SHRI RANGA . In which you have placed this country.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI ; That is rather a sweeping statement to make, Prof. Ranga. Certainly we do not want to absolve ourselves from the mistakes which we have made. When we take tremendous tasks in hand, we are bound to make some mistakes. Certainly, mistakes have been made and there have been short-falls. Nobody is denying them. But it is equally right not to deny the tremendous achievements in the country for which it is not the Government alone which is responsible. It is the people of India who are responsible and we should give them full credit for meeting the difficulties with great courage and for adopting new methods, new ideas, in spite of...

SHRI RANGA : In spite of new taxes.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : ...the tremendous burden of the past which is on them.

New taxation, certainly because unfortunately there is no other way of raising the resources in our country or anywhere else. The two things go together. As we develop further, the capacity of the people to mobilise resources will also improve and the country will go ahead.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the 'Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74—Draft' laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1969, be taken into Consideration."

Hon. Members who wish to move substitute motions regarding Draft Fourth Five Year Plan may do so now.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

This House, having considered the "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74—Draft", laid on the Table of the House on 21st April, 1969, is of opinion that—

- (a) the Plan is glaringly devoid of any scientific philosophy of Planning ;

- (b) it has not pointed out the pressing need of the nationalization of the commanding heights of the economy, such as, banks, whole-sale foreign and internal trade, steel and coal and has failed to show how the qualitative change in land-ownership be brought about ;
- (c) it has made no provision for the workers' participation in the management of the public undertakings and that the income ceilings to the ratio of one to ten be immediately put into effect ;
- (d) the P. L. 480 funds retained and used by American Embassy in India be immediately frozen ;
- (e) it has not pointed out how the full employment in the country would be brought into being ; and
- (f) it has failed to point out how the peoples participation in the Plan implementation be possible with out planning the press, in the shape of Planned Press and Party Press,' (3)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

This House, having considered the "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74—Draft", laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1969, is of the opinion that—

- (a) the basic principles underlined in the alternative Plan drafted by the State Planning Board constituted by UF Government of Kerala be made the basis of the Fourth Plan in order to give it the shape of welfare Plan ; the points raised by the Kerala Chief Minister and West Bengal Deputy Chief Minister in the last meeting of National Development Council be included in the Fourth Plan ;
- (b) the policy of non-capitalist development be adopted after rejecting the policy of capitalist development ;
- (c) banks, basic industries, tea plantations, foreign oil companies, whole sale trade of foodgrains, be na-

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

tionalised to break the increasing monopoly of 75 capitalist families on country's economic life and immediate steps be taken to look into the charges and corruption alleged against Birla brothers ;

- (d) immediate drastic steps be taken to end the loot let loose by profiteers, grain speculators and hoarders in order to check the rise in prices of essential commodities ;
- (e) guarantee of need based wages, merger of D. A. with pay, neutralisation of full dearness allowance, safeguarding the Trade Union rights and scrapping off anti-strike and other repressive legal provisions in order to enable working classes of the country to take active part in the economic development works of the country be included in Plan ; and
- (f) more financial provision be made for uniform progress of Bihar, Eastern U. P. Orissa, Rajasthan, Gujarat and other backward States ; concrete and effective steps be taken to remove regional imbalance ; and basic industries be extended in the public sector in the country.' (5)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74 Draft," laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1969 is of the opinion that—

- (a) effective steps be taken to implement legislation regarding land reforms with a view to increase agricultural output so as to make country self-dependent in the matter of foodgrains ; to distribute free waste land and Government fallow land among agricultural labourers and poor farmers and to make available fertilizers and seeds at cheap prices and electricity be provided in villages at cheap rates ;
- (b) agricultural labourers be provided with land for cultivation and the

minimum wages be assured to them ;

- (c) effective steps be taken to remove unemployment ;
- (d) land revenue on the uneconomic holdings be abolished and slabs wise agricultural income-tax be introduced ;
- (e) funds allocated for the public sector in the Plan be increased and those allocated for the private sector be reduced ; and
- (f) funds allocated in the Plan for irrigation, social welfare education, electricity, agriculture foodgrains, development of industries, development of roads and highways, house-building, water supply schemes, development of backward classes and labour welfare be increased'. (6)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

This House, having considered the "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74 Draft", laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1969 is of the opinion that—

- (a) the plan be recast so as to make it a Swadeshi Plan, depending on indigenous resources, technique and machinery and external assistances, which brings in foreign influence over our politics and economy be completely done away with ;
- (b) the biggest of our resources, that is, the man-power, be fully utilized in formulating and implementing the Plan ; effective steps be taken to eradicate unemployment of the educated as well as uneducated and partly employed people be provided with full time employment all the year round ;
- (c) regional backwardness in the matter of economy be removed ; present disparity in income be brought down ; priority be given to agriculture and defence production ; and suitable steps be taken to de-

centralize industry and making provision for rural industrialization ;

- (d) more attention be given to private sector as compared to public sector, which is at present mis-managed and is responsible for huge financial losses to the country ;
- (e) effective steps be taken to provide drinking water in all parts of the country, where there is at present great paucity of drinking water, specially in the drought affected areas of Rajasthan, Haryana, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh ;
- (f) adequate provision be made for providing houses to all citizens of the country by means of some phased programme.' (7)

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat) :

I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted namely :—

'This House, having considered the "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74—Draft", laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1969, is of the opinion that—

- (a) the Plan has failed to pay adequate attention to the principles enunciated in article 39 of the Constitution ; the growing linguistic, communal and regional conflicts are due mainly to the failure to implement the principles embodied in the said article ;
- (b) the tests of production and growth on the one hand and those of equitable distribution on the other can be met only by shifting the emphasis of the Plan from increase of material production to enlargement of productive employment opportunities ;
- (c) the ideal of an egalitarian society can be realised only by giving the highest priority to rural electrification, rural road construction and rural house building in order both to create greater employment opportunities and to reduce the growing disparity between rural and urban areas ;
- (d) the major emphasis in heavy and

capital goods industries should be on consolidation and full utilisation of existing capacity rather than further unbalanced expansion ;

- (e) the consumer goods industries in the cottage, small-scale and the medium sectors should be the major field of expansion during the Fourth Plan, subject to the provision of capital resources for the purposes mentioned in (c) above ; and
- (f) the Planning Commission be directed to redraft the Plan in the light of the above findings with special attention to the programmes mentioned in (c), (d) and (e) above and to resubmit the revised Plan to the Parliament by the 31st October, 1969'. (12)

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :

'This House, having considered the "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74—Draft", laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1969, disapproves of the Draft Plan for the following reasons :

- (a) the Draft Fourth Plan clearly indicates that the Government has evidently learnt nothing from the failure of the Second and Third Five Year Plans ; and the targets of the Plan are as speculative as those of the Second and the Third Plans and are as little likely to be achieved ;
- (b) undue emphasis on Heavy Industries at the cost of Agriculture continues to be a feature of the Fourth Plan ;
- (c) it ignores the fact that the high cost economy caused by inflation and the distortion caused by the "rupee countries" racket dooms the hope of exporting non-traditional commodities to disappointment ;
- (d) it concedes that, as wasteful expenditure cannot be curtailed further excessive taxation and a continuing resort to deficit finance

[Shri M. R. Masani]

will become necessary; further taxation and the diversion of the people's savings are intended to finance increased expenditure on inefficient and unprofitable governmental undertakings:

- (e) agricultural activities are threatened with institutionalisation; and
- (f) even while conceding that control and the licencing system are not functioning satisfactorily, there is no readiness to turn to the obvious alternative of decontrol and increased competition; and the Plan neglects the interest of the consumer.' (14)

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD (Ballia):
I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

'This House, having considered the "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969—74 Draft", laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1969, is of opinion that—

- (a) no provision has been made in the Plan for fixing a ceiling on urban property, removing of disparity in income and nationalisation of banks;
- (b) no effective and concrete steps and other suitable measures have been envisaged for the implementation of the recommendations of the Patel Commission in regard to eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh to expedite the supply of electricity to villages, to extend cottage and small-scale industries and irrigation facilities and to increase employment opportunities;
- (c) no reference has been made in the Plan to provide better standard of living to the poorest person of the country and to allot due place to the cooperative societies to meet this end and to interduce crop and cattle insurance schemes;
- (d) effective steps be taken to arrest the rise in the prices of essential commodities;
- (e) land revenue on the uneconomic

holdings of the farmers in the country be abolished;

- (f) no concrete steps have been envisaged to remove the regional imbalance prevalent on large scale in the country and to make available the gains of the planning to the under-developed areas.' (15)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

'This House, having considered the "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74—Draft", laid on the Table of the House on the 31st April, 1969, is of opinion that—

- (a) Plan allocation for the social welfare be increased to Rs. 50 crores;
- (b) Plan allocation for irrigation and power be increased;
- (c) Plan allocation for education be increased to Rs. 1,000 crores;
- (d) Plan allocation for backward areas be increased; and
- (e) Plan allocation for family planning be reduced to Rs. 100 crores.' (16)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): What about myself?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not received.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: It was given three hours before.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It was perhaps not in time.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): The Plan itself was not in time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have given it only today.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Yes, at 10 o'clock. The motion was moved by one o'clock and I gave it at 10 o'clock three hours earlier. It is much faster than the Plan itself.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time given was 3.15 yesterday. Anyway, I will waive the question of time.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :
I crave your indulgence.

I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :

'This House, having considered the "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74-Draft", laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1969, is of the opinion—

- (a) that greater prominence should be given to irrigation to make India entirely self sufficient in food production and strong enough to with-stand even two successive droughts and the provisions in the Plan Draft be changed suitably ;
- (b) That provision should be made to start work with regard to the Fifth integrated steel plant at Visakhapatnam as recommended by the British American Steel for India Consortium to meet the enormous gap in the supply position in 1975-76, as envisaged by the NCAER and even the steering group appointed by the Government of India and in accordance with their recommendation a new steel plant should be set up ; and
- (c) that provision should be made for immediate steps for the expansion of Visakhapatnam Port and the Hindustan Ship Building Yard and for constructing additional port facilities in the Balacheruva area South of the Yerada Hill and the present port'. (17)

14-39 hours

RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communication dated the 8th May, 1969 from the Superintendent, Central Jail, New Delhi :

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri C. K. Chakrapani and Shri P. Gopalan, Members, Lok Sabha, who were convicted on the 29th April, 1969 under section 188 I.P.C., have been

released on the 8th May, 1969 on expiry of their sentences".

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : The sentence was very severe. The sentence was for 10 days when the House is in session.

14.40 hours.

MOTION RE : FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN—DRAFT—(contd.)

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I rise to speak in support of my substitute motion No. 14 which I have just moved, disapproving of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan. But before I do that, I would like to share with the House for three or four minutes the angle and the background from which we approach the Fourth Five Year Plan. This is not normally necessary but, in view of the persistent and deliberate misrepresentation which goes on in certain quarters about the attitude of my Party towards planning, I fear I must start by repeating what our basic attitude to planning is. We are often asked 'Are you for or against planning? That is exactly like asking a man! 'Have you stopped beating your wife?'. It does not admit of a 'Yes' or 'No', for the simple reason that planning is an umbrella word, which cover many things, many kinds of planning. The remedy is not between planning and non-planning but between different kinds of planning. I would, therefore, read a couple of sentences from the Election Manifesto of my Party in 1967, which read as follows :

"The Swatantra Party believes in democratic planning by persuasion such as is practised in countries like France, Britain and the Scandinavian countries and is opposed to the Soviet type coercive planning which has failed so miserably here and wherever it has been tried. The Swatantra Party will dissolve the Planning Commission which has become in effect a parallel government unknown to the Constitution, which has shown the unfitness for its task and would replace it with genuinely expert advisory bodies with which agriculture, industry, labour and other interests would also be associated.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

The principal objective of such planning bodies should be to help Government to plan its own business".

I think this is a clear enough statement. We do not stand for totalitarian planning and command economy of a comprehensive, centralised kind such as this Government has adopted in India. What we do accept is indicative planning of the kind that goes on in France, Britain, Western Europe and Scandinavian countries. We are for the State to play its role in economic affairs. We are for a mixed economy. We are for regulation but on minimum basis, and we are for Mahatma Gandhi's theory of Trusteeship to be put into effect.

From this background, let us have a view of the state of the economy. The Prime Minister made some very amazing claims to progress during the past few years. I would not have taken the time of this House to give the real facts because I thought that we were all agreed that we were in a hell of a mess and that our problem was to get out of it. But since the Prime Minister seeks to create an illusion that India has been progressing during the last ten years, let me mention briefly that almost all the targets of the Third Plan remain unfulfilled today, that prices have risen sharply during the last five or seven years, that incomes and savings have been stagnant, that the capital market is dormant, that unemployment is rampant; and that India's share of world exports today is less than one per cent. We are bankrupt in the eyes of the world because we are unable to meet our international obligations, and we have to go abroad and beg for a re-scheduling of debts.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
For whom does the term 'we' stand ?

SHRI M. R. MASANI : It stands for the Government of India. The Government of India is bankrupt; the people are not.

So far as social justice is concerned, the National Sample Survey has revealed that after the Second and Third five year plans, as a result of them, only one out of three Indians has one rupee per day as his income. In the villages, the averages, the

average is 50 paise per day, and since 1952 the number of people who do not have a rupee a day has not gone down at all. The actual living standards of the people have had to be cut back as a result of the Second and Third Five Year Plans. The people of India are poorer today than they were ten years ago. Here are the figures.

The consumption of foodgrains was 170.3 k.g. in 1961-62; in 1966-67, it was 146.6 k.g. The consumption of edible oils was 4.2 k.g. in 1961-62, while in 1966-67 it was 3.4 k.g. The consumption of sugar in 1961-62 was 5.7 k.g., while in 1966-67 it was 5.1 k.g. The consumption of cotton cloth, which was 14.8 metres, had dropped to 13.8 metres during that period.

In every basic need of the poorest sections of our people, the Second and Third Five Year Plans have impoverished them further. This may be the Prime Minister's idea of progress, but it is not ours. This is the bitter fruit of the Second and Third Five Year Plans. The Prime Minister this morning complained of lack of excitement about the Plan. Is it surprising in the light of these facts? India is bored with the kind of planning which has been thrust upon her.

I was reading the Fourth Plan draft the other day. As I read that document, I had a change of feeling of unreality. It does not always suppress the truth. Here and there, an attempt is made to concede the truth but almost immediately the planners draw back from this horrible admission of guilt and try to cover it up with a reversal to their old jargon. It is a kind of fear of curing themselves. A neurotic fear is clearly evident and there is also a complete impatience with the facts of life which has made the whole plan document unreal.

The draft Plan advances two alibis for failure—two wars and two droughts. Now, this is nothing but balderdash. Two wars and two droughts have undoubtedly made a little impact, but certainly they are not responsible for the grim situation in which we find ourselves. And yet on p. 8 of the Draft, the claim is made :

"The difficulties of the last few years have unquestionably risen from factors beyond our control".

Utter nonsense. These difficulties have arisen as a result of bad planning and bad policies.

The Plan document shows that not a single lesson of the past has been learnt, not a shibboleth or cliché has been dropped.

The Prime Minister said that our planning has 'come of age'. I would suggest to her that senility is a more appropriate description of the state that their planning has reached. All the old familiar faces are there, our old friends, "expansion of the state sector," "primacy of heavy industry", "concentration of power and reliance on licensing and controls. What is there new in the Plan? Nothing. There is not one new idea in this whole Plan document.

AN HON. MEMBER : Consistency.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I will come later before to the consistency which Gandhiji used to describe as the consistency of the ass.

It is like a doctor who has failed twice to cure some patient. When the patient goes a third time, the doctor says : 'the same mixture as before, but a double dose'. Such a doctor is a quack and the members of our Planning Commission are indeed economic quacks and charlatans and nothing better.

Our poor dear Prime Minister, as was evident from her speech, is vague about economics. In the old days, tribal chiefs used to have what they called medicine men or witch doctors whose advice they would accept. Our Prime Minister similarly has her Marxist-medicine-men sitting in the Planning Commission and in her Cabinet. Men like Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, and Mr. Pitamber Pant are economic charlatans, and no serious student of economics anywhere in the world would consider them as economic experts. Shri Jyoti Basu was reported in the press to have said at the National Development Council that he felt the speech of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao to be wonderful as he spoke like a Communist. He should not have been surprised. Anyone who knows Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao's long record of communist fellow-travelling would have known that it comes naturally to him.

All the defects of the Second and

Third Five Year Plans are there—unrealistic targets, lopsided priorities, Statism and controls, and an attempt to live beyond our means. Therefore, we and totally reject[h] is Pan

Now as regards what transpired in the National Development Council meeting held recently, certain garbled reports were put out to the press. Only three States were said to have dissented from the Plan. This is not correct. Four States dissented from the Plan, and the fourth is the State of Orissa. And since an attempt has been made to gloss over this fact, let me read out from the speech of the Chief Minister of Orissa delivered at the National Development Council meeting. He said :

"I have to begin by expressing my deep disappointment at the draft Fourth Plan. It is unrealistic ; it is inconsistent ; it is vague. It suffers from irrational prejudices and above all it is positively against the interests of the less developed States and weaker sections. I say that the draft plan is unrealistic because some of the major premises on which the structure has been raised are of extremely doubtful validity."

Later on he goes to say . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it your speech ?

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I was out of Delhi and I am utterly innocent. The Chief Minister of Orissa is, I assure you, an able and mature gentleman who can draft his own speeches. He says :

"The Plan is inconsistent in many of its aspects. The draft Plan seems to be torn by pseudo-ideological considerations on the one hand and the need to draw up a rational workable programme based on the experience of the past. My view is that at the present stage of development it would be disastrous to allow ideological obsessions to triumph over reason. We cannot afford such a restraint which may slow down our rate of growth. In the Chapter on Approach and Policy there

[Shri M. R. Masani]

seems to be a pathetic attempt to revert back to a policy of controls which has let us down so badly in the past...The policies of the past one or two years promised a slightly larger awareness of the benefits of relaxation of controls. We must not allow the deadweight of discredited past policies to draw us back from that path...The Plan seems to be designed—may be by accident—in such a manner that it is positively detrimental to the interests of poorer States and weaker sections."

He ends up by saying :

"In other words the Plan as a whole provides for a dark and gloomy future for the people of the poorer States, especially Orissa. Obviously such a plan cannot be acceptable to us."

So, let us be clear that four States of the Union have rejected this Plan out of hand.

What are the reasons for our rejection?

The first feature common to all the plans is that it is based on unrealistic assumptions and targets. The National income, it is said, will increase by 55 per cent per annum. That was also the dream of the Third Plan. The actual achievement was only 2.5 per cent. This particular document on page 30 admits that a time-lag of 3 to 4 years has taken place. What is the assurance that there will not be a similar time-lag and a similar shortfall in regard to the national income in the next five years ?

The birth rate it is claimed will go down from 39 to 32 per thousand. Who says so ? Who knows what the birth rate will be five years from now ?

Agricultural production they say, will go up by 5 per cent. Has the monsoon been requisitioned by the National Planning Commission ? Have the Gods placed themselves at the disposal of the tin gods of the Planning Commission ? Otherwise, how do we know what the rate of growth in agriculture will be knowing that there is a cycle in our agricultural history, that out of seven or five monsoons, two have been bad ? This is the lesson of the centuries. Is this cycle going to be broken by dictat of Planning Commission ?

Industrial production will go up by nine per cent. Who said so ? In the

last two years, since the end of the Third Plan, industrial production, has gone by two per cent. Why have been nine per cent ? Why not fifteen per cent ? What tomfoolery is this ?

Exports, they say, will go up by seven per cent. It is very interesting to read that Mr. Manubhai Shah, who ought to know something about exports, commented publicly : 'utterly wishful thinking'.

The Capital-output ratio, which is 2.5 will drop to 2:1. Why ? The Plan says on page 4 : "We assume a one year lag between investment and generation of output". As Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, I am sure my colleagues will have a hearty laugh over this utter non-sense. Can this be believed by any sensible man ? What do these gentlemen take us for ? Professor P. N. Dar, Director of the Institute of Economic Growth, has commented on this particularly fatuous assumption :

"In their calculations, the Planning Commission always give themselves the benefit of the doubt about not only the capital-output ratio but also the gestation lag...the managerial competence necessary to generate output and the facility with which complicated technology could be absorbed by the economy".

Take next the public sector enterprises, the notorious laggards of our economy, the drones. They gave us only Rs. 435 crores during the third Plan. Now we are told that State enterprises will give Rs. 1,730 crores. What a joke ! For the State enterprises to give this much money is completely beyond their competence.

Then, it is said that the rate of investment will go up from 11.5 per cent to 13.8 per cent and that foreign aid will be so much ; that deficit financing will be Rs. 850 crores, but all the same, the prices will not rise. That is another joke : "prices will not rise". I guarantee that prices will go up sharply as a result of this plan. Even in the United States and West Germany, where inflation does not exist, what happens ? In the German Constitution, there is a provision that there should be no deficit financing, but there is a two per cent rate of inflation going on all the same. We are going to improve on West

Germany and America! We will have zero inflation; so we are told. This is the first fault of the Plan with which we cannot go along.

We were told all these years that Agriculture will get priority, that there will be a shift to agriculture. It was claimed that we had learnt the lesson. On this point there are two rather conflicting things said. On page 112, it says that the "urgency of agriculture has been brought home by the experience of recent years". Good. But on page 10, there is another statement which will take the breath of this House away. It says that "Agriculture always enjoyed a high priority in Indian planning". If agriculture always enjoyed a high priority, then there is no need for a shift. That is exactly what the Plan has done. There is no shift.

I will now come to some figures. At page 49, they have tabulated some figures, and I shall read them. Agriculture and allied sectors: third Plan, 14 per cent; fourth Plan, 15.6 per cent. Irrigation and flood control: third Plan 6.3 per cent; fourth Plan, 4.3 per cent. The total for these two items comes to 20.3 per cent of the outlay in the third Plan and 19.9 per cent in the fourth Plan. It is less, not more. Then, industry and minerals, 24.7 per cent in the third Plan, and 23.4 per cent in the fourth Plan. Where is the shift? Both have gone down by half to one per cent. The balance between them is being maintained, neck to neck with industry leading agriculture a little. Where is the shift?

The Prime Minister says it is not fair to go by these figures. We did not concoct these figures; they have been supplied by the Planning Commission. Now, she comes up with an after thought with some hidden agricultural inputs. As my hon. friend Prof. Amin asked her; "What are the corresponding hidden inputs in the third Plan?" We cannot compare unequal quantities. Let us know what the hidden figures were in the third Plan also. Then we may be able to judge. But until those figures are made available, I would like to say categorically that the Fourth Plan marks no improvement whatsoever over the Third Plan in rectifying the imbalance between heavy industry and agriculture. The claim is a Big Lie.

I am not surprised that this has happened. In a debate in this House between the late Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri and myself, on the 26th August, 1965, I told him that there would be no shift in the Fourth Plan, when he made a certain statement. I knew it because if there is one class in society which the Communist and Marxists hate more than others, it is the class of peasant proprietors. They hate the peasant proprietors much more than they hate the capitalists. I can assure my friends who do not know about it. There is a whole book on the subject entitled *Marx versus the Peasant* by David Mitrany, where all the documentation is there. The Marxist hates the peasant proprietor because so long as the peasant proprietor is there, with his feet on the soil, the mad Utopia of a communist dictatorship cannot take place. And that is why there has been no shift; there could not have been a shift.

Similarly, if I had the time, I would point out how employment and road transport have been neglected in this Plan, how the consumer has been neglected but time is running out and I must proceed to another point.

I now come to another feature of the Plan which is a duplication, a carbon copy, of the Second and the Third Plans, and that is the emphasis on State enterprise and licence-permit Raj. State enterprises—they are our notorious laggards, the lazy people in our national life, the incompetent people, the nincompoops of the class. They have been rewarded for being stupid and at the bottom of the class. In the Third plan, the outlay for the governmental sector was Rs. 8577 crores. In the Fourth plan, it is Rs. 14,397 out of a total of Rs. 24,000. Out of that, there is a massive investment of Rs. 3400 crores industries and mining alone.

15 00 hrs.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : 14 हजार नहीं है, 12 हजार है और उसमें दो हजार कुछ खर्च में है।(व्यवधान,यह टोटल है।

श्री श्री० इ० मसानी : हां यह टोटल है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : यह इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं है ।

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I am talking of the outlay. Outlay and investment are the same.

It is very interesting that our criticism of the State sector, for which our Party has stood from the very beginning because we saw how the sustenance of the country was being wasted on these "white elephants", is now endorsed by many men who call themselves communists and socialists. If you will turn to the *Statesman* of the 24th January, there is an article by Mr. Inder Malhotra himself a supporter of planning and socialism where he points out how Mr. Skachkov, the Soviet Union's overlord of foreign economic relations, made some very rude and offensive remarks about the conduct of our State enterprises, so rude that according to Mr. Inder Malhotra, a conspiracy of silence has been observed on what he said. It is said that Mr. Skachkov behaved like a Viceroy on tour and told the State managers exactly what he thought of their lousy performance.

Why go that far ? We were very glad to have a breath of fresh air from the paudal at Faridabad where no less a person than the President of the Congress Party, to which we are told the Government belongs, delivered himself of a speech. I do not think it is necessary for me to read it ; I am sure the Congress members have got it by heart because of the wound it must have caused to their ego. The Congress President is entirely in agreement with what I am saying on this point.

The unkindest cut of all came, however from the new Editor of the *Hindu tan Times* who wrote on 29th April :

"What on earth did the Prime Minister mean when she attributed delays in the decision-making process of Government to the need to safeguard the nation's freedom against inroads by world monopolies and oil cartels ? This is a most extraordinary alibi for plain indecision and conjures up a totally mythical situation. Equally amazing was Mrs. Gandhi's statement that profit is not the sole motive underlying the public sector. Nobody has ever suggested that it is. But what mystic virtue should the country read into

low level profits or truly gigantic losses by public undertakings."

When Mrs. Gandhi read this, I am sure she must have echoed the words of Julius Caesar : "*Et tu brute!*" because the new Editor of the *Hindustan Times* is none other than her Press Officer a few months ago.

So, what I say is no longer the point of view of the Swatantra Party. Every sane man, every student of economics, knows what I am saying is true.

Mrs. Gandhi in her speech just now repeated certain verbal concessions made in the Plan about controls. She said "we do not want excessive controls. I would be entitled to ask, "Why are you practising them then ? Why not give them up, because most of your controls are excessive and unnecessary." I say that these verbal concessions are meant to throw dust into the eyes of Parliament and the people. The real thinking of the Plan and of this Government is to be found at page 14 of the Plan. I shall read that sentence and you will see that the intention is to have more controls, more State monopoly and more regimentation, not less. It says :

"The process of development might lead, in the absence of purposive intervention by the State, to greater concentration of wealth and income...Therefore the attainment of objectives of equality and social justice requires more comprehensive planning and greater command of Government over resources than has been attempted so far."

This is the definitive statement. Everything else, including the remarks of the Prime Minister just now are eye-wash by which we cannot be taken in. Throughout the Plan, there is a fear of development. The farmer must not produce too much because he will get too rich. Industry must not expand, too much, because it will get too powerful ! Hold them down ; put them in the strait-jacket of permits, licences and controls.

This is not the only country where Communists and Socialists indulge in this kind of attitude. They are eaten up by envy. They are "dogs in the manger" who cannot do anything by themselves and who will not let others do it. A very good summing up of this attitude is to be found

In a book written by a very eminent socialist economist, a Negro socialist my friend Dr. W. Arthur Lewis, who is both a socialist and a Negro. In his book *Development: Planning—The Essentials of Economic Policy*—he has almost forecast what this Fourth Plan is doing. He says :

"In several of the developing countries official spokesmen appeal frequently for new private investment and publish plans predicated upon large amounts of private investment, but since at the same time they hedge private investments around with controls and licences and take steps to keep private profits low these appeals and plans come to nothing."

This is what is going to happen to this Fourth Plan. It is going to come to nothing except disaster and doom for our people.

The Prime Minister talked of resource mobilisation. It sounds wonderful, but only means extorting money out of the common people. Resources mobilisation by the Centre, the Plan tells us, will be Rs. 1600 crores. That involves additional taxation on the common people of India mostly through indirect taxes and excise levies of an additional Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores a year. Even this has not given them a balanced budget. Even so they cannot live within their means. So these wonderful planners have left an uncovered gap of Rs. 850 crores.

Yet they tell us prices will not rise. They will create paper money but prices will remain stable. This is what they say. I am sorry to have to make this forecast. As far as I can make out, as a result of this Plan the conditions of the poorer sections of our people will not be one bit better in 1972-73 than they are today. The likelihood is that, as in the Second and Third Plans for which I gave the *per capita* consumption figures earlier, they will be having an even more miserable life.

That is why I say the Plan is not a bold plan. It is not an ambitious Plan. It is a contemptible, petty Plan from small minds who cannot think big. It is a pedestrian Plan of stagnation for the next five years. The Prime Minister wanted us to join in accepting the minimum needs, but those minimum needs are not acceptable to

us because they are not even fit for the Indian people. They are not even fit for Africa or China, leave aside this country. So we do not accept her minimum needs. We want a maximum acceptance of maximum needs

We say that if you reverse these wrong policies, if you do what Germany did under Erhard if you "let the men and the money loose," if you let the vital energies of the Indian people loose, the farmers, labourers, workers and industrialists will give you a very much better return than what this Plan can give. They will give a higher standard of life than what this Plan can give. I believe in the vital energies of our people and I do not believe Plan is the answer. That is why I say this is not an ambitious, big or bold Plan, it is a Plan that is not worthy of acceptance because it is small, it is petty and it is a Plan of stagnation.

In this country, as Dr. Zakir Hussain was apt to remind us, we want work, work and more work. There is nothing in this Plan which will make any one man work harder than he is doing today (*Interruption*) I am glad even Shri Banerjee agrees. There is no one thing in this Plan which will make for initiative, enterprise or invention.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It will only make way for politicians to agitate.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Quite right. Politicians, corrupt businessman and officials are the only class that will thrive under this Plan. A great deal of good sense is talked these days about political affairs by those who are not politicians. Shri Nirad Chaudhuri is one of them. In an article the other day he wrote :

"Nine-tenths of the Indian intelligentsia do not do any productive work at all. They are all parasites. They live off society..."

He means they live off the peasants and workers. Then he went on to write :

"At Calcutta I was asked : is there any hope for Calcutta ? I said not if half the population does not go out of the city to do work in the countryside. The bane of Calcutta has been the liking the Bengali intelligentsia has for a sedentary desk job with a fixed salary...Tell a Bengali—or for that

[Shri M. R. Masani]

matter any Hindu that you will give him a job that will be measured with productivity. He will not take it. He would rather take a job on a quarter that salary where wages are not related to productivity."

This is God's truth. Now, in such a situation, surely we needed a plan that will give an incentive to the people to work hard and not be drones. But I am sorry to say that this is a plan made by drones sitting in Yojana Bhavan for the large number of drones occupying Government offices and government factories.

There is something mulish about the members of our Planning Commission—mulish in two respects. One, they are obstinate like mules; as Gandhiji said, they have the consistency of the ass; secondly, they are mulish in that they are sterile and are incapable of producing anything. They are intellectually sterile people. They have sat there for ten years and produced nothing. In the Soviet Union these men would have been shot out of hand as saboteurs long ago because of their repeated failures. I have no doubt that, when the economic history of our time comes to be written, the names of men like Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, Mr. Pitambar Pant, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and Dr. D. R. Gadgil will be written in the scroll of ignominy as men who destroyed the economic future and hopes of our people, who consigned our people to half a century of poverty and despair. We wish to have no part in this miserable Plan which will lead the people to stagnation and doom. We reject every bit of it.

श्री श० ना० शुक्ल (रीवा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो ड्राफ्ट प्लान संसद में पेश किया गया है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना तीन वर्षों के निरन्तर प्रयास के बाद तैयार की गई है क्योंकि जैसा प्रधान मन्त्री ने बतलाया चौथी योजना अप्रैल, 1966 में ही शुरू हो जानी चाहिये थी। इस चतुर्थ योजना की विशेषता यह है कि इसमें पिछली तीन योजनाओं के मुकाबले में सभी बातें सही तरीके पर और इमानदारी के साथ रखने की कोशिश की गई

है। यदि इस योजना को कार्यरूप में परिणत करने में सफलता प्राप्त हुई तो मुझे विश्वास है कि देश आर्थिक समृद्धि की ओर ध्रुवक्षयमेव बढ़ेगा परन्तु योजनाओं को—चाहे वह प्रान्तीय स्तर पर हों या केन्द्रीय स्तर पर हों—ठीक-ठीक कार्यरूप में परिणत नहीं किया जाता। कुछ न कुछ कारण जरूर तलास किया जाता है, कभी कहा जाता है कि समय पर वर्षा नहीं हुई, कभी कहा जाता है कि विदेशी आक्रमण के कारण विकास की गति रुक गई और कभी कहा जाता है कि विदेशों से ऋण नहीं मिला। ये बातें कुछ हद तक सही हो सकती हैं। परन्तु मेरी समझ में सही बात यह है कि योजनाओं को परिश्रम तथा इमानदारी से कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता। जो अधिकारी उनके चार्ज में होते हैं, उनमें से बहुतों के मन में इमानदारी नहीं होती है, अतएव हमें असफलता का सामना करना पड़ता है।

ड्राफ्ट योजना के पृष्ठ 8 पैरा 16-17 को यदि देखा जाये तो इस ड्राफ्ट प्लान में भी यही बात मंजूर की गई है :

"While the difficulties of the last few years have unquestionably risen from factors beyond control there are still a number of lacunae which have evoked legitimate criticism. Despite larger outlays, actual developments have often fallen short of targets. In many key sectors, delays in construction, revisions of cost estimates and the failure to utilise capacity fully have added to the difficulties. Many of the projects undertaken in the public sector represent new and complex ventures and, to an extent, initial difficulties are only to be expected..."

लेकिन आगे इसी में कहा गया है :

"But even after allowing for this, the fact remains that the concern for speed, economy and efficiency has not been as pervasive as it ought to be. The public sector has the responsibility to set much higher standards of performance and it has yet to fulfil its role of generating adequate surpluses for investment."

आगे और कहा गया है :

"In respect of the objective of equality, sufficient data are not available to base a definite statement about income inequality..."

—this is very strange !—

"Available information does not indicate any trend towards reduction in the concentration of income and wealth. Nor is there any indication that there has been any lessening of disparity in the standards of living of various classes..."

तो जैसा मैंने अभी निवेदन किया, बहुत स्पष्टता के साथ प्लानिंग कमीशन ने अपनी पिछली गलतियों और भूलों को मंजूर किया है। परन्तु अब जो चौथी योजना का ड्राफ्ट हमारे सामने है, इससे मुझे विश्वास होता है कि देश में आर्थिक प्रगति होगी। इस योजना में कुछ एजम्प्लस या धारणाएँ मान्य की गई हैं। ये हमारे लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं और उन्हीं की पूर्ति पर देश का आर्थिक विकास निर्भर करता है।

पहली बात जो कही गई है वह है खाद्य के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता लाना। मैं कांस्टीचुएंट असेम्बली का भी मेम्बर था और प्राविजनल पार्लियामेंट का भी मेम्बर था। उसी समय से बराबर मैं सुनता आ रहा हूँ कि अब देश खाद्य के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा। उस समय हमारे खाद्य मंत्री श्री के० एम० मुंशी साहब थे—उन्होंने भी यह एलान किया था लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से आज तक देश खाद्य के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सका है। परन्तु अब आशा की जाती है, जैसा कि इस ड्राफ्ट प्लान में लिखा गया है कि खाद्य में आत्मनिर्भरता आ जायेगी चौथे प्लान के अन्त तक।

दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि एक वफर स्टॉक बनाया जायेगा जिसके लिए 125 करोड़ रुपया सेन्ट्रल सेक्टर में रखा गया है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि यह जो धनराशि रखी गई है वह कम है। पूरे देश की आवश्यकता के लिए

इतनी धनराशि में अन्न का वफर स्टॉक बन जायेगा, यह सम्भव नहीं मालूम होता है। दूसरे वेयरहाउसिंग, मार्केटिंग और स्टोरेज के लिए 57 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं। यह रकम भी कम है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि गत वर्ष पंजाब और हरियाणा में 20 लाख टन गेहूँ खरीदा गया लेकिन स्टोरेज कॅपेसिटी सिर्फ दो लाख टन की थी। इसकी वजह से बहुत सा अन्न बर्बाद हो गया। तो इन बातों की तरफ हमें और ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

विदेशी ऋण पर निर्भरता अधिकांशतः न रखी जाये, यह बात भी इसमें मान्य की गई है। मैं भगवान से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि यह बात पूरी हो जाये क्योंकि मुझे स्वयं बड़ा सन्देह है। इस विदेशी सहायता के कारण हमारी आर्थिक गुलामी है और जितना विदेशी ऋण है, जहाँ तक मैं समझ सका हूँ, उसका 80 प्रतिशत अमरीका का है। तो जहाँ तक सम्भव हो, इस फारेन एड को कम किया जाये परन्तु क्या ऐसा हो सकेगा? अगर दो चीजें हो जायें—खेती के मामले में देश आत्मनिर्भर हो जाये और विदेशी ऋणों से किसी प्रकार मुक्ति मिल जाये तो हमारे देश का भविष्य उज्ज्वल बन सकता है।

15.21 hrs.

[Shri Gadilingana Gowd in the Chair].

पब्लिक सेक्टर की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा ऐसा कहा गया है। मैं पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिन्स कमेटी का दो साल तक सदस्य था। मेरा यह अनुभव है कि जितनी निर्दयता के साथ इसमें रुपया बरबाद किया जाता है शायद ही कहीं होता हो। और सबसे ज्यादा खराबी यह है कि जितने रिटायर्ड, स्पेन्ट अप, बेकार लोग हैं वह सब इसमें भर दिये जाते हैं। कोई न कोई किसी का रिस्तेदार होता है और वह गड़बड़ मचाते रहते हैं। और जब तक उनका मामला आया कमेटी के सामने तो मालूम हुआ वह चले गये, अन्न कहां उनको

[श्री श० ना० शुक्ल]

डूँडा जाय। तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की ओर देखिये इस से बहुत धन का अपव्यय हो रहा है। और अगर व्यय ठीक से हो, ठीक से निगरानी हो तो बहुत बड़ा काम हमारा बन सकता है और देश की आर्थिक प्रगति करने में पब्लिक अन्डर-टेकिन्स का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा और जिम्मेदारी है, हालांकि कुछ लोग नहीं मानते हैं, कुछ लोग प्राइवेट सेक्टर पर ज्यादा जोर देते हैं। परन्तु पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो हमारी नीति है उसके मुताबिक अगर इसकी निगरानी ठीक हो तो देश की आर्थिक प्रगति हो सकती है।

अब मैं प्रदेशों के लिए जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में आउटलेज रखे गये हैं उनका जिक्र करूँगा। सारे प्रदेशों को 6,066 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया जिसमें से उनसे यह कहा गया है कि 2,566 करोड़ रु० वह इकट्ठा करें और 3,500 करोड़ रु० केन्द्र से मिलेगा। 2,566 करोड़ रु० प्रदेशों से एकत्रित हो सकेगा इसमें मुझे संदेह है। परन्तु 3,500 करोड़ की जो धनराशि है वह कम है, और नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउन्सिल में भी इसका जिक्र हो चुका है कि कम से कम एक हजार करोड़ रु० और बढ़ाया जाय। अगर यह न हुआ तो प्रदेशों की आर्थिक प्रगति न होगी, अड़चन पड़ जायेगी और जो लोग इस राय के हैं कि यह चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना भी गलत है, सही नहीं है, उन्हें यह कहने का मौका मिलेगा कि हमने जो कहा था सही कहा था।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा ध्यान सभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी का मध्य प्रदेश की तरफ दिलाऊँगा। 1956 में एस० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट जब आयी तो उसके मुताबिक चार घटक राज्य मिले—विन्ध्य प्रदेश, भोपाल, महाकौशल और मध्य भारत। यह कहा गया कि सब पिछड़े हुए हिस्से हैं, एक हो जायें तो इनकी प्रगति ठीक से हो सकेगी। लेकिन हम सब मिल गये इस आशा पर कि पिछड़े हुए लोग

मिल जायें तो कुछ प्रगति हो, परन्तु कुछ प्रगति नहीं हुई। न कोई हमको कोई सहायता मिली केन्द्र से। बल्कि यह कहा गया कि जो आप के रिसोर्सिज होंगे उसी के आधार पर हम भी आपको देंगे। परिणाम यह हुआ कि हम ज्यों के त्यों पिछड़े रह गये। आपको आश्चर्य होगा सुनकर, प्रधान मंत्री जी, आप मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्सों से बहुत नजदीक से जानकारी रखती हैं, मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के 43 जिले हैं, एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में बरसात के दिनों में सड़क द्वारा नहीं जा सकते। रेलों की बात करना दूसरी बात है। आदिवासी और हरिजन की संख्या इस प्रदेश से एक तिहाई है। लेकिन यह उसी तरह पिछड़े हुए हैं और जब तक उनके लिये कोई विशेष योजना नहीं बनायी जायेगी तब तक इनका उद्धार होना बड़ा कठिन काम मालूम होता है। अभी तक जो हुआ है वह कोई विशेष इनका विकास नहीं हुआ है। तो मध्य प्रदेश शिक्षा के मामले में, यातायात और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में बिल्कुल पिछड़ा हुआ है। प्राथमिक शिक्षा की तो अत्यन्त दयनीय हालत है। एक हजार लोगों के पीछे पड़े हुए लोगों की संख्या 171 है, जब कि सारे भारत वर्ष में 240 हैं, और भारत का मध्य प्रदेश जो है यह तो भारत का हृदय है। अगर दिल कमजोर होता है तो आप समझ लीजिये कि आदमी की क्या हालत होती है। इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप इसकी ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दीजिये ताकि केन्द्र में जो स्थान है भारतवर्ष के, वह कमजोर न पड़ने पायें।

मध्य प्रदेश की जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई गई है इसमें 356 करोड़ रुपये खर्चा गया है जिसमें 262 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्रीय सहायता और 94 करोड़ रुपये राज्य साधनों से जुटाना है। पहले अपनी योजना बनायी थी 552 करोड़ की परन्तु अब उसको 356 करोड़ किया गया है। मेरा यह विचार है कि इससे

कोई हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति नहीं होगी, जो डे टु डे काम हैं बही होंगे।

सिंचाई के लिये 60 करोड़ रुपया दिया। जितना स्पिल ओवर काम है उसी में 60 करोड़ खर्च हो जायगा। मध्य प्रदेश में एक बड़ी विवाद वाली योजना है, नर्मदा जल योजना। वह मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात के बीच में उलभी हुई है, क्यों नहीं सुलभती, मुझे मालूम नहीं। लेकिन केन्द्र को इसमें विशेष जोर देना चाहिये। अभी हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई 6.2 प्रतिशत है जब कि सारे देश की सिंचाई का प्रतिशत 20 परसेंट है। तो 60 करोड़ रुपये कम है।

इसी तरह बिजली के लिये 60 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि रखी गई है उससे कोई विकास का काम नहीं होगा, बल्कि जो काम अभी चल रहे हैं उन्हीं कामों को उससे पूरा करना मुश्किल है। हमारे यहां कोरबा में एक अलमुनियम प्रोजेक्ट बन रहा है। राज्य शासन ने उनको बिजली देने का वायदा किया है। परन्तु अगर कोई सस्ती बिजली वाला हाइड्रिल प्रोजेक्ट हम न बना सके तो उनको बिजली देना मुश्किल होगा। यह अलमुनियम प्रोजेक्ट केवल मध्य प्रदेश का नहीं है बल्कि सारे देश का है। इसकी तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिये, पेय जल की पूर्ति के लिए साढ़े 18 करोड़ रुपये आपने दिया है। है आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इससे कोई काम नहीं चलने वाला है। 20, 22 साल हो गये हम को बड़े बड़े कारखाने बनाये। दुर्गापुर, रूरकेला, भिलाई और बोकारो का बनने वाला है। कहते हैं कि 11 अरब रुपया उसमें लगेगा लेकिन बहुत से गांव ऐसे हैं जहाँ पीने के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि चार हजार गांव ऐसे हैं जहाँ कि पीने के पानी की कोई सुविधा नहीं है इसलिए कुछ तो आपको इसमें हम को सहायता देनी चाहिये।

इसी प्रकार से जो 1000 करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त साधन के लिये हमने आप से निवेदन किया है और नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल में भी यह बात मान्य की गयी है और प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपने भी इसको मंजूर किया है। परन्तु मैं आपसे कहता चाहता हूँ कि 1000 करोड़ या 500 करोड़ रुपया जो भी आप दे सकें वह कृपा करके जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं उनको दीजिये। जो बहुत प्रगतिशील राज्य हैं उनको देने से कोई लाभ नहीं होता। धनी को धनी बनाना, और गरीब को गरीब बनाना यह ठीक नीति नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश शासन को 200 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण का चुकारा करना है। उसकी तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना है।

इस तरीके से मैंने संक्षेप में आपसे निवेदन किया कि मध्य प्रदेश की जो योजना हैं वह काफी नहीं है। उससे हमारे प्रदेश का एक पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश का आर्थिक विकास हो नहीं सकता है जितना कि हम करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए आपसे निवेदन है कि उस पर आप विशेष ध्यान दीजिये।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो ड्राफ्ट पेश हुआ है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ और विश्वासपूर्वक कहता हूँ कि इससे देश की आर्थिक प्रगति होगी और देश का भविष्य उज्ज्वल होगा।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, श्री मसानी मुझे अफसोस है कि इस समय सदन से उठकर चले गये हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि यह चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो प्रारूप है वह शिबोर्ली है, वह क्लिचिंग वाला है और उसमें प्रैजुडिसैज है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दरअसल बम्बई में जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ने एक प्लान तैयार किया था, प्राइवेट इंटरप्राइज वालों ने जो एक योजना बनाई थी उसी के अनुरूप है फोरम आफ फ्री इंटरप्राइज की एक पुस्तक है जिसमें श्री एच० वी० आयांगर यह लिखते हैं :—

"In so far as this general concept, this underlying philosophy is concerned

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

I cannot see any difference between what the authors of the Bombay Plan have in mind and what has been propounded in the successive plan documents by the Planning Commission of the Government of India.

यही मैं कहना चाहता था कि यह लोग बही कर रहे हैं जो कि मसानी साहब चाहते हैं कि सरकार करे। फर्क इतना ही है कि यह कांग्रेसी सरकार वाले लोग कुछ चतुर हैं, होशियार हैं और हवा जैसे बहती है उसीके मुताबिक यह अपना रख तय करते हैं। यह तो वही बात हुई कि जैसी बड़े बहार तैसी चलिये संग। हवा के मुताबिक यह लोग चलते हैं अपना काम करते हैं। कहने को तो आजकल यह लोग सोशलिस्टिक पैटन आफ सोसाइटी, कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग आदि बहुत सी बातें जनता को भुलावे में लाने की करते हैं लेकिन हकीकत में इनमें और उन मसानी साहब के प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स में कोई बिशेष फर्क नहीं है और दोनों एक जैसे हैं। एक ही ऐस्पेक्ट के दो पहलू हैं, एक दाया तो एक बाया।

जहाँ तक इस चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का सवाल है तो इसमें कोई दर्शन नहीं है। यह दर्शन विहीन योजना है। मैंने योजना आयोग की मांगों पर यह बात कही थी और मैं फिर दुहरा रहा हूँ। अभी उस दिन प्लानिंग की डिमांड्स पर अपना जवाब देते हुए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुशी का इजहार किया कि यह स्वदेशी योजना है लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहूँगा कि अरे भाई अगर यह स्वदेशी योजना है तो क्या वह तीनों पहली वाली योजनाओं विदेशी थीं? उन योजनाओं के जो अध्यक्ष पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू होते थे तो क्या वह विदेशी थे, वह भी स्वदेशी थीं और यह भी स्वदेशी है। लेकिन जितनी पहले वाली योजनाएं विदेशी मदद पर आधारित थीं उनकी ही यह चौथी भी आधारित है और इस माने में जहाँ पहले वाली विदेशी थीं वहाँ यह भी विदेशी ही है। हकीकत यह है कि इस चौथी

पंचवर्षीय योजना में लैक आफ फिलॉसफी है। फाल्स सैटिसफैक्शन है व इसमें कोई दर्शन नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, यह टेक आफ स्टेज का जहाँ तक सवाल है तो तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की जब शुरुआत हुई तो स्वयं पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने टेक ऑफ स्टेज की बात कही थी और उसका मतलब उन्होंने समझाया था कि बाहर से मदद न हो और अपने तौर पर देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था चलती रहे, लेकिन मजे को बात यह है कि अभी हाल में योजना आयोग के वर्तमान उपाध्यक्ष हैं उनसे जब प्रेस वालों ने टेक ऑफ स्टेज के बारे में दरियाफत किया तो उन्होंने कह दिया "भाई हू नौट ग्रंडरस्टैंज श्वाँट टेक ऑफ मीस।" अब यह अपनी इनऐक्टिविटी को छिपाने का एक तरीका है। इससे सैल्फ सस्टेनिटी और वह स्वदेशी वाली बात की हकीकत जाहिर हो जाती है। अभी जो रेट ऑफ सेविंग है वह 0.08 है, 73-74 में 3.8 होने को है और 80-81 में इस वर्तमान योजना के मुताबिक वह 6.5 परसेंट होने को है। हाउस होल्ड सेविंग्स, कारपोरेट सेविंग्स, यह सब सेविंग्स मिलाकर सन् 80-81 में कम्प्लीट सैल्फ सफिशिएंसी की दृष्टि से जो 18 परसेंट नेशनल इनकम होनी चाहिए वह 18 परसेंट शीट रहेगी। इसलिए वह सैल्फ सस्टेनिटी की बात उपाध्यक्ष महोदय योजना आयोग के कहते हैं वह 80-81 में नहीं होने जा रही है। रिक्वायर्ड नेशनल इनकम में 18 परसेंट की कमी रह जायगी।

जहाँ तक एग्रीकलचरल सेक्टर का सवाल है जाहिर है कि मार्केटबुल एग्रीकलचरल सरप्लस अर्थात् आपका उत्पादन तब तक नहीं बढ़ेगा जब तक कि आप यह लैंड ऑनरशिप के रिलेशन में परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे। यह निश्चय बात है कि कृषि क्षेत्र में लैंडलैस पीपुल हैं और जब तक आप उनको जमीन नहीं देते हैं तब तक उनमें यह भावना नहीं आयेगी कि देश

में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय और उस समय तक देश उत्पादन क्षेत्र में आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। यह एक बुनियादी बात है लेकिन ग्रामों के पास जमीन नहीं है। सारे देश की जमीन को आप एकोनामिक होल्डिंग्स के मुताबिक नाप कर देखें और फिर उसका समुचित बंटवारा करें। इसके बाद भी बहुत से लोग लैंडलैस हो जायेंगे। सवाल यह आता है कि उनकी भावना भी कायम रहे और साथ साथ हमारा कृषि उत्पादन भी बढ़े ? यह कैसे होगा ? यह कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग से होगा जिसका जिक्र तो इसमें मौजूद है लेकिन अभी उस कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग का क्या रूप है वह आप सब लोग जानते हैं। हकीकत यह है कि कुछ लोग उसको मैनीपुलेट करते हैं, बड़े-बड़े लैंडलाइंस उसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं और यह कोऑपरेटिव मोटे तौर पर फेल्डोर है। अब होना क्या चाहिए ? यह फ्रैगमेंटेशन को खत्म करके लाज स्केल पर साइंटिफिक व मॉडर्न फार्मिंग करनी होगी। साथ ही साथ यह जो नये तरीके हैं, टैकनीकल नोहाऊ, मॉडर्न साइंटिफिक तरीके, पेंस्टीसाइड्स, फटिलाइजर्स, यह सब बातें उसमें लगाई जायं। कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग आधार हो। मॉडर्न साइंटिफिक नोहाऊ को धमनाने की शुरूआत हो। इन तीनों के योग से आप कृषि के क्षेत्र में एक नई जान ला सकते हैं। एक नई दिशा में आप जा सकते हैं लेकिन ग्रामसोस से साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसका इसमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

हमारे देश में ग्रामदान ग्रान्दोलन चल रहा है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि उसका वैज्ञानिक ढंग से अध्ययन किया जाय। जाहिर है कि अगर आप सही तरीके से इस ग्रामदान के रास्ते को पकड़ लें तो उससे भी ग्रामका मसला बहुत हद तक हल हो जायेगा। कठिन ग्रामदान हम लोगों के लिए सुलभ है और सुलभ ग्रामदान कठिन है लेकिन सरकार सुलभ ग्रामदान को भी पकड़ ले तो भी बहुत हद तक मसला हल हो सकेगा। उससे होगा यह कि इस कैंडिडेटेशन का खतरा हो जायेगा बिलेज

और शिप ग्रीफ लैंड हो जायेगी। उसके बाद साइंटिफिक नो हाऊ का इस्तेमाल करने से कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। मार्केटबुल सरप्लस धारयेगा लेकिन इस योजना से आपको कुछ नहीं मिलता है।

जहाँ तक इंडस्ट्रियल सेंटर का सवाल है मैं मानता हूँ कि जो पबलिक सेंटर की ग्रंडर टेकिंग्स है वह घाटे पर चल रही है। यह दुख की बात है लेकिन यह उनके निक्मपेन और उनकी इनएफिशिएंसी की वजह से ऐसा हो रहा है। अगर मैनैजमेंट में क्यालिटेटिव चेंज हो और वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन इन पबलिक ग्रंडरटेकिंग्स हो, कंट्रोल कमिशन मुकर्रर किया जाय,

उनकी एकाऊंट्स बुक्स को देखा जाय और इस तरह से अगर पबलिक ग्रंडरटेकिंग्स में क्यालिटेटिव चेंज लाया जायगा तब मजदूरों में उत्साह धारयेगा और उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। उस हालत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग घाटे पर नहीं चलेंगे लेकिन उस का इसमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है। वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन की इसमें कोई बात नहीं है।

जहाँ तक यह बेकारी की समस्या का सवाल है तो बेकारी देश में हर योजना के बाद बढ़ती ही गई है। आज देश में कोई डेढ़ करोड़ से कम लोग बेकार नहीं है, ज्यादा ही होंगे। सही धाकड़े देते नहीं हैं। ऐसी हालत में कोई भी देश, समाज व राष्ट्र किसी माने में कल्याणकारी नहीं हो सकता है। अगर देश व समाज में बेरोजगारी कायम रहती है तो हम बेलफेयर स्टेट होने का दावा नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज हालत यह है कि देश में बेरोजगारी विद्यमान है और वह रोज ब रोज बढ़ती ही जा रही है और ऐसी हालत के रहते हमें इस का दावा करने का कोई हक नहीं है। कि हमारी स्टेट एक बेलफेयर स्टेट है।

इस समस्या को हल कैसे किया जाय ? एक जयप्रकाश कमेटी बनी थी जिसमें श्रीमती सुकेता कृपालानी भी थीं। उन लोगों ने इन

[श्री शिवचन्द्र भा]

बातों पर गौर करके एक निष्कर्ष निकाला कि कुछ ट्राइबल ऐरियाज हैं, अनडेवलप्ड ऐरियाज हैं जहां कि हम फुल इम्प्लायमेंट देने की शुरुआत करें। सारे देश में हमें फुल इम्प्लायमेंट देना है लेकिन हम उसकी शुरुआत ट्राइबल ऐरियाज में, बैंकवर्ड ऐरियाज में करें लेकिन उस सिफारिश को सरकार ने ठुकरा दिया और किसी भी कोने में किसी भी देश के रोजन में यह फुल इम्प्लायमेंट देने की शुरुआत नहीं की जा रही है सारे देश में यह फुल इम्प्लायमेंट देने की बात तो स्वप्न से भी परे की बात है इस माने में यह योजना या प्रारूप जो है वह असफल रहा है दि प्राइस इंस्टेबिलिटी के माने थोड़ी देर के लिए मान लिया कि दाम बढ़ने जा रहे हैं। श्री मसानी ने भी कहा कि दाम बढ़ने जा रहे हैं। प्राइसेज स्टेबल नहीं रहेगी। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह गलत नहीं है, लेकिन उनका दृष्टिकोण दूसरा है। अगर दाम बढ़ेंगे तो दूसरी वजहों से। और उनमें एक बुनियादी वजह यह है कि यह सरकार एक कर्म हर साल करती आ रही है और इस साल भी कर रही है, यानी डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग। 260 करोड़ की डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग अगले साल के लिए और 850 करोड़ की डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिस चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अगले पांच साल के लिए। आप यदि ग्रंथ-शास्त्र का अध्ययन करेंगे तो पायेंगे कि इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि प्राइस अनस्टेबल रहेंगी।

कृषि उत्पादन पर हर साल यह सरकार बैंक करती हैं और समझती है कि वह बढ़ेगा। लेकिन कृषि का जो चार्ट आया है, जिसको आप हारस्कोप कह सकते हैं, उससे पता चलता है कि कृषि में हर दो साल पर एक साल खराब आता है। इसलिये इस में भी जो आप का टारगेट है, जो मकसद है वह पूरा नहीं होगा। दाम बढ़ते जायेंगे और आम जनता की हालत खराब होती जायेगी।

इस डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग के साथ-साथ अमेरिकन एम्बेसी जो पी एल 480 का रुपया

हिन्दुस्तान में इस्तेमाल करती है उससे और भी डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग बढ़ती है। ग्रंथ-शास्त्रियों ने गोष्ठी करके यह नतीजा निकाला है कि इसके लिए पी एल 480 का वह पोर्शन जिम्मेदार है जो अमेरिकन एम्बेसी हिन्दुस्तान में इस्तेमाल करती है। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि वह हमारे सजेशन मांगती हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह हमारी कोई और बात पसन्द न करें लेकिन कम से कम पी एल 480 का वह पोर्शन फ्रीज करवा दें जो कि अमेरिकन एम्बेसी हिन्दुस्तान में इस्तेमाल करती है, तो यह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम हो जायेगा। लेकिन हमारे प्रारूप में यह सब कुछ नहीं है।

इसके बाद बात आती है पीपल्स पार्टिसिपेशन की, जनता के सहयोग की। मैं मानता हूँ कि जनतन्त्र ग्रास रूट्स तक जाना चाहिये, गांवों तक जाना चाहिये, और इसमें जनता का जितना भी सहयोग हो उतना ही मैं पसन्द करूंगा। योजना को बनाने में, उसको आगे बढ़ाने में जनता का जितना ज्यादा सहयोग होगा उतना ही अच्छा होगा - लेकिन हमारे समाज में शिक्षा बढ़ी नहीं है, मानस पटल को बदलने का जो माध्यम है, जो हथियार हैं, आप जानते हैं कि वह कौन सा है और किस के हाथ में है। वह हथियार है प्रेस, वह हथियार या माध्यम प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हाथ में। जब तक आप इस माध्यम को प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हाथ में छोड़ेंगे, यह सरकार उनके हाथ में छोड़ेगी, तब तक सारी योजना के खिलाफ साजिशें चलेंगी और वह मानस पटल को खराब करती रहेंगी। मेरा सूझाव है कि 10,000 से ऊपर के सकुलेशन के जो भी अखबार हैं उन का नेशनलाइजेशन हो। मैं इसके की चोट पर कहता हूँ कि जो पार्टी है, उसकी पालिसी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए पार्टी प्रेस हो और सरकार उनको सम्बन्धी दे; एक तरफ प्लन प्रेस हो और दूसरी तरफ पार्टी प्रेस हो। तभी देश में प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता होगी मानस पटल जनता का बदलेगा, जनता समझेगी कि

यह योजना हमारे लिए है, हमें इसके लिए लड़ना है और मरना है। मेरी यह भांग है, लेकिन इस तरह का कोई कदम सरकार द्वारा नहीं उठाया जा रहा है इस योजना में।

यहां पर लैक आफ रिसोर्सेज की बात कही जाती है। यहां पर बहुत सी किताबों का जिक्र भी किया गया। मैं थोड़ी देर के लिए और किताबों का दूसरी तरह से जिक्र कर सकता हूँ। आस्कर लेंगे ने एक किताब एसेज ऑन एकॉनॉमिक प्लैनिंग लिखी है जो कि इंडियन स्टैटिस्टिकल इन्स्टिट्यूट द्वारा प्रकाशित हुई है। उसमें वह कहते हैं कि लैक आफ फाइनेन्स का मतलब होता है फिजिकल रिसोर्सेज हमारे सामने नहीं हैं। आयाल के बारे में लैक आफ फाइनेन्सेज का मतलब होता है कि देश की धरती में तेल नहीं है, यह नहीं कि मुद्रा नहीं है। मुद्रा की कमी की वजह से लैक आफ फाइनेन्स नहीं समझना चाहिये, बल्कि यह मतलब है कि हमारी धरती में न तेल है, न लोहा है और न कोयला है। तभी हमारे सामने लैक आफ फाइनेन्सेज की बात आती है। जिस देश में जनशक्ति है, रिसोर्सेज है, वहां लैक आफ फाइनेन्सेज हो ही नहीं सकता। अगर हमारे देश में कोई यह कहता कि यहाँ फाइनेन्सेज की कमी है तो वह जनता की आंखों में धूल भौंकता है।

यहां तक तो बात रही दर्शन और सिद्धांत की। रिसोर्सेज हमारे देश में हैं। अब आप मुद्रा में आ जाइये। सरकार कहती है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, पैसा बाहर से माँगना पड़ता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप भीख क्यों माँगते हैं? मैं कतई नहीं चाहता कि आप अमरीका के सामने हाथ फैलाये। दौलत आप के मुल्क में है। आइए क्यों प्रधान मंत्री यह तमन्ना नहीं करतीं, क्यों यह भावना नहीं जगातीं देश में कि उसको इस्तेमाल किया जाये? दौलत कैसे आयेगी, यह बात हम लोगों ने कई बफे उठाई है। इनकम सीलिंग करो, और कम से कम और ज्यादा से ज्यादा में 1 और 10

का अनुपात रखो। अगर यह सरकार इनकम सीलिंग नहीं करती। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का हिसाब था कि सरकार को हर साल 1,000 करोड़ रुपया मिल सकता है और अगर टैक्स इवेजन को रोका जाये। आज की खबर है कि 13-14 फर्में हैं जो 13-14 करोड़ ६० का टैक्स इवेजन करती हैं। काल्दोर के हिसाब से कम से कम 200-300 करोड़ ६० सरकार के पास नहीं आता है, जो कि टैक्स इवेजन में जाता है। इसके लिए मुस्तैदी से काम करना चाहिए, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री सस्ती से कदम नहीं उठायेगे। वह सस्त कदम उसी पर उठायेगे जो ग्राम शहर या स्ट्रीट की जनता है। उसी के लिए उन में सस्ती है। पूंजीपतियों और बिड़ला के लिए उनके अंदर सस्ती नहीं है। अगर उनके लिए उनमें सस्ती आ जाये तो दो सौ से तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया तक आ जायेगे।

अब प्रिवी पर्सज का मामला है। इन पैरासाइट्स को, इन गद्दारों को चार, पांच करोड़ ही सही, हर साल इतना ६० देने का क्या मतलब होता है। इसको सरकार संविधान में संशोधन ला कर क्यों नहीं खत्म करती? आज फिजूल खर्ची होती है, कास्पीकुअस कन्जम्पशन होता.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your Time is up. You must conclude now ..(Interruption)

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा : आज जिसको कान्स-पीकुअस कन्जम्पशन कहा जाता है वह हिन्दु-स्तान में इन्तहा दर्जे का है। आज अखबार में है कि प्रधान मंत्री दक्षिण अमरीका को गयीं, तब 10 लाख ६० खर्च हुए। दक्षिण अमरीका के चार पांच दिन या एक हफ्ते के दौरे पर 10 लाख ६० खर्च हुए। मेरे इलाके में बहुत से पुल हैं, सड़कें हैं, उनको ठीक करने की जरूरत है। इस रुपये से वह सड़कें और पुल बन सकते हैं। हमारे यहाँ एक पुल है जो पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना से रुका पड़ा है। मैंने गवर्नर को लिखा, चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिखा, अफसरों को लिखा और आखिर में श्री वी० के० धार० वी० राव

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

से बात की जो कि ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर थे। एक या सबा लाख रु० के लिये हमारे यहाँ पुल रुका हुआ है, और 10 लाख रु० खर्च हो गये प्रधान मंत्री की दक्षिण अमरीका की यात्रा पर। डा० लोहिया का हिसाब था कि 25,000 रु० प्रतिदिन हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री पर खर्च होते हैं। मुझे यह पता नहीं कि अब कितना खर्च होता है। लेकिन पंडित जी समय में प्रति दिन 25,000 रु० खर्च होता था। प्रोफेसर पाल बैरन ने लिखा है कि फ्रिजूल खर्ची में जो इतना पैसा खर्च होता है उसको मोबिलाइज करने के लिये एक भावना चाहिये, एक डिटर-मिनेशन चाहिये और समाज को बढ़ाने की स्वाहिस चाहिये। इन सब बातों की बेहद कमी हो गयी है। आजादी के पहले बड़ी-बड़ी बातें रखी जाती थीं, रावी के तट पर पंडित जी ने भंडा लहराया और कहा कमप्लीट इंडिपेंडेंस, इकानामिक एंड पोलिटिकल फ्रीडम। उनके समय में बहुत दूर तक गाड़ी चली। लेकिन उसके बाद गाड़ी ठप्प हो गयी। और बिल्कुल अंधेरी बात हमारे सामने योजना के जरिये रखी जा रही है।

श्री चन्द्र जीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चौथी योजना का जो प्रारूप सदन के सामने विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं खुले दिल से स्वागत करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, बड़े दुख की बात है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में हमने चौथी योजना को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है। जिन कारणों से इसको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है: उनकी तह में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हमारे विकास की, हमारी प्रगति की गति रुकी नहीं थी, इन वर्षों में भी हम अपने देश को आगे बढ़ा रहे थे योजनाबद्ध तरीके से, लेकिन अन्तरिक और बाह्य कठिनाइयों के कारण हमको चौथी

योजना तीन वर्षों के बाद सदन में प्रस्तुत करनी पड़ी है यह वास्तविकता है।

इस योजना पर बहस प्रारम्भ करते हुए स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता श्री मसानी जी ने जिस प्रकार का भाषण किया है, उनके उस भाषण को सुन कर मुझे अत्यन्त दुख हुआ है, खोम हुआ है और आश्चर्य भी हुआ है। जब हम इस योजना के प्रारूप पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो अगर इस योजना में कमियाँ थीं, त्रुटियाँ थीं इसको एक दिशा देने की बात थी तो उन्हें अपने सुभाव इसके बारे में देने चाहिए थे। लेकिन उन्होंने कहा क्या? उन्होंने कहा कि पिछले अठारह वर्षों में योजनाओं के बाव से देश कंगाल हो गया है, देश आज बँकरप्ट हो गया है, देश के पास आज कुछ नहीं है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि चौथी योजना शब्दजाल है, हमको शाब्दिक मायाजाल के अन्दर फँसती है और हमको गुमराह करती है, हम रास्ते से भटक गए हैं और गलत रास्ते पर हम जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि गरीबों की जिन्दगी दिन प्रतिदिन बदतर होती जा रही है, देश बरबादी की तरफ जा रहा है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि देश का नेतृत्व आज जिन लोगों के हाथ में है, प्लानिंग कमिशन का नेतृत्व आज जिन लोगों के हाथ में है और देश के आज जो करण-धार हैं, उनके हाथ में अगर देश की बागडोर रहती है तो इस देश का कोई भविष्य नहीं है। इस तरह की बात वही कह सकता है जिसे सूरज की रोशनी में भी अंधेरा ही अंधेरा दिखाई पड़ता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे समाज के अन्दर कमियाँ हैं, कमजोरियाँ हैं हैं लेकिन फिर भी मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि श्री मसानी ने जो वास्तविकता है उसके ऊपर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश की है। अठारह साल पहले हमारे देश ने एक संकल्प किया था कि इस देश को हम योजनाबद्ध तरीके से आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, देश की योजनाबद्ध तरीके से प्रगति करना

चाहते हैं, विकास करना चाहते हैं। हमारे नेता पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने तब यह कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान एक बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या वाला देश है, हिन्दुस्तान गरीब देश भी है, पिछड़ा हुआ देश भी है, सदियों से इसका शोषण भी हुआ है। फिर भी हम इसको तेजी से आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं और ऐसा हम देश के साधनों को इकट्ठा करके योजनाबद्ध तरीके से और संगठन के आधार पर ही कर सकते हैं। देश के संविधान निर्माताओं ने जो संविधान इस देश को दिया उसमें भी एक संकल्प उन्होंने किया है। हमारी जो आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक भावनाएँ हैं उनकी भी उसमें उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से व्याख्या की है। उसमें हमने इस बात का संकल्प किया था कि देश में हम गरीब के जीवन को बेहतर बनायेंगे, देश को हम आत्मनिर्भर बनायेंगे, देश की जो रोज की आवश्यकताएँ हैं, साधारण नागरिकों की जो दैनिक आवश्यकताएँ हैं उनकी हम पूर्ति करेंगे। इसके लिए हम को योजनाबद्ध तरीके से चलना होगा।

अठारह साल पहले प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम ने इस बात का संकल्प किया था कि हम अपनी राष्ट्रीय आय को दुगना करेंगे और ऐसा करने के लिए हमने एक लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था। मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि जो लक्ष्य हमने निर्धारित किया था कि देश में हम राष्ट्रीय आय को दुगनी करेंगे इस संकल्प को हम निर्धारित अवधि से एक साल पहले ही पूरा कर रहे हैं। एक साल पहले ही हमारा यह लक्ष्य पूरा होने जा रहा है। अब मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह कोई हम तबाही के रास्ते पर देश को ले जा रहे हैं, अठारह वर्ष में इस देश की राष्ट्रीय आय दुगनी हुई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या देश आगे जा रहा है या पीछे जा रहा है ?

जब हम आजाद हुए तब हम गरीब थे, हमारे किसान गरीब थे, हमारी पैदावार कम थी। आज अठारह वर्ष की योजना के बाद

हमारी गल्ले की पैदावार सौ फीसदी बढ़ गई है। जहाँ पहले 55 मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा होता था वहाँ आज वह 95 मिलियन टन पैदा हो रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं पूछता हूँ कि देश आगे जा रहा है या पीछे जा रहा है ? हमने यह संकल्प भी किया था कि राष्ट्रीय आय ही हम दुगनी नहीं करेंगे बल्कि फी कस ग्रामदनी भी हम इस देश की दुगनी करना चाहते हैं। मुझे दुख है कि यह जो लक्ष्य हमने निर्धारित किया था इसको हम समय पर पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं और इसको हम तीन चार साल के बाद पूरा कर सकेंगे फिर भी तीन चार साल बाद प्रत्येक नागरिक की आय भी दुगनी हो जायेगी।

हमारे मंसानी साहब ने कुछ आंकड़े पेश किये हैं जो कि गुमराह करने वाले हैं। मुझे दुख है कि उनके जैसे जिम्मेदार आदमी ने इस प्रकार आंकड़ों को पेश किया है। उन्होंने इन आंकड़ों को देकर यह सिद्ध करने की कोशिश की है कि उपभोग का जो सामान है, वह लोगों को कम मिल रहा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि 1960-61 के साल को देखा जाये। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से जिस साल का उन्होंने इस साल से मुकाबला किया है, वह साल हमारे देश के लिए बहुत ही खराब साल था। उन्होंने बताया है कि खाने योग्य जो आयल थे वे फी कस जहाँ 1960-61 में 3.2 किलोग्राम थे उनमें 1967-68 में कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई और 3.2 किलोग्राम ही बचे रहे। उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि जहाँ चीनी की फी कस खपत 1960-61 में 4.9 किलोग्राम थी वह 1967-68 में घट कर 4-3 किलोग्राम रह गई। वह भूल गये कि 1966-67 में वह 5.3 किलोग्राम फी कस थी, 1965-66 में 5.8 किलोग्राम थी, 1964-65 में 5.2 थी और 1960-61 से फी कस इसकी खपत बढ़ती ही गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि तथ्य जो हैं उन पर उन्होंने पर्दा डालने की कोशिश की है। सब से खराब साल के उन्होंने आंकड़े सदन के सामने रख कर सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

है। कपड़े के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि जहाँ इसकी खपत फी कस 13.8 मीटर थी वहाँ वह 1997-68 में घट कर 13.4 मीटर रह गई। उन्होंने 1961-62 में जब वह 14.7 थी, 1965-66 में 14.6 थी, 1964-65 में 15.1 मीटर थी उसको नहीं बताया है। यह सब तब हुआ है जबकि देश की जनसंख्या लगभग अस्सी प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है पहली योजना के बाद से।

सभापति महोदय, यह जो बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या है इसका भी देश को मुकाबला करना है। माननीय मसानी जी ने कहा है कि उत्पादन बढ़ा नहीं है और हम पीछे जा रहे हैं। हमने कुछ नहीं किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा कह कर उन्होंने देश को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से किसी को गुमराह किया जा सकता है।

उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों किया? उन्हें दुख इस बात का है क्यों कि योजना में समाजवाद की बात कही जाती है, क्यों योजना में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के विस्तार की बात कही जाती है, क्यों सरकार नियंत्रण लगाती है देश के इजारेदारों के ऊपर। वह कालत इस बात की कर रहे थे कि अठारहवीं शताब्दी में जो आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक व्यवस्थाएँ थी, उन को अब भी देश में लागू किया जाए। इसको लागू करने से देश की जनता ने इंकार कर दिया है। माननीय मसानी जी चाहते हैं शोषण की पूरी आजादी मजदूरों को भी आजादी और बिड़ला और टाटा को भी आजादी। ये जो आर्थिक सिद्धांत हैं ये आज के जमाने में पुराने पड़ गये हैं। हमने संविधान में तथा प्लान में भी इस बात का संकल्प किया था कि हम चन्द हाथों में धन का संग्रह नहीं होने देंगे, इजारेदारी पर नियंत्रण लगायेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि एक सीमा के बाद दौलत कुछ हाथों में न रहे बल्कि आम जनता में उसका न्यायसंगत बटवारा हो।

यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आज से दो

वर्ष के बाद हमारा देश गल्ले के मामले में पूर्ण रूप से आत्म निर्भर हो जाएगा। हमें दुख है कि पिछले पंद्रह सोलह, साल से हम को पी० एल 480 के ऊपर अनाज के मामले में निर्भर होना पड़ा है। हमे शर्म लगती थी जब हम बाहर से अनाज मंगाते थे, हमारे आत्मसम्मान को चोट पहुँचती थी। हमने निरन्तर आत्म-निर्भर बनने का प्रयास किया है। आज हम गवँ के साथ यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारा देश जो मुख्य रूप से किसानों का देश है, कृषि-प्रधान देश है, दो साल में आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएगा। जब तक हम खेती की उन्नति नहीं करेंगे, किसान की तरफ मुँह नहीं मोड़ेंगे, देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में भी सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा। सरकार ने पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में इस बात की कोशिश की है कि किसान को उसके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य दिया जाए।

प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि हमारे किसान फर्टिलाइजर इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, पानी का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, बिजली का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, नये यंत्रों का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और इस सब की वजह से कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ने का एक और भी कारण है और वह यह है कि किसान को उत्पादन की सही कीमत सरकार ने पिछले दो तीन सालों में देना प्रारम्भ किया है। आज किसान चाहता है कि खेती की पैदावार बढ़े और उसको उसकी सही कीमत मिले। कृषि के क्षेत्र में नई-नई क्रांतियाँ हो रही हैं। सरकार जो कर रही है उसको देखते हुए इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि आशा की किरण हमें बिखाई पड़ रही है। बावजूद सारी कठिनाइयों के हमने संकल्प किया है कि हमें देश को आगे ले जाना है। ऐसी हालत में इस प्रकार की निराशा की भावना पैदा करना देश में इस प्रकार की मायूसी की भी फिजा तैयार करना, मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे किसी का हित होने वाला नहीं है।

दिसम्बर 1954 में हमने इस बात का संकल्प किया था, भारत की संसद ने इस प्रस्ताव को पास किया था कि हम भारत में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं। उस संकल्प के ऊपर हम बस रहे हैं और चलकर आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। उससे हम हट नहीं सकते हैं। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं चौथी योजना के ऊपर विचार करना चाहता हूँ।

मुझे खुशी है कि चौथी योजना हमारी पिछली तीन योजनाओं के मुकाबले में काफी बड़ी योजना है। लेकिन मुझे इस बात का दुख भी है कि चौथी योजना में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओर ख़िला ध्यान देना चाहिये या उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, उसके लिए जितनी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये थी नहीं की गई है। पहली योजना में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के लिये कुल पूंजी लागत थी 46 प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था की गई थी, दूसरी में 54 प्रतिशत की गई, तीसरी में 60.5 प्रतिशत की गई और चौथी योजना का जो पहले प्रारूप रखा गया था उसमें 63.7 प्रतिशत रखा गया। लेकिन बाद में इसको घटा कर 57 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया। मुझे दुख है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के लिये जो खर्च करने की व्यवस्था की गई है उसको उस लैबल पर ला कर रख दिया गया है जो बस साल पहले था, जितना तब रुपया रखा गया था, उतना अब रखा जा रहा है। हमको इसको बढ़ाना चाहिये।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की बड़ी आलोचना होती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कमियाँ हैं। हमको उन कमियों को दूर करना होगा, उसके संगठन को मजबूत बनाना होगा, मैनेजी-रियल टैलेंट बूँदना होगा, बेहतर सामंजस्य और समन्वय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अन्दर करना होगा। लेकिन इस बात को मैं बड़ी सफाई के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का विस्तार किये बगैर हिन्दुस्तान की धाम जनता के जीवन में कोई उन्नति नहीं हो सकती, हिन्दुस्तान की कोई प्रगति नहीं हो सकती।

बन्द पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में इस देश की दौलत, इस देश की सम्पत्ति को रहने देकर हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। आज इसके ऊपर सरकार को मजबूती से नियंत्रण लगाना होगा। मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार उस तरफ कुछ कदम उठा रही है। लेकिन वे कदम पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। कदम और बढ़ने चाहिये और चौथी योजना में अगर सम्भव हो तो हमें इस बात की जांच करनी चाहिये कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के लिए जितना रुपया दिया गया है उसको हम बढ़ायें, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को हम प्रभावकारी बनायें।

16.00 hrs.

आज देश के सामने जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना हम रख रहे हैं, उसमें साधन जुटाने की बात कही गई है। यह सही है कि हमें साधन जुटाने पड़ेंगे, लेकिन उसके लिए कुछ तात्कालिक कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। मैं शुरू से इस राय का रहा हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान को साधन जुटाने समय इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि गरीब जनता पर टैक्सों का भार न पड़ने पाये, बल्कि फिखले बीस वर्षों में जिन लोगों ने धन अर्जित किया है, उन पर टैक्सों का भार पड़ना चाहिए।

आज हमें यह देख कर दुख और तकलीफ होती है कि हमारे समाज में विषमता बढ़ रही है। इस विषमता को रोकने के लिए सरकार को तात्कालिक कदम उठाने चाहिए। अभी जो नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे हुआ है, उसके आंकड़ों को देखने से पता चलता है कि पूरे राष्ट्र में खितने सामानों का उपभोग होता है, हमारे देश के 20 फीसदी सबसे गरीब लोग, सबसे नीचे का तबका, उनका केवल 7.8 फीसदी उपभोग कर पाते हैं, जब कि ऊपर के बीस 20 परसेंट धनी लोगों के पास पूरी राष्ट्रीय आय का 39.39 फीसदी भाग चला जाता है। सबसे ऊपर के 5 फीसदी लोग 14.17 फीसदी सामान का उपभोग करते हैं, जो कि सबसे गरीब 20 फीसदी लोगों द्वारा उपभोग किये जाने वाले सामान का डगुना है।

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बढ़ती हुई विषमता समाज और देश के लिये धानक हो सकती है और इस से देश की जनता में असंतोष पैदा होता है। आर्थिक विकास और प्रगति के हमारे जो लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य हैं, यह विषमता उनके खिलाफ पड़ती है। इसलिए सरकार को इस दिशा में मजबूती के साथ कदम उठाने चाहिए। मुझे अफसोस है कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस सम्बन्ध में पूरे तरीके से कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं।

जहाँ तक साधन जुटाने का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना में मजबूती के साथ भरबन प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग लगानो पड़ेगी। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण को कोई नहीं रोक सकता है। मैं जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में जो स्थिति है उसके फल-स्वरूप एक साल में हो, या दो साल में, इस सरकार को मजबूर हो कर बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना ही पड़ेगा। इस देश की दौलत चन्द हाथों में सिमट कर नहीं रह सकती है। इस देश के आर्थिक क्षेत्र में मनमाने ढंग की अराजकता फैलने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है। यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने बैंकों के सामाजिक नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कदम उठाये हैं, लेकिन वे अपर्याप्त हैं। सरकार को उसकी तरफ मजबूती के साथ कदम उठाना चाहिए। हमको इस देश में इजारेदारी पर नियंत्रण लगाना पड़ेगा।

हमारे देश में जो विषमता बढ़ रही है, वह न केवल व्यक्तियों में है, बल्कि क्षेत्रों में भी है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह सही कहा है कि पिछले चुनावों के बाद इस देश में एक नई प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो रही है कि राज्य सरकारों सारे आरोप और सारी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर डाल कर निकल जाना चाहती हैं। सारा पैसा केन्द्रीय सरकार दे, सारे टैक्स केन्द्रीय सरकार लगाये और राज्य सरकारों की मदद करे, इस प्रकार से देश की प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है।

राज्य सरकारों को भी अपना उत्तरदायित्व पूरा करना पड़ेगा। अगर वे अपनी जनता का विकास करना चाहती हैं, तो उन्हें भी साधन इकट्ठे करने पड़ेंगे। हमारे देहाती और शहरी जीवन में सिर्फ 10 फी सदी लोगों के हाथ में सम्पत्ति बढ़ रही है। सरकार को इस विषमता को दूर करने के लिए तात्कालिक कदम उठाने चाहिए।

हमारे देश में बेकारी बढ़ रही है। योजना में हमारी जन-शक्ति का सही उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। इस देश में साठ हजार इंजीनियर बेकार हैं। हमारे लाखों प्रतिभाशाली छात्र बेकारी के शिकार होने जा रहे हैं। केन्द्र और राज्यों को अपनी योजनाओं को जाब ओरियन्टेड और एम्प्लायमेंट ओरियन्टेड बनाना पड़ेगा, ताकि हम बेकारी के बढ़ते हुये खतरे का सामना कर सकें।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों का नाम लिया, जिन्होंने प्रगति की है। हमें इस बात का दुख है कि भाठ करोड़ लोगों का प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश अभी भी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है।

उत्तर प्रदेश का पिछड़ापन देश के प्रगति-रूपी पैर में बेड़ी बन गया है, केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। पिछली दो तीन योजनाओं के अन्दर उसकी उपेक्षा हुई है। वहा की कमजोरियाँ रही हैं। हिन्दुस्तान को प्रगति करना है तो इतने बड़े प्रदेश को भी उन्नत करना पड़ेगा। एक मिनट और चाहता हूँ। सन् 1964 में पटेल कमीशन बना था। इस संसद में उसका प्रस्ताव आया था। हमारे पूर्वी जिलों के विकास के लिए उसने अपनी सिफारिश की थी। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उसकी सिफारिशों को लागू किया जाय क्योंकि यह जिले देश के आज भी सबसे गरीब और उपेक्षित जिले हैं।

श्री श्रीचंद गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना मार्च 1966

में समाप्त हुई थी और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अब पहली अप्रैल 1969 को प्रारम्भ हो रही है। तीन वर्ष की लगातार छुट्टी के बाद आज इस योजना देवी का मुख देखना नसीब हुआ है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उल्टा चोर जिस प्रकार कोतवाल को डांटता है उसी प्रकार बजाय इसके कि सरकार तीन वर्ष तक उसने जो छुट्टी मनाई उसके लिए अपने आपको दोषी ठहराये, उलटे दूसरे दलों के ऊपर उसकी तरफ से इस प्रकार का आरोप लगाया जाता है कि वह योजनाओं में पूरा विश्वास नहीं रखते, वह योजनाओं के अनुसार देश का विकास नहीं चाहते। भारतीय जन संघ पिछले तीन वर्ष से अपने अधिवेशनों में लगातार इस बात की मांग करता आया है कि हमें योजना से छुट्टी किसी कीमत पर नहीं लेनी चाहिए। जब देश के अन्दर गंभीर आर्थिक स्थिति हो, उस समय तो ज्यादा परिश्रम कर, ज्यादा बुद्धिमता और दूरदर्शिता से अपना आर्थिक नियोजन करना पड़ता है। यह जो प्रारूप हमारे सामने आया है इस प्रारूप को हमने राष्ट्रीय परिषद की बैठक में बहुमत से स्वीकार किया है। मगर अनेकों इस प्रकार के राज्य हैं जिसमें प्रमुख तौर पर दिल्ली राज्य का मैं उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। जिस प्रकार से वित्तीय सहायता केन्द्र की तरफ से राज्यों को उनकी अपनी योजनाएं पूर्ण करने के लिए दी गई हैं उसके बारे में काफी असंतोष है। दिल्ली के लिए खास तौर से मैं समझता हूँ कि भेदभाव की नीति बरती गई है। 1951 में जिस समय योजना आयोग बना था और जिस समय पहली बार इस बात का निश्चय किया गया था कि हम योजना के अनुसार अपने देश का विकास करेंगे उस समय जो लक्ष्य हमने सामने रखे थे, वह लक्ष्य आज इन तीन योजनाओं के पूर्ण होने के बाद भी हमें पूर्ण होते हुए दिखाई नहीं देते। चाहे प्रधान मंत्री जी किसी प्रकार का दावा करें, मगर जो वास्तविकता है, इस योजना को जन्म देने वाले डा० गाडगिल ने उसे प्रकट कर दिया है। 23 नवम्बर, 1968 को जब वह अहमदाबाद विश्वविद्यालय में

व्याख्यान दे रहे थे तो उन्होंने जो सत्य है वह प्रकट किया है। उस समय उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि आज देशवासी हमसे यह प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं कि 17 साल के नियोजित जीवन के बाद देशवासियों को क्या हमारी सरकार पेट भरने के लिए भोजन दे पाई है? किस मात्रा में देश की बेकारी को वह दूर कर पायी है और देशवासियों के जीवन स्तर में कितनी उन्नति कर पाई है, आज इस प्रकार के प्रश्न देशवासी पूछते हैं तो उनका जवाब नकारात्मक मिलता है। किसी चीज का जवाब आप संतोषजनक रीति से नहीं दे सकते। यह ठीक है कि मैं उनमें से नहीं हूँ कि जो यह कहें कि आज तक पिछले 17 वर्षों में देश के आर्थिक विकास में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई, कोई ऐसा कार्य नहीं हुआ। लेकिन जितना होना चाहिए या उससे बहुत कम हुआ है। और उसमें मैं यह समझता हूँ कि हम इस बात की शिकायत न करें वरना हमेशा एक यह तरीका बन गया है कि हमारे पास साधनों की कमी है इस बात का राग भलापते हैं। साधन हमारे देश में मैं समझता हूँ कि कम नहीं हैं। साधन सबसे बड़ा जो मानव-साधन है हमारे देश के अन्दर उसका आज तक हमारी सरकार ने उपयोग करना नहीं सीखा। जो हमारे देश के अन्दर प्राकृतिक साधन हैं, जो वित्तीय साधन हैं उनका भी ठीक दिशा में प्रयोग नहीं किया गया। इस कारण इन योजनाओं के जो नतीजे निकलने चाहिए थे, जो फल मिलना चाहिए था, वह फल हमको मिल नहीं पाया। मैं फिर से यह कहना चाहूँगा, अभी शिवचन्द्र भा अपना व्याख्यान देकर चले गए, वह कह रहे थे कि जो पहली तीन योजनाएं थीं, वह भी तो स्वदेशी योजनाएं थीं, आखिर इस चौथी योजना को क्यों कहा जा रहा है कि यह स्वदेशी योजना है? उनको यह शायद पता नहीं कि कोई योजना आयोग के अध्यक्ष के विदेशी होने से योजना विदेशी या स्वदेशी नहीं होती। प्रश्न इस बात का है कि पिछली तीन योजनाएँ जो थीं उनमें जितनी विदेशी सहायता, बाहर के देशों की सहाता ली थी, इस

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

योजना के अन्दर उस सहायता की मात्रा कम हुई है। पहली योजनाओं के अन्दर पूरे तौर पर हम बाहरी देशों की नकल कर रहे थे, उन्हीं की मण्डियों की तरफ देखते थे, उन्हीं के कच्चे माल की तरफ देखते थे, उन्हीं के ढंग और पद्धति की तरफ देखते थे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि वर्तमान योजना आयोग ने इसके अन्दर कुछ न कुछ परिवर्तन अवश्य किया है लेकिन आज तक जिस पुराने ढर्रे पर चल रहे थे, जिस पुरानी पद्धति पर चल रहे थे, उससे पूरे तौर पर योजना आयोग हमें निकलता हुआ दिखाई नहीं देता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना का उद्देश्य है उसकी तरफ फिर से विचार करना पड़ेगा। आखिर इसकी कसौटी क्या है, योजना की सफलता की क्या कसौटी है? अगर हम अपने देश की बेकारी को दूर न कर सके तो कैसे सफल योजना मान सकते हैं। आज सबसे प्रश्नोत्तर काल में एक विवाद उठ खड़ा हुआ था कि देश के अन्दर बेकारों की संख्या षेड करोड़ है या दो करोड़ है। मैं उस विवाद में तो नहीं पड़ना चाहता, लेकिन तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के समाप्त होने के बाद हमारे देश के अन्दर 2 करोड़ लोग बेकार रहें, यह हमारी पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं और योजना आयोग के ऊपर एक कड़ी टिप्पणी है, आज वे इस बात के जवाब-दार हैं। दुनिया में ऐसे बहुत से देश हैं जिनकी हालत हमारे देश के मुकाबले बहुत खराब थी—मैं जापान का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर एक-तिहाई भूमि ऐसी थी जिस पर खेती नहीं की जा सकती थी, जापान उद्योगों में दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ था, लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी बुद्धिमत्ता से, अपनी योजनाओं को ठीक शिक्षा में बना कर कृषि के क्षेत्र में जबरदस्त उन्नति की, उद्योगों के अन्दर वे अपने देश में एक क्रान्ति लाये।

आज हमें हमारे सांख्यिक क्षेत्र में सफ-

लता नहीं मिल रही है, फिर भी हम उस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करते चले जा रहे हैं। सभापति जी, आप देखेंगे कि हमारी इस पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्दर जहाँ तक सांख्यिक क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है 14,344 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं और जहाँ तक निजी क्षेत्र का ताल्लुक है उसके अन्दर 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। मैं यहाँ फिर से जापान का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जापान की सरकार ने जब यह महसूस किया कि वहाँ के उद्योगपति या वहाँ का एक एक व्यक्ति इस बात की क्षमता नहीं रखता कि बड़े पैमाने पर कोई उद्योग शुरू करे, अपने वहाँ की उद्योगीकरण की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए उन्होंने सरकारी स्तर पर इस बात का निश्चय किया कि सरकार अपने साधन जुटाकर उन उद्योगों को शुरू करेगी। कुछ ही वर्षों के बाद जब वह उद्योग चालू हो गया, उसको उन्होंने प्राइवेट लोगों को बेच दिया, उससे जितना पैसा उनको प्राप्त हुआ, उससे फिर दूसरा उद्योग उन्होंने शुरू किया, दो तीन वर्ष चलाने के बाद उसको भी बेच कर जो पैसा आया उससे तीसरा उद्योग प्रारम्भ कर दिया। आज सरकार अगर कम्पीटीटर के रूप में आती है, प्रतिद्वन्दी के रूप में साकॉट में आती है, उद्योग शुरू करती है या जिस उद्योग को उद्योगपति अपनी प्रेरणा से या अपने साधनों से शुरू नहीं कर सकते—उब उद्योगों के लिये यदि सरकार मँदान में आये, तो हमें इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। फिर अगर सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि वे लाभकारी ढंग से सफलतापूर्वक नहीं चलाये जा सकते तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन उद्योगों को निजी क्षेत्रों को सौंपा जा सकता है—इसमें भी हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। जापान का उदाहरण हमारे लिये अनुकरणीय है।

इसके साथ साथ एक विशेष बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि योजना के अन्दर हमें जो विषयता दिखाई देती है—चाहे क्षेत्रीय विषय-

मता हो, चाहे व्यक्ति के अन्दर विषमता हो, उनकी भायों के अन्दर, आर्थिक विकास के अन्दर—इसको दूर करने का हमें इसमें कोई आभोजन दिखाई नहीं देता है। सभापति जी, प्रायको पता है कि तेलंगाना के अन्दर जो इतना शीघ्र आन्दोलन चल रहा है उसके पीछे कौन सी भावना है, उसका क्या कारण है? उसका कारण यही है कि वे लोग आज महसूस करते हैं कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से उनके क्षेत्र की ओर आज तक सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। आज प्रदेश-प्रदेश के अन्दर, एक प्रदेश के विभिन्न भागों के अन्दर इस प्रकार की जो विषमताएँ हैं, जो असन्तुलन हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई पग नहीं उठायेगी? यदि इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो मुझे हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता को, हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता को खतरा दिखाई दे रहा है। इस लिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि आज एक अधिवेशन नियुक्त करने की जरूरत है। जो देश के अन्दर इस बात का जायजा ले खड़े इस प्रकार के धाँकड़े इकट्ठा करे कि देश किन्-किन भू-भागों में पिछड़ापन है। उस आर्थिक पिछड़ापन जब तक दूर नहीं कर लिये, हमारे देश की एकात्मता और एकता को कायम रखना कठिन हो जायेगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ इस प्रारूप को अंतिम शकल देने से पहले सरकार इस बात का निश्चय करे कि हमारे देश के जो विशेषकर पिछड़े हुए भाग हैं—चाहे वह मध्य प्रदेश का छत्तीसगढ़ का इलाका हो, आंध्र का तेलंगाना हो या महाराष्ट्र का विदर्भ का इलाका हो या इस प्रकार के अन्य क्षेत्र हों उनके पिछड़ेपन को हमें निश्चित रूप से दूर करना होगा। इसके साथ ही साथ आज व्यक्तियों की प्राय में जो भेद दिखाई देता है उससे भी लोगों के अन्दर निराशा पैदा होती है लोगों में इर्ष्या का भाव पैदा होता है। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि महाभारत के अन्दर कुन्ती को जो दुःख था वह ज्यादा इस बात का नहीं था कि उसके बच्चे भूखे मर रहे थे बल्कि जब वह देखती थी

कि कौरव पुत्र ऐश्वी-आराम की जिन्दगी व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, ऐश्वी इधरन कर रहे हैं, तब वह ज्यादा दुखी होती थी। उसी प्रकार से आज भी समाज के अन्दर कुछ लोग तो विलासिता का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं जब कि दूसरी तरफ लोगों को पेट भर भोजन भी नसीब नहीं हो रहा है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वे भी राजस्थान के दोरे पर गई थीं जब कि सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में 'स्थिति बहुत बिगड़ी हुई थी लेकिन मैं उनके कुछ धरसे के बाद गया हूँ। वहाँ पर अनेकों इस प्रकार के स्थान हैं जहाँ पर यह देख कर दुःख होता है कि लोगों को पीने का मीठा पानी तक नहीं मिलता है। पानी कठुआ होता है और रात को प्यास न लगे उसके लिए अनेकों लोग बेंने देखा है—गीली पट्टी को पेट पर बाँधकर रात व्यतीत करते हैं ताकि रात भर प्यास न लगे। वह पानी या तो कठुआ है या नमकीन है जिसको कि पीना सम्भव नहीं है। वहाँ पर एक लोटा पानी के लिए लोगों को दस-दस घण्टे सड़क पर खड़े होकर सरकारी गाड़ी की प्रतीक्षा में लाइन लगानी पड़ती है। देश आजाद होने के बीस साल बाद भी आज सरकार इस बात की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकी कि लोगों को कम से कम पीने के लिए शुद्ध जल मिल सके। चाहे राजस्थान का इलाका हो, चाहे हरियाणा का महेन्द्रगढ़ और भूभूभू तहसील—वहाँ पर सूखे की स्थिति अने पर लोगों की बड़ी गम्भीर और दयनीय परिस्थिति बन जाती है। इसलिए मैं यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना के अन्दर निश्चित रूप से इस बात का हमें प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक व्यक्तियों की प्राय में अन्तर और विषमताओं का प्रश्न है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि आज इस सरकार को कुछ न कुछ तय करना पड़ेगा। आज एक व्यक्ति अपने परिवार के ऊपर दस हजार रुपया महीना खर्च करता है जबकि दूसरे व्यक्ति को सी रुपये महीने भी उपलब्ध नहीं होते। सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि इस प्रकार के नियम बनाये कि

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

एक व्यक्ति अपने परिवार के ऊपर अधिक से अधिक डेढ़ या दो हजार रुपया महीना खर्च करेगा—आज की आर्थिक स्थिति को विचार करके जो भी उचित हो। आज एक तरफ उद्योगपति मांग करते हैं कि हमें इंसेंटिव मिलने चाहिए लेकिन जो गरीब लोग हैं क्या उनको न्याय नहीं मिलेगा? इससे पहले कि हम इन्डस्ट्रीज को इंसेंटिव दें, हमें लोगों को इस बात का आश्वासन देना होगा कि उनके साथ भी आर्थिक दृष्टि से न्याय किया जायगा—उनकी जो बुनियादी जरूरतें हैं उनको पूरा किया जायेगा। जो प्राथमिक आवश्यकतायें हैं भोजन, जल और एक छोटे मकान की, वह बुनियादी आवश्यकतायें समाज में हर व्यक्ति की होनी चाहिए। इस चौपी योजना में भी यदि आप लोगों को यह गारन्टी नहीं दे सकते तो फिर मैं समझता हूँ हमारे इस प्लान का जो उद्देश्य है वह पूरा नहीं होगा।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी योजनाएं हों वह दूरगामी होनी चाहिए। नकल करने में भी कोई हर्ज नहीं होता है। मैं उदाहरण के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमने सारजेन्ट प्लान की नकल की है। लेकिन वह सारजेन्ट प्लान इंग्लैंड में सन 1934 में उस समय की आवश्यकताओं और हालात को सामने रखकर बनाया गया था। भारतवर्ष में यदि हम आज उसकी नकल करने जा रहे हैं तो उसका परिणाम 1984 में निकलेगा। इंग्लैंड में जो चीज सन 1934 में उपयोगी थी उसको हम भारतवर्ष में सन 1984 के लिए आयोजित करें तो उसमें कौन सी बुद्धिमता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमें नकल भी करनी हो तो रूस और अमेरिका में जो योजनायें बनीं उनपर विचार करें और कुछ सीखना चाहें तो सीखें, वह बात तो समझ में आ सकती है। लेकिन आज जो हम बिल्कुल धोषेपन से कई बातों की नकल कर रहे लगते हैं उससे बचाव कोई साथ

होने के उल्टे हानि ही होती हैं। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो पहला स्कूल आफ थाट था वह यह कि बच्चे को जितनी सामग्री देंगे, जितना मटीरियल, इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स देंगे या जितनी लेबोरेटरीज बनायेंगे उतना ही अधिक ज्ञान वे ग्रहण करेंगे। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि आज जो दुनिया के वैज्ञानिक हैं, दार्शनिक हैं उनका यह कहना है कि अगर हम बच्चों को ज्यादा सामग्री देंगे, ज्यादा यन्त्र देंगे, बड़ी लेबोरेटरीज बनायेंगे तो उनकी बुद्धि और कल्पना शक्ति, इमजिनेटिव पावर का विकास नहीं होगा। इसी कारण शायद 20 वर्ष के अन्दर इंग्लैंड और दूसरे देशों का यह विचार है कि इस प्रकार के साधन और सामग्री की आवश्यकता है। मुझे पता है कि कई स्थानों पर कई बुद्धिमान अध्यापकों ने केवल 20 रु० के खर्च से इस प्रकार की लेबोरेटरीज बनायी हैं जो कि क्लास की आवश्यकता को पूरा कर सकती हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमें इस बात का विचार करना होगा। और साथ-साथ में यह भी कहूँगा कि जो हमारे अपने साधन हैं उनका उपयोग क्यों नहीं करते। मैं अपनी तरफ से यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। नेशनल काउन्सिल आफ ऐप्लाइड इकोनामिक रिसर्च की यह रिपोर्ट है कि भारत-वर्ष आये साल 10 सिंदरियों को जला रहा है क्योंकि हमारा जो गोबर है उसका उपयोग खेती में न होकर लोगों की जो ईंधन की आवश्यकता है उसको पूरा करने के लिए जला दिया जाता है। लोग गोबर को जलाकर अपनी ईंधन की आवश्यकता को पूरा करते हैं। आज अगर हम अपनी कल्पना शक्ति से काम लें और गोबर का उपयोग कृषि के लिए कर सकें और साथ-साथ सोफ्ट कौक पूरी मात्रा में लोगों को देकर उनकी ईंधन की आवश्यकता को अगर पूरी कर सकें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो आरोप 10 सिन्दरियां जलाने का हमारे ऊपर लगाया गया है हम उससे बच सकते हैं।

इसी तरह से जो हमारे वर्तमान साधन हैं उन को ठीक उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता है। मैंने पिछली बार भी इस की तरफ संकेत किया था कि इस बात का प्रश्न नहीं है कि हम और कितना प्रतिशत अपनी आय का खर्च करके किसी काम को करें। मानो शिक्षा का सवाल है। आज भारतवर्ष 3 या 4 प्रतिशत तक शिक्षा के ऊपर खर्च करता है। दूसरे जो देश हैं वह भी लगभग इससे थोड़ा सा ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने अपने यहां शिक्षा का जो स्तर है वह बहुत ऊंचा प्राप्त किया है। उसका कारण यह है कि अपने साधनों का ठीक प्रकार से उन्होंने उपयोग किया है।

मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं सभापति जी, जैसा मैंने कहा बम्बई के अन्दर आज 30 कालेजेज के अन्दर 135 संस्कृत विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं। जिसका मतलब यह होगा कि एक कालेज के अन्दर पांच, छ विद्यार्थियों की संख्या है और वहां पर संस्कृत के एक विद्यार्थी के के ऊपर जो खर्च है वह 2700 रु० मासिक है। आज इस बात पर अगर सरकार विचार करे कि दो, तीन या चार कालेजेज के अन्दर अगर विद्यार्थी हो जायें और वहीं संस्कृत की शिक्षा हो, बस फेरर घासन अपने पास से दे, तब भी बहुत सस्ते तरीके से हम उन लोगों को शिक्षा दे सकते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से अगर दिल्ली के बारे में विचार करें, और जहां तक इतिहास का प्रश्न है, दिल्ली के अन्दर 140 इतिहास के और प्राध्यापक हैं जो कि 33 संस्थाओं के अन्दर बटे हुए हैं। क्या दिल्ली नगर के अन्दर ऐसी योजना नहीं कर सकते कि दिल्ली और विश्व-विद्यालय के अन्दर दो, तीन इस प्रकार के कालेजेज हो जायें जहाँ इतिहास की शिक्षा का उत्तम प्रबन्ध होगा। उत्तम से उत्तम अध्यापक वहाँ पर रहेंगे, बजाय इस के कि हम जो अपनी शक्ति है उसका इस प्रकार से दुरुपयोग करें जो कि वर्तमान में प्रचलित है।

अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर हमेशा

ग्रांट्स के विद्यार्थी रहते थे। अब साइंस की तरफ उनको दिलचस्पी होने लगी है। लेकिन जो 30 साल पहले हमने ग्रांट्स के सबजेक्ट पढ़ाने के लिए अलीगढ़ में तय किया था वह स्टाफ उसी तरह से चला आ रहा है, विद्यार्थियों का अनुपात कितना ही बदल गया हो, लेकिन आज हम अपने साधनों का इस प्रकार से दुरु-उपयोग कर रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं अब राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर यह एक हमारे लिये सामाजिक प्रश्न भी है, हमारे लिए समाज को ऊंचा उठाने का प्रश्न है और इसलिए जो देश के हमारे साधन हैं उनका ठीक ढंग से उपयोग होना चाहिये। यह तो हम बार-बार माँग करते हैं कि हमारी जो योजना है वह पूर्णतया स्वदेशी रहनी चाहिये।

हमें अपने साधनों के आधार पर स्वावलंबी बनना चाहिये। हमें अपने पांवों पर खड़े होना चाहिये। हमें हर दृष्टि से अपनी इस योजना को स्वावलंबी बनाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

जहां तक इस कृषि उत्पादन की समस्या का सम्बन्ध है हम इसके लिए नारे तो बहुत लगाते हैं कि हमें इसे सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देनी है, कृषि को इसके अन्दर हमने प्रधानता दी है लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि पहले जितना कृषि पर खर्च किया जाता था उतना ही अभी भी खर्च कर रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि को प्रोत्साहन देने के बजाय आप उसके रास्ते में रुकावटें डाल रहे हैं। भारतवर्ष ही एक ऐसा अभाग्य देश है जिसके अन्दर उर्वरक पहले से मंहगा मिलता है। जो 550 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता सरकार की तरफ से उर्वरक के सिल-सिले में मिलती थी वह सहायता भी सरकार ने देनी बंद कर दी बल्कि उसके स्थान पर उर्वरक के ऊपर कर भी लगा दिया है। उस उर्वरक को और अधिक मंहगा किया जा रहा है। अनेकों प्रकार के कर लगा कर आज किसानों के रास्ते में कठिनाई पैदा की जा रही है। आप ने आखिर कृषि के मामले में कौन सी प्रधानता

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

दी है या किसानों को अधिक भ्रन्न पैदा करने के हेतु प्रोत्साहन दिया है ?

अखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आयन्दा से प्रति वर्ष जो कुछ प्रगति इस योजना के सिलसिले में की गई है उसके बारे में एक रिपोर्ट सदन के अन्दर रखी जाया करे ताकि माननीय सदस्य उसके ऊपर विचार कर सकें। ऐसी व्यवस्था करने से हम लोग इस बात का अंदाज लगा सकेंगे कि एक वर्ष के अन्दर हमने उस योजना में किन्नी सफलता प्राप्त की है ? इसलिए हर वर्ष के बारे में संसद में रिपोर्ट रखने के बारे में नियम बनाया जाय और जिस प्रकार से इस बारे में पिछले तीन वर्षों में छुट्टी रही है वैसे छुट्टी न देकर उसकी तरफ दिख-चस्पी दिखाई जाय और वार्षिक रिपोर्ट योजना की प्रगति के बारे में सदन की टेबुल पर रखी जाय ताकि उस पर चर्चा की जाय और हमारे जो सदस्य हैं उनको सारी बातों से अवगत कराया जा सके।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे जो बोलने का समय दिया भले ही वह चाहे काफी न हो उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो प्रारूप सदन के सामने प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने रक्खा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। वैसे श्री मसानी ने बहुत कुछ कहा है और इधर से मेरे मित्र श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने उनका बहुत कुछ समुचित उत्तर भी दे दिया है लेकिन तो भी कुछ एक उनकी बातों का मैं यहाँ पर जवाब देना चाहता हूँ।

उन्होंने कहा है कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी जब बरसरे इक्तदार आयेगी तो वह प्लानिंग कमिशन को खत्म कर देगी। दूसरे उन्होंने कहा है कि सारी योजनाएँ जो बनी हैं उन में किसी प्रकार की कोई तरक्की या उन्नति नहीं हुई है। तीसरे वह कहते हैं कि जनता की आमदनी में कोई इजाफा नहीं हुआ है और न ही 1974 तक

उसमें कोई इजाफा होने वाला है। उन्होंने कहा कि उड़ीसा जैसा गरीब प्रदेश रहते वह हमारी इस बात को बिलकुल मानने को तैयार नहीं है। उन्होंने बतलाया कि उड़ीसा में बहुत अधिक गरीबी है। इस बारे में मैं जरा बाद में आपको धाँकड़े देकर बतलाऊँगा कि उन्होंने जो कुच कहा है वह दरअसल ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन मैं एक बात इस समय अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का हम स्वागत करते हैं और वह इसलिये कि वह पैसे वाले हैं, देश को पैसे का फायदा हो और इस लिहाज से उसे फलना, फूलना चाहिये और देश को तरक्की करना चाहिए लेकिन जहाँ तक उनकी विचारधारा का सवाल है उससे हम सहमत नहीं हो सकते हैं। कारण यह है कि वह कहते हैं कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी जब बरसरे इक्तदार आयेगी तो वह प्लानिंग को खत्म कर देगी। हम समझते हैं कि प्लानिंग करना देश के हित में है और यह प्लानिंग को उनके द्वारा जहाँ तक खत्म करने की बात है तो इस देश की जनता स्वतन्त्र पार्टी को कभी बरसरे इक्तदार आने का मौका ही नहीं देगी। मेरा यह कहना है कि देश की जनता ने माना है और अभी मेरे दोस्त ने भी कहा है कि जनसंघ जैसी जमातें भी, जो स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की राइट हैंड हैं वह मानने लगी हैं कि प्लानिंग जरूरी है। मैं भी उनसे यही कहना चाहता था।

बाकी जो बातें हैं उनका मैं धाँकड़े देकर जवाब दूँगा। असल में मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मैं श्री मसानी को या किसी और संसद सदस्य को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि योजना का क्या मतलब है। फिर भी मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री मसानी ने जो यह कहा है कि जनता को गुमराह करके सरकार उनसे पैसा ऐंठती है, ऐंठने का मतलब होता बुरी नियत से लेना, यानी पांच साल में जो रुपया वह प्लेन्स पर खर्च करती है वह लोगों से ऐंठती है। मैंने पांच साल प्लेन्स को स्टडी किया है। मैं श्री मसानी

की तरह का विद्वान तो नहीं हूँ न बड़ा सया-सतवा है, लेकिन जो कुछ मैंने स्टडी किया है, पिछली तीनों प्लेन्स और उस के बाद चौथी प्लेन में उद्देश्य न सिर्फ यह रक्खा गया है कि किसी तरह से लोगों की जाती आमदनी बढ़े, व्यक्तिगत आय बढ़, बल्कि यह भी रक्खा गया है कि योजनाओं का जो लाभ हो उसकी तक्सीम और बटवारा भी दुरुस्त हो ताकि अमीर और गरीब का फर्क कम हो। समाज के मुस्तलिफ्त तबकों के दर्मान तफर्कों को रोकने के लिए ऐसा करना जरूरी है ताकि जम्हूरी निग्राम को खतरा न पैदा हो।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, जिस पर बहस हो रही है, असल में यह बतलाया गया है कि कमजोर और पिछड़े इलाकों की देखभाल की और तबज्जह देना जरूरी है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि जो योजना के फायदे हैं वह देहातों तक पूरे तौर से लोगों तक पहुंचावेंगे। इसमें जो बहुत जरूरी बात कही गई है वह यह कि मौजूदा तालीमी ढांचे को बदल कर नये तरीके से तालीम का ढांचा बनाया जाय और उस तालीमी ढांचे के अन्दर समाज की पूर्ण रूप से एक नई शकल बनाई जाये। यह भी उस योजना के अन्दर है।

इसके साथ-साथ यहां पर कहा गया कि तरक्की नहीं हुई। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कह देना कि तरक्की नहीं हुई, बहुत आसान है, लेकिन हकीकत को नजरअन्दाज नहीं किया जा सकता। आज जो लोग कनाट प्लेस जाते होंगे उनको पता होगा कि एक मिनट के लिए जब बिजली के बल्ब की लाइट लाल हो जाती है तब एक लाइन में सैकड़ों कारें खड़ी हो जाती हैं। आप देखिये कि 1951 में कितनी कारें यहां पर रजिस्टर थीं और आज कितनी हैं। आज उन की तादाद पचास गुनी हो गई है। वह लोग आज शहरों में आ गये हैं। इन शहरों में जिन लोगों को पहले साइकिल पर चलना होता था, बल्कि जिन को साइकिल भी नहीं मिलती थी, आज वही 50 हजार की गाड़ी में चलते हैं। यह दौलत कहाँ से आई? हिन्दुस्तान

से नहीं आई तो क्या विदेशों से आई है। जो लोग इस तरह की बात करते हैं सब से ज्यादा दौलत उन्हीं लोगों के पास बढ़ी है।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री से यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि दौलत का जितना फायदा पांच साला प्लेन्स में शहर वालों को हुआ है उतना देहात वालों को नहीं हुआ है। देहात के गरीब अब भी गरीब हैं। अगर उनकी गरीबी में इजाफा नहीं हो रहा है तो उसमें कमी भी नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए प्लेन के अन्दर जो कुछ बतलाया गया है उसका श्रेय हमारे स्वर्गीय नेता पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू को जाता है जिनके दिमाग ने इस बात को सोचा था कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे बड़े देश को प्लेन के मुताबिक चलाया जाये। इस का श्रेय कांग्रेस पार्टी को भी जाता है, जिस ने पिछले पन्द्रह सालों में तीन योजनाएं कामयाब की हैं और देश में नये दायरे कायम किये हैं। उन दायरों में छोटे काम भी हुए हैं और बड़े काम भी हुए हैं। मैं कोई इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि प्लेन्स में खामियां हैं। इस से इन्कार करना असलियत को नजरअन्दाज करना होगा। योजना के अन्दर जो खामियां हैं उन पर टीका टिप्पणी की जा सकती है, और उनको सुधारा जा सकता है। उसको सुधारने के लिये ही इस सदन में सात घंटे का टाइम मुकर्रर किया गया है। लेकिन यहां पर रोज भाषण देने के बजाय अगर हम योजना पर ठीक से विचार करें तो बेहतर होगा ताकि यहां पर कंस्ट्रक्टिव सुझाव पेश किये जा सकें, बुराइयों को इस तरीके से रक्खा जाय ताकि मासूम हो कि उन को किस तरीके से दूर किया जा सकता है। हमें यह चीजें यहां पर बतलानी चाहिये। लेकिन हमारे दोस्तों ने यह नहीं बतलाया। यही बतलाया कि यह खामी है, पिछले साल यह खामी रही और इस साल यह खामी है, लेकिन यह नहीं बतलाया कि वह दूर कैसे हो सकती है। किस तरह से इसको कम किया जा सकता है, किस तरह से इसको बेहतर बनाया जा सकता है। सदन में हम सही तरीके से कांटीब्यूशन तभी कर सकते हैं अगर हमारा जो रोल है वह

[श्री प्रेम चन्द बमा]

कंस्ट्रिक्ट हो। अगर हम यहां या बाहर जा कर यह कहते हैं कि योजना फाड़ है, डकॉसला है, खोला है, तो हम जनता को गुमराह करने की कोशिश करने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो लोग ऐसा कहते हैं असल में जनता के साथ खोला और फाड़ वे करते हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी नहीं करती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि योजना का सहारा लेकर चलना एक अच्छी बात है।

जो कटाव किया जाता है, उसका कारण क्या है पोलिटिकल पावर, पोलिटिकल शक्ति प्राप्त करना। जो लोग ऐसा कहते हैं, वे अपने हाथ में राज्य शक्ति लेना चाहते हैं। कुर्सी की की जो भूख है वह भ्रादमी को कुछ भी करने के लिए मजबूर कर सकती है। हर पोलिटिकल पार्टी चाहती है कि हम बरसरेइकतदार आये, हकूमत की बागडोर हमारे हाथों में आये। उस के लिये जनता का वोट चाहिये। इस वास्ते जनता को भटकाने की कोशिश की जाती है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने देखा होगा कि बेश में छोटे से छोटा भ्रादमी भी जो है, जो पढ़ा लिखा भी नहीं है, देहात का भ्रादमी है, वह भी जानता है कि जहां पहले घड़ियां विदेशों से आती थी, अब वही घड़ियां देश में बनने लग गई हैं। हवाई जहाज बाहर से आते थे आज वे देश में बनने लग गये हैं। रेल के डिब्बे बाहर से आते थे अब वे यहीं बनने लग गये हैं। मशीनें यहां बनने लग गई हैं। हर चीज देश में बनने लग गई है। हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन को आप देखें। हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का जो कारखाना है, उसको देखें, दवाइयों के कारखानों को देखें अगर इन सब को आप देखें तो भारत की एक नई शकल आपको दिखाई देगी। राजनीति के चक्कर में आकर आप देखेंगे ती शायद यह सब आपको दिखाई न दे। जहां तक पब्लिक सैक्टर का संबंध है, उसके बारे में मैं आगे चलकर भ्रजं करूंगा कि उसकी क्या हालात है। लेकिन आप देखें कि अगर लोगों के पास पैसा नहीं है तो क्या कारण है कि

होटलों में जगह नहीं मिलती है, सिनेमा में टिकट नहीं मिलते हैं, हर जगह आपको बसू लगी हुई दिखाई देती है। इस सब से बड़ी फता चलता है कि हमारी आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार हुआ है। इसको झुठलाया नहीं जा सकता है।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठी हुई हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके नेतृत्व में हमारी चौथी योजना अवश्य सफल होगी। सामाजिक और आर्थिक उन्नति में चाहता हूँ इस ढंग से हो कि दोलत चन्द हाथों में केन्द्रित न हो जाये। इस वक्त तक यही हुआ है। दोलत चन्द हाथों में केन्द्रित होती गई है। इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिये।

16.37 hrs.

[अध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

सरकार ने प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लिये जो रुपया रखा है, उस रुपये को वह उस तरीके से खर्च न करे जिस तरीके से आज तक करती रही है। मैं आपके सामने इंस्ट्रिबल फ्राइमैंस कारपोरेशन के आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ। इसके द्वारा जिस तरह से प्राइवेट लोगों को रुपया कर्जा दिया जाता रहा है, उसको आप देखें। इसके द्वारा बजाज को 376 लाख रुपया दिया गया है, बांगुर को 549 लाख रुपया दिया गया है, बिजला को 671 लाख रुपया दिया गया है, ईर सिंह को 668 लाख रुपया दिया गया है, जे० के० सिचानिया को 735 लाख दिया गया है, श्रीराम को, डी सी एम थाले को, 487 लाख दिया गया है, टाटा को 547 लाख दिया गया है। यह सारे का सारा इन प्राइवेट लोगों को पब्लिक सैक्टर द्वारा कर्ज के तौर पर दिया गया है। फिर भी यह कहा जाता कि पब्लिक सैक्टर जो है, वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर की मदद नहीं करता है।

योजना का जो तरीका है, योजना का जो मापदंड है, उसकी तीन तरीके से देखा जाना

चाहिए। जब इन तीन तरीकों से देखा जाता है तो इसको तीन क्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है, कोषोप्रेटिव, प्राइवेट और सरकारी क्षेत्र। अब रुपया कहाँ-कहाँ और कितना-कितना खर्च हुआ है, उसके आंकड़े मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ, उसकी तफ़्सील मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि कि विभिन्न प्रवृत्तियों में असन्तुलन है, इमतरयाज है, डिफ़ॉस है, इन्वैलेंस है।

श्री मखानी ने उड़ीसा का हवाला दिया। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के क्षेत्र में बंगाल के छोटे से सुबे में 408 करोड़ रुपया लगाया गया है और उड़ीसा में 418 करोड़ रुपया लगाया गया है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में, जिसकी आबादी उड़ीसा से चार गुना है सिर्फ 147 करोड़ रुपया लगाया गया है। भ्रमग भ्रमस सूबों में जो इतना ज्यादा फर्क है, उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिए। लोगों को इस बारे में बड़ी शिक्षायत है और सरकार को उस शिक्षायत की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए। हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक सरकारी पैसा भी नहीं लगाया गया है, हालाँकि उसका रकबा 22,000 घुरब्बा बील है।

तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में प्राइवेट सेक्टर को 4100 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया और पब्लिक सेक्टर को 6300 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया; लेकिन चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में प्राइवेट सेक्टर को पहले से बार्ड गुना पैसा दिया गया है, जब कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को दुगुना पैसा दिया गया है। इससे जाहिर होता है कि योजना कमीशन ने पब्लिक सेक्टर के साम्य इन्साफ नहीं किया है। पब्लिक सेक्टर को और पैसा देना चाहिए। हाँ, उसमें जो कामियाँ और कर्मियाँ हैं, उनको दूर करने की तरफ भी सरकार को पूरी तबज़्जह देनी चाहिए।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मानोप्लीज कमीशन ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं, उनकी तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि अर्थव्यवस्था इस सिस्टम की गलतियाँ न हों।

इम्पोर्ट, एक्सपोर्ट, कन्ट्रक्शन और सप्लाय वगैरह सब कामों में फायदा बड़े बड़े लोग ही उठाते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी इस की तरफ ध्यान दें कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में खर्च किये जाने वाले पैसे का सदुपयोग हो और बड़े-बड़े लोग ही उससे नाजायज फ़ायदा न उठा जायें।

जहाँ तक इंडस्ट्रीज की तरक्की का सवाल है प्लान के ड्राफ्ट में बताया गया है कि सब प्रदेशों और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली में इंडस्ट्री की कितनी प्रोद्युस हुई है। लेकिन इन आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि बाकी के केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में कहीं पर कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं लगाई गई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े हुए इलाके और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र सिर्फ केन्द्र पर डिपेंड करते हैं और वे कोई प्रेशर नहीं डाल सकते हैं। इसलिए केन्द्र को उनकी तरफ ख़ास ध्यान देना चाहिए। हिमाचल प्रदेश, जो जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ, अधिक से अधिक मदद और पैसा देना चाहिए।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ डिसक्रिमिनेशन किया जाता है। आपको मालूम होगा कि कुल्लू, खनाली, धर्मशाला और शिमला वगैरह हिन्दुस्तान के पचास फीसदी हिल स्टेशनज हमारे पास है, लेकिन टूरिज्म की तरक्की के लिये हिमाचल प्रदेश को केवल 25 लाख रुपया दिया गया है, जबकि जम्मू-कश्मीर को 320 लाख रुपया दिया गया है। यह हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ सरासर बेइसफ़ी है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के अच्छे अच्छे हिल स्टेशनज हमारे यहाँ हैं, इसलिए उनके विकास और टूरिज्म की तरक्की के लिए हमें ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए।

इरिगेशन के लिए जहाँ दिल्ली की 800 बिघा गया है, वहाँ हिमाचल प्रदेश को सिर्फ 40 लाख रुपया दिया गया है। इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

रेलवे के ऊपर 1060 करोड़ रुपया सरकार खर्च करने जा रही है। लेकिन मैं प्रधान मंत्री से अर्ज करना चाहूँगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

उसमें से एक पैसा भी सरकार खर्च नहीं कर रही है। तो कम से कम हमारी 9 मील की एक लाइन है नंगल से ऊना तक, उसको तो आप बनवा दीजिए।

दूसरी बात फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग जो है उसके ऊपर 300 करोड़ रुपया चौथे प्लान में खर्च किया जा रहा है और 24 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपया तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में सरकार ने खर्च किया था। मैं यह भ्रज्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस 300 करोड़ रुपये से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आपकी आबादी इससे कम होने वाली नहीं है। सारे का सारा नाजायज फायदा लोग इससे उठाते हैं। आप इस रुपये को दूसरी तरफ लगाइए। आबादी फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग से कम नहीं होगी बल्कि वह दूसरे तरह से कम होगी। उसके लिए गरीबों के एन्टरटेन्मेंट के लिए सस्ते सिनेमा बनाइये और इस तरह की चीजें कीजिये। लेकिन इस तरह फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग का प्रचार करने से कोई काम होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए यह भेरी सजेसन है कि फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग पर इतना खर्च बिल्कुल बेकार है। यह रुपया दूसरी तरफ लगाइए।

अन्त में अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात और कहूँगा कि योजना में कामयाबी हो, यह अच्छी तरह से चले, इसके बारे में एक मशीनरी बनाई जाय, जो प्रधान मंत्री उचित समझे, लेकिन कोई ऐसी मशीनरी रखें जो हर साल इसका जायजा लें कि कहां कहां क्या काम हुआ है और कहां कहां क्या गलतियां हुई हैं।

मैं आपका फिर धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस पर बोलने का समय दिया।

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to speak on the economic planning in India and on certain fundamental issues connected with it. Today morning, the hon. Prime Minister said that planning is a continuous process. In fact she was repeating an economic axiom but what is planning in India? Where is the thread of continuity in our five year Plans? To call the draft

before us as the draft of the fourth Five Year Plan is a mockery; for three years, this Government failed to have any faith in planning nor were they able to initiate a five year Plan. At the end of the Neburu age, by way of honouring Pandit Nehru, we must stop this series of Plan No. 1, Plan No. 2 and Plan No. 3, because we have already stopped with the third Plan. The so-called fourth Plan is not a logical continuation of the third Plan, and more so, it is not a Plan acceptable to the State Governments as the previous three Plans. Even the Congress Chief Ministers transcended their narrow issues of party politics and expressed their dissatisfaction with the draft fourth Five Year Plan. Neither the principle of continuity nor that of acceptance can support the imaginary contention that this is the fourth continuous Plan. In fact, I prefer to call this Plan as the beginning of the first federal economic plan of India, with the possibility of respecting the sentiments of the people and the leaders of different States; to be an acceptable first federal plan of India, it should emerge afresh from the National Development Council, the effective functioning of which I will refer to shortly.

When the Planning Commission was reorganised, our enthusiasm was roused because we had the dynamic leadership of Dr. Gadgil, the greatest economist of India but unfortunately, our hopes were shattered. Dr. Gadgil of the Yojana Bhavan did not seem to be the same person as Dr. Gadgil of the Gokhal Institute. Dr. Gadgil of the Gokhale Institute was against centralised planning process; he was for decentralised, dispersed industrial sector; he was against the concentration of economic wealth in a few hands; he was very much against the unnatural kind of prestige and importance of the Planning Commission because of the membership of the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. He has expressed his opinions in many of his papers, but if only he had incorporated some of his thoughts, suggestions criticisms in this document, this Plan would not have been a lack-lustre document. The Yojana Bhavan seems to have sapped his critical energies and gagged his vociferous voice; he has become a mere cog in the empire-building machinery of Delhi and one more additional pillar in the citadel of old-fashioned bureaucrats. I do not want to

blame him alone. You have removed an expert in statistics with an expert in economics. You have not given him enough freedom.

I now bring to your attention one of the brilliant sparks emanated from a great economist. I wish to quote what he said regarding the Planning Commission :

"I hope I shall not be considered irreverent if I put in a strong plea for constituting, after re-organisation, a relatively youthful body. Instead of thinking in terms of people above 65, it may be useful to think of the majority of members being below 55. The work of the Planning Commission is likely to prove taxing and will need, for success, comparatively open and vigorous minds."

Who said this? The person who advocated that members of the Planning Commission should be below 55 years of age is no less a person than Dr. Gadgil, who is acting as its Deputy Chairman at the age of 69. He said this on 24th March, 1958 in his Laski Memorial lecture at Ahmedabad. It is said that politicians should not write books. I think it is true that even economists with proitcal ambitions also should not write books. Perhaps his old age does not seem to go hand in hand with the taxing work of the Planning Commission. That is why we cannot find Dr. Gadgil in this draft document.

Our planning is in a state of crisis. No attempt has been made to get out of the rut. As Prof. Hanson has said :

"Faulty methods are persisted even when their results are disappointing and there is some reluctance to admit even that anything fundamentally can be wrong. It is time for planners to ask themselves whether the things they are trying to do are really the right thing".

This draft of the fourth plan proves the dictum of Prof. Hanson.

Even though we had a *de facto* plan holiday for three years, we failed to stand before the mirror and analyse ourselves ; we failed to draw lessons from previous mistakes and we miserably failed to do the necessary home-work to make the fourth plan a fruitful one. With the result, we have drawn a draft which is a document of

old faulty methods, a repetition of old errors and a good example of our craftsmanship in window-dressing.

Our major accusation is, this plan like the earlier plans completely neglects the employment and the standard of living aspect. I do not want to quote figures, which are known to all. The common man is the forgotten man in this plan document. Labour should have been considered as a valuable resource. In a country where unemployment and under-employment is rampant, planning for employment should have received the first claims on resources of capital and organisation. Prof. Colin Clark says, if the rate of additional investment expressed as a percentage of national income is four times larger than the rate of increase in population, then the economy will be in a position of find jobs for the increased labour force.

In our third plan, the rate of new 14 per cent of the national income and the growth in population was only 2½ per cent. But our economy failed to absorb the new labour force. Why? Because, It is due to the Mahalanobis model of misdirected investment in capital goods industries. Are we remedying these defects in this draft? No. As in the earlier plans emphasis is upon capital-intensive industries rather than on labour intensive schemes. It is highly shameful that plan after plan the backlog of unemployment is increasing.

At the end of the first plan, the backlog of unemployment was 5.3 million. It increased to 8 million at the end of the second plan and to about 12 million at the end of the third plan. During 1966-71, the unemployed labour force will increase by 23 million. So many millions will be unemployed and so many millions will be living at a precarious level of poverty, hunger and starvation. "What is planning for?" Is the question asked by the common man today.

Social injustice has increased. The traditionally well-to-do classes of society like the trading and business communities have become new vested interests created and fostered by the three five year plans. What are we doing to remedy these defects?

In socialist countries, the picture is entirely different. The State takes the

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responsibility of providing food, consumption goods, and employment for all. So, firstly they could destroy the economic power in the private groups by egalitarian distribution of income. Secondly, they could control the production, prices and distribution of consumption goods. Our Indian plan follows the plan of those socialist countries, but it has failed to provide those safeguards.

What is wrong with our plan? Let me quote the words of Dr. Gadgil, not of Yojana Bhavan but of the Gokhale Institute. He said in a seminar held in Poona in 1961 :

"The attempt in India to follow the Communist route of planning combined with protection to high industries but little protection to farmer or consumer, has the result that we have the worst of both the worlds."

What have we done to mitigate these mistakes? This is the question I want to ask. On other hand, there is a big boost up in the private sector investment. The investment in the private sector is anticipated to be Rs. 10,000 crores. But in the Third Plan it was Rs. 4,100 crores and in the Second Plan it was Rs. 3,100 crores. In the Third Plan the private sector got 32 per cent more investment than in the Second Plan. In the Draft Fourth Plan the private sector gets 144 per cent more investment than in the Third Plan. This shows how the Congress Party's socialism gets diluted day by day, Plan by Plan.

On the other hand the public sector outlay is getting diminished Plan by Plan. At current prices the public sector outlay in the Second Plan was 135 per cent over the outlay of the First Plan. The increase in the Third Plan over the Second Plan was 88 per cent. But the present Draft shows only an increase of 67 per cent over the Third Plan. In real terms it may be even smaller.

Sir, in my part of the country there is a proverb—you may also know it—which says: "peel an onion, at the end of it you will get nothing". This draft Plan is a big onion. There is nothing for the common man.

The planning process also raises some questions of importance regarding centre-

state relations. We feel there is something fishy in the central assistance to the States. We feel that injustice has been done to all the States of South India. In the Third Plan central assistance to the States was to the extent of Rs. 2,515 crores. In the Draft Plan it is about Rs. 3,500 crores. So there is an increase of Rs. 985 crores. Out of this increase Uttar Pradesh has been given Rs. 170 crores, Assam Rs. 120 crores, Bihar Rs. 122 crores, Gujarat Rs. 47 crores, Maharashtra Rs. 78.7 crores. But Tamil Nadu gets only Rs. 16 crores. Andhra Pradesh—your State, Sir—gets only Rs. 20 crores. Mysore gets Rs. 16 crores, and Kerala alone is lucky to get Rs. 50 crores. Whatever be the academic approach of the Planning Commission there cannot but be a feeling that the allocation of additional amounts has been most unfair to the States of the South.

Again, the new formula regarding allocation and the pattern of central assistance is not a realistic one and has tilted the scale in favour of a few States. The Planning Commission allots 10 per cent on the per capita income of the State if it is below the national average. Suppose the national average is 100 and if one State's per capita income is 99 and that of another State is 40 or 50, both get the same 10 per cent. If any State is just a shade above the national average, even if it has one per cent above the national average, it becomes an advanced State and loses the ten per cent. I do not think this is a scientific formula.

Next, you give 10 per cent to the commitments in respect of major continuing irrigation and power projects. For those States which finished the schemes within the specified time, which do not have the spill-overs, you do not give the benefit. This is just like rewarding defaulting States and punishing timely implementation.

Then you give 10 per cent for some States with certain special problems. What are the special problems? I think here is room for foul-play. That is why certain States get more funds than what they deserve. In a large federation such as ours it is absolutely necessary to give every unit the feeling that it is being treated fairly in distribution of central assistance.

We have two separate assessments of the needs of the States, one by Finance

Commission and the other by Planning Commission. Some States may be in a position to get surplus by way of award from Finance Commission. Our plea is that the surplus should be taken into account in the allocation of Central assistance.

17.00 hours.

Our planners speak about decentralised dispersed industry. We all know that economic development occurs in a specific locational matrix. These locational matrices are primarily industrial and urban in-composition. Economic organisation works best at or near the centre of a particular matrix. So, development will proceed successfully and at even tempo only if it is started simultaneously at innumerable centres all over the country.

But what is happening? In our State of Tamilnadu no new projects have been proposed to be started during the Fourth Plan in the Central sector. There has been no mention of the Salem steel plant: no mention of Tuticorin Project or Sethu Samudram Canal Project. On the other hand, there will be an investment of roughly Rs. 700 crores, which may ultimately go up to Rs. 900 crores on Bokaro in one State alone, namely, the State of Bihar. Out of this Rs. 122 crores are on fifth converter and continuing action expansion in Bokaro. On the one hand, it is argued that resources are scarce for starting new projects in the South and, on the other, this order to large resources is used for starting new plants in one region, which is already strategically vulnerable and where there is already heavy concentration of industries. Is this the way to correct the regional imbalance?

I also want to focus attention on the need to locate financing institutions in the south. Today they are all concentrated in one region. Life Insurance Corporation has its head office at Bombay. So, also the Industrial Development Bank, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation and the State Bank of India. The Industrial Finance Corporation is located in the northern region. We should have a similar institution in the south, which should be able to give loans both in foreign exchange and in rupees. I understand that

the World Bank has put up a proposal in this connection. I would request the Prime Minister and her colleagues not to stand in the way of implementing such a proposal.

For the first time in the history of India, this Plan failed to get the consensus from the National Development Council, the supreme political body of our nation. In those heydays when Pandit Nehru, the guru of the Planning Commission, was alive, the NDC used to give perfunctory consent to the plans prepared by the Planning Commission. Its scrutiny was a holy writ and any suggestion a change or modification would have been considered as sacrilegious. Without taking into consideration what a revolutionary change has happened in our federal set-up after the fourth general elections, the same kind of ritual was conducted to get the approval of the National Development Council. Long before the NDC met and discussed the draft Plan, it had been announced that the Draft Plan would be placed before the Parliament the day after the meeting. They assumed that NDC is no more than a rubber stamp body. It worked in the days of Pandit Nehru and before 1967. It does not work now. Why? Because, that kind of political conditions do not exist now. It clearly establishes the fact that if effective economic planning is to be wedded to federal democracy, a new basis for consensus must be sought. The days of remote control and automatic consent by the States are gone.

There are only two alternatives. Firstly, all the State Governments can ornamentally have an establishment of economists and experts as a counterblast to the Union Planning Commission. If all the States of India repeat the exercise, there will be a number of Planning Commissions or Commissions Planning Boards in India which, though welcome theoretically, is beyond the financial capacity and personnel availability of India as a whole. The States are, therefore, fighting for ensuring the prerequisite, viz., financial viability which is essential for the State planning.

Therefore, we are left with the second alternative. Instead of the NDC being a casual get-together of Union Government where Chief Ministers are formally called in for a few hours, it should become an

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effective body functioning throughout the year and holding itself responsible equally to each of the Chief Ministers of States and the Prime Minister of India. Therefore, it ought to be endowed with a permanent Secretariat.

Today different parties have come to power in different States. They owe it to their people to translate their hopes and promises. The experts in the Planning Commission and the Prime Minister cannot, therefore, command the political counterparts, namely, State Chief Ministers, to follow a policy to which they are not partners.

The days of automatic consent and remote control are no more existing today. In this condition, in the interest of promoting co-operative federalism, the Prime Minister should see that these things are done immediately, because the times are changing fast. I am addressing this to the Congress Party because it is a responsible party and an elder party.

I think, they should lay the foundation for this kind of federalism because, after 1972, they may not be here to see things. So, I request them to do it now itself and earn the good name of the people.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): Mr, Speaker, Sir, this year is a year of great significance in the progress towards economic development of the nation. In this year, the Fourth Five Year Plan will be put on the road and we shall open a new chapter in the economic development of the country.

The concept of planning has been universally accepted not only in under-developed and developing countries but also in developed countries with developed economies. The basis of the concept of planning is to meet the challenge of poverty and unemployment. A genuine, fair and honest effort has been made in the Fourth Plan to meet this challenge. The criticism has been levelled on the same pattern which had been levelled previously when three Plans were put on the road. The criticism is that the Plan does not meet the needs of the country and that it is not of the size which will effectively deal with the problems.

The Size of every Plan is based on the resources available and the resources depend on the ability of the country to pay taxes, to give loans and to meet various needs. For example, what we find is that the Fourth Plan is based on the resources that are available to the Central Government. The States have been bemoaning and bewailing that they have not been given due share. They want the maximum out of the Central resources. But they want to contribute as little as possible towards the Plan. The Central resources can be divided into two categories. We have the external resources, that is, the aid from foreign countries and the internal resources. What we find in the Fourth Plan is that there is lesser emphasis on the external resources, and correctly so, because we find that the external resources have been hampering the development rather than helping in the development of the country. Coming to the internal resources, what we find is that the existing system of taxation has already reached the saturation point. What we find is that if we increase the rate of taxation and impose more taxes, the weaker sections of the society will be hit harder and, at the same time, the production will be hampered. Therefore, it is difficult for the Central Government of raise more resources.

The deficit financing cannot be resorted to in a large way because what we find is that is we resort to deficit financing in a big way, the result is inflation which would hit the weaker sections and the fixed-income group people and the result will be what Germany had after the First World War. Therefore, this source is also limited.

The States have not mobilised their resources which could effectively raise the size of the Plan. I can give a few examples. For example, in the agricultural sector, we have no plan to introduce agricultural income-tax. There is no justification that when the non-agricultural sector is paying income-tax, why the agricultural sector should not pay. One can understand that there can be higher exemption limit in the case of agricultural sector, twice or thrice the exemption given to non-agricultural sector. But there is no justification for giving complete exemption. But the States would not take recourse to this par-

ticular taxation because it would cost them a few votes.

And for the sake of votes they are a matter of fact hampering the economic development. I can give you a few more examples where the States are not contributing to the extent to which they can. For example, take the case of agricultural sector as such. Agriculture needs irrigation, seeds, fertiliser and an economic holding. The Fourth Plan does provide for irrigation, fertilisers and better seeds. But, so far as economic holding is concerned, it is for the States to enter the field. What we find is that with each succeeding generation the economic holding is being sub-divided and fragmented. The States should pass legislation which can prevent fragmentation of economic holding. But they would not do that because that would again cost them a few votes. What we find is that because of this uneconomic holding which is coming into existence in large numbers, neither the farmer is able to introduce intensive farming nor can he leave the land and take up alternative sources of employment. Thus, firstly the country loses in the form of production and at the same time the living standard of the average farmer goes down. Thirdly, it is in the educational field that there is great emphasis. Rs. 802 crores have been given under the Fourth Five Year Plan to the educational sector. The States are not coming forth with any bold system of education. They are following the age old system of education of turning out clerks. That system was adopted by the Britishers because they wanted clerks. But the present day need of the country is a better technician, a better farmer and a better industrialist. Which State has developed and modified the educational system which could meet the present day needs of India? We find the same 11 years course without any emphasis on science or art or agriculture. Even in this field of education it is the States who are to be blamed for the lag in the development of the country. There is a bewailing of the States that there is a failure in the Plan. Certain Opposition Parties have also given statistics that there is a failure of the Plans. In certain fields, of course, there are shortcomings and there are failures. On whom does the implementation of the Plan lie? It is the States. Which are the Parties which are running

the State or the implementing machinery? They have got the implementing machinery on which all the planning depends. If there is a shortcoming if there is a failure, it is the execution machinery which is in the hands of these States, which is the cause for this shortfall.

There is again another shortcoming which I would like to point out on which of course, the Planning Commission has put a great emphasis—the Family Planning programme. In the Third Plan and the three years so-called Plan holiday when we had annual plans, the expenditure has been Rs. 77 crores on the Family Planning. In the Fourth Plan the outlay is Rs. 300 crores. It is a matter of great concern to all of us that whatever achievement we make in the agricultural or industrial sector, it is neutralised by this increase in population. Sir, it is time to consider whether this voluntary effort in the field of Family Planning is enough or does it need a little change. I would suggest that it is time that we introduce an element of compulsion in the field of family planning because what we find is that the present voluntary effort has not made enough impact which is necessary to meet the challenge of poverty. Whatever effort, whatever increase in agricultural production of industrial production we have made, it has been neutralised by this increase in population. There is an old theory of Malthus which is fully applicable to India. That is: population increases in geometrical proportion, and the production of food and agriculture increases in arithmetical proportion. That is: the population goes up at the rate of 4, 8, 16, 32 but the industrial production goes up at the rate of 2, 4, 6, 8. That gap we cannot make up unless we put an emphasis on family planning.

I therefore suggest that instead of the criticism which is the normal function of the Opposition, they should also take some unpopular decisions, which will help in retarding the growth of population in the country.

A normal pattern that has been followed in criticising the Fourth Five-year Plan I have been listening with great attention to the speeches made by the Members from the Opposition side. I can say, hardly any constructive suggestion has been made which would raise the resources, so that

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

the resources of the Fourth Five-year Plan could be enlarged.

One of the hon. Members has suggested the entire nationalisation of the Banks and ceiling in urban property and so forth. I do not like to enter into that controversy. But the question is this: Assuming you nationalise the Banks, will you with the money which you get in the form of profits, be able to raise the resource of the Plan? I am for nationalisation. But the question is this. By nationalising Banks will we be able to finance the Fourth Five year Plan? Because, by the nationalisation of the Banks, we may have to give compensation to the shareholders of the Banks. Under the present Constitution, you cannot nationalise unless you give adequate compensation. If you have to pay compensation, how are you going to finance the Plan? How are you going to get the income which will help in raising the resources of the Fourth Five-year Plan?

Therefore, Sir, I submit, nationalisation of Banks will not help to a great extent in the matter of financing of the Fourth Five-year Plan. It may help after 10 years or after 15 years. But the question at present is this. What are the resources which they have suggested or which they can suggest, which will raise the resources of the Plan? So far I have been listening to some of their speeches. Hardly any one has come out with suggestions which will raise the resources.

A picture has been painted that the Fourth Five year Plan would bring the doom for the country. That is the theory which was expounded by the hon. Member from the Swatantra party.

I submit, Sir, that so far as the Fourth Five-year Plan is concerned, it is an effort by the Government to achieve the economic progress and economic development of the country and I submit that it should be given a fair chance. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this document produced by the Planning Commission is an extremely disappointing document. I do not know whether this document inspires anybody in this country, including the hon. Prime Minister. As least from her speech today

in the House one could gather that she was the least inspired as far as this Fourth Five-year Plan is concerned.

In the past we have seen that when there was an announcement about the publication of the Draft of a Plan, that was a big event in the country and the citizens used to look forward, Parliament used to look forward, and economists used to look forward, and all the people in the country used to look forward to that occasion with a lot of interest.

But today the situation is entirely different. The Prime Minister has given an explanation which, according to me, is not going to convince anyone. She says that planning has become a part of our life and so people do not feel anything new about it. That is what she said today is the reason for the lack of excitement on the part of the people as far as this Plan is concerned. Even at this stage it is good for the Government and those on the Treasury Benches to go deeper into the causes for the lack of interest of our people as far as this type of plan is concerned.

We, on this side, have fundamental and basic differences with the approach of the Government and the Planning Commission as far as this draft Plan is concerned. These differences are very well known to all the people in this country. We have warned the Government in the past also as far as the previous Plans were concerned that planning, as it was being conceived could not help solve the urgent problems facing the people of this country. The problems that were accumulated during the centuries of colonial rule in this country could be solved only with a dynamic approach and a revolutionary approach on the part of the Government and the people.

At the very outset, I should like to make this remark that in many of the speeches that were made in this House, I could see that there was absolutely no reference to the participation of the people in this whole effort.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapora): There is nothing for the people there.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: We

were speaking of the Central Government, of the State Governments and of the Planning Commission and all sorts of people. But what about the people? To us, a plan without the willing support and participation of millions of peasants, workers and common people in this country is doomed to failure. It is very clear—as clear as day light. Why are the people not inspired and why are they not interested? The reason is that they have seen that all the fruits of the developments so-called which have taken place—I do not say that there is absolutely no development—were cornered by a group of people, by a coterie of people, by a small clique of people for their own self-aggrandisement and that this Government was a party to it.

AN HON. MEMBER : And the Planning Commission.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Planning Commission is of course a part of Government. As long as the Government continues to be a party to the aggrandisement, to the cornering of the wealth that is produced by the people of this country by a small clique of monopolists and robbers who have absolutely no scruples, who have absolutely no principles and as long as there is such an axis which exists between those who rule and those who rob the people, you cannot expect the common man in this country to get inspired by the Plan. It is not because—as the Prime Minister says—the people feel that the plan has become a part of their life and therefore they are not interested. It is a psychological question. My hon. friend who spoke just before me asked us where are the alternative suggestions? Whenever we make alternative suggestions, they say that they are all stale and of repeated suggestions which are impractical. Of course, we cannot every day invent new suggestions. In the given situations of India, we can only make the same suggestions repeatedly. I such suggestions are not implemented, we will have to reiterate them again and again because they are the only correct methods that have to be adopted if we have to take our people also in the process of planning and if the urgent problems facing the country have to be solved.

So, there is a basic and fundamental

difference between our Party and the Government on this question. Now, I am prepared to discuss the claims of the Government. There are some people in this country who are not prepared to stomach even this much of planning.

There are some people in this country who want to destroy even this kind of planning itself. They want that even this kind of planning should go and the Planning Commission should go and its powers should be cut. There was a lot of campaign in this regard and there was an offensive from certain vested interests and they are represented everywhere in this country. I am constrained to say that if you go through the Draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan, you will come to the conclusion that Government, instead of resisting the onslaught by such elements have actually surrendered to them. That is the conclusion to which we have come after going through this document. I need not go into all the Points because some points were covered by my hon. friend from the DMK who spoke earlier.

17.25 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

For example, let us see what the position is about the total investment in the Plan itself and what the expectations of Government are as far as the growth rate is concerned. About national income, they themselves have fixed a target of 5.5 per cent which is almost the same as was there in the Third Plan. Even they do not hope to have anything more than the Third Plan target, after five years of the Third Plan. As far as the growth in agriculture is concerned, they are not even prepared to fix the target of the Third Plan; they have fixed a lesser target; they have fixed only 4.5 per cent as against 5 per cent in the Third Plan.

In the organised industry, although they could not achieve that growth rate, they fixed 11 per cent in the Third Plan, while in the Fourth Plan they have fixed only 8 per cent and they have called it a modest plan. When they say that it is a modest plan, according to me, it is nothing but capitulation before those who wanted per-

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

haps no plan or a lesser plan or a plan only in name or a plan for the sake of a plan. Of course, Government are sliding down. It is not possible for this Government all of a sudden to give up planning. It is very difficult for a Government to take a right about turn. We can quite understand that. But they are succumbing to the pressure from Masanis and others and from the most powerful monopolists inside and outside this country. That is very clear from this draft report.

My hon. friend has very clearly worked out the figures regarding the relative roles of the public sector and the private sector, and the investments in the public sector and the private sector in the Third Plan and the Fourth Plan, and he gave the percentages also. In absolute figures, what was the position? In the Third Plan, out of Rs. 10,400 crores of total investment, in the private sector, it was only Rs. 4100 crores, while in the Fourth Plan they are proposing an investment of only Rs. 10,000 crores out of Rs. 22,000 crores. As far as the public sector is concerned, in the previous Plan the investment was Rs. 6300 crores, and now it is Rs. 12,252 crores, that is, it has doubled from the Third Plan to the Fourth Plan, while when it comes to the private sector, it has gone up from Rs. 4100 crores to Rs. 10,000 crores.

He gave the percentage. You can find out the jump as far as the private sector is concerned.

Now I say that this Government is living in a fool's paradise, because during all the previous plans the Finance Minister and all other responsible spokesmen have been telling us that never have the captains of industry and those in charge of the private sector satisfied them about the performance in investment according to the plan schedule. I remember it, I can even give quotations from previous statements. Now they tell us that they again expect these people to make a huge investment of Rs. 10,000 crores, profitable investment and productive investment for the sake of the country. Are we to believe it? Are we to believe that in the coming five years, the private sector is going to fall in line with Government and are going to implement, not the directives—nobody can give them directives in this country, but at

least the aspirations and wishes of the planning Commission and Government as regards this investment of Rs. 10,000 crores? There may be, of course, investment, but that will never be guided by or according to the particular pattern envisaged in the plan schedule, because many other issues are involved—we will come to that—regional imbalances and the like. With regard to this huge chunk of investment, it is left completely in the hands of the private sector. Compared to the previous plans, it is a much bigger chunk which is left in their hands. I ask: Is it not shameless surrender to the private sector compared to the previous plans? Is it not sliding down the plans as far as government policies are concerned?

Now the slogan of the Swatantra and other people is that the public sector should be curtailed and throttled. My charge is that Government are a party to it now. Slowly they are also playing the game of such elements. Now people say that basically the differences between those who sit on the Treasury Benches and those to the extreme right here are narrowing down—I do not go into the political aspects of it, we hear so much about it; we are going to say many things in the near future, perhaps after Banaskanta and other developments. Perhaps this is all part of it.

Anyway, from the figures given in the Draft Fourth plan, we have come to the conclusion that this plan gives lesser importance for the public sector, and although they have always been using words like commanding heights etc. in terms of the public sector. much more importance is now given to the private sector.

Now, take the question of agriculture. I do not have time to go into figures.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:

This is Indian socialism, according to Shri Nijalingappa.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: The essential point about agriculture is that the planning Commission does not have a proper perspective. It is a lopsided approach.

The entire emphasis, I should say, the major emphasis is on new seeds, new scien-

tific methods of cultivation and that will solve the problem, and we will have a green revolution. It is all welcome and our peasants are taking to new scientific methods of cultivation. We are very glad that our countryside is changing to a great extent but let us not forget that even today, even after 22 years of Congress rule, in our countryside feudal relations exist to a large extent. Authoritative people, even the Study Teams of the Planning Commission, have produced reports to the effect that in our villages, smaller groups of people own large areas of land and millions of our countrymen today go without a piece of land. Millions of acres of land remain fallow. The Government need not talk of big revolutionary things, but they could at least divide the fallow lands among the agricultural labour. Even that could not be implemented in many States in India. I am sorry to see that in this entire report of the Planning Commission, that part of the matter is practically ignored. There may be here and there some reference, for the sake of reference, but it is a question of approach.

Another most important factor is that of usury in the villages. What about credit? How much have they provided? On these two questions, according to me, the approach of the Planning Commission is faulty as far as the agricultural sector is concerned. Ceiling on land, ending of dependence on PL 480, foreign aid—they are making tall claims, but we are not prepared to believe their claims, because of their past experience and the facts and figures that stare us in our face. Leave alone PL 480. There are other forms of penetration; the penetration of foreign capital into this country. What is happening to the penetration of foreign private capital? Has the Prime Minister gone into this very important and serious matter? The foreign private capital in India, before 1948, was Rs. 258 crores. Today, according to the information that we have, it is Rs. 1,038 crores. In 1966, in that one year, the remittances abroad were Rs. 130 crores as far as this foreign investment is concerned. We are a poor country begging for aid from other countries throughout the world. But, at the same time, we are fleeced by foreign capital and with both hands we are welcoming them: "Come, vest; loot us; take as much as you can

and get away with it." Should the Government not think of a policy that will suit our national interests? Should they not consider a policy that will help the real industrialisation of the country in the national interests?

We have foreign debts to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crores. Thanks to devaluation, at one stroke of the pen, it increased by Rs. 1,500 crores. The total is Rs. 6,000 crores. What is the payment liability? The annual payment liability is Rs. 375 crores. In the coming five years, we will have to pay back something like Rs. 1,600 crores, and we are expecting to get Rs. 3,730 crores as foreign aid. We go on making the calculations: it is pure arithmetic. How are we going to dispense with foreign aid? During the last few years, our policy was such that we so much depended on this foreign aid. Although the question of self-reliance was uttered from time to time, practically nothing was done to develop our own knowhow, to help our own scientists, our own men to develop our own technical revolution.

Now we are in an absolute mess. The calculations of the Planning Commission will definitely go wrong in this regard. Let not the Government proceed on this basis. I am sorry to say that this draft is an exercise in self-deception. After all these years, they speak of social justice and equality. They expect us to believe this cock and bull story that this Government headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and this Planning Commission are going to take India to a socialistic pattern of society. Generally they do not mention the word 'socialism'. Particularly the Finance Minister and many others are very shy about it. But the Planning Commission has thought fit to give an elaborate quotation about socialist pattern, social justice, equal distribution of income, etc. On page 14, it says:

"The impending monopolies legislation, Government's powers of licensing and allocation judiciously used and purposeful policies of public financial institutions and social control of banking are expected to play a significant role in this regard."

This is the panacea for all ills—social control! So far as the monopolies legislation is concerned, I was a member of the

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

Select Committee. It is nothing but a hoax. The Planning Commission hopes that India will be ushered into a society of social justice and equality. We know what is happening. The National Sample Survey for 1963-64 will speak for Government. It is not our figure. It says, one-third of the population of India spend less than Rs. 15 per month in rural areas and less than Rs. 24 in urban areas. 82 per cent of our people are spending less than a rupee a day. 10 to 12 million people are unemployed, including thousands of engineers and doctors. I need not describe the sorry state of affairs in India. There 75 houses monopolising the industries. In the face of these hard realities of life, Government want us to believe that their planning will usher in an era of social justice and equality! They want to deceive the people, but they will not succeed in this game. The people have learnt through their experience all these years how monopoly capitalism has developed. The Prime Minister tried to talk of the path of development. I wanted to get an idea from her as to what is the path they are pursuing for economic development. Are they clear in their minds about it? Mr. Nijalingappa says something. Mr. Morarji Desai does not know what is socialism. Has this Government any idea as to where it is taking this country?

The Government is pursuing a policy of capitalist development in this country during the last few years, from the very beginning they came to power, and this document again proves that they are not prepared to depart from that policy,

My hon. friend wanted alternative policies. I can tell them that fortunately for this country at least this time in the National Development Council there was the Chief Minister representing one State and the Deputy Chief Minister representing another State—the Chief Minister of Kerala and the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal. I am glad to say they did some pioneering work in this field and they have prepared some notes. I do not say it is Plan document but at least there is an alternative policy for the Fourth Five Year Plan prepared by one State Government. It should be considered seriously. It should not be brushed aside. I claim that if hon. Members want alternative policies, here are

alternative policies proposed by a State Government and not by any political party or somebody in the Opposition. If the Government is serious about social justice and equality, if they want to take this country to real socialism, let them change their policies and discard the policies that are found to be rejected by the people of this country. Then only we can support a Plan that will really help the people. This kind of a Plan cannot be supported by us because this will not solve any of our problems, this will only complicate our problems.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Sir, in my analysis of the present position the present troubles are due to the fact that 1951 when the Government started planning they forgot entirely about food; and the Planning Commission's report 1951 stated that at the end of the First Plan there would be a deficit of two million tonnes of foodgrains. They knew at the time of getting independence that overnight we became a deficit country. But they did not know the importance of self-sufficiency in food. They did not know its impact on the raw materials position, on the wage position in this country and what effect it would have upon industrial production or wage-earners therefore on the wage scales, therefore on the cost of industrial production and therefore on the cost of life altogether. In 1951 I had the privilege of discussing this on the floor of the Madras Legislative Assembly and then when I said, "Let us concentrate on food and leave the rest of the document for a period of five years until we have become self-sufficient in food and when we can take care of these things, I was criticised as being primitive. It is true the Government and its supporters were more advanced. I was sitting in the Opposition and they on the Government side and were, therefore, certainly more advanced. But the result of that is they and we have been seeing for the last five or six years.

Today the situation has not improved. We have not learnt the lesson in spite of the fact that we have suffered so much due to food deficit. Today what is the position? When as political prisoners we were in jails we were given 18 ounces

of rice because we were simple imprisonment prisoners, and rigorous imprisonment prisoners were given 20 ounces. I am a rice eater and therefore I am taking the plan of rice. Today what is the availability, not only of rice, but all foodgrains together? It is only 14 ounces.

Have we improved, have we learnt any lesson out of it? Then, why do we complain that there are labour troubles in the industrial sector, that they are fighting for higher wages? Then, why do we complain that the State NGOs and the Central Secretariat employees are fighting for higher wages? Why do they produce a huge document, which forget about food round which revolves the entire life of this nation? The Planning say this year they have secreted 2 million tons of foodgrains and during the Fourth Plan they are going to secrete another five million tons in the godowns and call them buffer stocks. Look at their wisdom. When they have no food, to spend about Rs. 350 crores to 500 crores, besides freight of foreign steamers, to secrete so much food and then push up the price and wage level, is it part of wisdom? Have they not learnt anything so far?

The rest of the troubles and due to concentration of wealth, about which much has been said already. This has not been accidental. If I may say so, it was deliberately planned. The First Plan began with, what was called, rubber-stamping of the post-war reconstruction proposals. Who made those proposals? They were proposed by gentlemen who were called Knights of the Empire, most of whom never imagined that India would get independence. They had a plan for the perpetuation of British power in India which was called the post-war reconstruction proposal. In fact, they were bodily incorporated in the First Plan. Pandit Nehru was credulous to take these people into confidence. At least two of these gentlemen had refused to serve the Congress Governments in 1937 because they were Congress Governments. During the interval of three months after the elections and before the Congress took over, these gentlemen negotiated with the Central Government and went away as Diwans to Native States rather than serve the Congress governments. These proposals were made by such two gentlemen and were bodily transferred into

the Plan, saying that they were post-war reconstruction proposals.

They said that controls must continue. Why? They had some object in saying so. Pandit Nehru said that controls must continue because we are a nation developing fast in a planned manner. But planners and monopolists wanted control to continue because then it would be easier to concentrate wealth in the hands of their favourites. Sir, you will remember that during the war-time a famous musician, who had nothing to do with textiles, was given a textile licence. Many such things were done in the name of control.

Controls are good in the hands of an honest government. But if the government is dishonest, control will only be an instrument for helping favourites, as we are seeing today. Many hon. Members on this side say that more and more power should be given to the government to control our economy. I am prepared to give any amount of power to the government, provided there is honesty of purpose in the government. It is because this government has no honesty of purpose and it has continuously functioned in this way that we have got into this trouble. The concentration of wealth has been the ultimate result.

How did it come? The favourites used to come and din into their ears, sing into their ears "you cannot give these licences and quotas to anybody and everybody; you have to give them to those who are established in trade, those who are established in production." Therefore, the theory of established production, established quota-holders and established industries came into vague, gradually creating monopolies in various fields. What is the use of having your Monopoly Commission Report, Hazari Report and even the present Monopoly Bill, when you are not in a position to curb them? These are the real causes of our trouble.

Now I shall not say anything in my own language. Some hon. Members have said that this document indulges in self-deception. It does not consist of entire self-deception. There are some very correct sentences here and there, in certain places. Only, you must be careful to search for them. They have themselves said what will be the result of this Plan.

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

Here, they say :

"Per capita real income, in 1965-66 was about the same as it was in 1960-61..."

Further, they say :

"However, aggregate income, and even more the per capita income, likely to be achieved by 1973-74 will be well below that visualised for that year in the long-term projections of the Third Five Year Plan."

So, in 1960-61, in the Third Plan, it will be less. What will it be later? They say :

"It will be unrealistic to postulate a growth rate far in excess of what will be realised in the Fourth Plan".

The Fourth Plan does not go anywhere and it says it will be less and it will be wrong to postulate anything better in the Fourth Plan. Therefore, 35 per cent of the population will have to live on Rs. 15 a month in this country. About 80 per cent of the population even in the cities will have not more than a rupee.

What will be the result? What are the hopes they give about employment potential? This is what they say :

"...the current tempo of economic activity is insufficient to provide productive employment to all, extend the base of social services and bring about significant improvement in living standards of the people".

If these things are said by us, the government will say that the Opposition people are speaking these things. But it is not the Opposition saying these things. It is the Report of the Fourth Plan of the Planning Commission presided over by the Prime Minister herself who was good enough

to place the Draft before the House for discussion.

The Draft also realise that there must be participation of the people in planning. What are the steps they want to take? Now, after waiting for three years, they have said that local planning is absolutely necessary for greater diffusion of enterprise and ownership and means of production and of increasing the productivity and that it was not, however, possible to do this either diffusing or planning in any of the major sectors while formulating the Fourth Plan. After waiting for three years, we are told clearly that we are not going to move forward and, if at all, we will move one step backward with increase in our population. I think, Dr. Chandrashekar should have been made an associate Member of the Planning Commission to yoke Economic Planning and Family Planning. Then, possibly they would not have been so much deceived by the productivity, not of the economic planning, but of gentlemen in this country.

The real trouble is that even well-planned things cannot succeed in this country unless those people who administer these things have got a belief in what they do. The real fact is that half the people that man the Government...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, you will require more time. You may continue tomorrow. Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 9, 1969|Vaisakha 19, 1891 (Saka)