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Śravana 2, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

No. 2—Tuesday, July 24, 1973 / *Sravana* 2, 1895 (*Saka*).

COLUMNS

Member Sworn	I
Oral answers to questions:	
*Starred questions Nos. 21 to 24	1—3
Written Answers to Questions:	
Starred Questions Nos. 25 to 40	31—42
Unstarred Questions Nos. 201 to 214, 216 to 360 and 362 to 400	44—202
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— Famine and drought conditions in various parts of the country	205—40
<i>Re.</i> Rajasthan State Employees' Strike	241—42
Papers laid on the Table	240—41, 243—44 244
Message from Rajya Sabha	244
Assent to Bills	244—45
Statement correcting information given on the 4th December, 1972 regarding accident to 22 Up New Delhi-Hyderabad Dakshin Express and 39 Up Janata Express	245—46
Shri L. N. Mishra,	245
Untouchability (Offences) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision Bill	
Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	246—47
Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill— <i>Introduced</i>	247
<i>Re.</i> Pay Commission's Report	256—58
Matter under Rule 377—	
Alleged irregularities in fixing price and distribution of yarn	247—52
Motion <i>re.</i> Reduction of sentence awarded for contempt of House— <i>Withdrawn</i>	253—55
Demands for Grants (Manipur), 1973-74	258—84
Shri G. P. Yadav	258—61

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

	COLUMNS
Shri Paokai Haokip	261—64
Shri Madhu Limaye	264—68
Shri K. R. Ganesh	268—73
Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1973— <i>Introduced and Passed</i>	285-86
Demands for Grants (Andhra Pradesh), 1973-74	286—366
Shri B. N. Reddy	304—309
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	310—15
Shrimati Gayatri Devi	316-17
Shri K. Suryanarayana	317—23
Shri Ishaque Sambhali	323—38
Shri K. Ramakrishna Reddy	338—41
Shri Jagannathrao Joshi	341—47
Shrimati T. Lakshmi Kantamma	347—51
Shri Madhu Limaye	351—58
Shri P. V. G. Raju	358—60
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	360—63
Shri S.D. Somasundaram	363—66
Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirtieth Report	366—67
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 24, 1973/Sravana 2,
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI K. MAYA THEVAR (Dindigul)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proposal for running an Express train from Barauni to Delhi

*21. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the heavy traffic on Banaras-Barabanki route, a proposal to run an Express train from Barauni to Delhi via Banaras-Jaunpur Faizabad-Barabanki is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: The very first question has started very inauspiciously from our dynamic Minister. He is on record that backward areas should be given great concession. In Uttar Pradesh, there is a royal route via Kanpur, Allahabad and Banaras through which many express trains pass. Thousands of representations have been sent to his Ministry that an express train may be run

via Banaras-Jaunpur-Faizabad-Barabanki so that the people of eastern U.P. may be benefited from it. Will the Minister examine any one of these possibilities and extend 83 UP or 29 UP?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have gone through the suggestion very carefully. I have every desire to accommodate the wishes of the hon. Member, but I would request him to wait for some time. We are visualising this line. At the moment diesel engines are not available. Fast trains will be introduced, but at the moment the track conditions in the area are not suitable for fast trains. That is the main reason why I had to say 'no'.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the hon. Minister give it top priority in his future planning?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have said so. As soon as the track conditions are good, we will do so.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : क्या सरकार बताने की मेहरबानी करेगी कि फैजाबाद, बनारस और बाराबंकी, इस इलाके में चूँकि ट्रेनों की बहुत कमी है और बारंबार वहाँ से मुतालबा किया गया है कि बहुत बड़ी तादाद में यहाँ के लोग बम्बई में या ईस्ट में बरौनी में रहते हैं इसलिए मांग की गई है कि वहाँ ऐसी दो गाड़ियां चलायी जाएँ जिससे कि बम्बई को लोग आसानी से या ना मक्के और दूरी तरफ बरौनी और ईस्ट साइड तक आ जा सकें, क्या सरकार को ऐसे प्रोजेक्शन मिले हैं? यदि हाँ, तो उस बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह सही है कि लोगों की ऐसी मांग है कि फैजाबाद, बरौनी और समस्तीपुर की तरफ से सीधी गाड़ी

बम्बई को होनी चाहिए। अभी तक हम यह कर नहीं पाये हैं। समस्तीपुर वाले, बरोनी वाले को मुगलसराय में मिलनी है सीधी गाड़ी, और हालांकि डिब्बे लगे रहते हैं, पटना में भी, और फौजदर वालों को भी लखनऊ से मिलते हैं। हम इस प्रयत्न में हैं कि अभी कुछ डिब्बे और दे सकें, कोचेज दे सकें। लेकिन सीधी गाड़ी चलाना अभी सम्भव सा नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार के अखबारों में यह खबर छरी थी कि पहली नवम्बर से बड़ी लाइन हो कर के समस्तीपुर से दिल्ली तक कोई तेज गाड़ी चलायी जाने वाली है। अगर वह बात सच नहीं है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि समस्तीपुर से दिल्ली तक पटना होते हुए बड़ी लाइन में कोई गाड़ी चलायी जाने वाली है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, आप मुझे बताइये कि यह मवाल कैसे पैदा होता है ? मवाल में तो गाड़ी है बनारस, बाराबंकी तक। समस्तीपुर कितनी दूर है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दोनों लाइनों से गाड़ी इधर आनी है। तो इस तरह की खबर है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने शायद ध्यान नहीं दिया, मैं ने संसद में आश्वासन दिया था कि पहली नवम्बर से जयन्ती जनता गाड़ी बरोनी से दिल्ली तक चलेगी और वह जरूर चलेगी।

Clearance of Major Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh Pending Awards of Krishna and Godavari Tribunals

*22. SHRI ANNASHEB GOTKHI-NDE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4755 on the 27th March, 1973 regarding the clearance of major irrigation projects in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh pending awards of Krishna and Godavari Tribunals and state:

(a) the water utilisation in T.M.C. (Thousand Million cubic feet) in respect of each approved projects mentioned therein; and

(b) the acreage of land that would be irrigated by each such project?.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). No irrigation projects involving any fresh commitments of Krishna waters have been accepted for inclusion in the developmental Plans of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore, since the Krishna water disputes Tribunal was constituted in April, 1969.

In the Godavari basin, no irrigation projects involving any fresh commitments of Godavari waters have been accepted for inclusion in the developmental Plans of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore since the constitution of the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal in April, 1969.

In Madhya Pradesh, the Bargoor nala project, intended to withdraw 0.4 TMC and irrigate 6040 acres was accepted in August 1969. In Orissa, the Potteru irrigation project, intended to withdraw 34.8 TMC and irrigate 270,000 acres for the rehabilitation of refugees from the Eastern region was accepted in February, 1973 after bringing it to the notice of other States and with the concurrence of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra Governments.

In respect of projects sanctioned between 1963 and 1969, statement giving details is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing withdrawals (in TMC) and annual Irrigation in respect of projects in Krishna and Godavari basins accepted between March, 1963 and April, 1969.

Name of the Project	Withdrawals in TMC	Annual Irriga- tion in Lakh acres
(1)	(2)	(3)
KRISHNA BASIN		
Andhra Pradesh		
<i>Major :</i>		
1. Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage II	12.58	1.37
<i>Medium:</i>		
1. Kottipallivagu	1.70	0.09
2. Lankasagar	0.77	0.05
3. Gajulandlinne Project	2.50	0.12
4. Guntur Channel	4.72	0.24
Maharashtra		
<i>Major:</i>		
1. Bhima	70.00	4.22
2. Krishna	32.93	2.63
3. Kukadi Stage I	18.00	1.46
4. Warna	40.60	2.45
<i>Medium:</i>		
1. Tulshi	2.31	0.07
2. Padwalkarwadi	0.08	0.01
Mysore		
<i>Major:</i>		
1. Malaprabha	31.12	3.00
2. Upper Krishna Stage I	98.00	6.00
3. Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage II	8.64	1.00
<i>Medium:</i>		
1. Harinalla	0.63	0.11
GODAVARI BASIN		
Andhra Pradesh		
<i>Major :</i>		
1. Pochampad	66.00	5.70

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Medium:</i>		
1. Nallevagu	0.97	0.06
Maharashtra		
<i>Major :</i>		
1. Bagh	7.58	0.83
2. Itiadhoh	11.40	0.99
3. Pus	3.29	0.29
4. Jayakwadi Stage I	36.86	3.5
5. Upper Godavari	14.14	1.09
<i>Medium:</i>		
1. Dina	2.24	0.31
2. Adhala	1.26	0.13
3. Kanholi	0.78	0.09
4. Kudala	0.18	0.01
5. Malkhed	0.28	0.04
6. Manar Stage II	3.74	0.41
7. Saikhada	1.08	0.09
Madhya Pradesh		
<i>Major :</i>		
1. Bagh Right Bank Canal	2.50	0.27

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Let me first congratulate Dr. K. L. Rao for having completed as a Minister, a decade of useful and valuable service to the country and the Government

MR. SPEAKER: What is your supplementary?

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: In the original answer it was stated that after the constitution of the Krishna and Godavari Waters Tribunals in 1969, *status quo* is being maintained as to the commitments of Krishna and Godavari waters are concerned and no new projects have been considered for acceptance. Similar reply is given even to-day. I want to know whether the Union Government consider the Dudhganga, Upper

Wardha and Upper Penganga projects submitted by the State Government of Maharashtra in 1964 as new projects and why they have not been considered for acceptance.

The second part of my supplementary is that it was stated in the original answer that the Godavari Barrage Project was accepted in December, 1971, by the Planning Commission. May I know the estimated expenditure of that project and is it true that the water utilisation of that project is going to affect the *status quo* as to water commitments?

DR. K. L. RAO: I thank the hon. Member.

With regard to the first question, after the constitution of the Tribunals

we have not sanctioned any project in any of these rivers, but lately, due to the persistent drought conditions in Maharashtra, I have now written to the various States concerned whether we could sanction some of the medium projects in these basins and I have suggested some projects to the Maharashtra Chief Minister for his consideration. If they consent to that, we need not worry ourselves about the Tribunals with regard to immediate implementation of some projects. I have asked other State Governments to give the dist of such projects which have to be taken up due to drought conditions. With regard to the second question, it is certainly an emergency measure because the whole structure has been badly eroded as declared by the technical experts and replacement work has to be done. It is purely a replacement work in order to replace certain structure in a very bad condition. It is just like repairing Bhandara Dam on the Godavari. It is a replacement work of the existing structure. The expenditure so far, I think, is Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 crores.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: The Tribunal has decided that hearing of Godavari dispute would be commenced after the decision in the Krishna dispute is given. May I know from the Minister as to when the award of the Tribunal is expected? May I know whether any efforts are made to settle Godavari dispute by mutual discussion outside the tribunal's jurisdiction?

DR. K. L. RAO: The Krishna award, it is expected, will be available in another two or three months. With regard to Godavari dispute we are making efforts to see if we can settle it outside the tribunal.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister stated that some medium type of irrigation projects are being contemplated. He mentioned Godavari and Krishna, and some projects in Maharashtra area. I want to know

how much of water they are going to get from these projects?

DR. K. L. RAO: 20 projects are there. Those will require 14 TMC of water irrigation about 1 1/2 lakhs of acres.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In view of the fact that because there are inter-State Water Disputes in the country, the progress and development of irrigation and agriculture is hampered in the country, may I know from the Minister whether there is any change contemplated in the National Water policy.

DR. K. L. RAO: The tribunal is taking a long time and we are thinking whether we should have some different procedure to be adopted. We are thinking of declaring water as a national resource, and thereafter we are thinking of taking up suitable legislation to amend the existing Inter-State River Disputes Act.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I want to know when the Pochampad project in Telengana will be completed. I want to know when the water from Pochampad project will be released to all the districts of Telegana as originally planned by the Nizam. Secondly I want to know when the Nizamsagar bund will be raised as assured by the Minister in the last session, but so far, nothing has been done yet. I want to know when the work will be started and when the work will be completed. Regarding Maner project in Karimnagar district in Telengana, may I know when the work will be completed? Some work was started already. But I want to know as to why the work has been stopped, after starting the work?

DR. K. L. RAO: The project will proceed in accordance with the sanction given by the Government of India. It will involve irrigating 5.7 lakhs of acres. The cost has gone up very high and it is likely that this will take another 6 to 7 years. Nizamsagar is heavily silted and efforts are

made to start the work of increasing the storage to compensate for loss due to the silt. I have visited the site and I have given some suggestions which are under various stages of implementation. Regarding Maner project, it is not sanctioned; there is no such separate project as Maner project. It is only intended as a crossing for the Pochampad canal beyond the river, and it will take some time before the canal comes there.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It has already started.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: It is already sanctioned and it has started.

DR. K. L. RAO: I would submit that it is not yet sanctioned. As I have said very clearly, it is a component of the Pochampad project. The Pochampad canal has to cross there, and at the instance of the then Minister of Andhra Pradesh, a start was made hoping that the canal would very quickly come up to that point. But it is far behind. But at the moment, we are thinking of constructing the Maner dam to a partial height for water supply to Warangal.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: It is a fact that the hon. Minister has advised the Government of Orissa to withdraw from the Krishna-Godavari tribunal so that clearance can be given to the Indravati project?

DR. K. L. RAO: The project which the hon. Member has mentioned is a major one. We are now thinking of the medium projects in the scarcity areas, and we are trying to clear only those projects now.

Exploration for Oil at Baramura in Tripura

+

*23. **SHRI BIREN DUTTA:**

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil has been found at Baramura in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to expedite the work there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: May I know whether there was a report in the press that oil had been dug at Baramura in Tripura, and whether that is a fact?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: To ascertain the prospects of oil being found, the Baramura well is under drilling now. The drilling has gone up to a depth of 1788 metres, and while drilling at a depth of 1575.5 metres, a gas show was observed, but no indications of the presence of oil have been obtained in this well so far.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: May I know whether any new rigs are going to be established in Tripura or some other place?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: There is a plan to drill at one more location in Tripura, and for this, the rigs and other equipment have been already arranged and imported.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: What is that locality?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The four places are Tichna, Gojolia, Rokhia and Batchia, and one of them would be selected.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: May I know whether there was obstruction in the work....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has already asked his second supplementary questions and he cannot ask any more questions now.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: May I know whether any complaint has been received by the hon. Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot ask a third question now.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA:** Whether any complaint have been received against the project management of O.N.G.C. for trying to sabotage the project?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is a question between the hon. Minister and the Member.

SHRI D. K. BAROOAH:** No such complaint has been received.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि एक जगह तो आग लग गई। वह अब नहीं चलेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी जगह जो आप खोदने वाले हैं उसकी खुदाई कब चालू होगी, शुरू ट्रिलिंग कब तक शुरू होगा ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : पहले वाले की खुदाई चल रही है। दूसरों की तैयारी हो रही है और 1974 के आखिर तक उसकी खुदाई शुरू हो जायेगी।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The demand for oil is increasing while the production is not increasing in a commensurate manner. In view of this, may I know in how many places new oil wells were struck during the last year, and whether more exploration for oil is going to be done?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question relates to only one particular well at Baramura.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Therefore, I am asking a general question namely in how many places oil was struck anew.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This hardly arises out of the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of the main question.

श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल : मेरा प्रश्न राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में है और शायद मैं विषयान्तर हो जाऊँ। जिला जैसलमेर में

एक लम्बे भ्रसे से तेल की खोज करने में काफी समय लगाया गया है और धन भी काफी खर्च किया गया है। उसका परिणाम क्या निकला है इसके बारे में सरकार ने कुछ नहीं बताया है।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newspaper reports that there is a wide range for oil possibilities starting from Tripura and extending to Nagaland, comprising the Mizo area and including areas in Bangla Desh, and if so, what steps are being taken to explore those resources?

MR. SPEAKER: That was the question which I had disallowed earlier because the main question relates specifically to Baramura in Tripura only.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: This area is in Tripura. The range extends up to Nagaland and parts of Bangla Desh and Assam. I want to know what steps are being taken.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Prospecting in Tripura, Northern and Western Tripura and adjacent areas in Bangla Desh has revealed several structures in Sylhet, Chatak, Rashidpur, Hekza and Kailash Tila which have been drilled and proved to be of gas form. The presence of oil in Bادهpur area is also known. The prospecting for oil in this area is quite interesting. Intensive geophysical and geological survey is being done, and on the basis of that, we have selected four sites already in Tripura, as I had mentioned earlier.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The hon. Minister has told us that apart from Baramura, there are four other sites which are capable of being drilled, and he told us that he would choose only one of them for drilling. Will he kindly assure the House that all the four sites will be drilled so that all possibilities can be explored?

Secondly, in Baramura, he has not as yet found oil. But there is another site, namely Bodhra, starting with B and ending with Ra, where there is very great possibility of oil being found, but Government have discontinued drilling there. Will the hon. Minister see that it is resumed?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as this well is concerned, the target depth is 4500 metres. We have gone only upto 1688 metres; so we have a lot more to dig there.

As for the other locations, we have selected them. We will start with one, and when we complete it, we will certainly start with the others also.

Regarding Bodhra, it is not in Tripura but in West Bengal. The similarity is only in name, both starting with B. There a lot of survey and drilling has taken place, but as it is, it does not seem to be very prospective.

Fair representation to Minorities and Harijans in Railway jobs

*24. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE:**

SINHA:

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of railway Service Commissions of the country was held in Delhi in the first week of June, 1973;

(b) the main points discussed at the meeting and whether the question of the share of minorities and Harijans in Railway jobs was considered and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure fair representation of minorities and Harijans in Railway jobs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of filling the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as the position of other groups including minorities were considered. A statement giving details of the discussions and the steps proposed, is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

A meeting of the Chairmen and Members of Railway Service Commissions with the Railway Board was held on 4th June, 1973. The Minister for Railways and the Deputy Minister also addressed the meeting and participated for some time in the deliberations.

At the meeting the need for ensuring that the full quota of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are filled was emphasised. Detailed measures to ensure this were also discussed.

It was also emphasised at the meeting that steps should be taken to ensure that groups which are not adequately represented in Railway services should get their due share. It was found that in some areas there was inadequate response to advertisements from backward communities, minorities, etc. The Railway Service Commissions were directed to ascertain the reasons for this and take steps, including wider publicity, to ensure better response from such communities so that they get a fair share of the appointments.

The progress in meeting indent placed by the Railways was discussed as also measures for simplifying and streamlining the recruitment procedure. A review was also made of the work load of the existing Service Commissions and the tasks they might be called upon to undertake in the light of the expansion programmes in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: In view of the fact that the Bhagwati

Committee on Unemployment recommended to Government that it should impress upon industrial concerns the need to increase the rate of absorption of Harijans and members of other backward communities in industry and the fact that the Committee found that they are being kept out of it in an artificial manner by showing them as bad workers and bad labourers and also in temporary category, will Government be pleased to state the percentage of Scheduled Castes employed in the Railways in the last five years in various pay scales?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The figures of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe representation in Railways are as follows:

	Scheduled Castes %	Scheduled Tribes %
Class I	3.8	0.52
Class II	3.5	0.46
Class III	8.71	1.09
Class IV	21.88	3.99

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: What is the percentage for the same period in respect of the minorities including Muslims and Christians in these services? Also, what steps does the hon. Minister propose to take to make up the leeway in the matter of appointment and percentage in regard to Scheduled Castes and minorities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): As for the question of minorities, Muslims and Christians, there is no reservation for them. A few weeks back, we examined the position and we are not satisfied. That was the main reason why I convened a conference of Chairmen of the Public Service Commissions. We have given definite directions to them to see to it that proper representation is given to the minorities, specially Muslims and Christians.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Though of course there is no reservation for Muslims or other minority communities—and nobody is demanding it—is hon. Minister aware of the fact that there is widespread discontent and resentment among these minority communities, particularly among Muslims because even though there is no reservation for them, the actual number of Muslims recruited or appointed in these various railway posts has no proportionate bearing on the size of their population in the total population? I am not saying that it should be arithmetically proportionate with that or anything like that. But there is a very big disproportion and, therefore, I would like to know from him whether he can give us figures similar to the figures which were read out for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; can he give us figures for the percentage of Muslims to the total in these various categories of railway employees?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Brahmins, Kayasthas, etc.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know the directives which have been given by him as stated by him recently, and may I know whether he has taken into account the fact that there is a prejudicial attitude on the part of many recruiting officers towards the Muslims?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: So far as the question of any special prejudice is concerned, there is no such thing. As a matter of fact, one or two Chairmen of the Commissions are Muslims. Therefore, there is no question of prejudice there. But it is a fact, and I agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta, that there is a minority section to be given adequate representation. That is why we had this conference, but at this stage we have not got the actual figures. As I have stated earlier, it is for the Chairmen to see to it that the minorities, especially the Muslims and the Christians, get due representation.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Minister has with held the information. He has the figures with him.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You will please consult Mr. Qureshi who has the figures in front of him. I do not think the Minister should be allowed to withhold information in this fashion.

MR. SPEAKER: He is offering you the file. You see it.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The Minister says he has no figures with regard to the Muslims. May I ask him a question with reference to part (c), that even in the Rail Bhavan where he is sitting and holds his office, taking from the post of liftman, chaprassi, messenger boys, upto the officers, there are no Muslims, and if there be any Muslim, their number would not be more than 0.05 per cent?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Does he want to say, and Mr. Vajpayee also, that the Indian Muslims are not even capable of becoming chaprassis? Is he and his Ministry not ashamed in secular India of such a situation? (*Interruption*)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: He was Cabinet Minister here. He is raising it now.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I do not know why there is so much excitement on such a simple question.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: What right have you put that question? You can put it to the Speaker. You cannot take us to be silent for all time.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: When he was a Minister, there was no such thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I could only report to the Prime Minister (*Interruption*) Let the Minister answer the question.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is a question over which they need not be excited. It is a fact; I have confessed myself that I am not satisfied with the position as it is today and with a view to improve the position, we have a special conference of the Chairmen and officers of the Railway Public Service Commissions and have given them the directives to see that the minorities get due representation. But to say that there is prejudice is not fair. There are two Chairmen who are Muslims, and one of them is at Allahabad. There is no prejudice as such. It has so happened that proper representation has not been given, and it will be my endeavour to see that the minorities do get proper representation in the services.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Do the Chairmen of the Railway Public Service Commissions recruit chaprassis, recruit the liftmen, recruit the clerks? Let the Minister answer it.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get excited.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It is not a question of excitement. It is misleading the House. Even if one is put as the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, does he want to take shelter by saying that these two Muslim Chairmen—, wretched Chairman could appoint 5th grade people. I say it is misleading, because the liftmen, the chaprassis, the clerks, are not recruited by the Public Service Commissions. These are appointed by the officers. If the charge is made that they are prejudiced, certainly it is very valid.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The former Minister has charged the Muslims who are in Government service as wretched. Are we to under-

stand that a Muslim who is not in Government service is not wretched and the hon. Member is no longer wretched because he is not in the treasury benches? (Interruptions)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: From the facts available to the House it is clear that there is no fair or adequate representation to the minorities, especially Muslims and Christians, in the railway services. What specific directives and proposals have been made by the Railway Ministry to the Service Commissions to see that this deficiency is met?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have made the position clear. We have been meeting and discussing this problem. From the discussions it has emerged that there is no proper representation to the minorities. We have requested the Chairman to see that the minorities get adequate representation. It is for the Chairman to decide how to do it. I do not want to interfere in the day to day working once the general policy directive has been issued.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is a known fact that the Chairman of the Railway Service Commission does not formulate the recruitment rules. They are formulated by the Railway Board. What specific directive has been issued to the Railway Service Commission to meet this deficiency because that is not the rule-making authority?

SHRI PILOO MODY: He cannot withhold that information.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am not withholding any information. I have issued policy directives. So far as the details are concerned, they have to be worked out between the Service Commission and the Chairman of the Railway Board. That information is not with me at this stage. (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे संविधान में शूड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शूड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए विधान सभा और पार्लियामेंट में रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था है

और सरकारी आदेश से इन वर्गों के लिए नौकरियों में रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार अब रिजर्वेशन को माइनारिटीज पर भी लागू करने का विचार कर रही है जैसी की मांग की जा रही है? जब मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि माइनारिटीज को ड्यू शेयर दिया जायेगा तो वह ड्यू कैसे डिफाइन होगा? क्या उनकी तादाद के हिसाब से दिया जायेगा क्या नौकरी देते समय आदमी की क्वालीफिकेशन देखी जायेगी या उस का रैलीजन देखा जायेगा और अगर माइनारिटीज का सवाल है तो क्या सिख माइनारिटीज नहीं हैं? क्या जम्मू कश्मीर में हिन्दू माइनारिटीज नहीं हैं? यह माइनारिटीज की व्याख्या क्या है? उन के लिए कितने रिजर्वेशन की मांग की जा रही है और क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को ध्यान में रखेंगे कि यह जो सवाल किये जा रहे हैं यह उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव पर नजर रखकर किये जा रहे हैं?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : सवाल तो मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ। सवाल तो आप कर रहे हैं। मैं तो उत्तर दे रहा हूँ। आप की नजर होगी उत्तर प्रदेश की और। हमारी नजर भी है लेकिन अभी नहीं है।

पहले मैं एस० एम० बनर्जी साहब के प्रश्न का उत्तर दे दूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एस० एम० बनर्जी को तो मैंने अभी काल ही नहीं कि 1 है। अभी तो जिम मंगर ने सवाल किया है उसका जवाब आप दें।

श्री एल० एन मिश्र : अच्छी बात है कृपया माफ करें।

मेरा यह कहना है कि कि कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि मैं कोई नया रिजर्वेशन खोलने जा रहा हूँ या संविधान के विहद में कोई कार्य करने जा रहा हूँ। मैंने तो दत्तानं ही कहा कि हमने बकिंग में देखा कि कुछ माइनारिटीज

के लोगों के साथ ज्यादाती है और मैंने सिर्फ उदाहरण दिया है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि मिख माइनारिटीज़ नहीं हैं। मैंने कहा कि जैसे कि मुसलमान या क्रिश्चियन लोग हैं, हमने देखा कि उनको कम जगह मिलती है। तो हमने अपनी नीति के बारे में बात कही, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पालिसी के हिसाब से कि उनको भी प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए, इस को आप लोग देखें। कोई संविधान में परिवर्तन हम नहीं करने जा रहे हैं और न ही कुछ और करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन क्या कोई वर्किंग अरेन्जमेंट नहीं हो सकता है? अगर प्रशासन को चलाना है तो क्या इतनी भी छूट मिनिस्टर को या सरकार को नहीं है कि प्रशासन को ठीक से चलावे और जो उपेक्षित लोग हैं उन को उचित स्थान दें? इतना ही मेरा प्रयास है।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: To avoid fissiparous tendency by reserving seats for minorities, backward classes etc., has the Government any proposal to fix the allotment on the basis of the economic conditions of the people and not on the basis of their religion or birth?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Not at present, Sir.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The minister himself said that because not adequate representation has been given to the minorities, he has asked the Railway Service Commission chiefs to give due representation to the minorities. This is a very vague term. I want to know what 'due representation' means. Is it going to be on the basis of population? For scheduled castes who form 21 per cent of the total population, the minister gave the figures of representation as 3.4 per cent, 4 per cent etc. I want to know what happened to the Class I, Class II and Class III services. Why is it that after 25 years of independence, the figure of representation is nowhere near 22 per cent? What steps will be taken in this regard? Will he hold

up all other representation till this percentage of 22 is reached in Class I and Class II services?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Recruitment to Class I is done through the UPSC. Recruitment to Class II is by promotion from Class III. Railway service Commissions only deal with Class III employees. Class IV employees are recruited through regional or zonal railways. The hon. Member has seen the trend of representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes over the last 25 years. It has been seen that for Class I and Class II posts, scheduled tribes are not available because of the technical and scientific qualifications required for those posts (*Interruptions*). As I have stated earlier, recruitment to Class I posts is done through the Union Public Service Commission and the railways do not come in there. All the Class I officers are given by the Union Public Service Commission to the railways and I do not know what the Union Public Service Commission is doing. Recruitment to Class II posts is by promotion from Class III. The Railway Service Commission is dealing with Class III posts only.

I have given the figures of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes over the last 25 years.... (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER: What about their percentage?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: In class I, the total strength is 3,252, out of which Scheduled Castes are 126—the percentage comes to 3.8 per cent—and the Scheduled Tribes are 17—the percentage comes to 0.52 per cent. In Class II, the total strength of officers is 4,964, out of which Scheduled Castes are 174—the percentage comes to 3.5 per cent—and Scheduled Tribes officers are 23—the percentage comes to 0.46 per cent. In Class III, the total is 5,91,106, out of which the Scheduled Castes representation is 51,472—the percentage comes to 8.71

per cent—but the representation of Scheduled Tribes is 1.09 per cent only. In Class IV, the representation of Scheduled Castes comes to 21.88 per cent and that of the Scheduled Tribes is 3.99 per cent... (*Interruption*).

SHRI SEZHIAN: I raised two questions... (*Interruption*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed eight or nine questions and so many of you are still standing up. All of you please sit down.

SHRI SEZHIAN: My question has not been answered. What specific directions have been given regarding the definition of "due representation to minorities and others" and what is the exact proportion of representation which they are visualising for the minorities? The answer given by him is about recruitment. Even there the percentage has not gone beyond 8 per cent. What steps has he taken to see that this percentage goes up?

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: When the Minister is replying or when the Member is asking his question, other Members need not stand up... (*Interruption*).

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Certain concessions have been granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to increase their intake in the railway services... (*Interruption*).

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Sir, you have been hearing only the minorities and Scheduled Castes on this question... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: My dear lady... (*Interruption*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: 50 per cent of the engine drivers must be ladies... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many of you standing up on this question

I cannot allow all of you. All of you please sit down.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I was going to state the concessions and facilities which have been given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that their intake increases so far as the railway services are concerned. The maximum age limit prescribed for a post is relaxed by five years in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Orders have been issued that there should be relaxation so far as *viva voce* and oral tests are concerned with regard to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Railway Service Commission have been asked to hold written tests for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as far as practicable separately from that for the general candidates. Where this is not practicable, the answer papers of reserved community candidates are valued separately. The interviews of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are also arranged in separate batches...

MR. SPEAKER: This should have been laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I will lay it. These are some of the recommendations.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The position in the Constitution is clear. There is no reservation for Christians and Muslims. But that was not the intent of the question of Mr. Indrajit Gupta. He clearly asked that far from reservation, the figures indicate that there is discrimination against minorities. If the highly pedigreed and the very well-bred conscience of the Government is really stirred by the injustice which is so palpable, may I ask the Minister as to whether he is agreeable to appointing a committee of eminent men to enquire into these appointments and see whether justice has been done to all concerned.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: There is no question of appointing any Commit-

tee. I have already myself gone into it.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: In view of the fact that, as far as Muslims and other minorities in this country are concerned, they are part and parcel of this country, they must have adequate representation in every field of administration of the Government. But the fact is that not only Muslim minority is meagrely represented but there is discrimination against them. Will the Minister give an assurance that he will give directive to all the Commissions to see that Muslim minority is given adequate representation in all the Zonal Railways?

Secondly, will he lay on the Table of the House a statement as to the representation of Muslims and other minorities in Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV services as far as all the Zonal Railways are concerned?

Thirdly, recently in Calicut which is a Muslims-majority area, some porters were appointed at the railway station. 21 Muslims had applied for the job of porter. There were 7 non-Muslim applicants. All the 6 non-Muslims were taken as porters. Not even one Muslim was taken even as a porter. Even for the job of porter, there is discrimination, leave alone the Class I, Class II and Class III services. Not a single Muslim was appointed as a porter even though there were 21 Muslims who had applied for it. There were 7 applications from non-Muslims and all the 6 porters taken were non-Muslims.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have already said about it. So far as Calicut case is concerned, I will look into it.

श्री बी० पी० शौर्य : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि शडयूल्ड कास्टस की प्रथम श्रेणी में 3.7 सैकड़ा और शडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स में 1 परसेंट से भी कम तादाद है—क्या यह तादाद उनके विचार से

एडीक्वेट है ? अगर यह इनएडीक्वेट है तो संविधान में जो व्यवस्था दी गई है कि अगर किसी विभाग या मंत्रालय में शडयूल्ड कास्टस और शडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स का रिप्रजेंटेशन कम है, इनएडीक्वेट है तो सरकार स्पेशल रिक्लूटमेंट कर सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार स्पेशल रिक्लूटमेंट करके उस कोटे को पूरा करने का विचार रखती है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : रेल्वे का महकमा इस तादाद से मूनमईन नहीं है। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए हर मुस्किन कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं इस वकत जो कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं, उन की कुछ बातें मैंने अभी बतलाया है कि किस तरह हम चाहते हैं कि शडयूल्ड कास्टस और शडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के तादाद में इजाफा हो, ताकि बज्यदा से ज्यदा तादाद में आयें और उन का कोटा पूरा हो सके। जो तजवीज माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाई है, उस पर गौर किया जायगा, मैं समझता हूँ कि एक अच्छी तजवीज है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The mere fact that the two Chairmen of the Railway Public Service Commission are Muslims, is not going to satisfy the Muslims. My question is whether it is a fact that, when the Muslims qualify for Class III or Class IV posts even after production of two certificates from the gazetted officer/Member of Parliament/MLAs, their conduct is verified before employment whereas in other cases only two certificates from the gazetted officer/Member of Parliament/MLAs are sufficient to give them job. I want to know whether there is any such discrimination and if there is, will the Minister remove it?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: To the best of my knowledge and belief, there is no such discrimination, and if there is any, that will be removed. But to the best of my knowledge, there is none.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The point is whether, Constitutionally, it is permissible to define the term due representation to the minorities" as to Muslims, Christians, etc. I am afraid that is not possible. I want to know from the Government what are the real reasons for Muslims not getting enough appointments. Is it due to prejudicial treatment? Is it that discrimination is made against the Muslim minorities? Or is it due to lack of proper number of applications for the posts? I want to know specifically, whether the Government will set up a Committee to investigate into the causes, whether there is any prejudicial treatment or whether there is any discrimination against the Muslim applicants.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I must say that there is no question of any deliberate discrimination. There is no prejudice or discrimination. Therefore, there is no question of appointing a committee.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मन्त्री जी जीने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया तथा कुछ आंकड़े दिये जिससे साफ सिद्ध होता है कि रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसा कोई आश्वासन देंगे कि जो बचा हुआ रिजर्वेशन है वह इतने दिनों में पूरा कर दिया जायेगा ? उन्होंने अभी मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि वे कोई सरल और सीधी पद्धति बाल करने वाले हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि उस पद्धति की रूप रखा क्या है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : अभी मेरे साथी बतला रहे थे कि क्या क्या सरल पद्धति हम करना चाहते हैं, उस को सदन के पटल पर भी रखने वाले हैं। हम लोगों का प्रयास रहेगा कि रिजर्वेशन के मताधिक जहां जहां कमी है, उन स्थानों को शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शड्यूल्ड ट्राइबस क लोगों से शीघ्र भर दिया जायगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कोई समय बतलायेंगे कि इतने समय में यह स्थान भर दिय जायेंगे ... (व्यवधान).....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sayeed.... (Interruption) He will lay it on the Table of the House. Please do not take other Member's time.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मंत्री जी उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं कि कब तक उन स्थानों को भरेंगे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइय, दूसरे मंड्वरों का समय न लीजिये।

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Sir, kindly hear me. The question has not been satisfactorily answered. This subject should be given priority for discussion for a full length of two hours. May I appeal through you to the Minister that he should accept my proposal for a discussion.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want to complain that you have not asked a single member of our Party to ask a question. Kindly rectify it and let me ask a question—a very short one.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Will you kindly agree for a discussion, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed about half an hour for this question. We have been able to do only four questions in one hour.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You are the Speaker and the Minister has not replied fully and it will create a very bad impression and you will also be held responsible for it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको बताऊं कि कहीं भी ऐसा नहीं होता है कि सभी

मैं सब एक साथ बोलें और फिर चेयर से यह आशा करें कि उन की बात सुनें। मैं तो समझता नहीं हूँ कि ऐसा पॉसिबिल है। अगर आप सब लोग बोलेंगे, आप ज्यादा तादाद में हैं, और मुझे बाला एक यहाँ मैं बैठा हूँ। मुझे बतायें कि कैसे मूमकिन है। आप 15,20 कान लगवा दीजिये ताकि मैं सबको सुनता रहूँ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am sympathising with the minorities, not with the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. The only solution is to find some time for a discussion and those members who are left out will be accommodated in that discussion and those members who are visibly left out like Mr. Piloo Mody, Mr. Khuda Bux, Mr. Panna Lal. (*Interruptions*). The question hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

News Report entitled 'Court delay helps Criminals'

*25. **SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR:**

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report under the caption "Court delay helps criminals" as published in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 25th June, 1973; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The law relating to criminal procedure has been considered by the Law Commission in all its aspects. On the basis of the recommendations made by the Commission, a Bill entitled "The Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970" was introduced in Parliament and was referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. The Bill, as referred by the Joint Committee, passed by the Rajya Sabha and is now awaiting consideration by the Lok Sabha. The provisions of the Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha seek to speed up the disposal of criminal cases.

Report of Committee on Power shortage in rural areas

*26. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to look into the question of power shortage in rural areas and to suggest remedial measures has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made and those accepted by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which it is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) No Sir. The Committee appointed to examine the difficulties faced by the agriculturists and other consumers in rural areas in the matter of electric power supply and to suggest remedial measures has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The committee has yet to tour some remaining rural areas and they are expected to submit the report by the end of the year.

Lowering of Voting Age

*27. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to reduce the voting age to 18 years;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal is still under consideration. Further certain practical difficulties which may arise on account of the enlargement of the electorate such as the extra numbers involved, the electoral arrangements these would necessitate, etc., have also to be examined. In the circumstances, some more time is likely to be taken to arrive at a decision.

Proposal to Double the Capacity of Trombay Fertilizer Plant

*28. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to double the capacity of Trombay Fertilizer Plant; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BAROOAH): (a) and (b). A plan to expand the Trombay Project is un-1075 LS—2.

der consideration of Government. The scheme envisages an additional production of 75,000 tonnes per annum each of Nitrogen and P_2O_5 in the form of 375,000 tonnes/annum of N.P. fertilizers. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 37.5 crores with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 13.8 crores.

Memorandum regarding direct Rail-Link between Muzaffarpur and Sitamarhi

*29. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reaction of Government to the recent memorandum submitted by Legislators from Bihar for a direct Rail Link between Muzaffarpur and Sitamarhi?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): There have been representations for a direct rail link between Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur. *Prima facie*, there does not appear to be any justification for this direct rail link from traffic or financial angles. Already the Samastipur-Muzaffarpur MG section is being converted to BG as a part of the Barabanki-Samastipur MG to BG composite project. Proposals for the conversion of Muzaffarpur-Raxaul or Samastipur-Darbhanga-Raxaul are separately under consideration. This link can be considered only after a decision on the conversion project is taken.

Delay in Commencement of Production at the Durgapur Fertilizer Project

*30. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the basic blue print for the construction of the Durgapur Fertilizer Project including necessary infra-structure facilities and technical collaboration, contracts and release of foreign exchange for early com-

pletion of the project were finalised by the end of 1966;

(b) whether the P&D. Division had taken charge for completing the project by 1969 and whether by the middle of 1971 preliminary commissioning operation in the Project had started;

(c) if so, the reasons for failure during the last two years to start fertilizer production in the Plant; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to start immediate fertilizer production in the Durgapur Plant?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BAROOAH): (a) Although the main technical collaboration and supplies contracts were finalised by the end of 1966, certain infra-structure facilities could not be tied up by this time. Foreign Exchange for raw materials was substantially released in May/July 1967.

(b) The completion of the project was the joint responsibility of the P&D Division and the site organisation. The construction of the plant was completed in September, 1971, but the plant has not yet gone into production.

(c) The delay in the commissioning of the project has been mainly due to mechanical failures in some of the imported equipments and other problems during the start-up of trial operations.

(d) The progress of commissioning is under constant review. Certain repairs and modifications in the plant are under way. As soon as these are completed, the plant should be able to commence production.

Proposal for toning up State Electricity Boards to avert Recurring Power Crisis and to increase Power Generation

***31. SHRI M. KALYANSUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for toning up the State Electricity Boards to avert the recurring power crisis and to increase power generation; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b) Proposal for restructuring and efficient functioning of the State Electricity Boards are under consideration in consultation with the State Governments. To meet the growing requirements for power, schemes for substantial augmentation to the generation capacity are being processed expeditiously. It is envisaged that the installed generation capacity at the end of the 5th Plan will be nearly double than what it is at the end of the 4th Plan. The risk of any recurring power crisis will thus be obviated. The Centre will play an active and growing role in power generation and transmission in the 5th and subsequent Plans, supplementing the efforts of the States and helping to meet the deficits in any State or region as they arise.

Shortage of Kerosene

***32. SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been shortages in supply of kerosene to meet the demands of the public for the past three months;

(b) if so, the extent of the shortage; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kerosene quotas to the States were cut by 10 per cent in the months of March and April, 25 per cent in May and 10 per cent in June, 1973.

(c) These cuts were imposed in order to increase the production of High Speed Diesel Oil required urgently to meet the demands of agriculturists for thrashing of wheat, transportation of food grains, as also for standby power generation sets, etc. Beside reducing the quota of Kerosene Oil of the States, measures were also taken to curtail the production of Aviation Fuels. With the onset of monsoons the demand for Diesel Oil for agricultural operations has now reduced and the Kerosene quotas for the States have therefore been restored fully from the month of July, 1973.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय उपक्रम के कर्मचारियों द्वारा जून, 1973 में हड़ताल

* 33 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे :
श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र

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

(क) क्या जून, 1973 में अन्तिम सप्ताह में दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय उपक्रम के कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल कर दी थी और यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या थीं ;

(ख) इस हड़ताल के परिणाम स्वरूप विद्युत विभाग को कितनी धनराशि की हानि हुई ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव) : (क) जी, हाँ। कर्मचारियों को मुख्य मांग आय में अनुपातिक वृद्धि के बारे में

है जो उन श्रेणियों के मामले में लगभग 66 प्रतिशत होती है जिसका शिवशंकर समिति की रिपोर्ट में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

(ख) विद्युत घर 26 जून को 2 बजे बोपहर आनवर्गिक के लिए निम्नवोल्टता सप्लाई के कारण बन्द कर दिया था और फिर इसे 27 जन 1973 को 2 बजे रात को ही पुनः चलाया गया। विद्युत उत्पादन में 1.5 मिलियन यूनिट की कमी हुई।

(ग) टाटाराव समिति ने विद्युत केन्द्र को तकनीकी समस्याओं को और श्री बी० बी० देशमुख (अध्यक्ष, भाखडा प्रबन्ध बोर्ड) की अध्यक्षता में स्थापित अध्ययन प्रबन्ध बोर्ड से निम्न वोल्टता को समस्याओं की जांच की है। विभिन्न सम्बन्धित विभागों, संगठनों को कहा गया है कि वे उसके सुझावों को सिद्ध क्रियन्त करें।

Blocking of Poonch Canal by Pakistan

*34. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether Pakistan has blocked the Poonch canal; and,

(b) if so, the remedies proposed?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). A branch of Betar Nalla, a tributary of Jhelum feeds Poonch Power House generating 140 K.W. The head of the branch is in territory occupied by Pakistan and Pakistan authorities blocked on 15th June, 1973, the branch, thus stopping the generation of power in Poonch power House. As Betar Nalla and its branches flow from Pakistan into Indian territory, it was easy for Indian authorities to divert and lead the water into Poonch feeder channel. The Power House started generation on 19th June, 1973.

Coastal Railway Connecting Ernakulam with Allepy and Kayamkulam in Fifth Plan

*35. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Legislative Assembly has unanimously adopted a Resolution requesting the Centre to include the construction of a coastal Railway connecting Ernakulam with Alleppy and Kayamkulam in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the Centre's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The resolution has been received.

(b) The survey conducted in the year 1970 revealed that the project is unremunerative. The Estimated cost for construction of the line as revealed by the survey was of the order of Rs. 10 crores. This area is very well served by roads and inland waterways. The existing MG Quilon-Ernakulam line which is under conversion to BG is also not far away from the coast. In view of this, and the limited resources available for construction of new lines, it would be difficult to consider this project in the near future.

Completion of Flood Control Measures in Lower Damodar Regions

*36. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 1st phase of flood control measures in Lower Damodar Region has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to finish the work at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c). The first stage of Lower Damodar Improvement Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 6.82 crores was approved for implementation by the Planning Commission in April, 1971. The work on the scheme was taken up in 1971-72. According to the programme of construction included in the scheme report, the work is to be completed over a period of four years. Therefore, the target date of completion is end of March, 1975.

Work on the scheme is in progress and the expenditure incurred upto end of March, 1973 is Rs. 341.80 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 2 crores has been proposed for 1973-74. With the present rate of progress, the work on Stage I is likely to be completed by the target date.

गरीबों को मूत कानूनी सलाह देने
सम्बन्धी समिति को रिपोर्ट

+ 37 श्री एम० एस० परती :
श्री श्री कृष्ण अग्रवाल

क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी काय
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा कर सकें कि :

(क) क्या गरीबों को मूत कानूनी
सलाह देने सम्बन्धी समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट
सरकार को पेश कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उसमें की गई सिफारिशें लागू
करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाएगी ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री
(श्री एच० प्रार० गोखल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें निम्न-लिखित हैं :—

(1) कानूनी सहायता की व्यापक, विधायी स्कीम के लिए व्यवस्था करना ।

(2) व्यक्तिगत शिक्षक कानूनी सेवाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने, मार्ग-दर्शन करने और सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए कानूनी विभाग का गठन, जो राजकीय या दलगत प्रभाव से मुक्त हो ।

(3) देश भर में बार एसोसिएशनों, कानून के विद्यालयों, सामाजिक संगठनों, विभिन्न ग्रामीण प्राइवेट और पब्लिक अधिकरणों, स्थानीय सरकार के संगठनों और प्राइवेट वकीलों के तदर्थ पैनलों का कानूनी सहायता-वर्गों के रूप में गठन ।

(4) (क) मुलह-प्रक्रिया और (ख) निधे व्यक्तियों को काउन्सेल की सेवा उपलब्ध कराने का उपबन्ध करने तथा अन्य उपबन्ध करने के लिए सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता में संशोधन।

(5) दंड प्रक्रिया का सरलीकरण और जमानत के उपबन्धों का उदार किया जाना ।

(6) उद्योगों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए "मुकदमा-निधि" का बनाया जाना ।

(7) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों को कानूनी सहायता के लिए विशेष सलाहकार समिति का गठन और जन जातीय क्षेत्रों और हरिजन व्यक्तियों के लिए कल्याण अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति ।

(8) बाल-प्रायालयों में लोक प्रतिरक्षा काउन्सेलों की व्यवस्था ।

(9) न्याय पंचायतों की अधिकारिता को बढ़ाना ।

(10) विनिर्दिष्ट न्यूनतम कानूनी सहायता कार्य करने हेतु सभी वकीलों के लिए कानूनी उपबन्धों की व्यवस्था करना ।

(11) अन्य सम्बन्ध मामले ।

(ग) रिपोर्ट पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

Setting up of Thermal Project at Dalkhola in North Bengal

*38. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:)
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

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

(a) the present position regarding the establishment of Thermal Project at Dalkhola in North Bengal;

(b) the probable date of commissioning of the said project; and

(c) whether there is any delay in commissioning the said Project, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) The project report for setting up a thermal power station at Dalkhola in North Bengal has been cleared by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and power projects. The Project is under consideration of the sure and necessary urgency certificate

(b) and (c). Subject to availability of funds the project is expected to take about five to six years for completion from the date of commencement of work.

C.O.B. Licences issued to Drug Manufacturing Firms with Foreign equity exceeding 25 percent

*39. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any C.O.B. licences have been issued to the drug manufacturing firms with foreign equity exceeding 25 percent since 1969;

(b) if so, the names of the firms and the capacity covered by each Licence; and

(c) under what provisions of the Industries (Dev & Reg) Act, 1951, or any other law, these licences were issued?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BO-ROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5155/73].

(c) The C.O.B. licences were issued under Section 13(1)(c) of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and in pursuance of notifications issued under sub sections (1) and (2) of section 29B of the said Act.

Construction of West Coast Railway from Apta to Mangalore
 40. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT.
 SHRI B. V. NAIK.
 Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the construction of the West Coast Railway from Apta to Mangalore;

(b) whether the whole of the project or only a part of the project has been cleared by the Railway Board, the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry; and

(c) when the work on bridges and tunnels will be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The project is under active consideration. Meanwhile earth-work in the Apta-Dasgaon section (108 km.) has been taken up as drought relief measure and necessary urgency certificate has already been sanctioned. About 92841 cubic meters of earth work has been done under drought relief at various locations on Apta-Dasgaon section. In the remaining portion of the Dasgaon-Mangalore Section having length of about 800 kms., a detailed Engineering Survey will be necessary. Planning Commission has been requested for additional allotment of funds in the Fifth Plan for developmental lines including the West Coast Railway Project.

Unauthorised production by foreign drug manufacturing firms

201. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that with a view to curbing unauthorised production in excess of the licenced capacity, import of raw materials/intermediates should be allowed

on the basis of the licenced capacity only;

(b) if so, whether the decision referred to has been implemented in all cases of unauthorised production so far as drugs units with foreign equity exceeding 26 percent are concerned;

(c) if not, which of these units are still being allowed imported raw materials/intermediates on the basis of unauthorised production; and

(d) the authority under which exceptions, if any, have been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Restrictions are presently being imposed on the allocation of raw materials/Intermediates for the production of bulk drugs on the basis of the authorised capacity.

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

Action taken against the drug manufacturing firms for unauthorised production

202. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1006 dated 8th May, 1973 and state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against firms which have indulged in unauthorised production much in excess of the licenced capacity;

(b) whether Government have decided that imported raw materials/intermediates should be allowed on the basis of the licenced/authorised capacity.

(c) if so, on what basis imported raw materials/intermediates are being allowed to the five firms referred to by the Minister in his reply to a supplementary on the aforesaid question; and

(d) whether no action has been taken against these firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Restrictions are being imposed on the import of raw materials/intermediates for the manufacture of bulk drugs in pursuance of Government decision referred to in (b) above. .

(d) The question of taking action on unauthorised production is under consideration taking into account the essentiality of the drugs and country's requirements of the same vis-a-vis their current imports and indigenous production.

मनीपुर में तेल के निक्षेपों का सर्वेक्षण

203 श्री घर्मराव अफजलपरकर : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मनीपुर में बड़ी मात्रा में तेल के निक्षेप पाये जाने के आसार हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). मनीपुर घाटी तथा इससे मिलते-जुलते पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1963-64 के दौरान प्रारम्भिक भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। इस प्रकार से एकत्र किये गये ब्यौरे से पता चला था कि उन भागों की अनावृत्ति चट्टाने तेल/गैस के अन्वेषण के महत्व की नहीं है।

पतरातू और बरौनी ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों में तोड़फोड़

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पतरातू और बरौनी ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों में मई-जून, 1973 के दौरान तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाही के संदेह की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) इसके परिणाम स्वरूप कितनी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि श्री (बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) बिहार राज्य विजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि मई और जून, 1973 के दौरान पतरातू और बरौनी ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों में तोड़फोड़ की कुछ घटनाएँ हुई हैं। पुलिस ने अनजान व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध 6 मामले दर्ज किए हैं। तोड़ फोड़ की घटनाओं की पूरी जानकारी बिहार सरकार को दे दी गई है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को हुई हानि की जांच की जा रही है। अभी तक वास्तविक हानि को आँका नहीं गया है।

(ग) तोड़-फोड़ की घटनाओं की जांच बिहार राज्य पुलिस द्वारा की जा रही है। सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के प्रश्न पर, पुलिस-जांच के परिणाम के उपलब्ध होने के उपरत, विचार किया जाएगा।

Memorandum From All-India Railway Passengers Association

205. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the All India Railway passengers Association in May, 1973;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No memorandum from such a body has been received.

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

Defective Running of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Travancore

206. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Division of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited of Travancore has again developed running troubles during final running; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the failure of the authorities to find out the defects and take corrective measures and the latest time schedule by which it is expected to start commercial production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various problems which have delayed the commissioning of the plant have been identified and appropriate corrective steps taken. The plant was recently run on a limited load and has been shut down for carrying out repairs and modi-

fications. Production will commence as soon as these are carried out.

Inclusion of Vamanapuram Irrigation Project of Kerala in Fifth Plan

207. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have recommended that Vamanapuram irrigation project be included in the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have taken a final decision in the matter; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) the Fifth Plan proposals have not yet been received from the Government of Kerala.

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

Irrigation Projects in Kerala

208. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of irrigation projects in Kerala from which farmers are to be benefited fully or partly, during the year 1973-74; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in the completion of irrigation projects in that State and the steps taken to expedite their execution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) There are already 10 major and medium irrigation projects namely Neyyar, Chalakudy, Malam-puzha, Vazhani (Wadakkancherry),

Peechi, Walayar, Cheerakuzhi, Pothundy, Gayathri and Mangalam, completed in the State which irrigate about 2.29 lakh acres of land. Besides these, seven major irrigation projects namely Periyar Valley, Kallada, Pamba, Kuttiyadi, Chitturpuzha, Kan-hirapuzha and Pazhassi are at present under construction in the State. Of these, Periyar Valley Kuttiadi and Chitturpuzha have already started giving partial benefits; Pamba project is expected to be partially commissioned during the year 1973-74.

(b) The Government of Kerala have reported that the works on these projects are progressing satisfactorily keeping in view the resources available in the State Plan. The Government of Kerala have, from time to time been urging that special Central assistance outside the State Plan frame-work may be provided to them to accelerate their irrigation projects. The question of providing such assistance to selected major irrigation projects in the country, including some projects of Kerala, whose accelerated construction can help to create significant additional irrigation potential in the next three years, is being looked into by the Planning Commission.

उत्तरी बम्बई ने मिट्टी के तल के गोदाम में आग का लगना

209. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या पट्टोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी बम्बई के सेवरी नामक स्थान में स्थित मिट्टी के तल के एक बड़े गोदाम में 6 मई, 1973 को आग लग गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं, और

(ग) इसके परिणाम स्वरूप कितनी अनुमानित हानि हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रो (श्री दलवीर सिंह) : (क) किसी मार्किटिंग प्रायल कम्पनियों द्वारा उत्तर बम्बई में सेवरी पर स्थित मिट्टी के तेल के किसी गोदाम में कोई आग-दुर्घटना नहीं बताई गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Fuel swindled out of Indraprastha Power House, Delhi

210. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indraprastha Power House, Delhi was swindled out of fuel on June 12, 1973 when an oil tanker, which brought fuel from Shakurbasti Depot, had two of its compartments completely empty;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made and culprits arrested; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such swindling in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir. There was an attempted swindle which was detected by checking;

(b) The case has been handed over to the Police, who arrested the Driver and the Cleaner of the vehicle along with tanker;

(c) Measures have been taken to tighten up the procedure in checking the receipt of Oil through Lorry-tankers supplied by the I.O.C. The matter has been taken up with

the I.O.C. to check the movement of the vehicles and to ensure that no pilferage occurs in transit. Security arrangements have been tightened at the I.P. Station so that the incoming Lorries are subjected to thorough check before and after de-canting. Action is being taken to get the furnace oil from I.O.C. through Railway Wagons and the proposal given by them is under scrutiny.

Reservation Tickets by Racketeers in Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Kanpur and Amritsar.

211. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the berth reservation tickets for III sleeper coaches have already been sold for September, 1973, after the time limit had been withdrawn;

(b) whether almost all reservations have been bagged by racketeers and blackmarketeers in the cities of Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Kanpur and Amritsar from the respective Railway counters and those reservation tickets are being sold to the genuine Railway travellers at black market rates; and

(c) if so, what steps Government contemplate to take to obviate the general travelling people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No.

(c). Does not arise.

Agreement with Bangladesh on Diversion of Ganges Water to Bhagrathal Through Farakka Barrage

212. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to divert 40,000 cusecs of Ganges water to the Bhagirathi through Farakka Barrage by the end of this year;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard with Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) A statement was laid by the Minister of Irrigation and Power on the table of Lok Sabha on the 16th August, 1972, regarding Farakka Project and the Port of Calcutta wherein the procedure for operation of the Farakka Project has been indicated. The Feeder Canal which will carry the Ganga waters into the Bhagirathi is expected to be ready by early next year.

(b) and (c). Discussions were held in New Delhi between the delegation from Bangladesh led by his Excellency Khandaker Moshtaque Ahmed, Minister of Flood Control, Water Resources and Power, and the delegation of India led by the Union Minister of External Affairs on the 16th and 17th July, 1973 about the Farakka Barrage Project and its impact on India and Bangladesh. It was agreed that the two sides will meet again and continue the discussion with a view to arriving at a solution of the problem. The two sides further agreed that a mutually acceptable solution will be arrived at before operating the Farakka Barrage Project.

उर्वरक कारखानों के स्थापना स्थल तथा उनका उत्पादन

213. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में

किस किस जगह उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित हैं तथा इनके मालिक कौन कौन हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन कारखानों द्वारा उत्पादित उर्वरक किसी सरकारी प्रयोगशाला में टेस्ट होने के बाद ही बेचा जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). देशीय उत्पादन-कर्ताओं द्वारा निर्माण किए गए उर्वरकों को प्रायः उनके ही गुण नियंत्रण प्रयोगशालाओं में परीक्षण करने के बाद बेचा जाता है । सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार की प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

विवरण

उर्वरक कारखानों के स्थान (जिसमें सुपरफॉस्फेट कारखाने तथा उपोत्पाद यूनिट सम्मिलित नहीं किए गए हैं) तथा उनके स्वामियों के नाम

क्रम संख्या	स्थान	स्वामियों/मालिकों के नाम
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1	नंगल (पंजाब)	भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लि०
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2	कोटा (राजस्थान)	श्री राम कैमिकलज इन्डस्ट्रीज लि० (डी० सी० एम०)
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3	कानपुर (यू०पी०)	इन्डियन एक्सप्लोसिव सिवज लि०
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4	गोरखपुर (यू०पी०)	भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लि०
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- 5 बनारस (यू०पी०) यह मुख्य रूप-साह
जं से एक रसायनिक संयंत्र है ।
- 6 बरोदा (गुजरात) गुजरात राज्य
उर्वरक क०
- 7 ट्राम्बे (महाराष्ट्र) भारतीय उर्वरक
निगम लि०
- 8 गोम्रा जौरी एमो.केमीकलज लि०
- 9 नामरूप (असम) भारतीय उर्वरक निगम
लि०
- 10 मिन्दी (बिहार) भारतीय उर्वरक
निगम लि०
- 11 राउरकेला (उड़ीसा) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील
लि०
- 12 विजाग (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) कोरोमंडल
फर्टिलाइजरम
- 13 उद्योग मंडल (केरल) फर्टिलाइजर्स
एण्ड केमीकलज
प्राइव्हे लि०
- 14 मद्रास (तामिलनाडू) मद्रास फर्टिलाइ-
जर्स लि०
- 15 एन्नूर (,,) ई० आइ० डी० पॅरी
- 16 नेवैली (,,) नेवैली निगनाइट
कारपोरेशन लि०

**Selection of Managers of Fertilizer
Corporation of India**

214. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertiliser Corporation of India has refused to let Government Panel select managers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A representation was received from the Corporation requesting exemption from the present procedures relating to empanelment of its officers by the Empanelment Board for appointment to top level posts in the Undertaking. The Corporation has been advised that it should abide by the existing procedures.

**Attaching three bogies to Dehradun
Express at Faizabad**

216. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to give certain facilities to the people of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Government are examining a proposal to attach at Faizabad three bogies to Dehradun Express, which will ultimately be joined with 83 Up train; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Increasing the speed of Sarju Express

217. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Railways to make the Sarju Express train a faster train and also to strengthen the track; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress on Oil Refinery at Mathura

218. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SINHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in setting up an oil refinery at Mathura in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which the proposed refinery is likely to be set up and the particular reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The site for the Mathura Refinery has already been selected. Survey of the site, land acquisition, planning for water supply and affluent system, etc., are in progress.

A Protocol has been signed between the Government of India and the Government of USSR on 20th July, 1973. The Protocol envisages cooperation between the two countries in the construction of the Mathura Refinery. As per the Revised Feasibility Report prepared by the IOC, the construction of the refinery is expected to be completed within 60 months from the date of project clearance. Clearance to the project by Government is expected to be given shortly and the Refinery is expected to be commissioned by 1978.

Sarda Sahayak Pariyojana

219. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7930 on the 24th April, 1973, regarding Sarju Yojana and state:

(a) the further progress made till now in respect of Sarda Sahayak Pariyojana;

(b) the area of land likely to be irrigated in Faizabad Division/District as a result of this Pariyojana; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure timely and scheduled completion of the work on the Pariyojana?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The progress on the works under the Sarda Sahayak Pariyojana continued to be made. The present position is as under:—

Girja Barrage: 9 Bays out of 35 have been completed. The remaining 26 bays are expected to be completed by June, 1975.

Lower Sarda Barrage: The work on the Sarda Barrage consisting of 20 bays of 18 metre length which was started in September/October, 1972 has been completed by this time. Fabrication and erection of gates, etc., of this Barrage is expected to be completed by June, 1974.

Link Channel and Feeder Channel: The work is in full swing in Link Channel and Feeder Channel mainly upto 105 km. where it meets Daryabad Branch and more than 60 per cent of the works has been completed. The balance work on the Feeder Channel upto 105 km. is scheduled to be completed by June, 1974.

Distribution system: The work is in progress.

(b) Areas of land likely to be irrigated in various districts of Faizabad Division lying in Ganga-Ghaghra Doab are as under:

1. Barabanki	4.75 lakh hectares
2. Faizabad	1.23 lakh hectares
3. Pratapgarh	2.27 lakh hectares
4. Sultanpur	3.30 lakh hectares

(c) Special Central Assistance of Rs. 6.03 crores was given for this Pro-

ject during 1972-73. The question of providing special central assistance during 1973-74 is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

To overcome shortage of steel for the various works of the project the Government of India have approved the import of steel. The State Government have accorded a high priority to this project in regard to issue of cement.

As per the present plans, the Sarda Sahayak Pariyojana is likely to be completed by 1978 except for some finishing work which is expected to be completed by 1980.

Construction of staff quarters by O & NGC in Tripura

220. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been purchased by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Tripura for the construction of staff quarters;

(b) what amount will be spent on the construction of Staff quarters and the Central Office; and

(c) when the work is expected to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is estimated that Rs. 131 lakhs approx. would be required for the whole township. The construction will be carried out in phases. For the 1st phase of the construction programme, a sum of Rs. 38.14 lakhs has been sanctioned.

(c) The first phase of construction work is expected to start soon.

Construction of Railway line from Dharamnagar to Kumarghat

221. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rail line construction from Dharamnagar to Kumarghat will start in November, 1973; and

(b) if so, whether local labour will be utilised on the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Decision on the construction of the railway line from Dharamnagar to Kumarghat has not yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Power failure in Delhi

222. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

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

(a) whether Delhi experienced an unprecedented power failure during the last week of June, 1973;

(b) the main causes thereof and whether it was due to sabotage; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the proper and smooth functioning of this essential service and to improve the service conditions of employees working in this service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. There was a power failure on 26th June, 1973 at Delhi due to shut down of Indraprastha Power Station. This was caused by heavy system load, forced outage of certain generating units compounded with extreme low voltage of Bhakra supply due to system loading conditions. Strike by a section of the staff led to difficulties

in maintaining/resuming power generation. Sabotage is not suspected.

(c) The technical problem of power station have been examined by the Tata Rao Committee and problems of low voltage from B.M.B. were examined by a Study Group set up under the chairmanship of Shri B. V. Deshmukh (Chairman B.M.B.). The various Departments/Organisations concerned have been asked to implement their recommendations urgently.

Most of the recommendation of the Sivasankar Committee, which was constituted in order to go into the grievances of the D.E.S.U. Engineers and technical supervisory staff are in the process of implementation. The issue with regard to the proportionate increase in the wages of the workers not covered by the recommendations of the Sivasankar Committee is also under consideration.

Racket for resale of used Tickets on Kanpur—Agra Railway Section

223. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SINHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has unearthed a racket for the resale of used Railway tickets on the Kanpur—Agra Railway section;

(b) if so, the steps taken to punish the offenders; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the operation of such rackets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) According to an information received in this Ministry, Railway tickets issued from City Booking Agency, Moolganj, Kanpur, for Agra Fort were being brought back to Kanpur and resold or shown refunded by the Booking Agency. The information was

passed on to the Central Bureau of Investigation who registered a case for investigation. Following a discreet watch kept at Kanpur and Agra Fort and confidential enquiries, the C.B.I. were successful on 19th May, 1973 in detecting a case of sale of used tickets at the City Booking Agency, Moolganj. A search of the Booking Agency conducted by the C.B.I. officials resulted in the recovery of 15 more used tickets. Subsequently, a search of the house of the person who had been observed bringing back used tickets from Agra Fort, was also conducted which resulted in the recovery of some documents which provided indications about the existence of the racket. Further investigations by the C.B.I. are still in progress.

(b) Action as necessary will be taken against the persons involved in the light of the results of investigations by the C.B.I.

(c) A statement indicating the steps taken to prevent such rackets is attached.

If a person, with intent to defraud a Railway Administration, uses or attempts to use a ticket which has already been used on a previous journey, he is punishable under Section 112 of the Indian Railways Act

Instructions exist with the Railways that tickets of all passengers should be nipped at the entrance gates and in the trains and should be cancelled after collection at the destination stations.

Regular checks are made by the ticket checking staff on Railways to ensure that passengers travel on proper tickets.

CBI report on undocumented collection of money by Fertilizer Corporation

224. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SINHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has submitted any final or interim report in the case of alleged undocumented collection of money by the Fertilizer Corporation from dealers in Andhra and Mysore; and

(b) the names of the Managers (Sales) of Fertilizer Corporation in Andhra and Mysore areas found responsible for improper collection of arrears and the action taken against those responsible for the default?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) An interim report has been received from the CBI who are continuing further investigations.

(b) Does not arise at present.

News item regarding allegations by Fertilizer Corporation against foreign business lobbies

225. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SINHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item which appeared in the "Patriot" dated 11th April, 1973 regarding allegations of Fertilizer Corporation against foreign business lobbies;

(b) whether a copy of the memorandum submitted by the Fertilizer Corporation in this regard will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) the broad outlines of the proposal before Government for reorganising fertiliser designing and consultancy organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The report in question refers to

a memorandum said to have been submitted by the Fertilizer Corporation of India to the Prime Minister. No such Memorandum has been received by the Prime Minister.

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

Shortage of Kerosene due to aviation fuel adulteration in West Bengal

226. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether aviation fuel adulteration has caused shortage of Kerosene in the State of West Bengal;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter so far;

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(d) the steps taken against those indulging in this malpractice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Collision of Trains at Vikhroli Station (Central Railway)

227. SHRI MADHURAYYA HALDAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at Vikhroli Station on the Central Railway, two trains collided on 4th June, 1973;

(b) how many people were killed; and

(c) the causes of the accident and the compensation paid to the victims thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) No one was killed in this accident. However, 11 persons sustained injuries of whom one was hurt grievously.

(c) According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Central Circle, Bombay, who held his statutory inquiry into this accident, the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

So far no compensation has been paid to any of the victims of the accident. However, an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 250/- to each of eight injured persons out of the eleven injured has been made.

Declaration of Railways as "Essential Services" under D.I.R.

228. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have been declared an essential service under the Defence of India Rules; and

(b) if so, the results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and
(b). Under Rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, a railway service is an "essential service". There is, therefore, no question of declaring railway service as essential service.

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Loss due to dislocation of train services as a result of employees' strike

229. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the train services on the Northern Railway were dislocated as a result of recent strike;

(b) if so, the loss incurred as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure better working conditions for railway employees to ensure that the trains run efficiently and in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) About Rs. 35 lakhs.

(c) There are two important forums through which the demands of the employees could be raised. They are the Permanent Negotiating Machinery which is functioning at 3 different tiers and the Joint Consultative Machinery of the Departmental Council which is functioning at the tier of the Railway Board. Further, representations received from any source are given due consideration and such action as is feasible is taken. When there is so much of scope for raising the points of grievances and getting them redressed, there should really be no room for sudden outbursts of illegal strikes or agitations like "Work to Rule", "Work to Safety" etc.

- Whatever demands are presented to the administration are given due consideration with the utmost sympathy. It has to be realised by staff that just because certain demands have been voiced, it does not mean that they should be conceded forthwith. Government have to consider the demands taking into consideration factors like financial resources, the framework of the rules and regulations, justification for acceding the demands and the repercussions of their acceptance.

Increase in prices of petroleum products and its impact on consumers

230. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of petroleum products have again been increased; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this increase and how it is going to affect the consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The selling prices of Aviation gasolines and motor spirit were increased on 1st March 1973 on account of the increase in the rate of excise duty on these products. On 11th June, 1973, the basic ceiling selling prices of all bulk refined petroleum products except kerosene were increased to compensate the refineries partially for the steep increase in the price of imported crude oil. The increase in the price of products allowed on 11th June, 1973 has been of the order of 16 per cent over the prices fixed on 28th May, 1971. The increase in the price of crude oil during the same period has been of the order of 35 per cent. The price of cooking gas has been increased by about seventy paise for a cylinder of 15 kgs. The prices of other products have gone up by 2 to 5 paise per litre. The price of naphtha which is used chiefly by the fertilizer and petrochemical units has been increased by Rs. 40 per tonne to narrow down the very wide gap between the prices of imported and indigenous naphtha.

Consideration of bonus payment to Railway employees by Pay Commission

231. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pay Commission has not considered the question of payment of Bonus to Railway employees;

(b) whether his Ministry now proposes to take a decision to pay minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent to its employees, as paid to the employees of public undertakings; and

(c) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Commission has made no recommendation in the matter.

(b) and (c). In accordance with Government's earlier decision, employees of departmental establishments such as Railways etc. continue to be excluded from the purview of the payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

Setting up of National Power Grid

232. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

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

(a) whether final decision has been taken to have a National Power Grid in the country to overcome the power shortage in the various States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The concept of inter-connecting the State Power systems to form regional grids with the ultimate objective of forming a National Grid has already been accepted and several State power systems have been inter-connected to form regional grids in the different regions. Power exchanges to the extent possible are also taking place between various power systems, depending

upon the availability and needs. The evolution of a grid systems is a continuous process and more inter-State/inter-regional lines are being constructed to provide for increased line capacity for the exchange of power between systems. The steps taken so far are given below.

1. Northern region.—The Punjab and Haryana Systems are inter-connected by 200 KV transmission lines under the Bhakra system. The Delhi power system is drawing power of the order of 85 MW from BMB systems over the 220 KV Ganguwal-Rohtak Road line. With the completion of the Hissar-Ballabgarh-Delhi 220 kV line the Delhi system has now been running in parallel with the BMB system. Rajasthan is connected with the BMB system through a 220 KV S/C line from Hissar to Khetri and a 132 KV S/C line from Hissar to Rajgarh; Power drawal over these lines is at present 50 MW and 20-40 MW respectively. A 220 KV line from Muradnagar to Delhi was commissioned in January, 1970 and Uttar Pradesh was drawing upto about 35 MW of power over this line from the Delhi system.

2. Western region.—The Gujarat and Western Maharashtra Power systems are inter-connected through the 220 KV line via Tarapur Atomic Power Station and this line is enabling both Maharashtra and Gujarat to draw power from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. A 132 KV S/C line on D/C towers inter-connecting Chandni (M.P.) and Bhusawal (Maharashtra) was commissioned in 1969. The second circuit was commissioned in February, 1972. A 220 KV S/C line on D/C towers between Satpura (M.P.) and Ambazari (Maharashtra) has recently been completed.

3. Southern region.—The constituent States in the Southern Region already have unified grids in the respective systems. A 220 KV/S/C line from Bangalore to Singarapet, inter-connect

ing Mysore and Tamil Nadu power systems was commissioned in November, 1965 and power of the order of 150 MW is being fed into the Tamil Nadu system from the Mysore system whenever possible. The 220 KV link between Pamba (Kerala) and Madurai (Tamil Nadu) was commissioned in 1969-70 and Tamil Nadu is receiving 100 MW from Kerala over this line. A 110 KV S/C line from Mangalore (Mysore to Kasargode) (Kerala) was commissioned in October, 1966 and since then Kerala State has been drawing power from Mysore for meeting the load demands in the Kasargod-Cannanore region. The 220 KV S/C line from Munirabad to Hampi was completed in 1970 and power of the order of 70-110 MW is being drawn by the Andhra Pradesh system over this line. The 220 KV S/C line from Chittoor (A.P.) to Katapdi (Tamil Nadu) has been completed.

4. Eastern region.—The various systems in the Eastern Region are already inter-connected by 132 KV lines. Bihar is drawing power of the order of 50 MW from Damodar Valley Corporation through 132 KV S/C line from Chandil (DVC) to Rajkharasawan (Bihar). Damodar Valley Corporation is exchanging power supply with West Bengal over the 132 KV D/C line from Durgapur (West Bengal) to Durgapur (DVC). Bihar is receiving power of the order of 20 to 40 MW from Orissa over the 132 KV S/C line from Kendposi (Bihar) to Joda (Orissa) and about 10 MW over Rourkela Geolokara 132 S/C line.

5. North Eastern region.—Assam is supplying power to Nagaland through the 66 KV line connecting Golaghat and Dimapur. Badarpur-Dharma nagar section of the 132 KV S/C line from Badarpur to Agartala (Tripura) has been completed and charged at 33 KV.

Inter regional links.—The Rihand (U.P.) and Bihar/DVC systems are inter-connected by a 132 KV double

circuit line from Rihand (U.P.) to Barun (Bihar). The U.P. system is further inter-connected with the Bihar/DVC systems by a 132 double circuit line from Mughalsarai to Karamnasa. Mysore in the Southern Region and Maharashtra in the Western Region are inter-connected by a 220 KV line from Belgaum to Kolhapur. Goa in the Western Region is inter-connected with Mysore in the Southern Region by a 110 KV double circuit line between Ponda and Dandeli over which Goa is drawing about 20 MW from Mysore. U. P. in the Northern Region is receiving power from Madhya Pradesh in the Western Region over a 132 KV line from Morwa (M.P.) to Rihand (U.P.) The Northern Region is inter-connected with the Western Region by a 132 KV line from Narmada to Udaipur. The Rajasthan system draws about 25 MW from Madhya Pradesh system over this link.

It may be mentioned that during the recent power crisis in Maharashtra and Gujarat grids consequent on the shutdown of Tarapur and Nasik Power Stations, the Belgaum-Kolhapur 220 KV line and Chandni-Bhusawal 132 KV line played a very useful role in meeting the power requirements of Maharashtra to a certain extent by importing power from Mysore and Madhya Pradesh respectively. A portion of the power and energy thus received was transmitted to Gujarat grid from Maharashtra by means of the Kalwa-Tarapur Navsari 220 KV link.

In order to assist in the construction of more inter-State lines of larger capacity the Centre is providing loan assistance to the States for construction of the inter-State/Inter-Regional transmission lines during the Fourth Plan outside the States' Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. For enabling integrated operation of the power systems in each region, Regional Load Despatching Stations are also being established.

Installation of street poles and permanent Domestic Power connections in Raj Nagar, Ghaziabad

233. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PAS-
WAN:

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

(a) whether some of the owners of the newly built houses in Block 6 of Raj Nagar, Ghaziabad have applied for the installation of street poles and permanent domestic power connections as far back as 12th February, 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving permanent power connections to those houses even after the lapse of over four months; and

(c) the tentative time by which permanent connections would be given to these houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board has informed that only one person had applied for power connection in Block 6 of Raj Nagar Colony, Ghaziabad in the month of February, 1973 and one more person applied for power connection in the month of June, 1973.

(b) Distribution mains have not been laid in this Colony, hence permanent connection could not be given. Action for laying of distribution mains is being taken by the Board in co-ordination with the Improvement Trust, Ghaziabad.

(c) Permanent power connections will be given after the distribution mains are laid in about 2 to 3 months.

Separate Company Law for Government Undertakings

234. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PAS-
WAN: Will the Minister of LAW,

JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have separate Company Law for Government Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Execution of Bagmati River Project in Bihar

235. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the progress made so far in the execution of Bagmati River Project in Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Bagmati Irrigation Project is in the initial stage of construction. The work on the construction of approach road from Sitamarhi to head works site has been completed. The divisional colony at Sitamarhi and Sub-divisional colonies at Riga and Parasoni have been completed and the construction of remaining buildings is nearing completion. 40 per cent of work on Afflux Bund of the Barrage has been completed. Earth work on the canal below Sitamarhi road has been taken up in a 3 mile reach and is progressing.

Free Travelling Facilities to Railway Employees and their families

236. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees and their families who have availed of the free travelling facilities on the Indian Railways during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for extending such facilities;

(c) whether there is any check on the misuse of such facilities; and

(d) the total amount of revenue loss on such facility in the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The information is not available and the labour and time involved in compiling the same will be substantial.

(b) Transport organisations all over the world grant certain travel facilities to their employees. This privilege has been enjoyed by Railway employees for decades.

(c) Yes.

(d) There is no loss of revenue as such.

Facilities of Free travelling to ex-employees

237. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ex-employees of the Railways enjoy free travelling facilities on the Railways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of revenue loss on this account in the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) This is a post-retirement privilege accorded for decades to retired Railway employees who have rendered the minimum prescribed years of service.

(c) There is the loss of revenue as such.

Power crisis in the country

238. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) whether power crisis all over the country got further aggravated during the last three months;

(b) the present situation regarding demand and supply of power in the country State-wise;

(c) the short-term plans for meeting the present power crisis and the long term projects for dealing with the growing power problems in the country; and

(d) by what time Government expect to meet the present power crisis in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The power crisis in the country aggravated during April and May and early part of June, 1973. However, with the on-set of monsoon during the second half of June, 1973, the power supply position considerably improved except in U.P. and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The anticipated situation regarding demand and supply of power in the various states of the country during July, 1973, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-5/56/73.]

(c) and (d). As a short term measure, the projects which can be commissioned during the current year have been identified and necessary action to ensure their early commissioning is being taken. As a long range measure, a draft Power Development Programme, for increasing the installed generating capacity in the country to 38 to 40 million KW at the

end of the Fifth Five Year Plan period is under consideration. Its implementation is expected to meet the power demands at the end of the 5th plan period.

Fertilizers Projects scheduled to be completed during Fourth and Fifth plans

239. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the fertilizer projects and the capital outlays allotted for them which are to be completed by the end of the 4th Plan and the 5th Plan;

(b) whether Durgapur, Barauni and Namrup Fertilizer Projects are scheduled to be completed by 1974;

(c) whether these projects are lagging behind their schedules; and

(d) whether commissioning of such projects will help to save foreign exchange worth Rs. 50 to 75 crores within a year and if so, the steps taken by Government for early completion of these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SNGH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (c). Yes, Sir. When three plants go into full production, the country is likely to save about Rs. 68 crores worth of foreign exchange at current prices. Defects in these plants have been identified and measures have been taken or are being taken to rectify them with a view to expedite their commissioning.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated capital cost (Rs. crores)	Expected date of completion
Public Sector			
1	Durgapur	59.88	Construction completed and under commissioning.
2	Cochin (Phase I)	63.00	Do.
3	Barauni	59.27	October, 1973
4	Namrup (Expansion)	55.40	January, 1974
5	Talcher	115.00	July, 1975
6	Ramagundam	115.00	July, 1975
7	Haldia	125.00	March, 1976
8	Sindri Rationalisation	37.16	July, 1974
9	Nangal (Expansion)]	73.63	January, 1976
10	Gorakhpur (Expansion)	12.23	March, 1975
11	Cochin (Phase-II) †	45.00	January, 1975
12	Korba	119.74	1977-78 (Approximate)
13	Sindri Modernisation	93.36	By end 1976 (Approximately)
14	Trombay (Expansion)	37.50	Do.
15	Khetri	16.21	July, 1974
Private Sector			
16	Goa ‡	56.55	Commissioned in May, 1973.
17	Tuticorin	73.59 (Revised)	July, 1974
18	Mangalore	57.50	October, 1974
19	Kota (Expansion)	8.70	April, 1974
20	Vizag (Expansion)	6.61	May, 1974
21	Kalol/Kandla	91.00	July, 1974

In addition to the above, it is proposed to establish five new fertilizer projects in the public sector in the 5th Plan period. These are proposed to be established at Bhatinda, Karnal/Panipat, Mathura, Paradeep and Trombay. The time-schedule, capital cost estimates etc. of these projects are yet to be finalised.

Advance Reservation of Railway Accommodation for Travel during Puja Vacation

240. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Railway authority has been drawn to the reports published particularly in the West Bengal Press to the effect that advance bookings for Railway seats for Puja vacation have already been completed:

(b) if so, whether the advance bookings are likely to cause great inconvenience to middle and low income group Railway travellers during the Puja vacation;

(c) whether this procedure is likely to open avenues for black marketing and racketeering in Railway tickets and if so, the actual facts about advance booking of reserved seats for Railway travel during the Puja vacation; and

(d) whether suitable steps are proposed to be taken not to deprive common passengers of reservation facilities during the Puja vacation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) While certain reports to this effect have appeared in the West Bengal Press, it is not a fact that advance booking of accommodation in all trains for Puja vacation has been completed, as accommodation is still available in trains in all classes.

(b) and (c). No. The procedure of accepting reservations in trains without time limit was adopted only as an experimental measure to assess public reaction to this arrangement. This has since been discontinued on all Railways except South Eastern Railway.

(d) Suitable arrangements to put extra coaches on regular trains and

to run special trains will be made during the period of peak puja rush.

Demands of All-India Loco Running Staff Association

241. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:
SHRI SEZHIYAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the demands of the All-India Loco Running Staff Association and if so, what are its demands; and

(b) the action taken to avert the threat to the industrial peace on the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The central demand of the Loco Running Staff Association has been for recognition: the illegal strike at a few central points have been perpetrated sporadically with the sole purpose of opening under duress, a dialogue with the administration in pursuance of this aim. Accordingly, in order to gain support for the illegal strike action at some points, the reasons given have varied from place to place.

The legitimate demands of all categories of staff, including the Loco Running Staff are continually raised, considered and solved through various tiers of the collective bargaining machinery—the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery—which have been functioning constitutionally and purposefully over a long period of time. Individual representations received are also examined and settled by the Administration.

The organs and channels available for redressal of grievances and settlement of issues have been, in the ultimate analysis reasonably successful in the upkeep of industrial peace on the railways.

Capacity of Wagon Building Industry in public and private sectors

242. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present capacity of the wagon building industry in the public and private sectors;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the manufacture of wagons in the Railway Workshops; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) (i) *Private Sector:* The total licensed capacity of the 16 units licensed for manufacture of wagons in the private sector, is 40869 wagons (in terms of four wheelers). This includes three units under the management/control of the State/Central Governments. The licensed capacity of these three units is 8279 wagons (in terms of four wheelers) per year.

(ii) *Railway workshops:* Wagons are manufactured in 3 railway workshops. The total 1973-74 targetted production of these three units is 4000 wagons in terms of four wheelers.

(b) and (c). The actual production of 3 railway workshops during 1972-73 was 1847 wagons in terms of four wheelers. Due to increased requirements of wagons it is proposed to raise the target to 4,000 wagons in terms of four wheelers for the year 1973-74.

Progress made on Metropolitan Railways for Madras, Calcutta and Bombay

243. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of investigation of the scheme of metropolitan Railways for the cities of Madras and Bombay; and

(b) the progress of work executed so far on the construction of tube Railway in Calcutta and when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Madras:

Railway's Metropolitan Transport Project (MTP) Organisation, Madras, submitted a preliminary report in April 1973 on Mass Transit Rail Facilities to the Railway Board. The Metropolitan Transport Organisation is now preparing the Final Report, on which decision will be taken.

Calcutta.

Contract has been let out for the first section of the Tube Railway from Dum Dum to Tollygunge to Messrs National Building Construction Corporation and the work has commenced. Tenders for two more sections are being processed. The entire project is expected to be completed by 1979.

Bombay.

Railway's M.T.P. Organisation Bombay have volved the schemes of Fort Market line (6th corridor) and Underground System (7th corridor) for meeting the long range traffic situation in Bombay. Techno-economic Feasibility Report of 6th corridor has been considered by the Board whereas studies regarding 7th corridor will be concluded after availing further consultancy from U.K. Government in 1973.

Steps taken to meet wagon shortage in Southern and South Central Railways

244. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the steps taken to overcome the shortage of Railway wagons, especially in the Southern and South Central Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): There is no shortage of wagons on Southern and South Central Railways.

Targets for power generation for 4th Plan

245. SHRI SEZHIYAN: SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) the targets, financial and physical set up in the Fourth Five Year Plans for power generation in the country;

(b) the reasons for shortfalls, if any, in performance; and

(c) the steps taken to fulfil the targets in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Additional generating capacity of about 9.2 million kW has been envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The total outlay for Power in the public sector in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 2447.57 crores.

(b) According to the present assessment there may be a shortfall of 3 to 3.4 million kW in achieving the Fourth Plan target of commissioning the additional generating capacity. The main reasons for shortfall are delay in delivery of equipment and delay in completion of civil works.

(c) The schemes for increasing the installed generating capacity by 18

million kW during the 'Fifth Plan period have been identified and orders for equipment for 12 million kW have already been placed. The import of generating plant has also been authorised in some cases to achieve the Fifth Plan target. Action is being taken to allot funds during the current year for advance action on the 5th Plan Projects.

Power generation proposals submitted by Tamil Nadu Government

246. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals for Power generation submitted by Government of Tamil Nadu and not cleared by the Centre;

(b) the extent of delay in each of the pending proposals; and

(c) the steps taken, interim and long range, to cope up with demand of Tamil Nadu in respect of electricity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the power generation schemes submitted by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the present position of their examination is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5157/73].

(c) To mitigate the power shortage, the following steps have been taken:

(1) Surplus power from Kerala is being given to Tamil Nadu

(2) For increasing the power output at Neyveli, most of the lignite at present mined is being used for power generation.

(3) To supplement lignite, two of the boilers are being converted to oil firing.

(4) With the use of a Suction Dredger, the availability of cooling water supply to the

Ennore Power Station has been increased with consequent improvement in the power output from the Station.

- (5) Work on the commissioning of 110 MW (4th Unit) at Ennore was expedited and the unit was put on commercial load in June 1973.

As a long-term measure, schemes shown in the enclosed statement are proposed to be implemented so as to yield benefits during the Fifth Plan period.

माल लाने-जे-जाने के निचे वैगनों की मांग

247. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार माल को रेलवे द्वारा भजने के नियम किन्ने वैगनों की मांग की गई ; और

(ख) किन किन मापनों में वैगनों की सप्लाई उनकी मांग के 10 दिन के अन्दर कर दी गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उमंत्रो (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना के संकलन में लगने वाले समय और श्रम का विचार करते हुए, पिछले एक वर्ष की अवधि का व्यौरा देने का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ।

मथुरा के व्यापारियों को आगरा में वैगनों की सप्लाई

248. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मथुरा जंक्शन से वैगनों की मांग करने वाले व्यापारियों को आगरा तौर

पर आगरा में वैगनों की सप्लाई की जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Import of Kerosene Oil

249. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import kerosene in bulk shortly; and

(b) if so, the quantity and foreign exchange involved and the names of the countries from which it will be imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). IOC is already importing Kerosene Oil mainly from USSR and KNPC (Kuwait). The quantity arranged so far by IOC for the year 1973 is 940,000 tonnes out of which 486,000 tonnes has already been imported during the period January—June, 1973. The total foreign exchange involved is about Rs. 32 Crores.

Expenditure on Clearance of Railway Track in Bikaner Division (Northern Railway)

250. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway tracks in Bikaner Division were recently buried under shifting and dunes caused by sand storms; and

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on their clearance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes;

(b) Rs. 2.80 lakhs approximately.

News item captioned "three Government units engaged in Passing the Buck"

251. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "3 Govt. Units engaged in passing the buck," in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 13th June, 1973; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government's viewpoint in the matter as published in the 'Hindustan Times' of 10th July, 1973 is reproduced in the Statement attached.

Statement

Hindustan Times New Delhi 10th July, 1973.

GOODS LOADING BY RAILWAYS
Sir—The report "Food Coal Muddle-3 Government Units Engaged in Passing the Buck" (The Hindustan Times, June 13) contains some remarks against Railway employees dealing with the movement of coal and foodgrains which require to be clarified.

The Railway have given the highest priority to the loading of coal and foodgrains. During the initial period following the takeover of the management of the private collieries on January 30 this year, there was some

difficulty because the collieries and the consumers had to reorient themselves to the new pattern of allotment, payment and despatch of coal. However, the Railway continued to give the maximum help to tide over the difficulties during the transition stage.

Your correspondent has alleged that "Railwaymen have lost interest in coal movement" which is a sweeping generalisation and is not factually correct. The total loading of coal after the takeover was satisfactory. Against an average daily loading of 8,004 wagons between April 1972 and January 1973 the average daily loading was 8078, 8088 and 8,018 wagons per day in February, March and April respectively. It was only in May that the loading dropped to 7,617 per day. This was because of the severe shortage of power, which not only affected coal production, particularly in the washeries, but also the movement of traffic on the electrified routes. Another factor which affected coal movement was the agitation by loco staff on a number of divisions in several Railways.

As regards the movement of foodgrains for the Food Corporation of India after the take-over of wholesale trade in wheat, the actual performance of Railways belies the comments made by your correspondent.

After the last Rabi crop, the procurement and despatch of foodgrains got into full swing from the second week of May. During this month, 1,287 BG and MG wagons were loaded daily from Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. which surpassed all previous records. As compared to this only 1,036 wagons were loaded in May last year. It may be added that the performance of the Railways in May this year has to be viewed in the context of serious dislocation of railway traffic caused by the agitation of loco staff on the Northern Railways. In the first 17 days of June the Railways have maintained the high level of loading, and, as many as 1,286 wagons were loaded daily, as compared to 788 wagons during the same period last year.

There is absolutely no truth in your correspondent's assertion that the "recent unrest in the Railways and wildcat strikes were instigated by disgruntled officers and workers who had lost their extra income." The fallacy in this view can be seen from the fact that none of the divisions on the Western, Northern and N.E. Railways affected by the recent loco strikes, are in the coal-loading areas
Yours etc.

A. K. SEN GUPTA,
Information Officer (Railways),
Press Information Bureau,
Government of India,
New Delhi-1, June-20.

**Agitation by Railway Employees
For Payment of Bonus**

252. SHRI DINEN BHATTA-
CHARYA:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Employees all over the country are carrying on agitation for the payment of Bonus and grant of other monetary benefits for the last three months and in some places the employees Trade Unions have taken strike ballot; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There has been no serious agitation. It is understood that a number of Unions have conducted ballot for a general strike on the demand for Bonus.

(b) In accordance with Government's earlier decision, employees of departmental establishment such as Railways etc. continue to be excluded from the purview of the payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

**Robbery in trains in Eastern Rail-
way.**

253. SHRI DINEN BHATTACH-
ARYA: Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of train robbery have greatly increased in the last three months on the Eastern Railway, especially on the suburban Section; and

(b) the number of such cases during the period and the preventive steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Only four cases of robbery occurred during the period April-June, 1973 as against 9 cases during the period January-March, 1973.

The following preventive measures are being taken:—

- (1) Train services in Suburban Section, specially during the hours of darkness are being escorted by armed police personnel.
- (2) Collection of intelligence regarding such crimes has been intensified and suspected persons are being detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act.
- (3) R.P.F. personnel are also despatched to the scenes of such occurrences to supplement the police force and boost the morale of the travelling public and railway staff.
- (4) All such incidents are being brought to the notice of the State Government for taking effective steps to prevent their recurrence.

**Steps taken to meet shortage of
Crude Oil**

254. SHRI DINEN BHATTA-
CHARYA:
SHRI DHANSHAH PRA-
DHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to

meet the shortage of crude oil in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): During the current year crude oil requirements of the country, are being met in full. Arrangements have also been made to cover bulk of the crude oil requirements during the next five years. Commitments in respect of the balance quantities are expected to be made shortly. As a long-range measure, efforts are being made to maximise the indigenous production of crude oil.

Railway Service Commission in Bihar for North Eastern Railway

255. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a new Railway Service Commission in Bihar to meet the requirements of the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, when and where it is going to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a separate Railway Service Commission at Muzaffarpur in Bihar for recruitment of class III staff on the North Eastern Railway. Arrangements are on hand to organize the same.

Setting up of "Railway Establishment Service" for Railways

256. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board is considering the question of setting up

a new service called "Railway Establishment Service";

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) whether the Railway Board has discussed the matter with the representatives of the Railwaymen's Unions; and

(d) if so, the outlines of the agreement arrived at and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The Government have decided that the Class I posts in the existing Establishment Department in the Indian Railways should be constituted into an Established Service to be known as the "Indian Railway Personnel Service". The service will consist of Class I posts which, after the initial constitution, will be manned partly by direct recruitment, partly by officers belonging to the existing established services on the Railways and partly by promotion of Class II officers. It is intended to provide officers belonging to the Service separate channels of promotion and career advancement. There will be no change in regard to the pay scales, service conditions etc., of the officers belonging to the new Service except to the extent Government accept the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in this regard.

(c) and (d). The matter was not discussed with organised labour as the scheme envisages only a re-organisation of the Class I Services and does not affect the service conditions or avenues of promotion of railway staff in general. However, informally and otherwise, the Federations have expressed themselves as being in favour of such a scheme.

Issue of C.O.B. Licences to Firms having Foreign Equity

257. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.O.B. Licences have been issued to some foreign dominated firms with foreign equity exceeding 26 per cent since 1969;

(b) whether the usual conditions such as export of certain percentage of production and dilution of foreign equity were imposed in these cases;

(c) if not, the circumstances under which this was not done; and

(d) whether failure to impose these conditions has given undue advantage to the foreign dominated firms to the detriment of Indian firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). C.O.B. licences were issued for regularization of production capacity already established or for which effective steps had been taken. These licences were issued in cases where industrial licences were not required under the earlier licensing policy but became necessary under the revised licensing policy. In the circumstances imposition of conditions relating to export obligation and dilution of foreign equity was not considered as these were not cases of licenses for expansion.

(d) No, Sir.

Receipt of applications for COB Licences from Drug Manufacturing Units

258. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the orders issued by Government, applications for C.O.B. Licences were to be made by October, 1970;

(b) whether some drug manufacturing units made applications after the prescribed date and such applications were entertained; and

(c) if so, the names of the parties whose applications were so entertained and the circumstances under which this was done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The following firms submitted their applications for C.O.B. licences after the 18th October, 1970:

1. Indian Process Research Laboratory Ltd.
2. Boehringer Knoll Ltd.
3. Merck Sharp and Dohme of India Ltd.
4. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.
5. Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd.
6. Raptakos Brett & Co.
7. Searle India Ltd.
8. East India Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd.
9. Atul Products Ltd.
10. Laboratories Grimault Private Ltd.
11. Indo Pharma Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd.
12. Bayer India Ltd.
13. Lavino Kapur Ltd.
14. German Remedies Ltd.

These applications are being/were considered on the merits of each case taking into account the fact that COB cases are in respect of those where capacity had already been established or effective steps taken in time.

Tripping of electricity in Power houses

259. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how many times since first April, 1973 the tripping of electricity has taken place in Power houses—hydraulic, diesel or atomic-run by the Central Government;

(b) whether tripping has increased considerably this year;

(c) the causes of the tripping; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to avoid such tripping in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) There were about 77 trippings since April, 1973 connected with Atomic Power Stations run by the Central Government. There are conventional power stations run by Central Government for public electricity supply.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Frequent faults on the transmission lines have caused the trippings.

(d) An *ad-hoc* Committee was appointed by Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission to find out the causes. The Committee have not yet submitted its final report.

Retirement of former Chief Justice of Kerala High Court

260. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Chief Justice of the Kerala High Court has been asked to retire on the ground that there were some discrepancies with regard to his claimed date of birth; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). The question of the age of the former Chief Justice of the Kerala High Court having been raised publicly, a decision had to be taken by the President under article 217(3) of the Constitution. At the time of his appointment to the High Court, the former Chief Justice had declared his date of birth to be 5th June, 1915. This date of birth did not tally with the entry in the Birth Register of the village in which he was born.

After considering the submissions made by him and taking into account all the material particulars relating to the question and the advice of the Chief Justice of India, the President decided that the age of the former Chief Justice of Kerala should be determined on the basis that he was born on 21st May, 1911. Accordingly, he was retired from his office on 21st May, 1973—the date on which he attained the age of 62 years in accordance with the date of birth as determined by the President.

News Report Captioned Shaw Wallace Mystery deepens

261. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report appearing in 'Blitz' dated 30th June, 1973 under the caption "Shaw Wallace Mystery deepens"; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Annual General Meeting of the company was held on 29-6-1973. No proxies from foreign shareholders.

were lodged with the company in favour of Shri K. K. Basu for the said Annual General Meeting. The company has no knowledge of any representative of Shri K. K. Basu, At the meeting two retiring Directors, Shri H. P. Poddar and Shri P. Sen Gupta were duly re-elected.

The Government had passed an order under section 408 of the Act appointing two persons as Directors of the company for a period of three years w.e.f. 28th May, 1973. As a consequence of this, so long as Government Directors hold office, no change in the Board of Directors shall have any effect unless confirmed by the Central Government. Earlier, the Government had also passed an order under section 250(4) of the Act prohibiting the transfer of shares held by R. G. Shaw and Company Limited, Shaw Darby and Company Limited, Shaw Scott and Company Limited and Thames Rice Milling Company Limited in M/s. Shaw Wallace & Company Limited for a period of three years with effect from 18-12-1972.

The Central Government has no further comments to offer on the Press Report.

Proposal for Off-Shore drilling in Kerala Coast

262. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are exploring the possibility once again of doing Off-Shore drilling in Kerala Coast; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No off-shore drilling for oil has been conducted in the Kerala Coast Off-shore. However, this area is one of those which have been offered for exploration with foreign col-

laboration on a 'General Contractor' basis.

***New Railway line between Cape and Trivandrum and conversion of Trivandrum—Ernakulam line into broad gauge**

263. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how far the work on the construction of the new Railway line between Cape and Trivandrum and also on the conversion of the metre-gauge line between Trivandrum and Ernakulam has progressed:

(b) whether the Kerala Government have recently requested the Centre to take up the construction of new Railway lines between Tellicherry and Mysore and also between Ernakulam and Madurai; and

(c) if so, the Centre's decisions thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) (i) New lines between Tirunelveli & Trivandrum *via* Nagercoil and Kanyakumari: The alignment has mostly been finalised and action taken for acquisition of land. Indents for bridge girders and P. Way materials and steel have also been placed.

(ii) Conversion of Tirunelveli—Ernakulam section MG to BG Most of the earthwork in formation in banks and cuttings have been completed. Strengthening the girders bridges is in hand Raising road over bridges to provide for BG electrification clearance is also in hand and indents for P. Way materials have already been placed.

(b) There have been some representations for the construction of these rail links.

(c) The survey revealed that this rail link Mysore—Tellicherry would be highly unremunerative and is likely

to result in heavy losses to the Railways.

As regards Ernakulam—Madurai line, this line will pass through Western Ghats and construction thereof will involve a huge capital outlay; the maintenance and operating costs will also be very heavy. The line is also likely to be restrictive in capacity on account of the steep gradients and sharp curves. As the line will traverse a hilly terrain of dense forests, it may not have adequate traffic and will not prove to be economically viable.

West Bengal Government's letters for railway lines in Sundarbans

264. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government addressed two letters to the Central Government urging that work for the construction of rail lines in the Sundarbans be taken up early; and

(b) if so, what action, if any, has been or is being taken on them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Survey for the railway lines in Sundarbans area is in progress. Further consideration will be given as soon as the reports are received.

Demand from Foreign Oil Companies for raising price of crude oil

265. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally accepted the demand of the Foreign Oil Companies for a price hike of crude from \$ 1.44 barrel to \$ 1.88;

(b) if so, on what grounds;

(c) whether the foreign oil companies have been pressing for further rise in crude prices; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) to (d). Sharp and continuing increases in crude oil prices have taken place all over the world since November, 1970, a trend which is expected to continue in the next few years. Consequently, crude oil prices have progressively increased from \$ 1.28 per barrel during 1970 to \$ 2.55 per barrel as at present, a 100 per cent increase in less than three years. In line with the increases in crude oil prices, the prices of refined oil products have also sharply increased all the world over. The principal reasons for these increases are the Tehran Agreement of February, 1971 which provides for an automatic escalation in crude oil prices; the Geneva Agreement of February, 1972 and the subsequent modification thereto dealing with changes in the par value of 11 major currencies, including the U.S. dollar; the rate of increase in world's crude oil production not matching with increases in its demand resulting in a scarcity of crude oil; and the emergence of a strong sellers market of crude oil and also refined oil products. Partial relief to reflect these sharp and continuing increases in the cost of crude oil has been given by increasing the ex-refinery product prices on two occasions, i.e. once in May, 1971 and the second time in June, 1973. This relief has been available not only to the foreign oil companies but also to the public sector refineries at Cochin and Madras and to the Indian Oil Corporation which is importing crude oil for processing at Barauni Refinery and also for getting the same processed at the refineries of the foreign oil companies. The last increase in product prices has resulted in the same corresponding to a crude oil price of \$ 1.88 per barrel. The pre-

sent uncovered gap is of the order of 67 cents per barrel. All the oil refineries, including those of the foreign oil companies, are pressing for the full neutralisation of increases in crude oil prices. The Government are considering the matter.

News item entitled 'Shaw Wallace Board'

266. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published by *Economic Times*, Bombay in its issue dated 19th June, 1973, under the caption "Shaw Wallace Board", and

(b) if so, Government's comments on the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Annual General Meeting of the company was held on 29-6-1973. No proxies from foreign shareholders were lodged with the company in favour of Shri K. K. Basu for the said Annual General Meeting. The company has no knowledge of any representative of Shri K. K. Basu. At the meeting two retiring Directors, Shri H. P. Poddar and Shri P. Sen Gupta were duly re-elected.

The Government had passed an order under section 408 of the Act appointing two persons as Directors of the company for a period of three years with effect from 28th May, 1973. As a consequence of this, so long as Government Directors hold office, no change in the Board of Directors shall have any effect unless confirmed by the Central Government. Earlier, the Government had also passed an order under section 250(4) of the Act prohibiting transfer of shares held by R.G. Shaw and Company Limited,

Shaw Darby and Company Limited, Shaw Scott and Company Limited and Thames Rice Milling Company Limited in M/s. Shaw Wallace & Company Limited for a period of three years with effect from 18-12-1972

The Central Government has no further comments to offer on the Press Report.

भारत नेपाल संयुक्त नदी परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभ

267. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत तथा नेपाल में चल रही संयुक्त नदी परियोजनाओं (कर्नाली तथा महाकली) के अंतर्गत नेपाल ने अपने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए अधिकतम लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इन नदी परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत दोनों देशों को होने वाले लाभों का अनुपात कितना है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). नेपाल में कर्नाली परियोजना द्वारा उत्पादित विद्युत को थोक में क्रय करने के लिए भारत सरकार सहमत हो गई है। नेपाल और भारत को होने वाले लाभों के परिमाणों का निश्चय तथा उन पर बात चीत उचित समय पर की जाएगी।

काली (सारदा) नदी पर पंचेश्वर परियोजना पर भारत सरकार तथा नेपाल सरकार विचार कर रही है। उचित समय

पर, लाभों आदि को बांटने के प्रस्तावों को तैयार किया जाएगा तथा उन पर बात-चीत की जाएगी।

Consideration of Wanchoo Committee Report by Tribunal appointed to go into the river water dispute among Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra

268. SHRI P. VANKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wanchoo Committee report with regard to the allocation of Krishna waters to the drought-affected areas of Rayalaseema is also being considered by the tribunal appointed to go into the river water dispute among Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the recommendation made by the Tribunal in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported that the report of Honourable Justice Wanchoo does not deal with the allocation of Krishna waters to Rayalaseema. A reference has been made in the Report to the Tungabhadra Project in Bellary District in which Andhra Pradesh is vitally interested. The Krishna Tribunal is adjudicating on the division of waters of the Tungabhadra Sub-basin as a part of the Krishna waters allocation to the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The existing agreements regarding the sharing of Tungabhadra waters and the benefits under the Tungabhadra Project have been placed by the State Government before the Tribunal. The adjudication proceedings of the Tribunal are in progress and their award is expected by the end of this year.

Progress made by the Tribunal on river disputes among Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra

269. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Tribunal appointed to go into the river water dispute among Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra States; and

(b) the time by which it is expected to give its award?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The adjudication proceedings in respect of the Krishna and Godavari water disputes among the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra by the Krishna and Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal are in progress. It is expected that the award of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal may be available by the end of this year. As agreed to by the parties, the Godavari case will be taken up for hearing by the Tribunal after the award regarding the Krishna dispute has been made.

Production of New Synthetic Drugs and Antibiotics in I.D.P.L.

270. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fifteen new synthetic drugs and eight new anti-biotics will be added to the production list of I.D.P.L.; and

(b) if so, the total cost to be incurred thereon and the names of new drugs.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No decision has yet been taken in

regard to the production of new synthetic drugs and new antibiotics in the I.D.P.L.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Assistance for setting up an Institute for Training Craftsmen in Petro-Chemicals and Chemicals Technology in Gujarat

271. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Institute to train Craftsmen in Petro-chemical and chemical technology will be set up in Gujarat to meet the growing demands in the two sectors;

(b) whether the Gujarat Government have also requested for the co-operation of the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation and Indian Oil Corporation in setting up this Institute; and

(c) whether Central Government have agreed to help the State Government in setting up this Institute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A Committee appointed by the Government of Gujarat in September, 1972, to suggest steps needed for meeting the shortage of skilled manpower specifically required for the petro-chemical industry in the State, *inter alia*, recommended the establishment of a special training institution at Baroda. The recommendation to establish such an institute is under consideration of the State Government.

The State Government have taken up the question with the Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation and Indian Oil Corporation and other concerned interests for further discussions on raising the necessary financial resources and cooperation for implementing the project.

The State Government have not approached the Central Government for any concrete assistance in this regard.

Supply of Kerosene to Mysore State

272. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after Kerosene had been rationed, the State Government of Mysore had the responsibility of supplying the minimum requirements to the people;

(b) whether Government of Mysore have approached Central Government for sufficient supply of Kerosene Oil to the State to enable the State; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reductions made in the past few months until June 1973 in the State-wise kerosene allocations were invariably intimated to the State Governments who were requested to ensure the equitable distribution of available supplies to genuine consumers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Affective from 1st July, 1973 State-wise allocations of Kerosene Oil have been fully restored.

Relaxation of M.R.T.P. Act

273. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of LAW, Justice AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to relax the Monopolies Restrictive Trade Practices Act to permit the existing cement companies to expand their production capacities and to set up new ones; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Proposal from Business Houses for Setting up Fertilizer Plants

274. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of business houses have applied for licences to set up fertilizer projects;

(b) if so, the names of business houses who have applied for licences and the main features of the proposals submitted by them; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5158/73.]

Increase in Prices of Cooking Gas

275. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently announced an increase in the prices of petroleum products;

(b) whether according to the new prices announced there has been an increase of 60 to 71 paise per cylinder of cooking gas; and

(c) if so, the justification for such a sharp rise in the prices of cooking gas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) On 11th June, 1973, Government announced increase in the prices of

all bulk refined petroleum products except kerosene.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) the selling prices of all bulk refined petroleum products including cooking gas or L.P.G. were last raised on 28th May, 1971, when the price of the reference crude oil namely Light Iranian, was \$ 1.68/barrel. As per formula accepted by Government for the revision of prices of petroleum products, a 4 per cent increase in the product price is to be normally allowed for every 10 US Cents/barrel increase in the price of the reference crude. Increase in the prices of petroleum products to the extent of about 16 per cent over the May, 1971 prices representing a 40 cents per barrel increase in crude oil prices, was allowed because the price of the reference crude increased by over 57 Cents per barrel during May 1971 to June 1973. Unless the prices of products are suitably revised to correspond to the price of crude oil, the refineries would suffer heavy losses.

The prices of all petroleum products including cooking gas were, therefore, increased in June, 1973 except that of kerosene.

As crude oil prices all the world over are increasing continually it would be necessary to make further increase in product prices.

Sanction of two Mini Projects by Rural Electrification Corporation for Villages around Birsa (M.P.)

276. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned two 'mini' Projects to assist a rural electrification programme for the villages around Birsa (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) whether Government propose to approve more such projects for the backward (Adivasi) areas also; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND
VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned two 'Mini Projects' schemes envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 10.71 lakhs for electrification of 17 villages, energisation of 160 pumpsets and power supply to 14 small scale and agro-industries in Bichhva Primary Health Centre in Chindwa District and Majhauri Primary Health Centre in Majhauri Block of Sidhi district in Madhya Pradesh. The Corporation would consider approving more such schemes which may be sponsored by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board provided those are in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Corporation.

बिहार में रेलगाड़ियों का देरी से चलना

277. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में रेलगाड़ियां कुछ समय से नियमित रूप में नहीं चल रही और अनेक रेलगाड़ियां कई घंटे लेट चलती रहती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां रेलगाड़ियां नियमित रूप से और ठीक समय पर चलाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं। लेकिन कुछ अवसरों पर कुछ गाड़ियों का समयपालन खतरे की जंजीर खींचने, मिगनल विफलता, रेल इंजनों की खराबी और आन्दोलन आदि जैसे कारणों से प्रभावित हुआ है।

(ख) सभी गाड़ियों के समयपालन पर क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा और चनीदा मेल। एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों पर रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा सभी स्तरों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जाती है। परिहार्य विलम्बों की तुरन्त जांच पड़ताल की जाती है और समयपालन में सुधार लाने के लिए उपयुक्त उपचारात्मक या दण्डात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है। समयपालन में सुधार लाने के लिए कुछ गाड़ियों में खतरों की जंजीर के उपकरणों को भी निष्क्रिय कर दिया गया है।

दूसरी श्रेणी के यात्री डिब्बों के समाप्त किए जाने के कारण रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा यात्रा

278. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अनेक रेल गाड़ियों से दूसरी श्रेणी के यात्री डिब्बे समाप्त कर दिए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो दूसरी श्रेणी के पासों के अधिकारी रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन्हें प्रथम श्रेणी में यात्रा करने को अनुमति दी है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो रेलों से यात्रा करने में उनके स्तर को बनाए रखने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). कई गाड़ियों से दूसरे दर्जे के सवारी डिब्बे हटा लिए गये हैं। जो रेल कर्मचारी दूसरे दर्जे के पास के हकदार हैं वे ऐसी गाड़ियों से तीसरे दर्जे में यात्रा करेंगे, पहले दर्जे में नहीं। रेलों में

बिभिन्न दर्जों के स्थानों की पात्रता के लिए वेतन सीमा के पुनरीक्षण के समूच प्रश्न पर तीसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तावित वेतनमानों के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय हो जाने के पश्चात् विचार किया जायेगा।

बिहार में गांवों का विद्यतीकरण

279. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1973-74 में बिहार में जिलावार किन-किन गांवों में बिजली लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : जैसा कि बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है, उस राज्य में 1973-74 के दौरान 2,000 ग्राम बिद्यतीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है। विद्युतीकृत किए जाने वाले गांवों के नामों को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। बहरहाल इन ग्रामों का जिलावार विवरण नीचे दिया गया है : —

पटना	165
गया	165
शाहाबाद	195
सारण	150
चम्पारन	75
मुजफ्फरपुर	325
दरभंगा	225
मुंगेर	270
भागलपुर	150
संथाल परगना	30

पूणिया	100
सहर्सा	50
पालामऊ	40
हजारीबाग	25
रांची	15
धनबाद	10
सिंहभूम	10

कुल 2,000

बिहार में बीरपुर से बिहपुर तक नई रेलवे लाइन

280 श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर बिहार के किन किन क्षेत्रों में नई रेलवे लाईन बनवाने की योजना है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बीरपुर से बिहपुर तक नई रेलवे लाईन का निर्माण करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरशी) : (क) सरायगढ़ और प्रताप गंज के बीच एक मीटर लाइन, जो अंशतः नयी और अंशतः पुनः स्थापित लाइन होगी, के निर्माण की मंजूरी अभी-अभी तत्कालकता प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर दी गयी है। लाइन का प्रतापगंज से फार-बिसगंज तक विस्तार करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है। बिहार में हुसनपुर सरकारी और झंझरपुर-लोहा बाजार नयी

मोटर लाइनों के निर्माण पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है। बगहा-चितौनी क्षेत्रों में रेल संचार फिर से चालू करने के बारे में भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) धन की कमी और यातायात का पर्याप्त औचित्य न होने के कारण निकट भविष्य में वीरपर-बीहपुर लाइन के निर्माण पर विचार करना कठिन होगा।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में यात्री गाड़ियों का विलम्ब से चलना

281. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में गत एक माह से मभी यात्री गाड़ियां एवं एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां काफी विलम्ब से चल रही हैं;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने निश्चित समय पर गाड़ियां चलाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम उठाये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी). (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। लेकिन कुछ भ्रवसरों पर कुछ गाड़ियों का समय पालन आन्दोलनों, दूर-संचार तारों की चोरी, खतरे की जंजीर खींचने, भारी वर्षा होने, रेल इंजनों की खराबियों, सिगनल और दूर संचार की विफलताओं आदि जैसे कारणों से प्रभावित हुआ है।

(ग) सभी गाड़ियों के समय पालन क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा और चुनीदा मेल/

एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों पर रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा सभी स्तरों पर बड़ी निगरानी रखी जाती है। परिहाय विलम्बों की तुरन्त जांच पड़ताल की जाती है और समय पालन में सुधार लाने के लिए उपयुक्त उपचारात्मक और दण्डात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है। समय पालन में सुधार लाने के लिए कुछ गाड़ियों में खतरे की जंजीर के उपकरणों को भी निष्क्रिय कर दिया गया है।

Setting up of a Pilot Plant by the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation in Baroda

282. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a multi-purpose semi-commercial pilot plant to evolve process for manufacturing by the Research and Development Centre of the Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation in Baroda;

(b) if so, the purpose thereof and the things that will be produced in this plant;

(c) the total expenditure involved; and

(d) when the production will start and whether any foreign collaboration is required?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited—a fully owned Central Government public sector undertaking—is setting up a multi-purpose semi-commercial pilot plant for polymers.

(b) The pilot plant will help the Corporation's Research and Develop-

ment Centre in the development of the following polymers:—

- (a) Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS) including high impact polystyrene.
- (b) Styrene Acrylonitrile (SAN).
- (c) Different types of synthetic latices.
- (d) Polyurethane based adhesives for various applications.
- (e) Polymer emulsions for such end uses as polyester sizing adhesives based on PVC, styrene, PVA, etc.

This pilot plant will also be utilised to scale up laboratory developments of new polymer processes.

(c) Estimated capital expenditure on the project is Rs. 25 lakhs.

(d) The plant is under construction and is expected to be ready for trial runs in 1974. No foreign collaboration is involved.

Setting up of a Petro-Chemical Plant at Broach in Gujarat

283. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a petro-chemical plant in Broach in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, when the plant is likely to be set up; and

(c) the total expenditure involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Surrender of Equity Shares by Burmah Oil Company

284. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Burmah Oil Company has agreed to surrender 10 per cent of its equity holding.

(b) whether the equity shares of Oil are now held by Government and B.O.C. at 50:50; and

(c) if so, the reasons as to why Government have agreed to the surrender of only 10 per cent equity holding by Burmah Oil Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALEIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

Seventh Annual Conference of Chairmen of State Electricity Boards in New Delhi

285. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether, while inaugurating the seventh annual Conference of the Chairmen of State Electricity Boards in New Delhi recently, he warned that if the Fourth Plan target of power generation is not doubled in the Fifth Plan, the country might face a disaster; and

(b) the subjects discussed at the Conference and the outcome of the discussions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Minister for Irrigation and Power while inaugurating the seventh Conference of the Chairmen of the State Electricity Boards held on the 15th and 16th June, 1973 at New Delhi explained the reasons for the power crisis in the country and stressed the need for increasing the present power generation capacity. The Minister further stressed the need for timely completion of certain important power projects in 1973-74 so that the target of 2.1 million kw of power generation during the year be adhered to. He stated that this was a challenge and that if we did not create an additional capacity of 2.1 million kw there would be serious difficulty. He further said that the Fourth Plan target was 9 million kw and that for the Fifth Plan was about 18 million kw, we had not been able to achieve the Fourth Plan target and if we also fail to achieve the Fifth Plan target, the country will run into difficulty.

(b) Matters relating to Power Development in the country were discussed and the following recommendations made at the Conference:—

1. *Import of Spares*

With a view to ensure timely repairs and high availability of generating plant, the Conference urges that Electricity Boards should be enabled to import, where necessary, spares on an emergency basis and recommends that the existing limit of 0.1 per cent of the capital cost of the equipment should be enhanced to Rs. 2.5 lakhs per annum per 100 MW of thermal plant and Rs. 1 lakh per annum per 100 MW of hydro plant.

2. *Supply of Fuel*

The Conference is deeply concerned about the prospect of likely shortages of coal and fuel oil for thermal power plants in the Fifth Plan period

on account of inadequate production poor quality of fuel and lack of transport facilities and urges that the Government of India should take concerted action for ensuring that power generation does not suffer on this account.

3. *Coal Washeries.*

The Conference recommends that the Coal and Steel authorities should immediately take steps for converting all two-stage coal washeries into three-stage washeries so that the power stations get a suitable quality of middlings from the washeries.

4. *Price of Coal*

The Conference has noted with concern that the prevailing price structure for the quality of coal being supplied to the power stations is unscientific and has a very adverse effect with regard to the calorific value and ash and moisture content of the coal. The Conference further recommends that the Electricity Boards should not be called upon to pay prices higher than those that were agreed upon prior to the nationalisation of the coking and non-coking coal industries. In future, the price fixation should be done only after consultation with the power supply industry.

5. *Organisation for Repairing*

The Conference considers that in order to improve the availability of thermal power plants, it is essential to undertake ordinary as well as heavy repairs for the power plants through a Specialist Organisation set up specially for the purpose. The Conference recommends that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power should undertake necessary steps to set up such an Organisation and suitably equip it.

6. *Steel and Cement.*

The Conference notes with concern the set-backs to various schemes as a result of inadequate and delayed

supplies of steel and cement and urges that a Standing Committee composed of the CW&PC, Department of Steel and the Ministry of Industrial Development set up with a view to conduct a monthly review of the allocations and supplies and to take up remedial measures for ensuring adequate and timely supplies of these materials.

7. Integrated Operation

With the growing system capacities and increasing need for integrated operation, the Conference considers it an urgent necessity to remove all impediments in the inter-State transfer of power. For this purpose, besides rapid execution of the programme of inter-state lines and setting up of load despatching stations, it is necessary to promote inter-state exchange of power by suitable statutory provisions. This matter may be put up for consideration at the forthcoming meeting of the State Ministers for Irrigation and Power.

8. Losses

The Conference recognises the urgent need for minimising the system energy losses with concerted efforts. For the purpose, it urges every State Electricity Board to undertake detailed study to examine the ways and means of achieving this as related to their own system and take urgent measures to reduce losses. The system Improvement Loan of REC should also be availed of for the purpose.

9. Training

The Conference considers that, in order to sustain high level of performance of the rapidly growing power systems in each State, it is necessary to ensure adequate number of trained personnel for operation and maintenance of thermal power plants for system operation and load despatching and for maintenance of the transmission lines and grid sub-stations. The Conference suggests that more institutes for training the O&M

personnel be set up and hot line training centres be revived.

Adequate steps may also be taken to arrange for Management training

10. Fifth Plan Target

Keeping in view the rate of growth for demand of power and the load estimates, the Conference is of the firm opinion that the power generation targets for the Fifth Plan period should provide for at least 20 million KW of additional capacity, without which the industrial and agricultural growth will be very adversely affected. Taking into account the likely slippages on account of delays in deliveries of equipment, labour strikes, shortages of cement and steel, field engineering difficulties and the need for covering the likely retirement of old machinery, there should be provision for at least another 10 per cent of generating capacity over this target.

21. Sanctioning of projects

The Conference notes with great concern that a large number of Power Projects intended for achieving benefits in Fifth Plan are yet to be sanctioned by the Government of India and warns of the great retardation and distress that will follow the shortage of power in both agricultural and industrial sectors. It requests that the projects should be sanctioned within 1973 and implementation proceeded with immediately. Further Projects for benefit in the Sixth Plan should also be sanctioned so that advance action can be initiated.

12. In view of the importance of providing adequate finance for the power projects so as to implement the programme as scheduled, the Conference made the following recommendation.

The Conference notes that, in a number of power projects, the real difficulty is inadequacy of financial support. The Conference, therefore, recommends that, to secure timely attainment of power plant targets,

financing institutions like REC, may be set up for providing financial support, to Electricity Board/Project authorities, wherever required.

13. *Financing by Centre*

For Power Projects in State Sectors, capable of being commissioned in Fifth Plan, and within the targets fixed by the Government of India, finance should not stand in the way. Where a State cannot allot the necessary funds from its own plan, Centre must finance the projects on terms and conditions to be mutually agreed upon between the Centre and States concerned.

14. *Information Channels*

The Conference notes with concern the lack of adequate communication facilities within some of the States/State Electricity Boards and between the States and the Centre for flow of information in respect of day-to-day power generation and power shortages, forced outages, supply of fuel, oil and spares for power stations and bottlenecks in project implementation. The Conference, therefore, recommends that, after examination in detail, the facilities required for establishing adequate channels of communication should be identified and reported within a month and steps should be taken to establish the same urgently.

15. *Rural Electrification*

The Conference notes with satisfaction the performance in Rural Electrification during the first four years of the Fourth Plan and recognises the need to keep up the tempo so as to ensure the achievement of the targets in the Fourth Plan. The Conference records its appreciation of the contribution made by the Rural Electrification Corporation in the acceleration of the Rural Electrification programmes and underlines the need for executing the schemes sanctioned by REC according to a timebound programme.

International Firms approached for Oil Exploration in India

286. SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have written to over 30 renowned international firms engaged in oil exploration for oil exploration in India; and

(b) if so, how many have agreed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Some foreign companies have expressed interest in participating in oil prospecting in off-shore areas and a few of them have also given outlines of their proposals for such collaboration. It is proposed to consider collaboration with foreign parties on the basis of 'General Contractor Type' of arrangement in a few off-shore areas. It is considered not in the public interest at this stage to disclose the details about these offers.

Shortage of Kerosene for Operating Tractors

287. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of Kerosene has resulted in hundreds of tractors remaining idle during Kharif season; and

(b) if so, what immediate steps are being taken to solve this problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Tractors are designed to operate on High Speed Diesel Oil and therefore, the question of hundreds of tractors remaining idle

for want of Kerosene Oil should not arise. Moreover Kerosene oil is not normally permitted for non-domestic use except with the prior approval of the State Government.

2. Adequate stocks of High Speed Diesel Oil are now available and there have been no serious complaints of any shortages.

Entrusting Railway Catering to a Public Sector Corporation

288. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a proposal to entrust Catering on the Railways to a Public Sector Corporation;

(b) whether any scheme has been finalised in this regard; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The question whether catering arrangements on the Indian Railways can be entrusted to a Catering Corporation is under consideration.

Spudding of the First Well on the Bombay High Structure in Arabian Sea

289. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether spudding of the first well on the Bombay high structure in the Arabian Sea was taken up on June 12, 1973 with the help of India's first mobile drilling platform; and

(b) whether any locations on six off-shore structures for drilling in the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Cambay have been picked up by the O&NGC?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir; 9 locations have been released for drilling.

Investigation into charges against Directors of Indian Express Group of Companies

290. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has completed its probe into the charges of cheating, forgery and falsification of accounts and stocks against the Directors of the Indian Express Group of Companies;

(b) if so, the results thereof?

(c) whether any cases have been filed in the law court against the directors of the Companies; and

(d) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (d). As a result of an inspection of the books of account of Andhra Prabha Private Ltd. under Section 209(4) of the Companies Act, the Company Law Board filed a complaint on 2nd April, 1971 with Central Bureau of Investigation who registered the complaint for offences under Section 120-B, 420 and 477-A of the Indian Penal Code. When the Central Bureau of Investigation acted on this complaint, Indian express (Madurai) Private Ltd., Express Newspapers Private Ltd., Madras and Andhra Prabha Private Ltd. alongwith Shri Ram Nath

Goenka filed writ petitions before the High Court of Madras for the issue of Writs of Certiorari to quash the search warrants and for the issue of writs of mandamus directing the Company Law Board to withdraw their complaint. These were dismissed. Appeals were filed before a Division Bench which were also dismissed. Leave of appeal to Supreme Court was however granted on 26th March, 1973. The High Court refused the request to restrain the Central Bureau of Investigation from filing a charge sheet but directed that no arrest will be made for a period of two months or until the filing of the petitions of appeal, whichever is earlier. A charge-sheet was filed by the Central Bureau of Investigation on 21st May, 1973 before the Presidency Magistrate, Madras. The petitioners moved the Supreme Court who directed on 22nd May, 1973 that no order of arrest will be made in connection with these proceedings against the accused against whom charge sheets have been filed on 21st May, 1973 before the Presidency Magistrate, Madras. Supreme Court however made it clear that this order would not affect the continuation of the proceedings before the Presidency Magistrate.

The charge sheet filed before the Presidency Magistrate, Madras, mentions the following persons as accused:

1. Shri Ram Nath Goenka.
2. Shri Bhagwan Das Goenka, S/o. Shri Ram Nath Goenka.
3. Smt. Saroj Goenka, wife of Shri B. D. Goenka.
4. Shri V. Kuppaswami, Chief Accounts Officer, Indian Express (Madurai) Pvt. Ltd.
5. Shri Chunni Lal Beyas, Store-keeper, Indian Express (Madurai) Pvt. Ltd.
6. Shri Puranmal Sharma, Clerk/Supervisor, Construction De-

partment, Express Newspapers Private Ltd., Madras.

The accused have been charged under Section 120-B Indian Penal Code read with Section 420, 467, 468, 467/471, 468/471 and 477A, I.P.C. and substantive offences under Sections 420, 467, 468, 467/471, 468/471 and 477A, I.P.C. The gist of the charge sheet is that in or about March, 1968, the accused entered into a criminal conspiracy to cheat the Punjab National Bank by submitting false stock statements to the Bank including therein non-existent stocks after falsely showing fictitious purchases in the record with a view to get the drawing powers fixed by the Bank at levels higher than what would have been otherwise if the true stock position had been represented to the Bank.

Review of policy with regard to investment in fertilizer industry

291. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the fertilizer policy with a view to making investment in the fertilizer industry more attractive; and

(b) if so, the changes proposed to be made in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Fertilizer policy is under constant review of Government and studies are under way in regard to the steps needed to make investment in fertilizer industry more attractive.

Increase in Price of Crude Oil agreed to by Western Oil Companies

292. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil producing countries in the Middle East represented by OPEC and the Western Oil Companies had recently come to an agreement for a 11.9 per cent upward revision in crude oil price over that in January; and

(b) if so, what are the implications of the agreement on the oil consuming countries and particularly on India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This has resulted in an increase in the posted prices of crude oils. Since the oil revenues of the OPEC Governments (royalties and taxes) are realised as percentages on posted prices, increases in posted prices have resulted in increased revenues to the OPEC Governments. The oil consuming countries like India have had to bear a minimum increase in crude oil prices to compensate the oil companies for the increases in the tax paid costs of crude oils.

Agreement with Iraq and Saudi Arabia for Import of Crude Oil

293. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has entered into agreements with Iraq and Saudi Arabia for the import of Crude oil; and

(b) if so, the quantity of crude to be imported from these countries and the value thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Indian Oil Corporation Limited have entered into commercial Agreements with (1) the Iraq National Oil Company for the

import of 1.95 million tonnes of crude oil and (2) PETROMIN of Saudi Arabia for the import of 3.3 million tonnes of crude oil. Both these are State owned Companies. It is not in the commercial interest of the IOC to disclose the prices.

Amendment to M.R. P.P. Act

294. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3022 dated the 13th March, 1973 regarding the amendment to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(b) If so, the results achieved; and

(c) whether any decision on the proposal to amend the Act with a view to make it more effective in preventing the growth of monopolies has since been taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDARATA BARUA): (a) to (c). The matter is till under examination.

Reduction of Foreign Capital by some Foreign Drug Companies

295. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHERIEF:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign drug Companies had indicated their willingness to reduce their foreign capital; and

(b) if so, the names of such Companies and to what extent they had agreed to reduce this foreign capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s. Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd., M/s. Pfizer Ltd. and M/s. German Remedies have agreed to reduce their foreign equity from 75.5 per cent to 60 per cent; from 75 per cent to 40 per cent respectively. Other foreign firms viz. M/s. Abbott Laboratories India Ltd., M/s. May and Baker Ltd., and M/s. Searle India Ltd., have been shown a definite inclination to dilute their foreign equity but these proposals have yet to be finalised.

Allotment of Wagons to Mysore Government for movement of Grains from North

296. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN**
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Mysore are not getting foodgrains regularly due to the non-availability of Wagons from North;

(b) whether he was also requested to look into this matter by any Minister from Mysore;

(c) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(d) the number of wagons allotted to the State during the last four months for the supply of foodgrains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Not to the knowledge of this Ministry.

(b) Requests were received from the Chief Minister of Mysore to arrange supply of wagons preferentially for movement of 1600 tonnes of jowar from Uttar Pradesh and 1082 tonnes of bajra from Madhya Pradesh on account of the Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited.

(c) Instructions were issued immediately to the concerned Railway Administrations to clear traffic in question preferentially.

(d) Mostly movement of grains from surplus to deficit States is arranged by the Food Corporation of India. During the last four months from March to June 1973, 2977 Broad Gauge wagons were loaded with foodgrains from stations on the Northern Railway to Mysore State on account of the Food Corporation of India.

In addition, movement of jowar from Uttar Pradesh as indicated in reply to part (b) above, has already been completed. Despatch of bajra from Madhya Pradesh is being arranged on top-priority basis.

Expansion of Haldia Refinery

297. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:**
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed in principle to the expansion of the Haldia Refinery; and

(b) if so, the main features of the expansion proposed and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Task Force on Oil Refining constituted by the Planning Commission has proposed a refining capacity of 43 million tonnes to be achieved by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. One of the proposals made by the Task Force for achieving this refining capacity is expansion of the Haldia Refinery. The report of the Task Force including the optimum refining capacity to be built during the Fifth Plan is under consideration.

Proposal for Expansion of the Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers

298. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers have approached Government to permit expansion of their capacity by 1,600 tonnes; and

(b) if so, what will be the cost of this project and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A preliminary proposal has been received from M/s. Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited. The final proposal is being awaited as the company is presently carrying out a techno-economic feasibility report for the project.

Reservoirs Built in D.V.C. and Kanshabali Project

299. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how many reservoirs were originally proposed to be built in the D.V.C. and Kanshabali project; and

(b) how many of them have so far been built?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). According to preliminary plans for the project it was proposed to construct seven numbers multipurpose dams and one number low diversion dam near Rhondia in the Damodar Valley. This project was subsequently reviewed and ultimately it was decided by participating Governments to construct only four dams at Maithon, Panchet, Tilaiya and Konar and these have

been built. In the Kangsabati Project a continuous dam was scheduled to be constructed on two rivers-Kangsabati and Kumari. The dam over these two rivers will form one common reservoir. The dam over Kangsabati has been completed and the dam over Kumari river is nearing completion.

Uniform Power Tariff in Rural Areas

300. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the names of the State which are agreeable to the introduction of uniform power tariff in rural areas and those which are opposed to this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Uniform Power tariffs for rural consumers have been introduced in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Mysore, Punjab, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The Boards in the States of Orissa and Rajasthan are also taking steps in this direction.

Reduction in Prices of Petroleum Products which Affect poor people

301. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after notifying the increased prices of petroleum products, Government had taken a decision to appoint an expert Committee to evolve a new formula for working out prices of petroleum products;

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit its report;

(c) whether the increase in prices has affected the common man and cooking gas has also started costing more; and

(d) whether Government are re-considering this question with a view to lowering the prices of certain products which affect the poor people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) It has been decided to set up shortly a Committee of Experts to determine the manner of pricing of petroleum products in future.

(b) The Committee may be expected to submit its report in 12 to 18 months' time from the date it is formally constituted.

(c) Owing to steep and continuing increases in the price of crude oil, progressive increases in the prices of oil products have become necessary all the world over. The concept of oil as a cheap sources of energy is no longer applicable, more so as further sharp world-wide increases in crude oil prices are expected in the coming years. In this context, increases in the prices of oil products are bound to effect all the consumers. As for cooking gas, it is mostly used by relatively better off section of the society. The users of cooking gas also have the alternative of using other fuels which are relatively cheaper and are normally readily available.

(d) No, Sir.

News Report Captioned "Wagon Shortage Hits Coal Delivery"

302. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 27th May, 1973 under the heading "Wagon Shortage hits coal delivery";

(b) if so, the reaction of his Ministry thereto; and

(c) what action Railways propose to take to help the coal movement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Suitable steps have been taken by Railways, in consultation with the Ministry of Steel and Mines, to step up loading from different coalfields in the country. Loading has improved from 7649 wagons per day in May '73 to 7664 wagons per day in June '73. Constant efforts are being made to improve the level of loading further.

Taking over of ESSO

303. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take over ESSO under full Government control; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision and if not, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) The broad outlines will be determined as and when a final decision is taken, which may be by the end of this year.

Loss to Railways due to strike of Loco Staff in May, 1973

304. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strike of loco staff in May, 1973 had greatly affected the

supplies and caused heavy loss to the Railways:

(b) If so, to what extent the Railways have suffered loss on account of the strike; and

(c) whether all the arrested employees of the Railways have been set free and re-employed and if not, how many are still under arrest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The essential supplies have been generally maintained. The loss to the Railways is estimated at about Rs. 75 lakhs.

(c) 418 railway employees were arrested. All of them have been released on bail; 46 of them are under suspension.

Common Syllabi in Law and Teaching Law students in Hindi Medium

305. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) to what conclusions, the Deans of the Faculties of Law of various Universities of India have come to, in so far as common syllabi in Law and the teaching of Law students in Hindi medium are concerned, at the Conference held in New Delhi in the last week of June 1973;

(b) the steps being taken for the preparation of Law text books in Hindi; and

(c) by what time the work of translating or writing and publication of Law classics is likely to be taken

up and by what time the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) The Conference of the Deans of Faculties of Law of Universities in the Hindi-speaking States, which was held at New Delhi, on the 29th and 30th June, 1973, unanimously recommended the progressive use of Hindi in teaching law for the L.L.B. courses and to hold Seminars with a view to making the law teachers more proficient for teaching through the Hindi medium. As regards, common syllabus, it was felt that while the Universities should continue to follow their own syllabus, it would be desirable for the sake of economy and uniformity to undertake Hindi translation of a specific number of leading cases in each branch of law from which the Universities would be in a position to select and prescribe for the L.L.B. courses.

(b) and (c). The work of writing 25 original law text books in Hindi has already been entrusted to eminent authors. Three manuscripts have been approved and are being edited for printing. Five more manuscripts have been received and are being modified by the authors according to the directions given by the Evaluation Committee. The rest of the books are in various stages of writing.

As regards translation of law classics, 64 books have been selected and a panel of 36 persons has been drawn up for undertaking the translation work. Steps have been taken to acquire the copy-right for translation.

No specific time-limit for completion of the work can be indicated at this stage in view of the magnitude and complexity of the work involved.

Nationalisation of Foreign Oil Companies

306. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to nationalise Oil companies under foreign ownership;

(b) whether there are difficulties on the way; and

(c) by what time the objective is likely to be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Various alternatives including nationalisation are at present under active consideration of the Government and a decision is expected to be taken by the end of this year.

Non-Payment of Wages to workmen of Liloah Railway Workshop (West Bengal)

307. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the non-payment of wages to the workmen of the Liloah Railway Workshop (West Bengal) for the period from the 2nd December 1963 to 15th December 1963 even after the judgement of the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the reason for the inordinate delay in payment; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. The Supreme Court has granted the concession to only 25 workmen of Liloah Workshop in view of the small amount involved.

(b) and (c). The question of payment of wages to the other concerned staff of this workshop as not covered by this judgement is under consideration.

Negotiations with Iran for import of Crude Oil

308. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation of the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry went to Iran in June to negotiate the purchase of crude oil; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the negotiations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is considered to be not in public interest to give the details of the negotiations.

रेल डिब्बों की छतों पर बैठकर यात्रा करने वाले यात्री

309. श्री चन्बू लाल चन्द्राकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाड़ियों में पर्याप्त स्थान न मिलने के कारण लोग रेल डिब्बों की छतों पर बैठ जाते हैं और गाड़ी चलने से पहले रेलवे अधिकारी उन्हें नीचे नहीं उतारते हैं :

(ख) क्या पीछे हाल ही में रेल डिब्बों की छतों पर यात्रा करने वाले बहुत से यात्री मारे गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) गाड़ी के डिब्बों में स्थान उपलब्ध होने हुए भी यात्री अक्सर डिब्बों के अन्दर यात्रा करने की बजाय छतों पर यात्रा करने की कोशिश करते हैं। जब भी गाड़ी की छतों पर लोगों की यात्रा करते हुए देखा जाता है, उन्हें रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा गाड़ी के चलने से पहले ही नीचे उतार दिया जाना है।

(ख) 1970-71 से 1972-73 तक के पिछले तीन वर्षों में गाड़ियों की छतों पर यात्रा करते हुए 8 (आठ) व्यक्ति मारे गये।

(ग) मेलों और त्योहारों सहित भीड़-भाड़ वाली अवधि के दौरान अनिश्चित भीड़ की निकासी के लिए गाड़ियों में अनिश्चित डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं और विशेष गाड़ियां चलायी जाती हैं।

ऐसी यात्रा के खतरों की ओर यात्रा करने वाली जनता का ध्यान दिलाने के लिए लाउड स्पीकरों द्वारा निम्नलिखित रूप से प्रचार अभियान चलाया जाना है। इस प्रकार की अनियमित यात्रा के विरुद्ध सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस तथा रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सहयोग से स्टेशन कर्मचारियों और टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों द्वारा अक्सर जांच की जाती है और अपराधियों के विरुद्ध भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1890 की धारा 118 (II) के अधीन कार्रवाई की जाती है।

नये तेल भंडारों का पता लगाने के लिए विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की सहायता लेना

310. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्नाकर :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में कुछ नये तेल भंडारों का पता लगा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन तेल भंडारों का पता लगाने के लिए कुछ विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएँ प्राप्त की हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलवीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) निम्नलिखित नये क्षेत्रों में हाल ही में तेल/गैस पाया गया था :—

क्षेत्र का नाम	पता लगाने की तारीख
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(1) गुजरात

इन्दोर(तेल) दिसम्बर, 1971

2. उत्तरी वालोल फरवरी, 1972
(गैस)

3. लिन्च (तेल) जुलाई, 1972

(2) असम

चराली (तेल) जुलाई, 1973

इन क्षेत्रों में अभी अन्वेषण कार्य किया जा रहा है और इस बात का निर्धारण करने के लिए कि क्या नये भंडार वाणिज्यिक महत्व के हैं, अनिश्चित कुछ खोदने पड़ेंगे।

भारतीय व्यक्तियों द्वारा किए गए परिचालनों से ये मालूमात की गई है। तथापि, तेल के अन्वेषण तथा विकास से सम्बन्धित कुछ विशिष्ट कार्यों को देखने के लिए तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग समय समय पर कुछ विदेशी सलाहकारों, मुख्यतः रूम के, को सहाएँ लेता रहा है। अप्रतटीय भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण जैसे कुछ विशेष कार्य करने के लिए, लियके लिए तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के पास अपेक्षित उपकरण नहीं हैं, ठेके पर कुछ विदेशी कर्मों की सहायता भी ली गई है।

देश के जलमग्न तट में तेल के लिए शीघ्र अन्वेषण करने के लिए, सरकार ने 'सामान्य ठेकेदार' आधार पर विदेशी कम्पनियों के सहयोग की संभावना को ध्यान में रखा है। इस बारे में विदेशी कम्पनियों से कुछ पेशकशें प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं।

बिजली की कमी पूरी करने के लिए बिहार के बिजली मंत्री का धन के लिए अनुरोध

311. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में बिजली की संभावित कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार सरकार के बिजली मंत्री ने आपके पास कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है और धनराशि की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उमकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा). (क) और (ख) मई, 1973 में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने मुजफरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र की स्वीकृत करने तथा उमके लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने का आग्रह करते हुए केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था, वरीनी ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र के विस्तार के लिए भी अनुरोध किया गया था।

(ग) मुजफरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र से सम्बन्धित स्कीम की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति ने अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है तथा योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। इस परियोजना के लिए धन राज्य को पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में से ही उपलब्ध करना होगा।

Committee to look into grievances of R.P.F.

312. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Committee to look into the grievances of Railway Protection Force; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference thereof and the progress achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The Committee set up by the Government will evaluate and implement the various decisions taken by the Railway Board in connection with the re-organisation of the Rail-

way Protection Force and others matters connected with the administration of the Force. The Committee has not met yet as the Government has been restrained by the Delhi High Court from giving effect to the re-organisation Scheme of the Railway Protection Force.

Rehabilitation of Pong Dam Oustees

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

(a) whether the work of rehabilitating the Pong Dam Oustees is proceeding satisfactorily, as per schedule drawn up by Government;

(b) if so, the number of Oustees settled so far in Rajasthan and the number of those who still remain to be settled; and

(c) whether the assurance given by him to the Lok Sabha in March, 1970 that the tunnels of the Dam would be plugged only after the complete rehabilitation of the oustees will be adhered to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The work of rehabilitating the Pong Dam Oustees is proceeding as per schedule. Except oustees numbering about 150 in two tikkas, all those whose lands lie below EL 1325, the maximum level upto which water is expected to rise during this monsoon, have been notified for allotment of land in Rajasthan. Out of about 11,100 oustees notified about 5,600 have so far applied for and received allotment of land of which 3,300 have taken possession of land. Movement is continuing.

All necessary steps for the rehabilitation of the affected families will be taken before final impounding of waters is commenced.

Silting in Bhakra Dam

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem of silting in Bhakra Dam;

(b) if so, whether the Project Authorities have taken any concrete steps to check soil erosion in the catchment area and promote soil conservation in this area so as to minimise silting; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Soil conservation measures to reduce silting in the catchment area are in progress. There is now downward trend in the silting of the reservoir.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Lines into Broad Gauge Lines

315. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tracks in the various Railway Zones where conversion from metre-gauge to broad-gauge is in progress at present;

(b) the length in Kms. of each such portion and the approximate period by which the conversion is expected to be completed in each case; and

(c) the expenditure involved in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) to (c). Conversion of the following metre gauge lines into broad gauge has been taken up during the

Fourth Plan period and is in progress. Length, cost and the target date of completion in respect of each case is also indicated against each of them:

S. No.	Railway	Name of Project	Length (in Kms)	Cost (Rs. in crores)	Target date of completion
1	North Eastern	Barabanki-Samastipur	603.89	46.80	31-3-1977
2	Southern	Parallel BG line from Guntakal and Dharmavaram and conversion of Dharmavaram-Bangalore City.	280.29	17.59	End of 1975
3	Do.	Trivandrum-Quilon-Ernakulam.	221.00	13.60	Early 1975
4	Western	Virangam-Okha and Kanalus-Porbander (including Jamnagar-Bedi and Kanalus-Sika)	556.97	42.93	31-12-1977.

Beautification of Bank of Gobind Sagar Lake by Bhakra Dam Project Authorities

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to beautify the banks of the Gobind Sagar Lake by the Bhakra Dam Project Authorities; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir

(b). Does not arise.

Agreement with Burmah Oil Company to reorganise Oil India Limited

317. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached recently with the Burmah Oil Company to reorganise Oil India Ltd; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Enquiry into the causes of cracks in blades of Turbine Units installed at Bhakra Power Plant

318. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether blades of the turbine units installed at the Bhakra Power Plant have developed extensive cracks;

(b) whether an investigation has been made into the causes; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). The blades of the 120 MW turbine units at the Bhakra Right Bank Power Station have shown a tendency of developing minor cracks

which are repaired in the course of maintenance.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The investigations revealed that the development of cracks were attributable to blade vibration. These appeared to be associated with shock type pressure changes at the trailing edges of the runner blades due to presence of vortices. The rounding of trailing edges of blades has been recommended to minimise vibration. This is being implemented.

Indo-Soviet Agreement on Expansion of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

319. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has recently been signed between India and Soviet Union for further expansion of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited; and

(b) If so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Railway Lines in Bihar during 1972-73 and 1973-74

320. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and mileage of new railway lines introduced during the year 1972-73 in the State of Bihar:

(b) the number of new lines likely to be introduced in the year 1973-74 in the State of Bihar.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):
(a) No new lines were completed in Bihar in 1972-73.

(b) Construction of Saragarh-Partaganj M.G. line (23 kms.), partly new line and partly restoration, has recently been sanctioned in Bihar on the strength of an urgency certificate, and work on this project is in progress. Target date for the completion of the line has not yet been fixed.

Change of site of Warana Irrigation Project from Kuchgaon

321. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to change the original site of the Warana Irrigation Project from Kuchgaon to some other place; and

(b) if so, how it is technically justified?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have intimated that no decision has yet been taken by them regarding the change in original site of Warana dam from Kuchgaon. They have informed that preliminary investigations of one site have been completed and that similar investigations of another alternative site are expected to be completed in another two months.

Changes in site of Kayamwadi Dam Project in Kolhapur Distt., Maharashtra

322. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether changes have been made in the site or otherwise of the Kayamwadi Dam Project in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, how these changes are technically justified; and

(c) whether the States other than Maharashtra, who will be affected by the construction of this Dam, have agreed to the changes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra have intimated that no change has been made in the site of Kallamawadi Dam Project but the canal alignment may have to be changed. They have informed that this matter is proposed to be discussed between the Chief Ministers of Mysore and Maharashtra shortly.

Machinery to handle newly acquired oil concession in Iraq

323. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proper machinery has been involved to handle the newly acquired oil concession in Iraq;

(b) if so, the nature of machinery evolved; and

(c) the expected annual production of crude from these concessions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). The terms of the contract have been finalized and a draft contract has been initialled but the formal

conclusion of the contract is awaiting the receipt of the Arabic text from Iraq National Oil Company. However, preliminary action has already been taken by the ONGC and a Project Manager has been appointed who is presently engaged in planning out the requirements of men and materials for conducting the operations in Iraq.

(c) A definite estimate of this can be made only after seismic surveys and exploration drilling have been carried out in the area. For the purpose of making an economic evaluation of this venture, however, oil production rate of 5 million tonnes per year has been envisaged by the ONGC on the basis of the available data.

Fiscal concession asked for by Tatas for Mithapur Fertilizer Project

324. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tatas have sought price and fiscal concession for their Mithapur fertilizer project;

(b) if so, the concessions asked for; and

(c) Government's decisions thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) to (c). Even though M/s. Tata Chemicals have not made any specific suggestions in this regard, they have drawn attention to the need to take adequate measures to make such capital intensive projects economically attractive. This raises a range of issues which are being looked into closely by Government on an integrated basis.

Silt deposits on the bed of Eastern Kosi Canal

325. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:**
SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the danger of Eastern Kosi Canal being choked due to heavy silt deposits on its bed; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) and (b). Some difficulties are being experienced on the Eastern Kosi Canal on account of the heavy silt content of the Kosi waters, but this has not rendered the canal ineffective for irrigation purposes.

Desilting of the canal is done periodically by the State Government during the canal closures. Four suction dredgers have been obtained to have the desilting work done continuously.

A careful watch is kept on the canal by the State Engineers. Necessary technical assistance is given by the Central officials whenever needed. Improvements have been effected in the operation schedule. One silt ejector has been constructed and is in operation. The upstream guide bund has been extended proposals for a second silt ejector and a silting basin are under test on models.

Some erosion which occurred in the head reach of the main canal recently was studied in detail and suggestions have been made to the State Government to examine the need for extending divide walls; to make the silt excluders effective; to re-fill side embayments and protect them with brushwood fascines; to improve the entry

and exist conditions of the bypass channel; to restore the disturbed and scoured bed protection works; on the operation of irrigation vents in the power house and cross Regulator and escape channels.

Entrusting the pipeline job of Mathura Refinery to sub-agent of the Bechtels Corporation of USA

326. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pipeline job for Mathura Refinery is proposed to be given to Engineers (I) Ltd. who will act as a sub-agent of Bechtels Corporation of America for the job; and

(b) if so, the reasons for which this pipeline job is not being given to the Pipeline Division of Indian Oil Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) No, Sir. The primary responsibility for the implementation of laying Pipeline from Salaya to Mathura is of Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries and Pipelines Division). They would be assisted in this work by Engineers India Limited and Oil India Limited. There is no proposal to associate Bechtels Corporation with this project in any capacity.

(b) Does not arise.

Industries in U.P. facing wagon shortage

327. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of industries in Uttar Pradesh have been facing hardship due to the non-availability of Railway wagons; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government for the regular supply of wagons to this State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No. On account of disruption in normal Railway working due to extraneous features like agitations, strikes etc., occasionally difficulties might have been faced by industries in Uttar Pradesh. Within the constraints imposed by such disruptions, every effort is made to meet the needs of industries fully and promptly.

मरादाबाद डिबीजन में सिसौना रेलवे स्टेशन का लूटा जाना

328 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून, 1973 में सशस्त्र डाकुओं ने मरादाबाद डिबीजन में सिसौना रेलवे स्टेशन को लूट लिया था ;

(ख) इससे सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री महम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग) : जून, 1973 में सिसौना रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोई सशस्त्र डकैती नहीं हुई ।

लेकिन 22-6-1973 को स्टेशन मास्टर, सिसौना द्वारा सिविल पुलिस हल्द्वीर (जिला बिजनौर) के पास लूटपाट के एक मामले की रिपोर्ट की गई थी जिसमें रेलवे के 107.20 रुपये लूट लिए गए थे । पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता

की धारा 392 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया था जिसकी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट भेज दी है, क्योंकि यह पाया गया कि स्टेशन मास्टर द्वारा यह रिपोर्ट कथित अभियक्त के साथ दुश्मनी के परिणाम-स्वरूप की गई थी ।

निवारण उपाय के रूप में इस स्टेशन पर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सशस्त्र रक्षक तैनात कर लिए गये हैं । सिविल पुलिस से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह ऐसे मार्गवर्ती स्टेशनों पर सशस्त्र पुलिस की गणन की व्यवस्था करे ।

28-अप-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस के 15 यात्रियों की मृत्यु

329. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून, 1973 में बम्बई जाने वाली 28-अप-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस के 15 यात्री मर गए थे, और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनको मृत्यु के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई जांच कराई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री महम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, नहीं। लेकिन 26-6-1973 को मेहर स्टेशन पर 28 अप वाराणसी—दादर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के इंजन से चौथे और पांचवें नम्बर पर लगे तीसरे दर्जे के दो डिब्बों के कर्पलिंग और बफर पर लटकती हुई दो लाशें पायी गई थी ।

(ख) पुलिस मामले की जांच कर रही है ।

Setting up of more power plants in Gujarat

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

330. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether any request has been made by the Gujarat Government for establishing more power plants in the Gujarat State to meet the requirement of the State; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):
(a) and (b). A statement giving the names of various power generation schemes submitted by the Government of Gujarat is attached. The present position of these schemes is also indicated therein. A request has also been received for location of an Atomic Power Plant in Gujarat. This is under examination by the Department of Atomic Energy.

STATEMENT

Progress of technical examination of various Power generation schemes furnished by the Government of Gujarat for implementation during Fifth Plan.

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Installed capacity (MW)	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Date of receipt of scheme report	Present position of Scheme.
1	Kadana pumped storage scheme.	4x60	24.58	April, 70	Sanctioned in June, 1972.
2	North Gujarat Thermal Station	2x120	45.62	June, 70	Sanctioned in Oct., 1972.
3	Ukai Thermal Power Station Extn.	2x200	68.32	April, 73	The revised estimates on the scheme based on the suggestions of the CW&PC were received in April, 73. The comments on the scheme are under finalisation for consideration of the Technical Advisory Committee at its next meeting.
4	Wanakbori station	thermal 3x200	115.50	22-11-72	Scheme is under examination in the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Steel and Mines in regard to availability and movement of coal for the power station.
5	Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House.	2x3	2.04	4-5-73	Under examination.

Requirements of Fertilizers

331. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of fertilizers in the country during the year 1973-74; and

(b) the total quantity of fertilizers likely to be manufactured in India during the year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) 25.88 lakhs tones of Nitrogen (N)	As assessed by Ministry of Agriculture in March, 1973.
8.02 lakhs tonnes of Phosphates (P ₂ O ₅)	
4.33 lakh tonnes of Potash (K ₂ O)	

(b) 11.2 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen
3.3 lakh tonnes of Phosphates

There are no known sources of Potash in the country.

Coal Shortage faced by D.E.S.U.

332. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is facing an acute coal shortage which may result in the shutting down of its generating units;

(b) whether the power stations are being supplied with inferior quality coal; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The coal supplied is generally according to specifications.

(c) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission

333. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI; SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-organise the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) if so, an outline of the structural changes being contemplated and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination at the highest level in the Government and no final decision has been taken as yet.

Recommendations of the Expert Committee on Prices of Petroleum Products

334. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of Experts has been set up to lay down guidelines for determining the prices of petroleum products;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations; and

(c) the decision of Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS: (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) It has been decided to

set up shortly a Committee of Experts to determine the manner of pricing of petroleum products in the country in future.

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

Per Capita availability and consumption of Electricity in North Bihar

335. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to per capita availability and consumption of power in the various Districts of North Bihar as a whole, in the rest of Bihar and the rest of the country; and

(b) the steps being taken to bring North Bihar as a whole and the Districts of Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Saharsa Parma and Darbhanga in particular on the level of that of the

rest of Bihar and the rest of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) *Per capita* consumption, districtwise in North Bihar during 1971-72 is as follows:

Muzaffarpur	6.80
Champanan	8.17
Saran	5.64
Darbhanga	6.59
Saharsa	3.70
Purnea	3.70

Since all the districts are connected in a grid, availability can be taken as uniform over the whole of North Bihar. The information in respect of North Bihar as a whole, rest of Bihar and all India for 1971-72 is as given below:—

	Per capita availability	Per capita consumption
North Bihar	17.6	10.01
South Bihar including Chhotanagpur	94.6	42
		Chhotanagpur 202
All India	104.5	94.00

(b) To bring North Bihar as a whole and Madhubani, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Sitamarhi and Purnea districts in particular on level with the rest of Bihar and all India, electrification of 1690 villages has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 995.4 lakhs in North Bihar during the current year. Additional power generation facilities are also proposed by extension of Barauni power station and New power station at Muzaffarpur and a central power station at Dalkhola.

Construction of Dam over river Kamala and connecting the proposed Western Kosi Canal with Kamala

336. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is danger of large scale silting in the Western Kosi Canal just like that experienced in the Eastern Kosi canal;

(b) whether it is proposed to construct a Dam over river Kamala above the barrage at Jai Nagar and connect the proposed Western Kosi Canal with Kamala to the North of the barrage so that Kosi waters may be needed only during dry season and Kamala floods may also be entirely controlled; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) There may be some siltation in the Western Kosi Canal. The Canal is under construction and it is proposed to provide a silt ejector at a suitable location to reduce the likely siltation therein.

(b) and (c). The Government of Bihar have no such proposal under their consideration. No suitable dam site has also been located in Indian territory.

Construction of Hydel Project in Upper reaches of River Kosi

337. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to undertake the construction of hydel project near Barahkshetra in the upper reaches of river Kosi to ensure abundant supply of power; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a separate company for petro-chemical complex at Bongai-Gaon in Assam

338. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to form a separate Company to run the second public sector petro-chemical complex being set up at Bongaigaon in Assam; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out.

Offers of Collaboration from Foreign Firms for Off-Shore Oil Exploration

339. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign firms have offered to collaborate with India in off-shore oil exploration;

(b) if so, the names of the firms which have offered collaboration and the main features of the proposals submitted by them; and

(c) the decision taken on these proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is considered not in the public interest to disclose these details at this stage.

(c) No decision has yet been taken;

Setting up of a Refinery in collaboration with Saudi Arabia

2340. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion for the establishment of a Refinery in Saudi Arabia or in this country through a joint venture between the two countries has been accepted by Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the name of the country where the Refinery is to be set up; and

(d) if in India, in which part of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Exploratory talks with the representatives of Petromin, the National Oil Company of Saudi Arabia, on collaboration in the setting up of refineries, have been held. Further details in this respect are being worked out but it is not in public interest to disclose the details at this stage.

State Governments comments on Water Grid linking Ganges with Cauvery

341. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether centre has received the comments of the State Governments on the proposed water grid linking Ganges with Cauvery; and

(b) if so, the nature of comments received from various State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Only office studies

have so far been made for a National Water Grid, one of the components of which may be a southern link connecting various rivers like the Ganga, Narmada, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and Cauvery. The detailed features will be known only after the field investigations, which may take 5 to 10 years, are carried out.

The investigations are proposed to be done in close consultation with the States both in regard to Planning the survey programme and at various stages of the investigations before the concept of a National Water Grid is given a concrete shape.

Import of Power Equipment for Power Plants

342. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government propose to import thermal and hydel power equipment for Power Plants;

(b) if so, the total amount of equipment that is likely to be imported; and

(c) by what time a final decision is likely to be taken in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). In view of indigenous availability, there is a Cabinet ban for import of generating plant and equipment for thermal and hydro power stations. However, plant and equipment to the extent of such supplies not being available from indigenous sources on schedule are allowed to be imported. The amount of this import will depend upon the size of the Fifth Plan. (d)

Irrigation of Land in U.P. and Maharashtra

343. **SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of irrigation area of cultivable land in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra at present; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to improve the irrigation facilities in U.P.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) At present, the irrigation in Uttar Pradesh is about 34 per cent of the gross cropped area. But this includes extensive areas where the irrigation is of a protective nature and water allowances are very inadequate. Further, large areas under bundies are also included in the reported irrigated figures;

The irrigation in Maharashtra is about 10 per cent of the gross cropped area, which could rise to about 16 per cent when all the projects under construction at present are completed.

(b) A number of major irrigation projects like the Ramganga, Gandak and Sarda Sahayak are under construction and on their completion large additional acreage of about 2.7 million ha. will come under irrigation, in addition to stabilising and improving irrigation in existing areas. A number of new major projects are also proposed to be taken up and it is proposed to give high priority to irrigation in the Fifth Plan programmes of the State.

Loss of Man-Hours and Monetary Loss to Railways from 1st January to 30th June, 1973 due to Strikes etc.

344. **SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss of man-hours and also monetary loss as a result of lock-outs, strikes and work-to-rule during the period from 1st January, 1973 to 30th June, 1973 in each Zonal Railway; and

(b) whether Government propose to implement radical reforms to discourage this tendency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha early.

(b) The legitimate demands of all categories of staff, are continually raised, considered and solved through various tiers of the collective bargaining machinery—the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery—which have been functioning constitutionally and purposefully over a long period of time. Individual representations received are also examined and settled by the Administration.

The organs and channels available for redressal of grievances and settlement of issues have been, in the ultimate analysis reasonably successful in the upkeep of industrial peace on the railways.

Streamlining of TA Units in view of growing Tendency among Railway Employees to resort to strike

345. **SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand and streamline the TA units in view of the growing tendency among the Railway employees to resort to illegal strikes; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No proposal is presently under consideration for expanding or streamlining the Railway T.A. Units but such a proposal is not ruled out for future consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Conversion of Barabanki-Muzaffarpur Metre Gauge line into Broad gauge

346. **SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether preliminary works to be carried out in connection with conversion of Railway line from M.G. to B.G. between Barabanki and Muzaffarpur is not going to according to the schedule; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take to speed up the works?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a). No.

(b) Does not arise.

Principles observed in recognising Trade Unions of Railway Staff

347. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the principles observed by Railway Board in recognising Trade Unions of Railway workers and staff; and

(b) whether Railway Board has been refusing to talk to negotiate or communicate with Unions other than those affiliated to the All India Railwaymen's Federation or National Federation of Railwaymen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A statement giving the guide-lines subject to which General Managers of the Railways may grant recognition to Unions depending on the need for a recognised Union is attached.

(b) Negotiations and meetings are held with the AIRF/NFIR at the all-India level and the recognised Unions affiliated to them at the Railways' level. Representations coming from any source, including un-recognised unions, are given due consideration and action, as is appropriate in each case is taken.

STATEMENT

Broadly, the following are some of the most important conditions subject to which the General Managers of Zonal Railways may grant recognition to a Union depending on the need of a recognised union:—

(i) It must consist of a distinct class (that is non-gazetted) of

Railway employees and must not be formed on the basis of any caste, tribe or religious denomination or of any group or section of such caste, tribe or religious denomination;

(ii) all railway employees of the same class must be eligible for membership;

(iii) it must be registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act;

(iv) its membership should not be less than 15 percent of the total number of non-gazetted staff employed on the Railway concerned;

(v) it should not be sectional. Unions composed either of one category or a limited category of workers should not be recognised; and

(vi) it should not be, in the opinion of the Railway Administration likely to engage itself in subversive activities.

Provision for Irrigation during Fifth Plan

348. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the provision made for irrigation and total acreage estimated to be irrigated during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Fifth Plan proposals have not yet been finalised.

Clearance of Rengali Project by C.W.&P.C. and Planning Commission

349. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the Rengali Project Stage-I was given green signal by the CW&PC and Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Planning Commission have accorded approval on 4th June, 1973 for the Rengali Multi-purpose Project Stage I after exami-

nation by the Central Water and Power Commission and consideration by the Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood control and Power projects.

(b) The project envisages construction of a masonry dam 625 metres long and 60 metres high across Brahmani river to provide storage for the moderation of floods and power generation and a power house on the left side with an initial installed capacity of 2 units of 50 MW each. The moderation of floods is expected to benefit an area of 1.4 lakh ha. The total cost of the project is Rs. 57.93 crores of which the cost allocable to flood control is Rs. 22.6 crores and to power Rs. 35.33 crores.

Visit of Central Team to sites of Bhimkund Dam in Orissa

350. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a Central team visited the different sites for the proposed Bhimkund Dam in the District of Keonjhar (Orissa);

(b) whether Government have received all the requisite papers from the State Government on the proposed project; and

(c) if so, the reasons why there has been delay by the C.W. & P.C. for final clearance of the Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). A team of officers from Central Water and Power Commission visited the Balijori and Naopara dam sites on Baitarni river from 6th to 8th June, 1973 and held discussions with the concerned State Government officers. For arriving at a decision on the site for the dam, the team has asked for certain information from the State Government, which is yet to be received.

Movement of goods traffic on Cuttack-Paradip Rail Link

351. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cuttack-Paradip Rail link is ready for goods traffic as per schedule; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The line has been opened for ore traffic w.e.f. 9th July, 1973.

Proposals for new Railway Lines during Fifth Plan

352. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Plan proposals for the construction of new Railway lines in the country have been finalised;

(b) if so, what are the new lines to be taken up for construction during the Fifth Plan; and

(c) what is the estimated cost thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Not yet.

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

Supply of power generated by Durgapur Projects Ltd. to Durgapur Steel Plant

353. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Durgapur Projects Limited had alleged that the Damodar

Valley Corporation refused to transmit the DPL generated power to Durgapur Steel Plant unless the DPL agreed to sell power at the DVC price;

(b) whether the Durgapur Projects Limited has also alleged that DVC wanted to make profit by transmitting DPL power to the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into these allegations; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). No such allegation has been reported. The matter of transmitting DPL power over D.V.C. system has been sorted out. D.V.C. would pay to Durgapur Projects Ltd. for the power supply for the Durgapur Steel Plant through the DVC System, at the same rate as what DPL is at present getting from the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

Shortfall in production of diesel locomotives

354. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in the production of diesel locomotives in recent years;

(b) if so, what is the actual shortfall in production; and

(c) how do Government propose to make up the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). There was a shortfall in outturn by 15 diesel locomotives from the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, during the year 1972-73. The actual production was 95 diesel locomotives as against the planned production of

110 locomotives. The shortfall in production was mainly due to a difficult labour situation, which lasted for a few months, and a severe power cut and frequent power shedding during December 1972 to March 1973.

The Diesel Locomotive Works is expected to give an increased outturn of 130 diesel locomotives during 1973-74 and 150 locomotives per annum in the following years.

Fourth Plan target for rural electrification

355. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the current power famine in the country has affected rural electrification programme;

(b) whether the Fourth Plan target for rural electrification is likely to be achieved; and

(c) if not, the expected shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) In view of the prevailing drought conditions in the country and the need for growing more foodgrains, instructions were issued in August, 1972 to all the State Electricity Boards to give highest priority to energisation of tubewells. They were also asked to conserve energy to the maximum possible extent, if necessary, by curtailing supply elsewhere but in no case deny power supply to agricultural pumpsets. Besides, in order to give a boost to the Rabi crop, an Emergency Agricultural Production Programme was launched in 1972 and funds to the extent of about Rs. 150 crores were released to the States for implementation of this programme, which inter-alia includes energisation of pumpsets. Thus in fact priority was given for rural electrification during 1972-73 and the programme was not allowed to suffer;

(b) and (c). By and large the targets set for rural electrification in the Fourth Plan are likely to be achieved.

New Railway Wagon factory in Kerala

356. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to open a Railway Wagon factory in Kerala; and

(b) if so, where and when the construction of the factory will begin?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There is no proposal at present to set up a new wagon building unit by the Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

News regarding "Drug Magnates out to Malign Small Firms"

357. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report under the caption 'Drug Magnates out to malign small firms' appearing in "Hindustan Times" (city edition) p. 5, dated the 31st May, 1973;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the various issues listed therein; and

(c) steps taken/proposed to protect the small units from the organised drug magnates in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is the Government's policy to encourage the development

of small scale sector in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals. As a result over 2,000 small-scale units are now operating in this field. With a view to encourage the growth of small scale sector following steps have been taken by the Government:

(i) The licensing policy of Government provides that small scale sector units, where the cost of plant and equipment does not exceed Rs. 7.5 lakhs, would not require an industrial licence for taking up their manufacturing operations, with the exception of foreign majority companies and undertakings belonging to larger industrial houses.

(ii) In the industrial licences issued to DGTD units a condition is usually imposed that they will make available a certain percentage of their bulk material to non-associated formulators.

(iii) Imported raw material requirements of small scale units having a turn-over upto Rs. one crore are met annually on the basis of their past consumption plus 30 per cent for further growth whereas for DGTD units a growth factor of 15 per cent only is allowed.

Report of Committee of Power Ministers on Indigenous Plant and Equipment

358. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Committee of Power Ministers on indigenous plant and equipment headed by Shri N. D. Tiwari has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main findings and main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the action taken and proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes Sir. The Committee has submitted its Report in June, 1973.

(b) The main findings and recommendations of the Committee are given in the attached statement.

(c) The Recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

STATEMENT

The Fifth Plan Power Development programme should be formulated based on the anticipated load demands for that period. On this basis, the Committee has assessed the total required additions during the Fifth Plan at 21.2 million kw. The various generating schemes likely to frutify in the Fifth Plan have been identified by the Committee. The proposals comprise of 8.2 million kw of hydro capacity and 13 million kw of thermal capacity (including 0.7 million kw from nuclear stations).

For successful implementation of this programme, the Committee have recommended that the schemes not yet sanctioned for implementation (amounting to 10.6 million kw) should be cleared by the Centre on the basis of feasibility reports forwarded by the States so that preliminary works could be started and orders for the generating plant and equipment placed within the current year.

Procurement of a thermal power capacity of 3,000 MW comprising 15x200 MW thermal sets from other than indigenous sources to meet the proposed target of commissioning in the Fifth Plan. This capacity has been arrived at after considering the total capability of the indigenous manufacturers and covers the gap in the availability and the requirement of generating sets. This does not include capacity already been imported.

In view of the difficulties of indigenous manufacture and urgency for overcoming the power shortage as early as possible, the Committee have recommended that thermal generating plants aggregating to 5 million kW capacity should be imported in 500 MW unit size. This action should be taken immediately so as to provide enough capacity for meeting the power requirements in early years of the 6th Plan period.

To overcome the shortage of steel, large power transformers and other auxilliary equipment in the country, is recommended that, while placing orders for 5 million kW generating plants, all auxiliary and ancillary items should also be imported. Since the preparation of layout drawings will require considerable time, if this work is to be carried out in India after placement of orders, it would be necessary to procure along with the equipment complete layout plans and construction drawings as well. These 500 MW sets should be installed in large thermal power stations of 1000 MW capacity having two units of 500 MW each to be located in various areas for meeting the shortage of power in different States. Since the coal requirement for these power stations would be heavy, these should be located within a reasonable distance from the coal fields so as to avoid long distance transportation of coal by rail.

Import of hydro capacity to the extent of 2,441 MW (excluding capacity already under import) comprising of:

- (a) sets in the manufacture of which M/S HEIL/BHEL are not interested (301 MW).
- (b) pump storage sets for which the necessary technical know-how is at present not available indigenously (452 MW).
- (c) to meet the gap between the indigenous manufacturing capability and the requirement (1,688 MW).

An impres amount of Rs. 50 crores should be placed at the disposal of M/s. HEIL/BHEL to ensure continuous manufacture of standardised items of power plant and equipment without waiting for specific orders. This would enable shorter delivery periods and sequential, punctual supplies to projects.

The manufacturing capacity both in Private and Public Sectors of various auxiliary and ancilliary items should be expanded.

Perspective plan for power development should be always available for a period of next 15 years. The plan should be extended every year to cover 15 years. The Plan for the first 5—7 years should be definite at any time and should be under implementation.

News-Item "Rail Officers Restive"

359. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing at first page of 'Hindustan Times' (City Edition) dated the 26th June, 1973 under the caption "Rail Officers restive"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the issues listed therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFTI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Necessary remedial measures are under consideration.

Report of Vasant Rao Patil Committee on under-utilisation of Irrigation Potential

360. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by Shri Vasant Rao Patil on under-utilisation of irrigation potential in the country has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main findings of the Committee on the magnitude and nature of the problem, State-wise and project-wise; and

(c) the main recommendations of the Committee and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Committee submitted their report in June, 1973.

(b) and (c). The main findings and recommendations of the Committee are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5159/73]. report was discussed in the Seventh Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power held from 2nd to 4th July, 1973. The Conference recommended that the Central and State Governments take note of and initiate axoditious action, to implement the many valuable suggestions made in the report. The recommendations of the Conference have been brought to the notice of the State Governments and Union Territories and the concerned departments of the Central Government for necessary action accordingly.

Import of Diesel Locomotives during Fifth Plan Period

362. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to import over 100 diesel locomotives during the 5th Plan period;

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

(c) what is the capacity for production of diesel locos within the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). To meet the anticipated increase in traffic by the end of 5th Plan period, a Committee of Joint Directors have been formed to prepare a report for importing or manufacturing additional locomotives.

(c) There are two Railway Production Units viz. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, which undertakes manufacture of Diesel-Hydraulic shunting locomotives and Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, which undertakes manufacture of Main Line diesel-electric locomotives. At present Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have developed capacity for production of 50 diesel shunters per year and Diesel Locomotive Works 100 Main Line diesel-electric locomotives per annum, which are expected to be gradually increased to 75 diesel shunters and 150 Main Line diesel-electric locomotives per annum during the 5th Plan period.

Arrest of General Secretary, All India Loco Running Staff Association and other leaders on North-East Frontier Railway

363. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Secretary of the All India Loco Running Staff Association, Shri P. K. Barooah and a number of Loco Running Staff leaders were arrested on the North-east Frontier Railway recently;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(c) the reason for this action?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) 10, of whom 9 have been released on bail.

(c) They were guilty of serious misconduct in that they actively instigated the loco running staff to resort to an agitation resulting in disruption of passenger and goods services, in spite of the fact that Government had banned strikes on Indian Railways by invoking Rule 118 of the Defence of India Rules.

Re-organisation of R.P.F. to check crime on Railways

364. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to re-organise the Railway Protection Force with a view to checking crime on the Railways; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The broad outlines of the Re-organisation Scheme of the Railway Protection Force are—formation of separate Investigation and Protection Branches, higher percentage of armed personnel, administrative changes at Divisional and Headquarters level and changes in the working methods of the Force.

However, a writ petition filed by certain members of Railway Protection Force restraining the implementation of the Reorganisation Scheme is at present subjudice in the Delhi High Court.

Security Guards rendered jobless due to posting of Industrial Security Force in the Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Travancore

365. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to Post Central Industrial Security Force men in the Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Travancore; and

(b) if so, the number of former security guards unemployed due to this step and the steps taken to absorb them in other fields?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has already been inducted by the FACT management into the Cochin division. Subsequently the management also decided to induct the Force in its Udyogamandal Division. This induction is being made in accordance with the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

(b) The scheme for the induction of the Force envisages absorption in the CISF of all former security guards, who opt for such absorption and have been found fit. Those who have opted, but are not found fit, are considered for alternative employment in the undertaking.

Appointment of a Committee to Inquire into causes of breakdown of Power in the country

366. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to inquire into the causes of the breakdown of power in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The difficult power supply position was mainly due to the failure of monsoon last year coupled with shortfall in Power generation from Atomic Power Station and shortfall in the addition to generating capacity. Expert teams are already looking into specific cases of breakdown of power plant and no useful purpose will be served by appointment of a Committee.

Bhagvantam Committee's recommendation for Reorganisation of C.W. & P.C.

367. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhagvantam Committee's recommendation for the reorganisation of the Central Water and Power Commission have since been examined and fully implemented by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Statement indicating the present position relating to the main recommendations cited by the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5160/73]. Some recommendations pertain primarily to service conditions and career prospects of engineering officers such as upward revision of pay scales, introduction of time scales, etc. Action on these recommendations was initiated sometime back. Since they involve issues of wider implications concerning personnel matters and have financial implications, final decisions thereon will be taken in the light of decisions on

the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

Delay in Commissioning of the Cochin Division of F.A.C.T.

368. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the commissioning of the Cochin Division of the F.A.C.T.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what was the scheduled date of Commissioning of the Cochin Division and when it is expected to start production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Cochin (Phase-I) Project of FACT was mechanically completed in July, 1971, but the plant could not be commissioned thereafter on account of unforeseen technical problems and mechanical failures mainly in some of the imported equipments.

(c) The scheduled date for completion of construction of the project was October, 1969. The plant commenced production of urea in the last week of April, 1973 but had to be shut down soon thereafter for carrying out repairs and modifications. Production is expected to commence shortly.

Impact of the agreement signed between Iran and Western Oil Consortium on Indo-Iran Crude Oil Treaty

369. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran and four-nation Western Oil Consortium have signed a twenty-year agreement thereby giving Iran an over all control of its oil industry; and

(b) if so, in what way it will affect our crude oil treaty with Iran?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) According to the press reports, such an agreement has been signed.

(b) This agreement should not affect the Crude Oil Sales Agreement (1965) between the Government of India and the National Iranian Oil Company for the supply of Darius Crude to Madras Refinery.

Time limit for stay of Assistant Stores Officers of Purchase Department of Delhi

370. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the period of stay of Assistant Stores Officers in Purchase Department of Railway at the same station is laid down;

(b) if so, what is the number of officers who have stayed in Delhi over and above this period; and

(c) what steps are being taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

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

Tenure for serving at one station by Deputy Controller of Stores (Northern Railway)

371. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any tenure for serving at one station for the Stores Purchase Officers;

(b) whether some of the Dy. Controllers of Stores are serving beyond their tenure on the Northern Railway; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken in this direction?)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise since no tenure period has been laid down.

Crisis in Gujarat Refinery and Gujarat State Fertilizer Company due to tidal effect

372. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Refinery and the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company are facing serious production crisis following a tidal effect on their water supply well in the Mahia sagar river;

(b) whether Union Government have been approached for help to solve the crisis;

(c) whether G.S.F.C. has been incurring an estimated loss of Rs. 1 lakh everyday; and

(d) if so, what sort of help the Union Government have given and whether any experts from the Ministry have been deputed to study and suggest measures to solve the unprecedented situation created in the Refinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a). Gujarat Refinery and Gujarat State Fertilizer Company, who have common source of water supply in the Mahi Sagar supply wells, have been facing the problem of high salinity in the water during the dry summer months, but no serious production crisis developed on this account due to timely action taken by them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (b) and (c) above.

Water withheld from Tenughat Dam for Panshet Generating Station

373. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government withheld water from Tenughat Dam for the Panshat generating Station in May this year and whether this intensified the power crisis in the eastern region; and

(b) if so, what steps the Centre is taking to settle the disputes between the States and the Damodar Valley Corporation Organisation and the extent of success achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Tenughat Reservoir is not intended for power generation. The hydel station of Panchet was not in operation from April, 1973 due to low water level. However, due to forced outages of major thermal units in the D.V.C. system towards the end of April, 1973 it was proposed to operate Panchet hydel station to augment power generation. Accordingly, a special request was made by D.V.C. to the Government of Bihar towards the end of April, 1973 to release water from the Tenughat Dam of Bihar. This was also pursued by the Government of India and the Government of Bihar agreed to release water.

(b) Does not arise.

News-item Captioned "Need for quality drug Containers stressed"

374. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times', dated the 29th June, 1973, under the caption "need for quality drug containers stressed" to the effect

that according to Shri P. S. Ramachandran, Drug Controller of India, one of the major handicaps of the drug industry was the absence of control on the quality of the containers in which drugs were packed; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the remedial steps taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the course of his talk Shri Ramachandran also mentioned that the Indian Standards Institute has been asked to draw up specifications for glass containers, rubber closures, etc. When these specifications are finalized it would be possible for the Drug Controllers to ensure that the containers of ISI specifications are used by the drug manufacturers.

Off-shore drilling in Bombay-high

375. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of off-shore drilling in Bombay-high has been started; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. 'Sagar Samrat', the self-propelled jack-up drilling vessel arrived from Japan in the Arabian Sea off the coast of Bombay towards the end of May. It is waiting for a temporary lull in the weather conditions in the area so as to jack-up at the first location on Bombay High structure for commencing drilling.

(b) Does not arise.

Request from Government of Kerala for survey to set up a Petro-chemical Complex around Cochin

376. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have approached the Central Government for a detailed techno-economic survey of the Refinery to determine the nature and scope for developing a petro-chemical complex around Cochin, on the pattern of the one being developed at Koyali in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, in November 1970, the Government of Kerala proposed the setting up of a petro-chemical complex at Cochin based on the Naphtha produced by the Cochin Refinery. The State Government was informed in January 1971 that in the context of shortage in the indigenous availability of Naphtha expected from 1973 onwards, it was not possible to set up a petro-chemical complex at Cochin.

Construction work on Thannirmukkam Bund

377. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on Thannirmukkam bund has been completed;

(b) if not, the time by which it is expected to be completed; and

(c) the total amount spent for its construction during the year 1972-73 and the estimated expenditure during 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Than-neermukkam Project has been planned to be done in three stages, each stage covering one third of the total length of the bundh. The first stage alongwith the twin lock has been completed and the work on the second stage is in progress. Partial benefits from the project are expected to flow from December, 1974 onwards and the project as a whole is expected to be completed in 1976.

(c) About Rs. 15 lakhs was spent during 1972-73. The outlay proposed in the State budget for 1973-74 is about Rs. 39 lakhs.

Setting up of a Fertilizer unit in Cochin during Fifth Plan

378. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish in the Cochin area one of the five fertilizer units proposed oil priority basis in the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether Government have received any request in this regard from the Kerala Government; and

(c) if so, when and the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have approved in principle the setting up of five fertilizer projects in the public sector; these are to be located at Bhatinda, Panipat, Mathura, Paradeep and Trombay;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question of setting up further capacity at other suitable locations including Cochin would be reviewed at an appropriate time later

in the context of the resources position and other relevant factors.

Allotment of Wagons for movement of Goods from Quilon Station

379. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the goods worth lakhs of rupees are lying idle in Quilon due to the non-availability of Railway wagons;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) what steps Government have taken for the immediate availability of wagons; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). As on 17th July 1973, there were only 84 demands pending at Quilon station, the oldest being an indent registered on 26th May, 1973. The primary difficulty in meeting these demands more promptly is not non-availability of wagons but heavy pressure of movement towards Bombay for which direction most of these indents are registered. The loading is being progressively stepped up from this station. Against 254 wagons loaded in May, '73, the loading in June was 351 wagons.

Separate Railway Service Commission for each Zonal Railway

380. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to provide each of the nine Zonal Railways with a separate Service Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how many Commissions were functioning before this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). It has been accepted that it would be advisable to follow the principle of each Railway eventually having a Service Commission to deal with recruitment for the particular Railway. Railway Service Commissions have been in existence at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and a Recruitment Committee for the North-east Frontier Railway. Recently, as a first step of providing a Service Commission for each Railway, one has been set up for North Eastern Railway at Muzaffarpur.

Manufacture of Sodium Tripoly-Phosphate by Hindustan Lever Limited

381. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Lever Limited, a foreign controlled company has sought permission to start a project for the manufacture of Sodium Tripoly Phosphate required in the manufacture of non-soapy detergents; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to grant permission sought by Hindustan Lever Limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (a) Hindustan Lever Limited have made an application under section 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 for permission to establish a factory in Haldia, District Midnapore (West Bengal) for the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, Phosphoric Acid and Industrial Phosphates.

The application has been referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission for further inquiry and report.

Railway Train Accidents in Bombay City on 31st May and 4th June, 1973 due to Signalling System

382. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway train accidents in Bombay City on 31st May and 4th June, 1973 were due to the failure of the sophisticated electronic signalling system; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken to make the signalling system perfect, so as to ensure the safety of the Railway commuters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Both the accidents, one of which took place between Goregaon and Malad stations of the Western Railway on 31st May, 1973, and the other at Vikhroli station of the Central Railway on 4th June, 1973 have been inquired into by the Additional Commissioners of Railway Safety. According to the provisional findings, both of these accidents were due to the failure of human element.

Feasibility Report of Jalkundu Power Project over River Rapti in Nepal Territory

383. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility report about Jalkundu power project over river Rapti situated in the territory of Nepal was submitted by the Indian experts to the Government of Uttar Pradesh and also to the Government of India several years ago;

(b) whether that Report has been shelved; and

(c) if so, whether Government intend to revive the Project and implement the same in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The State Government of Uttar Pradesh had prepared in 1964 only a preliminary report for a Multipurpose project on the Rapti at Jalkundu for irrigation, power and flood control at an estimated cost of Rs. 65 crores after carrying out investigations with the cooperation of H.M.G. Nepal. However, taking into account the likely submersion of areas in Nepal territory the State Government did not pursue the finalisation of the project after detailed investigations. The State Government have at present, a proposal to investigate a storage reservoir only for moderation of floods.

Purchase of Electricity Produced in Karnali Project in Nepal

384. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided to purchase bulk of electricity to be produced in the Karnali Project in the territory of Nepal;

(b) when the electricity supply from this project will be available to India and at what rates; and

(c) whether India is also making any financial investment in the project, and if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The programme of implementation of the project, requirement of any financial investment by India and the tariff for sale of power have yet to be worked out and considered.

Appointment of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court

385. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of Income-tax assessed against or paid by an Advocate is taken into consideration in his appointment as judge of a High Court or Supreme Court; and

(b) whether High Courts maintain lists of eminent advocates of the District Bar for considering their suitability for appointment as judges of High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) The professional income assessed to income tax gives an idea of the volume of practice and standing which an advocate enjoys at the Bar. Accordingly, this factor is, *inter alia*, taken into account while assessing suitability for appointment.

(b) The Chief Justice and his colleagues are expected to know the merit and ability of each Advocate appearing before them, including members of the District Bar, for the purpose of assessing suitability for appointment to the High Court.

Train Services run by T.A. Units in Northeast Frontier Railway in June, 1973

386. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the last week of June, 1973, T.A. Unit was called out for restoration of normal train services in Northeast Frontier Railway; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). In the last week of June, 1973

the Loco Running Staff of Lumding Division of the Northeast Frontier Railway resorted to mass absenteeism in fairly substantial numbers affecting the normal working of trains. To assist the remaining staff in the operation of essential services the TA Units were embodied in aid of the civil power.

Shifting of the present Coal Yard at New Delhi

387. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the health hazard being caused by the present coal yard at New Delhi and also the slums surrounding the coal yard;

(b) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to shift the present coal yard at New Delhi to some other place;

(c) if so, the time by which a decision in this respect is likely to be taken and the proposed alternative site where the coal yard is likely to be shifted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (d). A proposal to shift the coal yard to Tughlakabad is under consideration.

Slum along Railway Track in Shahdara

388. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a slum along the Railway track in Shahdara and water also remains logged there creating health hazard for the residents;

(b) whether Railways do not take responsibility for that land on the plea that that does not belong to the Railways; and

(c) whether a scheme for the development of the area with the help of D.D.A., the Municipal Corporation and other authorities is proposed to be chalked out, if not, why not, and if so, by what time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The slums, and consequent water logging are mainly outside railway land. The railway land is affected to the extent of drainage and rubbish discharged there by the residents of the adjoining area.

(b) Yes.

(c) If the Delhi Administration, which is concerned in the matter, undertake measures to clear the area, the Railway would consider how best any assistance can be rendered, if that administration so requires.

Setting up of New Sidings for Cement in Delhi

389. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the vast development of Delhi, the Railways have under consideration a proposal to set up new sidings for cement in Delhi;

(b) whether the Railways have discussed the question of setting up new sidings for cement with the D.D.A. and the Delhi Administration and if so, the outcome of the discussion; and

(c) the proposed locations of the new sidings for cement in Delhi and when the work on them is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

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

Setting up of New Sidings for Steel in Delhi

300. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the vast development of Delhi, the Railways have under consideration a proposal to set up new sidings for steel;

(b) whether the Railways have discussed the question of setting up new sidings for steel with the DDA and Delhi Administration and if so, the outcome of the discussion; and

(c) the proposed location of the new sidings for steel in Delhi and when the work on them is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

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

Setting of New Sidings for Coal in Delhi

391. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the vast development of Delhi, the Railways have under consideration a proposal to set up new sidings for coal;

(b) whether the Railways have discussed the question of setting up new sidings for coal with the DDA and Delhi Administration and if so, the outcome of the discussion; and

(c) the proposed locations of the new sidings for coal in Delhi and when the work on them is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

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

Take-over of the Oil India by Government

392. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to take-over the Oil India Limited; and

(b) if so, when and the salient features of the scheme drawn out in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government of India have got 50 per cent of the equity holding of Oil India Limited. There is no specific proposal presently under consideration for taking over that Company.

(b) Does not arise.

Operational Efficiency of Railways in Bihar

393. SHRI S. C. BESRA: SHRI S. K. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that operational efficiency of Railways in Bihar region is quite inadequate to satisfy the traffic and operational needs of the area; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take during the Fifth Plan in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. The facilities provided are quite adequate to cater to the traffic needs of Bihar region, under normal conditions of working.

(b) The Fifth Plan for the Railways, which is still under finalisation, is being formulated taking into account

the rail transportation needs of all areas.

Trains cancelled due to Loco Staff Strike and conserving stocks of Coal

394. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway cancelled a number of short distance trains with a view to conserving the stocks of coal and to meet the situation arising from the recent loco staff strike;

(b) if so, the number of trains cancelled since April, 1973 for such reasons on the Northern Railway and also on other sections of the Indian Railways; and

(c) the loss of revenue caused as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Target of Additional Generating Capacity in Fifth Plan

395. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a target of additional generating capacity of two million kW this year and 3.5 to 4 million kW annually in the Fifth Plan period has been set by Government;

(b) if so, the main features of the relevant plan, indicating the schemes for expansion and setting up of power generating plants; and

(c) the estimated cost of the programme, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). It is proposed that

nearly 2 million kW of additional generating capacity would be commissioned this year as per details in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5161/73]. As regards the programme for addition of generating capacity in the Fifth Plan, this is in the process of finalisation by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments and, based on the requirements as well as the constraint of resources, the year-wise programme will also be finalised along with other details of the Fifth Plan.

Clearance of Power Generating Schemes by Central Water and Power Commission

396. DR. H. P. SHARMA: SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) whether fifty-nine power generating schemes, with an aggregate installed capacity of 13.55 million kW, have been awaiting clearance by the CWPC and whether most of these schemes had been referred to the Commission more than three years ago;

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up thereof, at what stage the schemes stand and when they were referred to the CWPC; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Currently 33 power generating schemes with an aggregate installed capacity of 9.77 million kW are under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission. The State-wise breakup of the schemes, their present stage of examination with the dates when these were received in the CW&PC are given in Statement I enclosed. The reasons for the delay in clearing the schemes are also furnished in the statement laid on the

Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5162/73.]

In addition, for 35 schemes which were examined in the Commission, additional data, revised estimates etc. have been asked from the concerned Project Authorities and their replies are awaited. These projects are shown in Statement II.

Liberalisation of Licensing Policy in respect of certain Drugs and Pharmaceutical items

397. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial licensing policy in respect of certain drugs and pharmaceutical items has lately been liberalised;

(b) if so, the salient features of liberalisation introduced; and

(c) the circumstances leading to such liberalization?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Industrial Licensing Policy in respect of some industries including the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry was liberalised in February, 1973.

(b) and (c). A copy of the Press Note issued by Government on 2nd February, 1973 explaining the circumstances leading to the liberalisation and giving details of the liberalisation was attached to the reply given by the Minister of Industrial Development and Science and Technology to Unstarred Question No. 281 in the Lok Sabha on the 21st February, 1973.

Central Team to Inspect Switchyard near Tarapur and the Power receiving Station at Navasari, (Gujarat)

398. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government sent a high level team of experts to inspect Switchyard near Tarapur and the power receiving station at Navasari (Gujarat) to find out the factors responsible for the recurring tripping of feeder lines to Gujarat;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the report submitted by them; and

(c) the action taken against the persons found responsible for the defects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Delay in Starting Production at the Capro-Lactum Plant in Gujarat

399. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's first capro-lactum plant set up in Gujarat with the investment of Rs. 27 crores has not kept to its schedule of going on stream in June, 1973 as was expected;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and whether production will be delayed by nine months;

(c) whether failure of this plant to start out-put has necessitated the additional import of 1200 tonnes of capro-lactum from Italy as a price of \$700 per tonne; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to enable the plant to start production early?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). The capro-lactum plant, which was scheduled to be commissioned by July, 1973 is now expected to be commissioned in March, 1974. A major reason for slippage of project schedule has been the inability of indigenous equipment suppliers to meet their delivery dates mainly because of severe power cuts in the various concerned States.

(c) The slippage in project schedule will necessitate import of capro-lactum. In so far as import from Italy goes, the State Trading Corporation has arranged for import of 1200 tonnes.

(d) All procedural clearances have been given. The Government is also rendering whatever other assistance required by the unit for early implementation of the project.

Ban on Strikes in Railways

400. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned strikes in Railways;

(b) whether in view of the calling off of the strike, Government are considering the question of withdrawal of ban on the strikes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and upto which date the ban on strike will continue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to

(c). The movement of foodgrains in the rail is at its highest in May and June every year. This year on

account of drought situation in various areas and taking over by the Government of the whole-sale trade in wheat, foodgrain loading has to be maintained at an exceptionally high level and the railways are naturally required to function at peak efficiency in order to meet their commitments. Likewise, the success of nationalised coal mining is vitally linked-up with efficient rail transport. Any work stoppage or strike would interrupt the flow of foodgrains to deficit areas and would aggravate the existing shortage of electric power and cripple industrial production.

It was expected that foodgrain and coal movement would reach a high tempo before the out-break of the monsoon and thereafter a busy season March/April, 1974. In order to forestall any further attempt at disruption of traffic and to reinforce prompt and effective counter-action when a stoppage does occur, the Government considered it essential that the strike in the essential service of railways should be prohibited. In fact, the local sporadic agitations at certain points which were sparked off by the loco running staff and Assistant Station Masters had partially disrupted train movement and had posed a serious threat to the movement of foodgrains, coal for thermal power stations etc. to the deficit areas. It was, therefore, considered expedient to invoke the prohibition of strikes on Railways from 26-5-1973 for a period of six months to maintain supplies and services essential for the life of the community.

The object of this measure is primarily a deterrent and would not in any way affect the legitimate trade union activities.

Government do not propose to withdraw the ban on the strikes for the time being.

12.04 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE***
FAMINE AND DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN
VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

'The widespread famine and drought conditions in various parts of the country.'

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): We had occasion to discuss the drought situation in the country during the previous Sessions when I gave an account of the extent of the drought and the relief measures taken by the State and the Central Governments to deal with the difficult situation. 1972 was one of the worst drought years. Not only the distress caused by drought was widespread, but also very acute in some parts of the country on account of successive failure of rains during the last 2-3 years in these areas. The main brunt of the suffering fell on the people in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and parts of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

To cope with the calamity of this dimension, stupendous effort had to be made by the country. This was done by matching the magnitude and range of relief operations with the size of the problem. No efforts were spared to provide necessary succour to the affected population. Relief operations on a massive scale aimed at providing employment, making drinking water supply arrangements and intensifying public health measures to prevent the out-break of epidemics were undertaken. Gratuitous relief, wherever necessary, was also provided.

The extent of the effort made can be gauged from the fact that the number

of persons on relief works at one time touched the all time high figure of over 90 lakhs. Similarly, arrangements for supply of drinking water and fodder were made on an unprecedentedly large scale. Arrangement for drinking water supply included development of a large number of drilling rigs for digging, deepening drinking water wells, making arrangements for supply of drinking water to large number of villages by tankers/bullock-carts, etc. For fodder supply, measures taken included arrangements for migration of cattle, opening of cattle camps, movement of fodder to the affected areas.

All foodgrains available with the Government agencies were channelised through Fair Price Shops and necessary movement of foodgrains was undertaken to meet the reasonable requirements of the drought affected area. A total quantity of 60 lakh tonnes was distributed through the public distribution system during the period from September 1972 to March 1973, as against 47 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period last year. Allotment of foodgrains to the States has been considerably stepped up since April, 1973 and the allotment for the period from April to July 1973 has aggregated to 38.85 lakh tonnes against 28.42 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last year.

Central Finance Assistance for drought relief totalling to Rs. 191.365 crores was released during the year 1972-73, and a further amount of Rs. 97.85 crores has been given to various State Governments in the current financial year. This is the highest ever amount provided for drought relief for any single year. In view of the huge expenditure involved, this time special care was taken to see that the amount was spent purposefully on productive works, and permanent and useful assets were created, which would help increasing the agricultural production in future. The relief expenditure was also coordinated and dovetailed with normal Plan

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

and non-Plan programmes which were accelerated to provide employment. Similarly, full advantage of special employment schemes like Crash Scheme for Rural Employment and Drought Prone Areas Programme etc., was also taken. Besides, under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, formulated and implemented to increase the production of rabi and summer crops, a sum of Rs. 148 crores was made available to the State Government in addition to short term loan of the order of Rs. 99 crores for agricultural inputs.

I am glad to say that with the co-operation of the people and the timely and effective steps taken by the State and the Central Governments, and the guidance provided by the House, we have emerged successful from this great ordeal. The Hon'ble Members would appreciate that the Government has done its duty by the stricken people in the affected areas and join me in paying a tribute to the will, determination and the fortitude exhibited by them in fighting the unprecedented drought. I am glad that the difficulties of the people of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh are going to be over soon, as this year the rains in these areas have been favourable.

Both pre-monsoon and monsoon rains have been generally satisfactory so far this year all over the country, except that there has been prolonged dry spell in Eastern U.P. and parts of Bihar since the beginning of July. Necessary measures by the State Governments to provide relief to the affected population wherever required and to deal with the developing drought situation have been taken. Reports of rains having occurred in most parts of Eastern U.P. during the last week have been received. This will considerably help in dealing with the situation.

We are in constant touch with the U.P. and Bihar State Governments and other States and all reasonable

assistance as warranted by the situation would be provided.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I allow hon. Members to ask any questions, I would like to recall that a decision was taken during the last session and earlier also, that the time-limit for asking questions should be fixed, and it was put before the leaders, or rather the leaders themselves suggested it that the time for the calling-attention should be fixed, and it was decided that each Member whose name is included in the list should not take more than five minutes, and they asked me to strictly enforce it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For the Mover also?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member himself was there and he was a party to that decision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I make a submission. We had suggested that...

MR. SPEAKER: Another one or two minutes for the Mover. I think that would be all right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a very vital issue.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
पांच या सात मिनट होना चाहिये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Mover should have ten minutes.

ग्रधक्ष महोदय : दूधर को पांच से सात मिनट और बाकी को पाँच से ज्यादा नहीं।

श्री अतिरिक्त बसु : मूझ को दस और दूसरों को सात मिनट।

MR. SPEAKER: The others should finish within five minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I can speak within seven minutes by speaking very fast, but your Reporters would not be able to record my

speech, if I speak so fast. That is the difficulty....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member need not worry about the recording of it. We shall be able to have a recording of whatever he says.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: From what Shri F. A. Ahmed has said, I have reliably learnt that he had got a dictaphone made two or three years ago, and every time there is a drought motion before the House, he gets it retyped and reads it out. So, there is nothing new in the statement.

What has happened in this country is that drought has become a perpetual affair, and it is more often seen than not seen. Why is it being so much aggravated? It is because the people have no purchasing power. It is a man-made thing. In a country where 40 per cent of the people live below the poverty line, it is making bad things worse.

How wide it has been this year can be seen from the fact that it has affected Bihar, and even today it is the worst-affected State. The other States affected are UP, particularly Eastern UP, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Gujarat Maharashtra, part of Andhra and Tripura. Their rain-God saved them in several areas recently, but their famine code is only a copy of what was produced by their old godfathers, namely the British. They have kept it unchanged more or less, and they have not altered it and people cannot get anything out of it.

Presently, Bihar is the worst-affected area. This is the second year, one after the other, that they are suffering from drought. There have been 50 starvation deaths, and 30 million people have been affected. That is what Government says. Five million people are on the verge of starvation, and Rs. 10 crores has been asked for by the State Government, and they have also wanted the grain quota to be

raised from 50,000 tonnes to 1,50,000 tonnes. A detailed assessment has been sent to the Central Government.

Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I request you to be good enough to direct Government to lay that detailed report on the Table of the House, so that we can see what is written there? There are very interesting things which have come from the Bihar Assembly. They say that a civil war would envelop the whole of the State and they would join hands with others to lead the bloody revolution. It is not a Marxist who is saying this, but it is the Bihar legislators belonging to the Congress and other political parties who are saying this. Bloody revolution and civil war. The condition is so bad as that. It is said that "they will lead a revolt of the drought-hit areas if the Government failed to relieve the distress of the people in the parched countryside..." Then it says that 50 starvation deaths have taken place and the famine code should be invoked. It has not been done so far. Five million people involved—famine code not involved.

It is said that the food situation in Bihar, a chronically deficit State started deteriorating in April following the dismal failure.... All man made, because of complete dependence on nature. In Punjab, you are better off because you had tapped subsoil water, because you took to irrigation projects, because you took to rural electrification programmes and you moved.

Then in eastern UP, our information is that four starvation deaths took place. An Allahabad paper has published it; it is there. Seven million people are facing starvation.

In Orissa, particularly in Keonjhar, Koraput and Mayurbhanj districts, half a million people are facing starvation.

In Kerala, schools have had to be closed because of famine conditions. That is the only State where they have declared certain coastal areas as famine-affected areas.

In Gujarat, they have had the worst suffering. But recently, they had some rain. They are looking to the rain-god, looking to the sky, for better days.

Mr. Sarwar Lateef has written a very interesting article in the *Statesman*. He says:

"But in the present context, these are just so many excuses. The economy could easily have weathered the storm if it had not been exposed to gross mismanagement.... The food situation was badly bungled from the word go, and the Government has permitted itself to lose all control our money supply.... The government's handling of the food situation is an excellent example of how to make the worst of a basically tolerable situation. Taking the crop years (July June) 1971/72 and 1972/73, the drop in supplies between these years was certainly not so dramatic as to warrant the kind of price increase in 1972-73".

I would respectfully request Janab Fakhruddin Saheb to read this useful article by Mr. Sarwar Lateef and try to educate Government as to where their lapses lie, because you suffer from an incurable disease; you have a particular class character and you cannot do anything better.

Then I quote from the debates of this House:

"It has all happened due to lack of rainfall."—

It is due to dependence on nature—

"But during the last 25 years the Congress has held power at the Centre, controlling all the fiscal and development measures, and for the last 25 years in West Bengal also—25 years minus 22 months—the Congress has held power. Let us see, however, what they have been able to do. The share of West Bengal in the rural works programme is as follows. This is in reply to question 4454 of 1st May 1972 which

says—outlay sanctioned for 1970-71, 1971-72 assistance, disbursement, actual expenditure etc: Andhra Pradesh Rs. 2.84 crores; Gujarat Rs. 3.30 crores; Maharashtra, Rs. 1.32 crores; Mysore Rs. 1.81 crores; Rajasthan, Rs. 2.22 crores.

The expenditure had not been even half of the allocation made for doing the good thing.

Here, there is a statement showing the position of the Central financial assistance given to the drought-affected States by way of relief expenditure, financial assistance, and the release for drought relief including February, 1972 and also the *per capita* share. For Andhra Pradesh, while it was Rs. 28 crores, the actual expenditure was Rs. 20 crores odd, the *per capita* share being 10.37; Bihar, Rs. 13.40 crores; actual expenditure, Rs. 10 crores; *per capita* Rs. 6.93 crores; Gujarat, Rs. 6.90 crores; actual expenditure, Rs. 1.5 crores; *per capita*, Rs. 5.15 crores; Jammu and Kashmir, only Rs. 80 lakhs; total expenditure, Rs. 50 lakhs and *per capita*, Rs. 16; Maharashtra, Rs. 94 crores; expenditure, only 49 crores. Maharashtra had the worst drought, but they could not spend the money that has been released. Your party is ruling the States. Why is it that the money that has been allotted for use in the drought-affected areas is not being used? Why is the *per capita* expenditure so low? For Uttar Pradesh, it is Rs. 1.54. Where is madam Prime Minister? She comes from Uttar Pradesh and she represents Uttar Pradesh. It is only Rs. 1.54. I can give this statement to Shri Ahmed if he likes to have a look at it.

Now, I come to the final thing. The Estimates Committee, in their 36th report (Fifth Lok Sabha) have said that as against the sanctioned outlay of Rs. 1,385 crores during 1970-71, an expenditure of Rs. 6.76 crores was incurred by the States on this account. Thus, during the first two years of the programme, a total expenditure of

Rs. 30.79 crores was incurred which is 31 per cent only of the available outlay of hundred crores. "Progress would be more speedy", etc., etc.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnand-gaon): All the figures are known.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Never to you. (*Interruption*) I am about to conclude. I am considering to conclude. From the material furnished to the Committee, it is noticed that during 1971-72, 81 per cent of the total expenditure incurred in 21 States and five Union territories relates to one item alone, namely, construction of roads; not minor irrigation; not tubewells; not water-supply. The expenditure incurred on minor irrigation is only to the tune of 8.89 per cent, and for land reclamation it is as low as 1.60 per cent.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you come from a State where agriculture has made great progress. It is growing food for the country because of one simple reason; that is, adequate attention was given to irrigation projects, tapping of sub-soil water, but this wretched Government—

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Of course, yes; it is not unparliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER: If you were elected as the ruling party, how will you like it if they address you as a wretched party?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If I deserve it, I should be addressed like that. (*Interruption*) Anyway, they are not wretched; they are very good; they are wonderful—see how the country is passing through. Now, what is the assurance that Mr. Ahmed is going to give us for medium term measures to bring relief, and again, may I know whether they would consider putting the maximum amount for minor irrigation, for the rural water programme and for things which will mean the growth of more

food, and also the revision of the Famine Relief Code?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member has raised both a general question and questions on specific matters with regard to some of the States. I would like to point out that so far as the policy of the Centre and the States is concerned, it is our policy that more areas should be brought under irrigation. The hon. Member may have seen that an effort in this direction has been made. But I would like to point out at the same time that to think that we shall be completely independent of weather conditions and so on is not possible for a big country like ours. Every year somewhere or the other there are spots which are likely to suffer from drought and within our means we have to see what assistance we can give to improve the situation. Here so far as minor irrigation is concerned, the hon. Members will bear me out, that last year when there was drought in our country we spent nearly Rs. 150 crores for emergency production programme which was mostly spent in expanding minor irrigation facilities throughout the country. This year also under the plan and non-plan provision, there is sufficient financial assistance for the purpose of improving at least one million hectares of land under minor irrigation for the whole country. Efforts will be made in that direction. He has raised the question that there had been a number of deaths in Orissa and U.P. I have had enquiries made and so far I have received reports from Orissa, U.P. and the State Governments there have denied that there had been any starvation death in those areas.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Is he saying that he is awaiting dead bodies?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I am awaiting reports.

AN HON. MEMBER: We want a parliamentary committee to go to these States and let it find out.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप एक पालियामेन्टरी कमेटी एग्वाइंट करें जो इसकी जाकर मौके पर जांच करे। हम साबित करने के लिए तैयार हैं कि स्टार-वेशन डैम्स हुई हैं। यह बात अलग है कि सरकार कहती है कि नहीं हुई है। अगर हम सरकार में होते तो शायद हम भाँ ऐसा ही कहते।

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : मध्य-प्रदेश में 21 लोग भूख समरह ...

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I am afraid what the hon. Members are saying is not borne out by our enquiry. As soon as we heard about these allegations we took immediate steps for making enquiries and our enquiry report indicates what I have said.... (Interruptions)

There was another question the hon. Member raised. During the last year we gave a very big amount for relief measures to the various State Governments. He particularly referred to the Maharashtra Government and said that it did not spend the amount allocated to them. I do not know wherefrom he got that information, but according to my information all the State Governments which were given this financial assistance have spent much more than the amount allocated; not a single case was brought to my notice where the amount allocated has not been spent at all or underspent.

In Bihar they have asked for Rs. 10 crores and also 1.4 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains per month against the present allocations. We have asked the Bihar Government to come here immediately and discuss with us, and whatever is possible and necessary will be done. From U.P. we have received a demand for allocation of funds and for more food. In regard to the deficit areas of U.P. only this morning I learnt that they have provided 10,000 quintals of wheat for being sent to those areas from the

surplus areas and the situation was well in hand. It is true that Bihar did not have rains in July; the same conditions prevail in the Eastern U.P. I am told that during the last one or two days there have been some rains in some parts of eastern U.P. and also Bihar.... (Interruptions). I am giving the information which I have. A serious situation occurred in States like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan last year and we were in a position to tackle that situation, and I hope they will have complete confidence in the Government that if any such situation arises in Bihar or U.P. that will also be tackled.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shashi Bhusan.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any other Member. I will call only those Members whose names had been balloted. May I say that the decision of the Leaders also applies to Ministers; they should also be brief.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सूखे का दौर हमारे देश में लगातार सैकड़ों वर्ष से चला आ रहा है। अंग्रेजी राज्य के जमाने में तो बंगाल के सूखे और अकाल में लोगों की मृत्यु हुई। पिछले वर्ष जब महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र, गजरात, मैसूर के कुछ क्षेत्रों और राजस्थान में सूखा पड़ा, तो सरकार ने लगभग 400 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता दी। अंग्रेजी राज्य के जमाने में बंगाल में जैसा अकाल पड़ा था, उससे भी ज्यादा भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो सकती थी, लेकिन सरकार ने उम को सम्भाला और ऐसी हालत नहीं पैदा होने दी जैसी कि इतिहास में पहले पैदा हो चुकी है। (श्ववधान) जो लोग एक झंडा, एक राष्ट्र, एक घर, एक धर्म की बात करते हैं, वे मुझे डेमोक्रेसी सिखाते हैं।

इस वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों और बिहार में हासत, बहुत खराब है।

गोरखपुर, बनारस, आजमगढ़ और फ़ैजाबाद ज़िलों में स्थिति बहुत खराब है। कई जगह तो लोग पत्तियां खा कर गुज़ारा कर रहे हैं। भूसा न पटुंचने की वजह से वहां पशुधन नष्ट हो रहा है। रिहंद में बिजली कम पैदा हुई और जो पैदा भी हुई, वह हिन्दालको दी जा रही है, जो खुद थर्मल पावर लगा कर अपना कारखाना चला सकते हैं। गरीब लोगों को बिजली देने से उन को फ़ायदा हो सकता है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की अदालतें भी हिन्दालको की मदद करती हैं।

उन क्षेत्रों में राशन की दुकानें अधिक संख्या में खोलनी चाहिए। ह्यूइट-कालंड्रॉफ़िज़ को पैदल चल कर गांवों के अन्दर भी जाना चाहिए। बड़े बड़े मड़कों पर ही न टहलते रहें अभी भी यह स्थिति काबू में आ सकती है। कुछ बादल आ गये हैं और उस इलाके में कुछ पानी बरसने की आशा है। सौभाग्य की बात है कि कन हमारी पॉज़िग-मेंट के आस-पास भी कमर तक पानी था।

लेकिन सवाल यह है कि हम कब तक प्रकृति पर आश्रित रहेंगे। हजारों करोड़ रुपये का सोना इस मुल्क की धरती में गड़ा है। उस को निकाल कर क्यों नहीं जनता की भलाई के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता? दस हजार करोड़ ब्लैक का रुपया लोगों के पास है। उस को निकाल कर क्यों नहीं माइनर इरिगेशन में लगाया जाता? सर्वात्त इस देश में है, लेकिन उस को रक्षा के लिए ये सब लोग खड़े हैं। अगर उस पर कुछ चोट पहुंचती है, तो इन को दुख होता है। इन विरोधी लोगों की तरफ से उन क्षेत्रों में किसानों को कहा जाता है कि

सरकार को अनाज न दो और साथ ही यह भी कहा जाता है कि सरकार ज्यादा राशन की दुकानें खोले। हम आशा करते हैं कि इन लोगों को अक्ल आयेगी, ताकि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा गेहूं इकट्ठा कर सकें और ज्यादा राशन की दुकानें भी खोल सकें।

यू० पी० के पूर्वी ज़िलों में पांच बीघे तक का लगान माफ़ किया गया है। क्या सरकार यह सोच रही है कि पांच बीघे से ज्यादा ज़मीन का लगान भी माफ़ किया जाये? क्या सरकार यह भी सोच रही है कि उन क्षेत्रों में जिन लोगों पर दो हजार रुपये से अधिक कर्जा है, उस को माफ़ किया जाये? क्या सरकार यह कोशिश करेगी कि वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा राशन की दुकानें खोली जायें? क्या वह ब्लैक मनी को निकाल कर माइनर इरिगेशन को प्रधानता देते हुए उस को गरीब जनता के कामों में लगायेगी?

श्री कन्होहन अजी अहमद : आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया माइनर इरिगेशन पर खर्च किया जाये। यह तो हमारी पालिसी है और हत्तल-इमकान हम उस में कमी नहीं करेंगे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फ़ेयर प्राइस शाप्स खोली जायें। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले सितम्बर में 1,25,000 फ़ेयर प्राइस शाप्स थीं, जो इस अर्से में बढ़ कर 1,93,000 हो गई हैं। हमारा इरादा है कि हम इस से भी ज्यादा दुकानें खोलें और इस तरह लोगों को मदद पहुंचायें। (व्यवधान) जहां तक लगान और कर्ज का सवाल है, हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने बात कर के इस बारे में जो कुछ भी हो सकेगा, वह करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

SHRI SHYAMNADAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, from the statement and the reply he has been giving, it is obvious that the Government does not have an adequate appreciation of the situation that is confronting in or is developing in certain parts of the country. They are still in the warm bath of complacency and that makes the situation more disturbing. We know from our intimate knowledge that in many parts of Bihar and U.P. the situation is getting out of control. Recently reports appeared in some of the national dailies that in Bihar looting of fair-price shops, of trains carrying foodgrains and of standing maize crop have already begun.

Would the hon. Minister kindly enlighten us on this point whether they have received information that such looting has taken place? They have been in the habit of denying starvation deaths. But would they also deny that looting is taking place in many parts of Bihar, and it is fairly widespread? I would like to adhere strictly to the decision that we have taken with regard to a Calling Attention Motion and I will frame my questions precisely. Secondly, is it not a fact that from fair price shops foodgrains have been lifted in order to complete or try to complete the target plete or try to complete the target of procurement and that has made the position worse? If you are lifting foodgrains from the fair-price shops, to that extent you are denying the people of supply of foodgrains from these shops.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Is he referring to Bihar?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have come to know about it in Bihar. Then there is a systematic way of corrupting people. Is it a fact that the Government have been giving to the *baniyas* bags of cement, sugar, cloth and so on in order that they may be in a position to supply Government foodgrains for completing their target of procurement, at the same time permitting them to fleece the people? Is

that taking place in both UP and Bihar? Is it not a fact that the distribution system is collapsing in the absence of adequate supply of foodgrains? We would also like to know the assessment of the Government regarding extent of damage to khariff crops. Would he give us an idea of the extent of the calamity that we are facing?

The hon. Minister has stated that the Bihar Government has indicated its requirement in terms of foodgrains, finance and so on and as the Government is kindly disposed towards them they might consider their demands sympathetically. While I would not like to put any question about this at this stage, may I say that the people of Bihar are suffering because of the uncertain political conditions in Bihar? Since the former Chief Minister did not have enough pull with the Centre, he was not able to get enough foodgrains which the State badly needed and since the present Chief Minister is also not a man of much consequence, he will not have enough influence with the Centre. If that is so, then the fate of the people of Bihar is really pitiable. So, the hon. Minister must remember that it is not only the Government which is in the picture but the people are also in the picture.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Now Bihar can get as many railway lines as it wants.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the information about the ruling price in the open market? Is it 200 per cent more than what is mentioned in Parliament? If so, in what way would the Government meet this situation?

Lastly, in the case of Bihar they have not given even half of the requirements in the past few months. In Kerala they have been reducing the supplies from month to month. In the case of UP also they have not been able to meet the requirements. I do not have the in-

formation about many other parts. When would the Centre Government put the Kerala Government in a position to open the schools and colleges which have been closed?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Sir, I would take the last point, which has been made by the hon. Member, first. I think, he does not have the correct information so far as Kerala is concerned.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: All right; I stand corrected.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I would like to point out that we have been supplying the requirement of Kerala more in rice than in wheat, but for the last few months we have reduced the ration of rice and increased the quota of wheat.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do you mean to suggest that the total quantity remains the same?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Yes, the total quantity remains the same.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No. Please mention about July.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: We have been supplying in the vicinity of 85,000 tonnes of foodgrains per month, more of which was supplied as rice and less as wheat. In the beginning, only seven to eight thousand tonnes were supplied as wheat, the rest as rice. But recently we have reduced rice to about 45,000 tonnes and we have increased wheat accordingly.

This question was discussed by the representative from that area in the month of May. We gave them further 10,000 tonnes of foodgrains. Again, when the question of supply for July was taken up, as we have reduced it to other States we wanted to make the same reduction in the case of Kerala also, but I am glad to inform the House that this matter was taken up and whatever was

deducted has been restored to the Kerala Government. We have supplied in terms of wheat and rice about 10,000 tonnes more than what was originally intended.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): That wheat is not available there.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: We shall see that whatever... (*Interruption*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There is a great disparity between allotment and supply and the Kerala Government has been making a complaint about it.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Every arrangement has been made and they were satisfied. Recently, the Chief Minister and a large delegation came and discussed the matter with us. They have gone back satisfied and there is no complaint that whatever we have supplied has not reached them. We are making every effort to persuade the surplus States to send the quantity of food as early as possible. The railways have also been helping us. That arrangement has been made and I do not think there is any complaint.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It seems to be a wrong statement that the Minister is making. In the month of April, the allotment of wheat was 7,000 tonnes and the supply was only of the order of 4,100 tonnes. Similarly, I can give figures for other months to show that there have been disparities between allotment and supply.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: No, there has not been any disparity. So far as the month of April is concerned, the figures I have are: rice—67,000 tonnes and wheat—7,000 tonnes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How much of this 7,000 tonnes of wheat allotted reached there?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: All this wheat reached there.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Government of Kerala is contesting that.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The Chief Minister was here. Even he did not complain that this wheat had not reached there. Surely, he would have complained to me if it had not reached there.

So far as Bihar and UP are concerned, we must take into consideration the availability of foodgrains in those States. After taking that fact into consideration the allotment to both UP and Bihar has been made. So far as Bihar is concerned, the target of procurement was fixed at six lakh tonnes but I am very sorry to say that only about 49,000 tonnes of wheat have been procured in that State.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The production was very poor.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Therefore, while we are making the allocation. (Interruptions), we have to take into consideration the availability of foodgrains in a particular area. The situation that has arisen during this month and from the beginning of July was not there. We shall certainly take that fact into consideration. To what extent Bihar and UP can be helped to ease the situation, we shall certainly do so.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Because a State has not been able to meet your production target, should it starve?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I think, the hon. Member will bear me out that so far as production of wheat is concerned, it was much better in Bihar. At least that was the indication which was given to me before the procurement started. After the procurement, different figures are coming.

Anyhow, as I have said, so far as the requirement of foodgrains is concerned, Bihar has asked for 1,40,000 tonnes and we shall see to what extent we can help them to overcome their difficulty.

Having regard to the availability of foodgrains in a particular State, all these facts and circumstances are taken into consideration and the allocations are made. One has to look at these allocations not from the parochial point of view but from the requirement of the entire country as a whole. We have to consider that aspect and make the allocation.

So far as U.P. is concerned, already they have moved 10,000 quintals from the surplus areas to deficit areas. If any assistance is required by U.P., we shall certainly give them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My questions remain completely unanswered. I had asked a number of questions.

आगर मैंने कोई स्पष्ट दी होती तो आप कह सकते थे लेकिन मैंने तो एक-दो-तीन कर के क्वेश्चन पूछे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप काफी समझदार हैं, बैठ जाइये।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : लेकिन मैंने जो सवाल पूछे हैं उन के जवाब आने चाहिए।

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Actually, I cut short my observations because I was directed to cut short my observations.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : मैंने पूछा था, क्या बिहार में ऐसी संगीन स्थिति नहीं हो गई है कि लूट-पाट शुरू हो गई है। ट्रैन्ज लूटी जाती हैं और अब फेब्रर प्राइस ग्राप्स लूटी जा रही हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: If we strictly go according to Rules, then a Member can ask a question, only one question, and a number of questions.

failed. We had very heavy rains yesterday and the rain water had entered the basement. They are trying to dry the wires.

श्री श्यामनन्वन मिश्र : स्टारवेशन डेप्स के बारे में पूछा था, उस का क्या जवाब है ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : हमें एअर कण्डीशनर नहीं चाहिए, हम को तो...

SHRI F. A. AHMED: We do not depend on the reports of newspapers. In these matters, we depend on the reports which we receive from the State Governments. We have not received any such report so far. (Interruptions). May I say, so far as procurement is concerned, I have indicated throughout that they have been able to procure only 49,000 tonnes of foodgrains out of a quota of about 6 lakh tonnes? (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप बैठ जाइये ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We shall continue to work because the Session is short and we have a lot of work to do.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल तेज बारिश की वजह से बारिश का पानी पॉलियामेन्ट हाउस के बेसमेन्ट में चला गया था, जिससे तारें गीली हो गई थीं । तारें गीली होने की वजह से हमारा एअर-कण्डीशनर फेल हो गया है । गर्मी बहुत है, मेहरवानी कर के और ज्यादा गर्मी पैदा न करें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय का जो बयान मैंने सुना, मुझे उस में आत्म प्रशंसा के अलावा और कोई चीज दिखलाई नहीं दी । उन्होंने इस बात का पूरा बखान किया है कि हम ने कितना बढ़िया काम किया है, लेकिन परिस्थिति की जो गम्भीरता है, उस के बारे में मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इन को बिलकुल अहसास नहीं है ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : कल वेस्टर्न कोर्ट पर बिजली गिरने की वजह से श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त साहब का कमरा आधा टूट गया है । मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि जहाँ हमारे आवास मंत्री जी भी रहते हैं, वहाँ अभी तक कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है । वहाँ बिजली गिरी, किसी ने फोन तक नहीं किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सत्र के प्रारम्भ के पहले मैं बिहार के कई जिलों का दौरा कर के आया हूँ और मैंने अपनी आँखों से भागलपुर, संथाल परगना, मुँघेर जिलों की हालत देखी है । इतना ही नहीं मेरे पास गया, नवादा, पलामु, भोजपुर, कितने जिलों का नाम लूँ, सब जिलों की रिपोर्टें आई हैं । लाखों लोग आज भूख से मर रहे हैं । मेरे अपने क्षेत्र में कटोरिया क्षेत्र की राधानगर पंचायत में दो लोग भूख से मरे । मैंने स्वयं जा कर जांच की है । चांदन इलाके में एक हरिजन औरत ने कहा कि उन का एक लड़का भूख से मर चुका है और दो मृत्यु के कगार पर हैं । यह केवल विरोधी दल के लोग ही नहीं कांग्रेसी सदस्य भी कह रहे हैं कि वहाँ पर लोग भूखों मरने लगे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अगर बचेंगे तो बिजली से मरेंगे । इस लिए पहले बचने का सवाल लीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked the staff to open all the doors and windows because the air-conditioner has

[श्री मधु लिमये]

उत्तर प्रदेश की भी यही हालत है। यूथ कांग्रेस के लोगों ने कहा है कि बांदा जिले में भूख से 8 लोग मर चुके हैं। इलाहाबाद की भी यही हालत है, अन्य इलाकों की भी यही हालत है। बनारस विश्वविद्यालय का होस्टल अन्न के अभाव में बन्द हो गया है। अन्न को लेकर जो दंगा फिसाद हुआ उसे के चलते केरल में सारी शिक्षण संस्थायें बन्द हो गई हैं। केरल के ऐसे इलाकों में अकाल की घोषणा करने का अधिकार वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को दे दिया है। इन सब बातों से पता चलता है कि परिस्थिति कितनी गम्भीर है।

कल मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी का भाषण सुना था। वह दिल्ली से बम्बई जाते हैं, बम्बई से कराड जाते हैं और फिर दिल्ली वापस आ जाते हैं, पूरे देश के बारे में उन को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। मुंबेर जिले की एक दर्दनाक घटना में आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। तीन लोगों का एक परिवार है, उन्होंने जहर खा कर खुदकामी कर ली, और जाते समय यह कागज एक प्लास्टिक के झोले में छोड़ कर गये। टूटी फूटी भाषा में वे यह संदेश समूचे बिहार और देश को छोड़ कर गये हैं। बासुदेव राम नाम का एक पिछड़ी जाति का आदमी था उसने इस प्रकार लिखा है :

13 hrs.

श्रीमान, सभी सरकारों से निवेदन है कि झगड़ा संझट नहीं है। टोला टाटी घर बस्ती कमाने को सकती नहीं है। खाने को नहीं मिल रहा है। अनगली जीवन को हत्या कर रहे हैं। इस काज में कोई बाधा नहीं डाल सकते। गो कसम है, सूअर कसम है। सभी को हाथ जोड़ कर जा रहे हैं।" एक कंश

मीमो 1266 नम्बर का दिया है किसान भंडार जमुई का। फोलीडोल 100 ग्राम, 6.80 पैसे का बिल है। 6 महीने पहले उस के पास जो जमीन थी वह बेच डाली महाजन का कर्ज चुकता करने के लिए। उसकी जो शादीशुदा लड़की वहां आयी थी उस के गहनों को भी बेच डाला। यह जमुई अनुमंडल की घटना है। इस तरह के कई दर्दनाक किस्से मैं आप के सामने रख सकता हूँ। मैं मंत्री जी को चुनीती देता हूँ कि संसद को छोड़िये, आप, हम और दूसरे दलों के नेता चल कर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का दौरा कर के सही स्थिति की जानकारी हासिल करें। क्या आप इस को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हैं? लोग मर रहे हैं और आप यहां बैठे हैं। आप बोल क्यों नहीं रहे हैं? क्या आप तैयार हैं? अगर तैयार नहीं हैं तो जिस तरह हरिजनों पर हुए अत्याचारों की जांच करने के लिए बिहार विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष, श्री हरि नाथ मिश्र ने एक सर्वदलीय समिति का गठन कर के लोकतन्त्र की गरिमा को ऊंचा उठाया, उसी तरह अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से भी अपील करूंगा कि अगर मंत्री जी मेरी बात को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो आप इस बारे में, जैसा श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र ने किया, लोक सभा समूचे देश की पंचायत है, आप भी उस के बारे में वैसा कीजिए।

महाराष्ट्र के बारे में माननीय चव्हाण साहब ने कहा कि अच्छी वर्षा हो गई है, सब ठीक है। केन्द्र के द्वारा महाराष्ट्र को जो मदद दी जाती है उस में कटौती की है। 50 पैसा मजदूरी मजदूरों की कम कर दी गई है। जून, जुलाई, अगस्त, सितम्बर में मजदूर लोग क्या खायेंगे। अच्छी वर्षा हुई, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में इंसानों को अध्यक्ष महोदय, बैल के साथ जोड़ा जा रहा है क्यों कि बैल नहीं हैं किसानों के पास।

यह आंखों देखा हाल है। तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्थिति की गम्भीरता के बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं। लेकिन जो आत्मसंतुष्टि इन के बयान में मैं देख रहा हूँ उस से बड़ी तकलीफ़ होती है।

पिछले मार्च महीने में यह लोग मुक्ति दिन मना रहे थे कि इन्दिरा ने इन्द्र से मुक्ति दिलाई भारत की खेती को। यह मार्च महीने में इन्दिरा जी का बयान था कि भारत स्वावलम्बी हो गया। अब इतना अनाज पैदा होने लगा है कि रखें कहां यह हमारे सामने समस्या है। मार्च 1972 का भाषण है बिहार का उनका। उन्होंने कहा कि एक किलो अनाज भी अब विदेशों से नहीं मंगाया जाएगा, बल्कि 70 साल पहले जिस तरह हम निर्यात करते थे वैसे ही अब समय आ गया है कि यहां से भारत का अनाज निर्यात किया जायगा। 18 महीने पहले यह इन के बयान थे। और आज मत्क की हालत क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गल्ले का इन्होंने सरकारीकरण किया, मैं सिद्धान्तों की बहस में नहीं जाता, एक बात मैं जानता हूँ कि आने वाले कई वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान में 25, 30 प्रतिशत ऐसे गरीब लोग रहेंगे जिन्हें सार्वजनिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के द्वारा खिलाने का काम, सस्ता अनाज देने का काम, आप को करना ही पड़ेगा। यह मैं व्यावहारिक बात आप को बता रहा हूँ। 25, 30 प्रतिशत लोगों को हर हालत में आप को राशनिंग के जरिए खिलाना पड़ेगा जिस में खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, शहर के गरीब लोग हैं, छोटे किसान हैं जिन के यहां उन की जरूरत का पूरा अनाज नहीं होता है।

लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के पास कोई दाम नीति नहीं है कि कारखाने

में बनने वाली चीजों के दाम में और खेती में पैदा होने वाले माल में कैंसा संतुलन रखा जाय। किसी प्रकार का कोई संतुलन करने के लिए सरकार तैयार नहीं है। कल सवाल पूछा था उसका कोई जवाब इन के पास नहीं है। खेती की जो विभिन्न उपज हैं उन के दामों में कोई संतुलन नहीं है। तो जब गन्ने का दाम ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है तो किसान गेहूं छोड़ कर गन्ना बोने लगते हैं। सरकारीकरण गल्ले का किया लेकिन आप लोगों ने अभी भी दो मंडियों की प्रथा हर राज्य में जारी रखी है। मैं 18 तारीख को सर्च लाइट अखबार देख रहा था और उस में मैंने दाम क्या देखा कि खुले बाजार में मकई का दाम, जो गरीब लोग खाते हैं, डेढ़ रुपया किलो और 88 पैसा किलो आप गेहूं बाजार में राशनिंग शोप्स में देते हैं। लेवी का गेहूं देने के लिए रिश्वत-खोरी कर के बड़े जमींदार लोग आप के भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों से मिल कर लेवी में राशन का गेहूं दे देते हैं, और उन का गेहूं 1 रु 30 पैसे के हिसाब से बिक रहा है क्योंकि सप्लाई इन्स्पेक्टर एक बोरे के पीछे 5 से 10 रु लेता है, बी० डी० ओ० 10 से 15 रु लेता है और इसी तरह से दूसरे अधिकारियों का भी हिस्सा बंटा हुआ है। इसलिए इन के पास लेवी की कोई ठीक नीति नहीं है।

मेरा कहना है कि 10 एकड़ तक के किसान को इस से छूट दीजिए और उस से जो बड़े किसान हैं, उन के परिवार के खर्च के लिए अनाज रख कर, बाकी सब अनाज आप उन से ले लीजिए उचित दाम दे कर। 76 रु क्विंटल कोई उचित दाम नहीं है जब कि 3, 4 साल में फ्रंटलाइजर का और हर चीज का दाम बढ़ गया है। आप कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि किसान आपको 76 रु के भाव से गेहूं राजी से देगा? जो सिंथे-

[श्री मधु लिमयें]

टिक फाइबर, यानं के मालिक हैं उन को आप सस्ते में बेचने के लिए बाध्य नहीं कर सकते, कारखानेदारों को बाध्य नहीं करते, लेकिन किसान से 76 ६० क्विंटल लेना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जो बड़े लोग हैं उन्हें आप हाथ नहीं लगा सकते। माननीय बिहार के भूतपूर्व मंत्री दिनेशसिंह के पास 35,000 एकड़ जमीन है उन को आप हाथ नहीं लगा सकते, इसी तरह से बिहार के पिछले मंत्रिमंडल में दूसरे सदस्य थे बड़ैया के बट्टी बाबू के पास हजारों क्विंटल गेहूं आप को मिल सकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी बड़े बड़े जमींदार मंत्री पड़े हैं, उन से आप को गल्ला नहीं मिल सकता। ऐसे लोगों से आप गल्ला नहीं निकलवा सकते, लेकिन 2 एकड़, 3 एकड़, 5 एकड़, 6 एकड़ वाले किसानों से आप 76 ६० क्विंटल पर गेहूं लेना चाहते हैं, आप को शर्म आनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि दाम नीति की घोषणा हो, विभिन्न किसान की जो उपज है उन में सतुलन कायम किया जाय आवश्यक करवाली चीजों का दाम थोड़े पर बंधें और 10 एकड़ वाले किसानों का छूट दे कर बाकी जितने बड़े जमींदार हैं उन के परिवार के लिए आनज छोड़ कर बाकी गेहूं उचित दाम पर उन से लिया जाय।

1966-67 में बिहार के ऊपर भीषण अकाल की छाया थी, लेकिन उस समय लोगों को सरकार बदलने का मौका था। नई सरकार आयी, अधिकारी उस समय डरते थे, मैं उस सरकार की तारीफ नहीं करता हूँ, उस को भ्रम में गिरना चाहिए था और वह गिरी भी, लेकिन इतना अवश्य है कि पहले तीन, चार महीने तक, कोई आदिमी इन्कार नहीं कर सकता इस बात से कि, जनता को खिलाने का काम संयुक्त मोर्चे की

सरकार ने किया, किसी भी आदिमी को भूखा नहीं मरने दिया गया, बूढ़े और अपाहिजों को लाल राशन कार्ड दिए गये। हाई मैन्युअल लेबर स्कीम में कठिन श्रम जो काम करने वाले मजदूर थे उन को राशन का गेहूं मिलता था। लेकिन आज सरकार के पास कोई काम नहीं रह गया है, आज अष्ट सरकार और नीकरशाही का अस्तित्व है और सारा इतजाम सड़ा करता है। इसलिए सरकार इस परिस्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या कर रही है? बिहार अब अकाल की चपेट में है, मल्लों के कगार पर है तो बिहार में क्या हो रहा है? कौन मध्य मंत्री बने इस के लिए आज भी झगड़े चल रहे हैं, और कुछ लोग दिल्ली में बैठकर मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों को बदलने का काम करते हैं। अगर वह हिम्मत वाले मर्द होते तो स्वयं कहते कि बिहार की बागडोर लेने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन वह ऐसा करेंगे नहीं। दिल्ली में बैठेंगे और और सरकार को उलटने पुलटने का काम करेंगे। तो क्या इस तरह अकाल का मुकाबला होगा? इस तरह अकाल का मुकाबला नहीं हो सकता है।

मैंने जो नीतियों के मामले उठाए हैं, वितरण के मामले में सावल उठाए हैं, मजदूरों को काम दिलाने के सवाल उठाए हैं, उनका आप साफ जवाब दें। लोगों के पास क्रय शक्ति नहीं है। बाजार में दो तीन और चार रुपये के भाव पर गेहूं और चावल मिलता है तो खरीदेगा कौन? धीरे धीरे लोग मर रहे हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय हमारे साथ दौरे पर चलें और अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो मेरी आप से विनती है कि आप एक सर्व-दलीय समिति बना करके पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, केरल तथा देश के और भी जो इलाके अकाल के शिकार हैं उसको दौरे पर जाने के लिए कहें और वापिस आ कर वह एक सही रपट सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत

करें और इस अकाल का सामना कैसे किया जाए इसके बारे में ठोस सुझाव भी दें ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : माननीय सदस्य के खयालात को मैंने बहुत गौर से सुना । तमाम चीजों को कहने के बाद उन्होंने एक ही सवाल किया कि मैं ईस्टर्न यू० पी०, बिहार आदि में जा कर हालात को देखूँ और लोगों की हालत क्या है, इसी देखें और मुनासिब इंतजाम करूँ । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने पहल ही इरादा उन इलाकों में जाने का कर लिया है और मैं जल्दी से जल्दी उन इलाकों में जाऊँगा और जा कर हालात को देखूँगा और जो मुनासिब कार्रवाई होगी, करूँगा ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The hon. Member had raised a question about the double marketing system, but the hon. Minister has not replied to that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वयान में बड़ी रंगीन तस्वीर खींचने की कोशिश की है । अगर तस्वीर सचमुच में इतनी अच्छी है तो किसी को आनन्द करने में आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये । लेकिन मुझे डर है कि सरकार फिर वही गलती कर रही है जो उसने हरित क्रान्ति का ढिंढोरा पीटने के समय की थी । ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन के नाम पर सरकार क्रान्ति की हरियाली में खो गई और देश को अकाल की विभीषिका का सामना करना पड़ा । यह ठीक है कि कुछ इलाकों में वर्षा अच्छी हुई है । लेकिन अगले चार महीने जब तक नई फसल नहीं आती बड़े संकटपूर्ण हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के भंडार में कितना अनाज है, पाइप लाइन में अनाज की मात्रा कितनी है, विदेशों से सरकार ने कितना मंगाने का प्रबन्ध किया है और इस समय पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से जिन लोगों को सरकार को अनाज देना

है उनके लिए कितने अनाज की सरकार को जरूरत है

अनाज की दूकानें बढ़ाई जा रही हैं मगर उन दूकानों में अनाज नहीं है । जो अनाज है उसका एक नमूना कल रात भेरे पास आया है डाक से । यह गदरा रोड में 22 मई को सरकारी राशन शाप से दिया गया है । यह अनाज है, ज्वार है बाजरा है या इन सब का मिक्सचर है यह मनुष्य का भोजन है या पशु का खाना है यह आप तप नहीं कर सकते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसको देखें । अगर राशन की दूकान से यह अनाज दिया जाना है तो फिर इस अनाज को खा कर लोग मरेंगे ही और आप कहेंगे कि मरने वाले बीमारी से मरे हैं, भूख से नहीं मरे । यह अनाज जरूर बीमारी रूँदा करने वाला है । सरकार जो अनाज दे रही है वह तीन आउंस चावल दे रही है, यह गदरा रोड की चिट्ठी में लिखा हुआ है । तीन माह में चार किलो अनाज दिया गया है । तीन माह में चार किलो अनाज से लोग पेट कैसे भर सकते हैं खुले बाजार में अनाज का दाम आममान को छू रहे हैं । गेहूँ कि तुलना में ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का 210 रुपया क्विंटल तक बिक रहा है । गरीब आदमी कैसे अनाज खरीदेगा । पानी बरस गया इसलिए उस आदमी की खरीदने की ताकत नहीं बढ़ गई । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार ने कम से कम कितना राशन देने का फैसला किया है ? मांग हो रही है कि एक महीने में कम से कम बारह किलो गेहूँ मिलना चाहिये । सरकार बताए कि आप अनाज की दूकानों से कितना दे सकते हैं ? क्या जिस को बल-नरेबल सैकशन आफ सोसाइटी कहा जाता है वह खुले बाजार में अनाज खरीद कर अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सकता है ? अगर नहीं तो उन्हें आप भूख से मरने से कैसे बचा सकते हैं ? श्री लिमये ने ठीक प्रश्न उठाए हैं । महाराष्ट्र में वर्षों हो गईं और राहत के काम बन्द किये जा रहे हैं

[श्री प्रदत्त बिहारी बाजपेयी]

केन्द्र सरकार जो रुपये में पचास पैसे देती थी अपनी तरफ से उसको रोक दिया गया है। एक परिवार के दो लोगों से ज्यादा लोग काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह नियम बनाया जा रहा है। सब लोग तो खेती में जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। खेती के लिए साधन नहीं है। जो रिलीफ कम्पस में रह कर काम करना चाहते हैं उन्हें आप क्यों नहीं काम करने की छुट देते हैं? केन्द्रीय सरकार सहायता कार्य बन्द क्यों कर रही है। महाराष्ट्र की तुलना में अधिक नहीं तो वैसा ही भयावह अकाल पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में और बिहार में पड़ने जा रहा है, पड़ रहा है। स्थिति गम्भीर है। कानून और व्यवस्था भी टूट कर बिखर जाएगी, इसका अंदेशा है। भूखा आदमी क्या नहीं करता। बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापम्। अगर इस अकाल का मुकाबला करने के लिए केन्द्र ने बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश आदि में राहत कार्य शुरू नहीं किए, पर्याप्त मजदूरी नहीं दी और जहाँ राहत कार्य चालू है वहाँ अनाज देने का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया तो बड़ी शंका है कि लोग गांवों को छोड़ कर नगरों की ओर दौड़ पड़ेंगे। मिर्जापुर की सारी तहसील से लोगों का एक काफ़िला रवाना हो गया है और वाराणसी की तरफ बढ़ रहा है। यही स्थिति बिहार की भी है। वहाँ भी अनेक भागों में ऐसा ही हो रहा है। इस भयावह स्थिति का इस बयान में कोई संकेत नहीं है। इस में अपनी पीठ ही थपथपाने का प्रयास किया गया है। अकाल से लड़ने के लिए जो भी प्रयत्न किए गए हैं उसकी कीमत को कम करके मैं आंकना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार असावधान होने की गलती न करे। मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि तीन महीने अभी और बड़े संकटपूर्ण हैं। बरसात के कारण गांवों में अनाज पहुंचाना और कठिन हो गया है। आवागमन के साधन अवरूद्ध

हो जाते हैं। गांवों में दूकानें नहीं हैं। भूमिहीन मजदूरों को खाने के लिए अनाज कहाँ से मिलेगा? उसके लिए बड़े पैमाने पर राहत कार्य शुरू करने पड़ेंगे। वहाँ अनाज देने की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी, लोगों को मजदूरी उपलब्ध करनी पड़ेगी। इस रात का इस में कोई हवाला नहीं है। केवल इतना कहना काफी नहीं है कि लोग भूख से नहीं मर रहे हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि मर रहे हैं। यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। कल भी वित्त मंत्री जी ने सहयोग की अपील की थी। प्रधान मंत्री विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को बुला रही हैं आर्थिक स्थिति पर चर्चा करने के लिए। लेकिन अकाल से लड़ने के लिए हम एक क्यों नहीं हो सकते हैं? क्यों नहीं एक संसदीय समिति अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों और बिहार आदि के क्षेत्रों का दौरा करके पता लगाती कि कितने अनाज की वहाँ कमी है, वहाँ परिस्थिति कितनी गम्भीर है और कैसे प्रभावी उपाय अपनाने चाहिये? इसके बारे में सर्वदलीय समिति सुझाव क्यों नहीं दे सकती है? क्यों नहीं मंत्री महोदय इस तरह की समिति गठित करने का प्रस्ताव ले कर स्पीकर महोदय के पास आते? कहीं न कहीं राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की चिन्ता की जा रही है। मुझे दुख है कि मंत्री महोदय ने परिस्थिति की गम्भीरता पर प्रकाश डालने से इन्कार कर दिया है या उसको देखने से इन्कार कर दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बताया जाए कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार आदि में लोगों को राहत कार्यों में काम देने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं? महाराष्ट्र में जहाँ राहत कार्य चल रहा है क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पचास पैसे अनुदान देने से मना करके उन राहत कार्यों को बन्द कर दिया है और लोगों के सामने फिर अनाज की कठिनाई पैदा कर दी है?

सरकार ने गेहूँ के व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लिया है, उसका राजकीय व्यापार शुरू किया है तो 56 करोड़ लोगों को खिलाने की जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार ले ले। इससे बचने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है। विरोधी दलों को दोष दे कर आप अपने दायित्व से बच नहीं सकते हैं। 'फार ईस्टर्न इकोनोमिस्ट' ने लिखा है :

"If scapegoats were edible, there would have been no starvation in India".

बलि के बकरों से पेट भरा जा सकता है तो हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भूखा नहीं मरता। लेकिन बलि के बकरों से पेट नहीं भरा जा सकता है। लोगों की जठराग्नि प्रबल हो रही है और अगर आप पर्याप्त मात्रा में और उचित दामों पर अनाज नहीं दे पाए तो परिस्थिति काबू के बाहर हो जाएगी। और फिर क्या होगा, यह तो भविष्य ही बतायेगा।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जो बयान गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से हाउस के सामने रखा गया है, उस में यह बनाया गया है कि जो ड्राउट हमारे मुल्क में पिछले साल हुआ, उस के दौरान क्या क्या काम गवर्नमेंट ने किये और उन के जरिये से लोगों को क्या क्या मदद पहुंचाई गई। मैं ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि हम उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में इस काम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और एफेक्टिव लोगों को काफ़ी मदद पहुंचाने के लिए कदम उठा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं ने अभी कहा है कि जहां तक ईस्टर्न यू०पी० का ताल्लुक है, मुझे अभी अभी इत्तिला मिली है कि यह इन्तज़ाम किया जा रहा है कि सरप्लस डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स से दस हजार क्विंटल अनाज वहां भेजा जाये और फ़ेयर प्राइस शाप्स के जरिये लोगों को दिया जाये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फ़ेयर प्राइस शाप्स से एक आदमी को एक हफ़्ते के लिए कितना अनाज दिया जायेगा ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : आनरेरी मेम्बर ने यह टीक सवाल उठाया है। आज तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में एक यूनिफार्म रेट नहीं है। किसी जगह कम दिया जाता है और किसी जगह ज्यादा (व्यवधान) मैंने कहा है कि सार कन्ट्री में एक यूनिफार्म रेट नहीं है। अलग अलग स्टेट्स में मुख्तलिफ़ रेट है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से सलाह कर के यह तय किया जाता है कि फ़ेयर प्राइस शाप्स के जरिये से अनाज की कितनी मिकदार दी जाये। (व्यवधान)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He should reply to the question. The question was raised by Shri Vajpayee about the quantity of ration which has been given. In Uttar Pradesh, it was reduced last week. Let him reply to the question. (Interruption).

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैं ने कहा है कि यह तो इस बात पर मुनहस्सिर है कि कितना अनाज उस स्टेट में मौजूद है, कितना फ़ी मिल सकता है और कितना हम राशन शाप्स के जरिये से दे सकते हैं। यह देख कर हम हर एक स्टेट में अनाज की मिकदार फ़िक्स करते हैं। हम ने अभी तक कोई यूनिफार्म रेट फ़िक्स नहीं किया है।

जहां तक टेस्ट रिलीफ़ का ताल्लुक है, बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने तकरीबन दस करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है। हम ने उन से कहा है कि वे जल्दी यहां आये और हम उन से बातचीत कर के उन की ज़रूरत को ध्यान में रख कर उन को मदद देंगे। यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने भी 21 करोड़ रुपये के प्रोग्राम का एस्टीमेट बनाया है। कुछ रुपया उन को दिया गया है और उन्होंने काम शुरू

[श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद]

कर दिया है। जहाँ तक हम को इत्तिला है, ५० पी० और बिहार में कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि उस से लोगों को काफी इत्मीनान होगा। दोनों गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से मदद पहुंचाने का काम शुरू हो गया है और उस को जारी रखा जायेगा।

आनरेबल मेम्बर ने पूछा है कि कितना अनाज हमारे पास है, कितना हम बाहर से मंगवा रहे हैं और कितना हम हर महीने तमाम मुल्क में तकसीम कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक तकसीम का सवाल है, करीब करीब 11 लाख टन हर महीने डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो रहा है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आनरेबल मेम्बर इन दि नेशनल इन्स्ट्रुस्ट यह बताने के लिए प्रैस नहीं करेंगे कि कितना अनाज हमारे पास है और कितना हम बाहर से मंगवा रहे हैं। सरकार इन सब बातों का ख्याल रख रही है कि हमारे मुल्क में कितनी जरूरत है और किस तरह से हम उस को पूरा करें।

श्री मानमून शुरू हुआ है। अगले एक दो महीनों में उस की पोजीशन क्या होती है, उस पर सारा इन्हमार है। अगर नेक्स्ट मन्थ में, सितम्बर में, बारिश नहीं हुई, तो उस से काफी नुक्सान पहुंच सकता है। हमें इन तमाम बातों का ख्याल रखना है और उन के मुताबिक काम करना है। उस के लिए हम ने स्टेप्स लिये हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इन दिक्कतों के बावजूद जहाँ तक मुमकिन हो सकेगा, हम लोगों को मदद पहुंचाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : : महाराष्ट्र में रुपये में जो पचास पैसे मदद दी जाती थी, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस को बन्द करने का फैसला किया है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जहाँ तक स्टेट रिलीफ का ताल्लुक है, हम ने कहा है कि महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और गुजरात में सितम्बर तक काम चलाया जाये। हम ने महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट को पचास पैसे ज्यादा दिये थे, लेकिन वे बन्द कर दिये गये हैं, क्योंकि अब वहाँ की हालत पहले से बेहतर है और अगर उस ज्यादा इमदाद के भी पहले की मजदूरी दी जा सकती है।
(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not listening to anybody now.

(Interruptions)

3.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT ON ACCIDENT TO I.A. BOEING
737 ON 31st MAY, 1973.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report on the accident to Indian Airlines' Boeing 737 VT-EAM on the night of 31st May, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5149/73.]

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Hon. Members must realise that it is a State subject.

I have already said that I am going there myself. (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग बैठिए। आप देखिए, इस तरह कैसे चलेगा ? मैं किसी बैंक-बैंचर को तो बैठा लूँ, अब लीडर

भी खड़े हैं, इसलिए मैं चुप बैठा हूँ, क्या करूँ? आप खुद ही बताइए कि आप 'यहाँ बैठे हों और इतना शोर हो रहा' हो तो आप कैसे चलाएंगे ? (व्यवधान) . . .
जो भी बात होगी वह शोर करने से हल नहीं होगी। वह तो आपस में बात करने से, आग्रह करने से और कविस कराने से होती है न कि शोर करने से होती है। (व्यवधान) . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We are walking out in protest.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and some other hon. members then left the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ लोगों ने तो शोर करने में टाप का स्पेशलाइजेशन किया हुआ है ।

13.35 hrs.

RE: RAJASTHAN STATE EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI (Jaipur): Sir, I had asked if I could raise the question of the Rajasthan Karmacharis' strike in this House. I feel that it is very important that I should do so in view of the law and order situation that might be created in that State as a result of the fifteen days' strike. As the hon. Member who have preceded me said while speaking on the Calling Attention motion, Rajasthan too is a famine-stricken and scarcity-ridden State. With the combination of this strike and the Government's persistent refusal to talk with the employees the situation of the State might become very very dangerous, and that is why I wanted to draw the attention of this House to that fact.

I wonder whether you are aware that in this great democratic country of ours, in Jaipur there has been

curfew for 36 hours, the longest period ever in our history since independence. The Chief Minister's contention that the employees refused to come forward and negotiate with him is not true. In fact, when the Rajasthan Karamchari Sangh made the 25-point programme they wanted to meet the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary. When they were proceeding to the Chief Secretary's house, their road was blocked. Section 144 was imposed in the city outside the four walls and total curfew inside the city, thereby making the work come to a complete standstill.

I would like to appeal to this House to bear pressure upon the Chief Minister who, after all, was elected by the Centre, and not by the local Government, to speak to these people and discuss their demands. Those demands that are feasible should be met and on those that are not feasible there should be discussion to make them see reason. At this time of scarcity and famine we cannot afford to have a break-down of law and order.

Before I resume my seat, may I repeat the request made by other hon. Members of the opposition for the formation of a Committee of Members of Parliament to go round the drought-ridden and scarcity-stricken areas so that we can judge for ourselves the performance that this Government pretends that it is doing to alleviate the suffering of the people.

श्री हेमेश्वर सिंह बनेरा (भीलवाड़ा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस संबंध में आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज राजस्थान प्रदेश में पूर्ण बन्ध का आह्वान किया हुआ और प्रशासन ठप पड़ा हुआ है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बगैर नोटिस के तो कोई चीज इस तरह आ नहीं सकती है ।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.

STATEMENT *re.* CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MARKET BORROWING IN JULY, 1973, FINANCE ACCOUNTS, 1971-72, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of the Central Government Market Borrowing in July, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5149/73.*]

(2) A copy of the Finance Accounts of the Union Government for the year 1971-72. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5150/73.*]

(3) A copy of Report (Hindi version) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70—Union Government (Commercial) Part IX—Appraisal of the working of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-551/73.*]

STATEMENT ON THE FLOOD SITUATION

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on the flood situation in the country. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5152/73.*]

KEROSENE (FIXATION OF CEILING PRICES) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1973, LIGHT DIESEL OIL (FIXATION OF CEILING PRICES) AMENDMENT ORDERS, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of sec-

tion 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(1) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices Amendment Order, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 307(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1973.

(2) The Light Diesel Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 308(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th June, 1973.

(3) The Light Diesel Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Second Amendment Order, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 330 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-5153/73.*]

13.42 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 23rd July, 1973, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the House on the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1973:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1973 be extended upto the first day of the last week of the 88th Session of the Rajya Sabha."

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by

the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 14th May, 1973:—

1. The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

2. The Manipur State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1973.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 14th May, 1973:—

1. The North-Eastern Hill University Bill, 1973.

2. The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

3. The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill, 1973.

4. The Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

STATEMENT CORRECTING INFORMATION GIVEN ON THE 4TH DECEMBER, 1972 REGARDING ACCIDENT TO 22 UP NEW DELHI—HYDERABAD DAKSHIN EXPRESS AND 39-UP JANATA EXPRESS

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir, I lay on the Table a statement correcting the information given to the House on the 4th December, 1972 regarding accidents to 22-Up New Delhi-Hyderabad Dakshin Express and 39-Up Janata Express on the 2nd and 3rd December, 1972, respectively.

STATEMENT

On 4th December, 1972, my predecessor had made a statement in the House regarding accidents to 22-Up New Delhi-Hyderabad Dakshin Ex-

press and 39-Up Janata Express which took place on 2nd and 3rd December, 1972, respectively. In regard to the accident to 22-Up Dakshin Express, he had stated that 2 persons sustained serious injuries and that the Commissioner of Railway Safety would be holding a statutory inquiry into this accident at Bina from the 8th of December, 1972.

A statutory inquiry by the Commission of Railway Safety is obligatory in case of accidents in which trains carrying passengers are involved and which are attended with loss of human life and/or grievous hurt to passengers or damage to railway property exceeding Rs. 50,000. It has however been clarified subsequently by the railway administration that in the case of the accident to 22-Up New Delhi-Hyderabad Dakshin Express on 2nd December, 1972, the injuries sustained by the two persons were of a minor nature. This being so, no statutory inquiry was necessary and was, therefore, not held. I may, however, add that an inquiry into this accident has already been held by the railway administration.

This statement could not be made earlier as the information about this accident having not been inquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety was received subsequently.

UNTOUCHABILITY (OFFENCES) AMENDMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: I beg to move:

“That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill

[Shri S. M. Siddayya]

to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951".

The motion was adopted.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.
R. GANESH): On behalf of Shri
Yeshwantrao Chavan, I beg to move
for leave to introduce a Bill further
to amend the Reserve Bank of India
Act, 1934.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I introduce
the Bill.

13.42 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377
ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN FIXING
PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION OF YARN

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय आज बिहार, मणिपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु तथा अन्य राज्यों के लाखों बुनकर भुखमरी की छाया में हैं, व्यापार मंत्रालय ने और टैक्स्टाइल कमिश्नर ने सूत का दाम नियन्त्रित करने के मामले में और उसके वितरण के मामले में जो गड़बड़ियां की हैं, उस से भुखमरी

का सामना इन बुनकरों को करना पड़ रहा है। इस में केवल अकार्यक्षमता का सवाल नहीं है मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उच्चस्तर इस में भ्रष्टाचार और बेईमानी भी दिखाई दे रही है। सरकार के द्वारा सूत और कपड़े के दामों के जो आंकड़े सदन के सामने पेश किए गए हैं वे बिल्कुल विश्वासनीय नहीं हैं। कभी-कभी कानून से या स्वेच्छा से कुछ कपड़ों के दाम निर्धारित किए जाते हैं, लेकिन इन दामों का और वास्तविक दामों का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता है सरकारी सूचकांक इन्हीं कागजी दामों के आधार पर तय किए जाते हैं।

विगत मई महीने में श्री ए० सी० जार्ज ने संसद को कहा था कि कपड़े के दाम अप्रैल, 1972 से 1973 तक औसत 5.2 प्रतिशत बढ़ गए हैं—यह बिल्कुल गलत बयान था। इन आंकड़ों पर स्वयं वित्त मंत्री जी को भी विश्वास नहीं था इसी लिये वित्त मंत्री जी ने संसद को आश्वासन दिया था कि कपड़े के दाम घटाने को बारे में वे व्यापार मंत्रालय से अनुरोध कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1971 में रुई के दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गए थे, बाद में वे गिरने लगे जब सूत नियन्त्रण का आदेश जारी किया गया, तब सूत के दाम बीच में बहुत ज्यादा गिरने के बाद कुछ बढ़ने लगे थे। फिर भी 1971 की तुलना में रुई के दाम 28 प्रतिशत से लेकर 50 प्रतिशत तक गिर गए थे। लेकिन रुई के दाम कम होने का उपभोक्ताओं को जग भी फायदा नहीं हुआ। इस का साफ मतलब है कि दो वर्षों के अन्दर रुई उत्पादकों की जेब से तकरीबन 400 करोड़ रुपया निकल गया और मिल-मालिकों, चोरबाजारी करने वाले लोगों, नौकरशाहों और मंत्रियों, इन लोगों के हाथों में चला गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिलों के मुनाफों के कुछ आंकड़े मैं पेश करता हूँ, जिन से आप

को पता चल जायेगा कि इन मिल—
मालिकों ने कितना पैसा कमाया—

मिल का नाम 1971 की तुलना में 1972 में वृद्धि प्रतिशत

1. पोद्दार मिल्स	52
2. गायकवाड़	92
3. आदित्य	100
4. लक्ष्मी विष्णु	100
5. न्य ग्रेट मिल	190
6. विक्टोरिया	209
7. नवसारी	245
8. बिहारी	250
9. एलगिन	254
10. बऊराह	750
11. विक्रम	1500

अध्यक्ष. महोदय, सूत का दाम निर्धारित करते समय टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने मिल-मालिकों के अनुकूल रुख अपनाया और उन्होंने दिसम्बर 1972 में जो अधिक से अधिक दाम थे, उस के आधार पर सूत का दाम नियंत्रित किया, जब कि उन्हें औसत दाम को लाना चाहिये था। इन दामों में इजाफा करने की छूट मिल-मालिकों को दी गई थी और उन से कहा गया था कि यदि वे कोई एक्स-फैक्टरी दामों का शेड्यूल पेश करें तो उस के आधार पर अधिक दाम मांगें जा सकते हैं। ऐसे बनाबटी एक्स-फैक्ट्री दामों के शेड्यूल मिल-मालिकों द्वारा पेश किये गये और उन के आधार पर उन्हें अधिक दाम दिये गये।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ—इस तरह से सरकार और जनता को ठगने

का काम करने वाले जो मिल-मालिक हैं उन के नाम, व्यापार मंत्रालय ने जो पत्र लिखा है, उस में नहीं दिये हैं, न ही यह बताया है कि वह क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है, लेकिन यह सही है कि इस की कुबुली उन के पत्र में है।

जब बिजली की कटौती हो गई तो मिल-मालिकों को उस अनुपात में अपने दाम बढ़ाने की छूट दी गई थी, लेकिन जब गुजरात तथा अन्य राज्यों में बिजली की कटौती रद्द कर दी गई, तो सूत के दाम नहीं गिरे, अतिरिक्त दामों पर ही इन का सूत बाजार में बिकता था। सरकार के द्वारा 13 मार्च, 1973 को जो नोटिफिकेशन निकला था, उस में यह भी तबदीली की गई थी कि बिजली की कटौती रद्द होने के बाद दामों को फिर से गिराया जाये, लेकिन उस पर बिलकुल अमल नहीं हुआ।

आगे चल कर टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कानून के तहत उन्हें अधिकार है कि हथकड़ा और पावर-लूमज के बारे में वे सारी जानकारी इकट्ठा करें और उस के अनुसार जो सूत की उन की आवश्यकतायें हैं—काउन्ट-वाइज-उस की पूर्ति भी वह करें, लेकिन टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने स्वच्छाचारिता और मनमाने ढंग से सूत का बटवारा किया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिन राज्यों में जिस सूत की आवश्यकता थी, वह सूत उन को नहीं मिला, उन को दूसरे काउन्ट का सूत मिला, जो सूबाई नौकरशाहों, मिल-मालिकों, व्यापार मंत्रालय और टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने मिल कर दूसरे राज्यों में या पड़ोसी देशों में भेजा। कुछ सूत बंगला देश भी गया जहाँ सूत का दाम इस देश की तुलना में ढाई-तीन गुना ज्यादा था। मणिपुर के लोगों को जो सूत भेजा वह गलत काउन्ट का सूत था और वह बंगला देश में चला गया।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

जो निर्यात करने वाले लोग हैं उन को सूत इकट्ठा करने और दबाने का मौका दिया गया, निर्यात सम्बन्धी ठोस करार की शर्त का कभी पालन नहीं किया गया, इस से सूत की कीमत और ज्यादा बढ़ी और स्थिति ज्यादा खराब हुई।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में सूत का जो वितरण किया गया था, उस में टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का ही नाम रखनेवाले एक व्यक्ति का सम्बन्ध रहा है, जो अपने आप को प्रधान मंत्री के बहुत नजदीक समझते हैं। उन्होंने बूनकरों के जिला संगठनों से पैसा वसूला है और इन संगठनों को बूनकरों से चन्दा कर के इस आदमी को पैसा देना पड़ा है। उन का नाम वही है जो टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का नाम है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में जांच करने के लिये आप किसी पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी को यह मामला सौंप दीजिये। चौथी लोक सभा में ऐस्टी-मेटस कमेटी और पब्लिक एकाउट्स कमेटी को या पब्लिक ग्रण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी को ऐसे मामले सुपुर्द किये गये थे। मुझे याद है मैंने ही दो सवाल उठाये थे—खराब टायरों का तथा ड्रम और बैरलों का मामला—दोनों मामले इन कमेटियों को सौंप दिये गये थे जिस से सत्य का उदघाटन हो गया। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि इस मामले को—टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का संगठन, सूत वितरण की व्यवस्था, दामों का जो निर्धारण हुआ है—ये सब मामले जांच करने के लिये ऐस्टीमेटस कमेटी को सौंप दीजिये। इन की जांच आवश्यक होनी चाहिये।

आप मंत्री जी को कन्वे कर देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उन को कन्वे कर दूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो बाद में आप निर्णय करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी उन को भेजूंगा लिख कर मैं अभी कमिट नहीं करता। मैं देख लूंगा कि कैसे हो सकता है। आप लिख कर मुझे भेज दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : देख लीजिये, अगर हो जायगा तो अच्छा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (स्वालयार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 373 के तहत मैंने आप की इजाजत मांगी थी। दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट की डिवीजन बेंच ने श्री रे के खिलाफ रिट पेटिशन स्वीकार कर ली है जिस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस पद पर श्री रे की नियुक्ति को चुनौती दी गयी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाईकोर्ट वर्गह की चीजे यहां नहीं आएंगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अदालत का मामला नहीं है। सरकार को चाहिये चीफ जस्टिस रे को कहें कि जब तक उस रिट पेटिशन का फसला नहीं होता तब तक वह बेंच पर न बैठे क्यों कि अगर उनकी नियुक्ति को गैर-कानूनी घोषित कर दिया गया तो उन के द्वारा दिये गये निर्णयों का क्या होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बेफिक्र रहिये सब कुछ ठीक होगा।

हम तो आप के खाने का इंतजार करते रहे और आप लाठियों खाने चले गये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह भी मामला मैं हरियाणा का कल उठाऊंगा।

13.51 hrs.

MOTION Re. REDUCTION OF SENTENCE AWARDED FOR CONTEMPT OF HOUSE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have taken your permission, Sir, to move the following motions:—

I beg to move:

“That Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion regarding reduction of the sentence of imprisonment awarded to Tanaji Kamble, by the House on the 23rd July, 1973, be suspended.”

“This House resolves that the sentence of imprisonment awarded by this House on the 23rd July, 1973, to the person calling himself Tanaji Kamble, for having thrown leaflets in the House from the Visitors' Gallery and thereby having committed contempt of the House, be reduced to simple imprisonment till 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 25th July, 1973.”

I hope the Government would be gracious enough to accept these motions.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: Before this matter was brought to the House, he was approached, but he refused to give any statement. He would not talk to anybody. Then he was examined by a Doctor and every limb was found to be normal; his brain was normal, his heart was normal; but in spite of that, he refused to give any statement. What to talk of expressing regrets, he refused even to talk to our staff.

Does the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs want to say anything?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): It is the duty of every citizen of this country and every member of this hon. House to maintain the dignity and decorum of the House. I had a talk with the other leaders of the Opposition this morning. Shri Vajpayee, for instance, agrees with me that, in a matter like this where not even an apology has been tendered, where no new situation has arisen, it would be most improper to reduce it. If anything like that had happened, I would myself have come forward with this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर)
अगर काम्बय जी माफी मांग तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी सजा उन्होंने भुगत ली वह काफी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मांगना । देखिये इस हाउस में अब यह नौबत तो नहीं आने दी जायगी कि जो मर्जी आयें, बाहर का आदमी आयें और पर्चे फेंक दे और हम आहिस्ता आहिस्ता कहें कि चलो ठीक है । किसी भी अच्छे काम के लिये इशतहार हो, उस का अच्छा मतलब हो, उस से हमारा सरोकार नहीं है, बल्कि हमारा सरोकार उस के एक्शन से है । कल को ऊपर से छलांग लगा कर नीचे गिरें फिर भी आप कहें कि माफ कीजिये, तो कसे यहां का काम चल सकता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फिर चार दिन की सजा क्यों ? 14 दिन की क्यों नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहें तो हम अभी कर दें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आखिर सजा देना हमारा उद्देश्य है । कल की सजा हो

भटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

गयी अगर आज वह माफी मांगे तो हम उन को माफ कर सकते हैं, लीनियेंट हो सकते हैं। लेकिन माननीय रघु मैया जी ने मुझे बताया कि वह माफी मांगने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। तो फिर सजा बदलने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे स्टाफ के आने से पहले हमारा फैसला यह था कि टिल राइजिंग कर दें, चलो कोई बात नहीं। पर स्टाफ के लोग गये तो वह किसी से बातों नहीं करता।

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : कारण तो बताया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. Are you pressing the motion or are you withdrawing it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I leave it to your hands. All I want to say is that this is the supreme national forum....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. No national forum in the world will tolerate it. No Parliament in the world will tolerate such an action.

Is it the pleasure of the House to grant leave to the hon. Member to withdraw his motion?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 3, p.m.

13.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at two minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair] *the Clock*

RE. PAY COMMISSION'S REPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants of Manipur.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, please permit me for a minute to make a submission. Since the honourable Finance Minister is going abroad, we expected the Finance Minister to make a statement on the Pay Commission Report on the opening day or on subsequent days. There was a discussion in this House when we were told that discussion will take place with the employees' representatives. The employees' representatives met the Cabinet Secretary who gave us a patient hearing but he did not commit himself. Again we met the Cabinet Sub-Committee consisting of Shri Jagjivan Babu, Shri Y. B. Chavan, the Railway Minister, Shri Mirdha and also the Labour Minister, who heard us with rapt attention but did not commit themselves.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all known; all that have come in the papers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This one way traffic cannot go on. Mr. Ganesh is here. We only want an assurance from the hon. Minister that no recommendation, whether retrograde or otherwise,—will automatically be implemented without having a proper discussion with the employees' representatives....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri G. P. Yadav. (*Interruption*) Order please, Mr. Banerjee, you are making a speech....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Ganesh is there; we only want this assurance from the hon. Minister..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I speak so less. I shall take only one minute. Kindly hear me...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): His point is only this. We only want a clarification on one point. His apprehension is due to the fact that Mr. Chavan is going abroad. Although it has been stated that before Government takes its final decision there will be another round of negotiations with the employees' representatives, his apprehension is, since Mr. Chavan is going abroad, Government may come to a decision without any further negotiations. Are they wanting a negotiated settlement or they are bypassing this? That is all that he wants to know.

They have called a meeting of the highest committee, namely the National Council of the JCM...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member is repeating himself.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I want to add too what my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee has said. He has said that the retrogressive recommendations of the Pay Commission should not be implemented, and Government should give an assurance to that effect. I would request Government not to implement the recommendations whether it be after bilateral talks or even unilaterally.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They have called that meeting for the 3rd August but the agenda does not include this item. I want that the Pay Commission's recommendations should not be implemented, and I agree with Shri A. P. Sharma on this point. Minimum wage, dearness allowance and everything else has come in that. Let Shri K. R. Ganesh assure us that the Pay Commission's recommendations will not be implemented. Everybody is behind this demand. My hon. friend has taken a strike ballot, and we have also taken a strike ballot on this issue....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why has he withdrawn his strike notice?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him not repeat. The hon. Member is taking too much time. The hon. Minister has heard him. If he does not come forward with any observation, I cannot help it. Now, Shri G. P. Yadav.

15.06 hrs.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: No, we have not. We want Government not to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MANIPUR), 1973-74—Contd.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They have called a meeting at the highest level of the National Council of the JCM. of which Shri A. P. Sharma, is the President, from the workers' side....

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार): मणिपुर एक सीमान्त राज्य है। 1971 में वहां पर राष्ट्र शासन लागू हुआ था। 1972 में ग्राम चुनाव हुए और लोकतंत्री सरकार बनी। लेकिन 1973 में फिर वहां पर लोकतांत्रिक प्रथा की समाप्ति कर दी गई और वहां पर आज फिर राष्ट्रपति शासन है। हम नागरिक स्वतंत्रता की बात करते हैं, लोकतंत्र की दुहाई देते हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस ढंग से लोकतंत्र इस देश में चल सकेगा। केवल मणिपुर में ही नहीं आन्ध्र में भी यही स्थिति है, उड़ीसा में भी है, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी है और अब बिहार की बारी

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member is making a speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not making a speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already made his speech.

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

आने वाली है। इस प्रकार से मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली में बैठे हुए शासक मुगलकालीन सलतनत या सूबेदारी प्रथा को लागू करना चाहते हैं और अपने सूबेदारों को भोजपुर प्रान्त में शासन व्यवस्था को हथियाने लेना चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार से नागरिक स्वतंत्रता पर बड़ा आघात हो रहा है। मुझे याद आता है कि कुछ दिन पहले रूनिंग कायम के माननीय सदस्य श्री शशि भूषण ने एक स्टेटमेंट में कहा था कि हम तो लिमिटेड डिक्टेटोरशिप चाहते हैं। वह तो पहले से ही है। शायद उसी को और कम्प्लीट डिक्टेटोरशिप कायम करने के लिये किसी न किसी बहाने पर एक प्रदेश से लोकतांत्रिक सरकार को हटाया जा रहा है। मणिपुर में अच्छी वर्षा होती है। लेकिन आज वह सूखे से त्रस्त है। वहाँ की जनता को खाने की सामग्री, उपभोग की वस्तुएँ काफी महंगे भावों पर मिल रही हैं या नहीं मिल रही हैं। उनको मुहैया करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रपति शासन में आवश्यकता इस बात की होना चाहिए कि केन्द्रीय सरकार वहाँ की आवादी के भरण पोषण का इतना काम करे, उपभोग की जितनी सामग्रियाँ हैं उनको समय पर और सस्ते मूल्यों पर मुहैया करे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है।

मिचार्ड की ओर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है ताकि वहाँ की कृषि समुन्नत हो सके। उसकी ओर भी नौकरशाही ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इस कारण से वहाँ की कृषि व्यवस्था बहुत ही खराब हो गई है और लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होती जा रही है।

जहाँ तक रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकेशन का सम्बन्ध है, हम बातें तो बहुत करते हैं और कहते हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का हम विद्युतीकरण करेंगे लेकिन मणिपुर को देखा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकेशन के

मामले में सरकार पूर्ण असफल रही है। अगर हालत इसी तरह से चलती रही तो जनता की आस्था लोकतंत्र से हिलेगी और लोग दूसरे तरीकों को अख्तियार करेंगे और ऐसी स्थिति अगर उत्पन्न हो गई तो इसकी जबाब देही केन्द्र पर होगी।

मणिपुर का अपना इतिहास है। उसका सांस्कृतिक इतिहास बहुत ही उज्ज्वल है। वहाँ की आदिम जातियों की दशा सुधारने के लिए सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। जो आदिम जाति के लोग वहाँ रहते हैं उनकी हालत को सुधारने के लिए सरकार को बजट में विशेष प्रावधान करना चाहिए था, लेकिन ऐसा आपने किया है, इसका कोई संकेत बजट में नहीं मिलता है।

वहाँ पर उद्योग धंधे जिस ढंग से विकसित होने चाहिए नहीं हो पाए। गृह उद्योगों में लगे हुए जो वीवर्ज थे, जुलाहे थे, बुनकर थे, उनके सामने, हजारों बुनकरों के सामने आज भूखमरी की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। उसका एकमात्र कारण यह है कि उन बुनकरों को समय पर सूत नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि उन हजारों बुनकरों को सूत मुहैया किया जाये, जिन की रोजी इस गृह उद्योग पर निर्भर है। आज हजारों की तादाद में वे लोग बेकार हैं और उनके बाल-बच्चे भूखे मर रहे हैं। इसलिए उन की दशा सुधारने के लिए तुरन्त कदम उठाये जायें।

स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है :

"In addition, 1973-74 Budget provides for an outlay of Rs. 4.96 crores for Centrally-sponsored Plan schemes. This includes Rs. 1.4 crores on the Loktek Lift Irrigation Scheme, Rs. 70 lakhs on the Regional Medical College and Rs. 50 lakhs on the 132 KV power transmission line forming part of the North-Eastern Grid".

बजट में यह प्राविजन तो किया गया है, लेकिन क्या वहाँ की नौकरशाही के द्वारा उस का उपयोग हो सकता है? वहाँ के गवर्नर और उन के सलाहकार तथा आई० सी० एस० अफसर वहाँ के लोगों की दशा सुधारने में सक्षम नहीं हो सकते हैं। इस लिए मैं चाहूँगा कि वहाँ पर इस व्यवस्था को तुरन्त समाप्त कर के लोकप्रिय सरकार का गठन किया जाये, ताकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वहाँ के लोगों की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए जो प्रावधान किये हैं और जो योजनाएँ बनाई हैं, लोकप्रिय सरकार उन का क्रियान्वयन कर सके। अगर ऐसा न किया गया, तो यह कहना पड़ेगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार वहाँ अपनी नौकरशाही के द्वारा ही शासन चलाना चाहती है, जिस के कारण वहाँ पर न गरीबी मिट रही है और न बेरोजगारी।

अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार वहाँ तुरन्त चुनाव नहीं कराना चाहती है, तो कम से कम वह नौकरशाही पर अंकुश रख, ताकि उस ने उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए जो राशि आवंटित की है, उसका सदुपयोग हो सके।

मणिपुर की वन-सम्पदा का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। वहाँ बांस काफी बहुतायत से पैदा होता है। इस लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि वहाँ पर कागज का एक कारखाना खोला जाये, ताकि मणिपुर की वन-सम्पदा का उपयोग कर के उस की स्थिति सुधारी जा सके।

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer Manipur): I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Manipur State. While supporting these Demands, I would like to say a few words about the situation prevailing in Manipur.

This is the second time that the Budget of Manipur has been brought

before the House. Each time a member rises to say something on Manipur, we find we do not have anything new to say, any new things on which you can talk about, any new progress that has been made in the State. In this sense, it is very painful that I have to repeat the same thing which I said last time.

I would like to submit that the law and security situation has been improved. It has improved during the past few months but unfortunately it has not been controlled completely. On the 11th of this month or so, some Naga rebels fought with the CRP men at a place called Sansung in the Ukru sub-division. It is really very bad that even now this sort of incidents should take place. Unless this is completely checked, the whole task of development, progress and improvement in the hill areas will be very, very difficult, because, in the absence of peace and a peaceful atmosphere, how can you expect to conduct any programme of development and progress? Therefore, one of the serious aspects for the development of that State is to maintain peace and security in the State. Then alone one can speak of progress and the programmes for the upliftment of the State.

In this connection, I would stress that the Government should see that those batches of Naga rebels who have been trying to go abroad to China and elsewhere and get trained there should be checked by opening or by posting more forces in the interior and also in the remote places of Manipur. The present arrangements in the hill areas, in the remote places, I should say, are not adequate. Therefore, I would like to suggest here that the Government should see that more security arrangements should be made without delay so that those activities of the rebels could be checked adequately and the programmes of development conducted peacefully.

[Shri Paokai Haokip]

Secondly, I would like to submit to the House that the district councils were there about two months ago. The elections were over, and it is now two months since the elections were over. But unfortunately or fortunately, so far, the councils are not finally getting formed. I do not know the causes. May be it is due to some difficulties in regard to the opening of offices and houses. Here, I would like to say that the formation of the councils should be expedited. It should no longer be delayed since they were meant for the purpose of conducting the programmes sponsored by the Centre as well as by the State. So, there is no justification in further delaying the formation of the councils.

In this connection, I would like to say that in the course of the formation of the councils in those areas, offices are going to be created; we would like to know what types of offices are going to be created for the purpose of these councils. Here, the Government must be very careful, in the very beginning itself, to see that in the course of creating the offices, the appropriate types of offices concerning the 'appropriate departments should be transferred to the district councils and they should be so formed so that there is always a very close link and there is no difficulty between the offices created in those regions and the rest.

The third thing is about roads and communications. There has been no improvement; they are as they were long ago. There is of course some slight improvement but it is not sufficient. Without improving the conditions of roads, it is impossible to step up development. Therefore (in order to uplift the State of Manipur, priority should be given to the development of roads and communications. For instance take the cement factory which is going to be opened. How will the products of this factory be

transported when there is no proper road? In every aspect, the progress of communication comes first. In the absence of good road communication, it is no use talking about industries. Manipur is landlocked and is cut off from the rest of the country. But even in the State of Manipur itself, people living in the plains are unable to mix with people living in hills; it is very painful but it is so because of lack of communications. People in the State are not meeting together. In such a condition, how do you expect progress and development? At least people living in the same State should be allowed to have opportunities to meet in order they come into contact with one another. Therefore, I lay the first emphasis on the development of roads and communications. There are two roads in Manipur, one is Cachar Road which has been completed; it is one of the important State highways. There is another one, yet under construction—Tipaimukh road, which is longer; it will be 170 miles. This will become one of the biggest and most important State highways and this will contribute to the development of the State. So far this has to be looked after by the BRTF, Border Roads task force. I request the Government to look into the progress of this road and do whatever possible for the completion of the road.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में जो दो तीन मणिपुरी हैं उन में से एक मैं हूँ। मणिपुर की एक पुरानी लोकतांत्रिक परम्परा होते हुए भी वर्षों तक इस प्रदेश को राज्य का दर्जा नहीं दिया गया और राज्य का दर्जा मिलने के बाद भी हम लोगों ने देखा कि लोकतांत्रिक सरकार वहाँ ज्यादा दिन तक चल नहीं पाई। राष्ट्रपति शासन जारी कर दिया गया है और जो सरकारी प्रतिनिधि वहाँ जा कर राज्य कर रहे हैं वह नये राजा महाराजाओं की तरह जनता के साथ व्यवहार

कर रहे हैं। मेरे पास मणिपुर से एक चिट्ठी आई है कि एक बड़ा अफसर महीनों तक सर्किट हाउस को दबा कर बैठा रहा और रोजाना पांच रुपये में अपने सारे परिवार का खर्चा सर्किट हाउस में रह कर चलाता रहा। जितने बड़े अधिकारी हैं अग्रतित गाड़ियों में बड़ी शान से घूमते हैं और मणिपुर की जनता की रयत के समान मान कर उन के ऊपर अपना अधिनायकवाद चलाते हैं। यह मनोवृत्ति इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है कि इससे मणिपुर की जनता में एक घृणा और विद्वेष की भावना पैदा होने वाली है। हमें जो जानकारी सलाहकार समिति में दी गई थी उस के अनुसार कुल 18 इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मविम के अधिकाचारियों में मणिपुरी अधिकाचारियों की संख्या 5 है। उसी तरह क्षेत्रीय लोकतंत्र का पहाड़ी इलाकों में चुनाव हुआ, लेकिन अभी तक 6 जिला कौंसिलों को अस्तित्व में नहीं आने दिया गया तो क्या यह जरूरी है कि चूकि असेम्बली नहीं चल रही है इसलिए पहाड़ी इलाके में कौंसिलें भी न चलें? कौंसिलों का चुनाव होने के बाद उन को तत्काल अपना कारोबार पाने की छुट देनी चाहिए थी जो कि नहीं दी गई है।

जनता की जो शहरी आजादियां हैं उन के ऊपर भी सरकार के द्वारा आक्रमण हो रहा है। अभी तक 34 नौजवान विभिन्न कानूनों के तहत बन्द हैं। मीसा और कई तरह के कानून वहां लागू हैं। मैंने पिछले सत्र में भी जब मणिपुर के बारे में यहां चर्चा उठी थी, गृह मंत्री से प्रार्थना की थी कि इन नौजवानों को मुक्त कर दिया जाए और उनको दुबारा लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से काम करने का मौका दिया जाए लेकिन अभी भी सरकार उनको छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। वहां के एक प्रोफेसर की शिकायत मेरे पास आई है और आप दंग रह जायेंगे कि इस आजाद भारत में इंडियन पीनल कोड की धारा 124 ए के तहत जिस को राजद्रोह कहा जाता है, जिस के तहत लोकमान्य तिलक और महात्मा गांधी जैसे

राष्ट्र के नेताओं को कैद कर लिया गया था और सजा दी गई थी उसी धारा का इस्तेमाल मणिपुर राज्य में एक प्रोफेसर के खिलाफ किया गया है। मैंने यह भी सरकार से कहा था कि ये मुकदमें वापिस लिए जाएं। इतना तो आश्वासन मुझे मिला था कि राजद्रोह वाला 124 ए वाला मुकदमा तो वापिस लिया जाएगा लेकिन 153 ए का जहां तक सवाल है उसको वापिस नहीं लेंगे।

मणिपुर में अगर आप साधारण स्थिति को कायम करना चाहते हैं तो शहरी आजादियों की रक्षा होनी चाहिए और जिन लोगों के ऊपर राजनीतिक कार्यों को ले कर मुकदमें चल रहे हैं उन लोगों को तत्काल रिहा कर देना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, और भी बहुत सारी समस्याएँ हैं। अभी मेरे एक साथी ने हथकण्ठों का जिक्र किया। इस देश में सब से ज्यादा हथकण्ठों तामिलनाडू में हैं, लेकिन लोकसंख्या की दृष्टि से तामिलनाडू की आबादी मणिपुर से 50 गुना अधिक है। इस 10 लाख की आबादी वाले इलाके में अशोक मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, जो 7-8 साल पहले आई थी, हथकण्ठों की संख्या मणिपुर में 2 लाख थी और इस वक्त ढाई लाख से ज्यादा हथकण्ठों हैं, लेकिन उन की यह दुर्गति है कि तकरीबन एक लाख बुनकर आज भुखमरीकी स्थिति में हैं, क्योंकि उन को आज सूत मिलना चाहिये था, वह नहीं मिल रहा है।

मणिपुर लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी में जब मैंने यह मामला उठाया तो राज्य के जो अफसर प्रतिनिधि वहां पर आये थे, उन्होंने गलत बयानी की और कहा कि हम लोगों को पर्याप्त सूत मिल गया है। जब मैंने उन से पूछा कि क्या मणिपुर के बनकरों को 22 न० का, 24 नम्बर का, 26 नम्बर का 40 नम्बर का, 46 नम्बर का, 60 नम्बर का, या दूसरे काउन्ट्स का जो सूत उन को चाहिये, वह मिल रहा है? तब जा कर मामला खुल गया

[श्री मधु लिमरो]

श्रीर वे अफसर बोले कि वह सूत नहीं मिला है। तब मैंने कहा आप की इस गलत बयानी का क्या मतलब था, क्या आप केन्द्र सरकार से डरते हैं और झूठी बातें बोलते हैं। असलियत यह है कि आज कुछ ही समय पहले सूत की समस्या के बारे में मैंने एक बयान दिया है। आज मणिपुर के विषय में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के लोगों का कोई प्रतिनिधि असेम्बली में नहीं बोल सकता है, इस लिये लोक सभा का दायित्व है कि वहाँ क्या हो रहा है, उस के बारे में गौर से देखे टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने वहाँ के जो नई दिल्ली और मणिपुर के जो अधिकारी लोग हैं उन के साथ मिल कर जिस काउन्ट के सूत की वहाँ जरूरत नहीं थी, उस सूत को वहाँ भेजा। जब बनकरों ने कहा कि हम इस का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो वह असम में, बंगला देश में और पड़ोस के दूसरे देशों में भेज दिया गया, जहाँ सूत के दाम ढाई तीन गुना अधिक थे और यह सारा पैसा अधिकारी लोग, टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का जो संगठन है, वह खा कर बंटा है और मणिपुर के गरीब बुनकरों के ऊपर भुखमरी का संकट आ गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह चाहूँगा कि इस के बारे में पूरी जांच की जाये। व्यापार मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि भी उस दिन लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी में आये थे, मैंने उन को बलवाया था और उन्होंने इस के बारे में कहा था कि हम कार्यवाही करेंगे, लेकिन मणिपुर से जो अन्य पत्र मेरे पास आये हैं, उन से पता चलता है कि अभी तक स्थिति में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। इस समय डीकंट्रोल के बाद भी उन लोगों को सूत नहीं मिल रहा है। आप कंट्रोल करें या डीकंट्रोल करें, बुनकरों की मीत इस राज्य में टलने वाली नहीं है। इस लिये आप की मारफत इस सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो राज्य खेती के बाद तना बड़ा संबन्ध में हयकरवों पर निर्भर

है, जहाँ दूसरे उद्योग धन्धे नहीं हैं, उस इलाके के लिये व्यापार मंत्रालय को ज्यादा तवज्जह देनी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से वहाँ बेकारी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। चूंकि वहाँ कोई औद्योगिककरण हो रहा है, वहाँ बैंकों का विकास नहीं हो रहा है, रोजगार का कोई दूसरा साधन नहीं है, पढ़ाई लिखाई के मामलों में मणिपुर पहले से ही बहुत आगे रहा है, आज वहाँ स्कूल कालिजों में बच्चों की संख्या ढाई लाख है, जब पढ़ लिख कर ये बच्चे स्कूल से निकलते हैं तो प्रश्न यह है कि उन सामने कौन सा भविष्य है। उन के लिए किसी तरह का कोई सहारा नहीं है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि तरह तरह के हिन्सात्मक आन्दोलन वहाँ पर चल रहे हैं, उन की ओर वहाँ का नौजवान अभिमुख हो रहा है। इस की जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार पर है, मणिपुर की सरकार पर है। इस लिये इस बेकारी की समस्या की ओर भी मैं आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

मेरा आखिरी मुद्दा यह है कि वहाँ पर लोकटक आदि जो बिजली और सिंचाई के परिकल्प हैं इन के क्रियान्वयन के बारे में बड़ा विलम्ब हो रहा है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है, कि बिजली के अभाव में न वहाँ लिफ्ट-इरिगेशन का कार्य हो रहा है, न किसी तरह के कुटीर और छोटे उद्योग चल रहे हैं। इन परिकल्पों को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने का काम किया जाये और वहाँ पर जो सूत की मिल लग रही है, उस मिल में ऐसे यन्त्र बँटायें जायें जिस से स्थानीय बुनकरों की सूत की जो आवश्यकता है, जिस काउन्ट का सूत उन्हें चाहिये, उस सूत का उत्पादन किया जाय।

इतनी ही आप की भार्फत सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to hon. Members for taking part in the second stage of discussion on the Manipur Budget. The situation under which the Manipur State Government was taken over by the President has been discussed in the House during the discussion on the General Budget as well as when the Proclamation of the President came up before this House for approval. Therefore, I do not think it is necessary to waste the time of the House in going into the circumstances under which the administration of the State of Manipur was taken over by the President.

Many points have been raised by hon. Members relating to the development of Manipur State, the building of an infra-structure there, the development of roads and communications and agriculture and various other projects which could put Manipur on the road to development and prosperity. Coming from a territory which is in some form or the other akin to Manipur, with its vast areas undeveloped, with very poor and sparse means of communication and with its distance from the mainland of the country, I can realise very well the various difficulties and concrete problems which may have arisen in the State of Manipur.

With the idea of building the infra-structure and providing the basic requirements of development, the Plan provision in the State of Manipur has been stepped up from Rs. 1,55,00,000 during the First Plan to about Rs. 30,25,00,000 during the Fourth Plan period. This itself indicates the great anxiety that was shown by the Government of India for the development of this State. It may be that, considering the problem that a State like Manipur must be facing even this provision may not be sufficient to meet the requirements and to build in the quickest possible time the infra-structure that a State like Manipur might require, but it is indicative of

the concern of the Government as far as the development of Manipur is concerned within the constraint of national resources.

Certain other steps have also been taken in recent years. They are: the constitution of Manipur into five districts which was taken up in November 1969; creation of district officers, development department and the whole infra-structure of administration; quarterly review of plans; major appraisal of the Plan and stress on communications, power and development activities. These are some of the other steps that were taken to remedy the various defects that are there.

There are various other concrete points which hon. Members have raised and for which, I think, a reply is necessary. Agricultural constitutes a very important part of life in Manipur. I had already indicated in the last Budget discussion that lift irrigation scheme based on the water level in the intake channel of the local hydel power project has been launched. It is expected that this will irrigate, when completed around 1975-76, about 60,000 acres. On the basis of certain discussions as late as May 1973 between the Planning Commission and the State Government officials, a comprehensive scheme for irrigating about 2.2 lakh acres, out of 2.5 lakh acres of cultivable land in the valley, will be investigated.

In the Fifth Plan preparation also, a comprehensive irrigation plan to take advantage of surface water available in the rivers of the State and to irrigate the number of acres of land that I have indicated has been assessed and the attempt is being made to make this provision in the Fifth Plan.

As far as industries are concerned, the hon. Members have mentioned about various industrial schemes that have been there. Two important steps since 1972-73 were taken in the sector of industrial development where the inauguration of a khand-sari factory and the commencement of the construction work on the

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

25,000 spindles spinning mill had been taken in hand. As regards the khand-sari factory, however, the work could not start much after the inauguration since the supply of sugar was inadequate and it was the end of the sugarcane season. The production was affected. Also, the sugarcane was diverted for gur-making as the gur prices were attractive. Now, the full production will commence during the current season from November, 1973.

The work on the spinning mill project is going on as per schedule. Steps have been taken to recruit competent personnel to organise the mill right from the stage of construction to the stage of operation.

Two paper mill projects which were under contemplation are also in the scheme of Manipur industrial development. These points were referred by the hon. Members from Manipur and also by other Members. In both these cases, the project reports have been prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation. One will have a capacity of 200 tonnes of pulp per day and the other will have a capacity of 25 tonnes of insulated paper. These are at various stages of being processed with the Planning Commission. A pre-investment survey of the entire forest resources is also to be conducted by the Agriculture Ministry....

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : पेर मिल

कब तक शुरू हो रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH:

कब तक म नहीं कर सकता, जादू मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन जल्दी करना चाहिये, इस बात को मैं मानता हूँ। ये जो दूर के इलाके हैं, इनमें कमी कमी काम में देरी हो जाती है।

As far as the cement factory is concerned, there is a proposal to have a cement factory for which the limestone resources are being assessed by the Geological Survey of India. There has been some difficulty about the availability of limestone in the

area and this matter is also receiving the attention of the Government.

Sir, my object in giving these figures and information about these projects is that necessary provision has been made and the Government has located industries that have got to be established in Manipur. The only thing is that these various procedural delays that may be there and the various other problems that may be there have got to be remedied and these things have got to be expedited so that in a backward area like Manipur the people of the State may enjoy the benefits of industrial development.

Then, the hon. Members referred to the District Councils. Elections to the District Councils were held. The information that has been given to me is that the requirements of the District Councils, the personnel of the District Councils as well as the various powers the District Councils will have, the subjects they will have, are being reviewed. As soon as this is done, the District Councils will start functioning. I agree with the hon. Members that in the absence of the Legislature of Manipur, these District Councils can play an important role in bringing the local people with the mainstream of the administration of Manipur.

Then, the hon. Member opposite, apart from his general comments on the question of civil liberties, raised a question about one Dr. Shukla. The information was also given to the hon. Member in the Consultative Committee about one Dr. Shukla that action has been taken against him for writing an article in a daily journal which was designed to spread a feeling of animosity between the local people and outsiders in the State.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने लख पढ़ा है, लेकिन आपने नहीं पढ़ा है। यही फर्क है।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have to base myself on what has been given.

The same has been supplied to you in the Consultative Committee.

These are some of the points the hon. members raised...

AN HON. MEMBER: What about yarn?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The State's requirement of yarn for about two lakh handloom weavers is estimated at about 400 bales of yarn, mostly in hanks. The counts needed mainly are 22 to 24. After this matter was raised in the Consultative Committee, the Manipur Government is taking up the matter with the Textile Commissioner and I am informed that every endeavour will be made to secure the needed count, so that the weavers do not suffer.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो आप सात दिन में एक बयान दीजिये ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I will communicate your views to the Minister of Commerce.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। कौन सी ऐसी मांग है कि जिस पर इन को सलाह करनी चाहिये ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have not said that I will consult. I cannot give a statement on yarn. It has to be given by the Minister of Commerce.

श्री मधु लिमये : संसद कार्य मंत्री बैठे हैं, सरकार के लिये वह जिम्मेदार हैं, वह कहें कि हम सात दिन से जो स्थिति है उस पर एक बयान देंगे। गर्दन हिलाने से काम नहीं चलता ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: With these remarks, I commend the Demands to the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of Cut Motions moved by Shri Madhu Limaye. Unless he wants any particular Cut Motion to be put separately, I shall put them all together.

I now put Cut Motions 1 to 5 moved by Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House.

The Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1 to 44'

The motion was adopted.

The Motions for Demands for Grants (Manipur) which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 2—STATE EXCISE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur,

to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'State Excise'."

DEMAND No. 3—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND No. 4—SALES TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND No. 5—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND No. 6—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 7—REGISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND No. 8—PARLIAMENT, STATE AND UNION TERRITORIES LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,05,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Parliament, State and Union Territories Legislature'."

DEMAND No. 9—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,91,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND No. 10—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 11—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. 12—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,36,58,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 13—CIVIL SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Civil Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 14—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,70,09,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 15—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come

in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. 16—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,89,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 17—FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,37,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. 18—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,28,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture and Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 19—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 20—COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Cooperation'."

DEMAND No. 21—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,18,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 22—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Community Development'."

DEMAND No. 23—LABOUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,83,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Labour'."

DEMAND No. 24—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,41,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 25—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,13,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of irrigation."

DEMAND No. 26—ELECTRICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND No. 27—PUBLIC WORKS (ORIGINAL WORKS AND REPAIRS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works (Original Works and Repairs)'."

DEMANDS No. 28—PUBLIC WORKS (ESTABLISHMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the

year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works (Establishment).'"

DEMAND NO. 29—ROAD TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Road Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 30—FAMINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Famine'."

DEMAND NO. 31—PENSION AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,20,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Pension and other Retirement benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 32—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 33—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,59,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 34—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,21,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. 35—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 36—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works'."

**DEMAND No. 37—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
FLOOD CONTROL**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Flood Control'."

**DEMAND No. 38—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ELECTRICITY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity'."

**DEMAND No. 39—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ROADS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

**DEMAND No. 40—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
BUILDINGS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,66,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

**DEMAND No. 41—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ROAD TRANSPORT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road Transport'."

**DEMAND No. 42—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
STATE TRADING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,74,73,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Trading'."

**DEMAND No. 43—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOP-
MENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND No. 44—LOANS AND ADVANCES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,14,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay Advances'."

15.49 hrs.

MANIPUR APPROPRIATION BILL*
1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of the Financial year 1973-74.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1973-74."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move that the bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.51 hrs.

DEMANDS** FOR GRANTS
(ANDHRA PRADESH), 1973-74

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Andhra Pradesh for 1973-74.

DEMAND NO. I—LAND REVENUE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,29,60,000 be granted to the Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. II—EXCISE DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,93,12,000 be granted to the

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 24-7-73.

†Introduced moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]
President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Excise Department'."

DEMAND NO. III—TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,95,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. IV—SALES TAX ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,91,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Sales Tax Administration'."

DEMAND N°. V—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties Administration'."

DEMAND NO. VI—STAMPS ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stamps Administration'."

DEMAND NO. VII—REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,72,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Registration Department'."

DEMAND NO. VIII—STATE LEGISLATURE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,15,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATE, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,82,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff'."

DEMAND No. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,49,86,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,81,000, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. XII—JAILS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,31,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day

of March, 1974, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. XIII—POLICE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,74,70,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. XIV—COMMERCE AND EXPORT PROMOTION DEPARTMENT,

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, ETC.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,16,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Commerce and Export Promotion Department Weights and Measures etc.'"

DEMAND No. XV—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,54,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

DEMAND No. XVI—MINES AND
ARCHAEOLOGY, ETC.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,32,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Mines and Archaeology, etc.'"

DEMAND No. XVII—EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,66,59,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. XVIII—MEDICAL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,70,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XIX—PUBLIC HEALTH AND
FAMILY PLANNING

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,75,44,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra

Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. XX—AGRICULTURE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,89,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. XXI—FISHERIES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,69,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. XXII—ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,32,62,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. XXIII—CO-OPERATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Co-Operation'."

DEMAND NO. XXIV—INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,45,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. XXV—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,25,02,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND NO. XXVI—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,98,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. XXVII—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,09,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisations'."

DEMAND NO. XXVIII—WOMEN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT, ETC.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,10,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Women's Welfare Department, etc.'"

**DEMAND No. XXIX—WELFARE OF
SCHEDULE TRIBES, CASTES AND OTHER
BACKWARD CLASSES**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,08,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes and other Backward Classes'."

**DEMAND No. XXX—INTEREST ON
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE
RIVER SCHEMES**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,43,71,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Interest on Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—IRRIGATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,86,31,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XXXII—ELECTRICITY

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,42,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,83,85,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. XXXIV—PORTS AND
PILOTAGE**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND No. XXXV—FAMINE RELIEF

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,21,67,000 be granted to the

President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Famine Relief'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—PENSIONS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,47,73,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,63,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum neces-

sary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. XXXIX—STATIONARY AND PRINTING

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. XL—FOREST DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,02,35,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forest Department'."

DEMAND No. XLI—MISCELLANEOUS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,45,30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XLII—MUNICIPAL
ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,38,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Municipal Administration'."

DEMAND No. XLIII—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,72,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments'."

DEMAND No. XLIV—COMPENSATION TO
ZAMINDARS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,94,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Compensation to Zamindars'."

DEMAND No. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,77,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital outlay Improvement of Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IM-
PROVEMENT AND RESEARCH

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,60,35,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND No. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,76,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XLIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,57,69,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. L—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,07,58,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,44,28,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. LII—OTHER WORKS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Works'."

DEMAND No. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND No. LIV—COMMUTED VALUE
OF PENSIONS

The Demands are before the House. Mr. Madhu Limaye, are you moving your cut motions?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. LV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,23,50,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND No. LVI—LOANS AND ADVANCES
BY THE GOVERNMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,41,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'."

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Yes, Sir, I am moving my cut motions.

"That the demand under the head 'State Legislature' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Waste of public money on an Assembly and Council which carry out no useful function (1)]

"That the demand under the head 'District Administration and Miscellaneous' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to replace bureaucratic rule at district level by democratic self-rule (2)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Brutal suppression of the bifurcation movement (3)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Exploitation of growers of cotton, tobacco and other crops resulting from absence of a just price policy (4)]

"That the demand under the head 'Municipal Administration' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to decentralise power and resources to make municipalities a pillar of the decentralised four pillar state (5)]

*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a well known fact in the country

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

that the State of Andhra Pradesh is languishing not only in economic crisis but also in a political crisis. It is also a well known fact that this political turmoil is threatening the very foundations of democracy and integration in that State. In order to solve this problem hon. Ministers Mr. Dikshit and Mr. Pant went to Hyderabad and several leaders from the State were coming frequently to the Capital here. But this problem has not been solved. The aim of the Ministers from the Centre going to Andhra Pradesh or the Ministers and Leaders of the State coming to the capital is not to take steps for a constructive solution of the problems like backwardness, unemployment and the employment dispute between the regions of Andhra and Telengana but in turn created political crisis. This situation instead of being solved has become more complicated. Previously there were protagonists of Jai Andhra and Telengana only. Now, we find several groups functioning actively in the integrationists themselves thereby deepening the crisis. Briefly I would state that the country is being victimised by the inner crisis of the power hungry party and in this way Andhra Pradesh is being victimised.

15.52 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the chair]

Mr. Chairman, it is now clear that the party in power is only interested to perpetuate their rule and is not interested either in the future or in the welfare of the people of the State of Andhra Pradesh. That is why the people are saying that the Congress Party is gambling with the future of 4½ crores of people of Andhra Pradesh. Let us see the conditions to which the State of Andhra Pradesh has deteriorated because of irresponsible ruling party caught in their own crisis.

The State of Andhra Pradesh occupies the fifth position in terms of population whereas it is occupying

thirteenth position industrially. Agriculturally, Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is occupying the eleventh or twelfth position. If you look to the position of per capita income it is occupying fourteenth position. Even though the State is very rich in natural resources its per capita income is Rs. 544 i.e. the State occupies the thirteenth position in this country. If you see the position of the State per capita additional tax-wise it is Rs. 30 i.e. second position. When I compare the State of Andhra Pradesh with other States my aim is to show the condition to which the State has been made to deteriorate because of the internal crisis of the party in power.

Today the State is in dole drums industrially. There is deadlock in the Five-Year Plans of the State. When 420 crores have been allocated in the Fourth Plan, 350 crores have been spent for spill over works alone. If you see for any new project that has been taken up in the period of Fourth Plan there is none worth the mention. The steel project that was inaugurated in 1970-71 at Visakhapatnam has not even reached the construction stage. I would also like to state that the same is the case with the thermal Power station and fertiliser factory at Kothagudem or the fertiliser factory at Kakinada.

16 hrs.

I would like to mention about the Pochampadu project in this connection. This project was supposed to irrigate 5½ lakh acres of land in the region of Telengana. This project is supposed to be completed by 1970-71. Let alone completion, the project is at present irrigating a meagre 40,000 acres of land. From this one can judge the callous and irresponsible attitude of the party in power towards the progress and welfare of the people of Andhra Pradesh. It is now estimated from the report of the Ministry given to the consultative committee that when the project is completed in 1975-76, only 2½

[Shri B. N. Reddy]

lakh acres of land would be irrigated. Coming to Nagarjunasagar project, as per the Report the potentiality of irrigation is 20.54 lakh acres. The fact that this project of that area is in a position to supply water for irrigating 10.14 lakh acres, speaks volumes about the attitude of the party in power towards the welfare of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present position is that they are not able to supply water to more than 70 per cent of the area which has been declared as the localised area pertaining to this project. Therefore, 30 per cent of the farmers of that area are suffering untold miseries because they were subjected to a dilemma. The present condition reminds me of the saying that the great Kakatiyas dug several tanks for irrigation purposes, the Congress men in power could not dig even a few canals.

I would like to mention about the famine conditions that have developed in the entire State. Before that I should mention the agriculture production is in stagnation, the State has not yet reached the production level that was reached in 1965-66. I would like to mention here that the production average in agriculture in the State is lagging far behind in comparison to any other average State in the country. We can understand the attitude of the Government towards the people and their progress from the doubts and fears that were expressed by the Minister of Power in connection with the production of power in the State of Andhra Pradesh recently. Today famine conditions are prevalent in the whole State of Andhra Pradesh. As stated in the report in the Consultative Committee, 21 districts are affected. As mentioned in the report it has affected 2½ crores of people and about 23,000 villages as per the above report. If we estimate the required amount of

paddy per person as 100 kilograms then the famine stricken people would require 34 lakh tons of paddy. If that is so, let us see how much quantity of paddy has been made available for distribution as per the statements of the concerned Ministers. The latest amount now available was a meagre 1,28,000 tons. When the requirement is 34 lakh tons, the rulers are eloquent about their efforts to face the famine by supplying a meagre 1,28,000 tons I think it is only an eye wash, a drop in the ocean. The conditions of famine have gone to such an extent that a family of Veerabhadraiah with six other members jumped into the river Krishna and their bodies were found near Vijaywada. This incident has come to our notice recently. I dare say that there would be several incidents which might not have come to our notice. I may also state another incident about a family in Nalgonda district which has been driven to commit suicide because of hunger. This incident has been narrated by a Congress MLA Shri Goverdhana Reddy, in the last Budget Session of the State. People are migrating en masse from one region to other because of lack of food and fodder for cattle. Mr. Chairman, in such pitiable condition this Government boasts of their programme of distribution, of a meagre quantity of paddy, is nothing but a mockery of the starving people. There is no food to eat and there is no employment. The Government is talking of relief work. The people are demanding work or food. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Government stated in the recent Consultative Committee that they have taken up 20,000 relief works and created employment for 6 lakhs of people per day whereas 2½ crores of people are languishing in the grip of this famine. I would say the effort of the Government is only a drop in the ocean. Such conditions have come to pass because the party in power is busy with its own internal power politics and left the welfare of the people to the winds. That is why the present day politics in the State

have deteriorated because of the domination by opportunists and reactionary politics. We find integration today and balancing integration and separation tomorrow. This is the opportunist attitude of the Central leadership which is endangering the entire State.

If you see unemployment problem, it is growing day by day. There are three lakh sixty seven thousand unemployed in the urban area out of which 2,286 are engineering graduates and 1,116 unemployed medical graduates. If you see the rural unemployment it is to the tune of more than 10,00,000. These problems of unemployment, backwardness and employment disputes between the regions of Telengana and Andhra are accentuated by the wrong and opportunistic policies of the Congress rulers. Now, these problems have to be solved by creating employment opportunities, speedy agricultural and industrial developments and above all, land reforms by abolishing all existing land systems. Instead the Congress rulers in the State as well as in the Centre are trying to perpetuate their position of power in the State. I warn them that they cannot be absolved of their responsibility for the present conditions in the State. I would also like to state that they can never escape from the wrath of the people for all those crimes they have committed during their rule of about three decades in the State. With this I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is absolutely necessary for me to point out that members must co-operate with the Chair. Specially as the Congress Party has a very long list of speakers, I am afraid each member must finish his speech in ten minutes.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): We have two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you see the list, I am sure you will sympathise with the predicament of the Chair.

Even with this 10-minute limit, I do not know how many members in the list will be able to speak.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): It is really an irony of circumstance that the Andhra Pradesh budget is being discussed in the Lok Sabha. This is a supplementary budget that has been presented by the Finance Minister. Normally, it would have been discussed in the State Assembly, but conditions and circumstances have so conspired that Andhra Pradesh was put under President's rule. I hope that soon popular government will be restored and the problem facing the people of Andhra Pradesh will be resolved in a very amicable manner and a solution acceptable to all found within the framework of an integrated State.

Much water has flowed after the imposition of President's rule. Several High Court judgments have come. The vexed Mulki Rules have been debated upon and various types of judgments are being delivered. When *sheerasagara* was churned, first we got *halahal* and then only *amrit*. I think out of these troubled conditions something good will come out. I am glad there is a growing realisation among the leaders that there must be an integrated State. But the irritants or impediments coming in the way of an emotional integration should be cleared and a solution that will give reasonable safeguards for employment and educational opportunities to the backward areas provided.

I am glad some leaders from Telengana came forward with proposals, and I feel that the atmosphere is conducive for coming to an amicable solution. In these few months, many attempts were made; many dialogues were held, and some of the Central leaders from here have gone there and people, by and large, I may say with confidence, have got immense confidence in the Prime Minister, and they feel that a solution will be soon

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

found, because, after several sacrifices, the four crore and odd Telugu people were brought under one administrative unit.

Coming now to the problems, I also urge upon the Central Government to take some realistic attitude about the whole matter. When the Education Ministry's demands were discussed in this House, I put a question to the Education Minister whether it is not desirable and also necessary, in the present circumstances, to have the Central University located in Hyderabad. That will solve many problems. But perhaps I have failed in my attempt to bring light to the Education Minister.

There is another aspect also. If the Central University is located in Hyderabad, it will solve many problems, as a matter of fact, these are the problems that are agitating the minds of our young people. Some people naturally in Telengana feel that if the educational institutions in Hyderabad are thrown open they will not be able to get admission. So, the Central University there will be able to assuage the feelings of those people.

Again, about the post-graduate courses, the All-India Medical Institute, I am told, are having a branch of their own in the south. That can be very well located in Hyderabad which is a central place, and that will provide admission to many of our medical graduates. If the Centre could think of these things, which could be done without much additional expenditure, these problems will automatically get solved. As a matter of fact, when there is economic distress, the people naturally turn their attention to certain problems which will easily rouse people's emotions.

Another thing is about the acute power scarcity in Andhra Pradesh.

My friend, Shri Reddy, has very categorically and very picturesquely brought to the notice of the House the state of affairs in Andhra Pradesh. Though the power cut has been lifted from all the States now, it is only two States that are still under power cut, namely, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The total installed capacity in the fourth Plan period that has been envisaged for the entire country is 23.2 million kilowatts and now, the actual achievement is 19.5 million. There is an overall shortage of four million kilowatts in the country. According to the latest reports, the requirements of Andhra Pradesh are 10.6 million units a day, but the availability is 6.1 million units a day. There is a shortage of 4.5 million units a day in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is predominantly an agricultural State. There are thousands and thousands of wells which entirely depend upon electricity. Last year we faced a terrible electricity famine along with the adverse seasonal conditions. All the agricultural operations were grounded to a halt. Industrial production has come to a stand-still. Thousands of our marginal, small farmers have undergone untold sufferings. People even searched for diesel oil engines, and they have set up diesel oil engines but diesel oil was not available, with the result that Andhra Pradesh, which was considered to be the granary of the country, has suffered a great deal.

There are a large number of power schemes which are sanctioned, but they have not seen the light of the day. For instance, for the Kothagudem thermal plant, two units of 110 megawatts each were to be commissioned in April, 1973. But one of them could not be commissioned because of some mechanical defects. For the other 110 megawatt unit, the erection has not even started.

There are certain schemes which have been cleared by the TAC and

are awaiting sanction by the Planning Commission; Nagarjunasagar 200 mw, Upper Sileru 120 mw, Kothagudem extension 200 mw. The tragic situation is that in Andhra Pradesh there is abundant supply of coal but the Planning Commission or Central Government are averse to have thermal plant in Andhra Pradesh, but are prepared to carry coal from Andhra Pradesh thousands of miles away and locate thermal plants there. For a thermal plant Vijayawada is the ideal place, Coal and water are available and they can generate 600 mw. of electricity. But the Planning Commission is sitting tight on it. I do not know why the Planning Commission is prejudiced against Andhras and Andhra Pradesh. After all if surplus power is generated in Andhra Pradesh, it can be distributed elsewhere.

Srisailem hydro electric project was estimated to cost Rs. 38 crores in 1963, but now the estimate has gone up to Rs. 126 crores. I do not say when it will see the light of the day. Even if the first unit of 110 mw has to be commissioned, it will take atleast three or four years. The allotment made for this project this year is Rs. 5 crores. Most of it will go to meet recurring expenditure and nothing will be left for starting the works. Dr. Rao recently visited the place and he suggested atleast Rs. 8-10 crores must be sanctioned for 1973-74 to accelerate the phase of work. It will be another decade before this project is completed. There are several irrigation projects. The gigantic Nagarjunasagar project, pochampad Bansadara project, all these have been languishing for want of funds. Our case is also the case of a backward area in Rayalaseema. Krishna water is not available to us. There was a proposal to take east west canals. It was estimated that nearly eight lakhs of acres in Rayalaseema would benefit. That has been given a goby. In Rayalaseema there are vast mineral resources. They have not been taken

care of. According to the Geological Survey of India 18,000 million tonnes of lime-stones are available in the South India. 13,000 million tons of these is in Andhra Pradesh, and 12,000 is from the Kurnool, Cuddappa belt. There was a proposal to establish cement factories at Erraguntla, Adilabad and Tondur. They have not come up.

There was a feasibility report prepared by the National Dairy Development Committee on two milk production centres and they say that there is potential for having two plants of two lakh litres capacity; that will engage nearly fifty thousand farmers and it will create wealth worth Rs. 3 crores to the farmers. Shri Shinde is here. The State Government has recommended that one project should be taken up in the private sector. The Central Government was ready to do it. What has happened? It has yet to see the light of the day. Two projects can be taken up, one in the public sector and another in the private sector. These are projects which will give supplemental income to large numbers of marginal farmers in Rayalaseema.

There is another discrimination.—Fortunately Mr. Shinde is here—about fertiliser distribution in Telangana and Rayalaseema. The bureaucracy is playing havoc with the distribution of HSL fertiliser. 10 Members of Parliament led a deputation to Mr. Shinde and he agreed to distribute it in the ratio 2:1. The Agriculture Ministry agreed. My friend, Shri Ramgopal Reddy, had to go to Calcutta to meet the HSL people. They have flouted the decision of the Agriculture Ministry with impunity. There will be political repercussion if allotment is not made to Telangana and Rayalaseema. I warn them that they should not succumb to the powerful lobby that is operating at HSL fertiliser distribution level.

Coming to adverse seasonal conditions, this year though Maharashtra

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

has had abundant rainfall, we still do not have a drop of water. The conditions are terrible. Last year also we suffered. This year also famine relief works have to be conducted on a large scale. I know the Government have spent Rs. 70 to 80 crores. The Godavari barrage which made the coastal districts of Andhra a granary is on the verge of collapse. Mr. Cotton predicted a life of 100 years for it. The people have contributed Rs. 100 or Rs. 50 per acre, but the barrage is not coming up. I warn that if the barrage is gone, the entire Andhra Pradesh will become a desert and people will suffer.

A comprehensive view has to be taken. The finances of Andhra Pradesh are not satisfactory. It is the second highest taxed State and resource mobilisation will not be possible unless the Centre comes in a massive way to assist the State. Unless it is lifted from this morass, Andhra Pradesh will not be able to produce more. I am glad at least two railway lines have been sanctioned. I do not know if Bibinagar-Nandikudi line will face some more obstacles before the work starts. I want some more MG lines in Rayalaseema to be taken up for conversion into BG, connecting the two capitals of Secunderabad and Bangalore.

Land reforms have to be implemented more expeditiously and on an emergency basis steps have to be initiated for acquiring land for the Harijans. It is taking more than 10 years to acquire the land for the Harijans. I hope expeditious steps will be taken and a solution will be found within the framework of an integrated State. I hope efforts will be made to remove the sense of inequality among the people of Andhra and the Telugu people will come together and work for the betterment of the State and of the nation.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI (Jaipur): Sir, it is indeed a very sad commentary on the way in which we are using our democratic institutions to see that the Lok Sabha has to consider the budgets of four different States. As I see it, what is happening today is chiefly because we are flouting the Constitution. Otherwise how can it be possible that Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are under President's rule, when they have a majority party? Most of the trouble, I feel, stems from the misconceived idea of the Centre imposing their chosen Chief Ministers on the States. The Chief Ministers chosen by the Centre have no political backing in their own States and therefore, they cannot keep themselves in power. The result of this is anarchy and chaos.

In Andhra Pradesh two sections of the community wish to divide themselves. Would it not have been constitutionally possible to find out what the majority opinion was by way of a referendum, instead of not taking any notice of all the trouble that flared up all over the State resulting in unnecessary tragic killings, looting and burning of public and private property? None of these things was taken into consideration and President's Rule was imposed in Andhra Pradesh. The flouting of the Constitution this way every time leads only to the break-down of the law and order as we have seen in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. I only fear that the same thing may not happen in Rajasthan. There again we have a Chief Minister who does not care for public opinion, or even meet the leaders of the Rajasthan Karmachari Sangh, who have been on strike for 15 days. He is sitting pretty and nobody can shake him because he has been imposed from the top. Many of the ills that are facing our country today are due to this policy.

Here in the Lok Sabha we are considering this budget because the

Government has broken down; not constitutionally but because the Centre will not allow the elected members of the Assembly to function. I want to warn the Government once again that they have failed completely in ruling this country. There is no food, no power, no law and order and you keep on flouting the Constitution. There is a saying: *yatha raja tatha praja*. If you flout the Constitution, so will others and there will be no remedy and you cannot maintain law and order.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry to take part in the discussion for passing the budget proposals for the State of Andhra Pradesh once more. In this connection I would like to state that we should forget the past and try to look towards the future. I therefore submit that I should not be misunderstood if I repeat the demand of separation of Andhra Pradesh again. After the statement of the Prime Minister on the 27th February, the people of Andhra Pradesh have, out of their belief and confidence in the leadership of the Prime Minister, suspended the agitation. If a solution is not found early, I am afraid that the agitation may be started again. Andhras are not blind particularly to the conditions and circumstances around them. Andhras, I would like to submit, are a race of freedom loving and courageous people. They would never mince words in order to express their feelings courageously and convince others of their convictions and aspirations. I would request that we should not indulge in petty politics and suffer heavy losses as we did earlier. No father would like his sons to separate if he can help it. When such a proposition was not agreeable it is better for the brothers to separate peacefully. I therefore, submit that the Centre should take immediate necessary steps after taking into consideration, the various attitudes and stands taken by the parties to the

dispute to solve the problem. Everybody would like to live together. When it is not possible there is no point in harping on unity again.

On the 13th of this month, the Committee constituted to look after the interests of the Andhra Legislative Assembly met. As per information given to us during the period 1972-73 about 52 lakhs have been allocated for secondary education. On inquiry I came to know that about 90 schools have been sanctioned about three crores of rupees by way of grant during the last three years in my district. After the advent of the adviser Government which proposed to run those hostels which were not directly connected to any school or college, the proposal created dissatisfaction among many people. But the Government has clarified that they have no objection if somebody run these hostels by way of charity. In this connection I have submitted a list of those hostels and schools, requesting the Government to sanction the necessary funds. An amount of one lakh sixty nine thousand has been sanctioned in the year 1969 by the Centre as loans to a charitable trust which runs 53 schools. I wonder if the affluent Birlas and Tatas are running as many schools as this trust is running. This trust is dependent mainly on the grants given by the Government to run these schools. I understand that they don't pay the salaries of the teachers even once in a year. A big agitation is going on at present on this issue. The Government have stated that they will see that salaries are paid wherever complaints are received. An understanding is not yet reached. Here I would like to submit that the Centre which gave a loan of 1 lakh 70 thousand rupees should satisfy itself that the loan is utilised for the purposes for which it is given. I would like to remind Shri K. R. Ganesh to look into the matter.

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

In 1967 when I became the Member of Parliament some people have organised a bogus cooperative society and swindled this Government to the tune of 6 lakhs 30 thousand rupees. This society was sanctioned land by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. This particular person who got a loan of 6 lakhs 30 thousand gave a 3 lakh contract to his own son in order to clear the land. In order to realise the amount they have approached the District Collector. On a complaint from me the Collector stopped the payment. My submission to the Government is that they should carefully consider before sanctioning such loans to individuals or bogus institutions. In this particular case the Central Government did not try to satisfy itself. It simply went on the strength of the recommendation of the State Government. I submit that such sanction of loans should not be made by the Government in future, unless it is completely satisfied. I also gave a report regarding the schools to Mr. Sarin who is adviser to the Government.

Here I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that there is extensive fertile land in Kolluru lake area. This land was being unlawfully occupied and proceeds enjoyed by certain bogus societies. I have brought this matter to the notice of the Government here as well as in the State. In this connection I wrote to the then Chief Ministers Mr. Brahmananda Reddy and Shri Narasimha Rao. I wrote to the Prime Minister in the matter. The Prime Minister directed the adviser Government to look into the matter. I am glad a survey has been ordered into these extensive lands. In 1970 when Mr. Shinde came to that area I brought the matter to his notice also. If the Government does not exercise proper control to thwart the sinister designs of certain individuals heading

certain bogus cooperative societies, I submit, you cannot expect people to have confidence in the ability of the Government to implement its progressive policies. If at all we suffer set backs, it is because of lack of proper control by the Government. This also gives a handle to the opposition parties to criticise the Government. I therefore submit that the Government should not give such scope to anybody. Coming to the transport system in my State the bus routes have been nationalised excepting in 3 or 4 districts. There was a great rumour that the agitation in the State was supported by these private bus owners. I therefore submit that there should be a complete nationalisation of all these bus routes without fear or favour.

Finally I would like to refer to the cooperative societies. This movement was started in the State of Andhra Pradesh as early as 1907 even before I was born. In spite of its very early start, the State of Andhra Pradesh occupies the 20th position. Why is it so? It is so because of the ill conceived acts of the State. The concerned Ministers, tour the States of Maharashtra and Punjab for obtaining first hand knowledge of the working of the societies there. When they come to their States they try to implement that system without providing for necessary infrastructure. Naturally the venture would not yield results. In the State of Andhra Pradesh there are 120 rice mills which were established with the help of the Government. On the report given to us on the 13th in reply to a question, it is known that only 23 mills are functioning. What are the reasons for that? Simply because there is no representative Government functioning in the State you cannot shirk the responsibility. As stated by my friend Shri Venkatasubbaiah the States does not lack in the production of rice that it needs additional power and irrigation facilities. The people feel that they have been neglected after seeing and expect-

riencing the lukewarm attitude of the Government here. It is Andhra State only which can produce and make available surplus rice for utilisation in other parts of the country. It can also help reduce the quantity of imports thereby saving valuable foreign exchange.

I think the last agitation succeeded in drawing the attention of the Government to the problems of the State. That is probably why a new railway link has been sanctioned. In this connection I would like to state that we have been groaning under the heavy construction costs of irrigation projects like Nagarjunasagar. The State's financial resources are not enough to undertake such huge ventures. This project was started in 1953 and is not yet completed. We have an anicut over river Godavari which is about 140 years old. It has outlived its estimated life. It would not be surprising if that breaks down any moment. It is therefore necessary for the Government to construct a new barrage on the river Godavari at the earliest possible moment otherwise the fertile land will turn into a desert. The State Government does not have enough resources to undertake such a venture. I also urge upon the Government to take over all those sick rice mills.

I would like to state one or two points about the functioning of Food Corporation of India in the State. The functioning of the Corporation is not satisfactory. When a producer sells the paddy it changes hand and appreciates in costs when it finally reaches the consumer. The consumer is forced to purchase the rice he produces at a premium. I therefore request that the Government should find ways and means to see that the rice is supplied at a fair price. In this connection I would like to suggest that we may be permitted to start producers consumers cooperative societies which I undertake to run efficiently and show the necessary improvement. Wherever the area is a

surplus area, Food Corporation need not function there. It has a long name but a very short reputation. I suggest that the Government should have direct dealings with the producers through agents if necessary in the matter of procurement.

The rice which is sold at 100 rupees in my village is transported to a deficit area nearby and is sold at 125 rupees in the State. In such circumstances, how do you expect the small farmer and the poor agricultural labourer to have confidence in the Government and its functioning. I would like to submit that even the members clamour for an increase in their daily allowances whereas the poor agriculturists work silently and never complain. I would like to remind all of you here that the agriculturist is mainly responsible for our existence. There is no stability in prices. I remember still the days of the year 1932 when the paddy sold at Rs. 2.50. When we came back from jail we found ourselves paupers. I don't know how my father who was an agriculturist managed. Here I would like to state that there should be an equitable distribution of land to the landless. As per the statement of the Government of Andhra Pradesh a surplus of 50 lakh acres would be available for distribution. I don't know about other districts but I know about the Government land in my district. I suggest that it should be handed over to a cooperative society. If that is done I promise that we would return whatever loans we take from the Government for the necessary inputs within a period of two years and in addition we would show a profit. The Government should therefore try to implement such good schemes. It would be of no use if they only talk and believe in promulgating ordinances. There are persons who will successfully hoodwink the Government and get over the various restrictions imposed through these ordinances. Because of these ordinances it is middle class which is suffering because they are not able to raise

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

loans on the land they possess required for the necessary inputs. They have to depend strictly on the product. I therefore suggest that the Government should always try to bring legislation with the welfare and interests of the people at large in mind.

I would once again remind the Government here that they should look into the functioning of various schools in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

In our State we have a Fisheries Department. In my district in the Kolleru lake about 80 lakh rupees worth of fish are produced. These fish find their way to the market in Calcutta where they are sold at Rs. 7 a kilo. You would be surprised to know as to how much the poor fisherman is paid for his catch. It is a meagre one rupee. I don't know where the difference of six rupees goes. The Fisheries Department should do something. I understand that the Department has submitted a scheme to the Government, but the Government could not implement it for want of funds.

Finally, I conclude by saying that the Government should pay special attention to the points mentioned by me, namely, the functioning of the secondary schools, the functioning of the Food Corporation of India and the Fisheries Department, in order to make the best use of enthusiasm, man power and the natural resources that are available abundantly in my State. I would particularly urge upon Shri K. R. Ganesh to do his best in the matter. I would assure you, Sir, that provided all these things are taken care of then the State of Andhra Pradesh would not only become a rich State but would also be a great help to the country in various fields of human necessity and welfare. Thank you.

श्री इसहाक सभली (अमरोहा) :
अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम
को आन्ध्र के बजट पर गौर करना पड़ रहा

है। यह वह प्रदेश है कि जहाँ पर सरकारी पार्टी की भारी अकसरित होते हुए भी पब्लिक को वह पापुलर गवर्नमेंट देने से महरूम रही है। राष्ट्रपति राज होने के बाद शायद यह ख्यान किया जाता था कि वहाँ के यज़ीर, वहाँ के कांग्रेसीलीडर जो आपस में लड़ रहे थे और उस लड़ाई की हालत में पब्लिक की परेशानियों को देख नहीं पाते थे, आप देखेंगे कि हालत बेहतर हो। लेकिन आज भी हालत क्या है? मैं सिर्फ़ दो तीन मिसालें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

आज बहुत ही अहम सावल हर तरफ़ गल्ले का है, लोगों के सामने खाने का है। मैं हैदराबाद की हालत ही आपके सामने रखता हूँ। वहाँ पर अढ़ाई रुपये किलो में मोटा चावल लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है। तीन रुपये किलो मिल रहा है। हैदराबाद की बात आप जाने दें। वह इलाका जो चावल पैदा करने के लिए बहुत मशहूर है, विजयवाडा और गुंटूर और जहाँ से मेरे दोस्त राज बहादुर पहले पालियामेंट के नेम्बर चुन कर आये थे और जिम को चावल का भंडार कहा जाता है वहाँ से एफ० सी० आई० 84 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर किसानों से अनाज को खरीदती है लेकिन वहाँ के लोगों को आज चावल अढ़ाई रुपये किलो मिल रहा है....

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : 110 रुपये में मिलता है।

श्री इसहाक सभली : गलत है। एफ० सी० आई० 84 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर किसानों से चावल खरीदती है और दूकानदारों की 170 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर देती है मैं समझता हूँ कि छः रुपये से ज्यादा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सरचार्ज वसूल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। मालूम नहीं आप किस दरिया में रहते हैं और चावल कभी खरीदने भी जाते हैं या नहीं।

शिन्दे साहब बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनसे ही मालूम करना चाहता हूँ। क्या एफ० सी० आई० को लूट आप खत्म नहीं करायेंगे? किसानों से चावल इस भाव पर ले लिया जाता है और रायस मिल वालों से कहा जाता है कि 50 परसेंट चावल हमें दो और बाकी 50 परसेंट जैसा चाहे बेचो। वे पचास परसेंट चावल तो एलानिया लीगलाइज्ड ब्लैक मार्केट करने के लिए छोड़ दिया जाता है। वे इस तरह से बेचती कितना हैं इसका कुछ पता नहीं है। पचास परसेंट छाड़ने के बाद जितना मिला—बाकी पचास परसेंट की जितनी ब्लैक मार्केट करो कोई पाबंदी नहीं—उसको 84 रुपये में खरीद करके, जैसा अभी मेरे वुजुर्ग कांग्रेसी नेता ने कहा, 123 रुपये क्विंटल में बेचा जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एफ० सी० आई० अपनी इस पालिसी को बदले, इस लूट को खत्म करे। इसके लिए कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है। कि सौ रुपये क्विंटल से ज्यादा किसी भी हालत में बेचा जा सके। 84 रुपये लेकर 16 रुपये खर्च आदि का लगा कर सौ रुपये से ज्यादा में बेचने का कोई तुक नहीं है।

खेत मजदूर आंध्र में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हैं। उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा मारे आंध्र में अगर मिलता है तो तीन रुपये रोज ही मिलता है। इससे ज्यादा आंध्र में कहीं खेत मजदूर कों नहीं मिलता है। उसके लिए कोई बीनया नहीं, कोई तरक्की नहीं, साल भर काम की गारन्टी नहीं। वह तीन रुपये के अन्दर क्या कर सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ खेत मजदूरों के बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ की जो वहाँ का मसला है उसका एक ही हल है कि तमाम बाइस मिलों का टोटल नेशनलाइजेशन हो। लोगों को गल्ला अपने घरों पर रखने और व्यापारियों को भी इसकी छूट देकर सारी टेक-ओवर की पालिसी को ना-काम बना दिया गया है और चोर बाजारी के

लिए रास्ता खोल दिया गया है, इसी तरह से वहाँ पर भी किया जा रहा है। वहाँ लोग भुख से मर रहे हैं, परेशान हैं। उनको इस परेशानी से बचाने का एक ही रास्ता है। चावल मिलों का फोरी तौर पर बिना देरी किये हुए टोटल नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाये। व्यापारियों को और रायस मिल मालिकों को खुश करके आप अक्वाम का पेट नहीं भर सकते। आर्गनाइजेशन के लिए चन्दा तो लिया जा सकता है लेकिन लोगों के पेट तो नहीं भरा जा सकता है।

1964 में एग्रीकलचर स जो इनकम थी वह बराबर गिर रही है। 1964 में 677 करोड़ थी। 1971 में 666 करोड़ रह गई। बजाय आगे जाने के हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि आंध्र में वह पीछे जा रही है। इसकी तरफ भी तब्बजह दी जानी चाहिए। वहाँ पर बहुत बड़ी तादाद में जरई पैदावार पड़ी हुई है। बड़े बड़े लोगों के यहाँ फार्म हैं। आज भी आंध्र की मरजमीन पर निजाम के फार्म मौजूद हैं। क्या इसका मतलब है यह है कि निजाम या उसके मुकर्रम शाह खेती करते हैं? उन के नाम स हजारों एकड़ जमीन छोड़ने का क्या मतलब है? बिडला के फार्म वहाँ पर मौजूद हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में बिडला के फार्मों के लाइसेंस कैंसल कराये गये हैं। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज भी उनके फार्म वहाँ पर मौजूद हैं। इतिफाक से कांग्रेस के अन्दर जो जमींदार भरे हुए हैं आंध्र के वे तो अब राष्ट्रपति राज्य होने के बाद पावर में नहीं हैं। अब आपके सामने क्या दुशवारी पेश आ रही है भूमिहीन किसानों में, गरीबों में, अक्वाम में निजाम के फार्म तकसीम करने में, बिडला के फार्म अक्वाम में तकसीम करने में? क्यों इसको नहीं किया जाता है?

बार - बार तेलंगाना का मसला उठता है। यह मसला बार-बार दीक्षित जी के बार-बार अपील करने से हल नहीं होगा। इस मासले को हल करने से यह हल होगा। बिला शुभव तेलंगाना

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। वहां पर इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, उसके लिए कदम नहीं उठाये गये। कुदरत ने तेलंगाना को जमीन को दौलत से मालामाल बनाया है। लेकिन वहां पर कारखाने लगाने के लिए, वहां पर इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन करने के लिए कोई माकूल कोशिश नहीं की गई है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि वहां कारखाने कायम हों, भूमिहिनो को जमीन मिले। नाइसाफी का तो मुझे मालूम नहीं क्योंकि मैं वहां का रहने वाला नहीं हूं। लेकिन मैं वजीर माहब से एक बात का जवाब चाहता हूं। वहां पर शायद हाई कोर्ट के जज राष्ट्रपति शासन के बाद एप्पान्ट किये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वे सब आंध्र के हैं, उन में से कोई भी तेलंगाना का नहीं है? अगर इत्तिला गलत होगी तो मुझे खुशी होगी

एक माननीय सदस्य : सेशन जज ।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : सेशन जज । अगर मेरी यह जानकारी सही है तो यह निहायत अफसोस की बात है। आज भी इस तरह की नाइसाफी, इस तरह का डिसक्रिमेशन हो रहा है। इस तरह की बातें बहुत सी चीजों को जन्म देती हैं, बहुत सी गड़बड़ियां को जन्म देती हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इसका सुधार किया जाये।

हमारे बजुर्ग ने अभी ठीक कहा कि यह खुशी की बात है कि महाराष्ट्र में वारिग हुई और हमें और भी खुशी होगी, अगर वहां की हालत और ज्यादा बेहतर हो लेकिन आन्ध्र में आज भी सूखा पड़ा है, उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं। नागार्जुनसागर का नाम बड़े जोरों से लिया जाता है और उस के लिए

पार्लियामेंट में बजट मन्जूर कराया जाता है। सवाल यह है कि आन्ध्र में नागार्जुनसागर, मू० पी० टिहरी डैम और राजस्थान में राजस्थान कैनाल अभी तक मुकम्मल क्यों नहीं हुए हैं। इस में किस बात की कमी रही है? श्री डागा बंठ हुए हैं। शायद हमारी और उन की जिन्दगी में तो राजस्थान कैनाल नहीं बनने वाली है। यही हालत नागार्जुन सागर की है।

कल श्री इन्द्रजीत गप्त ने ठीक कहा था कि बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने की जरूरत न पड़ती—और आज भी उस की जरूरत नहीं है,—बशर्ते कि यहां आबपाशी और बिजली पर पूरा ध्यान दिया गया होता। हालत यह है कि प्लान का आधा रुपया एग्रीकल्चर और आबपाशी पर खर्च हुआ, लेकिन दुख की बात है कि आज भी पंचायत परसेंट से ज्यादा एरिया और लगभग चालीस परसेंट ग्राम आबपाशी और मिचाई से मेहरुम हैं। इतना पैसा कहां गया? — ठेकेदारों और नेताओं की जेबों में गया। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि आबपाशी की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये और नागार्जुनसागर को जल्द से जल्द मुकम्मल किया जाये।

क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति राज में कभी यह सखे किया है कि पुरानी कांग्रेसी सरकारों के जमाने में आंध्र और तेलंगाना के लिए जो प्लान बनाये गये थे और जो वादे किये गये थे, क्या उनपर अमल दारामद हुआ है या नहीं? अगर अभी तक उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ है, तो उस की क्या वजह है? और अब तो राष्ट्रपति राज है, अब कौन रोकने वाला है, अब क्यों नहीं उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किया जाता है?

जब से आन्ध्र में राष्ट्रपति राज हुआ है, तब से वहां पर शायद पुलिस का दमन, मजदूरों पर जुल्म और खेतिहर मजदूरों पर ज्यादतियां पहले से कुछ बढ़ गई हैं। चह हमारे लिए बहुत शर्मनाक बात है।

इस वक्त मौका नहीं है, वना में इस सिलसिले में यू० पी० की मिसाल पेश करता। यू० पी० में हरिजनों पर हमले लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं। श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम जिला बरेली मे लोक सभा की मੈम्बर हैं। उन से पूछिये कि किस तरह बरेली में दिन-दहाड़े हरिजनों को कत्ल किया गया और मारा गया। पुलिस के दमन की यह हालत है कि जिला लखीमपुर-खीरी में 45 आदमियों पर डी० आई० आर० लगाचा गचा, जब कि इसी हाउस में यकीन दिलाया गया था कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के खिलाफ डी० आई० आर० इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जायेगा। लेकिन आज राष्ट्रपति राज में ऐसा हो रहा है, जिस को अगर ब्यूरोक्रेसी का राज कहें, तो गलत नहीं होगा। यही हालत आन्ध्र और दूसरी स्टेट्स में है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इन बातों पर गौर करे।

सरकार आन्ध्र की गिजाई हालत को बेहतर बनाये, कैपिटलिस्ट्स की लूट को बन्द कराये, वहां पर इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन कराये, खेतियार मजदूरों और औद्योगिक मजदूरों पर जो जुल्म हो रहे हैं, उनको बन्द किया जायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुरानी मिनिस्ट्रीज ने जो वादे किये थे, क्या उन को पूरा किया गया है। अगर उन को पूरा कि गया हो, तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी, लेकिन मेरी इत्तिला है कि ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

हैदराबाद उर्दू का बहुत बड़ा सेंटर है। "शबिस्तान" में छपे एक इन्टरव्यू में श्री के० आर० गणेश ने कहा था कि मैं एक उर्दू वाला आदमी हूँ, क्योंकि मेरा खानदान आन्ध्र से आया है। लेकिन आज आन्ध्र में क्या हो रहा है? आज तक वहां पर जो जुल्म या ज्यादतियां होती रही हैं, उन के लिए कलक का टीका वहां के उन जमींदार मिनिस्ट्रों को लगता था जो मिनिस्ट्री पर छाय रहते थे, लेकिन अब कलक का टीका इस लोक सभा को और राष्ट्रपति राज को लगेगा। इस लिए

मैं चाहूंगा कि वहां की हालत को बेहतर बनाया जाये।

[شروی استحقاق سلبھلی - (لہور و ہر)]

افسوس کے ساتھ کہلا پڑتا ہے کہ ہم کو آندھرا کے بھجت پر غر کرنا پڑھا ہے۔ یہ وہ پردیسی ہے کہ جہاں پر سرکاری پارٹی کی بھاری اکثریت ہوتے ہوئے بھی پبلک کو وہ پاپولر گورنمنٹ دینے سے محروم رہی ہے۔ راشٹریتی راج ہونے کے بعد شاید یہ خیال کیا جاتا تھا کہ وہاں کے وزیر و وہاں کے کانگریسی لیڈر جو آپس میں لڑ رہے تھے اور اس لڑائی کی حالت میں پبلک کی پریشانیوں کو دیکھ نہیں پاتے تھے۔ آپ دیکھتے کہ حالت بہتر ہو۔ لیکن آج بھی حالت کیا ہے۔ میں صرف دو تین مثالیں آپ کے سامنے رکھتا ہوں۔

آج بہت ہی اہم سوال ہر طرف غلے کا ہے۔ تین روپے کلو مل رہا ہے۔ حیدرآباد کی بات آپ جانے دیں۔ وہ علاقہ جو چاول پیدا کرنے کے لئے بہت مشہور ہے۔ وجے واڑا اور گنتوو اور جہاں سے میرے دوست راج پھادر پہلے پارلیمانٹ کے ممبر چنکر آئے تھے اور جس کو چاول کا بھندار کہا جاتا ہے وہاں سے 84 F.C.I. روپے کونٹل کے بھاؤ پر کسانوں سے اناج کو خریدتی ہے لیکن وہاں کے لوگوں کو آج چاول 2½ روپے میں مل رہا ہے۔

شری ایم۔ رام گوپال ریڈی (نظام
آباد) IIO روپے میں ملتا ہے۔

شری اسحاق سندھلی - یہ غلط ہے۔
F.C.I. 84 روپے کونٹل کے بہاؤ پر کسانوں
سے چاول خریدتی ہے اور دکانداروں
کو 170 روپے کونٹل کے بہاؤ پر دیتی
ہے۔ مہن سنبھتا ہوں کہ 6 روپے
سے زیادہ ایڈمنسٹریٹو سر چارج وصول
نہیں کیا جانا چاہئے۔ معلوم نہیں
آپ کس دنیا میں رہتے ہیں۔
اور چاول کبھی خریدنے بھی جاتے
ہیں یا نہیں۔

شدقے صاحب بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔
مہن ان سے ہی معلوم کرنا چاہتا
ہوں۔ کیا F.C.I. کی لوٹ کو آپ ختم
نہیں کرینگے کسانوں سے تو چاول
اس بہاؤ پر لے لیا جاتا ہے۔ اور لیکر
چاول مل والوں سے کہا جاتا ہے کہ
آپ 50 فیصدی چاول ہمیں دو
اور باقی 50 فیصدی جیسے جاہو
بیچو۔ وہ 50 فیصدی چاول بھی
نہیں دیتی ہے۔ 50 پرسنٹ چاول
تو اعلیٰ لیگلٹیمائزڈ بلیک مارکیٹ کرنے
کے لئے چھوڑ دیا جاتا ہے۔ وہ اس
طرح بیچتی کلما ہے اس کا کچھ
پتہ نہیں۔ 50 پرسنٹ چھوڑنے کے
بعد جتنا ملا۔ باقی 50 پرسنٹ کی
جتنی بلیگ مارکیٹ گورنر کوئی
پابندی نہیں ہے۔ اس کو 84 روپے
میں خرید کر کے جیسا کہ مہرے
بزرگ کانگریسی نہتا نے کہا 123 روپے

کونٹل میں بوجھا جاتا ہے۔ مہن
چاہتا ہوں کہ F.C.I. اپنی اس پالیسی
کو بدلے اور اس لوٹ کو ختم کرے
اس کے لئے کوئی جسٹی فیکیشن
نہیں ہے۔ کوئی جسٹی فیکیشن نہیں
ہے کہ 100 روپے کونٹل سے زیادہ
کسی بھی حالت میں بوجھا جاسکے
84 روپے لیکر 16 روپے خرچہ
وغیرہ کا لٹاکر 100 روپے۔ زیادہ
میں بوجھنے کا کوئی تک نہیں ہے۔

کھت مزدور آندھرا میں بہت
بڑی تعداد میں ہیں۔ ان کو زیادہ
سے زیادہ سارے آندھرا میں اگر ملتا
ہے تو تین روپے روز ہر ملتا ہے۔
اس سے زیادہ آندھرا میں کہیں بھی
کھت مزدور کو نہیں ملتا ہے۔ اس
کے لئے کوئی بونس نہیں ہے۔ کوئی
ترقی نہیں ہے۔ سال بھر کام کی
گارنٹی نہیں ہے۔ وہ تو ہی روپے کے
اندر کیا کر رہا ہے۔ میں جاننا چاہتا
ہوں کہ وہاں کھت مزدور کے بارے
میں کیا کیا جا رہا ہے۔ میں
سمجھتا ہوں کہ جو وہاں کا مسئلہ
ہے اس کا ایک ہی حل ہے کہ تمام
Rice ملوں کا ٹوٹل نوٹیشنیشن ہو۔
لوگوں کو غلہ ایلے گھروں پر رکھنے
اور بھریاریوں کو بھی اس کی چھوٹ
دیکر سارے ٹیک آرور کی پالیسی کو
ناکامیاب بنا دیا گیا ہے اور چور بازاری
کے لئے راستہ کھول دیا گیا ہے۔ اسی

طرح سے وہاں پر بھی کہا جا رہا ہے۔
 وہاں لوگ بھوک سے مر رہے ہیں۔
 پریشان ہیں۔ ان کو اس پوزیشن سے
 بچانے کا ایک ہی راستہ ہے۔ چاول
 مالوں کا فوری طور پر بلا دہری کئے
 ہوئے ٹوٹل نیشنلائزیشن کیا جائے۔
 بیوپاریوں کو اور مل مالکوں کو
 خوش کر کے آپ عوام کا پیٹ نہیں
 بھر سکتے۔ آرگنائزیشن کے لئے جلد
 تو لیا جا سکتا ہے۔ لیکن لوگوں کے
 پیٹ کو نہیں بھرا جا سکتا ہے۔
 1964 میں ایگزیکٹو سے جو انکم
 تھی وہ برابر گر رہی ہے 1964 میں
 677 کروڑ تھی۔ 1971 میں 666 کروڑ
 رہ گئی بجائے اگے جانے کے ہماری
 بدقسمتی ہے کہ آندھرا میں وہ
 پیچھے جا رہی ہے۔ اس کی طرف
 توجہ دیجانی چاہیئے۔ وہاں پر بہت
 بڑی تعداد میں ذری پیداوار بڑی
 ہوئی ہے بڑے بڑے لوگوں کے وصال
 ہیں۔ آج بھی آندھرا کی سرزمین پر
 نظام کے فارم موجود ہیں۔ لہذا اس
 کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ نظام یا اس
 کے مقدم شاہ کھیتی کرتے ہیں۔ ان
 کے نام سے ہزاروں ایکڑ زمین چھوڑنے
 کا کہا مطلب ہے۔ برلا کے فارم وہاں
 پر موجود ہیں۔ اتر پردیش میں
 برلا کے فارم کے لائسنس کیسل کرائے
 کئے ہیں۔ لیکن مجھے افسوس کے
 ساتھ کہنا پوتا ہے کہ آج بھی ان کا
 فارم وہاں موجود ہیں۔ اتفاق سے

کانگریس کے اندر جو زمہدار ہوئے
 ہوئے ہیں آندھرا کے وہ تو اب
 دستبرقی راج ہونے کے بعد پارلیمینٹ
 نہیں ہیں۔ اب آپ کے سامنے کیا
 دشواری پیش آ رہی ہے۔ بھومی
 کسانوں میں۔ غریبوں میں۔ عوام
 میں۔ نظام کے فارم تقسیم کرنے میں۔
 برلا کے فارم عوام میں تقسیم کرنے
 میں۔ کھوں اس کو نہیں کیا جا
 سکتا ہے۔

بار بار تلنگانہ اور آندھرا کا مسئلہ
 اٹھتا ہے۔ مسئلہ تکمیل جی کے بار
 بار اپیل کرنے سے حل نہیں ہوگا۔
 اس مسئلہ کو حل کرنے سے یہ حل
 ہوگا۔ بلاشبہ تلنگانہ بہت پیچھا ہوا
 علاقہ ہے۔ وہاں پر انڈسٹریلائزیشن
 کی طرف دھیان نہیں دیا گیا۔ اس
 کے لئے قدم نہیں اٹھائے گئے۔ قدرت
 نے تلنگانہ کی زمین کو دلچسپی سے
 مالا مال بنایا ہے لیکن وہاں پر
 کارخانے لگانے کے لئے۔ وہاں پر
 انڈسٹریلائزیشن کرنے کے لئے کوئی
 معقول کوشش نہیں کی گئی ہے۔
 ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ وہاں
 کارخانے قائم ہوں۔ بھومی ہیلوں کو
 زمین ملے۔ نا انصافی کا تو مجھے
 معلوم نہیں کھونکہ میں وہاں کا
 رہنے والا نہیں ہوں۔ لہذا میں وزیر
 صاحب سے ایک سوال کا جواب چاہتا
 ہوں۔ وہاں پر شاید ہائی کورٹ کے
 جج راجپتی راج کے بعد appoint

[شرو اسحق سلہالی]
 کٹے کٹے مہر۔ میں جانا چاہتا
 ہوں کہ کیا یہ صدمہ نہیں ہے کہ
 وہ سب آندھرا کے ہیں۔ ان میں سے
 کوئی بھی تاملانہ کا نہیں ہے۔ اور یہ
 اطلاع غلط ہوگی تو سچے خوبی
 ہوگی۔

ایک ماہیہ سلسلہ : شش چم۔

شرو اسحق سلہالی : شش چم

اگر مہری یہ جانکاری صدمہ ہے تو
 یہ نہایت افسوس کی بات ہے۔ آج
 بھی اس طرح کی نا انصافی۔ اس
 طرح کا تسکیر۔ جلیقن ہو رہا ہے۔ اس
 طرح کی باتوں بہت سوچو۔ اور کو
 جلم دینو ۵۵۔ بہت سوچو۔ اور کو
 کو جلم دیتو ہے ضرورت اس بات کی
 ہے۔ نہ اس کا سدھار کیا جائے۔

ہمارے بزرگ نے ابھی تہدیک کہا
 کہ یہ خوبی کی بات ہے کہ
 مہاراشٹریہ میں بارہن ہوئے اور ہوں
 اور ابھی خوشی ہوگی اگر وہاں کی
 حالت اور زیادہ بہتر ہے۔ لیکن
 آندھرا میں آج بھی سوکھا پوا ہے۔
 اس کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لیے۔ سرکار نے
 کہا قدم تھایا ہے۔ نگرچن ساگ کا نام
 بڑے زور سے لیا جا رہا ہے۔ اور اس کے
 لئے پارلیمینٹ میں بجٹ منظور
 کرایا جاتا ہے۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ آندھرا
 میں نگرچن ساگرہ یو پی میں تھری
 قلم اور راجستھان میں راج۔ تھان

کھنڈال ابھی تک مکمل نہیں
 ہوئی ہیں۔ اس میں اس بات کی
 کمی رہی ہے۔ شاید ہماری اور انکی
 زندگی میں تو راجستھان کھنڈال نہیں
 بلنے والی ہے۔ یہی حالت ناگر چن
 ساگ کی ہے۔

کل شری اندر چھت کھت نے

تھیک کہا تھا کہ باہر سے غلہ ملانے
 کی ضرورت نہ پڑتی اور آج ابھی
 اس کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ بشرط کی
 یہاں آبپاشی اور بجلی پر پورا دھیان
 دیا گیا ہو۔ حالت یہ ہے کہ پلن
 کا آدھا روپیہ ایگرہ کلچر اور آبپاشی پر
 خرچ ہوا۔ لہذا دیکھ کی بات ہے کہ
 آج ابھی 50 پرسینٹ سے زیادہ ایریا
 اور لگ بھگ 40 پرسینٹ عوام
 آبپاشی اور بجلی سے محروم ہیں۔
 اتنا بوسہ ہمارا کہا۔ تھیک ہزاروں اور
 تھیکوں کی چھدوں میں کہا۔ اس
 لئے ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ
 آبپاشی کی طرف دھیان دیا جائے
 اور ناگرچن ساگ کو جلد سے جلد
 مکمل کیا جائے۔

کہا سرکار نے راجستھانی راج میں
 یہ سروس کیا ہے کہ یوانی کانگریس
 سرکاروں کے زمانے میں آندھرا اور
 تلنگانا کے لئے جو پلان بنائے گئے تھے
 اور جو وعدے کئے گئے تھے۔ کہا
 ان پر عمل درآمد ہوا ہے یا نہیں
 کر ابھی تک ان کا اہتمام نہیں

نہیں ہوا ہے تو اس کی کہا وجہ ہے - اور اب تو راجپریتی راج ہے - اب کون روکنے والا ہے - اب کہوں نہیں ان کا امپلمنٹیشن کیا جاتا ہے -

جب سے اندھوا میں راجپریتی راج ہوا ہے - تب سے وہاں پر شاید ابھی تک یہ اس کا دمن - مزدوروں پر ظلم اور کھیتی ہر مزدوروں پر زیادتیوں پر لے سے کچھ بڑھ گئی ہیں - یہ ہمارے لئے بہت شرمناک بات ہے - اس وقت موقع نہیں ہے -

ورنہ میں اس سلسلے میں یو-پی کی مثل یہیں کرنا - یو-پی میں ہر بھجوں پر جیلے لگانا بڑھ رہے ہیں - شریمنی ساوتری شام ضلع بریلی سے لوک سبھا کی ممبر ہیں - ان سے پوچھئے کہ کسی طرح بریلی میں دن دہڑے ہڑبھلوں کو قتل کیا گیا اور مارا گیا - پولس کے دمن کی یہ حالت ہے کہ ضلع لکھیم پور میں 45 آدمیوں پر قتل - ائی - آر - لکایا گیا - جبکہ اسی ہاوس میں یقین دلاہا گیا تھا کہ پولیسنگل پارٹیز کے خلاف تھی - ائی آر استعمال نہیں کیا جائیگا - لیکن آج راجپریتی راج میں ایسا ہو رہا ہے - جس کو اگر بھوروکسی کا راج کہیں تو غلط نہیں ہو گا - یہی حالت اندھرا اور دوسری سٹیٹس میں ہے - ان میں چاہوں گا کہ سرکار

ان باتوں پر غور کرے - سرکار اندھوا کی غذائی حالات کو بہتر بنائے - اس کی لوٹ کو بلند کرائے - وہاں پر انڈسٹریلائزیشن کوائے - کھیتی ہر مزدوروں اور ادھونگ مزدوروں پر جو ظلم ہو رہے ہیں - ان کو بلند کیا جائے - میں چاہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ پرانی ماسٹری نے جو وعدے کئے تھے کہ ان کو پورا کیا گیا ہے اگر ان کو پورا کیا گیا ہو تو مجھے بڑی خوشی ہو گی - لیکن میری اطلاع ہے کہ ایسا نہیں کیا گیا ہے -

حیدرآباد اردو کا بہت بڑا سٹیٹ ہے - شہستان میں چھوٹے ایک انٹرویو میں کے - آر - کلپھس نے کہا تھا کہ میں ایک اردو والا آدمی ہوں - کہنے پر میرا خاندان اندھرا سے آیا ہے - لیکن آج اندھرا میں کہا ہو رہا ہے - آج تک وہاں پر جو ظلم یا زیادتیوں ہوتی رہی ہیں ان کے لئے کلک کا ٹیکہ دیا ہے ان زمیندار مسٹروں کو لکھا تھا جو مسٹری ہر چھانے دھتے تھے - لیکن اب کلک کا ٹیکہ اس لوک سبھا کر اور راجپریتی راج کو لکے گا - اس لئے میں دباہوں گا کہ وہاں کی حالت کو بہتر بنایا جائے -

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda): I rise to support the budget of the Andhra Pradesh Government. It is unfortunate that this

[Shri K. Ramakrishna Reddy]

budget has been presented in the Lok Sabha instead of in the State Assembly. As I mentioned in the course of my last speech on the budget, out of Rs. 98 crores sanctioned during that year, the then State Government had spent only Rs. 78 crores, and Rs. 20 crores had lapsed. This shows that the Government were not interested in the development of the State, but they were interested only in the internal squabbles. But now that President's rule has come in, they are no longer interested in their internecine quarrels.

16.56 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

After seeing the budget, the Central Government recently sanctioned the railway line from Narikuda to Bibinagar and the conversion of the metre gauge line from Macherla to Guntur. The State Government have given an agreement to the Railway Board that the area through which the railway line runs will be given free of cost by the State. But this budget does not show any provision having been made for the railway line recently sanctioned by the Central Government. Therefore, the necessary modification is called for in the budget for this purpose.

In Andhra Pradesh, especially the Rayalaseema and Telengana areas are mostly backward; not only are they backward, but for the last four or five years, they have been famine-ridden and drought-stricken, and special provision has to be made for drought relief and famine-relief works in these areas. For this, at least Rs. 10 crores should be allotted for these areas, and famine-relief works should be continued till January, 1974.

As my hon. friends who have already spoken have pointed out, there is a proposal to increase the electricity charges by 10 per cent. Already,

there is a cut in the supply of electricity. In addition to that, if the rates are also going to be increased, that is not fair. Therefore, I suggest that the increase in the electricity charges should be immediately stopped.

As regards foodgrains, due to lack of adequate number of fair price shops and adequate quantity of foodgrains, for distribution to the public, the people in the rural as well as urban areas are suffering. Special provision has to be made for supply of adequate quantity of foodgrains and for opening adequate number of fair price shops. Unless and until Government go ahead with this, they will not be in a position to supply food to the needy people. Inter-district restrictions have been imposed by Government, but I would submit that such restrictions will cause a price rise which would be much more than what it is at present in the case of foodgrains. Therefore, I request that the inter-district restrictions within the State should be immediately removed.

17.00 hrs.

Backward areas need special efforts at industrialisation. Particularly in the Telengana and Rayalaseema areas several industries have to be started. Therefore, provision for this purpose should be made in the budget. But as it is, this is not provided for in this budget.

Electricity is very necessary for development. But as I said, there is a cut in the supply. As my friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, said, only 1 UP and Andhra Pradesh are the States where there is a cut now. The cut should be restored and the increase in the rate for supply should be withdrawn.

As the previous Government could not spend Rs. 20 crores which were sanctioned in the budget, the present regime should take care of it and see

that the amount which lapsed is got back and expended for the betterment of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

A permanent solution should be given to the State politically, instead of hatch patch, now and then in this democracy. Hence I request that at least as per the opinion of the people of Andhra and Telangana, verdict be given and the State be bifurcated.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर): सभापति महोदय, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के वित्तीय अनुदानों की मांगों पर हम यहाँ पर विचार कर रहे हैं। इस के पूर्व ही मणिपुर प्रदेश के बारे में हम लोगों ने विचार किया। अब आन्ध्र प्रदेश के ऊपर विचार चल रहा है। इतना ही नहीं आगे उड़ीसा पर भी हम विचार करने जा रहे हैं। यह सारा मामला देखने के बाद ऐसा लगता है जैसा कि कुछ दिन पहले अपने एक सम्माननीय सदस्य ने एक बात बड़े जोर शोर से कही थी कि इस देश के अंदर समस्याओं को हल करना है तो सीमित समय के लिए सीमित तानाशाही की जरूरत है। ए लिमिटेड डिक्टेटोरशिप फार ए लिमिटेड पॉरिअड आफ टाइम !

श्री झारखंडे राय (वांसी) : यह किसने कहा था ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : शशिभूषण जी ने।

अब वह लिमिटेड डिक्टेटोरशिप कब आएगी भगवान जाने, किन्तु मुझे यह लगता है कि यह जो सारा चल रहा है मणिपुर, आन्ध्र, उड़ीसा वगैरह का

It seems an experiment is being carried on about a limited democracy.

क्योंकि वहाँ आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तो आज विधान सभा भंग नहीं हुई है, विधान सभा मूर्च्छित है। विधान

सभा के सदस्य हैं, सभा नहीं है। उन पर खर्चा इस में दिखाया है लेकिन उन का कुछ काम नहीं है। यानी काम करने वाले को पैसा दो यह हमारी मांग है और बिना काम इन को मिल रहा है यह कौन सा सोशलिज्म है यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। यह क्या सोशलिज्म है ? यानी काम करने के बाद उन को समुचित रूप से कुछ मिले यह बात तो समझ में आती है। लेकिन काम कुछ मत करो और आप विधान सभा के सदस्य बने रहो, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। इसलिए यह लिमिटेड डेमोक्रेसी का जो प्रयोग है इस को मैं राजनीतिक मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ, यह अनैतिक है। यानी हम एकात्मिक शासन में जरूर विचार रखते हैं किन्तु हम सत्ता का केन्द्रीयकरण नहीं चाहते। सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिए वह सत्ता चाहे आर्थिक हो चाहे राजनीतिक हो। किसी प्रदेश का चुनाव हो, उस के नेता का चुनाव हो और उस के कार्डिंग पेपर्स दिल्ली तक पहुँचें यह मामला जो दिल्ली से शुरू हो गया सारा यह में समझता हूँ कि लोकतंत्र के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। इस को बदला जाना चाहिए।

इसलिए आज आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बजट के बारे में जब वहाँ विधान सभा के सदस्य मौजूद हैं आवश्यकता यह थी कि वहाँ अब शांति की स्थापना हो गई है सरकार के कहने पर ही, जब सरकार ने उन को यह बता दिया कि आन्ध्र में सब स्थिर स्थावर हो जाय तो हम जरूर विचार करेंगे, तो अब स्थिर स्थावर हो गया परन्तु विचार कहाँ है ? यानी जब तक कुछ गड़बड़ नहीं होती तब तक अपनी सरकार विचार करती नहीं। गड़बड़ नहीं है तो उस को लगता है कि देयर इज नो प्राबलम एट आल यानी ठण्डे दिमाग से शांत तरीके से हम विचार नहीं करते कि जहाँ विधान सभा नहीं है लेकिन सदस्य हैं तो यह क्या स्थिति है ? यानी शादी हो कर के पत्नी सैके

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

चली जाय तो काहे के लिए शादी की ? विधान सभा मदस्य होने के बाद भी वह अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करता, अपना दायित्व निभा नहीं सकता तो फिर वह है क्यों और हम यहां दिल्ली में बैठ कर रिमोट कंट्रोल के नाते आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सारी स्थिति विचार करें मुझे यह बान अच्छी नहीं लगती ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : जोशी जी, यह भी चले जायं, वहां खाना अच्छा मिलता है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : वह चले जायं, यह तो अच्छा है । लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि बेटे को दूर कर के उस के कर्तव्य को खुद बाप अपने ऊपर ले कर के कुछ करे वह तो मैं अनैतिक मानता हूं । इट इज इम्मारल । उस के जो प्रदत्त कर्तव्य हैं वह तो उसे मिलने चाहिए ।

आखिर सवाल यह है कि जो आन्ध्र में गडवड़ी पैदा हो गई वह देश का समुचित रूप से विकास करने में सरकार की जो असफलता हुई है उस के कारण हुई है । तेलंगाना का जो झगड़ा पैदा हुआ वह इसी के आधार पर हुआ । दूसरा आधार और कुछ नहीं है । यहां आज फिफ्थ प्लान जो हम को मिला है आन्ध्र का इस में अप्रॉच है, एक बात इस में उन्होंने स्वीकार की है और वह बड़ी मजेदार है

"Firstly, it is found that in spite of nearly 20 years of planning there are many villages which do not have drinking water wells and even when there are wells, there is acute shortage during the summer season."

यानी पांचवीं योजना में पहुंचने के बाद पता चला कि पेय जल, पीने के पानी की

समस्या को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए । जैसे पानी भूमि को पहुंचता है इरीगेशन के जरिए वैसे ही पीने के लिए भी पानी का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए, यह समझने के लिए भी क्या हम को 20 साल लगे ? और यह भी आन्ध्र में लोक प्रिय सरकार होने के बाद यह हालत है तो हम रिमोट कंट्रोल दिल्ली से बैठ कर करें उस में क्या हालत होगी ? अब रायल सीमा के बारे में वह बोलते हैं । यह तो ब्रिलकुल क्रानिक एरिया है । किन्तु वहां मिनिरल वैल्य इतना है उस को देखेगा कौन ? उस का एक्सप्लायटेशन कौन करेगा ? मिर्फ सर्वे से काम थोड़े ही चलता है ? यानी वहां लोक प्रिय सरकार होने के बाद भी यदि रायल सीमा का विकास नहीं होता तो इस का मतलब क्या है ? पोचमपाड़ है, तेलंगाना को सब से ज्यादा लाभ होगा तो इस का होगा । आप से बहुत नजदीक है । किन्तु आज ही सुबह जब हमारे पावर मिनिस्टर बोले जिन्हें आन्ध्र वाले हमेशा कहते हैं—
power minister but he is without any political power

उन्होंने आज सुबह ही बताया पोचमपाड़ के लिए कि यह पूरा होने वाला था, इस में पहले ही दो साल देर लग गई और अभी पांच साल और लगेंगे इतनी स्लो प्रोग्रेस चल रही है । अपर कृष्णा कॅनल है जो कि महबूबनगर जाती है—

That is the only irrigation facility for the district.

इस तरह की कई चीजें आन्ध्र में होने वाली हैं लेकिन देखने वाला है कौन ?

मैंने अभी मई में वहां का काफी दौरा किया । रायलसीमा में बुनकरों की समस्या बड़ी भयानक है । फरीदपुर में मैं गया था, हिन्दूपुर में मैं गया था, मडकसिरा में मैं गया था, हर जगह मांग कर रह थे लोग कि हम को सूत चाहिए, मिल नहीं रहा है लेकिन देखने वाला कौन है ? एक सरी

कहाँ कहाँ देखेंगे ? लोक प्रिय सरकार होती, विधान सभा के सदस्य होते, वह आवाज उठाते, वहाँ के लोगों की माँगें सामने रखते तो वह हो जाता। किन्तु आज वह है ही नहीं और उन के अधिकार हम लेकर बैठें और आगे ऐसे ही चलाएं, मगर यह अच्छा नहीं लगता। बिल्कुल अच्छा नहीं लगता। यह संविधान का दुष्प्रयोग तो है ही। आप के पाम नरसिंहराव के सिवाय और कोई दूसरा आदमी है ही नहीं तो विधान सभा भंग करो, फिर से चुनाव कराओ। यानी आन्ध्र एक हो या तेलंगाना अलग हो, न हो, इस के ऊपर यहाँ बैठ कर बात करने से क्या लाभ है ? जब समय था इस का 1969 में जब सब से पहली बार तेलंगाना के अंदर यह आवाज उठाई गई कि the gentleman's agreement has never been implemented

तो तब यह मौका था, तब हम ने यह मांग की थी कि ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी को त्यागपत्र देना चाहिए। उन का जायगा कुछ नहीं। उन को कहीं न कहीं बैठाया जायगा जैसे कि आज बैठाया गया फाइनेंस कमिशन के चेयरमैन के रूप में। उन को वहाँ हम ने कहा कि त्यागपत्र दे दीजिए तब जाकर तेलंगाना वालों को पता चलेगा कि सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है। लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ। जब तक गले तक हड्डी फंसती नहीं तब तक सरकार कुछ करती नहीं। आज यहाँ बैठ कर आन्ध्र की एकता की बात हम करें इस का मतलब यह है कि आज भी हम पापुलर बिल से बहुत दूर हैं। मैं पूरे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में घूमा। लोगों ने यही कहा कि आज यहाँ मूवमेंट चालू नहीं है तो इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि समस्या का समाधान हो गया। एक ही समाधान है इस का—बाइफरकेशन, तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र अलग होने चाहिए। इस से देश की एकता और अखंडता कोई भंग नहीं होती। इट इज जस्ट एन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सेट अप।

यानी हम छोटे छोटे राज्य बनाते हैं तो इतने बड़े दो राज्य आवश्यकता के अनुसार लोगों की मांग को ध्यान में रख कर हम क्यों नहीं बनाते ? वहाँ विधान सभा क्यों नहीं लाते ? जनता के हाथ में अधिकार क्यों नहीं सौंपते ? यह बात मेरी ममझ में नहीं आती। यह एक प्रवृत्ति है। एक बार लिमिटेड डिकटेटरशिप जैसी प्रवृत्ति चली तो वह चलती चली जायगी। अभी कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में उन्होंने हम से एक बिल पास कराने की कोशिश की कि मिकन्दराबाद और हैदराबाद की जो महानगरपालिकाएँ हैं उन के भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर की अवधि और बढ़ाई जाय। यानी विधान सभा तो है ही नहीं नीचे लोअर लेवल पर जनता के हाथ में जो अधिकार थे उस से भी जनता को वंचित करके वह अधिकार भी अपने हाथ में ले लेना, उस का भी समय बढ़ाना, इस का मतलब यह है कि एक बार यह रक्तगत हो गया अधिकार हाथ में लेकर सब करना तो नीचे के लेवल पंचायत तक वह पहुंचता है। इसलिये जनता को अधिकारों से वंचित करना—इस को मैं बिल्कुल अनैतिक ममझता हूँ। इसलिए सब से पहली आवश्यकता यदि कोई है तो यह कि आन्ध्र की विधान सभा को भंग करें, नया चुनाव कराएँ या नया नेता चुन लिया जाय। विधान सभा के सदस्यों को बुलाइये, नरसिंहराव नहीं चाहिये तो कोई रामाराव ले आइये या कोई अन्य राव लें आइये, उस से चलेगा, किन्तु कोई नेता चुनें और वहाँ की विधान सभा को फिर से खड़ा किया जाय ताकि जितनी समस्याएँ हैं उन का समाधान हो सके। एक समस्या तो फटिलाइजर की है, जो अन्य प्रदेशों में भी है। दूसरे वहाँ विद्युत की समस्या है, सूत की समस्या है, यहाँ तक कि पीने के पानी की समस्या है। वारंगल

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

जैसे शहर में पीने का पानी न होने से वहाँ की मिल बन्द हो गई, स्कूल बन्द हो गये। इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये वहाँ की लोकप्रिय सरकार को स्थापित करना ही एक-मात्र, एकमेव उत्कृष्ट उपाय है। इस पर सरकार सॉचे और आगे एसा काम न करवाने की हमें आश्वस्ति दे।

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, there was one kind of law and order situation a few months back and today there is a different kind of law and order situation in our State. Though it appears that law and order prevails and normalcy has been established my experience is that law and order has deteriorated and it has been deteriorating day by day in some other form. For example in my own State we are normal on emotional issues like the Mulki Rules. But Communist (Marxist) and the Naxalites have been concentrating on the liquidation of Congress leaders in the villages.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: She speaks for the land-lords and rabid elements in the district.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: The Communists enter into collusion with some land-lords in my own district and with same vested interests they have been functioning.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: Her henchmen, had drawn out the villagers and beaten them. I want to request her to visit atleast some women; 80 women have been beaten mercilessly by her own men. I must be given a chance to say these things. She is a woman.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I cannot keep quiet when murders have taken place in my own district.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: I visited the villages and I saw those persons who have been beaten mercilessly. What is she saying here? As a woman she must be ashamed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order Order. Nobody should speak when I am on my legs. I should like to remind the speakers that whatever time goes in this cross talks, it goes out of the time allotted to her. So she should confine herself to her speech.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I want to bring to your notice that innocent people have been murdered. Very recently the daughter of a Communist leader in my district was married to a youngster, who was a congressman. He was murdered; they just did not bother that he was the son-in-law of the Communist leader. The daughter committed suicide. Is she not a woman? Let him deny it.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: On a point of order, Sir. When the budget is being discussed and our main aim is to bring to the notice of the Central Government the condition in the State, what is the relevancy of what she is saying?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The subject before the House is Andhra Pradesh budget and members should confine themselves to that. But I see that many irrelevant things are being said by both sides. You should have raised it at that time. I would request hon. members to confine themselves to the subject, without bringing in this or that party.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I am the representative of the people. We are not able to give protection to those who are being murdered mercilessly. It is my duty to plead before this House that protection be given to them. There is an item called 'police' here. On July 18, at Arakodu in Khammam taluk, Yeddapalli Achayyaa, a sarpanch, was

dragged out and murdered. Police-men are indulging in beating Congressmen. In Mustikunta on July 2, one Vasudevarao was killed. On June 5, at Gonla G. Ramadoss, sarpanch, was murdered. On July 10, at Madhina station, one Congressman was dragged out and his hand was broken. I took him to Mr. Sarin and showed him. Within two years, nearly 20 people have been murdered. Recently 5 or 6 people have been murdered. At Warrangal the Naxalite menace is increasing. I am now talking about Naxalites, not Marxists; so, he may remain calm. At Warrangal, another sarpanch was dragged out in Mahaboobabad taluk and murdered. How are we going to maintain law and order? One District Forest Officer was shot by the Naxalites. The Naxalites who were previously operating in the forests have now come over to the plains. It is becoming impossible in Nalgonda, Khammam and Warrangal for people to stay in some of the interior places. In many districts even women going to cinemas have not been given protection. Some of them have been kidnapped, raped, murdered and then thrown into a river and then it is said that they have committed suicide.

I want to say a few words about the shabby way in which the MLAs are treated in the State after the imposition of President's rule. Their telephone connections have been cut. Even the general telephone connections of the MLAs' hostel have been cut. Their salaries are not paid. A major portion of their salary is cut. There was a Bill in the Assembly for increasing their salary as well as house rent.

Now the house rent allowance has been increased from Rs. 8 to 21 and they are deducting that increased house rent even though the salary has not been raised. When this was brought to the notice of Shri Dikshit, he said that it is very unfortunate

and it should not have happened. But still it is continuing.

There is a news item in the *Hindustan Times* of the 21st to the effect that Andhra Pradesh prefers Central Rule to a popular government. May be they want to get publicity; let them get publicity, if they do something. But why should they deprive the popular government what is its due. I do not know whether it is an off-shoot of Shri Shashi Bhushan's theory of partial or limited dictatorship. It is not correct to try to get this kind of cheap publicity. Even Dr. Chenna Reddi has said that trying to get this kind of cheap publicity is bad. If through the press they try to get publicity for this theory then ultimately people may get the impression that a popular government is always wrong and only this kind of government is right. So let them try to get publicity and praise where it is due and not on each and every occasion.

An impression is sought to be created that immediately after the imposition of President's Rule the NGOs, who were on strike for 108 days, went back to work, the administration started functioning normally and law and order was maintained. As a matter of fact, even after the imposition of President's Rule there was law and order problem, many deaths took place and it took months for normalcy to come back.

While I disagree with many of the things mentioned by Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, I agree with him when he says that only a normal popular government can solve problems of this type. So, every attempt should be made to bring back the popular government.

Coming to development projects, the work on the Kothagudam project should be speeded up. The post-

[Shrimati T. LakshmiKanthamma]

graduate medical college should be set up. These are small things which will go a long way in maintaining the integrity of the State. The people have shown their faith in the ballot box. Let us try to maintain their faith in the ballot box. If they lose their faith in the ballot box then the result will be disastrous nothing short of a bloody revolution. As Mahatma Gandhi said, let the rich act as the trustees of the poor, so far as their property is concerned. Let us try to bring in land reforms which will affect only three per cent of the population and give benefit to 97 per cent of the people.

The problem of the Mulki Rule can be solved by slight adjustments between us. Let us be broad-minded and generous to each other. We are brothers and we can settle this problem.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं मवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ आन्ध्र प्रदेश के विधान मंडल का जिस में दोनों मदन आते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि आन्ध्र विधान सभा के सदस्यों को किमलिये सरकारी खजाने से तनख्वाह दी जाती है? कौन सा काम आन्ध्र प्रदेश की विधान सभा इस वक्त कर रही है। आप न लोकतांत्रिक सरकार को चलने देते हैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश में, न ही उस विधान सभा को बर्खास्त कर के जनता की इच्छा के अनुसार आन्ध्र प्रदेश को दो राज्यों में विभाजित कर के दोनों राज्यों से नये चुनाव करा कर वहाँ लोकतांत्रिक सरकारों का गठन करने देते हैं।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश का मामला, तेलगांवा का मामला एक व्यक्ति के अहंकार को ले कर जटिल बन गया है, और वह व्यक्ति है प्रधान मंत्री। प्रधान मंत्री को ऐसा लगता है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश की जनता ने, तेलगांवा की जनता

ने आन्दोलन करके उनका अपमान किया है और इसलिये आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तेलगांवा की जो जनता है उन की इच्छा के अनुसार वह दो राज्यों का निर्माण होने नहीं देगा। वरना हजारों हजार लोगों को जेल में रखने की, गोली चलाने की, लाठी चलाने की, लोगों के सर तोड़ने की क्या आवश्यकता थी?

अभी माननीय लक्ष्मीकांतम्मा जी ने महात्मा गांधी का नाम लिया। अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को महात्मा गांधी का सिद्धान्त समझा दें कि जनता की इच्छा के खिलाफ काम नहीं करना चाहिये, जनता की इच्छा को कुचलने का यदि काम करेंगी तो हिंसा के अलावा और कौन सा नतीजा निकलने वाला है? इसलिये सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अपने घमण्ड और अहंकार को छोड़ दे, बहुत विलम्ब हो चुका है, और अभी भी समय नहीं गया है, जनता की इच्छा के अनुसार नये राज्यों का निर्माण हो सकता है। और यदि यह काम नहीं करना है तो मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन के सामने विधान सभा के सदस्यों की तनख्वाह आदि देने के लिये आप लोग यहाँ क्यों आये? या तो विधान सभा को चलने दीजिये, या उस को खत्म कर दीजिये और कहिये कि लोकतंत्र में हमारा विश्वास नहीं है, जनता की इच्छाओं को हम नहीं मानते।

माननीय शशि भूषण की लिमिटेड डिक्टेटरशिप की चर्चा आयी, मैं तो कह रहा हूँ कि वह तो इस वक्त देश में है। कई राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति का जो शासन है, नौकरशाही का शासन है इस का क्या मतलब है? इसलिये लिमिटेड डिक्टेटरशिप तो है, शायद माननीय शशि भूषण जी चाहते हैं कि सम्पूर्ण डिक्टेटरशिप आये इसीलिये उन का प्रयास है। यह तो मेरा पहला मुद्दा है।

सभापति जी, दूसरा मेरा मुद्दा यह है, जो जिना प्रशासन तगैरह के बारे में है, न केवल आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बारे में, बल्कि समूचे

देश के बारे में। मेरी राय है कि इस देश में जो सत्ता का बहुत ज्यादा केन्द्रीकरण हो गया उस के चलते हमारा देश चौपट हो रहा है। हम चाहेंगे कि केन्द्र के अधिकार सीमित हों। उसी तरह चाहेंगे कि राज्यों के अधिकार भी सीमित हों। बाकी अधिकारों का वितरण जिला काउंसलों, म्यूनिसिपैलिटियों और ग्राम पंचायतों के बीच किया जाए। अंग्रेजों के जमाने से यह कलैक्टर और डी०एम० का पद चला आ रहा है। क्या वजह है कि अभी भी जिलों में कलैक्टर को बादशाह बना कर आप चल रहे हैं? किसी लोकतांत्रिक देश में क्या आपने यह देखा है? पश्चिम से आपने संसदीय लोकतंत्र को लिया है। इंग्लैंड में या अमरीका में कलैक्टर नाम का कोई प्राणी मिलता है क्या? हम अपने देश में राष्ट्रीय तथा राज्य के स्तर पर तो लोकतंत्र को मानते हैं लेकिन जिले के स्तर पर, म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज के स्तर पर, ग्राम पंचायतों के स्तर पर हम लोक प्रतिनिधियों के हाथ में पूरी ताकत देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि कलैक्टर के पद को तत्काल समाप्त किया जाए और अगर किसी जिला अधिकारी को रखना है तो उसको जिला काउंसिल के मातहत कर दिया जाए। सभी सचिव राज्य में मंत्रिमंडल के मातहत होते हैं और यहां भी सचिव प्रधान मंत्री के और काबिना के मातहत होते हैं। वर्तमान जिला प्रशासन के लिए जो मांग रखी गई है उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना में विगत ढाई तीन वर्षों से शहरी स्वतंत्रता नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है। शहरी स्वतंत्रता को वहां खत्म किया जा रहा है। अभी अत्याचारों का उल्लेख किया गया है। जो निजी व्यक्तियों के बीच में अत्याचार होते हैं उनकी तो चर्चा हम लोग करते हैं लेकिन प्रशासन की ओर से, पुलिस की ओर से मूक और मासूम लोगों के ऊपर जो अत्याचार किए गए हैं

उनकी हम सभी चर्चा नहीं करते हैं। वारंगल से मुझे एक बहुत ही दर्दनाक पत्र आया है। उम में एक दो हरिजनों की हत्या का एक बहुत ही दर्दनाक विवरण है। उसके बारे में मैंने मंत्री जी को पत्र भी लिखा है लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि उसके बारे में अभी तक उन्होंने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है। हुआ यह कि एक देहात में चोरी हो गई। गांव के बड़े लोगों ने एक सभा की और उन्होंने तय किया कि यह चोरी निश्चित रूप से हरिजनों ने की है। इसलिए लाठियां भाले आदि सब हथियार लेकर उन्होंने हरिजनों को खूब पीटा। एक आदमी को मार डाला, एक आदमी की टांग का तोड़ दिया गया। जब इसके बारे में जांच पड़ताल शुरू हुई तो जिस की टांग तोड़ी गई थी उसको उन लोगों ने भागया और अभी तक उसका पता नहीं है कि वह जिन्दा है या उसको भी मार दिया गया है। ये बड़े लोग हैं। इनके बारे में जो पत्र लेखक हैं उसने कहा है कि बनावटी करेंसी नोट बनाने का काम भी वे करते हैं इसलिए पुलिस अधिकारियों को हजारों रुपये की रिश्वत दे कर मामले को दबाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इस घटना की सारी तफसील मैंने सरकार के पास भेज दी है। शहरी आजादियां कहा हैं? जो निर्बल और कमजोर लोग हैं उनके लिए किसी तरह के लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार अब रह नहीं गए हैं। इसलिए जब आंध्र के बजट पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो इन सभी सबालों पर भी हमें विचार करना चाहिए और जो पुलिस अधिकारी इसमें कार्रवाई नहीं कर रहे हैं उनको तत्काल निलम्बित करना चाहिये।

आंध्र खेती की दृष्टि से, व्यापारिक फसलों की दृष्टि से एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रदेश है। विरजीनिया तम्बाकू जो हमें विदेशी मुद्रा देता है उसकी 95 प्रतिशत पैदावार अकले आंध्र प्रदेश में होती है। इसका जो निर्यात व्यापार है मेरा ख्याल है कि पचास से

श्री मधु लिमये

अधिक दुनिया के देशों को वह होता है वरजीनिया तम्बाकू का निर्यात व्यापार तकरीबन पूरा का पूरा एक विदेशी कम्पनी के हाथ में है जिसका नाम है इंडियन लीफ टोबाको डिबेलेपमेंट कम्पनी। (इंटरफ़ाज) इम्पीरियल से इंडियन जो हुआ है यह तो सब नाटक है। इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। इम्पीरियल से इंडियन होने के बाद भी देश की सम्पत्ति की लूट चल रही है। सुबह्यम साहब भाग गए हैं। उनके साथ एक अर्से से मेरा पत्र व्यवहार चल रहा है। उनको यहां रहना चाहिए था। मेरी मोशंज में इसका जिक्र है। इम्पीरियल टोबाको जिसका नाम इंडियन टोबाको हो गया है, जो सिग्रेट पैदा करती है और यह लीफ टोबाको डिबेलेपमेंट कम्पनी, ये दोनों सभी जानते हैं कि एक बड़े इंटर-नेशनल कार्टल के सदस्य हैं जिम का नाम है अमेरिकन ब्रिटिश टोबाको कम्पनी। इन लोगों की हिम्मत नहीं है कि इन विदेशी कम्पनियों के ऊपर कोई नियंत्रण रखें। विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर जा रही है लेकिन ये कुछ भी करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हर एक की उत्पादन शक्ति को डी जी टी डी द्वारा निर्धारित किया गया था लेकिन उनके आदेशों का उल्लंघन करके वे अपनी उत्पादन शक्ति को बढ़ाती चली जा रही है, देशी कम्पनियों को खत्म कर रही है। आज भी बहुत सी देशी कम्पनियां भूतपूर्व इम्पीरियल टोबाको कम्पनी और अब इंडियन टोबाको कम्पनी के सिग्रेट कांटेक्ट पर, लाइसेंस पर बनाने का काम करती हैं और सरकार कुछ भी करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। जो तम्बाकू पैदा कर रहे हैं काश्तकार या किसान उनको क्या मिलता है? अगर दस रुपया निर्यात से मिलता है तो किसान को चार रुपया भी नहीं मिलता है। यह हालत है। यह लूट काश्तकार और किसान की चल रही है। इसको बन्द

करवाने का भी कुछ उपाय आपको करना चाहिये।

अरंडी के बीज, कैंस्टर सीड की पैदावार भी आंध्र प्रदेश में अकेले पचास प्रतिशत से ज्यादा होती है। इसमें भी लूट चल रही है। बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी बात मैं नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन एक दो तथ्य मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस अरंडी के तेल के व्यापार को एस टी सी ने अपने हाथ में लिया है। जब बाजार भाव पांच हजार रुपया टन था तो जो चार पांच बड़े बड़े शिपजं हैं उनको एस टी सी ने साढ़े सात हजार रुपया दाम दिया यानी पच्चीस सौ रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से इने गिने शिपजं को ज्यादा दाम दिए गए। उसका कारण यह है कि एस टी सी एक अर्से से ऊपर से नीचे तक बिल्कुल सड़ गई है और जब तक इस सरकार में हड़प नारायण और नन्द नारायण हावी रहेंगे तब तक और कोई नतीजा नहीं हो सकता है। अगर पच्चीस सौ रुपया काश्तकार को दिया जाता जो अरंडी के बीज पैदा करता है, तेल पैदा करने में मदद करता है तो मझे कोई एतराज नहीं होता...

सभापति महोदय : आप कितना समय और लेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं किसान की बात कर रहा हूँ। एक टन के पीछे 2500 रुपये की लूट चार पांच लोगों को मिला कर की गई। चार हजार टन एस टी सी निर्यात करती है। एक टन के पीछे 2500 रुपये की लूट हुई। यहां पर मैं भाषण करूंगा तो सरकार पर क्या कोई असर होगा? कोई उत्तर आयागा? कौन जवाब देगा? व्यापार मंत्री गायब हैं। उद्योग मंत्री गायब हैं। गणेश जी के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। औपचारिक रूप से वह जवाब दे देंगे। क्या आप सभापति महोदय, सरकार को

बाध्य करेंगे कि हरिजनों वाला मामला हो, शहरी भ्राजादी वाला मामला हो या तम्बाकू वाला मामला हो या यह कैस्टर वाला मामला हो, इन सारे मामलों को जो मैंने उठाया है और मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ इन लोगों के ऊपर आरोप करना चाहता हूँ कि एस टी सी के अफसर व्यापार मंत्रालय की जानकारी में यह है कि इन शिपजं के साथ मिल कर टन के पीछे 2500 रुपये की लूट कर रहे हैं, तम्बाकू के व्यापार में भी यही हो रहा है, इन की जांच होनी चाहिये और सफाई सरकार की तरफ से पेश की जानी चाहिये। कब तक हिन्दुस्तान के किसान और काश्तकार की इस तरह से लूट जारी रहेगी ? क्या इसके बारे में कोई जानकारी आएगी ?

मैं देख रहा हूँ कि हमारे मित्र हर एक बीमारी की एक ही दवा देते हैं और कहते हैं टेक ओवर करो, नैशनलाइज करो। मैं कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों की तरह इन चीजों में पड़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मार्क्स, एंजल्स का नाम ले कर काम नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं अपनी बुद्धि से चलना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन चूँकि ये मार्क्स और एन्जल्ज की बात बहुत मानते हैं, इस लिए मैं एन्जल्ज का एक उद्धरण उन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

विस्मार्क ने जब कुछ उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का सिलसिला शुरु किया, तो कुछ नकली समाजवादी कहने लगे कि विस्मार्क बहुत प्रगतिशील काम कर रहा है, जैसा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी इन दिनों कर रही हैं। इस पर एन्जल्ज ने कहा कि अगर कुछ उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से कोई प्रगतिशील या समाजवादी बन जाता, तो नैपोलियन या आस्ट्रिया का एक मुत्सद्दी, मॅटरनिक, सब से बड़े समाजवादी हैं, ऐसा मानना पड़ेगा।

भारत में भी अगर कुछ इनी-गिनी कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से कोई व्यक्ति समाजवादी बन जाये, तो मैंसूर के महाराजा को सब से बड़ा समाजवादी मानना चाहिए, क्योंकि हमारे देश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कारखाने सब से पहले मैंसूर के महाराजा ने ही शुरु किये थे। उस से पहले अंग्रेजों ने रेल का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। गोदी, डाक और टेलीफोन भी अंग्रेजों के जमाने में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में आये। तो क्या अंग्रेज प्रगतिशील और समाजवादी थे ?

यह जो प्रगतिवाद का भूत हमारे मित्रों के सिर पर छा गया है, जब वे उस भूत से मुक्त हो जायें, तभी सही विरोध और क्रान्ति की लड़ाई इस देश में शुरु हो सकती है। वे एन्जल्ज का यह वाक्य याद रखें कि पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था में दो चार उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से कोई प्रगतिवादी या समाजवादी नहीं बनता है। महज अपने स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए यह काम किया जाता है।

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Visakhapatnam): I would like to make some brief points. I will not take more than five minutes and I will try to speak in aphorisms like the great Patanjali.

The first point I want to make is about atomic energy. Between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa there is a joint hydro-electric project known as Muchkund project. 60 per cent of the energy comes to Andhra and 40 per cent goes to Orissa. So, under the Muchkund I would like a joint atomic energy electric project to be developed because atomic energy is such that the machinery in which electricity is produced has to be cooled continuously and, therefore, the water from Muchkund which goes into the electric turbines and produces hydro-electric power can be used for cooling the machinery of the atomic energy.

The second point I would like to make is that in the Parliament Lib-

[Shri P. V. G. Raju]

rary there is a magazine called 'CARE'. There is an article in it on pine apple cultivation. Pine apple is known as brown gold. It is an international food and there is a great deal of international market for pine apple growing. As a matter of fact, Puerto Rico, Cuba and Hawaii are famous for pine apple growing and, therefore, I feel to-day Andhra Pradesh can develop a first-class pine apple growing area in the Araku valley. As a matter of fact, I mooted this idea and Shri Annasaheb Shinde is going into the matter. I would only like to take this opportunity, as we are discussing Andhra Pradesh, to suggest that the question of growing pine apple on an extensive scale in the Araku Valley can be looked into by the Government of India because Andhra Pradesh is under President's rule as also Orissa. Therefore, both can be combined—Araku Valley and the Koraput District, a neighbouring district in Orissa—and developed into a first-class pine apple growing centre for earning valuable foreign exchange.

The third and the last point which I would like to make is this. This is about the Vizag Steel Plant. They have proposed to have a steel plant at Vizag. But, there is no water in Vizag. And, the only way we can get water is to lay a pipeline from Samalkot or from Douleswaram where there is already a barrage on the Godavari river. There is a canal which runs from Douleswaram to Samalkot. I think the distance is about 140 to 150 miles. A pipeline should be laid from Samalkot to Vizag. The representatives of the people are only thinking in terms of initial returns, that is, about today and not about tomorrow. From open channel water can be taken for cultivation, in pipeline no cultivation can be had. So, some representatives think that open channel is more

productive than pipeline. But I would say, Sir, that we in India should give greater priority to industrial development and therefore, I suggest, between Samalkot to Vizag, a pipeline can be laid. This will cater to the Vizag Steel Plant which would need about 15 million gallons of water per day. Unless this 15 million gallons of water is provided to the steel plant I am afraid the steel plant will remain only a talking-point of the MLAs and MPs but no concrete project will emerge ultimately.

With these words I conclude, thanking you for the opportunity which you, Mr. Chairman, gave me to speak.

श्री एस. रामगोपाल रंजु (निजामाबाद):
सभापति महोदय, "आसेन हिमाचल पर्यन्त"—
कन्याकुमारी से कश्मीर तक और कच्छ से
कलकत्ता तक—मेरा मत्क है। इस भूमि
में मैं जहाँ चाहे नौकरी कर सकता हूँ, जहाँ
चाहे निजेस कर सकता हूँ और जहाँ चाहे
इलैक्शन लड़ सकता हूँ। इसी बेसिस पर
श्री मधु लिमये ने बिहार में जा कर इलैक्शन
लड़ा और जीता। मैं बिहार के लोगों को
मबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने श्री मधु
लिमये को महाराष्ट्रियन न समझ कर, बल्कि
भारतीय समझ कर, वोट दिये। मैं श्री
मधु लिमये से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो
तेलगाना के आदमी को आन्ध्र में और आन्ध्र
के आदमी को तेलगाना में जाने से रोकना
चाहते हैं, यह कहाँ की नीति है।

वह चाहते हैं कि लोगों की इच्छा
के लिहाज से राज्य का बंटवारा कर दिया
जाये। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों की
इच्छा कैसे बदलती रहती है। 1953 में
वहाँ के लोगों ने एजीटेशन किया, रेलें जलाई
और क्या कुछ किया, जिस के परिणाम-
स्वरूप आन्ध्र बना। उस के बाद 1956 में
वहाँ फिर एजीटेशन हुआ, जिस की वजह से
आन्ध्र प्रदेश बना।

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): Nobody asked for Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand it was the Telengana people who opposed the formation of Andhra Pradesh and they wanted separate Telengana.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : उस के बाद 1972-73 में लोगों की इच्छा फिर बदली। अब वे कहते हैं कि फिर सैपरेट आन्ध्र बनाया जाये।

आप देख सकते हैं कि पिछले बीस सालों में लोगों की इच्छा तीन बार बदली। अगर आइन्दा बीस सालों में लोगों की इच्छा छः दफा बदले, तो क्या उस के मुताबिक छः दफा नई नई स्टेट्स कार्व आउट करनी चाहिए, रोजाना डी-लिमिटेसन करना चाहिए? क्या इस मुद्के में कोई और भी काम करना है या नहीं?

रोजाना डी-लिमिटेसन कराओ....

श्री एस० बी० गिरि : यह गलत बोल रहे हैं। मैं एक सवाल करना चाहता हूँ....

सभापति महोदय : यह ईल्ड नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप बैठ जाय। जब आप का नम्बर आए तब आप अपनी बात कहिएगा।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : इस तरह से अगर लोगों की इच्छाएं बदलती जायें तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि इस मुद्के में हमें और कुछ करना है या नहीं।

एक यह भी बात कहीं कि वहां की असेम्बली को भंग किया जाय। मैं पूछता हूँ कि एक पार्लियामेंट सेशन और दूसरे पार्लियामेंट सेशन में दो तीन महीने का गैप रहता है। तो उस बीच में ये पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर क्या करते हैं? उन को क्यों न भंग किया जाय और उस के बाद तीन महीने पीछे फिर बुलाया जाय हाउस को? यह कौन सी लाजिक है? सस्पेंडेड एनोमेशन यह एक कांस्टीट्यूशनल

प्राविजन है। उस कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्राविजन के अनुसार असेम्बली को सस्पेंशन में रखा गया है। वह जब भी जरूरत पड़ती है तो करते हैं। अपोजीशन के लोग समझते हैं कि हमेशा अपोजीशन जहां होती है वहीं यह ऐक्शन लेते हैं, लेकिन जब जरूरत पड़ती है तो हम कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को भी इस के अंदर ले आते हैं। वह बड़ी खूबी है इन्दिरा जी की। मैं समझता हूँ इतने बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति हैं लिये जी, लेकिन उन के ऊपर पता नहीं कौन सा भूत बैठा हुआ है कि हमेशा इन्दिरा जी का नाम लेकर कुछ ऐसे शब्द वह इस्तेमाल करते हैं जो उन के जैसे पढ़े लिखे आदमी को नहीं करना चाहिए। इस से उन का खुद का व्यक्तित्व छोटा होता जा रहा है।

ला ऐंड आर्डर के मुतालिक जो कुछ कहा गया है वह सब सही नहीं है। पूरे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 21 जिले हैं। उस में एक खम्मम में नहीं है, पूरे 20 जिलों में ला ऐंड आर्डर ठीक है और किसी जगह अगर ला ऐंड आर्डर का डिस्टेंस कुछ हुआ है तो उस से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि ला ऐंड आर्डर खराब हो गया है। सरीन साहब अगर वहां गए हैं तो वह कोई अंग्रेज नहीं है, किसी और जगह से नहीं आए हैं। अपने ही ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं, अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं तो उस के लिए उन को ऐप्रिसिएशन देना चाहिए। अगर आफिसर कोई अच्छा काम करता है और उस को ऐप्रिसिएशन नहीं मिलता है तो वह क्यों अच्छा काम करेगा? प्रेसीडेन्स रूल होने के बाद आफिसर पहले से ज्यादा जिम्मेदार महसूस कर के काम कर रहे हैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तो वह यह समझते हैं कि अब एलेक्टेड रेप्रेजेंटेटिवज नहीं हैं, कोई भी बात हो गई तो हमारी बदनामी होगी। पहले मिनिस्टर के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी चली जाती थी।

[श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ । हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार हमारे यहाँ अनाज भेजे या न भेजे मुझे इस की परवाह नहीं है । आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अंदर बहुत अनाज है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस के एक जगह से दूसरी जगह फ्री मूवमेंट की इजाजत दी जाए । हमारे पास बहुत अनाज है । मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आज विजयवाड़े में 100 रुपये के भाव बेहतरीन चावल मिलता है

श्री एस० बी० गिरि : कहां मिलता है ? 200 रुपये में भी नहीं मिलता है । लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : वही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ । मर रहे हैं इसलिए कि विजयवाड़े में गूंदूर से, वेस्ट गोदावरी तथा और दूसरी जगहों से अनाज हैदराबाद में नहीं जाने दे रहे हैं । मैं सरीन गवर्नमेंट से इस्तुदुआ करना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया जाय । बैरियर्स जो इंडिया के अंदर बने हुए हैं वह सब निकाल दिए जायें ।

दूसरी बात—हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अंदर मैन्योर की बहुत कमी है । अभी इस में 6 महीने पहले मैं दिल्ली से 100 बैगन मैन्योर आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लिए बुक करा चुका हूँ । मैं समझता हूँ कि जहां जरूरत नहीं है वहां ज्यादा एलाटमेंट करते हैं और जहां जरूरत है वहां एलाटमेंट नहीं करते हैं । आज मध्य प्रदेश से, महाराष्ट्र से, उड़ीसा से चोरी छिपे हमारे किसान मैन्योर ले रहे हैं । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार मैन्योर के ऊपर से जो स्टेट की हदबन्दी है उसको हटा दे ।

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM
(Thanjavur): Mr. Chairman, Sir,
.....

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Mr. Chairman, I am sixth in the list. I am sixth in the list. I do not know why I am not called.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling according to the list.

*SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Anna D. M. K., I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the 1973-74 Budget of Andhra Pradesh. I regret to say that it is unfortunate we are discussing here the Budget of Andhra Pradesh, while it should have been legitimately discussed in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. If the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh had been dissolved, then one could have appreciated the propriety of discussing the Budget here. The Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh is in animated suspension and the Members of the Assembly are getting their salary for which provision has been made in this Budget under discussion here. As the Central Government could not come to any definite decision about the fate of the Assembly, we are faced with the unhappy situation of discussing this Budget. I would like to point out that this kind of development is going to undermine the growth of democracy in our country.

Sir, during the prime-ministership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the past 7½ years, the President's Rule had been imposed on States for 22 times. During the earlier period of 17½ years, the President's Rule had been imposed for 10 times on States. What does this show? The people living in these States should have either lost their faith in the State Governments, or the ruling party at the Centre should have taken greater interest in perpetuating its rule in these States. The frequent recourse

to the constitutional provision of imposing the President's rule on States has not only created grave doubts in the minds of the people but also has endangered the very functioning of democratic government in the States. When the people get the feeling that the President's rule is imposed on a State not in the interest and welfare of the people of the State but to suit the needs of the ruling party, naturally the people will lose their faith in the Central Government and in the ruling party here.

In the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, out of the total members of 287, 215 Members belonged to the ruling party here. But, in utter disregard of the numbers, the Central Government clamped the President's rule on the State with the so-called intention of meeting the wishes of the people. I am sorry to say that the Central Government do not seem to adopt uniform practices throughout the country. In the case of Tamil Nadu, though the wish of the people has been unequivocally expressed against the D.M.K. Government of the State, steeped in hepatism, favouritism and corruption, the Central Government seem to be guided by the numbers the D.M.K. Government has in the Assembly. The least that the Central Government could have done to meet the wishes of the people of Tamil Nadu was to appoint an Inquiry Commission against the State Government. But, even this has not yet been done by the Central Government. If the people of Tamil Nadu lose their faith and confidence in the Central Government, it is only the consequence of inaction on the part of the Central Government. I have referred to this because of the discriminatory approach of the Central Government to the problems of the people in different States.

Sir, Andhra Pradesh has ever been considered as the granary of Southern States. What is the posi-

tion today in Andhra Pradesh? The agricultural development, the industrial growth and social upliftment have all become the victim of political instability in the State. If a Member of Lok Sabha belonging to the ruling party, Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma, had to refer to the murders being committed in Andhra Pradesh and also to the deteriorating law and order situation in the State, you could well imagine the abject plight of the people in the State. Even though the Budget proposals might be approved by this House, the State Government is going to implement them. When the State Government itself reflects the prevailing political instability in the state, surely the welfare of the people in the State will be at a premium.

I need not emphasise the fact that only a popular Government can reflect the aspirations of the people. I therefore suggest that the Central Government should seriously consider putting an end to the President's rule in the State and re-activate the Assembly. The Members of the Assembly should be enabled to elect a new leader so that a popular Government can be formed. If that is not considered feasible by the Central Government, then the Assembly of Andhra Pradesh should be dissolved immediately and fresh elections should be held in the State so that the people of the State can have the Government of their choice. In conclusion, I would urge upon the Central Government to choose either of the two alternatives, thereby putting an end to the atmosphere of political uncertainty prevailing in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

18 hrs.
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTIETH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU
RAMAIAH): I beg to present the

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

18.01 hrs.

Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday July, 25, 1973/Sravana 3, 1895 (Saka).
