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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April, 19, 1972|Chaitra 30,
1894 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPAAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INTRA-STATE DISPARITIES IN WEST BENGAL

*461. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a good deal of Intra-State disparities in West Bengal, if so, the reasons therefor and the nature of disparities;

(b) what assistance, if any, has been given by the Centre to West Bengal during the last three years for the removal of Intra-State disparities; and

(c) the results of the steps taken so far in physical terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) In the absence of a comprehensive survey which would bring out the disparities as between different areas of West Bengal, no information is available regarding their nature and extent. However, the estimates of State income and its differentials published by the West Bengal Statistical Bureau in 1965, reveal some information in that regard. The estimates show the *per capita* income for 15 districts of West Bengal as follows :

1. Howrah	389
2. Burdwan	372
3. Jalpaiguri	331
4. Hooghly	331
5. West Dinajpur	293
6. 24-Parganas	291
7. Darjeeling	284
8. Nadia	280
9. Birbhum	267

10. Murshidabad	252
11. Malda	245
12. Midnapore	231
13. Bankura	229
14. Cooch Behar	229
15. Purulia	197

Besides on the basis of certain uniform criteria suggested by the Planning Commission, the Government of West Bengal has recently identified the districts of Purulia, Darjeeling (excluding Siliguri sub-division), the Sunderbans area of the 24-Parganas district and the Bankura district, as backward areas.

The reasons for these disparities are lack of education, social backwardness, lack of, enterprise lack of infra-structural facilities, political instability and the like.

- (b) (i) For the district of Darjeeling a more liberal pattern of Central assistance for Plan expenditure, consisting of 50% grant and 50% loan, as against the general pattern consisting of 30% grant and 70% loan, has been sanctioned;
- (ii) Rural Works Programmes have been started in the districts of Purulia, Bankura and Midnapur;
- (iii) Small Farmers Development Agency programme has been sanctioned for the districts of Darjeeling, Hooghly and West Dinajpur;
- (iv) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers programme has been sanctioned for the districts of Purulia and Bankura;
- (v) Purulia district has been selected for the Central scheme of 10% subsidy to industries on fixed capital investment;
- (vi) Bustee improvement works estimated to cost approximately Rs. 10 crores have been taken up in Calcutta for which funds are being fully provided by the Centre;
- (vii) A 16-point programme for the maintenance and acceleration of industrial development in West Bengal has been drawn up. Under this programme, one of the

important schemes is to carry out a rapid survey of each district by the State Government for identifying industries suited to the area based on local raw materials and skills and capable of providing employment to local youth. This programme may narrow down the disparities in the levels of development between various districts. Another important decision taken under this 16-point programme is to treat the whole of West Bengal as backward (except for Calcutta Howrah and 24-Parganas) for the purpose of provision of concessional finance by public financing institutions,

- (viii) The total approved outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan of West Bengal is Rs. 322.50 crores, out of which the Central assistance allocated is Rs. 221 crores. To enable the State Government to find resources for its own share of the Plan outlay, special accommodation estimated to be of the order of Rs. 73 crores has been agreed upon by the Centre to cover the assessed non-Plan gap in the State's resources for the five year Plan period.

(c) The steps mentioned in reply to part (b) of the question have been taken only recently; it is, therefore, too early to assess their results in physical terms.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Planning means reduction of regional imbalances. There had been Congress Governments in the State as well as in the Centre—out of 25 years, 22 years in the State and here for 25 years.

May I ask the hon. Minister the reason for this acute disparity in regional growth in West Bengal? And, is it true that the total electricity in North Bengal is only 1%? Is it also true that the total industrial income of Calcutta industrial region alone accounts for 75% North Bengal is nil? Is it also a fact that the total number of industrial licences granted to North Bengal

(excluding Jalpaiguri District which had two) in the last five years is nil, 24 Parganas—7%, Burdwan—57%, Birbhum—60, ? In small scale industries, Howrah, Hooghly, 24 Parganas and Calcutta alone account for 75% and industrial employment in Howrah, Hooghly, Calcutta, 24 Parganas and Burdwan under the Factories Act is 80% and in regard to rural electrification in the last three years there is not a single village electrified. If that has been so, what specific steps have been taken to immediately remove this disparity?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Sir, I have placed a detailed statement on the Table of the House and that statement categorically states the various steps being taken by the Central Government as also by the West Bengal Government in that direction. This House is well aware that it is the primary responsibility of the State Government to take care of the regional imbalances and whatever aid could be given from this end that is always given.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Central Government is in control of finances, industrial development and planning. May I ask the hon. Minister if he would give a categorical assurance on the floor of the House to-day that for the Fifth Plan they will take such measures as to make it obligatory for the State Governments to take steps through planning to reduce these imbalances before the Fifth Plan is over?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I share the anxiety of the hon Member and I do concede that there are severe regional and intra-State imbalances and I can assure this House that while approving the Fifth Five-year Plan both of the Central Government and also of the States we shall take care to see that positive steps are taken to remove the original imbalances.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You did not clarify whether before approving any Plan by the State Government you will stipulate that the programme removes regional imbalance or tends towards that.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : All possible care will be taken before approval of such plan that these plans do incorporate such schemes which help in removing these

regional imbalances. We shall see that priority is given for such projects.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : In the statement he said that certain districts are demarcated as backward. I would like to know whether any proposal has come from West Bengal Government to the Planning Commission regarding the backward districts of Purulia, Bankura, West Dinajpur and Birbhum.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : In the statement I have said which are the districts that are backward. The Committee of Secretaries of the Central Government was appointed for this purpose and they adopted the 16-point programme. The report of the Committee has been accepted by the Government. This is made applicable since December, 1971. The whole of West Bengal almost, except Calcutta, Howrah and 24 Parganas, have been treated as backward areas entitled for concessional finance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Including Sunderbans.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Yes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Cooch Behar, according to the Minister's statement has got *per capita* income of 229. In Purulia it is as low as 197. But in the other part of the statement it is said...

MR. SPEAKER : I also noticed that. But the Minister's statement is the latest one.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It is stated that Rural Works Programme has been started in the districts of Purulia, Bankura and Midnapure. I would like to know from the Minister as to what is the machinery in the hands of the Planning Commission to determine which are the districts which should be given special assistance and sanction of Rural Works Programmes. I want to know whether the State Governments have not got a machinery for this.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is the primary responsibility of the State Government to identify which are the districts which are industrially backward, or otherwise backward districts. It is on the recommenda-

tion of the State Government that we give our approval here.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : rose—

MR. SPEAKER : How is Mysore interested West Bengal ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Planning Minister stated that the Planning Commission has sorted out or identified certain backward areas in the country to obviate or remove the regional imbalances and economic backwardness of the States and of the regions in the various districts. Is there any specific instruction with regard to financial assistance in respect of such States and such backward areas given ? What are they ? What are the activities which have been implemented so far on this item ? If not, what action is being taken by them to accelerate the process of improving the condition of these backward areas and backward regions, identified by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission is now engaged in formulating the Fifth Five Year Plan. It has got certain proposals for the growth of industrial ventures and so on. Is there any time-bound programme with the Government for the improvement of the backward areas ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : As has been made clear already, we have taken specific steps to identify the backward districts. It is because of this exercise that several State Governments have identified industrially backward districts based on certain criteria laid down, for giving finance concessions through public financial institutions. For example, in each state one or two industrially backward districts which are so identified are entitled for 10 per cent subsidy. It is the responsibility of the State Government to identify these problems, and it is for us to see how we can help in solving these problems.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Under this sixteen-point programme, the State Government has been asked to identify industries suited for the backward areas. After they have identified such industries, supposing some private entrepreneurs are willing to set up units there, what assurance do Government give that in such cases, since the licensing is entirely in the hands of the Centre, the process of clearing those

licences and seeing that they are given will be assured without any delay, and secondly, in case private entrepreneurs are not forthcoming in the cases of the identified industries, may I know whether the State or the Centre will come forward to set up such units in the public sector ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : For industries which involve an investment of Rs. 1 crore and below, no licences are required. Naturally, in the backward areas, most of the industries will be such that they will have a capital of less than Rs. 1 crore, and, therefore, there would not be any question of licensing. But I can assure this House that if some industries are likely to be located in backward areas, we shall try to accelerate the process and shall see that there are no impediments in their way.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If private entrepreneurs are not forthcoming, will the State step in ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : This point is under discussion, and we do feel that there are some areas where the public sector shall have to enter, and we shall think about it.

Continuance of Manual Telephone Exchange System

*463. **DR. RANEN SEN :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Centres where the Manual Telephone Exchange system continues at present;

(b) the broad outlines of the scheme, if any, to introduce automatic telephone exchange system in those Centres; and

(c) the time by which these Centres are expected to be covered by the automatic exchange system ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) There were 1056 manual telephone exchanges in the country as on 30.9.71.

(b) While it has been the broad objective of the department to completely automate telephone service in the country, due to limited resources, both financial and material, the programme has to be phased

and gradual. For automation, manual exchanges can be divided in two categories :

- (i) Smaller exchanges of CBNM type upto a maximum capacity of 300 lines. These exchanges are to be replaced by medium automatic exchanges of the MAX II type.
- (ii) Larger exchanges of CBM type. These exchanges are to be replaced by main automatic exchanges of the MAX I type.

Out of 1056 manual exchanges in the country on 30.9. 1971, 104 CBNM exchanges, where the demands approach 200, and 59 larger manual exchanges where the demands approach 1,000 have been planned for automation upto 1973-74 manufacturing programme of the Messrs : Indian Telephone Industries

(c) The exchanges which have been planned for automation upto 1973-74 programme are expected to be commissioned progressively by 1976. For the rest, automation will be taken up in 5th and subsequent plans depending on the availability of resources.

Dr. RANEN SEN : In the answer given by the hon. Minister yesterday and also the reply to the question today, the question of lack of materials has been raised. In these circumstances, why instead of meeting the demands of these automatic exchanges inside our country, the products of the ITI be sent abroad or exported, since the country is suffering from the lack of these things ? May I know what Government's policy in this regard is ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : The export made by the ITI is very small; it is not even one per cent of its total output. Secondly, we are doing that in order to keep our selves competitive in the world market in terms of technology.

Finally, it is true that presently we do not have enough capacity in the country on the manufacturing side, but we expect to build it up and simultaneously build up international reputation, if possible.

DR. RANEN SEN : When the Hon. Minister is talking of this material, he wants to build up international reputation with it.

Anyway, my second question is this. It is found in these automatic exchanges, more so in the new ones that there are more errors of wrong numbers and other things. What is the arrangement made or contemplated to obviate these difficulties ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : The whole system of engineering and technological basis of our switching transmission equipment is constantly under review by the TRC Telephone Research Cell, and we have been able to identify some of these faults, specially with reference to the cross bar system exchange switching equipment. We are trying to rectify them. I may add that for this effort we are depending mainly on indigenous technology.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Has the department given up the whole stowger system and taken recourse to the cross bar system ? I unders and the cross bar system is giving a lot of trouble and they are not able to rely only on that system, and as a result in Bhubaneswar for the last three years the telephone exchange is not being commissioned. What is the policy of Government in this regard ?

SHI H. N. BAHUGUNA : We are producing full capacity of the stowger as well as the cross bar systems which has been in use since 1965. Nothing has been stopped. Interlinking of the two systems is already done. There is no difficulty on that score. As regards any specific difficulty concerning Bhubaneswar, I do not have any facts to justify any answer.

मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकू
समस्या के निराकरण के लिए सत्रोदय सेवा
की सेवा का उपयोग

+

●464. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :
श्री मिहार लस्कर :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के डाकू प्रस्त क्षेत्रों से डाकू समस्या के निराकरण के लिए सत्रोदय सेवा, श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण, की सेवाएं प्राप्त करने का है, क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश,

राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से डाकू उनके समक्ष आत्म-समर्पण करने की तैयार हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). बम्बल घाटी में डाकूओं के कुछ गिरोहों को आत्मसमर्पण करने को प्रेरित करने के श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के प्रयत्नों का सरकार ने स्वागत किया है।

इस समस्या के सभी पहलुओं पर श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण तथा उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्य सरकारों से विचार विमर्श किया गया और आत्मसमर्पण की रूप रेखा तैयार की गई। इस प्रयत्नों के परिणामस्वरूप 14 और 16 अप्रैल, 1972 को 163 डाकूओं ने अपने हथियार डाल दिये और आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया। अगले कुछ हफ्तों में कुछ और डाकूओं के आत्मसमर्पण करने का संकेत मिला है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब लोगों ने आत्मसमर्पण किया है क्या उन डाकूओं को सरकार की ओर से प्राश्वासन दिया गया है कि उन्हें फांसी नहीं चढ़ाया जायेगा ?

कुछ दिन पूर्व मैंने प्रधानमंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा था। उसका जवाब जो आया था उसमें कहा गया था कि कोई समिति बनाई गई है और वह उस क्षेत्र की इस समस्या के बारे में विचार करेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समिति के माध्यम से अब तक उस क्षेत्र में कितना काम किया गया है। हमारा क्षेत्र काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है। उस क्षेत्र की डाकू समस्या समाप्त हो, इसके लिये सरकार की ओर से क्या प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

यह समर्पण पहली बार नहीं हुआ है, तीसरी बार हुआ है। भविष्य में इस प्रकार की

वृत्ति न बढ़े, इसके लिए आप कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : फांसी की सजा दी जाए या न दी जाए यह तो न्यायालय के फैसले की बात है।

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय : समर्पण किया है तो न्यायालय की बात कहां आती है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : उन सब बातों पर भी न्यायालय को विचार करना होगा। जहां तक उनको सजा देने का सवाल है, सजा मिलने के बाद राज्य सरकार अगर उनकी मर्सी पेटिशन पर सिफारिश करती है और कहती है कि उसको माफ कर दिया जाए या कम से कम उनको फांसी न दी जाए तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेगी।

जहां तक इसके आर्थिक और सामाजिक पहलू का सवाल है और उनके हल का सवाल है, और यह सवाल है कि क्या विकास उस क्षेत्र का हो रहा है, इस पर विचार अभी चल रहा है। कुछ पिछले वर्षों में करने की कोशिश भी की गई है और अब भी मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार कुछ योजनाएँ बना रही है जिससे आर्थिक विकास इस क्षेत्र का हो सके, जो ये रेविज हैं, इनमें जंगलात लगाए जा सकें, सड़कें यहां बढ़ाई जा सकें कुछ रिक्लेमेशन हो सके, खेती करने योग्य जमीन को बनाया जा सके ताकि वहां सामान्य जीवन सब व्यतीत कर सकें और डाकूओं की समस्या भी उसके सामाजिक और आर्थिक पहलुओं का अध्ययन करके सुलझाई जा सके।

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय : हाल में भारत और रूस के बीच जो मैत्री हुई है उस वक्त क्या सरकार को रूस की सरकार से इस प्रकार का कोई आश्वासन मिला या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने कोई योजना रखी या आपने कोई योजना रूस सरकार के सामने रखी कि चम्बल

घाटी का रूस की सहायता से विकास किया जाए, उस क्षेत्र का विकास किया जाए ? क्या ऐसी कोई चर्चा वहां हुई थी ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जहां तक मेरी सूचना है ऐसी कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी पूछेंगे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम दोनों डाकू क्षेत्र से आते हैं।

श्री बरबारा सिंह : इनमें से एक ही काफी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आपका सुधार मुझे ही करना पड़ेगा।

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Sir, naturally we are happy that such a large number of dacoits have surrendered. and what is more, that it is a bloodless surrender. What I would like to know is, whether the Government is thinking some rational approach to this entire problem, because we do not know what number of dacoits are still there in their area, so that incourse of time this problem can be minimised to a certain extent.

Secondly, I would like to know whether any terms were given to those people when they were surrendering.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I think my hon. friend has mentioned about a rational approach to this problem. This is a problem which has to aspects. One is the law and order aspect, and the other is the socio-economic aspect. I have already referred to both. This particular surrender is yet a third aspect of the problem, in which non-official agencies have taken the initiative in persuading the dacoits to surrender. We have welcomed this invitative on their part, and the fact that 163 dacoits have surrendered is a very welcome result of these efforts.

Now, about those dacoits who have not surrendered and will continue their activities, we must take law and order action against them. At the same time, the effort to develop

the region must be made. These can be the broad approaches to the problem. But while these efforts are continuing, we hope there will be more surrenders, but the invitative lies entirely with non-official agencies.

As for the discussions we had—to which I have referred in my reply—with Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, he pointed out various difficulties that the dacoits were experiencing. We took this into account and we tried to take an understanding attitude to this problem. For instance, within six months, as far as possible all the charges against the dacoits should be brought forward and should not linger over a long period; trial should be held quickly and so on, things like that. We did have discussions on this. Discussions did lead to satisfactory results. As a consequence of that to many of them surrendered,

श्री भटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन डाकुओं ने आत्म समर्पण किया है उनका अपराध केवल एक राज्य तक सीमित नहीं था। उनकी गतिविधियाँ अनेक राज्यों तक फैली हुई थी। क्या सरकार उनके मुद्दमों के लिए कोई विशेष अदालत कामय करने का विचार कर रही है? क्या यह सच है कि इस क्षेत्र का विकास करने के लिए कोई सार्वजनिक कारखाना उदाहरण के लिए नया तेल शोधक कारखाना यहाँ लगाने पर गौर किया जा रहा है?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जो बातचीत राज्य सरकार से हुई थी उसमें इसकी चर्चा हुई थी कि हाई कोर्ट से पूछा जाए कि इसका मुकदमा इकट्ठा एक जगह हो सकता है या नहीं और अगर हाई कोर्ट की अनुमति मिल जाए तो एक जगह मुकदमा कर दिया जाए। इसका प्रयास होगा कि एक जगह हो जाए। उससे सहूलियत होगी।

जहाँ तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, पेट्रोलियम एण्ड कैमिकल्स मिनिस्टर से आप जवाब ले सकते हैं।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : डाकुओं के भय के कारण जो लोग गांव छोड़ कर शहर खेती छोड़ कर शहरों की तरफ भाग गए हैं

क्या उनको फिर से बसाने की आप कोशिश करेंगे? उनकी आप क्या मदद करेंगे?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह इस सवाल से तो पैदा नहीं होता है लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्या कोई मामला हमारी नजर में लारगी तो उस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जा सकता है।

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी : जो डाकू जंगलों में रहने हैं उन में से कुछ ने तो आत्म समर्पण किया है। परन्तु जो शहरों में बसे हुए डाकू निश्चित बैठे हुए हैं, जब तक इनको पकड़ा नहीं जाता है तब तक समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। इनके द्वारा लोग डाके डालना सीखते हैं। भ्रष्टाचार होता है, मिनिस्ट्रों के यहाँ भी भ्रष्टाचार होता है। किसानों के जो लड़के इन्हीं बड़े डाकुओं को दी गई छूटों के अनुकरण में गलत रास्ते पर चले जाते हैं। जब तक पूंजीवाद खत्म नहीं होता है, डकेतियाँ आत्म नहीं हो सकती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इन सब कामों में सन्त और महात्मा हमको मदद देते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य पहल करे तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी।

श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी : जिन डाकुओं ने आत्म-समर्पण किया है, उनके सामने एक समस्या यह खड़ी हो जायेगी कि उनके बच्चों और परिवार का क्या होगा। इस देश की यह परम्परा रही है कि लीडर का लड़का लीडर और डाकू का लड़का डाकू बन जाता है। क्या सरकार वाकई कोई ऐसी योजना बना रही है यह स्थिति पैदा न हो और उन डाकुओं के बच्चों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई के लिए कुछ इन्तजाम हो, ताकि भविष्य में उनको अच्छे नागरिक बनने का अवसर मिल सके?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ घोषणायें की हैं। एक तो

उन्होंने डाकूओं के परिवारों को कुछ ज़मीन देने का इरादा किया है, जिस से उन का पुनर्वास हो सके। जो बच्चे स्कूल में हैं, उन को पचास रुपये से सौ रुपये तक महाभार स्टार्डपेंड देने और उन को होस्टल में रखने की घोषणा भी की गई है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया है।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to a statement of our Chief Minister, Shri P. C. Sethi, in which he has said that a lasting and enduring solution of the dacoity problem can only be found if we reclaim the area and demolish the ravines and make the area cultivable and well-irrigated. For that he has said the backward State of Madhya Pradesh cannot provide the necessary funds and that Rs. 100 crores must come from the Centre. If the Madhya Pradesh Government takes up the scheme, will the Centre give such assistance, and is the minister in a position to give any categorical assurance in that regard ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not in a position to give any categorical assurance. This is a matter which involves Finance, which involves the Planning Commission. All that I am in a position to say is that the Home Ministry would be sympathetic and would assist in trying to develop this region for the reasons I have already explained. We do not look at this purely as a Law and order problem. We see the other aspects and we would like to help, but certainly I cannot give any categorical assurance in this regard. As far as a lasting solution to the problem of dacoity is concerned, I would remind hon. Members that places where there are no ravines : also have dacoits.

श्री शिव कुमार झास्त्री : आत्म-समर्पण करने वालों में मुख्य डाकू, माधोसिंह, ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उससे यह बात स्पष्ट हुई है कि अधिकांश अपराधी पुलिस के दुर्व्यवहार के कारण डाकू बने हैं। क्या सरकार इस विषय पर गहराई से विचार कर रही है और क्या पुलिस को इस प्रकार की हिदायतें दी जाएंगी कि वह स्वामिनी व्यक्तियों के साथ सद्-

व्यवहार करे, ताकि वे इस प्रकार के गलत रास्ते को न पकड़ें ?

श्री कुमल चन्द्र शर्मा : जहाँ हम डाकूओं के आत्म-समर्पण का स्वागत करते हैं, वहाँ इस प्रकार का वातावरण नहीं बनना चाहिए, जिस में ऐसा लगे कि डाकू तो अच्छे आदमी हैं और पुलिस बुरी है। अगर हम इस तरह का वातावरण बनायेंगे, तो यह बहुत गलत होगा। पुलिस उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करती है, जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चों का अपहरण करते हैं, उनको अपने यहाँ रखते हैं और पैसा ले कर उनको छोड़ते हैं। इस बारे में एक सतुलन रखने की आवश्यकता है। हो सकता है कि कहीं पुलिस ने कुछ किया हो। लेकिन पूरी चीज पर दृष्टि रखने की आवश्यकता है। जो आत्म-समर्पण हुआ है, उस की ज्यादा ग्लैमराइज नहीं किया जाना चाहिए इस के दोनो पहलुओं को सामने रखना चाहिए।

POLITICAL SET-UP OF DELHI

*467. **SHRI Y. BESWARA REDDY**
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce certain changes in the present political set-up of the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the changes proposed to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Delhi is now having a multiplicity of authorities—the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the Development Board, the Cantonment Board, etc. Besides these, the Central Ministries have also fields of power in health, transport and some other things. Naturally, this multiplicity will lead to red-tapism, delay, overlapping etc. If this is to be done away with there should be unified authority, that means an elected legislature with a Council

of Ministers responsible to the legislature. There may be some limitations and reservations in view of Delhi, being the Capital of the Union, but will Government see the necessity of a unified authority in the form of an elected legislature ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is true there are many authorities in Delhi and I accept there is need to constantly review their functioning, so that there is no overlapping and there is a rationalised structure. But in the very nature of things, a certain amount of multiplicity of authority is unavoidable. For instance, there is the New Delhi Municipal Committee. There is the Cantonment Board which looks after the cantonment area. There is the Central Government which must have a say in the administration of Delhi. In addition to it, there is the Metropolitan Council and the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Even the Administrative Reforms Commission which went into this matter has accepted the need for all these bodies but only suggested that the Corporation and the Metropolitan Council be merged. There is no escape from a number of bodies, because their functions are different. The Central Government functions at one level. The Metropolitan Council functions at a different level. There are bodies which have civic functions. I do not think a single legislature is the answer to the problem. The answer is to examine and see how best the present structure can function, so that there is minimum of overlapping.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Is there any proposal of merging the Corporation with the Metropolitan Council and if so, what are the broad features of the proposal ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I said, the ARC made that recommendation, but we have not accepted it. Both the Metropolitan Council and the Corporation are in existence. Election have been held and they are functioning.

श्री इसहाक सम्मली : क्या सरकार को याद है कि दिल्ली में सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टियों की तरफ से, जिनमें कांग्रेस भी शामिल है, वह मतभंग होती रही है कि दिल्ली के लिए एसेम्बली और रिजिस्ट्रार कैंटेन्ट की गचनमेंट हीनी

चाहिए ? यह तो खुशी की बात है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश, त्रिपुरा और मणिपुर को ये अधिकार दिये गये हैं, लेकिन क्या बुधवारी पेश आ रही है कि दिल्ली के शहरियों को ये अधिकार नहीं मिल रहे हैं और उनको फुल-फलेज्ड एसेम्बली नहीं दी जा रही है ? क्या सरकार इस पर गौर कर रही है ?

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त : इस सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। यह जाहिर है कि दिल्ली की, जो देश की राजधानी है, अपनी समस्याएँ हैं और उनका हल अपने ढंग से निकालना पड़ेगा। मणिपुर या त्रिपुरा से इसकी तुलना करना बहुत ठीक नहीं होगा।

Revision of rules for recruitment of Backward classes

*468. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have revised some rules in the matter of recruitment of backward classes in the country; and

(b) if so, the amendments made as a result of such revision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIHDHA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Reservations and concessions have been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the Government of India. The Government of India have not recognised any classes other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as backward classes for purpose for reservation in services under them. The need for continued efforts in securing adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services is always kept in view by Government and various orders have been issued in that direction from time to time.

A gist of some of the important orders issued by Government from 1968 onwards in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in services is given below :—

- (1) The percentages of reservation have been increased with effect from 26th March, 1970 from 12% to 15% for Scheduled Castes and from 5% to 7% for Scheduled Tribes.
- (2) The period of carrying forward of reservations has been increased from 2 to 3 years *vide* instructions issued on 25th March, 1970. At the end of this period, vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes could be utilised for Scheduled Tribes and *vice versa* thus reducing the chances of lapsing of a reserved vacancy.
- (3) The procedure for advertising the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been revised with effect from 31st July, 1970. The reserved vacancies in the posts filled by selection would now be advertised calling for applications of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates, as the case may be, against such vacancies in the first instance. Should this advertisement prove infructuous, a second advertisement would be issued calling for applications of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates as well as general candidates. The general candidates, however, would be considered only if Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates are considered unsuitable for appointment against such vacancies.
- (4) Instructions have been issued on 31st July, 1970 that Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates should be called for interview on a separate day or a separate sitting of the Selection Committee.
- (5) The criterion for relaxation in standards of suitability in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been redefined in the instructions issued on 25th July,

1970. Under these instructions for appointment against reserved vacancies, candidates of these communities could be selected even if they do not fulfil the general standards of suitability as long as they are not found unfit for appointment to such posts.

- (6) Instructions have been issued on 24th September, 1968 that where requisite number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates fulfilling even the relaxed standards are not available to fill the vacancies reserved for them in non-technical and quasi-technical Class III & IV services/posts filled by direct recruitment otherwise than by written examination, the best among the available Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates who fulfil the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for such a service/post would be selected to the extent of the vacancies reserved for such categories. In order to bring such candidates upto the minimum standard necessary, for the maintenance of efficiency of administration, they would be given in-service training.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The revised reservation rules for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes apply only to future vacancies and not to the existing posts in any department, a resulting in huge backlogs in the quota reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes I want to know whether Government will consider making a definite provision for applying these rules and instruction and orders in all their totality to the department as a whole and not piecemeal ? Secondly, some of the public sector undertakings have not accepted the Government's instructions and orders in regard to reservation in services for promotion. For example, Air India and Indian Airlines have not accepted them. I want to know how the Government will ensure that all the public sector undertakings and departments fall in line with the Government's instructions and orders in this regard ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The reservations are only for new recruitments

to the vacancies. Therefore, if we see from the point of view of the total strength of a particular Department or Ministry the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes do not come up to the standards of reservation which we have for fresh recruitment. But the suggestions of the hon. Member is not acceptable because it would involve a lot of other difficulties. For example, the Supreme Court has in a ruling said that we cannot have more than 50 per cent of reservations in a particular selection. In addition to reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we have reservations for Emergency Commissioned Officers and other categories of persons. So, even if we try to increase the number of fresh entrants in those categories it will not solve the problem in the way the hon. Member wants. But the total number and percentage in the various categories of government employees of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is constantly increasing. In many categories, even in the highest categories, which means IAS and allied examinations, the full quota and sometimes even more than the full quota of reserved candidates are being selected. With respect to the total number of employees, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees is higher and their percentage is gradually increasing. We have examined the suggestion made by the hon. Member a number of times. Because of legal and other difficulties it cannot be accepted.

As regards reservation in the public sector undertakings, it is really a serious matter and the Government is very serious that all public sector undertakings should adopt the same reservation rule as the Government. We have taken it up with them a number of times and we are constantly reminding them that this policy of reservation should be accepted by them in the same manner as it has been accepted by the Government. Unfortunately, the response from certain undertakings is not very favourable. They mention various difficulties of their own. Some of them say that this cannot be accepted because of their constitution, their objectives, memorandum of association and things like that. Now we are asking them to revise them where necessary. So, in all these ways the problem of reservation is being gradually solved.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I say with a very heavy heart that I am not

in a position to accept the contention of the hon. Minister in his reply to the first of my question. The Supreme Court judgement does not stand in the way. Then he mentioned that the carry forward of backlog has been increased from two years to three years recently. Is it not possible to carry forward for a longer number of years so that within the framework of the Supreme Court judgement more and more persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes can be employed? Further, various Ministries and departments do not keep track of the various instructions issued by the Ministry on this subject. Would it not be possible on the part of the government to publish a brochure containing all these reservation orders so that the department of government and the public sector undertakings may have all these instructions readily available for their guidance?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Well, the carry forward has been increased from two to three years. Not only that, at the end of three years the reservations available for Scheduled Tribes can be transferred to Scheduled Tribes and *vice versa*. We are watching how this system is working. If it needs some improvement, or increase in the period, it would be considered at a later stage. But, for the present, we think this is working quite satisfactorily and this increase should be tried for some time and not altered.

As regards the brochure containing all the orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, we already have a compilation and the public sector enterprises are perfectly aware of them. If the hon. Member feels that they do not know them, I will certainly do what he has suggested.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Keeping in view article 335 of the Constitution, namely that the claims of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration in making appointments to services and posts in connection with the State or the Union, and also keeping in view the fact that there is a decline in the progress made in this connection, may I know whether Government is going to fix a time-bound programme for filling up the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services and posts under the State?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not correct to say that there has been a decline so far as reservations are concerned.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : *Status quo* position.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not *status quo* position, but the position has been constantly improving. There is no question of any time-bound programme. As it is, even with respect to IAS and similar services, since 1964 all reserved vacancies are fully being taken up by candidates of the requisite standard. So, I do not think any time-bound programme is necessary. We are making much more progress than the minimum required.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : What is the percentage? Only 2 per cent out of 12½ per cent.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : May I know whether Government is aware of the statement made by the hon. Minister of Finance in the Rajya Sabha that in Grade I services of the Central Government the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is less than 5 per cent and in Grade II services it is less than 1 per cent; if so, what are the steps that Government is proposing to take to fill the reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have answered that already. The hon. Member, who asked this question, had raised this point. Reservations are being made for the present recruitment. The reservations came in very late and there had been such a large number of persons who were employed in the past so many years. If we take the total number of Government employees and count their number also and say that as on this date only so much percentage of reserved vacancies are there, that will be giving an incorrect picture of the whole situation. As I have said, we are bound to have certain reservations for the present recruitment and the intake of Scheduled Castes people in some of those categories is more than the legal minimum.

श्री धन्वंतरी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट और सुटेबिलिटी से दो चीजें बड़ी बाधक होती हैं उनको सुरक्षित

स्थान दिलाने में, तो मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इतने बस्ताओं को बुर करने के लिए क्या सरकार कुछ सोच रही है? जैसे कि प्रिन्सीपल ऑफिस के मामले में प्रम विद्या 1 सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बारे में भी बैसा ही क्या सरकार सोच रही है कि रिजर्वेशन के मामले में भी इस बाधा को बुर करने के 'कीर्ति' उपयुक्त किए जाय? क्या सरकार यह भी सोच रही है कि कोई समय की अवधि निश्चित की जाय कि जब तक यह रिजर्वेशन उनको मिल सकें?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : श्रीमन्, मैंने निवेदन किया कि अवधि सुकरं करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। प्राज जो स्थिति है वह सतोषजनक है। जो रिजर्वेशन अभी उपलब्ध है उसका पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग किया जा रहा है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो फैसला है उसको भी बदलने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं होती। यह जो रिजर्वेशन है इसके बलावा और भी कैटेगरीज का रिजर्वेशन है। इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1961 के संवत्स के नतीजे आए उससे कुछ प्रतिशत हमने बढ़ाया भी, उससे कुछ ज्यादा व्यक्तियों को नौकरी मिलने लगी है। इसलिए जो अभी वैधानिक स्थिति है वह सतोषजनक है और सरकार इस पर काम करने के लिए कटिबद्ध है।

श्री धन्वंतरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट बाधक है और सुटेबिलिटी बाधक है और प्रम कहते हैं कि यह बाधक नहीं है।...

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : कई कारण थे, उनमें से एक कारण यह भी है यह मैंने कहा। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि केवल उसी वजह से कोई बाधक हो रही है। जो सारी स्थिति है यह मैंने सदस्यों के सामने रखी।... (अध्वजाप)...

श्री सुकन्य बन्द-काव्यवाच : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना

चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्वेशन का ठीक प्रकार से पालन किया जा रहा है केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा, ऐसा आपका कहना है, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें इसको धमक में नहीं लाती हैं, ऐसी कई घटनाएँ सुनने को मिली हैं और देखने में आती हैं, तो राज्य सरकारें ठीक प्रकार से इन नीतियों को धमक में लाये, इसके लिये आप कौन से विशेष कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? इस प्रकार के नियम प्राइवेट उद्योगों पर भी लागू हों, क्या इस प्रकार की कोई योजना सरकार के पास है?

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : श्रीमन्, राज्य सरकारें भी इन नीतियों पर चल रही हैं और हम हमेशा उनसे सम्पर्क स्थापित किये रहते हैं कि जो रिजर्वेशन का प्रावधान है, उसका पालन किया जाता है या नहीं किया जाता है। कई राज्यों में कुछ प्रक्रिया ठीक नहीं है, रोस्टर-सिस्टम ठीक तरह से नहीं रखा जाता है। उसके सम्बन्ध में हम समय-समय पर सम्पर्क रखते हैं और स्थिति की सुधारने में मदद करते रहते हैं।

जहाँ तक प्राइवेट सैक्टर में रिजर्वेशन लागू करने का प्रश्न है, यह योजना धर्मी सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिस तरह से आपने उन उद्योगों में कम्ब की योजना लागू की है, बीनस की योजना लागू की है, उसी तरह से आप हमको आश्वासन दें कि आप इस पर विचार करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : That is a suggestion for action.

P&T OFFICERS' ENTITLEMENT TO SERVICE CALLS

470. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 121 regarding Telephones in inspection quarters of Posts and Telegraphs Department on the 22nd March, 1972 and state :

(a) whether the holidaying Officers are also entitled to the use of P&T inspection

Quarters on the same terms as for Touring Officers and also given free telephone facility;

(b) if so, whether he would lay on the Table a copy of Government orders on the subject;

(c) whether the P&T Officers are entitled to put in Service Calls, which get priority over public calls; and

(d) if so, the considerations which have weighed with Government in not taking necessary measures to prevent the misuses of telephones at the Inspection Quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Holidaying Gazetted Departmental Officers are entitled to occupy Inspection Quarters in a restricted manner as per extract of the Rules laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as in the statement attached. Free telephone facility is not permissible to these holidaying Officers.

(c) P&T Officers are entitled to put in service calls for official purpose but these do not get any priority over the public calls.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

3A. Gazetted Officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department who are on leave or who have retired from service, may occupy inspection quarters or inspection rooms other than those attached to the Telecommunications buildings, so long as these are not required for Departmental officers on tour in their official capacity. Inspection quarters and rooms so occupied will have to be vacated at 24 hours notice if required by a Departmental officer on duty. Rent will be charged from officers on leave on the basis of 10 per cent, of the pay drawn by them before proceeding on leave, while from retired officers, this will be done on the basis of the pay last drawn, regardless of whether the accommodation provided is less or more than the accommodation to which they are entitled by reason of the pay on which rent is calculated.

CONCESSION OFFERED FOR SHIFTING OF INDUSTRIES IN BACKWARD AREAS

*471. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH** : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to encourage shifting of Industries to undeveloped areas by offering incentives; and

(b) if so, the nature of incentives offered and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) : On the recommendations of two working groups on the development of backward areas, the following schemes mainly to attract new industries to the backward areas, have been formulated by Government :

1. *Schemes for concessional finance* : The financial institutions viz. IDBI, IFCI and ICICI have offered to grant loan on concessional terms to entrepreneurs for starting industrial units in specified backward areas of the country. This scheme started functioning from the later half of 1970. The financial institutions have already published their concessional terms and conditions.

2. *10% Central Outright Grant or Subsidy Scheme 1971* : This scheme was announced on 26.8.71. Under the scheme, new industrial units or the existing industrial units effecting substantial expansion would be granted subsidy by the Central Government to the extent of 10% of their total fixed capital investment on a total fixed capital investment not exceeding Ra. 50 lakhs in each case.

3. *Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971* : The scheme was announced on 15.7.71. Under this scheme, new industrial units, existing industrial units effecting substantial expansion in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura and the Union Territory of Arunachal would be granted subsidy by the Central Government upto 0% of the transportation cost between Pathankot in the case of Jammu & Kashmir and Siliguri in the case of States

in the North Eastern region, and the location of the industrial unit, on both raw materials and finished products.

A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for providing (i) 10% Central outright grant or subsidy and (ii) Transport Subsidy.

Under the concessional finance scheme a number of units have been assisted by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India—the latter through the various State Financing Corporations, for setting up industries in backward areas.

As regards the 10% subsidy scheme, 360 eligible units have registered themselves with State Governments. Their applications for the subsidy are under scrutiny of State level Committees.

Besides these steps, the Industrial Development Bank of India in collaboration with other agencies like the Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Reserve Bank of India, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, etc., has undertaken an Industrial survey of various States and Union Territories. So far, surveys of Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, NEFA (Arunachal), Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, and Uttar Pradesh have been completed and survey reports in respect of all the States excepting Nagaland, U. P., Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh have been submitted. Follow-up action is being taken on these reports and it is hoped that as a result of all these measures and promotional steps being taken by State agencies, the industrial development of backward areas will get speeded up.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : May I know the reasons why U. P. which has 36 districts which are backward out of 54 districts has been allotted only 2 districts like other small and medium States which were also allotted 2 districts for 10 per cent Central outright grant or subsidy ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : This matter was discussed by the Planning Commission with the Chief Ministers and then in a meeting of the National Development Council. It was decided there as to how many districts will

be taken in each State and, on the basis of that, 2 districts have been allotted to U.P.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : May I know whether the recommendations of the two working groups on the development of backward areas covered all the backward districts and also schemes were formulated following up their recommendations to cover all the backward districts ?

SHRI MOINUL HUQUE CHOU-DHURY : All the districts cannot be covered. There are a large number of backward areas in the country. If all the areas are taken up at a time, then industries cannot be set up in all the areas. Therefore, we have to take a phased programme. At the moment, certain districts have been selected and we are trying to industrialise them.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : The Patel Commission was constituted which gave certain recommendations regarding backward areas. I want to know from the hon. Minister what action has been taken on those recommendations.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : I will not be able to say specifically about the Patel Commission. What I would like to say is that till last year, no special emphasis was given to the development of backward areas. After considering whatever reports there were or whatever recommendations there were and the various studies made, the Government announced the schemes in the course of last years and the schemes are in operation.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : I specifically asked about Patel Commission's recommendations. The Minister has not replied to it.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : My answer was very clear. There are various commissions which studied this question. If the hon. Member wants to know specifically about the Patel Commission, a separate question can be put.

श्री भ्रारलखण्डे राय : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि भारत के पिछड़े प्रदेशों में 22 जिले उत्तर प्रदेश के भी हैं, इन तमाम उद्योगों को ले जाने के सिलसिले में....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एक जनरल सवाल है, उत्तर प्रदेश को इस में कहां से ले आये ?

श्री भ्रारलखण्डे राय : मैं यही जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सिद्धान्त की दृष्टि से क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के 22 जिलों को प्राथमिकता दिये जाने का विचार है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल से इस की कोई रिलेवेंसी नहीं है, यह तो बिलकुल जनरल सवाल है, मिनिस्टर आफ-हैण्ड इस का कैसे जवाब दे सकते हैं ।

श्री भ्रारलखण्डे राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिद्धान्ततः यह बात तय कर दी गई है, इस लिये इन जिलों को प्रथमिकता दी जायगी या नहीं । यह प्रायोरिटी का सवाल है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों उन से "न" करवाते हैं ।

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : As I said, the whole country cannot be declared backward at a time. Therefore, one has got to be selective. This matter was discussed in the National Development Council. After taking into consideration the recommendations of the respective State Governments, the Planning Commission selected these districts. I share the anxiety of the hon. Member that U. P. is very big in size and, therefore, a bigger area should have been taken. In fact, this question as to whether or not we should increase the number of backward districts in the States is being considered by us. The Planning Commission is also considering this question,

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या उत्तर बिहार में कोई इण्डस्ट्री लगाने का विचार सरकार ने किया है ? मीटर गेज और ब्राड गेज में से एक ही सिस्टम रहे ताकि आसानी से उद्योग लग सकें—क्या इस के बारे में भी सरकार ने विचार किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न रेलवे मिनिस्टर को पास-मान कर दीजिये ।

Setting up of Industries in Laccadive Islands

*472. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government propose to set up industries in the islands of Laccadive ;

(b) whether the Laccadive Administration has sent certain schemes for industrialisation of the islands ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Presently there is no proposal to set up industries in Laccadive Islands by the Central Government. There are no applications pending in this Ministry for setting up any large scale industry in the private sector. The Union Territory Administration has proposals to set up a medium size canning factory in Aggatti Island during 1973-74 and two units, one for manufacture of note books and the other for production of coconut shell flour during 1972-73. The Administration has also reported that since local initiative and capital are totally absent they are considering the opening up of the area for industrialists from outside to start industries employing and associating local people. A private firm is stated to have sent a proposal to the Ministry of Agriculture to start a frozen fish storage canning factory complex in the Islands. The Administration has also suggested to the Home Ministry that the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation could set up small scale units in the Islands. In their Annual Plan for 1972-73 the Administration has proposed an outlay of Rs. 2.27 lakhs for small industries and coir industry.

The territory has been selected for concessional finance from financial institutions and also for the 10% subsidy by the Centre. It is hoped that these incentives and other facilities offered by the Administration will attract some entrepreneurs from the main land to set up industries in the islands.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : I am sure that the Minister will agree with me that this Island has been neglected for a long time. The statement laid on the Table by the Government itself says that Government has no intention of starting any industry there on their own. The helpless Administration there, the local Administration, have sent some plan which is dangerous and not practicable...

MR. SPEAKER : He should ask his question.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : In view of the fact that the plan sent by the local Administration is not practicable and in view of the fact that the suggestion made by the local Administration that the Kerala Industrial Development Corporation may start certain industries there in not practicable...

MR. SPEAKER : It is already 12 O'Clock. He should stop it.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : ...will the Government take some steps to start an industry directly under the Central Government ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The hon. Member is not correct in saying that in my reply I have said that Government is not interested in setting up any industry. What I have said is that there is no scheme for a large-scale industry to be set up in the Islands because of geographical and other difficulties and also because of their size. I have listed a number of industries which are going to be set up and also the money provided in the Plan. Over and above that, we have already made a survey through the DCSSI and we are considering as to what further we can do in the matter.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Government start something directly ? He is not answering that.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : At the moment, I cannot promise about it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Delay in Transfer of Postal Savings Bank Account

*462. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it takes more than a year to transfer Postal Savings Bank Account from one place to another ;

(b) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item "Postal Efficiency" published in the "Statesman" (Delhi) of 18th February, 1972 and if so, whether any enquiry has been made to find out the reasons for not transferring this Account for more than 18 months ; and

(c) Whether the Account has since been transferred and whether those responsible for this delay have been taken to task ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS) SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : (a) No, sir. It is not a fact that it takes more than a year to transfer Postal Savings Bank accounts from one place to another.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item "Postal Efficiency" published in the Statesman dated 18th February, 1972 and enquiring have been made.

(c) The account has since been transferred. Suitable action is being taken against the officials responsible both at Basti Post Office and Varanasi Head Post Office.

Slackening in the Inflow of Raw Material from USA for Atomic Plants

*465 SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any slackening in the inflow of raw materials from the USA for the Atomic Energy Plants in the country ;

(b) if so, to what extent the country is dependent on USA for these raw materials and to what extent the inflow has been effected ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to harness the indigenous resources and to make alternative arrangements for supply of raw materials from other countries ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF

HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is a continuous effort to produce raw materials from indigenous sources to eliminate our dependence on foreign supplies. Uranium concentrates are already in production and facilities will shortly be commissioned at Hyderabad for the production of fuel elements on a large scale.

One Man Committee on Working of P&T

Extra Departmental System

*466 SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the one-man Committee set up to examine the question of working of Extra-Departmental System in the Posts and Telegraphs Department and reviewing the basis for remunerating the services of Extra-Departmental Agents has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the salient recommendations of the Committee and the action taken by Government ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report of the Committee was received only on 16. 3. 1972. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination. As soon as a decision is taken a statement will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha indicating the salient recommendations and the action taken thereon.

Non-Implementation of Recommendations of First Press Commission

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

(a) whether some of the recommendations of the First Press Commission have not been implemented during the last 18 years ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of those recommendations ; and

(c) the reasons for their non-implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) to (c) . Some of the recommendations of the Press Commission were intended by them to be implemented by Government, while others were intended to be implemented by the parties concerned, e. g. the news papers and the news agencies. In regard to the former, Government have taken necessary action to the extent possible as indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 1737 on 15. 5. 1969.

Panel of Purchase of Documentary Films from Private Producers :

*473 : SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

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

(a) whether Government have constituted any panel to advise the Films Division for the purchase of documentary films from private producers and other agencies ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A Committee has been set up to advise the Films Division in regard to purchase of documentary films from private producers and other agencies with the following members :—

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (1) Chairman, Film Advisory Board, Bombay. | <i>Chairman</i> |
| (2) Controller-cum-Chief Producer, Films Division, Bombay | <i>Member</i> |

(3) Deputy Secretary (Films) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi. *Member*

(4) Director, Directorate of Field Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi. *Member*

(5) Internal Financial Adviser, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi. *Member*

(6) Shri Basu Chatterjee, Liaison Secretary, Federation of Film Societies of India, Bombay. *Member*

(7) Shri Bikram Singh, Film Critic, Times of India, Bombay. *Member*

(8) Additional Controller-cum Additional Chief Producer Films Division, Bombay. *Member*

The Committee will examine all proposals received from time to time by Films Division for purchase of documentary films from private producers and other agencies and on the basis of quality, suitability for general publicity release and such relevant criteria, advise whether the films in question should be acquired by Films Division or not. The Committee may also consider matters of a general nature concerning purchase of documentary films and tender its advice to Films Division. The Committee will meet at least once a quarter or more often according to need.

2. The Committee shall also have a standing Sub-Committee to determine the purchase price for every documentary film. The members of the Sub-Committee are as under :—

- | |
|---|
| (1) Controller-cum-Chief Producer, Films Division, Bombay. |
| (2) Internal Financial Adviser, Films Division. |
| (3) Deputy Secretary (Films) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi. |

or

Under Secretary (Films) in the absence of Deputy Secretary (Films) Ministry of

Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi.

- (4) Additional Controller-cum-Additional Chief Producer, Films Division, Bombay.

World Bank 4th Loan For Telecommunication Development

*474 SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(b) the main features and the result of the negotiation started with the Department by the World Bank for a 4th loan for the uncovered period of 1972-74 to meet the foreign exchange requirement for importing raw materials, components, etc. for telecommunication development ; and

(b) the recommendations of the Appraisal Mission from the World Bank that visited India in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) As a result of negotiations held by Government with the World Bank for credit, an agreement has been signed with the Bank under which 78 million U. S. dollars credit (termed 4th credit) will be afforded for development of telecommunications. Out of the 78 million dollars, 26 million dollars will be used for goods and services to be imported by P & T and 52 million dollars by M/S H T L., I. T. L., and H. C L. to meet the foreign exchange cost of material to be imported for their manufacturing programme of telecommunication equipments for the P&T during the last two years of the 4th Plan.

(b) The appraisal mission from the World Bank recommended a credit of U. S. 78 million for direct import of goods by P&T and import of raw materials and components by the three state owned factories *vis.* Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Cables Ltd., and Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.

National Productivity Council on Labour

Share in Productivity Gains

*475 SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the National Productivity Council has evolved model incentive schemes and guide-lines for sharing the gains in productivity with the workers to ensure sound industrial relations ;

(b) whether the guide-lines and the schemes would benefit both the amnagement and the labour ; and

(c) if so, the broad outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The guidelines are designed to help, besides, the management and labour, the consumer also.

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

Statement

The broad outlines are as under :

- (i) It is not possible to develop an overall National Formula for sharing the gains of productivity.
- (ii) The Managements have the primary responsibility for increasing productivity.
- (iii) Comparatively few enterprises have adequate incentive schemes. Therefore, wherever possible, enterprises should introduce effective incentive schemes for increasing productivity including measurement thereof.
- (iv) Such incentive schemes should be simple but composite. These schemes must have an element of providing training to the employees and motivating them to reduce wastes.
- (v) Enterprises should be encouraged to introduce job evaluation system for proper categorisation of workers.
- (vi) Enterprises should evolve productivity agreements with participation of worker's representatives. Such productivity agreements should keep in view the interest of the consumers also. The gains of productivity should

be equitably shared between the management and the labour through mutual agreement.

- (vii) Schemes of sharing the gains of productivity should be tried in some of the organised manufacturing industries in the initial stages.

2 NPC has evolved 11 illustrative Models on Sharing the Gains of Productivity. These models are by no means comprehensive but these could with appropriate modification be applied to a variety of industrial situations.

The 11 illustrative models prepared by NPC are the following :—

- (i) Gains linked with sales value of production.
- (ii) Gains linked with value added to production.
- (iii) Gains linked with production and productivity indices.
- (iv) Gains linked with monthly productivity index and annual productivity bonus plans.
- (v) Gains linked with multi-factors of production.
- (vi) Premium pay plan for measuring productivity gains.
- (vii) Productivity gains measured by saving in standard time.
- (viii) Productivity gains measured by group and plant performance index.
- (ix) Productivity gains measured by improvement in performance index or saving in standard time with extension of induction factor.
- (x) Productivity gains measured by overall performance index or plant using fixed and variable bonus payments.
- (xi) Productivity gains linked with production and quality standard,

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Birla Group of Concerns

* 476. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were some allegations regarding the violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by certain concerns of the Birla Group :

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made thereon ! and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b), Yes, Sir.

(c) Investigations by the Enforcement Directorate could not be completed on account of writ petitions filed by some parties and the consequent proceedings in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. The Central Bureau of Investigation has also registered a case against M/s Hindustan Motors Ltd. and others, on 8. 11. 71, for investigation.

Industrial Development of Himachal Pradesh

*477. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

Whether the tempo of industrial development in Himachal Pradesh is low ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the role of the Central Government in accelerating the pace of industrial development in Himachal Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). The number of industrial licences and letters of intent issued for industries in Himachal Pradesh in 1971 was 1 and 4 respectively against only one letter of intent in 1970. The number of small scale units registered with the State Director of Industries is reported to be about 4000. The Nahar Foundry run by the State is understood to be diversifying

its production to increase its production to Rs. 1.5 crores per annum from the present level of Rs. 50 lakhs. The Himachal Pradesh Mining and Industrial Development Corporation is presently engaged in setting up certain projects in the public sector for the mining of dolomite and limestone and manufacture of ceramics, furniture, carpets, worsted spindles and cement. The Cement Corporation of India has a letter of intent for setting up a new cement plant at Rajban (Paonta) in the State. This is making progress. From this it cannot be said that the tempo of industrial development in Himachal Pradesh is low.

Five districts in Himachal Pradesh, namely, Chamba, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kulu and Lahaul and Spiti have been selected for the grant of concessional finance by the financial institutions. Kangra district, in addition, is eligible for the 10 per cent Central investment grant.

Faulty and Irregular Telephone Services in Calcutta

*478. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta Telephone Subscribers have voiced innumerable complaints regarding frequent faulty and irregular telephone services ;

(b) whether responses from (i) Phonogram (ii) Special Services and (iii) Trunks are either extremely irregular or inordinately delayed and whether such faulty operations of Calcutta Telephone lines are due to (i) mechanical failure and (ii) serious operational laxities on the parts of the employees; and

(c) whether these matters were raised in the last three meetings of the Telephone Advisory Committee but no remedial measures have been adopted and if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) There have been some complaints from the Calcutta Subscribers.

(b) Response from Phonogram special services and trunks are neither extremely

irregular nor inordinately delayed. The response is fairly prompt and about 80% of effective calls are answered within prescribed limits of time to answer.

The faulty operations are mainly due to mechanical failures and staff shortage due to absenteeism and not due to operational laxity on the part of the employees.

(c) Some of these matters were generally raised in the Telephone Advisory Committee Meeting held on 18-3-72, and earlier, and remedial measures have been and are being adopted.

Concession in licence fee for radio sets

*479. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state : (a) whether certain concession in licence fee is admissible to a person who possesses two radio sets in his name at one place ;

(b) whether no concession is allowed in case a person possesses a radio set and a television set simultaneously and if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) whether Government are considering allowing some concession in licence fee in such cases also ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA.)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No concession is allowed in case a person possesses a radio set as well as a television set because television and radio are not identical media.

(c) No, Sir.

Amendment in store purchase policy to encourage small and medium industries

*480. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to amend the stores purchase policy to give encouragement to small scale and medium scale industries in the countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The Government are already following a policy through the state purchase programme of giving encouragement to cottage and small scale industries. In the pursuit of this policy, the Government have given a number of facilities and concession to the small scale units like reservation of certain items for exclusive purchase from them, grant of price preference to products of small scale units free distribution of forms for registration with the DGS&D, waiver of security deposit and free advice from the DGS&D inspection teams in regard to technical know-how for the manufacture of particular products etc. The extent to which the existing facilities and concessions can be expanded with a view to ensuring greater participation of small scale units in the central stores purchase programme is constantly engaging the attention of the Government.

Bilateral agreements between India and other countries in the field of space research

3223. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of nations who have entered into Bilateral Agreements with India for utilising the existing facilities for space research at Thumba and the nature of agreements with these countries ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to enter into such agreement with more countries; and

(c) if so, names of those countries and the broad outlines of the proposal ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Since the establishment of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in 1963, the Department of Atomic Energy has entered into bilateral agreements with Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, U. K., USSR and USA. These agreements cover joint experiments for research in meteoro-

logy, neutral upper atmosphere, ionosphere and X-ray astronomy.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Arrest of underground Pak nationals in West Bengal and Bihar

3224. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of underground Pakistani Nationals arrested in West Bengal and Bihar from 1st August, 1969 to date:

(b) the number of persons from whose possessions documents relating to spying on behalf of other countries and arms and ammunitions were recovered; and

(c) the number of those among them who were deported and number of those prosecuted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : In so far as Bihar is concerned, the requisite information is as under :—

(a) Between 1st August, 1969 and 31st March, 1972, 14 Pakistani nationals were arrested;

(b) No documents relating to espionage on behalf of other countries and arms and ammunitions were recovered from these 14 Pakistani nationals;

(c) 1 Pakistani National was deported, 1 died, 1 was released and remaining 11 are being prosecuted. The above figures do not include arrest of erstwhile East Pakistan nationals.

The figures from West Bengal are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Arrest of Pak nationals and fifth columnists since Bangla Desh struggle

3225. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of Pakistani nationals and fifth columnists arrested, prosecuted and convicted since the beginning of the struggle for independence in Bangla Desh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : According to information received 26 persons suspected to be fifth columnists were arrested during the period from 1.3.1971 to 31.3.1972. Facts regarding the number of persons presecuted and convicted is being ascertained.

Information in regard to States of Assam, J & K, Meghalaya, Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ad-Hoc appointees in grade IV of C. I. S. in different media.

3226. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of *ad hoc* appointees working at present against the Grade IV posts of Central Information Service in various media under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

(b) the number of such *ad hoc* appointees who have been serving in the same capacity from 1961 to 1971, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for which these *ad hoc* appointees have not so far been absorbed as regular employees of Grade IV of CIS; and

(d) the proposal under consideration of Government for regularising these *ad hoc* appointees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) 82

(b) The year-wise break up is given below:-

Year of entry into Grade IV	No. appointed in the year and continued to 1971
1961	3
1962	5
1963	8
1964	7
1965	9
1966	11
1967	9
1968	6
1969	20
1970	3
1971	1
Total :	82

(c) Under the Central Information Service Rules, appointment to Grade IV of the Service is made through an open competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission. None of these *ad hoc* appointees qualified in the examinations held by the Commission.

(d) The question of their continuance, on a regular basis, would be considered as part of the proposals for re-organisation of the Central Information Service.

Chances of promotion of direct recruit section officers in Central Secretariat Service

3227. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether officers of various Central Services recruited through I. A. S. examination are holding senior Class I posts of Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries in the Central Secretariat and allowed special pay of Rs. 200-300 per month.

(b) whether a number of officers of Central Secretariat Service who passed the I. A. S. examination in 1960 and in later years with high ranks in order of merit are still working in Class II posts of Section Officers.

(c) If so, the number and particulars of officers falling in categories (a) and (b) above;

(d) the steps Government propose to take to provide more chances of promotion to the Direct Recruit Section Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Officers appointed on the basis of I. A. S. etc. examination to various Central Services I are considered for appointment on tenure basis to posts of Under Secretary to the Government of India after they have rendered at least six years of Class I Service and to the posts of Deputy Secretaries after they have rendered 11 years of Class I Service.

(b) According to the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962, and the promotion Regulations made thereunder, only permanent officers of the Section Officers' Grade

who have rendered less than 10 years approved service in that grade are eligible for promotion as Under Secretaries and the field of consideration on each occasion is ordinarily limited to five times of the number of available vacancies. The direct recruit Section Officers of 1960 and 1961 I. A. S. examinations are likely to be included in the field of consideration for the Select List of Under Secretaries to be prepared for the year 1972.

The I. A. S. examination is a combined examination for several Services including the Section Officers' Grade of the Central Secretariat Service. The allocation of successful candidates is made strictly in accordance with their ranks in the merit list and the preferences expressed by them for the various Services. If a candidate prefers a Class II Service to a Class I Service, he is considered for that Service first irrespective of the fact that in accordance with his rank in the merit list he may get a Class I Service. An Officer appointed to a particular service on the basis of his merit rank and preference has to look forward to promotion prospects in his own Service.

(c) The information in respect of category (a) is not readily available. The number of Officers recruited as Section Officers through the IAS examinations from 1960 examination is as follows :—

(i) 1960 Examination	15
(ii) 1961 Examination	19
(iii) Later Years	113

(d) Direct recruitment to the Grade of Section Officer is made against a small percentage of posts. After appointment to the grade, the direct recruits have to take their chance for promotion along with others appointed to the grade from other sources, depending upon the number of higher posts made available for officers of the CSS.

Inclusion of Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Acts and Kanan Devan Hills (Resumption of Lands) Act in the Ninth Schedule of Constitution

3228. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 977 on 22nd March, 1972 and state whether Government have since taken

a final decision on the inclusion of Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Acts and Kanan Devan Hills (Resumption of Lands) Act, 1971, in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) Not yet, Sir.

Auto-Telephone line between Delhi Allgarh.

3229. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposal for Auto-telephone line from Delhi to Allgarh; and

(b) if so, the time by which this auto-service will be arranged ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Allgarh has at present a manual telephone exchange. Automatic equipment has been allotted for this station in the manufacturing programme of 1972-73. The exchange is likely to be commissioned in 1975. The question of introduction of subscriber Trunk dialing between Delhi and Allgarh can be considered thereafter.

(b) It is expected that S. T. D. between Delhi and Allgarh will be introduced by 1976.

Assistance to Kerala for Police Housing and Modernisation of Police Forces

3230. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total amount allotted or proposed to be allotted for Kerala during 1972-73 under the scheme of financial assistance to State for Police housing and modernisation of Police Forces ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : The allocation of funds under the schemes of financial assistance to the State for Police Housing and Modernisation of Police forces for the year 1972-73 is still under examination. These allocations are made keeping in mind, *inter-alia*, the needs of the States, the strength of their

poice forces, the extent of housing shortage presently existing and the steps taken by the State Governments to meet the shortage. In respect of the modernisation scheme, similarly, the allocations are governed by the availability of funds, the needs of the States, the level of modernisation achieved by the States etc.

Indo-U. S. Joint Venture for manufacture of Turbines

3231. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new Indo-U. S joint venture is taking shape for the manufacture of wide range of turbine and other special pumps which have a good scope, both inside and outside the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Government have approved in 1969, a proposal for foreign collaboration for the manufacture of (i) Mixed flow Pumps upto 54", (ii) Axiaflow and mixed flow propeller pumps upto 152" and (iii) Deepwell turbine pumps upto 48", from M/s Flowmore Private Ltd., New Delhi with M/s The Fairbanks Morse and Co., USA. The broad terms are 35% foreign equity participation and 15 % export obligation.

2. Another proposal for foreign collaboration from M/s Mody Industries (Foreign Collaboration) Private Limited with M/s Franklin Electric Co., Inc., Indiana, USA, involving foreign equity participation and substantial export obligation for the manufacture of submersible pumps and motors and explosion proof and Oceanography submersible motors is under the active consideration of the Government.

3. Government have also approved a foreign technical collaboration proposal from M/s Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd., a Government of India public sector undertaking, with M/s U. S. S. Engineers and Consultants Inc., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, USA for obtaining technical know-how, designs, drawings for the manufacture of

Reciprocating Pistons Pumps and Horizontal Plunger Pumps against payment of technical know-how fees.

4. The first two cases mentioned above namely (i) M/s Flowmore Private Ltd., New Delhi and (ii) M/s Mody Industries (Foreign Collaboration) Pvt. Ltd., are joint ventures involving equity participation which the last is a case of mere technical collaboration without any equity participation.

Changes in the Management of Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal

3232. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any changes are contemplated in the top management of heavy electricals complex, particularly in the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Ministry of Industrial Development have had under their consideration for some time the question of re-organising the management at the top level in the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. While the proposals were being finalised, it was found that the Action Committee on Public Sector Undertakings constituted by Government was taking up a study of the HEIL and BHEL units with a view to making an assessment of the constraints which were preventing them from reaching their rated capacities. Advantage has, therefore, been taken of their study and final shape is now being given to the organisational changes at the top management level of these undertakings with a view to facilitating their attaining higher levels of efficiency.

Government Employees on Duty on Election Day in Delhi

3233. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government employees on duty on Election day i. e. the 11th March 1972 in Delhi;

(b) whether they have been granted extra pay/allowance for being on duty on the day; and

(c) if so, the quantum of extra remuneration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Number of Polling personnel on Election Duty on 11.3.1972. 17,500

Number of Police personnel (including Officers) deployed on law and order duties on that day. 8,961

Total : 26,461

(b) and (c). The usual D. A./T. A. only is admissible to the Government employees on polling duties.

However, a sum of Rs. 10,175/- has been/ is being paid as cash allowance in lieu of free food to the enrolled police officers (upto the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspectors) who performed more than 9 hours duty at a stretch on Election day.

Rs. 60 Lakh State Bank of India Fraud Case

3234. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rs. 60-lakh State Bank of India fraud case has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes.

(b) Two accused Shri R. S. Nagarwala and Shri V. P. Malhotra were arrested in this case. Shri V. P. Malhotra accused was discharged by the court as no case was made out against him. Shri R. S. Nagarwala accused died on 2.3.1972 in the course of retrial in the court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, New Delhi. The court ordered closure of the criminal proceedings against him.

Replacement of Secretary in N. I. D. C. Ltd. New Delhi

3235. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2173 on the 15th June, 1971 regarding the appointment of qualified Secretary in the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi and state :

(a) whether any instruction has been issued to the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. New Delhi to replace its present unqualified Secretary by a qualified person;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the present Secretary is drawing a higher salary than the salaries of Secretaries of other Public Sector Undertakings which have Head Offices in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir,

(b) The Instructions referred to in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2173 on 15th June, 1971 do not contemplate the replacement of existing Secretaries. The instructions relate to the appointment of qualified Secretaries in future.

(c) The pay scale of the Secretary, NIDC is Rs. 1600-2250. The pay scale of Secretaries in all other public undertakings except Fertilizer Corporation of India located in New Delhi are lower than that of the Secretary N. I. D. C., Ltd.

(d) In addition to attending to Board meeting the Secretary N. I. D. C., Ltd.; is also head of the non-technical Division dealing with loans, administration, finance and accounts.

Features in regional languages over T. V.

3236. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government are considering introduction of some interesting features in the regional languages over the TV in near future for the benefit of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : Bulk of the programmes of Delhi TV Station are in Hindi and some programmes are in English. Besides feature films in regional languages are shown.

Alleged Misuse of official facilities by Ministers for political campaign

3237. **SHRI PILOO MODY :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 2nd March, 1972 regarding the misuse of official facilities by Ministers on tour for political campaign purpose; and

(b) If so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHIN) : (a) and (b). The Government have seen the Press report. The use of the VIP flights of the Indian Air Force by the Prime Minister is regulated by standing instructions which also provide for payment being made for credit to Government account when an aircraft is used for non-official purpose. Government have repeatedly made it clear that this facility is available to the Prime Minister as incumbent of that office and not as the leader of the ruling party and that the question of extending this facility to any political party does not arise. There are also instructions regarding the tours of Ministers for non-official purposes including election tours. A summary of instructions was laid on the table of the House on 31st July, 1970.

Recommendations for exemptions from levy of stamp duty on sale of flats by D.D.A.

3238. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHRY :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration had

recommended to her Ministry regarding exemption from levy of stamp duty on the sale of flats by D. D. A. to individuals in the Low Income Group; and

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

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOH-SIN) : (a) and (b). In January, 1972 the Delhi Administration recommended to the Government of India for the grant of exemption from the payment of stamp duty and registration charges on the sale of flats in Janata and Low-income Housing Scheme of D. D. A. Subsequently the Administration informed that they have reconsidered the entire matter and decided to withdraw their recommendation on the plea that it will result in huge loss of revenue.

ट्राम्बे में एक परमाणु रिएक्टर की स्थापना

3239. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री: क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 18 मार्च, 1972 के समाचार पत्र 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार ट्राम्बे में एक परमाणु रिएक्टर की स्थापना की जा रही है :

(ख) क्या इस अनुसंधान पर दस लाख रुपये व्यय किये जायेंगे : और

(ग) यदि हा, तो यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और उक्त योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हाँ : ट्राम्बे 100 मैगावाट क्षमता का एक तापीय अनुसंधान रिएक्टर लगाने की योजना तैयार की जा रही है ।

(ख) और (ग) वैज्ञानिकों इंजीनियरों की एक समिति इस परियोजना का वित्तीय एब्स तकनीकी विश्लेषण विस्तारपूर्वक प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर

रहा है। प्रस्ताविक रिऐक्टर, ईंधन तत्वों के भादमियों की जांच एंड उच्च सक्रियता वाले आइसोटोपों का उत्पादन करने की सुविधा प्रदान करेगा तथा द्रव्य-विज्ञान सम्बन्धी अध्ययनों के लिए काम में लाया जायेगा। इस रिऐक्टर पर लगभग 25 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने की सम्भावना है तथा धासा है कि यह तीन अथवा चार वर्ष में बनकर तैयार हो जाएगा।

Industrial Development of Uttar Pradesh

3240. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he held a meeting with the Members of Parliament from Uttar Pradesh on 15th March, 1972 and discussed the question of setting up industries in U. P.

(b) whether he referred in the meeting to the lack of proper arrangements in U. P. to attract industrialists for setting up industries there and made certain suggestions in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps suggested for the industrial development of U. P. in the meeting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). At the invitation of some Members of Parliament from U. P. the Minister of Industrial Development met them on 15th March, 1972 to discuss the problems of industrial development of U. P. The Minister did not say that the Government of U. P. was not making proper arrangements to attract industrialists for setting up of industries in U. P. The Minister, referred to the various policy measures announced by the State Governments to attract industries to their States and recalled in this connection that he had suggested to the U. P. Government during his visit to U. P. to draw up an industrial policy resolution, incorporating various incentives and facilities for the growth of industries in that the State Government would be willing to give so as to attract private capital.

Minister also referred to the facility of 10% subsidy announced by the Government

of India in respect of 2 selected districts of each backward States and 1 selected district in each of the other States and suggested that full advantage of these incentives should be taken by the Government and people of Uttar Pradesh. He mentioned that it would help greatly if adequate investments are made by the State Governments, including that of U. P., for providing essential infrastructure facilities in the selected districts. It was mentioned by some of the Members that the selection of the districts in U. P. for the 10% subsidy would not be sufficient in view of its size and population. The Minister explained the policy of the Government and stated that the selection of the districts had been done by the Planning Commission on the basis of certain clearly defined criteria and in consultation with the State Governments. He also stated that the question of increasing the number of districts was under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Amount spent for running the administration in Pakistan areas occupied during the recent war

3241. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount Government are spending for running the administration in the Pakistan areas occupied in the Western Sector during the recent Indo-Pak War ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The information in regard to the financial year 1971-72 is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बंगला देश शरणाधियों के बीच युक्त भाए पाकिस्तानी तत्वों की वापसी

3242. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगला देश के शरणाधियों के वापसी के समय, कुछ पाकिस्तानी तत्व जो भारत में शरणाधियों के बहाने आ गये थे, उनकी भी वापसी हो रही है या नहीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इसे किस तरह से सुनिश्चित कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (घ) . पाकिस्तानी जासूस, तोड़-फोड़ करने वाले अथवा गैजेंट होने के सन्देह में गिरफ्तार किये गए व्यक्तियों पर कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इस समय उनको वापस भेजने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Refusal of visas to persons working in Cooch Behar refugees service

3243. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are reasons for not allowing any further extension of visa applications of the persons working in the Cooch Behar Refugees Service at Cooch Behar;

(a) whether Government will take stringent measures against the persons working in the aforesaid organisation; and

(c) the names of the persons with condition of their stay in India and other terms and the date up to which they are permitted to stay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOH IN : (a) and (b) .On the basis of the information available with Government about the persons working in the Cooch Behar Refugees Service, it cannot be said that any action against them is called for.

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

Survey on unemployment and under-employment in the country

3244. SHRI R. S PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the guide-lines for the survey being undertaken to cover rural and urban areas on unemployment and under-employment in the country; and

(b) when the survey is likely to be started and completed and which is the Government agency which would undertake the survey ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A survey regarding employment will be undertaken in the 27th round of the National Sample Survey with the main objective of collecting data on employment and unemployment in urban and rural areas. During the survey inquiries will be made to obtain a comprehensive account of the employment status of all members of the house-holds selected with reference to the preceding week as well as to the preceding year. Information will also be collected on other characteristics, such as industry, skill, wages and willingness to work at other places.

(b) The survey is likely to begin in October 1972 and to be completed in September 1973. The National Sample Survey Organisation (Department of Statistics) will undertake the survey.

Arrest of Foreigners by Customs Crimes and Traffic Police

3246. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreigners, arrested during the year 1971 by Customs Crimes and Traffic Police, who were involved in illegal activities; and

(b) whether some of them are still in Indian Jails and if so, the number thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H.MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Complaints against Assistant Directors in Small Industries Service Institutes

3247. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a number of complaints of embezzlements, corruption, favouritism and nepotism in respect of the certain Assistant Directors in the Small Industries Service Institute, New Delhi; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) There are complaints against two Assistant Directors of the Institute.

(b) The officers concerned have been called upon to explain their conduct. Suitable disciplinary action will be taken after their explanations have been considered.

मध्य प्रदेश के सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों का तैनात किया जाना

3248. श्री गंगा शरण दीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के सरकारी क्षेत्र के उन उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को तैनात किया गया है ; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के सभी सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के लिये ऐसे कितने कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता होगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) : केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक उद्यमों में नियुक्त किये गये हैं :—

1. भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र, भिलाई ।
2. पोषण पदार्थ साधन निगम, उज्जैन ।
3. बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास ।
4. नशीले पदार्थों का कारखाना, नीमच ।
5. डायमन्ड माइनिंग प्रोजेक्ट, पन्ना ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में भी सभी सरकारी क्षेत्र उद्यमों के लिए अपेक्षित केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या, इन उद्यमों की जनसक्ति अपेक्षाओं के विस्तृत सर्वेक्षणों के बाद ही, जो पूरे होने वाले हैं, उपलब्ध होगी ।

National Income of States

3249. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the National Income of different States in India during the last three years;

(b) whether national income is tabulated also on the District-wise basis, if so, the National Income of backward districts of different backward states as identified by the Government during the last three years; and

(c) the *per-capita* income of various income group people during the last three years ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The available estimates of *per capita* income of various states, prepared by the respective State Statistical Bureaux, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. Sec. No. LT—1802/72] Owing to differences in concepts, source materials used, methodology and the base years for constant price estimates, these estimates not comparable among the States.

(b) A few State Statistical Bureaux had prepared estimates of national income district-wise for a few years but no such estimates for the years after 1962-63 are available.

(c) Estimates of *per capita* income for different income-groups are not available.

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक क्षमता का उपयोग

3250. श्री गंगा शरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया है कि आवश्यक कच्चा माल उपलब्ध होने पर और बलों से पूर्ण आन्तरिक भावों की सङ्कों

द्वारा जोड़ दिये जाने पर मध्य प्रदेश की अब तक अग्रगण्य पड़ी औद्योगिक क्षमता को बढ़ावा मिलेगा; और

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

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव हाल ही में इस मंत्रालय या योजना प्रायोग को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Requirement of Castings and Forgings in Heavy Electrical Plants

3251. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Heavy Electrical Plants in the country are unable to get their requirements of castings and forgings from indigenous sources; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The entire requirements of castings and forgings of the heavy electrical plants are not being met from indigenous sources and heavier and more sophisticated type of castings and forgings are presently being imported. To bring up indigenous capability, developmental orders have been placed on the indigenous manufacturers including the Heavy Engineering Corporation for intricate castings and forgings required for the heavy electrical plants. The capacity in the country for the manufacture of special castings and forgings is also being reviewed by the Government from time to time with a view to taking such further steps as may be considered necessary to secure rapid development. The problem was also reviewed recently by the Planning Commission, when the need for a developmental approach and standardisation of specifications of castings and forgings between the various heavy electrical plants was agreed to; and the need for

castings and forgings manufacturers equipping themselves with modern testing and inspection facilities and for adequate attention and priority to the requirements of heavy power plants was stressed.

Anand Marg organisation

3252. SHRI JOYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement issued on 24th February, 1972 by Smt. Uma Sarkar, wife of Shri P. R. Sarkar (alias "Anand Murtiji", Chief of the Anand Marg), wherein she is reported to have said it was impossible "for me to be silent spectator to the inhuman, brutal and senseless happenings in the Marga";

(b) if so, whether the Government have investigated into the allegations made by Smt. Uma Sarkar, and

(c) if so, the findings therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Government have seen the press report.

(b) and (c). Several criminal cases, including some of murder, against Shri P. R. Sarkar and other Anand Margis are being investigated according to law by the C. B. I. as well as the Bihar State Police.

पंचायत केन्द्रों में टेलीफोन लगाना

3254. श्री लालजी भाई :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पंचायत केन्द्रों में टेलीफोन लगाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले और बिहार के गया जिले में कितने पंचायत केन्द्रों में टेलीफोन लगाये जा चुके हैं, और

(ग) शेष केन्द्रों में कब तक टेलीफोन लगा दिये जायेंगे ?

सञ्चार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बज्जुसुखा) :
 (क) ग्रामतीर पर टेलीफोन सुविधा ऐसे स्थान पर दी जाती है जहाँ यह लाभकर होती है। घाटे की स्थिति में यह सुविधा किराया और गारंटी के आधार पर दी जा सकती है बशर्ते कि कोई इच्छुक पार्टी विभाग को होने वाला घाटा पूरा करने के लिए तैयार हो। फिर भी, अविकसित इलाकों में टेलीफोन सुविधा देने के लिए विभाग ने एक नीति प्रपनाई है जिसके अनुसार घाटा उठा कर भी यह सुविधा कुछ श्रेणियों के स्थानों पर उसके प्रशासकीय महत्व, जनसंख्या और सामान्य दरसंचार जाल से दूरी के आधार पर दी जा सकती है। सीमित संख्या में तीर्थस्थानों, पर्यटक केन्द्रों, कृषि और सिंचाई परियोजना स्थलों और उपनगरों में भी घाटा उठाकर टेलिफोन सुविधा देने पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त नीति के अनुसार घाटा उठाकर टेलिफोन सुविधा पाने के लिए पंचायत केन्द्र स्वतः ही हकदार नहीं हो जाते। इन स्थानों पर लाभकारी होने के आधार पर या किराया और गारंटी के आधार पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले जा सकते हैं।

(ख) नीचे दिए अनुसार पंचायत केन्द्रों में टेलीफोन लगाए गए हैं :—

1. उदयपुर जिला.....16

2. गया जिला27

(ग) उदयपुर जिले के धारियावाड़ में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्ताव की मंजूरी दे दी गई है और आशा है कि यह सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर जून, 1972 में खुल जाएगा। ऊपर (क) में वर्णित मौजूद नीति के अनुसार प्रत्येक मामले की गुणात्मक के आधार पर शेष पंचायत केन्द्रों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Alleged Injustice to Graduates of Film and T. V. Institute Poona working in T. V. Centre, New Delhi

3255. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was an article in Hindi Blitz (March issue) about gross injustice being done to the graduates of Films and Television Institute, Poona working in the Television Centre, New Delhi and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter has been looked into and the allegation about the injustice being done to the Graduates of Film & TV Institute of India, Poona working in the TV Centre New Delhi has been found to be baseless.

Small, Medium and Large Scale Industries in Gujarat

3256. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries in the small, medium and large scale sectors in Gujarat State;

(b) the Capital employed in each of the sectors, and

(c) the labour employed in each of the sectors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (b). The State Government have reported that separate information for small, medium and large scale sectors is not available. Further, in the absence of statutory provision for reporting of industrial statistics from the small scale sector registered with the Industries Department, the information regarding capital employed and employment is not available in that sector. Therefore, the figures may not cover all the units. The State Bureau of Economic and Statistics have reported in their Annual Survey of Industry

ries for the year 1969 (latest year available) that the number of reporting factories in the Census sector was 1173. The census sector comprises of factories registered under the Factories Act running with the aid of power and employing 50 or more workers and factories running without aid of power and employing 100 or more workers. For this sector, the capital employed in the year 1969 was Rs. 605.86 crores and the labour employed for the year 1969, 3,46,724. The number of small scale industrial units registered with the Officer of the Industries Commissioner at the end of the year 1971 was 18036. Capital involved and the number of persons employed for this sector are not readily available.

Setting up of Public Undertakings in Gujarat during Fourth Plan

3257. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of State owned industrial enterprises in Gujarat State;

(b) the products manufactured in these industries, separately; and

(c) whether any new State-owned projects are proposed to be established in Gujarat during the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c). In the Central Sector, the projects already set up or proposed to be set up during the Fourth Plan in the State of Gujarat are :—

Name of enterprise	Products
1. Oil and Natural Gas Commission	(i) Crude Oil (ii) Natural Gas
2. Indian Oil Corporation	Petroleum products
3. Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation. (under implementation)	Petro-chemical products.
4. Kharkhoda Unit of Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Common Salt

5. Ahmedabad Unit of Bread Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.
6. Indian Dairy Corporation Ltd. Dairy products
7. Gujarat Aromatics Projects Koyali (Being set up under Fourth Plan).
8. Heavy Water Plant, Baroda. -do-

In the State Sector, Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation is running bauxite mining project at Mandvi; fluorspar mining and beneficiation project at Kadipani, and silica sand project at Suraj Deval, and taking on hand alumina, lignite and Base Metal projects. The Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation, besides setting up cattle feed factory, is working on a number of schemes ranging from the processing of agricultural products to the manufacture of pesticides. It also manages as holding company three subsidiaries viz. (i) Agro-Industries Cold Storage Ltd., for operating 3 Cold Storage Units; (ii) Agro-Industries Oil Extraction Ltd. for producing rice bran; and (iii) Gujarat Agromarine Products Ltd. which is proposing to undertake fisheries industry shortly,

Conversion of Push Button Telephone system into Automatic system in Jamnagar

3258. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert Push Button Telephone system into Automatic system in Jamnagar;

(b) if so, time by which it will be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There is no proposal of connecting push-button telephones in any system in India at present. Presumably this refers to conversion of existing manual system by an automatic exchange, when manual telephones, would be replaced by automatic telephones.

(b) by end of 1975 it is expected that Jamnagar will have an automatic exchange,

(c) Does not arise.

Expansion of Indian Oxygen Ltd., with Foreign Collaboration

3259. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oxygen Ltd., has submitted to Government any expansion plan with foreign collaboration;

(b) whether the Company has fully utilised the licences got since 1961; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta submitted two applications for foreign collaboration in 1969, which have since been disposed of. No further application for foreign collaboration has been received from the party.

(b) and (c). Since 1968, 8 industrial licences have been granted to the firm, 4 of which are 'carrying-on-business' 1 'shifting' within the same State, 1 'substantial expansion' and 2 'new articles'. The last three are under implementation.

T. V. Station at Srinagar

3260. DR. SANKATA PRASAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) when Srinagar T. V. Station is likely to start functioning; and

(b) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the total number of persons likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) By the end of 1972.

(b) The total expenditure to be incurred is estimated at Rs. 305 lakhs. The total number of persons likely to be covered is about 25 lakhs.

राजस्थान और जम्मू काश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी

3261 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा एकत्रित जानकारी के आधार पर राजस्थान और जम्मू और काश्मीर में जिलावार इस समय ऐसे कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक हैं जो वैध पारपत्र पर भारत आए परन्तु पारपत्र प्रथवा वीजा की अवधि में वृद्धि कराए बिना भूमिगत हो गये और

(ख) उनको निकाल बाहर करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने अबतक क्या कदम उठाए हैं अथवा भविष्य में उठाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन): (क) 30 नवम्बर, 1971 को राजस्थान में उनकी संख्या 168 और जम्मू व काश्मीर में शून्य थी । राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में जिलेवार सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) पता लगाओ नोटिसों के जारी करने के अतिरिक्त उन्हें खोजने और कानून के अनुसार उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने के प्रभावी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

उत्तरों से प्रकाशित 'प्रवृत्तिका' द्वारा गलत प्रकाशन संख्या देना

3262. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री विज्ञापन प्रकाशित करने के लिए 'प्रवृत्तिका' को दी गई सरकारी धनराशि की बसूली के बारे में 1 दिसम्बर, 1971 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2381 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा प्रांकी गई वास्तविक प्रकाशन संख्या क्या है तथा इस समाचार पत्र का कितना वार्षिक प्रसवारी कागज का कोटा दिया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री बर्मबौर सिंह) : अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

परिचालन संख्या

वर्ष	जितनी संख्या का दावा किया गया	भारत के समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा प्रांकी गई संख्या
1969	7756	2500 प्रतियां प्रति प्रकाशन दिवस
1970	8402	2500 प्रतियां प्रति प्रकाशन दिवस

भलाट किए गए अखबारी कागज की मात्रा

वर्ष	अलाट की गई मात्रा
1968-69	15.00 टन
1969-70	31.06 टन
1970-71	37.27 टन
	1.15 टन (चुनाव कोटा)
1971-72	*0.85 टन
	0.56 टन (चुनाव कोटा)
1972-73	5.00 टन (तदर्थ)

* भारत के समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के द्वारा प्रांकी गई परिचालन संख्या के आधार पर यह पाया गया था कि पहले 26.27 टन अखबारी कागज अधिक भलाट हुआ था। इसको दैनिक के 1971-72 के कोटे में समंजित कर दिया गया।

Response from Entrepreneurs for Starting Industries in Backward Area

3264. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) The reasons for poor response to Government's scheme to attract entrepreneurs to industrially backward areas; and

(b) Whether Government propose to propose to provide more incentives to entrepreneurs for starting industrial units in the backward areas; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The 10% Central out right grant or subsidy scheme, 1971 was announced on 26.8.71 while the transport subsidy scheme was announced on 15.7.71. The public financial institutions announced a scheme for concessional finance for industries to be set up in backward districts somewhat earlier. Wide publicity to these has since been given and entrepreneurs have now started showing interest. The Industrial Finance Corporation has sanctioned from July, 1970 to 29.2.72 a total assistance of Rs. 645.50 lakhs to 6 units located in backward districts, on a concessional basis. The Industrial Develop-

ment Bank has sanctioned a total refinance assistance of Rs. 206.6 lakhs to 143 units in various backward districts as on 31 12 1971.

Regarding the 10% Central outright grant or subsidy scheme, about 360 industrial units have registered themselves with the respective State Departments and it is expected that during 1972-73 many more units will apply for the subsidy.

Among the causes for the slow progress would appear to be lack of infra-structure and basic civic amenities in the backward districts of the various States. States Governments have been made aware of this fact and been urged to up-grade the infra-structural facilities and other amenities in these districts.

Day time Transmission From A.I.R.
Cuddappah

3265. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 3463 on the 30th June, 1971, and state :

(a) Whether the decision to start day-time transmission from the Cuddappah Station of the All India Radio has not yet been implemented; and

(b) if so, time by which the decision is expected to be implemented ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). The proposal to crease transmission time of several auxiliary stations, including Cuddappah, is under consideration, and it is hoped that it will be implemented in the near future.

राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद द्वारा उत्पादन में मजदूरों की साझेदारी के बारे में विद्ये गये सुझाव

3266. डा० लक्ष्मोनारायण पडिये : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में उत्पादकता पर आयोजित राष्ट्रीय गोष्ठी में उन्होंने यह विचार

व्यक्त किया था कि उत्पादन का क्षेत्र में मालिक मजदूरों को साझेदार समझे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण में चलने वाले किन-किन सरकारी उपक्रमों में मजदूरों को साझेदार बनाया गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 24 और 25 मार्च को उत्पादकता पर आयोजित राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में यह कहा गया था कि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने का कार्य मुख्यतः प्रबन्धकों का है। प्रबन्धकों द्वारा प्रदत्त उच्चकोटि के नेतृत्व, दृढ़ कार्मिक नीतियाँ और कर्मचारियों को मानवीय सह-भागीदार के रूप में समझने से कुशलता और उच्चतर उत्पादिता का प्रावश्यक परिवेश और वातावरण बन सकता है।

(ख) उत्पादकता के राष्ट्रीय परिवर्तन में कथित सिद्धान्तों को हमारे नियंत्रण वाले सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के प्रबन्ध में पहले से ही व्यवहृत किया जा रहा है।

विज्ञापन प्रसारण करने वाले प्राकाशवाणी केन्द्र
3267. डा० लक्ष्मोनारायण पडिये :
श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छवाय :

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

(क) उन प्राकाशवाणी केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ 'विज्ञापन सेवा' प्रारम्भ की गई है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक केन्द्र पर तीन वर्षों में, इस सेवा पर कितना व्यय किया गया और कितनी आय हुई ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी) : (क) बम्बई-पुना-नागपुर, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, मद्रास-तिरुची, चण्डी-गढ़-जलंधर, बंगलौर-धारवाड़, महमदाबाद

राजकोट, कानपुर-लखनऊ-इलाहाबाद तथा हैदराबाद-विजयवाड़ा ।

(ख) एक विवरण, जिसमें अपेक्षित जानकारी दी गई है, समा पटल पर रखा है । (प्रश्नालय में रखा गया बेखिए संख्या LT-1803/72]

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की संख्या

3268. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की वर्तमान संख्या की बढ़ा कर दुगुना करना चाहती है; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के मुख्यालय इस समय कहाँ कहाँ है और किन-किन स्थानों पर प्रशिक्षण आदि की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचारणीय नहीं है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस महानिदेशक के अधीन है जिनका मुख्यालय नई दिल्ली में है । उनके अधिन तीन क्षेत्र महानिरीक्षक हैं, जिनके मुख्यालय नई दिल्ली, हैदराबाद तथा कलकत्ता में हैं ।

बल की तीन प्रशिक्षण संस्थाएं बरबाह, आबादी तथा नीमच में स्थित हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश के नीमच स्थान पर रेलवे डाक सेवा के लिए भवन बनाना

3269. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के नीमच स्थान पर रेलवे डाक सेवा हेतु एक भवन बनाया जाना तय किया जा चुका है,

(ख) क्या सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों द्वारा

मंसौर में भी इसी प्रकार का भवन बनाने की मांग की गई है, और

(ब) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी हां । नीमच रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेल डाक सेवा कार्यालय के लिए रेल विभाग के जरिये एक नई इमारत का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस समय नीमच रेल डाक सेवा कार्यालय एक किराए के भवन में काम कर रहा है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ब) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना पर होने वाला व्यय

3270. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के आरम्भ होने से अब तक इस पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना पर, इसके आरम्भ होने से अब तक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किये गये व्यय का विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

वर्ष	राशि
1955-56	—
1956-57	1,44,360 रुपये
1957-58	6,82,579 रुपये
1958-59	8,98,885 रुपये
1959-60	9,73,146 रुपये
1960-61	11,44,766 रुपये
1961-62	13,07,885 रुपये
1962-63	17,40,577 रुपये
1963-64	17,70,321 रुपये
1964-65	20,40,912 रुपये
1965-66	22,93,056 रुपये
1966-67	22,14,200 रुपये

1967-68	22,64,500 रुपये
1968-69	26,19,600 रुपये
1969-70	26,92,200 रुपये
1970-71	30,09,699 रुपये
1971-72 (अन्तिम अनुमान)	29,85,225 रुपये
1973-73	31,45,000 रुपये (बजट अनुमान)

Recruitment rules of promotion of Draftsmen and Surveyors

3271. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 451 on the 17th November, 1971 regarding recruitment rules of promotion of Draftsmen and Surveyors and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Information is still awaited from nine Ministries/Departments. Information received from other Ministries/Departments is contained in the consolidated statements place on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See.] No. LT 1804/72]

Pilot Project for Nuclear Powered Agro-Industrial Complex

3272. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised three pilot projects for Nuclear Powered Agro-Industrial Complexes;

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

(c) when these projects are likely to go in commission ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). No Sir. However, as part of Agro-Industrial Complex studies two pilot projects are proposed to be set up. These are :

(i) a desalination plant of one million gallons per day capacity using long tube vertical evaporator technology in combination with multistage flash distillation for feed heating; and

(ii) a 600 kilo-watt capacity electro-thermal phosphorus pilot plant.

The project reports for these pilot plants have been finalised. The plants are expected to be commissioned in about two years.

Entitlement of officers of P&T Department to coloured Telephone and other telephone facilities

3273. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Officers of which rank in the P&T Department are entitled to the installation provision of a coloured telephone at their residence and in office or more than one coloured telephone in case of those having more than one connection or parallel connection ;

(b) which of the Officers in the P&T Department are entitled to two telephones at their residences, one telephone with parallel connections;

(c) Officers of which level in the Department are entitled to unlimited telephone chord or plugs for shifting the phones according to their convenience; and

(d) the corresponding entitlement of officers on the civil side ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No specific rule has been laid in this regard. Coloured instruments are generally provided to only senior officers at the discretion of the Head Circles/Telephone Districts.

(b) and (c). Provision of service connections at residences is in accordance with the requirement of service. Normally, only one telephone is provided at the residence of an officer but necessary facility like parallel

connection/plug & socket/long cord with additional instrument are provided for the convenience of an officer depending upon the nature of his official work and the quantum of utilization of the telephone.

(d) The entitlement of the officers on the civil side depends upon the discretion of the Department concerned. Whenever such demands are received and paid by that Department concerned, the necessary facilities are provided to the concerned officer.

Sanction of two coloured telephone connections to P&T Officers

3274. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the authority competent to sanction the provision of two telephone connections—office and residential to P&T Officers—more than one instrument—more than the prescribed chord; and

(b) the authority competent to sanction coloured telephones—one instrument and two instruments—to the P&T officers; and

(c) whether any additional rent is payable for providing coloured telephone to a subscriber and if so, the amount thereof half yearly or quarterly ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA, : (a) and (b). Director General, Posts and Telegraphs in the case of P&T Board and Heads of the Circles, Districts and Administrative Offices in the case of Subordinate offices.

(c) A non recurring charge of Rs. 50/- is recoverable from the subscribers for every coloured instrument.

Withdrawal of S. T. D. facilities from officers upto Divisional Engineers

3275. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1014 dated the 22nd March, 1972 re economies in calls made from P&T Services Telephones and state the considerations which have weighed with Government in not withdrawing the S. T. D. facilities from the residential and office telephones of Officers of the rank of Divisional Engineers

and above, when the facility of booking Service Calls is already available to them ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : The S. T. D. facility is allowed to continue on those service connections on which availability of S. T. N. facility is considered necessary in interest of service.

Payment for calls in excess of 1500 from P&T Officers' residence telephones

3276. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1013 dated the 22nd March, 1972 re : use of official Telephones by P&T Officers and state :

(a) whether the P&T Officers are required to pay for calls made at their residence telephones in excess of 1500;

(b) if so, whether he would lay on the Table a copy of Government orders on the subject and state the nature of machinery devised to enforce recoveries in such cases; and

(c) the reasons for not withdrawing the S. T. D. facilities from the residential telephone connections of the Officers referred to in part (c) (i) of the reply ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the Ministry of Finance O. M. No. F. 14(6)-E(Cord)/67 dated 6.11.68, applicable equally to officers of the P&T Department and other Central Government offices is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library See. No. LT.—1805/72] Charges for excess calls are based on meter reading and are recoverable from the P&T officers in the same way as from officers of the Government offices.

(c) The S. T. D. facility is allowed on such service connections for which availability of S. T. D. is considered necessary in interest of service.

Exodus of Engineers from India

3277. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Engineers who have gone abroad in 1966-67, 1968-69 and 1970-71; and

(b) the number of engineers and diploma-holders who are employed in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No precise information as to the number of engineers who went abroad in 1966-67, 1968-69 and 1970-71 is available. However, according to the registration in the Indians Abroad Section of the National Register, in which registration is voluntary, 1259 engineers enrolled themselves during this period.

(b) On the basis of data collected by Director-General Employment & Training (DGE&T) through Occupational-cum-Educational details of employees received from the establishments in the private and public sectors in 1967 and 1968 respectively, the number of Engineers and Diploma Holders employed in the country is as follows :—

Sector and Year of Enquiry (As on 30th Sept)	No. of Engineers (Possessing Degree and above) Employed.	No. of Diploma Holders Employed
Private 1967	27,879	30,028
Public 1968	48,369	86,273

The above data relate to 87% establishments in public sector and all the non-agricultural establishments in private sectors engaging 10 or more workers excluding those in the Jammu & Kashmir State. The data for private sector have been estimated on the basis of returns furnished by a sample of establishments.

Cement, Pottery, Glass and Refractory Units in Gujarat

3279. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat offers great scope for the development of Cement, pottery and allied industries;

(b) the number of cement, pottery, glass and refractory units in the State of Gujarat and their size and location; and

(c) whether any new units are planned in this field in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT—1806/72]

Execution of Thermal Plant in Malaysia by Instrumentation Ltd. Kota

3281. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Instrumentation Ltd, Kota has secured a global tender of the value of Rs. 1.5 crores for the execution of a thermal plant on a turn-key basis from Malaysia; and

(b) if so, whether the execution of a thermal plant is its first venture outside the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. M/s. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota has secured an export order of the value of about Rs. 150 lakhs on global tender for the provision of instrumentation on turn-key basis for three power units in Malaysia. This will be the first venture of the Company outside India.

Issue of Letter of Intent for setting up of Paper Mill in Tamil Nadu

3283. SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued a Letter of Intent to Tamil Nadu Government for setting up a Paper Mill;

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

(c) whether the Central Government propose to aid the State for the project and if so, the amount thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed paper plant will be a new unit in the co-operative sector with an annual capacity of 30,000 tonnes of paper and will be based on the indigenously available raw material viz. Kenaf (Mesta). The total cost of the project has been estimated at Rs. 10 crores. The plant will be located at Paramkudi Tehsil, Ramnad District, and is expected to provide employment to 620 persons.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

Pay scale of Newsreaders and Announcers

3284. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pay scales of Newsreaders and Announcers were previously the same;

(b) whether recently the same have been increased for Newsreaders considering them to be superior; and

(c) the main features of conclusions arrived at in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Fee scale of announcers at stations at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and in commercial service were the same of those of newsreaders, but at all other places in the country the announcers' fee scales were lower than those of newsreaders.

(b) Fee scales of both the announcers and newsreaders have been revised recently. It is correct that the revised scales of newsreaders are higher than those of announcers. Revision of fee scales has been made keeping in view the duties and responsibilities of various categories of staff artistes.

(c) The general pattern is that there are three uniform scales for announcers all over the country. These are : Junior scale

Rs. 170-335; Senior scale Rs. 210-470; Selection Grade Rs. 350-800. The scales for newsreaders are Junior scale Rs. 350-800 and Senior scale Rs. 700-1250. The selection grade of announcer's scale is the same as junior scale for newsreaders. This will facilitate lateral movement of announcers as newsreaders within the organisation.

Reconsideration in regard to scales of Announcers of A. I. R.

3285. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government have decided to reconsider the scales of Announcers of All India Radio as the new pay scales were announced without consulting all sections of professional broadcasters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : The revised pay scales are being introduced with effect from the 1st April, 1971. There were consultations with various groups of staff artists before the fee scales were rationalised. The question of further revision of these scale will be considered in the light of the decisions that Government may take on the recommendations of the Pay Commission with regard to Government employees. In the meantime, however, the Staff Artists Union have made certain representations in this regard. These will be discussed with them and with other groups of staff artists concerned.

Inadequate remuneration for Announcers in A. I. R.

3286. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether many Announcers with more than twenty years' service in A. I. R. have not been given adequate remuneration;

(b) whether they have not been given even the senior grades;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Announcers in A.I.R. are paid remuneration according to the grade in which they are placed and according to the incremental fee scales introduced with effect from October, 1964;

(b) to (d). Senior Grade prescribed as Selection Grade has, till recently, been available only to personnel in the Intermediate Grade working in the four Zonal stations of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Keeping in view the duties and responsibilities of Announcers, the following uniform fee scales have been introduced for all Announcers, to take effect from 1.4.1971 :—

Junior Grade : Rs. 170-19-260-15-335.

Senior Grade : Rs 210-10-290-15-470.

Selection Grade : Rs. 350-25-500-30-800.

For every two posts in the Junior Grade, there will be three in the Senior Grade. 10% of the posts in the Senior Grade will constitute the Selection Grade. These scales are applicable uniformly to all Announcers irrespective of their place of duty

Working of Telecommunication Research Centre in 1970-71 and 1971-72

3287. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the works completed during 1970-71 by Telecommunication Research Centre as envisaged on pages 74 and 75 of Annual Report of the Department of Communications 1970-71; and

(b) the works taken up and completed so far in 1971-72 by the T. R. C. ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library See. No. LT—1807/72*)

Training of Engineering Supervisors

3288. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telecommunication Training Centres at Jabalpur, Nagpur, Cal-

cutta, Bombay and Trivandrum will be able to achieve the target of training 2,730 Engineering Supervisors per year by 1973-74;

(b) the broad features of expansion carried out in these training centres; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to start a training centre at Madras, and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Every effort is being made to meet the provisional target of training 2,730 Engineering Supervisors per year at the Telecommunication Training Centres at Jabalpur, Nagpur, Bombay, Calcutta and Trivandrum by the end of 1973-74.

(b) Training Centre at Jabalpur has already been expanded to provide for training of 730 trainees per year as planned. Land for putting up new buildings and hostels at Calcutta and Trivandrum has been acquired. Construction of a hostel block at Nagpur is being processed.

(c) There is no proposal to start a training centre for Engineering Supervisors at Madras.

Overseas Communication Service link with Nepal

3289. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :**
SHRI P. GANGADED :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the installation of a 10 KW capacity radio oversea communication in Bombay, Nepal has been linked up with India; and

(b) if so, whether Biratnagar, Nepal's key Commercial Centre will also be having link with Calcutta and Patna direct with the installation of a trunk-telephone link line between Biratnagar and Jagbani and Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes. Apart from India-Nepal telecommunication links which have been in existence

for some years; an additional radio link between Kathmandu and Bombay has been recently established mainly for handling transit international traffic to and from Nepal via India.

(b) A direct link has recently been provided between Biratnagar and Forbesganj. Direct links from Biratnagar to Patna or Calcutta are not planned at present.

Pulsed Argon Laser for Holography made by National Physical Laboratory

3290. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Physical Laboratory has made pulsed argon laser for holography (three dimensional photography);

(b) if so, whether holography has revolutionized the concept of photography; and

(c) if so, the principle on which its working is based ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The process is still in the experimental stage.

(b) Holography is an improved supplement to photography for special applications such as three dimensional representation, data storage etc.

(c) In holography the light wave scattered by an object or scene is truly recorded both in amplitude and phase. Then the rescattered laser or coherent light from this record or hologram is identical in every respect to the original object scattered light.

Impact of foreign collaboration on industries

3291. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the impact of foreign collaboration on the development and growth of industry in India;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to harness the material and human resources for the development of indigenous technology and know-how; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) A careful watch is kept on the requirements, implications and impact of foreign collaboration in different fields of industry. In recent years, a more selective approach has been adopted in respect of foreign collaboration proposals so that, on the one hand, the import of technological know-how in essential and sophisticated industries continues to take place on acceptable terms while, on other, greater emphasis is placed on indigenous research and development.

(b) and (c). The entire research and development effort of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research laboratories and other research institutions in the country, as well as of the National Committee on Science and Technology is directed towards the development of indigenous technology and its industrial and commercial exploitation. These organisations have undertaken studies of various research problems directed improvements in technology with a few to import substitution, utilisation of waste and ecological preservation. Besides, Government provides various fiscal incentives to industry for carrying out research and development. The life of foreign collaboration agreements is usually limited to a short period of 5 years from commencement of production, during which period the Indian party is expected to fully absorb the foreign technology.

Mithila Broadcasting Station

3292. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in construction and commissioning of Mithila Broadcasting station of All India Radio at Darbhanga; and

(b) the exact time by which this station is to go on air ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) Sites for transmitter and studios have been acquired and equipment is being procured. Construction of buildings will commence shortly.

(b) The station is expected to be completed by December 1973.

Meeting of Indo-British Technological group

3293. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the communique issued after the third meeting of the Indo-British Technological Group, the British side drew attention to "stringent export requirements laid down by the Indian Government where a Company wanted to expand its activities" and the "Indian side agreed to consider these views further"; and

(b) If so, the result of further consideration by the Government of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Joining R. S. S. and Jamiat-i-Islami by Government Employees

3294. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a) whether Governments employee both at the centre and in the States, are forbidden from joining R. S. S. and Jamiat-i-Islami ; and

(b) If not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Instructions were issued in November, 1966 to the effected that participation in the activities of the R. S. S.,

and the Jamiat-i-Islami by a central Government servant would attract the provisions of Rule 5 (1) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and that any Government servant who is a member of, or is otherwise associated with, these bodies or with their activities is liable to disciplinary action. The state Governments were also requested to consider the feasibility of issuing similar instructions in respect of the employees under them.

Smuggling of arms through saurashtra coast

3295. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether large quantities of mostly revolvers and pistols made in the United States and some other Western countries are being smuggled into the country through the Saurashtra Coast ; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted by Government to check activities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir. However, according to the information furnished by the Government of Gujarat, some Indian nationals were apprehended when, on their way back from Dubai, they were trying to land stealthily near Mahura on the Kutch coast. A Belgium made pistol, a toy type pistol of German make and some cartridge and blank caps were recovered from the possession of one of them.

(b) The Saurashtra coasts as well as the other portions of Gujarat sea-coast are well guarded and strict vigilance is kept on the movement of smugglers, unauthorised vessels, aircraft etc.

Patna seminar on cold storage industry

3296. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the views expressed at the Patna Seminar on Cold Storage Industry regarding the difficulties of the Industry ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b). A Seminar was held at Patna on the 14th and 15th January, 1972 in which various views were expressed to improve the conditions of the Cold Storage industry in India. As and when any specific proposal is received by Government, the same will be considered on merits.

गया स्थित धार० एम० एस० की इमारत

3297. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गया (बिहार) स्थित धार० एम० एस० की इमारत में आफिस कार्य के लिए पर्याप्त स्थान नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस योजना अवधि में इसे बढ़ाने का है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा):
(क) जी हां, इमारत में 2,264 वर्ग फुट का स्थान है जबकि कार्यालय के लिए 3544 वर्ग फुट का स्थान होना चाहिए।

(ख) यह रेल विभाग की इमारत है। इस इमारत के विस्तार के प्रश्न पर रेल प्राधिकारियों से पत्राचार किया गया है।

गया जिले में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

3298. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के गया जिले में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या एक हजार से बढ़ गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां पर स्वचालित एक्सचेंज बनाने की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सम्बन्धित विवरण क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा):

(क) जी नहीं। इन समय गया में

(31-12-71 को) कुल 913 कनेक्शन काम कर रहे हैं। 28 ग्रावेडको का नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची पर है।

(ख) जी हां। आटोमेटिक बनाई जाने वाली एक्सचेंजों की सूची में गया का नाम शामिल है। आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज भवन के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण के अन्तर्गत एक उचित प्लॉट अधिग्रहण करने के लिए विभाग ने मामला उठाया है। भलबत्ता, सम्बन्धित पार्टी मामला प्रदालत में ले गई है। ज्योंही भूमि उपलब्ध हो जाती है, मामले पर आगे कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

(ग) भाग (ख) में दिए गए उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

गांवों में डाकघर खोलने की योजना

3299. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सभी गांवों में डाकघर खोलने की कोई योजना बनाई है, और

(ख) यदि हां तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा):

(क) और (ख) यद्यपि सरकार ने सभी गांवों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की है तथापि देहाती इलाकों में समुचित डाक सुविधाएं देने के निमित्त घाटा उठाकर भी कुछ गांवों के समूह के लिए डाकघर खोले जाते हैं बशर्ते कि डाक-सुविधा पाने वाली जनसंख्या, नजदीक के मौजूदा डाकघर से प्रस्तावित डाकघर की दूरी और प्रस्तावित डाकघर की अनुमानित कम से कम आय आदि से सम्बन्धित कुछ मानदण्ड खरे उतरते हों। इस बारे में विभागीय नीति सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में स्पष्ट की गई है।

[Placed in libary. see No. LT-1808/72]

राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की
स्थापना

3300. श्री सुलचन्द्र डागा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कम संख्या में बड़े उद्योग स्थापित किये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में अधिक उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान सरकार की मांग पर विचार कर ही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री

(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) से (ख) :—सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के स्थापनास्थल का निर्धारण मुख्य रूप से तकनीकी आर्थिक विचार के प्राधार पर और अन्य बातों के साथ औद्योगिक दृष्टि से अल्प विकसित तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है। इस प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में किसी विशेष राज्य में सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत अधिक या कम संख्या में उद्योग स्थापित करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

अन्य राज्यों के आवेदनों के साथ-साथ राजस्थान में विभिन्न उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार से भी समय-समय पर आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। इन आवेदनों पर सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों और योजना आयोग द्वारा यथोचित रूप से विचार किया जाता है।

राज्य की चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट, मशीनटूल प्लांट अजमेर, चिक स्पेक्टर, उदयपुर, प्रिंसिपल इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स फैक्टरी, कोटा और साल्ट वर्क्स को पूरा करने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है।

यह भी कथितव्य है कि चतुर्थ योजनावधि में औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में केन्द्रीय वित्त-योजन के परिषद के अनुसार राजस्थान का हिस्सा (93.1 करोड़ रुपये) अधिकतर राज्यों से काफी अधिक है और केवल बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र और पश्चिमी बंगाल के हिस्सों से कम है।

सरकारी विभागों में अनावश्यक
स्टाफ की छूटनी

3301. श्री सुलचन्द्र डागा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की इस भाष्य की सिफारिश की ओर दिलाया गया है कि प्रशासन में अनावश्यक स्टाफ की छूटनी करने के लिए प्रत्येक विभाग में 'स्टाफ निरीक्षण एकक' अपेक्षित है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) : (क) से (ग). प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने कामिक प्रशासन सम्बन्धी अपनी रिपोर्ट में निम्नलिखित सिफारिश की है :—

“स्टाफ निरीक्षण एकक द्वारा सभी संगठनों के संख्या बल का पुनरीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए”। जो भी हो, इस मामले में किसी मंत्रालय या संगठन को किसी प्रकार की छूट नहीं होनी चाहिए।

यह सिफारिश विचाराधीन है।

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड

3302. श्री सुलचन्द्र डागा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड कभी बच

रही है, यदि हां, तो इसकी शेयर पूंजी कितनी है और उसमें सरकार की कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या 1968 वर्ष तक इस समिति को 11 लाख का घाटा था और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और अब उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार समिति से रियायती दर पर ब्याज लेती है ; और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान । 30 जून, 1971 को समिति की दस अक्ष पूंजी 8,85,35.45 रुपये थी, इसमें से 4,66,644.00 रुपये की राशि सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई है ।

(ख) 30 जून, 1968 तक समिति को कुल 17,3,418 489 रुपये की हानि हुई ।

हानि होने के मुख्य कारण ये हैं :—

- (i) समिति के कर्मचारियों द्वारा सामान की चोरी की अत्यधिक घटनाएँ ;
- (ii) अत्यधिक ऊपरी खर्च ;
- (iii) अविवेकी क्रय ;
- (iv) राशन की वस्तुओं पर लाभ की न्यून मात्रा ; तथा
- (v) अल्प-काल के अन्तर्गत ही कई ब्रान्च स्टोरों का खोला जाना ।

समिति द्वारा अग्रनाये गये भक्षक उपचारीय उपायों के कारण स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ है । वर्ष 1970-71 के लेखों को जब अंतिम रूप दिया जायेगा तो लाभ प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान । रियायती दरों पर ब्याज दिया जाता है, क्योंकि समिति का गठन

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उचित मूल्यों पर आवश्यक उपयोगी वस्तुएं दिये जाने के लिए कल्याणकारी उपाय के रूप में हुआ है ।

P. C. Os. and telegraph offices in Himachal Pradesh

3303. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR ; Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in Himachal Pradesh where such offices have been opened ;

(b) The number of places, District-wise where such offices are proposed to be opened on such terms in the financial year 1972-73 ;

(c) the number of cases pending for consideration with the Department ; and

(d) whether such cases have not been finalised and if so, the reasons there ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Based on the assumption that the Honorable Member seeks information relating to offices opened on rent and guarantee terms accepted by the State Government the Information is as follows :

(i) PCOs opened during the last 3 years (i) Baragaon, (ii) Bagthan, (iii) Dalash (iv) Daljit Nagar (v) Rewalsar (vi) Sukhibain.

(ii) Telegraph Offices opened during the last 3 years-NIL

(b) P.C.Os :—One in Mahasu district Telegraph Offices : NIL

(c) 11 cases of P. C. Os. and no case for telegraph offices are pending for consideration of the Department.

(d) The cases are pending for want of acceptance of rent and guarantee terms by the State Government.

P.C.Os and telegraph offices in Panjab circle

3304. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR ; Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

NICATIGNS be pleased to state the number of places in the Punjab circle where P.P.C.Os and Telegraph Offices were provided on rent and guarantee terms on behalf of the State Government concerned in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): The number is 6 for public call offices and nil for telegraph offices.

Petition from Telephone Subscribers of manan Thoddy, Kerala - Improvement of Telephone and Telegraphs System

3305. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received any petition from the telephone subscribers of Manan Thoddy, Kerala regarding the improvement of telephone and telegraphs system and to provide better connecting facilities with near-by towns and cities ;

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

(c) the steps contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes.

(b) The Main features of the petition dated 28-2-72 received from the telephone subscribers of Manan Thoddy are :

(i) Manan Thoddy to be raised to trunk centre.

(ii) Additional trunk line to be provided to Kalpetta for quicker service calls to connect Manan Thoddy to Sultanpattery & Kazhi Kode.

(iii) To provide direct trunk lines between Manan Thoddy & Tellicherry for telephone & Telegraphs facilities.

(c) The proposals are at present under examination.

Criteria for Televising Regional Language films

3306. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria by which Government decides to televise the regional language films from the T, V, Centre ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to complaints regarding the selection of these films ; and

(c) if so, broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) Quality and availability of films are the two main considerations on the basis of which films are selected for TV.

(b) and (c) There have been no complaints. Certain comments and suggestions are, however, received from time to time, and they are duly considered

Industrial Schemes from Kerala

3307. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the industrial schemes proposed by the Kerala Government to the Central Government during the last two years ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) : The industrial schemes proposed by the Kerala Government have been considered in the course of Annual Plan discussions and provisions made for them in the Annual Plans. Provision has been made in the State Plan to the extent of Rs. 3.89 crores and Rs. 4.64 crores in 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively, for large and medium industries, minerals and small and village industries. The important schemes included in the Annual Plans are enumerated in the attached statement.

Statement

List of important industrial schemes included in the Annual Plans 1970-71 and 1971-72 of Kerala

A. Large and Medium Industries :

1. Travancore Rubber Works,

2. The Kerala Ceramics Limited.
3. Kerala Soaps & Oils Limited.
4. Kerala Electricals & Allied Engineering Co. Ltd.
5. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation.
6. United Electricals Industries Limited.
7. Travancore Titanium Products Limited.
8. Travancore Plywood Industries Limited.
9. Travancore Cochin Chemicals Limited.
10. Traco Cables Company Limited.
11. Premo Pipe Factory Limited.
12. Distillery Project.
13. Plantation Corporation.
14. Transformers and Electricals Kerala Limited.
15. Kerala Commercial Corporation.
16. Development Areas.

B. Village & Small Scale Industries :

1. Handloom Industry.
2. Powerlooms.
3. Small Scale Industries.
4. Industrial Estates.
5. Handicrafts.
6. Coir Industry.

Setting up of Newsprint Plant in Kerala

3308. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether several expert teams visited Kerala recently to study the different aspects of setting up a newsprint factory there;

(b) if so, what are their reports ; and

(c) when the construction of the factory is likely to begin ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Sir,

(b) The reports relate to the negotiations that are going on between the Hindu-

tan Paper Corporation and the Kerala State Government in respect of the terms and conditions for the provision of necessary infrastructural facilities like water, power, land, roads etc. and also raw material by the State Government.

(c) According to the present expectations, the development of the site is expected to be undertaken during the current year the actual construction work on the site will start from next year.

Completion of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant

3309. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kalpakkam Atomic Energy Project in Tamil Nadu has been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor.

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The delay in the commissioning of the first unit of the Madras Atomic Power Project is partly due to time taken in the effort to obtain credits to cover the foreign exchange component of expenditure involved in setting up this unit and partly due to efforts made to manufacture equipment in India to the maximum extent possible. The second unit of the Madras Atomic Power Project was sanctioned in May, 1971.

Construction of a postal building at Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh

3310. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to construct a suitable building at Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh to house the different and scattered Postal sections ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) There is no proposal to construct a building to accommodate the various P&T Offices at Chittoor.

However, a proposal for extending Head Post Office building to make good the shortage of accommodation was approved and the architectural plans for the same are presently under preparation.

Unsatisfactory trunk Telephone service in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh

3311. SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the public dissatisfaction at Sathyavedu and other areas in the eastern taluks of Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh at the unsatisfactory Trunk Telephone Service ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that consequently many subscribers have given up their telephones ; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Government are aware of the public dissatisfaction at working of Sathyavedu Exchange. The position regarding other exchanges in eastern Taluks of Chittoor in normal.

(b) Number of working connections from Sathyavedu SAX decreased from 16 in 1968 to 7 on date.

(c) Trunk line is subjected to frequent copper wire thefts. Estimate for replacing copper wire by aluminium wire is sanctioned and stores are awaited. The Trunk circuit is expected to stabilize after copper wire is replaced by aluminium wire.

सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत आने वाले राजस्थान के जिले

3312. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के किन जिलों में सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) ऐसा किस आधार पर किया जाता है, और

(ग) क्या कोटा (राजस्थान) उसके अन्तर्गत

गंत नहीं आता और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) राजस्थान के उन जिलों के नाम सलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं जहां बड़ी, मध्यम और कम क्षमता वाले अ.टोमेटिक एक्सचेंज काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) (i) छोटे स्थानों पर जहां टेलीफोन की मांग 70 से कम होती है वहां कैबिनेट टाइप के छोटे अ.टोमेटिक एक्सचेंज लगाए जाते हैं।

(ii) जिन स्थानों पर टेलीफोन की मांग 100 से अधिक होती है वहां मैन्युअल एक्सचेंज लगाए जाते हैं। अ मतीर पर एक्सचेंजों के विस्तार की इजाजत तब तक दी जाती है जब तक उनकी क्षमता 1000 न हो जाय।

(iii) फिर भी, कुछ महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर जैसे जिला मुख्यालय, औद्योगिक नगरों अथवा जिन स्थानों के ट्रांजिफिक से ट्रंक डायलिंग का औचित्य सिद्ध होता है,

जब टेलीफोन की मांग 300 से अधिक हो जाती है, वहां एम० ए० एक्स-II टाइप का मध्यम साइज का आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज स्थापित किया जाता है।

(iv) जब किसी स्थान पर टेलीफोन की मांग 1000 या इससे अधिक हो जाती है तो वहां एम० ए० एक्स-III टाइप का एक बड़ा आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज स्थापित किया जाता है।

(ग) कोय में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज भवन बन रहा है। इंडियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्री के सन् 1972-73 के उत्पादन कार्यक्रम में यहां के लिए 2100 लाइनों के एम० ए० एक्स-ई टाइप का उपस्करण भ्रालाट कर दिया गया है। संभवतः यह एक्सचेंज 1975 तक चालू हो जाएगा।

विबरण

i. उन जिलों के नाम जहां बड़ी क्षमता वाले मुख्य आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज काम कर रहे हैं :—

(1) जयपुर (शहर)

(2) जोधपुर (शहर)

ii. उन जिलों के नाम जहां मध्यम क्षमता वाले मुख्य आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज काम कर रहे हैं :—

(1) भ्रलवर (4) पाली

(2) ध्यावर (5) भीलवाड़ा

(3) भरतपुर

iii. उन जिलों के नाम जहां कम क्षमता वाले आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज काम कर रहे हैं :—

(1) गंगानगर (11) भ्रजमेर

(2) बीकानेर (12) टोंक

(3) चुह (13) जैसलमेर

(4) झुनझुनू (14) जोधपुर

(5) झालावाड़ (15) नागौर

(6) झलवर (16) सिरोही

(7) भरतपुर (17) उदयपुर

(8) सवाई माधोपुर (18) चित्तौड़ गढ़

(9) जयपुर (19) बूंदी

(10) सीकर (20) पाली

रेडियो प्रसारणों में राजस्थानी विभावा

3313. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान विभावा को रेडियो प्रसारणों में स्थान दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कौन सी विभावा प्रयोग की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इसको बदलने का है क्योंकि इस समय जिस विभावा में प्रसारण किये जाते हैं वह राजस्थानी नहीं है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती नख्खनी सतपथी) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान के देहाती तथा शहरी श्रोताओं के लिए आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम मुख्यतया मारवाड़ी में होते हैं जो राज्य में बहुत ज्यादा बोले व समझे जाने वाली बोली है।

(ग) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचारधीन नहीं है।

कोटा को रेडियो प्रसारण के लिये आकाशवाणी जयपुर-बीकानेर क्षेत्र से जोड़ना

3314. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या रेडियो प्रसारण के प्रयोजनार्थ छोटा राजस्थान को आकाशवाणी के जयपुर-बीकानेर स्टेशन से जोड़ने की कोई योजना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती नख्खनी सतपथी) : जी, नहीं।

Scheme of Decentralisation in Technical and Development Circle of Posts and Telegraphs Department

3316. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Scheme of Decentralisation of Mechanics working under Technical and Development Circle of the Posts and Telegraphs Departments introduced;

(b) the number of optees for Uttar-

Pradesh Circles and Annual break-up of repatriates of Uttar Pradesh optees; and

(c) the comparative annual break-up of repatriations to other Circles?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H C. BAHUGUNA) (a) 21.7.1966.

(b) 275 have given their options for U.P. 30 Mechanics have not given any option so far. 7 in 1969, 16 in 1970 9 in 1971 and 7 in 1972 have been repatriated so far to U.P.

(c) Information in this regard is given in the attached statement.

Statement

ANNEXURE

Annual break of repatriation to other Circles,

Name of Circle	1968	69	70	71	72
Kerala Circle	—	16	6	—	—
M. P. „	—	—	10	—	—
Maharashtra Circle	—	4	6	—	—
Mysore „	—	1	—	—	—
Punjab „	—	1	10	—	—
Rajasthan „	—	2	—	2	—
Tamil Nadu „	—	15	—	—	—
West Bengal „	—	—	5	—	—
Name of Telephone District :					
Bangalore District	—	5	—	—	—
Bombay „	—	—	5	—	4
Delhi „	—	—	10	—	—
Hyderabad „	—	—	—	1	—
Madras „	—	1	9	—	—
Poona „	—	—	3	—	—

'Radio Cartoon' over A. I. R. Calcutta

will be introduced by other radio stations also?

3317. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(a) Whether the Calcutta station of A.I.R. has innovated a new feature of 'Radio Cartoon';

(c) It is a short programme of 2 to 3 minutes' duration on a subject of topical interest. It was started in January last after cessation of hostilities between India and Pakistan. It tries to make a point in humorous and satirical manner.

(b) whether this radio cartoon feature has been widely appreciated by the listeners;

(c) if so, the main features thereof; and

(d) whether such radio cartoon feature

(d) It is under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश तथा इससे लगते राज्यों में ङाकुओं की समस्या

3318. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद से ही मध्य प्रदेश तथा इससे लगते राज्यों में सशस्त्र ङाकुओं की समस्या बनी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई आंकड़े एकत्र किये हैं कि कितने नागरिक मारे गये तथा कितने मूल्य की सम्पत्ति और कितना धन सूटा गया और उनके साथ संघर्ष में अब तक कितने पुलिस अधिकारी तथा सिपाही मारे गये ; और

(ग) क्या इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार का विचार कुछ उपाय करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० चौहान) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् । वास्तव में यह क्षेत्र, जो सामान्यतः चम्बल घाटी के नाम से ज्ञात है, वर्षों से इस समस्या से उत्पीड़ित है ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ग) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

Setting up of Industrial Units With American Collaboration

3319. SHRI S. A. MURUGANTHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of industrial units set up in the country with American technical and financial collaboration during the last three years State-wise; and

(b) the total American capital investments in these units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) 93 proposals involving technical and financial collaboration with parties from the U.S.A. for setting up new units, or for manufacture of new articles in existing units, have been approved by the Government during the last three years i. e. 1969, 1970 and 1971. The break-up of these cases state-wise is given in the list below; The state-wise information is according to the addresses of the Indian parties as given in the approval letters. It is difficult at this stage to indicate as to how many of these units would actually be set up as further progress depends upon the initiative of the concerned parties and the long gestation period ordinarily required for the setting up of industrial units.

(b) Total American investment as envisaged in the approvals issued by the Government in respect of the above proposals during the last three years i. e. 1969, 1970 and 1971 is Rs. 499.63 lakhs.

List of State-wise Approvals of Foreign Collaboration Proposals.

Sl. No.	Nome of State	No. of approvals
1.	Maharashtra	38
2.	Delhi	25
3.	West Bengal	10
4.	Andhra Pradesh	4
5.	Tamil Nadu	4
6.	Gujarat	3
7.	Mysore	2
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2
9.	Haryana	2
10.	Bihar	1
11.	Rajasthan	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1

Total= 93

Recommendation of Ashoka Mehta Committee on Khadi and Village Industries

3320. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of INDUS-

TRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations made by the Ashoka Mehta Committee on Khadi and Village Industries; and

(b) if so, the salient features there of ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The recommendation of the Ashoka Mehta Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Raising Pension to Fighters

3321. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to raise the pension to Rs. 500/- to all freedom fighters now alive and to their dependents; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) There is no proposal to raise the prescribed minimum pension.

(b) Does not arise.

Launching of First Satellite by India

3322. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what progress has been made in our preparation to launch our first satellite in the orbit and when it is expected to be in the orbit;

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has made or propose to make any agreement with other countries for cooperation for the launching programme of Satellites from our bases ; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Preparation to launch a satellite involves the following :

1. Development of a Rocket vehicle with necessary guidance and control system.
2. Establishment of a launching range with tracking and telemetry facilities.
3. Establishment of Environmental Testing Facilities.
4. Establishment of a laboratory to build the scientific satellite.
5. Selection of scientific experiments to go on the satellite.

Progress has been made in all the five areas mentioned above India will attempt to launch her first scientific satellite in 1974 with the help of a rocket developed in India.

(b) The Indian Space Research Organisation has not concluded any agreements with foreign countries relating to the launching programme of satellites from Indian territory.

(c) Does not arise.

Rockets Fired from Thumba Space Research Station

3323. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many rockets have been fired from the Thumba Space Research Station so far;

(b) how many of them were indigenously produced and how many were foreign made; and

(c) the results achieved in various fields ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) 462.

(b) 267 indigenously produced and 195 foreign made.

(c) The launchings are aimed to gain experience in aerodynamics, structures and static and flight testing techniques with suitable instrumentation and in the field of propellant development. The results of the rocket experiments, which are published in international and national journals, have been extremely satisfactory.

Setting up of Scooter Factory by Rajasthan Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation

3324. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) when Rajasthan Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, which has been granted Letter of Intent by the Union Government to set up a scooter factory, is expected to go into production;

(b) what will be the production per year; and

(c) how far this unit will be able to meet the demand of scooters in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD).

(a) and (b) The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation were granted a letter of intent on the 7th October, 1970 for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Alwar in the State of Rajasthan for the manufacture of 24,000 scooters per annum. On a request received from the Corporation, they have recently been granted extension of time upto the 6th October, 1972 for fulfilling the conditions of the letter of intent. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the time by which the unit to be set up by the Corporation will go into production.

(c) As against the capacity of 24,000 scooters per annum for which the letter of intent has been granted to the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, the demand for scooters has been estimated by the National Council of

Applied Economic Research at 2,43,000 nos. per annum by 1979-80.

Liquidation of Dacoits

3325. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dacoit gangs eliminated and dacoits liquidated in the country during the last three years;

(b) the steps being taken to educate them in democratic values; and

(c) whether the techniques of persuasion and preaching for a solution to the dacoit problem are being applied and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Information received from Manipur and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Arunachal Pradesh indicate that in their areas there are no dacoit gangs. Information from the other States and Union Territories is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

(b) The institutions, the mass media and other means by which democratic values are disseminated to the people are also available to the dacoit gangs.

(c) The Sarvodaya leaders, Acharya Vinoba Bhave in the early sixties and presently Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and his team of dedicated workers with the full support of the Governments of the States concerned have adopted the method of persuasion which has yielded commendable results in the Chambal Valley area. As a result of their efforts, 163 dacoits laid down their arms and surrendered to the established authority on the 14th and the 16th April, 1972, and some more of the stragglers are expected to surrender in the next few days.

T. V. programmes for school children

3326. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programmes for school going children are telecast in the afternoon,

when most of the beneficiaries are in schools and therefore cannot take advantages of these programmes; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to change the timings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) School lessons are telecast during school hours both in the morning and in the afternoon for being viewed by school classes. Other informative and entertaining programmes for school children are telecast twice a week in the evening when they are at home.

(b) No, Sir.

खंडवा टेलीफोन डिविजन का बनाया जाना

3327. श्री गंगा चरण वीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खंडवा (मध्य प्रदेश) टेलीफोन डिविजन किस आधार पर बनाया गया था; और

(ख) उक्त डिविजन के अन्तर्गत कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचतानन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) खंडवा में कोई टेलीफोन डिविजन स्थापित नहीं किया गया है। परिसम्पत्ति के बेहतर रख-रखाव के लिए तार उपमंडल का मुख्यालय अग्रेल, 1971 में इटारसी से हटाकर खंडवा में स्थापित किया गया है।

(ख) इस तार उप-मंडल में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या तारीख 31-3-72 को 1676 थी।

बड़े औद्योगिक एरों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

3328. श्री गंगा चरण वीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने टाटा बिड़ला, साहू-

जैन और बालमिया बन्धुओं को मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने के उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कहा है; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के संसाधनों का समुचित उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के विचार से बड़े औद्योगिक एरों को माइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार किसी क्षेत्र विशेष में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए व्यापार एरों को अनुदेश नहीं देती है। फिर भी, सभी उद्योगों से प्राप्त आवेदनपत्रों पर गुणाबगुण के आधार पर और विद्यमान नीति के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए बड़े औद्योगिक एरों को 1967 में और उस से आगे जारी किए गये लाइसेंसों और आशय-पत्रों की एक सूची। सभा पटल पर रखी है। [मन्थालय में रखी गई वेबसाइट संख्या। LT—1809 172]

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों का बन्द हो जाना

3329. श्री गंगा चरण वीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे बन्द पड़े कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है जो अभी तक खोले नहीं गये हैं और ऐसे कितने कारखाने हैं जो स्थायी रूप से बन्द हो गए समझे जाते हैं ;

(ख) इन कारखानों के बन्द हो जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस कारण बेकार हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और ये कारखाने पुनः खोलने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में उन बन्द कारखानों की संख्या जो अभी तक बन्द पड़े हैं, 13 हैं, जिनमें से चार कारखानों को स्थायी रूप से बन्द समझा गया है।

(ख) इन कारखानों के बन्द होने के कारण

- (1) एकक की आर्थिक दृष्टि से अलाभप्रद क्षमता और आवर्ती हानियाँ
- (2) खानों में कोयले की कमी
- (3) सामग्रियों और प्रबन्धकों के बीच कानूनी झगड़े और
- (4) अन्य कारण जैसे धान का लगना, परिसमापन कार्रवाइयाँ आदि हैं।

(ग) 10 कारखानों में कुल 3,361 व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हुए हैं। बाकी तीन कारखानों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

स्थायी रूप से बन्द चार कारखानों को छोड़कर, राज्य सरकार कारखानों को फिर से खोलने के लिए संबंधित पार्टियों को राजी करने का प्रयत्न कर रही हैं।

सफरजंग एनक्लेव, नई दिल्ली में एक बैंक में डाका डालने वाले दो युवकों का इण्डोनेशिया से भारत वापस लाया जाना

3330. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन दो युवकों को जिन्होंने सफरजंग डेवलपमेंट एनक्लेव, नई दिल्ली में एक बैंक में डाका डाला था और जो अब इण्डोनेशिया के सुभात्रा द्वीप से कारावास दण्ड भोग रहे हैं, भारत वापस लाने के लिए इण्डोनेशिया की सरकार से अनुरोध करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें कब तक भारत वापस लाया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) इस मामले की जांच के सिलसिले में इण्डोनेशिया सरकार से विस्तृत सूचना मंगाई गई है। इस सूचना के मिलने के पश्चात् इन दो युवकों को इण्डोनेशिया से भारत वापस लाने के प्रश्न पर निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

(ख) : अभी जांच की इस स्थिति के दौरान कोई भी सीमावधि निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है।

C. R. P. In Tripura

3331. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of Central Reserve Police in Tripura; and

(b) how long they are required to stay there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) Three battalions of the C. R. P. force are deployed in Tripura. They will be withdrawn to their permanent headquarters as soon as the need for this force ceases.

Recommendations of Development Council for Food Processing Industries

3332. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Development Council for Food Processing Industries in January, 1970 and later on; and

(b) the steps taken to implement the recommendations, especially in regard to launching publicity campaign to make people nutrition-conscious and encouraging production and distribution of high protein foods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Amongst the various recommendations

made by the Development Council for Food Processing Industries, the following are the recommendations in regard to high protein foods :

- (i) Having regard to the importance of child nutrition, sufficient publicity should be arranged to make the people nutrition conscious.
 - (ii) A beginning should be made in the manufacture and marketing of high protein foods especially meant for children in the age group 0-5 years.
 - (iii) The necessity for more and better quality proteins in the average Indian diet was stressed. Having regard to these considerations, the Development Council recommended that national standards for different types of high protein foods should be drawn up.
 - (iv) Development of weaning foods has been slow and should be activated to provide better nutrition for children. With abundant supplies of cereals and protein bearing materials, the potential for development of such foods is high. The development of suitable products should receive the attention of the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Industry and Government.
- (b) The Protein Foods Association of India which has a wide membership covering industry, research institutes, etc. has already undertaken a mass communication programme to foster better nutrition in selected areas through the media of the press, educational type films and other publicity programmes.

Test marketing of some products has already been undertaken by the Protein Foods Association in selected areas in order to make the people more nutrition conscious.

All encouragement is being given for production of high protein foods and several schemes have been approved by Government for setting up units in the different parts of

the country for making high protein food based on soya beans, groundnut, cottonseed, etc.

Amendment in the rules of seniority of Central Government Employees on the basis of Supreme Court Judgment

3333. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent Supreme Court Judgment with regard to seniority cases of certain officers under which length of service should be the guiding factor for fixation of seniority of Central Government employees for Promotion; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government to amend the existing rules of seniority to implement the verdict of the Supreme Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Apparently, the reference is to the Supreme Court judgment dated 4th January 1972, delivered in Civil Appeals No. 1845 of 1968 (Union of India and Others Vs. M. Ravi Varma and Ors.), No. 1846 of 1968 (Union of India and Ors. Vs. S. Ganapathi Kini and Ors.) and No. 50 of 1969 (Union of India and Ors. Vs. Suresh Kumar and Ors.). The Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) and the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Department of Health) are administratively concerned with the specific cases referred to in the judgment. The judgement of the Supreme Court was delivered in connection with appeals filed by Government against the judgement of the Mysore High Court in so far as cases relating to Ministry of Finance were concerned and that of the Punjab and Haryana High Court in regard to the case concerning the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. Both the Ministries have taken appropriate action for implementing the Court orders.

2. As regards the general principles of seniority, the Supreme Court has observed that the orders contained in Ministry of

Home Affairs O. M. No. 9/11/55 RPS dated 22nd December, 1949 could not have retrospective effect in respect of persons appointed prior to that date and, therefore, for such persons, the orders contained in Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 30/44/48-Appmts. dated 22nd June 1949 would continue to apply in the matter of fixing their seniority. The implications of these observations of the Supreme Court judgment are under examination in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and necessary orders will be issued as early as possible.

Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service Class II Officers in receipt of Special Pay

3334. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service Class II Officers working as Assistant Engineer Buildings in the various Posts and Telegraphs Circle Offices and receiving special Pay of Rs. 100 per month;

(b) the number of Assistant Engineer Buildings working in the Circle Offices but not getting Special Pay; and

(c) the reasons therefor and actions contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Nil. However, there are 9 TES Class II officers working as Assistant Engineers (Building) in various Circles and Telephone District offices who are not in receipt of any special pay.

(b) 5, but they do not belong to TES Class II.

(c) At present, the posts of Assistant Engineers (Building) in Circle/District offices do not carry any special pay. Matter regarding grant of special pay to TES Class II officers posted as A. E. Buildings is under consideration.

Shortfall in Supply of Line Material for Telegraphs Offices

3335. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the action taken by the Department to meet the shortfall in the supply of line materials as a result of which the target of 500 Telegraphs Offices to be opened during 1970-71 could not be fulfilled ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : There has been a shortfall in the procurement of certain line stores during 1970-71 due to shortage of raw-materials, inadequate production capacity and labour troubles, etc.

Steps were taken to increase availability of raw-materials in 1971-72. Additional sources were also developed to meet the requirements of the Department. The supply position of line material has improved in the later half of 1971-72 with good prospects of achieving 4th plan targets.

Studies Carried Out by Postal Research Centre

3336. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken on the following studies carried out by the Postal Research Centre :—

- (1) Evaluation of National Code;
- (2) Introduction of Letter Sorting Machines;
- (3) Mechanisation of Parcel Sorting; and

(b) the salient features of these studies ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a)

- (1) The study is still in progress.
- (2) It has been decided to defer the introduction of Letter Sorting Machines to a later date.
- (3) Partial mechanisation of Parcel Sorting Offices will be considered only in the case of big offices proposed to be accommodated in new buildings specifically constructed for this purpose.

(b) In regard to the use of Letter Sorting Machines, it has been felt that at the present stage of development of postal services in the country, it is not very essential to introduce such machines keeping in mind also the adverse effect on the employment potential.

Dispute between Planning Commission and Government of Kerala as regards the size of Annual Plan

3337. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any dispute between the Planning Commission and the State as regards the size of the Annual Plan for the state;

(b) if so, the points of dispute; and

(c) the action, if any, being taken to satisfy the State Government of Kerala in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Against the outlay of Rs. 70.77 crores proposed by the State Government for 1972-73 Annual Plan, Planning Commission, after discussion with the Chief Minister, Kerala approved an outlay of Rs. 64.00 crores on the basis of resources in sight. There is no dispute in this regard.

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

Development of Industries in Kerala

3338. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the developments of industries in the private and public sectors in the State of Kerala is not proceeding smoothly; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) and (b). The following are the details of industrial licences and letters of intent granted for industrial units in Kerala during the years 1969-71 :

Year	Industrial licences	Letters of Intent
1969	2	10
1970	10	15
1971	7	25

From the statistics, it appears that the industrial development in the State is picking up. While individual instances of temporary stoppage of work of lack of progress in the public or private sector have been brought to the notice of this Ministry, the State Government has not made a general complaint in the recent past that development of industry as a whole in the private or public sector in Kerala is not proceeding smoothly.

Development of Backward Districts in Kerala

3339. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether any decision has been taken for the intensive development of backward Districts in the State of Kerala by grant of Central subsidy to the extent of 10 per cent of the fixed capital investment of new industrial units to be set up in such districts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) :

Certain districts/areas have been selected for the grant of a Central Subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment of new units which have a fixed capital investment not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs. The details of the scheme have been published in the Gazette Extraordinary dated 26th August, 1971. The district of Alleppey from Kerala is eligible for this subsidy.

Finance at concessional rates is available for industries to be set up in about 219 selected districts designated as backward throughout the country. The following districts from Kerala are eligible for this concession :

Alleppey, Trivandrum, Cannanore, Trichur and Malappuram.

Besides, Government are also operating rural industries project for small industries in different backward areas which include Alleppey & Kozhikode from Kerala.

Further, the IDBI has completed district-level industrial potential survey of Trivandrum.

It is hoped that entrepreneurs and the State agencies for promotion of industries will take advantage of these facilities/concessions and set up industries in the backward areas of Kerala.

Reopening of closed Industries in Kerala

3340. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the number of closed industries in the Kerala State which have been re-opened so far during the last three years; and

(b) whether any additional financial aid has been arranged to open the industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Persons detained Under the P. V. A. Act and M I S. A. Act in West Bengal and transferred to prisons outside the State

3342. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons detained under the Prevention of Violent Activities Act, the Maintenance of Internal Securities Act and the Defence of India Rules in West Bengal and transferred and lodged in prisons outside West Bengal under orders of the Government of India; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to send them back to West Bengal in near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHIN) : (a) and (b). No such

orders have been issued by the Central Government for the detention of persons in West Bengal, and their transfer to prisons outside West Bengal.

On a request from the West Bengal Government made with a view to relieving congestion in the jails in their State, the Central Government approached, among other States, the Government of Tamil Nadu for providing accommodation for the West Bengal detenus under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971. The Tamil Nadu Government made some accommodation available at the Central jail, Cuddalore, and 691 detenus under the above mentioned Act were transferred to that jail on 3rd January, 1972. Of them, 65 have since been transferred or released at the instance of the West Bengal Government. In respect of the rest, the Tamil Nadu Government will act on instructions from the West Bengal Government. At present, there is no proposal for the transfer back to West Bengal of any more detenus from the Cuddalore Central Jail.

Cement Factory at Yerraguntla District Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh)

3343. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reconsidered the question of construction of Cement factory at the Yerraguntla, District Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the matter and the steps contemplated in this regard; and

(c) the main features of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Cement Corporation of India has been asked to prepare a fresh detailed feasibility report based on current cost data, and on receipt of the same, further action will be taken by Government.

Land for Telephone Exchanges, Meerut

3344. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of some irregularities in the matter of purchase of land for the setting up of the Telephone Exchange in Meerut some time back, if so, the nature thereof;

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the Officers at fault; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such things in future ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No such irregularity has come to notice.

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

Outbreak of Fire on Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, New Delhi

3345. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fire broke out on Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, New Delhi on the 26th March, 1972;

(b) if so, the estimated loss and whether any inquiry has been held into the incident; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Rs. 1,50,000/- approximately. In the enquiry made by Delhi Fire Service the cause of fire could not be ascertained with certainty but it was understood that probably the electric short circuit in one of the shops involved caused the outbreak of fire. The possibility of a spark from fireplace having caused it can also not be ruled out.

आकाशवाणी, बाराखसी का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

3346. श्री सुभाकर पांडे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री बाराखसी में रेडियो स्टेशन के बारे में 23 जून, 1971 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2954 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बड़ावे की रूप करेंगे कि आकाशवाणी के

बाराखसी केन्द्र का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे पूर्ण केन्द्र बनाने के संबंध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मन्दिनी सतपथी) : परियोजना मंजूर हो चुकी है। रेडियो की स्थापना हेतु उपयुक्त स्थान प्रचिन्नहण करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

Expansion of Industrial Activity in Small Scale Sector

3347. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether after his visit to Philippines, the Chairman of the Small Scale Industries Board has come to the conclusion that there is likelihood of expansion of trade facilities and industrial activities particularly in the small scale sector in the South Asian countries;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by him; and

(c) the scheme worked out in this regard ?
THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Minister for Industrial Development who is the Chairman of the Small Scale Industries Board has not been to the Philippines. However, Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries went there on an assignment under the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation to whom he has submitted his report.

Production of Machines by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

3348. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools has made some new machines;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether these machines have a good market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) New machines taken up for manufacture by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. are as under :—

Surface Grinding Machines, Single Spindle Automatics, Multi Spindle Automatics, Gear Hobbers, Boring and Drilling Machines, Broaching Machines, Copying Lathes, Drum Turret Lathes, Multi Tool Automatic Lathes, Horizontal Boring Machines, Presses and Press Brakes, Heavy Duty Centre Lathes—L 45, Chuckers, Cylindrical Grinding Machines—G9, Tool Grinding and Lapping Machine—GT, Column Drilling Machines, Turret Ram Milling Machines—MITR, Production Milling Machines—FN2, Electrically Controlled Milling Machines—E2, Centre Lathes—LT20 and Gear Tooth Rounding Machines.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Production and Sale of Machinery by Molins India Private Ltd.

349. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state : (a) the quantity and value of production of different types of machinery for cigarette industry during last three years and annual value of spare parts for cigarette and tobacco machinery for last three years ;

(b) the value of machinery sold to cigarette companies by Molins India (Private) Limited alongwith their names ; and

(c) the value of spare parts supplied during last three years to each of the cigarette manufacturers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) In the organised sector M/s. Molins India Private Ltd. is the only unit which is manufacturing cigarette machinery. The quality and value of production of different types of machinery for the cigarette industry by them during the last 3 years were as follows :—

Cigarette Machines - 19	} valued at Rs. 207.5 lakhs approxi- mately
Packing Machines - 11	
Wrapping machines - 9	

The annual value of production of spare parts for cigarette machinery by this unit, for the last 3 years was as under :—

1969	-	Rs. 43.24 lakhs
1970	-	Rs. 24.49 lakhs
1971	-	Rs. 53.32 lakhs

M/s. Molins India Private Ltd. do not manufacture spare parts for tobacco machinery.

(b) and (c). Sale figures of indigenous machinery and spare parts and the names of the private Indian Customers to whom these have been sold are not maintained by Government.

Prince of Machinery Manufactured by Molins India (Private) Ltd.

3350. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU WILL THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT : be pleased to state :

(a) What are the current prices of various types of machinery manufactured by Molins India (Private) Ltd. ; and

(b) how do the prices compare with those of similar machines manufactured by other companies in India and also in foreign countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) According to the information furnished by M/s. Molins India, the current prices for the different types of machinery manufactured by them are as under :

MKS SM Maker with standard equipments	Rs. 97 lakhs
M2 Duplex packers equipment	Rs. 9.02 lakhs
WM2 Wrappers equipment	Rs. 2.69 lakhs

(b) In the organised sector, M/S. Molins India are the only manufacturers of cigarette machinery in the country. While Government do not have precise information about the current prices of similar machinery in foreign countries, it has been reported that the local prices are higher than the prices in the international market,

Radio station at Behrampur, orissa

3351. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Memoranda have been received from different organisations and the public of Behrampur in Ganjam District of Orissa for the setting up of a Radio Station at Behram pur ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto? THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Behrampur district is served well by Cuttack station and the service well further improve when the power of the existing transmitter at Cuttack is raised. There is no proposal at present to set up a radio station at Behrampur.

Legislative measures for combating communalism

3352. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to bring some legislative measures in the immediate future to combat communalism and ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ? THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNAL ; (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) The Government are considering enlarging the scope of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 so as to bring within its purview also an association which has for its object any activity which is punishable under section 153-A. I. P. C. or which encourages or aids persons to undertake any such activities or member of which undertake any such activities.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करना

3353. डा० गोविन्द दास रिझारिया : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और सबडि विभागों में सभी श्रेणियों के

कितने ऐसे कर्मचारी और अधिकारी हैं जो स्थायी पदों पर तीन वर्ष से अधिक अवधि से कार्य कर रहे हैं और जिन्हें स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) इन मामलों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में इन कर्मचारियों । अधिकारियों को समय पर स्थायी करने के लिए कोई विदेश जारी करने का है जो स्थायी होने के पात्र हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कान्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) : प्रपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । तथापि, 31 दिसम्बर, 1969 को केन्द्रीय सरकार (संचालित क्षेत्रों के कर्मचारियों समेत) के कर्मचारियों की संख्या, (अधिकारियों समेत) जिन्होंने 5 वर्ष की या उससे अधिक की सेवा पूरी कर ली थी किन्तु जो स्थायी नहीं किए गए, 4,95,774 थी, जबकि स्थायी कर्मचारी 17,07,469 थे ।

(ख) और (ग) : किसी अधिकारी के स्थायीकरण में विलम्ब का कारण या तो स्थायी पद का उपलब्ध न होना या सम्बन्धित अधिकारी की अनुपयुक्तता (स्थायीकरण के लिए) या उस अधिकारी की स्थायी नियुक्ति के लिए डाक्टरी-रीट पर अनुपयुक्त पाया जाना है । कभी-कभी अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने में विलम्ब का कारण प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय द्वारा लिया गया समय है, जो कि उन अस्थायी पदों को जिन पर वे अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं, बिना मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित बजट के अनुसार स्थायी पदों में बदलने में लगता है । तथापि, सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों के स्थायीकरण के लिए उपयुक्तता या अनुपयुक्तता के बारे में विचार करने के लिए विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक बुलाने में कुछ समय लग सकता है । इस प्रकार परिदृष्टि

किए गए पदों पर अधिकारियों को स्थायी करने में विलम्ब से बचने के लिए, प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों को दिनांक 29 अक्टूबर, 1969 को पहले ही आदेश जारी किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें उनका ध्यान अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी पदों में बदलने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए विभिन्न आदेशों की ओर दिलाया गया था और उनसे अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की पात्रता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें इस प्रकार स्थायी पदों में बदले गए पदों में स्थायी करें। मई, 1971 तथा नवम्बर, 1971 में मंत्रालयों का ध्यान फिर 29 अक्टूबर, 1969 को उक्त आदेशों की ओर दिलाया गया था; इसमें मंत्रालयों को यह कहा गया था कि वे इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए शीघ्र कार्रवाई करें कि ऐसा कोई भी अस्थायी पद जो वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्ड के अनुसार स्थायी पद के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जाना है, वह किसी मंत्रालय विभाग के अधीन अस्थायी तौर पर न रखा जाय और इस प्रकार स्थायी तौर पर परिवर्तित किए गए सभी पद तत्पश्चात् शीघ्र ही पात्र अस्थायी कर्मचारियों के स्थायीकरण में प्रयोग में लाए जायें।

Supply of Machinery by Sugar Machinery Manufacturers

3354. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of sugar machinery manufacturers who are supplying complete sugar plants :

(b) the names of the sugar plants supplied by each of the manufacturers with capacity of the plant and the number of orders pending with the manufacturers ; and

(c) the cost of each complete sugar plant supplied by the manufacturers and the cost of each order of complete sugar plant pending supply ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

- (a) (i) M/s. Walchandnagar Industries Ltd., Bombay;
- (ii) M/s. Bhckau Wolf New India Engineering Work Ltd., Poona ;
- (iii) M/s. Binny Engineering Works Ltd., Madras ;
- (iv) M/s. K. C. P. Ltd., Madras ;
- (v) M/s. Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., Calcutta;
- (vi) M/s. Triveni Engineering Works Ltd., Naini, Allahabad; and
- (vii) M/s. Indian Sugar & General Engineering Corporation, Yamunanagar, Distt. Ambala.

(b) and (c) . This information is not available with Government.

Increase in Price of Sugar Plants

3355, SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been made into the rise in the price of complete sugar plants ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Quantity and Value of Sugar Machinery Manufactured

3356, SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of the sugar machinery manufactured during the last three years ; and

(b) the quantity and value of sugar machinery exported by the various manufacturers during the said period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Complete sugar mill plants and spare parts

thereof are being produced by Machinery Manufacturers against specific orders. The value of production of Sugar Mill Machinery during the last three years is as follows :—

Year	Value (Rs. in millions)
1969	124
1970	146
1971	164

(b) Separate export figures of Individual exporters of Sugar Mill Machinery are not available. The total value of the Sugar Mill Machinery exported during the last three years is as follows :—

Year	Value (Rs in millions)
1969-70	2.941
1970-71	1.766
1971-72	7.620

(April-November, 71)

देश में नर बलि के मामले

3357. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में देश के विभिन्न भागों में नर बलि की घटनाओं में भयावह वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सम्पूर्ण देश में ऐसे कितने मामले 1 जनवरी, 1969 से आज तक सरकार के ध्यान में आये हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसे मामलों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार का अभिप्रेत क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (जी राव निबलस सिन्हा) : (क) श्री (ख). जैसा कि 17 नवम्बर, 1971 को लोक सभा अवसारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 489 के उत्तर में बताया गया था, देश में संचालित नर बलि के 1969 में चार मामले श्री 1970 में चार मामले हुए। तत्पश्चात् सरकार को राज्य सरकारों से केवल एक ऐसी घटना के सम्बन्ध में सूचना प्राप्त हुई है जो बिजा गुरदासपुर पंजाब में 2 जनवरी, 1972 को घटी।

एक चार वर्ष का बच्चा उसके पिता तथा अन्य सम्बन्धियों द्वारा बलिदान कर दिया गया। भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 302 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है और उस पर विधिवत जांच की जा रही है। चार अभियुक्त व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। राज्य सरकारों से मासूम किया जा रहा है कि क्या 1971 या 1972 में ऐसा कोई अन्य मामला घटित हुआ।

(घ) ऐसे मामले कानून के अनुसार निपटाये जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि ऐसे मामलों की बरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारियों के निरीक्षण में तुरन्त जांच कराई जाय ताकि ऐसे ब्रूशित अपराध करने वालों के विरुद्ध अविलम्ब कार्यवाही की जाय।

Recruitment to grade IV of C. I. S. between 1961 to 1971

3358. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of *ad-hoc* appointees recruited from 1961 to 1971 to the posts of Grade IV of the Central Information Service of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ;

(b) the total number of persons out of these *ad-hoc* appointees who have since been regularised during this period and the reasons for not regularising others ;

(c) the criteria adopted for recruiting *ad-hoc* appointees to Grade IV post of C. I. S.; and

(d) whether it has been decided in principle not to make *ad-hoc* appointments to Grade IV posts of C. I. S. in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) 196

(b) (i) Number of persons subsequently absorbed on selection by the Union Public Service Commission on the basis of open competitive examinations ... 69

- (ii) No. of persons who are no longer in service. 45
- (iii) No. of persons who are still continuing in an *ad-hoc* capacity against the duty posts in Grade IV. 32

The question of continuance of these officers in service on a regular basis will be considered as part of the proposals for re-organising the C. I. S.

(c) The minimum qualifications laid down for *ad-hoc* recruitment to posts in Grade IV were :

- (i) Degree of a recognised University.
- (ii) Knowledge of Hindi and/or a regional language.
- (iii) Age limit-21 to 25 years.
- (d) It is not proposed to make any further *ad-hoc* appointments to Grade IV posts unless it becomes absolutely necessary.

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLOSURE OF TEXTILE MILLS IN AHMEDABAD

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : I call the attention of the Minister of Foreign Trade to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Reported closure of textile mills in Ahmedabad"

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Gujarat Electricity Board announced a cut of 25% in electricity for high tension and commercial consumers including textile industry with effect from 23rd March, 1972 and all textile mills outside Ahmedabad were affected by this cut. The Ahmedabad Electricity Company which supplies electricity to mills in the city announced a cut of 5% with effect from 31st March, 1972.

The reasons for these cuts are :—

- (a) Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station of Gujarat Electricity Board was

affected because of break-down of some of its turbines ;

- (b) power supply from Tarapore Atomic Power Station was cut completely in the last week of March because of break-down of its Reactor

The position with regard to power supply from Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station and the Tarapore Atomic Power Station is expected to improve by the end of May, 1972. With effect from 13th April, 1972 the Gujarat Electricity Board has since reduced the cut from 25% to 16% ; the Ahmedabad Electricity Company has increased the cut from 5% to 16% so as to bring about uniformity. As a result of this power cut about 12000 workers in mills in Ahmedabad city have been laid off.

With a view to implement this 16% cut without affecting the smooth working of the mills, the Gujarat Government have evolved a system of staggered working. All mills in the State are divided into 7 groups of 9 to 10 mills each and each group remains closed for one day in a week and that group will not be supplied electricity on the day on which it is not supposed to be in operation. There was complete stoppage of power supply in Ahmedabad City from 11 A. M. on 15th April due to delay in the supply of coal to the Company. As a result of this, 52 mills closed down, in addition to the 10 mills which were not working on that day as per staggering arrangements and about 2,00,000 workers were affected. Gujarat Government took a serious view of the situation and arranged to rush coal supplies and power was restored by 12 O'clock in the night of 15th April to the levels of the cut imposed on the 13th April.

SHRI DHAMANKAR : From the statement of the Minister it seems that the 25% cut in the power supply was already there due to short supply of power from the Dhuvaran power station as also from the Tarapore Atomic power station. Actually, the crisis came on the 15th April when nearly 51 textile mills and 11 staggering mills and other 62 industries were forced to close down for want of power supply. This has resulted in the loss of wages of about 2 lakh workers in Ahmedabad.

Secondly, it has resulted in a loss of revenue to the Government exchequer by way

[Shri Dhamankar]

of excise duty on cloth. Thirdly, it is a loss to the national production. But, the crisis was not unexpected.

The Government of Gujarat and the Electricity Board knew about it and on the 1st April, there was a meeting between the State officials of Gujarat State and the Railway officials when it was agreed to increase the quota of coal supply to Ahmedabad. The increase was not about 20,000 tonnes per month to compensate the reduction in power supply and somewhat to increase the electric supply from the thermal power station. One thing should be appreciated. The Railways were very alert. They supplied 15,000 tonnes of coal. But this crisis could have been avoided if early action was taken. The Government of Gujarat had intimated that the stocks of coal are likely to fall necessitating a crisis within a week or about 10 days. In spite of this no supply was made. On the 10th April, the company had about 53,000 tonnes of Coal. From April 11 to 14, 15 wagons, that is, 3460 tonnes of coal were delivered, that is 8850 tonnes of coal were thus given to the Electric Supply company. But what happened? In spite of this, the crisis came. It could have been avoided if the coal supply was made in time. The Electric Supply Company and the Gujarat Government had already communicated to this Government that the coal supply should be made.

There was a question answered on the floor of this House on the 11th April. The Railway Minister categorically stated about this. He shared the concern expressed on this account. He said in the end that the supply of coal will be met, that it will be increased. But his statement came out to be misleading, because, by the 15 April, the demand was not met. There was short supply of coal resulting in short supply to the power house and the closure of several mills. I would like to know as to what is the type of coordination between the South eastern, Western and the Central Railway to see that coal is supplied to Ahmedabad and other places.

Secondly, Sir, the Electric Supply Company in Ahmedabad seems to be utterly mismanaged. There is no Managing Director there it is managed by the Chairman of the Board. Formerly it was managed by Kilick Nixon and Company. But subsequently Kapadias came in. I would like to know

whether Government intends to take over the company and stop these malpractices there and mismanagement there.

Thirdly, these workers suffered a loss of Rs. 10 lakhs on that day by way of lay off. Who is going to make up for this loss? Will it be the Electric Supply Company or will it be the Government which will make up this loss?

Lastly, I would like to congratulate the Gujarat Government; they were very alert and active. If the supply had been made in time, this crisis could have been avoided and loss in production and loss of wages by workmen averted. Will the Government set up an enquiry to find out who was responsible for all these things? Will they go into this matter and see who is responsible for the short supply made, resulting in the national loss by way of production and loss in the wages of the workers?

With these three questions, I conclude, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You put them as one question. Every time I remind hon. Members that they can ask only one question. He specifically says, three questions, putting me in an awkward position,

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): They are parts (a), (b) and (c) of the same question.

MR. SPEAKER: All right—one question, in three parts!

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I may try to answer the last question first. The hon. Member asked whether any enquiry will be made. He quoted certain instances alleging that there were quite a few instances of mismanagement of the Electric Company. He was seeking information from the Government of India whether we would be taking over the electricity company. As per the existing provisions and precedents, I may inform the hon. Member that it may not be within the purview of the Government of India to take over the electricity company. I think the question may be brought to the notice of the Government of Gujarat.

Then, he was pointing out that the whole crisis had its genesis in the shortage of coal. It is true. But the Foreign Trade

Ministry which is the administrative wing in charge of the textile industry was not informed of this particular crisis, and in fact, it was not only that, but I may quote from the State Minister for Power, Shri Chimanbhai Patel and say that not only was it not informed to the Government of India but even the State Government expressed surprise at the sudden stoppage of power and said that the Government had no prior information from the electricity company.

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra) : Very misinformed Government.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I was quoting from the Minister for Power in the Gujarat Government.

SHRI PILLOO MODY : I am blaming him also.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Then, the area superintendent of the Western Railway is on record, saying that 'the electricity company informed him about the coal shortage only yesterday'—this statement was on the 15th April, and so 'yesterday' means the 14th April. The area superintendent of the Western Railway was informed about the shortage and the railways supplied about 1300 tonnes immediately; another 1500 tonnes of coal must have reached on the 16th instant, and another 13,000 tonnes must have reached on the 17th as per our information. So, it is evident that the electricity company did not inform about this acute crisis and shortage of coal to the Railway Ministry or the Gujarat State Government or to the Government of India. In this context, may I submit that the crisis came because proper planning was not there on the part of the concerned authorities.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Rs. 75 lakhs are lying as deposit with the railways as indenting charges, and no wagons were made available.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE (Akola) : In this whole question there is something more than what meets the eye, because although *prima facie* the allegation is that there was shortage of coal supply, and, therefore, the Ahmedabad electricity company could not produce the electricity, that does not appear convincing even from the statement made by the hon. Minister or the reply given by him, because

the company could have easily known what supply it needed and what supplies should be made available. May I point out to you a news item which contains the reply given by the railways to this allegation by the company that this failure had occurred on account of the shortage of coal? This is the reply which has appeared on the 17th instant. The railways replied as follows :

"The Western Railway authorities here blamed the Ahmedabad Electricity Supply Company for intimating as late as April 14th....."

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : That was precisely what I had myself said.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE . I am not condemning him at this stage, but I shall come to him later. The news item further says :

".. about the shortage of coal which has now resulted into a power crisis in the city. The railways in a press release said that they were informed by the company on the evening of April 14th, that the coal stocks would last only for two days. The railways pointed out that the normal allocation of coal to the company was 25,000 tonnes per month. This was increased to 45,000 tonnes from this month as decided at a meeting held in Delhi on April 1."

This has not been stated in the statement. I hope this was not an April fool trick, because if this had been supplied, if 45,000 tonnes had been supplied, where was the question of shortage so far as the company is concerned? In fact, they have been given twice over. This was increased to 45,000 tonnes, out of the increase of 20,000 tonnes of coal, 12,000 tonnes were for generation of increased power and 8,000 tonnes to the company in and lieu of 4,000 tonnes of fuel oil. Even in regard to fuel oil, the supply has been increased. So where is the excuse for saying that there has been a shortage of coal and, therefore, supply has been stopped?

Again, it appears from the Minister's statement that because the Gujarat Electricity Board did not supply electricity or made a cut, therefore, the Ahmedabad Electricity company has made a cut. But this has

[Shri Vasant Rao Purushottam Sahte]

been given the lie to by the Company. They have never said, that this cut was imposed due to short supply by the Electricity Board. The entire responsibility was of the company and they had no reason for taking this step. The cat is out of the bag. They say in the report that the shareholders have written to the Government saying that the Bombay-Gujarat shareholders society has requested the Union Government to appoint a managing director for the Ahmedabad Electricity Company which, it is alleged, was responsible for the closure of 51 textile mills and a number of factories. There is something wrong with this management. Here the Government of India are directly concerned because it is they who can appoint the managing director of this company under the company law or otherwise. What steps have the Government taken in this direction? They cannot just brush aside this question.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Cancel the licence.

SHRI VASANT RAO PURUSHOTTAM LATHE : They can do that. But I cannot understand this indifferent attitude on the part of Government. They say that the Gujarat Government took a serious view of the situation. Why did not Government here take a serious view of the situation? Why are Government here indifferent? Is Gujarat some other nation? As Government themselves say, 2 lakh employees were laid off, A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was lost per day to the employees. Are Government going to ask this company to make good this damage and loss to the employees? We play with the lives of workers like this, apart from the loss to the community and loss of revenue to Government.

Last year on 3rd March, a similar closure had come about and news of short supply had appeared in the papers. Are Government going to allow this company to behave in this shabby manner? What action is the Ministry going to take to co-ordinate and take steps to see that this sort of mischief is stopped and not allowed to recur?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : At the very outset, I would like to admit that wherever is at fault, the ultimate result is that at least for a few days, 2 lakh workers went out of their job, lakhs of ruppees were lost to them in emoluments, and that much of

national wealth and central revenue are lost. But I was only pointing out that the whole thing was brought to the notice of the Government of India only very late. The moment the crisis was brought to our notice, immediately very prompt action was taken by the Railway Ministry. That was why at the very beginning itself I pointed out that as soon as this information was available, within 12 hours 1300 tonnes of coal were rushed; in the subsequent two days 1500 and 1300 tonnes were also diverted.

SHRI VASANT RAO PURUSHOTTAM LATHE : This is a man-made crisis. What is he going to do to stop this mischief?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I am coming to that.

Then, as I pointed out in the beginning, not only that this information was not given to us but it was not even available to the Government of Gujarat and the Minister of Industries and Power who is sitting in Ahmedabad itself. I do admit that there is a lacuna and discrepancy on the part of somebody, and it is our duty to fix the responsibility. I do not want to shirk from that. But I hope that the hon. Member will realise that the taking over of the Ahmedabad Electricity Company may not be strictly within the purview of the Government of India. *(Interruption)* Any suggestion of this sort will have to be first mooted by the Gujarat Government. But I may assure the House that this is a serious situation; now it is solved, but all the same, the fault is not to be absolved, and a very serious view will be taken, and we will see that if it is brought to the notice of the Government of India promptly, recurrences will be prevented.

SHRI HARI SINGH (Khurja) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I very patiently listened to the statement of the hon. Minister. He mentioned two major causes for the failure of power: one was the breakdown of some turbines, and the second was the breakdown of the reactor. I think so far as my knowledge goes, the experts think that these are very strong and cannot break; so, if there has been a breakdown and they are not in working condition, I doubt whether the causes mentioned here are true. Secondly, as the news item says, it could generate only 50 to 60 mw of power instead of its usual generation of 210 mw during day-time. I want to know whether this is fact, that

power is going to be supplied to other users, other media, leaving these textile mills.

SHRI A.C. GEORGE : As I pointed out in the statement, the earlier cause of the trouble was the failure of the two turbines and certain defects in the Tarapore generation. The Gujarat State Government is now short by 33 per cent in electricity production, and recently, Mysore has agreed to supply some power to Maharashtra, out of which 50 per cent will be diverted to Gujarat also. So, we are taking some short term measures. We hope that by the end of May, the Power shortage will be over, and prompt action is now being taken.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it not a fact that the closure of the textile mills in Ahmedabad is the culmination of certain power deficiencies built in over a period? Is it not a fact that the report of the Sixth Annual Electric Power Survey Committee headed by Mr. K. A. Dave had already warned that unless an installed capacity of 26 million kw of electric Power is created by 1973-74, such recurring closures of emills and factories will always take place. Is it true that the Ahmedabad Electric Company stopped electricity supply to the textile industry because hit severely by the shortage of fuel like coal and oil, it could generate only 50 to 60 mw of power instead of its usual quota of 200 mw? Is it true that in the past few days, the receipt of coal wagons and oil tankers had been inadequate? Did the Ahmedabad Electric Company lack promptness and efficiency to inform the railway authorities in time, and did the railway authorities' inefficiency also match with that of the company?

Is the statement of the Area Superintendent of the Western Railway, Mr. E A Khan—I am quoting that statement—that the Ahmedabad Electric Company informed him about the coal shortage only a day before the closure of the textile mills, and that the railway authorities had already made arrangements to supply about 1,300 tonnes of coal on the same day, and for a further provision for the supply of 1,300 and 1,800 tonnes of coal by two trains, correct?

Was the Ahmedabad Electric Company's quota of residual fuel oil slashed last month by 3,000 tonnes per month and was it not the cause of additional consumption of coal?

I want to know if the Ahmedabad Electric Company has failed to anticipate the difficulties and act in time and in view of such mismanagement does the Government propose to take over that company? May I also know if it is not true that the demand for coal is going up at the rate of four per cent and that of oil by 12 per cent per year. As a result of this differential, we have to depend for oil mainly on imports. Will not this dependence on imports mean further difficulties in power generation?

Since 95 per cent of the reserves of coal are in West Bengal and Bihar, does it not pose transport difficulties? In view of this, is it not possible to ensure that only high grade coal is transported over long distances to States like Gujarat and Maharashtra whereas lowgrade coal is actually utilised for generation of electricity in thermal power stations near the coal fields and the electricity thus produced in these regions transmitted to distant places like Ahmedabad? For this purpose will the Government ensure the linking up of the power systems of various States and the establishment of a national grid?

In conclusion, is it not true that all this calls for an early formulation of a national fuel policy that can ensure optimum utilisation of the country's fuel reserves? Is not the closure of the textile mills in Ahmedabad threatening to be chronic just a symptom of the man made Power famine? Will the Government strike in a planned way at the very root of this problem and see that this problem of man-made Power famine is completely eliminated?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The hon. Member has put in a multitude of enlightening questions out of which, I may humbly submit, more than half were questions asking me to confirm the statement which I have already made. It is true, as the hon. Member pointed out and as I myself have said already, that the coal shortage was brought to the notice of the concerned people very late. I should like to refute the implication in the question put by the hon. Member whether the Railway Ministry is matching the inefficiency of the Ahmedabad Textile mills; the Railway Ministry has taken very prompt action; immediately the crisis was known, coal was rushed and subsequently also we took the maximum measures to replenish the supply. His question regarding fuel and oil, different grades of coal supplied

(Shri A. C. George)

to various parts of the country, a national power policy, etc —these are all good suggestions and I shall pass them on to the concerned authorities.

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (FIFTEENTH-AMDT.) RULES

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions), Published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1727 in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1971, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in library See No. LT1797/72.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of All India Services Act, 1951 :—
 - (i) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1971, Published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1788B in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1971.
 - (ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1788C in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1971.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No G. S. R. 386 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1972.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 387 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1972.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 388 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1972.

(vi) The India Police Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 389 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1972.

(vii) The All India Services (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 419 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1972.

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 425 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1972.

(ix) The Fourth Amendment of 1972 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 426 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1972.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) and (ii) above. NL. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1798/72.]

12.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWELFTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the Thirty-eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for year 1969-70, Central Government (Civil) relating to the Ministry of Supply.

STATEMENT RE INDIA-BANGLADESH TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the India-Bangladesh Telecommunications Agreement.

Statement

As members of this house may already be aware Telecommunication Services between India and Bangladesh were established immediately following the birth of the new nation. Telecommunication Services were made available not only between India and Bangladesh but also between Bangladesh and other countries via India. The terms and conditions originally applicable to Telegrams and Telephone calls between India and erstwhile East Pakistan were applied as an interim measure, pending finalisation of an Agreement.

Simultaneously, the Telecommunication Administrations of both countries commenced negotiations for a mutually satisfactory Agreement incorporating fresh terms and conditions to suit the pattern of community of interest in telecom traffic between the two countries. I am happy to state that as a result of these negotiations both countries reached

full accord regarding the Telecommunication Services between India and Bangladesh and a Telecommunications Agreement was Signed in Dacca on 27th March, 1972 by Shri N. V. Shenoi, Secretary (Communications) on behalf of Govt. of India and by Shri Logman Hussain, Director General Telephone and Telegraphs, Dacca on behalf of Govt. of Bangladesh.

The salient features of the new Agreement are as detailed below:—

Telegrams :

The charge for a telegram, other than Press category, from any place in India to any place in Bangladesh will be Rs. 2.40 for 8 words or less and 20 paise for each additional word if it is of the 'Ordinary' class and twice the above rates if it is 'Express'.

For Press telegrams the corresponding rates will be Rs. 1.75 for the first 50 words and 20 paise for every 5 additional words in the case of 'ordinary' class and twice the above rates for "Express" class.

Telephones :

India has been divided into two zones for purposes of determining the telephone charges, Zone-I comprises the States of Arunachal, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, West Bengal and Tripura and Zone II the rest of India. For a telephone call between Zone I in India and Bangladesh the charge will be Rs. 6.00 for 3 minutes or less and Rs. 2.00 for each additional minute. For a telephone call between Zone-II in India and Bangladesh the corresponding rates will be Rs. 15.00 and Rs. 5.00 respectively.

Accounting

There will be no accounting of the collections in either country in respect of all telegrams in both directions and in respect of those telephone calls which originate or terminate in Zone-I. Each country will keep its own collections. In the case of telephone calls between Zone-II in India and Bangladesh, outgoing or incoming, the total collections will be divided between India and Bangladesh in the ratio of 4 : 1.

Traffic transited via India

For Telecommunication Service between Bangladesh and other countries transited via

[Shri. H. N. Bahuguna]

India, the appropriate collection rates in those countries and the transit share of India will be settled by mutual negotiations between all parties concerned on well recognised International practices already followed for other relations. Pending such negotiations the agreement provides for transit service being made available by India on terms which will involve no changes in existing accounting procedures between India and the concerned countries to or from which transit service is made available by India.

Telex

The question of providing telex service between India and Bangladesh as well as between Bangladesh and other countries via India is also under negotiations and an agreement is likely to be reached very soon between the two countries on terms broadly similar to that for Telephone Service.

The new agreement is effective from 1.4.1972.

12 33 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CHANGE OF DATES
FOR ELECTIONS TO FINANCIAL
COMMITTEES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
I beg to make a submission that the
dates fixed for nomination of candidates,
withdrawal and election to the Financial
Committees of the Lok Sabha have, for
certain unavoidable reasons, to be extended.
I crave your permission to request the House
to agree to it. I have consulted the leaders
of the Opposition also.

MR. SPEAKER : What dates do you
propose?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I propose that
the dates may be extended, and we shall
mutually settle them

MR. SPEAKER : I think the House
should have no objection.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond
Harbour) : The proper procedure would
have been to convene an emergent meeting
of the Business Advisory Committee, and it
should have been fixed there.

MR. SPEAKER : This matter does not
concern the Business Advisory Committee
at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It does.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question of
mutual consultation and you have agreed.

The motion is that the Speaker be autho-
rised to fix the revised dates. I hope all of
you agree.

HON. MEMBERS : Agreed.

12.35 hrs.

RE. ALLOTMENT OF TIME FOR DIS-
CUSSION ON DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS OF MINISTRIES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
I know that the Members are very keen to
speak on the Demands of the Ministry of
Agriculture, and I also appreciate that you
have been very careful to see that the time
fixed by the Business Advisory Committee
should be observed and not extended. But
in this particular case, may I request you
either to place the matter again before the
Business Advisory Committee or kindly
extend the time by two hours?

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday we saved
about two hours. As the Minister of Comm-
unications had already taken half an hour, I
thought he would be concluding immediately
after Lunch, but I was surprised that he went
on and on and got one hour more, which is
sort of beating the record. The total time
for the debate was 1½ hours, and the Minister
took more than 1½ hours to reply. That was
very surprising. I tried to save time and
then add it to the Demands on the Ministry
of Agriculture, so that all of you could be
satisfied.

The Business Advisory Committee gives
its report and that is approved by this House,
and the time schedules are very tight, but
when Members are keen to speak on the
Demands of a particular Ministry, they
forget the following Demands, and the result
is that at the end of the session you do away
with the Lunch Hour, you extend the session
by one hour, without Saturdays. That is not
a very healthy practice.

I do not mind it this time since the Minister himself has come forward with a suggestion to extend it, but it should not be a regular practice in future. I am going to stick to the report of the Business Advisory Committee strictly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : As it is, the Home Ministry's grants will come at the fag end of the day, and it will help those who are going to speak on those Demands if you can give a clear indication.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The Home Ministry's Demands may be taken up tomorrow

MR. SPEAKER : Agreed.

12.37 hrs.

**CENTRAL SALES TAX
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

**APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO
SELECT COMMITTEE**

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) : I beg to move :

"That this House do appoint Shri Muhammed Sheriff to the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri M. Muhammad Ismail."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do appoint Shri Muhammed Sheriff to the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri M. Muhammad Ismail."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Now that the time for the discussion on the Demands of the Agriculture Ministry has been extended, we should get more time so that one more member from our party may speak.

MR. SPEAKER : We will revise the allotment of time to the various opposition parties according to the extended time.

12.38 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1972-73-Contd.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE—Contd.**

MR. SPEAKER : We will now resume the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. Shrimati Jeyalakshmi.

***SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI** (Sivakasi) : Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Agriculture Ministry.

At the outset I would like to request the hon. Minister of Agriculture that, if I am critical about the performance of the ministry, it should not be misconstrued as my making allegations. Solely motivated by the desire that, so far as Agriculture is concerned, the money allocated for developmental schemes should be utilised in full and at least in the next year there should not be such huge savings in the Demands.

Under Demand No. 25—Agriculture, there is a saving of Rs. 77.11 lakhs during 1971-72. A sum of Rs. 1.02 crores has not been spent under Demand No. 26 during 1971-72. The allocation under Demand No. 28—Forest—has been under-utilised by Rs. 25.20 lakhs. In the Community Development Department, a sum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs has been saved under Demand No. 30. During 1971-72, there is an unspent amount of Rs. 1.40 lakhs under Demand No. 31. During 1971-72, the expenditure on Capital Investment in Agriculture under Demand No. 115 is less by 8.55 crores.

I need not elaborate my contention that the sums allocated under these Demands for developmental schemes in Agriculture have not been spent in full. The Ministry has enumerated certain cogent reasons for the shortfall in expenditure. I would like to pin-point some of them for your information.

For the saving under Demand No. 25, the reasons given are that due to late starting of certain cattle breeding farms and also due to non-filling of vacant posts in the regional centres of agro-economic research there has been this shortfall. Apart

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shrimati V. Jayalakshmi]

from other causes advanced, how can we appreciate this explanation ?

Some excuses have been offered for less expenditure under Demand No. 28. They are : The provision for grants to cooperative banks for credit facilities for small farmers has been reduced by Rs. 30 lakhs; Lesser provision has been made for the Directorate of plant protection Quarantine and Storage; No provision has been made for grants to the Fertiliser Promotion Council; The subsidy for fishing trawlers has been reduced; consequently the scheme of fishing trawlers has not been implemented and the Fertiliser Promotion Council has not been set up; Vacant posts for implementing fisheries programmes have not been filled. Can you in all seriousness commend these reasons for the acceptance of the House ?

For less expenditure under demand No. 28, one of the two reasons offered is reduced expenditure on the Forest Research Institute mainly because of non-filling of vacant posts. I would like to ask of the non-Minister whether this is the endeavour the Government are making to create employment opportunities for the ever-increasing unemployed agricultural and agricultural engineering graduates in the country.

The saving under Demand No. 30 is because of non-setting up the High Power Commission to examine the working of Community and Panchayati Raj. I would like to know the hurdles which the Government have to cross in setting up this High Power Commission.

For less expenditure under Demand No. 31, no reason has been given.

One of the many reasons given for the saving under Demand No. 115 is the lesser investment in the debentures of Lands Mortgage Banks by Rs. 50 Lakhs. Am I to point out here that the Land Mortgage Banks do help the small farmers by giving loans on their lands and the investment in their debentures has been reduced to the detriment of the interests of small farmers ?

I have made specific reference to the reasons also because I earnestly feel that at least at the end of 1972-73 these things will not recur.

If today the agricultural sector has fulfilled its target of the IV plan. It is primarily due to unceasing hard work of the farmers. This factor also should make us realise that, whatever money is allocated for agricultural development it should be spent in full and no excuses for any shortfall should be put forth in the coming years.

It is anticipated that by the end of IV Plan annually Rs. 4000 crores worth of paddy is to be processed into rice. At present every year paddy worth Rs. 3000 crores is processed into rice. Out of this, Rs. 1500 worth of paddy is hand-pounded in rural areas, which results in the loss of Rs. 150 crores worth of paddy. The remaining Rs. 15000 crores worth of paddy processed in old and outdated rice mills and the Government have stated that only 70% of the paddy is processed into rice. This means that every year Rs 1450 crores worth of paddy is lost, do you not consider, Sir, that we cannot afford to incur such a heavy wastage ? So far, during the past seven years, the Food Corporation of India has set up only 13 modern rice mills I have no information as to how many modern rice mills have been set up in the private sector. When we talk so much about achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains, how is it possible to translate this into a reality if we do not have adequate number of modern rice mills throughout the country ?

During the years under report, a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been allocated for strengthening the 400 agricultural cooperative marketing societies. If each society is given Rs. 25000 for its share capital, naturally these societies will be able to ensure that the farmers get fair price for their produce. In fact, I would suggest that the F. C. I. should be directed to make its procurement only through Agricultural Marketing Co-operative societies; direct procurement by F. C. I. should be banned. In the matter of procurement, there is an unseemly competition between the F. C. I. and the State Governments in the matter of procurement, which creates great confusion in the minds of farmers and which also acts as a stumbling block in the farmers getting a fair price for their produce; We have invested huge sums of money in F. C. I. It is also incomprehensible how

the administrative expenditure in F.C.I. could come to 25%, which seems to be the highest as compared to all other public undertakings. In spite of this, the F. C. I. is not functioning energetically and effectively.

For example, in the godowns of F.C.I. for the past four or five years, fertilisers remain unsold. On the other side, the agriculturists are to pay double the price for purchasing fertilisers. As far as I know, in the Visakhapatnam godown in Andhra, 2200 metric tonnes of Urea and CNA are lying unsold. On seeing the auction notices, some business men went and saw the godown. If stored for long, Urea absorbs moisture and dissolves itself into water. I understand that many buckets of such water had been thrown out of this godown. I had on an earlier occasion brought this to the attention of the hon. Minister. Rs. 3 lakhs worth of fertilisers is becoming water and no action has so far been taken by the Government. I do not understand the hesitation on the part of Government in doing something expeditiously.

The hon. Minister once told me that in the matter of accepting tenders, co-operative societies are given preference. If it is categorically stated even at the time of calling for tenders that only co-operative societies would be given preference, it would help the private people. Otherwise, they submit tenders and they also deposit earnest money on such tenders. After three, four months, if they are told that their tenders have not been considered, naturally they get the suspicion that even the public tenders are subject to prejudicial treatment on the part of Government. They lose confidence in the fair dealings of the Government. Then, what happens to the earnest money which lies with the Government without interest? Do they not lose the interest on the earnest money? I would request the hon. Minister to examine this question and to have a clear-cut definite policy in regard to tenders.

When the damaged grains in the warehouses are auctioned, the business people and traders buy them and mix them with good grains. When the Government are trying to implement the Food Adulteration Act vigorously, with this not being giving encouragement to adulteration? Why should we auction such damaged grains? They can

be converted into cattle feed or chicken feed and freely distributed in rural areas.

As an agriculturist, I want to point this out with all force at my command. The Reserve Bank charges only 4½% on loans to be given to agriculturists. But by the time the agriculturists get the loans, the interest rates go up to 9½%. The reason for this is that these loans are routed through the State Government, the Central Bank, the District Bank and the Credit Society in rural areas. All the overheads in these organisations go to raise the rate of interest to 9½%. All this burden is passed on to the agriculturist in the form of high rate of interest on loans. The State Government just acts as a middle man. I would strongly plead with the Government that all the agricultural credit institutions should be brought under the direct control of the Reserve Bank. Then only the farmer will be able to get credit at 4½% interest.

The State Governments as also the Central Government are thinking of taxing the agricultural income. Already, there is income-tax on the crop basis. Throughout the country there should be a uniform level of taxation on agricultural income. The income-tax should not be on the acreage. It should be only on the income derived from lands. The industrialist is given protection and security for his factory, for his production, for his investment, and for his finished goods. What about agriculturists? Is there crop insurance, cattle insurance, insurance against failure of monsoon for the agriculturist? Have we assured him fair price for his produce? Unless we give him crop insurance, cattle insurance, fair price and immediate credit facilities, the Government should not think of levying tax on agricultural income. If the hands that feed you get benumbed, then the whole country will be frozen. Do not wake up a slumbering tiger.

In a recent Seminar held in Ahmedabad, our Planning Minister, who is himself an agriculturist, stated that 80% of our agricultural tenants have not got security of land or tenure even after 25 years of independence. I am sure that what our Planning Minister says is true. I would suggest that the Centre should bring forward a comprehensive legislation giving protection and security to 80% of our agricultural tenants.

Here, I am reminded of the allegation made by my hon. friend in the Opposite that

[Shrimati V. Jayalaxhami]

sitting away, 2000 miles away, from the villages, the Centre cannot understand the problems faced by the agriculturists in villages. I would like to tell him how his Government, sitting 300 miles away from villages, in the Fort St. George, is not showing any appreciation of rural problems. When I found that Tamil Nadu has only 3 plant protection mobile squads, while Kerala has 9, Mysore 19, Andhra 30, I asked the hon. Minister why the Centre has shown such a negligence towards Tamil Nadu. The Minister promptly told me that it is within the competence of the State Government. I would like to know from my hon. friend in the Opposition why the State Government has not taken steps to increase the plant protection mobile squads even to the level of Kerala State.

To sum up, so far as Agricultural Demands are concerned, during 1972-73 there should not be any saving for one reason or the other. If necessary, priority should be given for importing modern machinery and equipment from abroad for implementing agricultural developmental programmes.

A rice Mills Corporation should be set up by the Centre so that modern rice mills can be set up throughout the country as early as possible.

Direct procurement either by F. C. I or by the State Government should be prohibited. Procurement of foodgrains should be done only through co-operative marketing societies.

Auctioneering of fertilisers should be stopped. The unsold fertilisers which dissolve into water on long storage should be distributed free through cooperative societies, or at 50% cost.

Similarly, the damaged grains should not be auctioned. After converting them into cattle feed and chicken feed, they should be distributed free to the farmers.

The agricultural co-operative credit institutions should be brought under the direct control and supervision of the Reserve Bank of India.

A central legislation should be enacted for giving protection and security to agricultural tenants.

Crop Insurance and Cattle Insurance

should be introduced for the benefit of farmers.

Agriculturally there are backward areas in each State and the State Government may not have adequate resources for developing them. In such cases, the Centre should make available additional financial resources to the States for the development of such backward areas.

The crash programme for rural employment should be implemented vigorously.

Finally, I would suggest that a National Cropping Board should be constituted by the Centre. It should be ensured that alternative crop pattern is formulated by this Board so that, if the country unfortunately happens to face the drought of 1965-66, the people are not left high and dry. Shortly it is expected that the population would go up to 59 crores and then our requirement of foodgrains would be to 12.9 crores of tonnes. Unfortunately, if we are to face a drought like that of 1965-66, what can we do? We should have an alternative programme for such an emergency. That is why I have suggested the constitution of a National Cropping Board.

With these words, I thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: How much time will the Minister take?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F.A. AHMED): My colleague will take about half an hour and I will take about 40 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Please try to finish in an hour, both of you. According to the allocation formula, Congress (O) will get 12 minutes, Swatantra-6 minutes, Socialist Party-5 minutes, unattached Members-12 minutes. They have been given $1\frac{1}{2}$ times more than the usual time allotted for them.

श्री जयलक्ष्मी (श्रीमती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि विभाग की मांगों पर चर्चा चल रही है। पूरे देश में हरित क्रांति का नारा जोरों से लगाया जा रहा है। इसी कुल समय हुआ तब से सूखी सीलिंग के ऊपर चर्चा चल रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों जब खासरी की प्रधान मंत्री के तो उन्होंने जब

जबान जय किसान' का नारा लगाया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस देश में सही मान में द्रवित क्रान्ति को प्रामाणिक रूप देना है, इस को कार्यान्वित करना है तो हमें यह नारा देना पड़ेगा कि देश में जो खेती करे, हल जोते उसी की जमीन होनी चाहिए। आज हो यह रहा है कि बड़े-बड़े जागीरदार, जमींदार और बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति लोग जमीनों को हड़प कर के बैठ गए हैं और जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं वह आज जमीन के लिए भटक रहे हैं। इस वजह से कृषि में जो प्रगति होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो रही है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितनी जमीन है वह जमीन केवल भूमिहीनों को, भ्रष्ट-भूमि वालों को ही दी जाय। इसके साथ-साथ जो कौड़ी लोग हैं जिन्होंने इस देश के लिए बहुत कुर्बानी की है, अपने परिवार को छोड़ अपने प्राय को जिन्होंने देश के लिए कुर्बान कर दिया है, उन लोगों को भी जमीन मिलनी चाहिए। साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि भूमि की सीलिय के बारे में प्रलग-प्रलग राज्यों में कानून बनने जा रहे हैं, मुख्य मंत्रियों ने कुछ निर्णय भी इस सम्बन्ध में किए हैं, तो उसके लिए एक समिति गठित होनी चाहिए। वह विकास खण्ड स्तर पर हो, चाहे जिला स्तर पर हो, चाहे प्रान्तीय स्तर पर हो क्योंकि पिछले दिनों हम को यह देखने को मिला है कि जितनी जमीन जिन-जिन प्रांतों में बंटी है वह जाली नामों से बंटी है जिनके पास सैकड़ों और हजारों एकड़ जमीन थी, और है उन्हीं को भिनी और जो सही जाने में उसके हकदार थे जिन को जमीन मिलनी चाहिए थी, उनको नहीं मिली। इसी वजह से आज हमारी खेती पिछड़ी हुई है। हो सकता है पंजाब में खेती के मामले में उन्नति हुई हो या हरयाने में उन्नति हुई हो। लेकिन कई प्रांत ऐसे हैं कि जहाँ हजारों एकड़ जमीन उपजाऊ पड़ी हुई है लेकिन न पानी मिलता है, न खाद मिलती है, न बीज मिलता है और जितना पैसा कृषि के नाम पर जाता है उस रकम का प्राधा हिस्सा या तो सरकारी अधिकारियों की जेबों में जाया

है या ऐश आराम में खर्च होता है। खेती पर खर्च नहीं होता है। इसके लिए भी कोई ऐसी समिति गठित होनी चाहिए खास कर विकास खण्ड के स्तर पर जो इस बीज को भी देखे। आज विकास खण्ड के माध्यम से द्रवित क्रान्ति को सफल बनाने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार भी पैसा देती है और प्रान्तीय सरकारें भी पैसा देती हैं। लेकिन विकास खण्ड स्तर पर जो कर्मचारी हैं उन में ग्राम सेवक तो एक ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट का है, सहकारिता विकास अधिकारी सहकारिता विभाग का प्राधमी है, प्रलग-प्रलग विभाग के होने से उनमें सम्बन्ध न होने से ठीक तरह से काम नहीं होने पाता है। कभी कभी कम पैसा जाता है, तो एक तो रकम कम होती है और दूसरे उसका खर्च भी ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो पाता है, तो किसान जो काम करना चाहता है वह काम ही नहीं पाता है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में भी एक समिति गठित होनी चाहिए विकास खण्ड स्तर पर।

साथ ही उर्वरक के मामले में एक तो उर्वरक मिलता नहीं है और मिलता भी है तो इतना महंगा मिलता है कि किसान क्रय नहीं कर सकते हैं। मिलने के बाद भी दूर बेहात में बारिश के दिनों में ले जाने से दिक्कत होती है। हर जगह तो किसान सड़कों के पास नहीं रहते हैं, उनके पास जाने जाने और उसे ले जाने का साधन नहीं होता है, तो काफ़तकार बैठा रहता है और जब उसे जरूरत होती है खाद डालने की तो खाद डाल नहीं पाता है। उससे किसान को नुकसान होता है।

इसी तरह से जो कीड़े मारने की दवाइयाँ होती हैं, फसल में जो बीमारी लग जाती है, उसके लिए जो दवाइयाँ होती हैं, वह फसल समाप्त हो जाती है, कीड़े फसल खा जाते हैं तब वह दवाई बेजते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि किसान रोता रहता है और शासन के अधिकारी बीज करते रहते हैं, कोई देखने वाला

[श्री भागीरथ भंबर]

नहीं रहता। इसके लिए भी देहातों में बारिश के पूर्व जहाँ पर सबके नहीं हों जहाँ देहात का इंटीरियर हो, वहाँ पर गोडासन्स बनाए जाये चाहिए और कीट-नाशक दवाइयाँ भेजी जानी चाहिए ताकि काश्तकार उसका लाभ उठा सके।

13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह है सहकारिता विभाग के बारे में। सहकारिता विभाग इसी मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित है, होना तो यह चाहिये था कि इस विभाग के द्वारा सहकारी आन्दोलन तेज गति से चले और उसका लाभ देश की करोड़ों जनता को मिले; लेकिन मेरा अनुभव यह है कि यह सहकारी आन्दोलन अब सरकारी आन्दोलन बन गया है, वहाँ राजनीति घुस गई है और राजनीति के घुसने के कारण जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर यह आन्दोलन चलाया गया था, उसमें अब भ्रष्टाचार घुस गया है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कहूँगा जहाँ पर किसान ने कोई कर्षा नहीं लिया है, खाद नहीं ली है, उन पर पैसा निकाला जाता है, उनके नाम से खाद निकाली जाती है और तरह-तरह के कर और बकाया निकाला जाता है और करोड़ों रुपया जो केन्द्र ने दिया है या राज्य सरकार ने दिया है, बीच के जो बिचौलिये हैं, दलाल हैं, या राजनीतिक दृष्टि से जो लोग घुसे हुए हैं, वे खाते हैं, वे उसका लाभ उठाते हैं, तमाम पैसा खपक कर जाते हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मध्य प्रदेश में एक आदिम जाति सहकारी विकास निगम बना हुआ है, उसको करोड़ों रुपया के िय सरकार ने दिया। जिस बन्दोबस्त को आदिवासियों के विकास पर खर्च किया जाना था, सहकारी समितियों को दिया जाना था, बहुत सहकारिता की हासत यह है कि उसमें करोड़ों रुपये का बाटा है। उस निगम की जांच के लिये एक कमीशन बैठा, कमीशन ने जांच की कि वह

पैसा कहाँ गया, लेकिन अभी तक ठीक से उस की रिपोर्ट भी नहीं आई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री भागीरथ भंबर मैं कुछ सुझाव चाहता देना हूँ। प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड में या प्रत्येक जिले में एक आदर्श कृषि फार्म होना चाहिये। आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में जब हम खेती की प्रगति करना चाहते हैं, कृषि की उन्नति करना चाहते हैं तो बहुत से किसान ऐसे हैं जिनको आधुनिक युग के विकास के साधनों का ज्ञान नहीं होता है और वे उन तरीकों का उपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि कई जगहों पर तो काश्तकारों को इन साधनों से दूर रहना पड़ता है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि देश के हर जिले में एक आदर्श कृषि फार्म होना चाहिये और उस कृषि फार्म के जरिये काश्तकार को भाकित किया जा सकता है, उसको प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सकता है और वे लोग उमका लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

देश के कई हिस्सों में जहाँ बंजर भूमि पड़ी हुई है, जिसको गर्मी के दिनों में जोत नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास ट्रैक्टर आदि साधन नहीं होता है, ऐसे स्थानों के लिये हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक ट्रैक्टर डिविजन बना दीजिये, जिसके माध्यम से किसान ट्रैक्टरों और दूसरे साधनों को प्राप्त कर सकें और भूमि को जोत सकें। जो छोटे-छोटे काश्तकार हैं, जैसा मैंने पिछली बार कहा था कि वे फूए भी खोद नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि वे बार-बार एकड़ के काश्तकार हैं, ऐसे लोगों की यह भूमि बहुत मजद कर सकता है। उनकी शमीनों को ट्रैक्टरों के शरिये जोता जा सकता है, और उसका जो भी टैक्स पासव की ओर से निश्चित किया जाय, वह उन से वसूल किया जा सकता है, जैसा कि आप महुरों के सम्बन्ध में करते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : We now adjourn for lunch and meet at 2 p. m

13.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha resembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : *In the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1972-73—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE—*Contd.*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I wish to draw the attention of the House to a very urgent matter which is continuing. A few days ago this matter was raised on the floor of the House. This is about the bank strike in Andhra Pradesh, that is, the State Bank of India in Andhra Pradesh and the Andhra Bank. The result now is, the whole work of banking operations has been paralysed and this dispute is still going on. I see the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance is here. He had assured the House earlier that he and the Labour Minister were both seized of the matter and were hopeful of bringing about a settlement. May I know whether the Government made some recommendations which have been rejected by the management? If so, what do the Government propose to do? They should come and tell the House about it.

SHR. S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The Minister will no doubt make a statement on this, but I wish to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister and to the House that 42,000 employees of the LIC are going on strike from the 25th of this month. May I request the Minister to kindly tell us whether the Chairman is having some sort of negotiations with the All-India Insurance Employees Association to avoid the strike, Sir? I would request him to say about this in his statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister happens to be here and he has heard what hon. Members have said...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We want to know whether it has been rejected by the management.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let him say what the position is ;

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal) : The strike has been going on for such a long time. Last time also, the hon. Minister promised on the floor of the House that there would be settlement, but unfortunately, the bank management has not accepted the proposal of the Government whereas the workers are prepared to accept it. May I know what action the Finance Minister is going to take in this matter? He must inform the House of that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Since I happen to be here and since the hon. Member has raised this question, I would say that if the hon. Member gives a proper notice of this question, I shall try and get all the facts and place them before the House.

Regarding the point which he raised about the formula worked out by the Labour Minister in relation to the Andhra Bank, I regret that the formula has not been acceptable to the management, and, therefore, the stalemate as far as the Andhra Bank is concerned, is continuing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, that should be enough.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Please permit us for a minute. Otherwise, we shall again trouble you some other day. We would request you to permit the hon. Minister to tell us something about the LIC employees. Let him tell us whether negotiations are going on regarding the 42,000 employees of LIC. The strike would be coming off on the 25th. I only want to know whether the hon. Minister is seized of the matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has made a gesture that if proper notice is given, he is prepared to accept it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will he accept a short notice question on the subject?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In view of the urgency of the matter, I think that a short notice question would be the best way of doing things, and the hon. Minister has already indicated it,

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If he does not accept short notice question, then it is of no use

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister has not said anything about the LIC employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let there be not more than one subject raised now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Then, you may allow me tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let tomorrow come.

श्री बल्लोप सिंह (बाह्य दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ और कृषि मंत्रालय का थोड़ा सा शुक्रिया भी अदा करना चाहता हूँ। कृषि मंत्रालय ने काफी कोशिश करके किसानों के लिए कुछ सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध किया है और कुछ हार्ड ईल्ड बेरायटी का बीज गेहूँ और दूसरी चीजों का किया है। लेकिन ग्रामीण देश में सिंचाई के लिए बहुत सी भूमि पड़ी हुई है जिसपर कि सिंचाई का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। कल मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि हमारी जो माइनर इरीगेशन की योजना है उसके जरिए बहुत काम किया है लेकिन उसको और भी ज्यादा बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। खेती में सबसे पहली जरूरत पानी की होती है। अगर किसान को पानी मिल जाता है तो वह मेहनत करके उसमें कोई न कोई चीज पैदा कर लेता है। अगर पानी नहीं है तो बढ़िया बीज मिले उससे कोई फायदा नहीं बढ़िया खाद मिले उससे कोई फायदा नहीं इसलिए खेती में सबसे जरूरी चीज पानी है। हमारा कृषि मंत्रालय और हमारे सभी महोदय इसकी तरफ कदम उठा रहे हैं उसके लिए मैं शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

श्रीन रेबोल्यूशन का नाम इस देश में बहुत जोर-शोर से लिया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ किसी देश में या किसी देश में अगर क्रांति आती है तो सबसे उसमें एक नयी जमाना आती है।

लेकिन किसानों में हरित क्रांति कहाँ आई है इसको आप किसी गाँव में जाकर देखने की कोशिश करें। हाँ, एक जगह पर मुझे क्रांति नजर आई है कि दिल्ली के बागों तरफ के ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स ने, कुछ महरोली की तरफ, कुछ नजफगढ़ की साइड में और कुछ झलीपुर की तरफ एग््रीकल्चर फार्म बनाए हैं और उन पर बड़े-बड़े बोर्ड लगा दिए हैं, बहुत खूबसूरत फूल लगे हुए हैं और वहाँ पर अगूर पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। अगूरों की फसल आ गई तो गवर्नमेंट ने समझा कि यह बहुत ज्यादा आमदनी की चीज है। लेकिन आप वहाँ जाकर देखें, मेरे रास्ते में एक छोटा सा बाजार आता है अगर आप हीजलास महरोली से जायें, वहाँ उन अगूरों का दाम 8 आना किलो होता है और उसको खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं। तो यहाँ पर अगूर पैदा किए जा रहे हैं हालाँकि यहाँ की क्लाइमेट सूट नहीं करती है और लाखों रुपए की आमदनी अगूरों से दिखाई जा रही है। इस तरह से वे लोग अपनी ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि हरित क्रांति कहाँ है? मैं तो कहता हूँ कुछ होशियार लोगों ने श्रीन रेबोल्यूशन का नाम लिखा है। जो होशियार लोग हैं, वे किसान के पीछे पड़े हुए हैं। भाज से नहीं बल्कि बहुत पहले से, उनके दिमाग में एक बात रहती है कि किसान तो बिल्कुल हर टैक्स से बचा हुआ है और दूसरे लोगों पर टैक्स लगता जा रहा है इसलिए सरकार का मुँह किसान की तरफ कर दो जिससे किसान पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स लग जाय और जो ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स हैं उन को टैक्स में कुछ राहत मिल जाये। लेकिन भाज देश का किसान जाग गया है और वह इन बातों को समझ रहा है। आप ने देखा जब गेहूँ का भाव कम करने की बात चल रही थी तो किसानों ने अपनी आवाज उठायी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, मंत्री महोदय बतावेंगे कि एग््रीकल्चर फार्म कमीशन में क्या कोई किसान भी बैठा हुआ है या सारे आर्थिक

लोग ही उसके सदस्य हैं। उनका कहना है कि 67 रु० में एक क्विंटल गेहूं किसान पैदा कर लेता है उस दिन माननीय पांडे जी ने बड़े ढंग से हिमाचल लगा कर अपनी कालिंग प्रदर्शन में बताया था कि 105 रु० में एक क्विंटल गेहूं जा करके किसान को पड़ता है। मैं खुद भी जानता हूँ क्योंकि खेती अपने हाथ से करता हूँ, कि किसान को क्या-क्या परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। एग्रीकल्चर प्राइज कमीशन ने बर्गर सोचे समझे किसान के गले पर छुरी चलाने की कोशिश की है लेकिन पंजाब, हरियाणा और दिल्ली के किसान यहाँ उठ कर के चले आये और हम लोग प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले और अपनी बातें उनसे कहीं। मैं अपनी प्रधान मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्हीं ने सहानुभूतिपूर्वक हमारी बातें सुनीं। उन्होंने कहा कि खाने पीने की चीजें सस्ती होनी चाहिए। मैं भी मानता हूँ, लेकिन यह तभी हो सकता है जबकि किसान की जो जरूरत की चीजें हैं वे भी सस्ती हों। खाद की बोरी जो 5,7 साल पहले 13 रु० में मिलती थी आज उसकी कीमत 52 रु० हो गयी है। अगर आज किसान का बच्चा इस बात की जिद कर जाये कि मैं भी एक टैरीसीन का कुर्ता या कमीज पहन लूँ, और मां बाप को परेशान हो कर बनबानी पड़े तो एक क्विंटल गेहूं तौल कर वह किसी दूकानदार को देगा सब जा कर अपने बच्चे की जिद पूरी कर पायेगा।

आप जरा सोचें कि किसान को कितनी मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। अगर बोला पड़ता है तो किसान के सर पर पड़ता है। कभी आप ने देखा कि किसी दूकानदार की तराजू पर पड़ता हो या फेंकट्टी मोनर की फेंकट्टी पर पड़ता हो? वे तो अपना सारा सामान उठा कर भन्दर रत्न लेते हैं, लेकिन बेचारा किसान उस समय मैं अपने खेत से खड़ा होता है और भोले उसके सर पर पड़ते हैं। अगर थ्यादा बारिश हो तो भी किसान ही मारा जाता है। पूर्वी बू० पी० और बिहार के अन्धर

लाखों एकड़ जमीन पानी से भर गयी और वहाँ के किसान और उनके बच्चे परेशान होते फिरे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि मंत्रालय ने उनकी क्या मदद की। आखिर लोन दिया, तकावी दी या क्या मदद की जिससे ऐसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं का सामना वह कर सकें। पाला जब पड़ता है तो सारी फसल की जला कर रख देता है, वह भी एक मुसीबत किसान पर ही आकर पड़ती है। आखिर मैं लाचार होकर बेचारा भगवान का नाम ही लेता है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्राकृतिक मुसीबतें किसान पर आती हैं कृषि मंत्रालय ने इन के बारे में क्या सोचा है? यह मैं मानता हूँ कि सारे देश में एक साथ वे मुसीबतें नहीं आतीं, लेकिन जहाँ भी ऐसी मुसीबत आती है उनके बारे में कृषि मंत्रालय के पास कौन सी राशि है जिससे गरीब किसानों की मदद की जाये?

खेती पर टैक्स की बात चल रही है, आज जगह-जगह भाव चटाये जा रहे हैं। अभी कल माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि गन्ने की फसल इस साल कम हुई है जिससे गुड़ और चीनी की कमी है। इस कमी का कारण वह है कि पिछली वर्ष किसान का गन्ना बिल्कुल सस्ता बिका, और जो मिल में नहीं ले गया उसकी उन्हींने शक्कर और गुड़ बना लिया किस का 8 आने किलो का दाम किसान को मिला। इसलिये उसने तय कर लिया कि यह चीज नहीं बानी है और उसकी खेती उन्हींने बन्द कर दी। इसलिये पिछले साल की बनिस्बत इस साल 50 फीसदी गन्ने की फसल कम हो गयी। किसानों में यह चर्चा है कि जैसे गन्ने की फसल को कम कर दिया, वैसे ही अगर गेहूं का भाव गिराया जायेगा तो वह गेहूं भी कम बोयेंगे, और दूसरी फसलें बोयेंगे। इसलिये इस बारे में मंत्री जी पहले से सोचें कि कौन सी फसल वे बोयें जिस से उनके बच्चों को खाना पीना, पहनने के लिये कपड़ा और पढ़ाई के लिये कुछ पैस

(श्री दलीप सिंह)

मिल सके। अगर आप ने गेहूँ का धाम इस तरह 4 २० कम किया, या भ्रमले साल ऐसी कौशिल की तो किसान दूसरी फसल बोयेगा, जैसे कपास और तिलहन है।

सीलिंग की बात बड़े जोरों से चढ़ रही है। मैं मानना हूँ कि सीलिंग हो। हमारे मनीफैस्टों में भी है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जमीन की सीलिंग उम ढंग से होनी चाहिये जो इकानामिकल हो। अव्वल तो पहले ही होल्डिंग्स बट चुकी हैं क्योंकि जिसके पास पहले 50 बीघा जमीन थी और उसके चार बच्चे हो गये तो वह चार हिस्सों में बट गयी। ढाई ढाई एकड़ एक बच्चे के हिस्से में पड़ी। इतनी छोटी खेती में वह कैसे दो बैल पाल सकता है क्योंकि डेढ़ एकड़ तो बैलों के चारे के लिये ही चाहिये, शेष एक एकड़ में वह कैसे अपने बच्चों का पेट भरेगा। आज भी स्माल होल्डिंग्स हैं देश के अन्दर, सीलिंग कितनी भ्रायेगी, उसके साथ गहरी सम्पत्ति पर भी आप को चँक लगाना होगा। और सूबों में सीलिंग है, दिल्ली में भी 1953 में सीलिंग की गयी, लेकिन जो शहरी आबादी है, जहाँ पर एक-एक भ्रादमी के पास 50, 50 कोठियाँ हैं, ऐसे तमाम ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स वहाँ भरे पड़े हैं, लेकिन जब से आप ने यह बात की है कि प्रबल प्रोपर्टी पर पांच लाख की सीलिंग होगी उसी दिन से लोगों ने कोठियाँ बनाना शुरू कर दिया है। कितना समय लग गया इस बात को निश्चित करने के लिये। इस काम को तुरन्त करना चाहिये।

हम सीलिंग चाहते हैं, किसान अपने नौजवान देता है, पेट भरने के लिए धान, जौ, दूब और फल देता है, लेकिन जो ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स हैं जिन्होंने नाजान्य तरीके से धन कमाया है इनकी भी पांच लाख की सीलिंग फौरन होनी चाहिये, उसके बाद किसान की सीलिंग हो। मैं तो इस राय का हूँ कि पांच लाख भी बहुत है, इसको घटा कर एक लाख कर देना चाहिये।

देश में स्माल होल्डिंग्स हो गये हैं, और महामान्य राष्ट्रपति जी की एक स्कीम मैंने कल पढ़ी, मैं कहना चाहता था कि हर गांव में आप यूनिट बनाइये और उस यूनिट में ट्यूब वैल्ल हों, ट्रैक्टर हों, थ्रॉशर्स हों, केन क्रशर्स हों उनका काम छोटी होल्डिंग का किसान किराया देकर उठा सके, और सारा रुपया उसमें सरकार का लगे। अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा तो छोटे किसान के बच्चों का समय बच सकेगा जिस को वह अपनी पढ़ाई में खर्च कर सकते हैं। यह आप को करना होगा।

एक बात मुझे पानी और सौइल टैस्टिंग के बारे में कहनी है। यहाँ पर पूसा इन्स्टीट्यूट है, 1956 की बात है, दिल्ली के नजदीक मेरे भी खेत थे, जो अब ऐकबावर हो गये हैं। मैंने वहाँ की सायल और पानी टेस्ट के लिये पूसा भेज दिया। लेकिन उसका जो रेजल्ट आया है वह अजीब है। मैंने तो समझा कि सायल सैम्पल बदल गया होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि इस जमीन में चावल खूब पैदा हो सकता है, जब कि हमारे इलाके के अन्दर जबदस्त बरसात के बाद भी एक घंटे से अधिक पानी नहीं रुकता है। ऐसी हालत में वहाँ पर चावल कैसे बोया जा सकता है। मैंने स्वर्गीय प्राइम मिनिस्टर, जवाहरलाल जी को लिखी कि इस पूसा इन्स्टीट्यूट में रिसर्च के लिये करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं। क्या वह इसी तरह से रिसर्च करेगा मिट्टी और पानी के बारे में। इसके बाद पूसा वाले प्रफसर वहाँ पर खुद गये और उसको जा कर उन्होंने देखा। पता चला कि जिस खेत में पालक बोई हुई थी उसके लिये कह दिया कि वहाँ पालक अच्छी हो सकती है और जिस खेत में गोभी बोई हुई थी उसके लिये कह दिया कि वहाँ गोभी अच्छी हो सकती है।

श्री सिद्ध कुमार शारदा (धर्मशिव) :
उपरोक्त महोदय, कृषि की सभी समस्याओं की तीव्री जानकारी बहुत कम लोगों को है। वर्ष-वर्षों से जो कृषि की समस्याओं के एक क्षेत्र में जोड़

सा गेहूं बोवा कर और उसकी देख भाल करा कर यह अनुपात बिकाल लेते हैं कि सारे देश में कितना उत्पादन हो सकता है? कोई-कोई लोग तो गमलों में भी प्रयोग करते हैं इसका लेकिन किसानों की जो समस्याएँ हैं वे बहुत विषम हैं और देहात में रहने वाले व्यक्ति ही उन को सीधे जान सकते हैं। किसानों को प्राज भी उतने साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जितनी मंहगाई बढ़ गई है। अगर किसी कृषक का एक बैल किसी प्रकार से खराब हो जाता है या मर जाता है तो कम से कम डेढ़ हजार रुपये का मुकसान हो गया। अगर उसकी मँस खराब हो जाती है या मर जाती है भ्रथवा दूध देना बन्द कर देती है तो उसमें भी हजार पन्द्रह सौ रुपये गये। जो फसल नो दी उसको तो वह काट लेगा लेकिन दूसरी फसल प्राप्त करना मुश्किल हो जाता है। इसके लिये जो कुछ सरकार कर सकती है उसको ध्यान में रखना चाहिये, और यदि उसको ध्यान में रक्खा जाये तो फिर खेती की भूमि पर टैक्स लगाने की बात नहीं उठती।

प्राज कल तो जोर इस बात पर दिया जा रहा है कि खेती के ऊपर भी टैक्स लगाना चाहिये। जरूर लगाना चाहिये जो बड़े-बड़े फार्म हैं, जिनके कारखाने बहुत चलते हैं और काले धन की सफेद करने के लिये उन्हींने अपने फार्म बनाये हुए हैं उन पर जरूर नजर जानी चाहिए, व्यापारियों और बड़े-बड़े कारखानों पर नजर जानी चाहिए। लेकिन किसान के विषय में कितना बिरोधाभास है कि एक तरफ तो भ्रालाभकर खेती संभळ करके उच्च प्रदेश में 6 एकड़ तक की जमीन पर टैक्स माफ किया जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ प्राय और प्रकार के टैक्स लगाना चाहते हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ जो सीलिंग का नारा है वह बड़ी कुशलतापूर्वक व्यवहार में लाने योग्य है। इस व्यवस्था पर धरकर आप एक परिवार की एकाई मान कर 18 एकड़ की सीलिंग की

बात करते हैं, कहीं-कहीं पर 12 एकड़ की बात भी हो रही है, तो कल्पना कीजिये कि प्रागे चल कर क्या स्थिति हो सकती है। आप चाहें कितना ही परिवार नियोजन के लिये जोर लगायें, लेकिन प्रागे चल कर अगर किसी के दो या तीन लड़के हो गये तो वह भ्रालाभकर जोत हो जायेगी और जो टैक्स सरकार के पास प्राता है वह भी बन्द हो जायेगा।

इसके साथ-साथ प्राप यान्त्रिक खेती करवाना चाहते हैं। आप देश में ट्रैक्टर चलाना चाहते हैं तो चलायें। लेकिन लोगों के पास जहाँ छोटी-छोटी जमीनें हैं वहाँ पर ट्रैक्टर क्या करेगा। प्राप जरा देखिये कि ट्रैक्टर इस समय वैसे ही खठिनाई से उपलब्ध हो रहे हैं, अगर छोटी भूमि के टुकड़े लोगों के पास हो जायेंगे तो यान्त्रिक खेती की समस्या बहुत विकट हो जायेगी। अगर प्राप कोभापरेटिव बैसिस पर ही सारे का सारा काम चलाना चाहें तो कोभापरेटिव का अनुभव भी आप के सामने है। जहाँ पर एक बाप के चार बेटे मिल कर खेती नहीं कर सकते वहाँ सारे गांव के लोग मिल कर किस प्रकार काम कर पायेंगे। इसलिये यह कोभापरेटिव वाली बात भी भ्रव्यबहाय है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ सुझाने बना चाहता हूँ। उनकी और कृषि मंत्री कृपा कर के ध्यान दें।

भारतवर्ष में मुख्य समस्या जो है वह कृषि में क्रान्ति लाने के साथ-साथ दुधारू पशु, अच्छे बैल किसानों की मिलने की है। इसके लिये जब तक आप ऊँचे स्तर पर यत्न नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। प्राप की रासायनिक खाद इंजेक्शन का काम करती है, फसल को थोड़ी देर के लिये अच्छी कर देती है, लेकिन वह भी हमें बतलाया गया है कि वह जमीन को कमजोर करती है। अगर दूसरी बार खेती को खाद न दी जाये तो भूमि की पुरानी उर्वरा शक्ति नहीं रहती, लेकिन अगर गोबर की खाद दी जाये तो वह कम से कम तीन फसलों तक जमीन की शक्ति को बनाये रखती है। इसलिये आप को

पशुओं की वृद्धि की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये, जिससे हम को दूध भी उपलब्ध हो और उसके साथ साथ भ्रच्छी खाद भी मिले। उससे हम को दोहरा लाभ होगा। जहाँ हम धी दूध पायेंगे वहाँ खेती को चलाने के लिये बढिया खाद भी पायेंगे। अगर बिल खेत में चलता है और वहाँ पेशाब करता है तो किसान के खेत में खाद पड रही है, अगर वह चलते हुए गोबर करता है तो किसान के खेत में खाद पड रही है, लेकिन अगर आप का ट्रैक्टर चलते हुए पेशाब कर दे, उसका बीजल गिर जाये, तेल गिर जाये तो जितनी जगह वह तेल से चिगो देगा उसमें बीज भी पैदा नहीं होगा। इसलिये आप को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

यह केवल भावुकता की समस्या नहीं है। वर्तमान कृषि मंत्री से पहले कृषि मंत्री ने इसी सदन में दुधारू पशुओं की रक्षा की बात कही थी, गो रक्षा की बात कही थी, वह केवल भावुकता में ही नहीं कही थी। जिस तरह से आप भ्रच्छे बीजों की बोवाई कर के हरित क्रान्ति का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, वहाँ आप को दुधारू पशुओं की भ्रच्छी नस्लों को बढाने के लिये भी परिश्रम करना चाहिये और जितने उनको रखने योग्य किसान हों उन्हें वह उपलब्ध करने चाहिए।

साथ ही सिंचाई की व्यवस्था भी बहुत आवश्यक है। अगर आप देखेंगे तो देश में इस समय भी बहुत बड़ा भूभाग इस प्रकार का पड़ा हुआ है, जैसे बिहार को आप देख लीजिये, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग को देख लीजिये, जहाँ भूमि समतल है और पानी आसानी से निकल सकता है लेकिन बहा के लिए भी कोई सिंचाई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में जहाँ नहरे नहीं पड़ती हैं वहाँ ट्यूब वेल्स हैं लेकिन वहाँ चार-चार पांच-पांच घंटे दिन में बिजली गायब रहती है। वह रात को आती है। मैंने अपने जिले में कुछ प्रयत्न किया और वहाँ के अधिकारियों से पूछा कि जो

आदमी अपने खेत में पानी देने के लिये दो या तीन नौकर रखते हैं उनको तीन-तीन चार-चार घंटे तक बिजली गायब रहने के कारण नौकरों को मुफ्त तन्खाह देनी पडती है। अगर आप अखबारों में या पत्र द्वारा प्रथवा व्यक्तियों द्वारा यह सूचना दिला दे कि इतने में इतने बजे तक बिजली नहीं प्रायेगी तो वह उसके अनुसार अपना कार्यक्रम बना सकते हैं। आज उनके लिए यह बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई है।

एक और बात की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान विशेष रूप से दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह कठिनाई उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती जा रही है और स्वतन्त्रता के बाद उसमें किसी स्थान पर मैंने कोई सुधार नहीं देखा। यह समस्या उन स्थानों की है जहाँ पर नहरे चल रही हैं। पुराने समय से आप की नहरों के आस-पास दोनों तरफ लगभग आधा फर्लांग जमीन पानी में डूबी रहती है और वह सब्बा खेती के आयोग्य हो जाती है। एक तरफ पानी की यह समस्या है कि नहरों से पानी लेने के लिए किसानों को कितना कष्ट उठाना पडता है और दूसरी वह जमीन आपकी पानी से भर गई है। मेरे क्षेत्र में तो ऐसा एक उदाहरण है जो आप को सुनने को भी न मिला होगा कि गंगा नहर के करीब करीब किसानों से पानी का टैक्स बसूल किया जा रहा है यह युक्ति देकर कि हमारी नहर का पानी आपकी जमीन में लगा है जरा देखिये तो सही एक तो वहाँ पर भूमि फसल पैदा करने के योग्य नहीं रही उससे भी टैक्स बसूल किया जा रहा है। आपको इसकी ओर भी अपने वैज्ञानिकों का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहिये कि नहरों के आप-पास की जो भूमि है उसमें से पानी को निकाल कर किस तरह से फसल पैदा करने के योग्य बनाया जा सकता है।

इसके साथ-साथ दूसरा मुद्दा भी है कि हम जहाँ नहरों का पानी लगाते हैं वहाँ नमक आदि पैदा हो जाता है। यह बीजें खेती को नुकसान पहुँचाती हैं। निस्संदेह हम नहर का पानी खेती

के लिये चाहते हैं लेकिन यह जो खराबी पैदा होती है इसको आप किसी तरह से दूर करें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : सर्वप्रथम में आपको बधाई देता हूँ कि आज आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

सदियों से दबाए गए, सताए गए और प्रस्त किए गये किसानों, गरीब मजदूरों को अब यह विश्वास हो चला है कि प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान होगा, उनकी समस्याओं की ओर सरकार ध्यान देगी। इसमें कोई दो राये नहीं कि आज देश में भीमाबंदी, लैंड सीलिंग की योजना बनाई जा रही है। परन्तु अगर देखा जाये तो आज सीलिंग प्राने के पहले ही देश के बड़े-बड़े किसान, बड़े-बड़े लैंडलाइंड अपनी जमीनें बेच चुके हैं, अपनी जमीन की सीलिंग का कार्य कर चुके हैं। आपको सीलिंग करनी है और वास्तव में इस कानून का पालन कराना है तो आज से दो तीन साल पहले के उनकी जमीन के प्रांकड़ों को आपको देखना होगा और देखना होगा कि तब उनके पास जमीन कितनी थी और कितनी अब है। इस पर अग्र ध्यान नहीं दिया जयेगा, इसको अगर नहीं देखा जायेगा तो यह कानून केवल कानून मात्र बन कर रह जाएगा, कार्यान्वयन में इसके आदेश का प्रतिपालन नहीं हो पाएगा।

मैं किसान परिवार से आता हूँ। आज जमीन की सीलिंग जो की जा रही है वह दस से अठारह एकड़ सिंचित भूमि के लिए की जा रही है। इसको नहीं देखा गया है कि दस से अठारह एकड़ के बीच वाले किसानों को खेती से तथा उससे सम्बद्ध कार्यों से कितना फायदा होता है। मैं कृषी मंत्रों जी तथा सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसानों की, गरीब मजदूरों को वास्तव में आप लाभ पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो फसलों के बीमा की योजना बनाने, फसलों का बीमा

करने के लिए निगम जल्दी से जल्दी बनाना चाहिये।

बम्बई अधिवेशन में राष्ट्र ने फैसला किया था, कांग्रेस ने निर्णय किया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य प्रान्तों की गन्ना मिल्नों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाएगा। यह प्रस्ताव सर्व सम्मति से पास किया गया था। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कृषि मंत्री को प्रार्थना की है और लिखा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की मिल्नों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के आदेश आप दें। आप जानते हैं कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों का मुख्य बंधा गन्ना बोना है। मई का महीना हो या जून का हो, किसी भी महीने में आप जाकर देख लें गरीब मजदूर किसान गन्ने के खेत में तपती हुई धूप में काम करता हुआ आपको मिल जाएगा। इतना परिश्रम करने के बाद भी उसको गन्ने का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसी वक्त सरकार घोषणा करे राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में ताकि देश के तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान मजदूरों को यह आशा बंधे कि हमारी समाजवादी सरकार उनकी तरफ ध्यान दे रही है।

मैं एक खेद भी प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। कृषि मूल्य आयोग न जाने कैसा बनाया गया है, न जाने उसमें कैसे अधिकारी रखे गये हैं कि उनको जनता से कुछ मतलब नहीं है, किसानों से कुछ मतलब नहीं है। जो मूल्य उनके मन में आता है वे निर्धारित कर देते हैं। परन्तु मैं मुख्य मंत्रियों को, प्रधान मंत्री जी को तथा कृषि मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने गेहूँ के मूल्य की ओर निगाह डाली और किसानों के साथ न्याय किया। कृषि विश्वविद्यालय पंजाब ने गेहूँ पर रिसर्च किया है और बताया है कि एक बिबटल गेहूँ का लागत मूल्य 82 रुपये से 95 रुपये आता है। परन्तु इस ओर कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने गेहूँ के

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे]

मूल्य पर ध्यान दिया और किसानों के साथ स्थाय किया।

उत्तर प्रदेश का जो पूर्वी अंचल है वहाँ की मुख्य पैदावार धान है। वहाँ पर एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोला जाना चाहिये जहाँ विशेष रूप से धान पर खोज की जाए, 'राइस' पर रिहर्स की जाए। हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा बच्चा जानता है कि वहाँ की महत्वपूर्ण फसल धान है और बासमति, जहाँ, बंगाल काला नमक आदि धान यह वहाँ पैदा होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसके लिए वहाँ रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट खोला जाए।

कल हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि तिलहन की पैदावार बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में हमारी खलीलाबाद, बांसी और झमरियागंज आदि तहसीलों में हमारे किसानों ने सोयाबीन को बोया और उसकी ज्यादा मात्रा में पैदावार की लेकिन उसकी वहाँ खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं है और किसानों को उसे अपने बैलों को खिलाना पड़ा। एक तरफ तो आप किसानों से अपील करते हैं कि तिलहन की पैदावार बढ़ाओ और दूसरी तरफ खरीदने वाला कोई न हो, तो यह कितने खेद का विषय बन जाता है, इसका अनुमान आप भंग सकते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी अंचल में बाढ़ें आती हैं। उन पर नियंत्रण करने के लिये कोई योजना जल्द बनाई जानी चाहिये। आप जानते हैं देश में सिंचाई के साधनों का बड़ा अभाव है। अगर आप हरित क्रांति करना चाहते हैं, किसान मजदूर का मला करना चाहते हैं, उसका कल्याण करना चाहते हैं तो आपको चाहिये कि किसान मजदूर के बस्ते सिंचाई के साधन जल्दी से जल्दी और अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध किए जायें।

उत्तर प्रदेश के इन पूर्वी जिलों में कहीं पर पशु अनुसन्धान केन्द्र नहीं है। वहाँ पशु अनुसन्धान केन्द्र खोला जाना चाहिये।

कृषि मंत्री जी ने कल कहा कि कृषि प्रोग्राम उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा अन्य प्रदेशों में चलाए जा रहे हैं। मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ इस प्रोग्राम की आवश्यकता है, जहाँ इसकी जरूरत है वहाँ उन प्रदेशों में तथा उन जिलों में कृषि प्रोग्राम अधिक से अधिक चलाये जायें उनके लिये अधिक से अधिक धन दिया जाए। कल हमारे पंजाब के एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि पंजाब में तीन रुपये से कम में कोई मजदूर नहीं मिलता। परन्तु हमारे वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में दो और डेढ़ रुपये में मजदूर उपलब्ध हो जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जन संख्या के आधार पर जो कृषि प्रोग्राम का धन है, उसका वितरण होना चाहिये।

मैं सीलिन के मामले पर कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक बार फिर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने चाय बागानों को छोड़ दिया है, काफी बागानों को छोड़ दिया है, इलायची बागानों को छोड़ दिया है। परन्तु जो अपने देश का अग्रणी बन है, धान, उसकी ओर कृषि मन्त्रालय का ध्यान ही नहीं गया है। आज आप जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मलिहाबाद तथा बनारस में तथा अन्य जिलों में जो धान पैदा होता है और जिसको आप विदेशों में भी भेजते हैं, उसकी ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सब मामलों में समान व्यवहार करें। देश में आप समाज-वादी कार्यक्रमों की ओर बढ़ना चाहते हैं तो आपको समान इष्टिकोण से कर चलना होगा। एक ओर सड़कों में लोगों के पास सम्पत्ति बढ़ती चली जाए, एक तरफ अट्रालिकाये खड़ी होती चली जाए और दूसरी तरफ शरीर मजदूरों को सड़क की कोशिशें जारी रहें तो यह जो सोचा हुआ देश किसान है, वह शायद

धीरे उसके जागने से देश में क्रांति आयिगी। मकसलबाब का जन्म कहां से हुआ, इसकी ओर कृषि मन्त्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिये। देश का हर किसान और हर मजदूर इस समाजवादी सरकार साथ है और वह इन समाजवादी कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित होने देखना चाहता है। इस वास्ते में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर उनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, अगर उनकी उन्नति के लिये काम नहीं किया गया, तो यह ग्राही चलने वाली नहीं है। देश के खेतीहर मजदूर की तरफ आज तक कृषि मन्त्रालय ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आज उसकी स्थिति यह है कि वह दिन भर काम करता है और उसको मजदूरी क्या मिले यह तक निर्धारित नहीं है। मेरी प्रतीति है कि कृषि मजदूर की मजदूरी भी निर्धारित की जाए। कृषि देश की रीढ़ है। यह देश कृषि पर निर्भर करता है। इस देश की जनसंख्या का मुख्य भाग, 85 प्रतिशत किसान मजदूर हैं, लेकिन उन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उन पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन भाषों का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Although the extended time has been redistributed among the parties, I find that most of the opposition parties have got only one minute two minutes or three minutes. I do not know what they can say in two minutes. Anyway, I will give them five minutes each but they should kindly be brief and not exceed the time limit ; otherwise, it becomes difficult.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I draw the attention of the Minister to the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1969-70 where it is stated :-

"A large number of tenants and share-croppers belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and in the absence of specific legislative safeguards in several States for protection

from eviction, such persons are deprived of land before they can take advantage of technological development. It may also be mentioned that even where legislative provisions exist, unless special measures are taken to safeguard the interest of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes peasantry, due to weaker social and economic position, the tenants and share-croppers are likely to be reduced to the status of agricultural labourers."

It is also stated :-

".....Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to contract a simple mortgage for raising institutional credit for agricultural development, such persons are in practice tenants at will, with no facilities to improve their lands. It is, therefore, apprehended that unless special measures are undertaken for protecting their interests in all stages....."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have almost exhausted your time in reading that out.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA : I want to draw the attention of the Agriculture Minister to the findings in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner's Report. There is so much howling and big words regarding ceilings and other things, but a great section of the people, who had land are being deprived of their land gradually and are being ousted from it. This is stated by Commissioner appointed by the Government itself. What steps is the Agriculture Minister going to take to safeguard their interest ? I belong to a State where half the population belongs to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I find that most of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people have been deprived of their land in spite of the Land Reforms Act being implemented there.

I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that during the last year all the plains lands, lying in the border areas with Bangla Dosh, remained fallow due to the war and the upheaval in Bangla Dosh. In the hill areas also there was scarcity. This year we are finding that most of the agricultural activities have stopped and there is starvation prevailing already in those

[Shri Biran Dutta]

areas. I have very little time and therefore, I only want to impress upon the hon. Minister that unless he takes note of it and immediately helps Tripura State, there will be a great havoc in the near future.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P SHINDE): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me permission to intervene in this debate. I must, first of all, take this opportunity to thank this hon. House and the very large number of hon Members for their extremely generous approach to the problems of my Ministry and the problems of food and agriculture in India. I also wish to put on record the thanks to the very large number of Members of this House who were good enough to spare their valuable time and to join the tours which were organised by my Ministry to see the various institutes and what my Ministry is actually doing in the field. It is really surprising—the Members themselves may not be aware—that almost more than 100 Members participated in these tours. I am really grateful to them. In fact, they were good enough, many of them, to inform the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he should address a letter thanking my Ministry, my senior colleague and myself for organising these tours. I am really grateful to them. I think, it was our duty to organise such tours.

In fact, my Ministry has been making a very substantial progress and doing a great service to this country mainly because of your cooperation. I do not want to criticise anybody. There is such a good appreciation, whether it is a question of land reforms; whether it is a question of small farmers or whether it is a question of production. Many hon Members of this House have been taking such a keen interest in it. I think, this Parliament has provided genuine leadership to the agricultural problems of this country. That is why this country has succeeded in attaining major success on various fronts as far as agriculture and food of this country are concerned.

I do not know why Shri Bhattacharyya has been unkind to us. He is a very senior Member and I have great respect for him. Of course, he admitted that agricultural production has increased. Nobody can deny it. Even the strongest critic of this Ministry cannot deny it. Therefore, Shri Bhattacharyya observed, it is true that agricultural

production has increased. I am thankful to him for at least mentioning this one fact. But the first sentence that he uttered was that the working of Agriculture Ministry was not satisfactory. I do not want to criticise the hon. Member individually. As I stated earlier, I have great respect for him. But there must be something basically wrong with his party. He sees everything wrong with the Congress Party, with the politics of this country and with the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. I do not know what has happened to his party. I have no remedy for that. It is for him to think about it.

May I submit very humbly that the year 1971 has been an outstanding year in the history of Indian agriculture? It is great land-mark and water-shed. Many people in this country, many critics and sympathisers outside, in the world, never thought that this country could attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains. There were many doubting Thomases here and outside. But what has happened? The year 1971 will be recorded in the history as an outstanding year, not only for the outstanding victory of Bangladesh—that is also an outstanding historical event—but equally important is the outstanding achievement of this country that it attained self-sufficiency in foodgrains. This would be recorded by future historians. All of us should be proud of it. We are a proud country in the world today.

I think, we faced the Bangladesh crisis very bravely. No imperialist force could threaten us because we were not afraid of managing the food economy of this country. About 10 million refugees were inducted into this country. We extended all hospitality to them. At no stage the supplies were disputed. Many times, our friends criticise the functioning of public sector organisations. I am myself aware of the weakness and shortcomings of the public sector organisations. All efforts should be made to improve them. I am not trying to defend their weakness. But I would like the House to appreciate, for instance, equally the work done by the Food Corporation of India which was entrusted with the job of supplying food to the refugees. During that period, there were many floods, dislocation of transport; and defence priority movements. I would like to ask this honourable House to point out a single instance where the dislocation of supplies had taken place. Should

we not at least put on record our thanks to the Food Corporation of India for doing such a good job and delivering the goods in such a difficult situation ?

The Government of India and my Ministry had given a very solemn Pledge to this House and to this country that we shall stop imports after 1971. That pledge has been redeemed and today we are not importing anything. We have ended the PL 480 Agreement. We are not going to have any agreement with any country like the PL 480, now. In fact, we are on the threshold of export markets. Surpluses are emerging. This has to be realised in the background of what has happened in the last 20 or 25 years; in fact half a century. This country has been importing foodgrains since 1920s, for the last 50 or 60 years. And after these 50 or 60 years this outstanding achievement has taken place. The hon. members will appreciate this. We were examining the figures, how much of total quantity of foodgrains we had imported in the last 20 or 25 years. You will be surprised to know that the figure is a staggering one. We imported 101 million tonnes during the last 20 or 25 years, since independence. The price in terms of rupees comes to almost Rs. 4,655 crores. What a staggering figure; What a tremendous strain on the economy; In fact, there was a stage in the country when people thought that the Indian economy would break under the strain of import of foodgrains. But we have overcome all those difficulties. Now those difficulties need not frighten us. I think, our scientists and farmers deserve to be congratulated for this achievement. I wish to congratulate the scientists and farmers on behalf of all of you. I hope you will join me in the sentiments that I express.

One of the hon. members said that farmer were not respected in this country. I think, it was Shri Vijay Pal Singh. He is not here now. Let me tell him that man who labours in the farm, the landless labour, the small farmers, the farmers who toil in the farm, deserve to be congratulated for the achievement. Credit goes to the tiller of the soil. And may I tell Shri Vijay Pal Singh that, as far as Government of India is concerned, we have in our Ministry sincerely worked to raise the status of this man—to see that the tiller of the soil gets the real status in the country. (Interruption) That is

our approach. We want that the tiller of the soil who actually cultivates the land should have the highest prestige in the country. (Interruption) My senior colleague would be dealing with the very basic problem with which the House is rightly concerned. I am coming to the other problems. The time is very limited. My senior colleague would be dealing with the major problem of land reforms.

I have again to come back to what Shri Bhattacharyya said. He said that, during the United Front period, his Government did more than any one else for land reforms. I have to put a very humble question of Shri Bhattacharyya, When you were in power, why did you not enact the ceiling law ? It had to be done by the Government of India; the Government of India, during President's rule, had to enact the ceiling law, and not the United Front Government. What the United Front Government did was only to encourage illegal occupations. They did nothing else. Even in the case of ordinary tenancy law, what happened ? We are really clear on this; as far as my Party is concerned, we want that tenants must be conferred the inheritable right of cultivating the land; we are very clear on that. Even this simple law was not enacted by your United Front Ministry ? Again the Government of India, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had to do it. Your Party did not do it. Truths are very bitter. You will kindly excuse me for this.

I have no quarrel with DMK. Shri Rajangam is not here. He said that Tamil Nadu's ceiling law was the ideal law and that should be copied by all, all over the country. He should be good enough to read the provisions of the Bengal law which was enacted by the Government of India during President's rule and also the Kerala law. I wish the DMK Government itself copies some of the provisions and broad approach of the Government of India. I have no quarrel with them. But I would welcome some amendments to their law; to my mind, some amendments are still desirable in the Tamil Nadu law. There are many exemptions, many flaws. My earnest request to our DMK friends would be to persuade their Government to see that the necessary law, at least on the lines of Kerala and Bengal laws, is enacted by their Government. I don't want to take much time of

[Shri Annasaheb P Shinde]

the House. As far as land reforms is concerned, as I said, that subject is being dealt with by my senior colleague.

Then, Sir, many friends referred to the problems of production, inputs, short-supplies of credit, fertilisers, tractors, etc. May I say that I am not making a claim that everything is all right everywhere? In fact, ours is a vast country and fortunately or unfortunately, agriculture happens to be a State subject under the Constitution. What we can do is to help the States and advise them as our brothers and fraternal colleagues, but, ultimately the implementation is with the State Governments. But, even then, this hon. House will appreciate that as far as our new strategy in agriculture is concerned, irrespective of Party patterns, whether it is the DMK or even the Gana-tantra Parishad government or the United Front government which was there in Bengal, no government presented to us a different view regarding our new strategy in agriculture. That is why the agricultural production has come up.....(Interruptions) In fact, if I was to say something, I would say that except our Congress Party, no other Party in this country has understood the problems of agriculture. I am not saying from any narrow angle.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharpuram) : Why then did you fail in the previous years? You could not achieve your targets even though the Congress Party was in power all over the country.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Nobody is born wise. May I submit that agriculture is the most complicated subject...

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Past is past. It is dead and gone

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : If we look to the previous history of our agricultural economy, any drought, any serious set-back due to floods and natural calamities gave a set back to the food economy and agricultural production of this country. Now, last year was the real testing period of our new strategy in agriculture, the test as to whether it was a sound strategy and whether it would stand by us in the most difficult period. Last year we had very unfortunate climatic conditions. There was drought in Andhra. In fact, in regard to rice economy of this country,

history indicates that whenever there was a severe drought in Andhra, the whole rice economy of this country got in to difficulties. But this time, neither the rice economy nor the wheat economy got into difficulties. There was drought in the south and floods in the north. Despite that, I anticipate that there will be a massive production of foodgrains this year. Our experts are struggling and though I am not an astrologer, but, since I know many facts and my Ministry has a full grip over the situation, I can say with confidence that I shall be surprised if this year the production is less than 112 million tonnes as against 107-108 million tonnes last year. That means that we are going to have a record production this year. Here again, it is despite all these difficulties. What does that show? It shows only that the agricultural strategy worked out by the Government of India is really sound. Newer and interesting developments are taking place in the agricultural front. This, I would like the hon. Members to appreciate. For instance, rice has started coming up in a massive way in areas where people do not know how to grow rice—Punjab, Haryana, Western UP, etc.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : As also Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Madhya Pradesh is already a rice-producing area.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : But what about the Price?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Now, you will be surprised to know that Punjab this year gave us almost 8 Lakhs tonnes of rice to the Central pool. That is the Highest figure that any State has given to the Centre. Mind you, it is a non-rice-producing area. Haryana is coming in the same way. UP is coming in the same way. This year my Ministry, with the co-operation of the State Governments Plans to take up 500 larger programmes for rice production for these years.

Then, Sir, an important development is coming up in North-East India, Particularly in West Bengal. This is a very important development not only for West Bengal but also for Assam, Tripura,

Manipur, Orissa and Part of Bihar...

(Interruption)

15hrs

The North-east India has been an unfortunate area in this country where there have been always natural calamities, cyclones, floods etc. Every year this part has been suffering due to one calamity or the other. What was the remedy for that? This fortunately happens to be one of the areas in country where the under-ground resources of water are plentiful. It did not strike us so far how to harness the underground water resources. But now we have taken up a summer rice programme in Bengal. This year we had summer rice programme in 8 lakh acres. I myself visited West Bengal a fortnight ago to see how the programme worked, I am very happy to say that this year West Bengal would get almost 1.2 millions tonnes of rice, from this summer paddy. Mind you, the yield is the highest in Asia. They get almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ tonnes of rice, not paddy per acre. This is the average yield from summer paddy. Now that a solution to this problem is found out we want to extend the area. We want to undertake a very ambitious programme. In fact, in Calcutta itself, I had consultations with the West Bengal Government. I asked them to extend this from 8 lakh acres to 15 lakh acres. We want to take up similar programmes in Orissa, Tripura, Assam and some parts of Bihar. By this, even supposing there is a natural calamity due to rainy season or flood, this area will not have a set back, and if this programme comes up this area will be able to feed the whole country. This is an important aspect of it.

The second aspect is the employment potential that is generated by these programmes. In Bengal itself if you provide employment per man for 4 months—actually it comes to two men on one acre of land. With the addition of 4 lakhs of acres, you must be giving employment to about 4 to 5 lakhs of people and if this programme is taken to 15 or 20 lakh acres, you can well imagine the great employment potential which it will generate. We are going to expand our programme in the years to come. So, I think, this will solve many social and political problems of this area which we have witnessed so far.

Even in respect of commercial crops, when the midterm appraisal was being discussed, some Members asked: What about cotton? What about Jute? What about oilseeds? As far as cotton is concerned, we had imported cotton worth more than Rs. 100 crores from outside to meet the requirements of our textile industry during the last one year. But this year, we have taken up a programme of new varieties of cotton H-4 and MCU-5. coming up in cotton areas very fast in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, and parts of Tamilnadu and production is expected to be almost one million to twelve lakh bales more this year.

But then, with massive production there are certain other problems. There is the problem of price and marketing. I will come to this subject a little later on. If there is proper marketing support, price, proper support, in this country, there should be no reason why India should not become self-sufficient in cotton in a very short period of say, 2 to 3 years. The soil condition and the climatic conditions are very favourable. The soil is rich. Our farmers are hard-working. With proper marketing support for their products, with regard to oilseeds or cotton, I am sure we can make very substantial progress.

Similarly, in the case of oilseeds, the picture was very gloomy when the mid-term appraisal took place. Last year, the production of oilseeds was however almost 9.2 million tonnes. This year, despite all these difficulties and setbacks, the production of oilseeds is expected to be just a million or half a million tonnes less only; it is not less by a greater quantity. This has happened in spite of difficulties, because in many years there has been a setback due to drought. For, many crops like groundnut etc. are rain-fed crops, and because of failure of rainfall in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, a large part of Maharashtra etc. there was drought, but despite these setbacks, there has not been a setback as far as oilseeds production is concerned.

As far as oilseeds are concerned, there is again a very important new development. One is soyabean which is being introduced in the country. Soyabean gives not only oil but it gives a very rich, protein-rich—food. In our country where people suffer from

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under-nourishment and malnourishment, this is a very important thing.

Then, we are having sunflower seeds. I must tell the House, though with a little bit of pride and yet in a spirit of humility, that I have been responsible for introducing sunflower seeds in this country. Three years before, I happened to be in the Soviet Union, and at that time, naturally I had carried some impression. I think Suryamukhi is referred to in our Puranas, and therefore, it was known to our forefathers, but we failed to commercially exploit the potential of sunflower seeds. I thought that its cultivation should be introduced in our country. I came here and discussed it with our scientists, and our scientists all responded very well, and now we have tried on a very large scale in this country and we find that our Indian climate is particularly suitable for it; particularly South India is suitable for it, where it can be grown in all the three seasons. In Madras or Tamil Nadu it can be grown in all three seasons, and its cultivation is coming up. Even in North India, I found that in Pantnagar a very good experiment was being carried out.

This is one of the oilseeds having 50 per cent oil content. That means, if you have one quintal of sunflower seeds, then you will get half a quintal of oil. Another thing which is of interest to heart-patients is that it has no cholesterol qualities. This means that even heart-patients can consume it. It is a very good type of oil. I think there is a great future for it. So, we are having a plan for producing more sunflower seeds. I think it was Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha who had asked why we should not import seeds from outside in order to expand the acreage. I may tell him that we are even thinking of importing it, and we have already negotiated, and we are importing large quantities of seeds from the Soviet Union and the East European countries where sunflower is one of the popular crops. We want to take up a very large programme of sunflower seeds production during the coming season itself, and I anticipate a production of about 40,000 to 50,000 tonnes of sunflower oil during the coming season.

Similarly, there is a very ambitious programme for soyabeans. I need not go into the details of the programme, but it is a very very ambitious programme.

In the case of jute also, we have taken up an intensive jute production programme and we are trying to take up package programmes in very difficult areas like West Bengal. But I may say that even on jute, if the other programmes come up and they have started coming up, as I said earlier, I do not anticipate difficulty. So, the picture as a whole is very encouraging one. Of course, there has been some setback on two or three fronts, and I must share my feelings with the House and take the House into confidence on those matters.

For instance, in the case of pulses, there has been considerable diversion of area taking place from pulses to wheat. The main reason is that large areas have come under irrigation. The main reason for this diversion in this country has been that pulses have never been grown under irrigated conditions. As soon as the land is irrigated, the farmer naturally would like to grow other crops. But my Ministry is seized of the problem, and the scientists are seized of the problem, and we are trying to see how this problem has to be handled. Ultimately, the availability of pulses is important to a very large section of our population consisting of vegetarians and even those non-vegetarians who are not in a position to get meat, poultry and other products; from the point of view of protein, pulses are very important for those people. So, my Ministry is seized of the matter at the moment.

Then, in regard to coarse grains, there has been some difficulty. One hon. Member had asked me why there had been price rise. It is true that there has been some marginal price rise. I would request the House to appreciate that despite the Bangla Desh refugees, despite floods in the whole of North India, despite drought in the South, the price rise was not so great and the food economy never went out of our control; in fact, that is a credit to us. But there are certain factors which must be born in mind. Last year, bajra and jowar had a setback and naturally, if one looks into the price index, one would find that the prices of all these grains had gone up.

Naturally, that has a reaction on other foodgrains. But they have come under the impact of a massive production of wheat which is likely to come during this season. Prices have started receding. Wheat prices

also went up. There are many reasons for this. I need not go into them in detail. The food economy of the country is part of the whole economy. If there are inflationary trends in the economy, they are bound to have some effect on the food economy. But despite that, I think we have succeeded in managing the food economy in such a way that it has been brought within manageable proportions. The reasons why prices went up is that there has been monetary expansion. We also come to conclusion on the basis of our analysis that the public distribution system in many states is very weak. We have sizeable stocks. But the paradoxical situation is that even as we have the largest stocks we had ever in the history of the food economy, a price rise was taking place. The main reason was that the public distribution system was not well knit, particularly so in the state of Orissa. I wish the hon. member over there would use his good offices with the State Government to see that the public distribution system there is well organised so that the poorer sections of the people particularly get the needed relief. The hon. member is a part of that Government, at least he is influential and I would request him to use his good offices with them to bring about to the necessary change in the attitude of the Orissa Government.

I have very limited time and many more points to cover. There were many suggestions made. We have taken to massive production of foodgrains. Some people feel there is no harm in discouraging it. I personally feel that if we did that, it would be the darkest day in our country. In fact, there are millions of people in the country who are under-nourished even today despite bumper production. What is necessary is that we should create the necessary purchasing power for them. In fact, my Ministry is trying with the idea that by massive production of foodgrains we can feed people and also give employment to them. There are many administrative difficulties. Still I would like to pursue this idea of using food for works programmes in years to come. I am discussing this with other Ministries and the State Governments.

This country has still to see a very bad year. Fortunately, wheat production has come up very well because of scientific

support. This year we expect it would be 26 million tonnes. I personally feel that the production is going to be larger than 26 million tonnes, much higher than the Fourth Plan target of 24 million tonnes.

What is to be done with this massive production of wheat? The Government of India has taken a decision to have a Wheat and Wheat Products Development Council. We want to use this Council to promote the consumption of wheat. There are many areas where coarse grain is consumed. We want such areas to take wheat in their diet. This applies even to the rice eating areas because consumption of only rice is not good for health. It should be a diversified, mixed diet. So it is desirable to popularise the consumption of wheat in those areas. I am particularly happy to say that one of the public sector organisations, the Modern Bakeries, is operating in Cochin and Madras which are rice-eating areas. In fact, I am proud to say that most of the public sector organisations under our Ministry are doing extremely well. The Food Corporation of India, the Central Warehousing Corporation and Modern Bakeries—all are doing wells. In Cochin and Madras, Modern Bakerie units are working to 101 per cent of capacity. This year we anticipate a profit of Rs. 47 lakhs from the Modern Bakery units, operating in various parts of the country.

My Ministry has formulated a plan to encourage a very large number of medium type of bakeries all over the country, so that the massive production of wheat is used to feed our people.

There was some criticism as to what is being done to supply fertilisers to farmers and to organise fertiliser production in the co-operative sector. As far as the co-operative sector is concerned, the Indian Farmers' Fertiliser Co-operative, the largest fertiliser project in the co-operative sector, is licensed to produce 300,000 tonnes of ammonia, 3,96,000 tonnes of urea and 4,75,200 tonnes of NPK per annum. It will have an urea and ammonia plant at Kalol and a NPK plant at Kandia. The total cost of the product is Rs. 91.6 crores. It is expected to be completed in 1973-74.

Then, there is the problem of day-farmers; a most important and again a very

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difficult problem. It is a human problem. We are doing a number of things and undertaking a number of programmes in the dry areas. The recent, and an important decision has been to have an international crop research institute for the arid and semi-arid tropics. This would be established at Hyderabad, a world centre for improving jowar, millet, Bengal gram and red gram. I would not like to go into the details, but the only reason why all the countries, or many of the leading countries in the world thought that this international institute should be located here was that they found, apart from its being a very good area for experimentation of millet and coarse grains, that the research organisations in the country are so good and are functioning well that they would provide the necessary background for this institute to operate here.

I would not go into the details about storage and inputs. *(Interruption)*

AN HON. MEMBER : Storage and marketing.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : As far as storage is concerned, may I assure the house that no procurement operation will be adversely affected? We will take care to see that all foodgrains that come into the market, which are fairly of average quality are purchased and necessary arrangements would be made for storage in the surplus States particularly of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. *(Interruption)* No effort would be spared in this direction.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not have any storage reserve of time.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : About cotton marketing. I would make only one observation. For the first time, time, the Government of India have taken a very revolutionary decision that the procurement price or the purchase price of cotton has to be fixed. We are working out the price and in a day or two we shall be announcing the price. That means, in times to come, like wheat and other crops, whatever cotton is offered, it will be bought at a pre-determined price which we anticipate would be a remunerative price. The Cotton Corporation would go in a big way to provide the necessary support for the production programmes and marketing of cotton.

Then there are the problems in regard to coconut and tobacco. We are attending to these problems.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHMAN (Badagara) : We have lost during the past six months Rs. 60 crores, and you cannot neglect two crores of people like that.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : As you know, as a result of the discussion that yourself and your colleagues had with me, we took the decision to send an expert team to go into this question. I would like to explain our broad approach to this question, whether it is tobacco or coconut. Particularly in regard to coconut, there is need to have a very effective marketing organisation. My Ministry's effort would be to see how to bring about some institutional set-up so that the coconut, growers, the small or petty farmers could be given the necessary support in times to come. We will be consulting you and the State Government.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajmandgaon) : Mango and banana. You come from Maharashtra.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : I may be excused if I say a few words about it. We are attending to the problems in regard to mangoes. To Pandey ji. I would only say that we are aware of the problem of establishing an additional agricultural university in Uttar Pradesh which is a very big State. First, we took a decision that each State should have an agricultural university. But, as far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, we have no objection if the Uttar Pradesh Government comes up with an appropriate proposal for having one additional agricultural university, and at their discretion, if it is to be located in eastern Uttar Pradesh, it would be most welcome.

Sir, I am extremely thankful to the hon. Members for their suggestion and for having given me a patient hearing.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. The senior Minister is yet to reply at the end of it all, you may put questions,

Shri R. S. PANDEY : Mangoes come from his State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can discuss these things in detail with the Minister. He has an open mind.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Water, water, everywhere, but not a drop to drink. You have a surplus production of rice in Punjab. But in Kerala quality rice is not available.

That is the major problem. I want to know whether you have addressed yourself to that problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will look into it. (*Interruption*)

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE ; We will look into it.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : I have been keenly hearing the hon. Minister Shinde who has been demonstrating his enthusiasm for making certain declarations and who expressed his extreme happiness over the past performance of his Ministry.

I would only request him and his colleagues in the Ministry to approach this problem with a spirit of introspection. My friend is satisfied over the increased production. We had not discussed about the factors contributing to that. While there has been increased production on the one hand, there is famine and starvation death in Orissa. For 12 days people went on hunger strike. If the reactionary coalition Government of the Utkal Congress and Swatantra party are not taking any responsibility, is it not the duty and the responsibility of the Centre to rush in food to Orissa? Under our Constitution, it is a matter for the Centre also. It is only their party people, a collective body of people who had gone there; leader of the Congress party had gone there, to see that the matter ends and the people who resorted to hunger strike are persuaded to withdraw their strike. The Centre is demonstrating a callous and cold attitude to the famine, starvation situation there.

The hon. Minister spoke about increased production. But what about sugar? There are two crops of cane-growers, 30

lakhs of them in U. P., alone. My friend knows that they have, in most cases, given up cane cultivation. Sugar production had gone down from 42 lakh tons three years ago, to 40 lakhs last year and this year it will be still less. My hon. friend declares that he would nationalise the sugar industry. What about the demand of the cane-growers for an increased cane price, Rs. 100 per tonne? The hon. Minister Shri Ahmed made a statement in the House in reply to the debate here and in that he says that the Government have been following a pragmatic approach to the problem of cane price and that they are alive to the interests of the cane-growers and the need to ensure adequate cane; and he says that all these aspects will be taken into account while fixing the minimum price for cane for 1971-72. Whenever this question comes, they say they will fix it up the next year. This year also they say so; I shall advise them not to make a statement with regard to cane price saying that it will be decided next year, 1972-73.

On page 30 of the report of this Ministry, they say that they are satisfied with the steps that are being taken to carry on lift irrigation. On the same page, para 1.5 they say that final reports about ground water schemes are still to be received. Last time they said that they had established a central ground water board. Now they have amalgamated it with the geological survey committee. By this how has the problem been solved? Things are very vague; there is no target at all... (*Interruptions*) Everybody knows that better irrigation will increase productivity of the land.

One last point about Orissa. The total land for manufacturing salt is 1,36,240 acres. Out of that in the public sector there are 3,979 acres and in the co-operative sector there are 8,798 acres. In the private sector they have kept 1,23,487 acres two thirds of the total land under salt. A handful of individuals are harvesting the maximum profit at the cost of the salt workers. My appeal to them is not to lease out any further land to these private individuals: it should be given only to salt workers co-operatives. In my district, Ganjam, there are so many salt worker's co-operatives; let it be given to them.

My last point is...

MY. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat; this is really being unfair to the Chair.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : There are thirty lakhs of agricultural wasteland available in Orissa and they can be distributed among the Adivasis, Harijans and landless agricultural people.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda) : I rise to support the demands of the Agricultural Ministry. This Ministry deals with food and agriculture, community development, co-operation and forests also. These subjects very much concern the peasants and people in the rural areas and it is through this department that the rural areas can develop.

In India more than eighty per cent of the people are agriculturists who live in the rural area. Some of our friends criticised this department and said that it was not doing well. It is not correct. There is a green revolution which is in progress and we are achieving self-sufficiency. Just now hon. Minister Shinde said that imports under PL 480 had stopped and we need not depend upon other countries. ICAR is one of the wings of this department and the scientists are doing a good job. They are working in the fields also. Hundreds of hybrid seeds are evolved and they do research on them and experiment with them. Afterwards they are sent to the public for their use. There are so many ministries, but only the Department of Agriculture arranges several tours for Members of Parliament to see their work. I have had the opportunity to visit Izzatnagar, Pantnagar, Karnal, Bombay and Ludhiana and I have seen that the scientists there are really working very well and they deserve the congratulations of this House.

We are self sufficient in food. In 1970-71, 107 million tonnes of foodgrains were produced, which represents an increase of 8.3 million tonnes over the previous year. 7.9 million tonnes of stock of foodgrains are available with the Government.

During the last elections, the slogan of *garibi hatao* was raised and the public also responded to it. Now it is our duty to

fulfil our promises made during the elections. In the last session, privy purses were abolished. Earlier we nationalised the banks. Now the Chief Ministers have been advised to take necessary steps immediately to introduce land ceilings. Unless the land ceiling Acts are implemented immediately, we would not be fulfilling our promises to the people.

Even though Telangana and Andhra are one, the Tenancy Act of Telangana, which is very progressive, has not been applied till now to Andhra area. I am at a loss to understand the reasons for it. In that Act, there are many provisions giving protection to the tenants. They can even become owners of the land under section 36. Many acres of *banjar-poromboke* land are being distributed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Some incentives have to be given to the cultivators. Tested seeds and fertilisers have to be supplied to them at the block level, so that they may not have to go far to get them. Crop insurance should also be introduced for the small and marginal farmers. Exploitation of ground water should be done. The rural people are earning very much less than those in the urban areas. When the question of ceiling comes, the ceiling to be imposed on the rural areas should be on a par with that of the urban areas. Then only the ceiling Act will be properly implemented. Otherwise, there will be discrimination between rural areas and urban. If we do all this then the agriculturists will occupy a pre-eminent position in the economic development programmes of the country. There must be formulated a permanent plan to eradicate famines in chronically affected famine areas particularly in Telangana and Rayalaseema, etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please Mr. Reddy; I hope you are ready to sit down now. Mr. Prasannabhai Mehta.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister who intervened in the discussion, who is not present here, referred to higher agricultural production, but that is not the criterion for

judging the real progress or evaluation of the position. We will have to see whether the higher production has benefited either the agriculturist or the consumer. If you take the case of agriculturist you will notice that they have not been benefited by the higher production. The reason for this is that the Ministry do not have a comprehensive, integrated and coordinated programme for the development of agriculture.

In the agricultural sector there are so many problems like rural employment, irrigation, power, rural electrification, inputs, fertilizers, pesticides, flood and famine control schemes. They should all go hand in hand. Because this Ministry failed to have an integrated and coordinated effort, the farmers are not getting the benefit of higher production. They do not get financial help in time. The agricultural credit which they get is not adequate. When they get water, there is no supply of electricity and when there is supply of electricity there is no water. Then, either they do not get fertilizer at all or they get adulterated fertilizer. Then, they do not get improved seeds to the extent they require.

In view of all this, merely having increased agricultural production is no achievement of the Ministry. If at all there is increased production, it is mainly due to two factors. One is the hard and ceaseless effort of the farmers in this country even though they are not getting the due return for their labour. If you go to the villages you will see that in spite of the increased agricultural production the economic condition of the farmers has not improved. The second factor for increased production is favourable monsoon. The contribution of government towards increase in agricultural production is very little, because they tackle the problem in a piecemeal way. They do not have an integrated and comprehensive planning for rural employment.

The small farmers development scheme is not adequate. There is no medium wage for agricultural labour. Then, how much have you given to the farmer by way of electricity and water? It is a very small percentage.

There is no planning about production. When the demand in the market is good, the farmer gets a higher price for a particular

crop in a particular year; he grows it again the next year but finds that he does not get that higher price. So, a problem is created for the poor farmer and this Ministry is helpless regarding this. They do consider that there should be a support price but the Foreign Trade Ministry never agree to that. So, there is no coordination between the two ministries. It is the same regarding sugarcane growers. They are also not getting a due return for their production. The same thing is there about jute.

Therefore, quoting higher figures of production is not the criteria to evaluate the agricultural position of the country. The consumers are not benefited; the growers are not benefited; prices of sugar and other things are going sky-high day by day. Everything is rising. It is not so regarding cereals but it is so in the case of pulses, jute and other cash crops.

So, the first and foremost thing for this Ministry to do is to have an integrated and coordinated approach to the problems of agriculture. This Ministry should not work in isolation or in a piecemeal way. They must have coordination with the Irrigation and Power Ministry, the Foreign Trade Ministry and the Finance Ministry.

Very poor conditions prevail in regard to rural finance. The farmers do not get adequate finances either for agricultural purposes or for consumer purposes. Too much has been said about the nationalised banks, but the small farmers have not got any benefit out of these commercial or nationalised banks. It has adversely affected the working of the cooperative banks also.

So, I want to stress that this Ministry should not be satisfied simply by quoting figures of higher production but they must think what really the problems are, namely rural unemployment, rural finance, rural electrification, power and irrigation to the fields. Please do not get over-satisfied by the achievement. It is not due to the assistance given by the Government but it is due to the endeavour and hard work of the farmers of this country. Kindly create conditions by which the agriculturists and the consumers are benefited.

श्री बेकारिया (जूनागढ़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। आज कई सालों के बाद पार्लियामेंट ने यह सुनने को मिला है कि हम धन्न के बारे में स्वावलम्बी हो गये हैं। इसके लिए मैं इस देश के करोड़ों किसानों और बीज-सुधार के लिए काम करने वाले मैकडो वेत वैज्ञानिकों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट को धन्यवाद नहीं दे सकता और उसको फिटिसाइज भी नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि जो कुछ हुआ है, उसमें थोड़ा बहुत अच्छा भी हुआ है। मगर इस बात की व्यवस्था करना बहुत जरूरी है कि किसान जो बीज पैदा करता है, वह कहाँ जानी चाहिए, कैसे जानी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि किसान का उत्पादन बाजार में जाये, तो उसके दाम कम हो जाये और वह कबाड़ी के माल की तरह बिकने लग जाये। इसको पहले से तय किया जाना चाहिए कि इतनी बीज पैदा होगी तो इतना हम अपने गोदामों में रखेंगे, इतना एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे दूसरे देशों को और इतनी बीज जरूरी है हमारे अपने देश के लिए। यह जो रिपोर्ट बननी चाहिये, एस्टीमेट बनना चाहिए, वह एस्टीमेट बनाने में अपनी मिनिस्ट्री फेल रही है। मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत अच्छा शाब्दिक चित्र, भालकारिक भाषा में खेती की प्रगति के बारे में रखा है। मैं उसके साथ इतना सहमत नहीं हो सकता।

इसके बाद मैं खाद्यान्न की बात बताऊँ। आज किसान के नेहूँ का भाव नक्की करना हो, काटन का भाव नक्की करना हो या और किसी भी बीज की कीमत नक्की करनी हो तो यह कौन करता है। एक कमीशन बिठाया गया। मुझे खुश के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब ट्रैक्टर की प्राइस नक्की करते हैं तो उसके लिए ध्यापरियों के प्रतिनिधि को लिया जाता है लेकिन जब किसान की पैदावार का भाव नक्की करना है तो क्या करते हैं कि जो किसान वहीं हैं, जिन

का खेती से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, जिन्हें पता नहीं किसान खेती से प्रनाज कैसे पैदा करते हैं, उनको उसमें बिठा देते हैं और किसान को उसमें कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिलता। जिन लोगों को यह पता नहीं कि अनाज कैसे पैदा होना है वह आई० ए० एस० और आई० सी० एस० लोग बैठ जाते हैं, उनको क्या मालूम कि किसान किस तरह से प्रनाज पैदा करता है? किसान को ट्रैक्टर लेना पड़ता है, फटिलाइजर लेना पड़ता है, बेल लेने पड़ते हैं उसकी कीमते कितनी बढ़ती जा रही हैं, उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी कमीशन बिठाया जाय ट्रैक्टर, या फटिलाइजर, के लिए या इस तरह का दूसरा कोई कमीशन हो उसमें किसानों के प्रतिनिधि को अवश्य रखा जाय। अभी तक जो हुआ वह जाने दीजिए। लेकिन आज से यह बात नोट कीजिए। जो मिनिस्टर साहब देश की प्रगति के बारे में कह चुके हैं वह इसको नोट करें कि भविष्य में यह गलती न होने पाये। इसका ध्यान रखा जाय।

15.46 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the chair]

दूसरी बात यह है कि लैंड सीलिंग की बहुत सी बातें कही गईं। हैं लैंड सीलिंग का विरोधी नहीं हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि लैंड सीलिंग होनी चाहिए। लेकिन मैं इसके साथ साथ यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में करोड़ों किसान हैं और लाखों लोग जो शहरी मिलिक्यत वाले हैं, आप ने कभी सोचा है। शहरी मिलिक्यत की सीलिंग के बारे में, शहरी मिलिक्यत की मर्यादा के बारे में भी कभी ध्यान सोचा? ऐग्रीकल्चरल सीलिंग के लिए तो स्टेट्स में जाना पड़ता है, लेकिन शहरी मिलिक्यत की जो सीलिंग है वह तो धाप लगा सकते हैं। आप क्यों अभी तक इसमें जुप हैं? वह सीलिंग लगाने में आप

को अब कौन सी बाधा आ रही है? और बाधा आती भी है तो जब सभी स्टेट्स में अपना ही राज है तो उस बाधा को दूर करने में कौन आपको रोकता है? किसानों की सीलिंग कम की जाय इसके पहले शहरी मिल्कियत पर भी सीलिंग लगनी चाहिए। दोनों सीलिंग साथ साथ लागू करनी चाहिए जिससे करोड़ों किसानों के मन में यह भय पैदा न हो जाय कि हमारे प्रति बुरा व्यवहार किया जाता है और शहरों में रहने वाले लोगों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार किया जाता है। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि दोनों सीलिंग साथ साथ लगनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्माल फार्मर्स हैं, मीडियम साइज फार्मर्स हैं उनको बैंकिंग की सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए। यह अभी तक नहीं मिली है। बैंकिंग की सुविधाएं खेती के लिए मिलें लेकिन जिनके पास एकोनामिक होल्डिंग नहीं है उन लोगों को पील्डी के लिए, डेयरी के लिए अच्छी से अच्छी सुविधाएं मिलें तो अपने छोटे से खेत पर डेयरी का बिजनेस कर सकते हैं या पील्डी का बिजनेस कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए भी उनकी बैंकिंग की सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए।..... (व्यवधान)..... एक मिनट और...

सभापति महोदय : पांच मिनट से ज्यादा हम किसी को नहीं देंगे क्योंकि हम लिस्ट के सभी नाम को पुकारना चाहते हैं और मिनिस्टर साहब को मैं पांच बजकर 20 मिनट पर बुला दूँगा। इसलिए आपलोग मेहरबानी करके पांच मिनट में खतम कर दीजिए।

श्री बेकारिया : एक बात खेत सुधार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस देश के अन्दर कई लाख हेक्टर साल्टी जमीन है। उसके सुधारने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कुछ न कुछ किया जाय और इसके लिए जितनी बनराशि की जरूरत पड़े वह खर्च करने के लिए मिनिस्ट्री को तैयार रहना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। छोटे छोटे गांव के लोग बड़े बड़े अफसरों के पास नहीं पहुँच सकते, ऐसे गांवों में ग्राम पंचायतों और कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी का जल्दी से जल्दी विकास करना चाहिए और उनको सफल बनाने के लिये पूरा प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

क्राफ्ट इंडोरेंस के बारे में यहाँ पर कहा गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब किसान बीज बोता है, उसी समय क्राफ्ट इंडोरेंस किया जाना चाहिए और यदि किसी समय प्लड आए, फेमिन आये या किसी भी तरह की मुसीबत आये और उससे खेती नष्ट हो जाय तो उसको इंडोरेंस का पैसा तुरन्त मिल जाय, इस प्रकार की स्कीम आपको सानी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : I would not like to take the time of the House on matters which have been dealt with already. But there are a few items like cotton, tobacco, finance and related things on which I would like the Ministry's attention to be drawn.

You have mentioned that, last year, we imported Rs. 100 crores worth of cotton. This year we are having surplus cotton. Unfortunately the cotton growers are still finding themselves with large stocks on hand. The monsoon season is close and the stock are still not lifted. The Cotton Corporation which was directed to purchase the cotton has been playing a sort of double game : on the one hand they are saying that they are lifting cotton; and on the other hand they are saying privately that they are interested in disposing of the stocks, thus depressing the cotton prices in the market. We should, at the earliest, discontinue the import of cotton because we have already achieved a certain amount of self sufficiency. The finance that is available to cotton growers as loan is very low. The margin that is demanded today is of the order of 60 per cent. In other words, on even one crore rupees worth of goods the maximum

[Shri D. D. Desai

amount that a person can get is 40 per cent i.e. Rs. 40 lakhs whereas the same bale of cotton, if it goes into industry, will get it a loan of 75 per cent. The same is the case with oilseeds. We are talking of small scale industries. If a tin of oil is in a village small scale oil mill, a man can draw Rs. 25 as loan on Rs. 100 worth of goods, but the same tin of oil, the moment it enters into a vegetable ghee plant, will enable that unit to draw a loan of Rs. 75 on Rs. 100 worth of goods. Therefore, the small scale entrepreneur and the grower—both these people—are at a disadvantage compared to the industrial units.

Then, we have been talking about our green revolution successes. We would not rest on our oars but should establish water and soil analysis systems all over the country with the result that whatever reduction we have in trace elements and the deterioration in the food values of our crops are made up by introduction of trace elements along with fertilisers which is presently not done,

I now come to the question of cattle. We have on hand about 17 crores of cattle. Somehow or other this problem should be solved. Israel is one country which has succeeded in this respect. We have no relationship with that country, but all the same we might borrow some technology in respect of raising cattle breed. There are certain cows which give annually ten tonnes of Milk in Israel. My investigations in Sweden and Denmark have shown that the cows in those regions are not suitable because they have no sweating cells. But the crossbreeds developed in arid conditions like Israel have sweating cells and are, therefore, better suited to this country.

I know, Sir, you have given me a few minutes only. With these points, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Satyanarayan Rao.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I start my speech, I will have to draw your attention to the procedure adopted by the Secretariate...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You need not go into it. You please speak on the subject. It is for the Chair to see whom to call and the Secretariat has nothing to do with it. You please speak on the subject...

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : You must have some patience also. I want to draw your attention that if this is the attitude...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE : Mr. Rao, please go ahead.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : In this session I have not spoken on any Ministry. Notice was given to me that ten minutes are given to me and that I can speak on any subject I want. I have chosen two subjects. Agriculture is one. Before hon. Mr. Shinde replied, I wanted to speak. What is the use of my speaking Now ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Secretariat does not call any hon. Member. It is the Chair which calls the Members. I call you to speak. If you want to speak, you can speak because the senior Minister is yet to reply.

AN HON. MEMBER : He does not want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary) : I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I find myself with the constraint of time and, therefore, I would not be able to say all the things I would like to have said. I will say them in some other Platform.

But what I would like to tell the House is this. Well, there is no doubt that we have done very well on the agricultural front. There is no doubt that in some ways, I think, this year marks a historic year in the history of Indian agricultural economy and the Indian food problem. For the first time, we have stopped imports of PL-480 foodgrains and for the first time, we have reached the record level of production which is more than the highest level of agricultural production reached about 10-12 years ago. But what I would like to draw the

attention of the hon. Minister to is this, that now we are going to face new sets of problems. I was very much impressed by the enthusiasm and the complete self-confidence of the Minister when he was speaking. but I was a little perturbed because during all his speech, he did not show any awareness though I know he was aware of it

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Is will explain it. Distribution of subjects was made between myself and my senior colleague and hence did not touch this. The time also was limited.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : I was only saying that the Government should become aware of the fact that we are going to face a set of problems, a new set of problems such as that you have not seen in the Indian agriculture for the last 15 to 20 years. For the last 15 to 20 years we here accustomed to a certain psychology of shortage, a certain psychology associated with shortage—public distribution and procurement etc. The position has changed enormously. I would like to give you one figure.

16 hrs.

If you take the figure of the years 1966-71, imports have fallen from 10.36 million tonnes to 2.10 million tonnes procurement went up from 4 million tonnes to 9 million tonnes and public distribution has gone down from 14 million tonnes to 7 million tonnes. I want that particular fact to be borne in mind by this House, that public distribution is coming down. If you take the question of wheat—particularly, wheat has been the star of the show—there has been an enormous increase in the production of wheat, something like more than three times, since the beginning of the planning period and the total procurement of what last year was 5 million tonnes and this year it is expected to be 6½ millions tonnes. But the distribution is steadily falling down and I think this is a matter on which very much more attention needs to be given.

The Minister said quite rightly that they are not going to stop with wheat, that they are going to extend the green revolution to rice, and other crops. There is a combination of these. On the one hand there is a large procurement. On the other hand there

is falling distribution. Falling distribution is not the fault of any particular organisation. Falling distribution is there because, people do not want to go and buy from the shops, because, they can get what they want from the open market and therefore this is a question which must be taken into account when we talk of the price policy, when we talk of buffer stocks, when we talk of distribution system and so on. As it is, the Budget is placing a burden of Rs 132 crores on account of the wheat prices I don't want to enter into any details on this subject, but, at this stage, I should go on record, as saying, I regret the decision of the Government for having accepted the recommendation or the consensus of the Chief Ministers, conference regarding the present level of the procurement price of wheat. What is the issue price of wheat? It is Rs. 78. Now, what is the issue price of rice? The procurement price of rice Rs. 74.3 to Rs. 99. The issue price of rice is Rs. 100 to Rs. 128, there is a difference of Rs 25 to Rs. 29. In the case of wheat this difference is only Rs. 2. I hope the hon. Minister will tell about this when he replies to the Debate, because, there are a large number of rice consumers in this country. The total distribution is almost the same as between rice and wheat. Then, why should there be this discrimination between the rice consumers and wheat consumers? Rice consumers pay Rs 25 to Rs. 29 more on the procurement price whereas the wheat consumers pay only Rs. 2. Why should there be this discrimination?

I know the Minister will tell us, this is due to historical reasons and so on. But I may say, those historical reasons disappeared with enormous production and I would like the hon. Minister to deal with this when he replies.

Then, there are certain commodity imbalances coming up. I had said earlier elsewhere that green revolution is going to bring the problem of public distribution. We are all aware of it; everybody talks about it. I would have been glad if the hon. Minister had given the House a whole history of the growth of the different commodities.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may try to conclude,

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : Actually I did not want to speak. Sometimes, I think, Sir, there is no point for a person who is a professor and economist to seek election and come to the House, (*Interruption*) it looks as if the Chair is interested only in equal distribution of the time to all the hon. Members. . .

MR CHAIRMAN : You may continue,

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : I don't want to go in to detail with regard to commodity imbalances. There are fluctuations with regard to output of jawar, bajra and so on; one year they go up, the next year they come down. Quite apart from that, from the regional point of view, I was trying to look at the figures procurement figures for example, which are given. I find there are certain traditionally rice-growing States, like, for example, Andhra, Orissa and so on and Assam.

These were; three original traditionally rice-growing States, which once had a very big rice surplus. But during the last four years, look at the record of their production. Rice production has gone down in these States, but in the non-traditionally rice-growing States, the production has gone up. In Tamil Nadu also, the production came down; Still, it has not reached its particular level. And the Tamil Nadu Government has also stopped the procurement system. Why? I suppose the hon. Minister will be able to tell us the reasons for this, when he replies to the debate, why in the traditionally rice growing States, the rice production is coming down, while as the hon. Minister said with such great cheerfulness, in Punjab, Haryana, UP and MP it is going up. UP is now growing more rice. Madhya Pradesh is growing much more rice, and Punjab and Haryana, are growing much more rice I do not want to raise any kind of regional or parochial sentiments at all, and it would be very wrong on my part to do so, because we are a united country. But we also know that we are living in a world of reality, and we have to recognise in time that the kind of agricultural revolution and strategy that Government are planning, while undoubtedly it is resulting in increase in production, is, however, creating regional imbalances; it is creating commodity imbalances, the consequence of which so cially and

politically would be seen in the next three or four years, if some serious attempt is not made to try and reverse the trend as far as possible.

I know that Government are all the time talking about dry farming and dry areas and so on. But what is the progress in production in dry areas? What is the concrete programme for increasing production in the dry areas? Are Government going to get a kind of division of the country such that dry areas will have lower and lower agricultural incomes while the irrigated areas and the rain-fed areas will have larger and larger agricultural incomes? Then, on the top of that, what is the price policy that they are going to adopt?

I was just taking a look at the figures in regard to the stocks. We started this year with a stock, I am told, on 1st March, of 7.4 million tonnes in the Government godowns. We may release 1.8 million tonnes in April and May. That will give us 5.6 million tonnes as the available storage space, even if we take out the 1.8 million tonnes. We are proposing to procure 6.5 million tonnes of wheat. As you know, this wheat is to be procured in about six weeks' time. You cannot wait till the monsoon to procure it. The wheat has to be procured between the end of April and the end of May, or between the middle of April and the end of May, which means we have a storage capacity of over 8.1 million tonnes, and we shall have a strain on the storage capacity to the extent of 12 million tonnes; even if we increase the storage capacity by about a million tonnes or so, we shall still need about three to four million tonnes storage capacity, which would mean that the grains would be left in the open or stored in the open; it is no use blaming the railways for it. Where will the railways take it? So, it seems to me that this again is a point on which the country would like to hear from the hon. Minister when he replies what concrete storage measures they propose to take to deal with this enormous addition that is going to be made on the storage demand, as soon as the wheat procurement season starts and gets into full swing.

I do not think that I should take advantage of your generosity. Finally, there is one other very important point that I would

like to mention. I have the feeling that as production grows, the distribution is coming down; in the case of wheat, for example, it has come down. We shall have at the end of 1972, probably a wheat stock of about 5 to 6 million tonnes, and there is no doubt that wheat production is going to grow. I must pay my fullest tribute to the Indian scientists, the Indian factory workers and the Indian peasants and also to the Government of India for the way in which they have been able to increase production. But if we are going to buy it, then the question of prices comes in. I think that it is going to be extended to other crops. We had once the minimum price. Still, there is a theoretical minimum price for paddy, a theoretical minimum price for jowar, bajra and so on. But in the case of wheat, the minimum price has been merged into the procurement price; I quite understand it because I am told that it is very difficult to distinguish between the procurement price and the minimum price, because the rich farmers are getting more by getting a higher procurement price, while the poor fellows are left in the lurch and they will have to get only the minimum price. But if Government are going to make the procurement price the minimum price, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to tell the House the economics of what the difference between the procurement price and the minimum price is. If circumstances have made it necessary for us to equate the procurement price with the minimum price, what are the principles that he proposes to apply? I think it is very important to know it because procurement price becoming the minimum price means that we shall buy any quantity offered of the commodity at the particular price, and we have got to store it and we have got to sell it; and if we cannot sell it through the distribution system, what shall we do? Are we going to export it? We all know that we cannot export our agricultural food products except at heavy subsidies. Are we going to use it in the rural works programme? Are we going to make use of it in creating rural employment, in the nutrition programme and so on. Very good, if it happens. But it means a tremendous amount of expenditure.

Before I sit down, I would say that a new situation has arisen in India's agricultural economy. I do not think we should

get into the stage of the US. We know that the US has got no public distribution system of wheat. In fact, they tried in the thirties under the Stamp method, to make people consume more wheat. But in spite of all such attempts, they found they had large surpluses of wheat. Then there was the PL-480 programme. Are we going to have a PL-480 programme? Who is going to pay? It would be wonderful if we had such a programme, but where is the money to come from? At this moment if I may be parochial for a moment--Mysore is having tremendous difficulty in trying to induce the Centre to give them what they lost by the Finance Commission's award. But the Centre say they have got no money. Here we are spending Rs. 130 crores this year. I suggest if we do not take an integrated look at the whole thing, the subsidy may rise from Rs. 130 crores to Rs. 200 crores, Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores within a not immeasurable distance of time, quite apart from storage and other problems.

I would, therefore, ask the Ministry to ask the Agricultural Prices Commission not only to produce a report on khariff grain prices, cotton prices, or jute prices or wheat prices, but to produce a special report taking all the prices together, what will be the relative price, what should be the commodity pattern, what is going to be happen if there is a distribution system, how much the Government should procure, what should they do with what they procure. All these are questions which did not emerge earlier. But they have emerged now as the very result of the success which the Minister has quite so rightly lauded of the agricultural policy of the Government of India. I hope and trust that the Government will act in time, take up these problems and try to find some answers for them before they themselves are faced with even more difficulties than they faced when we were having the problem of shortage.

In this connection. I must say that the Government's very hasty rejection, after all the build-up given earlier, of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, is not a good pointer. It is surprising how suddenly they came to accept the consensus of the Chief Ministers--mening thereby, I suppose, the three Chief Ministers

concerned. This does not give me encouragement that Government has yet mustered up sufficient courage to deal with all the aspects of the problems with which we are going to be faced as a result of what I call the success of the new agricultural strategy.

SHRI. M. SATYANARYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : I wanted to raise the same points which Dr. Rao was raising here.

Recently, we had been to so many places thanks to the courtesy of Shri Shinde who provided all the facilities for some members to visit all the research centres. We have seen what is the green revolution. Therefore, I really salute the farmers, scientists and engineers responsible for this.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru)
Agricultural labourers also.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :
They are also included in farmers.

While I am happy, I am also unhappy. The reason is that only Punjab, Haryana, West UP and some other areas are developing whereas other regions are being neglected. I do not say they are intentionally neglected, but they are being neglected. When I visited those developed areas, I saw not only big farmers but even medium and small farmers having tractors. I want to see such a state of affairs in the whole country. If that happens, I will be the happiest person.

I do not know why the southern region is being neglected. Dr. Rao has pleaded for the rice-eating areas. We have achieved self-sufficiency in wheat production, but what about rice production? Why have we not done so, although more 50 per cent of our countrymen eat rice. But even then, why it is neglected, I do not know. I want a categorical answer from the Ministry about this matter.

We speak about the green revolution. It is not sufficient; let us have a white revolution also. I have seen with my own eyes; there is a dairy from research centre. We must develop all this. Not only should we develop dairying, but also fisheries and horticulture. Vegetables are necessary and fishery development is also necessary. Fish is an important food.

Moreover, I have already told Mr. Shinde that we are neglecting forestry. Although we have got a rich forest land, we are neglecting it. Forests are very essential for the development of the country. Of course, we have achieved remarkable results in the production of foodgrains. But forests should also be taken into consideration whenever we formulate our policy.

About cotton also, it is being improved in the southern region also, particularly in Andhra Pradesh. I have not seen in other parts, but in Andhra Pradesh, the Agricultural Department is now encouraging the production of cotton also. Further, I suggest that some research centres must be set up in Southern India also; not only in Andhra Pradesh but in other regions also.

May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the research centres that are set up in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh? I want to know why such centres are not set up in the southern region also. If the farmers want to get any training from such centres and gain experience they have to come all the way from the south, travel 1,000 or 1,500 miles, to the north. It is not possible for any farmer to come like that. They have to know what is happening in relation to the research and what methods should be adopted. Farmers are also working in the southern regions and they are also interested in this and they are also very progressive farmers. In view of this, these research centres should be established in the south also.

When I visited Karnal recently, I suggested to the Director, and he said that they are also doing that. I wish to draw the attention of the Minister also to this aspect, and take into consideration this aspect particularly, namely, opening of research centres in the southern region also. It should not only be done in northern India; may be you have got facilities here.

One other aspect is this. About agriculture, we have achieved self-sufficiency, and you are doing everything. I congratulate the Ministry of Agriculture as well as its officers, everybody. I will have to appreciate their enthusiasm. They are working not only as workers but are working with enthusiasm with the feeling that this is our nation and we should produce more.

With such enthusiasm they are working. We must congratulate them all, and I should think that this house should extend its congratulation to the Ministry and all its departments.

I now come to the Telengana region. You may say that whenever I speak I always come to that point only. But as you know, it is a neglected area and so it deserves your attention.

SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE : We are friends of Telengana.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : You are our friend, but even then, you must give more consideration to that region. It is most neglected not only from that point of view of agriculture but from every point of view, whether industry or any other thing. So, please have some consideration for my region also.

Lastly—I do not want to take up much time of the house and because most of my points have been covered by my predecessors—I want to emphasise only one point, and that is, the regional imbalances should go. For that, please tell us what steps you are going to take.

श्री चकलेश्वर सिंह : समापति महोदय, जब मुझे इस सदन में कृषि पर बोलने के लिये समय मिला है, तब मुझे यह डर भी लगता है कि धारा न जाने कब मुझे बिठा देंगे। इसलिए मैं कोई विस्तृत व्याख्या न करके कृषि के सम्बन्ध में केवल अपने विचार ही व्यक्त करूंगा। जब हमारा देश पराधीन था, तो विदेशी पूंजीवादी सरकार ने हमारे गांवों के, जहां देश कि अस्सी प्रतिशत जनता रहती है, उन कुटीर उद्योगों को समाप्त कर दिया, जिनके द्वारा यह अपनी जीविका उपार्जित करती है। आजादी का चरण छाते छाते हमने यह भी देखा कि देहात से यह तेल घानी के कोल्हू उखड़ गए, जुलाहे के करघे उखड़ गये, वह हमारा चमड़ा उद्योग नष्ट हो गया। और इस तरह से हमारी इस कृषि प्रधान धरती पर भूमिहीनों का मार झतना अधिक बढ़ गया कि आज वह हमारे लिये एक समस्या है। यह समस्या जहां हमारे देश के बरदान के लिए एक बरदान ही

सकती है, वहां वह एक अभिशाप भी है। अभिशाप इस माने में है कि जब हम आंकड़ें देखते हैं और कृषि की हालत देखते हैं तो हम यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारी 80 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में है और कृषि योग्य भूमि पर 70 प्रतिशत पर हम स्नायान्न पैदा करते हैं, 9 प्रतिशत पर तेलहन पैदा करते हैं। 5 प्रतिशत पर कास पैदा करते हैं और 11 प्रतिशत पर जूट, गन्ना फसलें आदि पैदा करते हैं। यह जाहिर है कि हमारी समस्या हमारे पेट की समस्या और है और हम गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में इस समस्या को पूरा करने के लिए, देश के लोगों को अन्न देने के लिये, दरवाजे दरवाजे भटकते रहे, अपने देश में साधन उपलब्ध करते रहे और आज यह गौरव का दिन मिला जब 1971 में आकर के देश में यह स्वाभिमान पैदा हुआ कि हम दूसरों से रोटी न मांगें, हम दूसरों को रोटी दे सकते हैं। यह उपलब्धि हमको किन कारणों से हुई? हम अपने किसानों को इसके लिये धन्यवाद दें, उन मेहनतकश लोगों को धन्यवाद दें जिन्होंने अपने श्रमकण से अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाया और अंत में मैं यह भी कह दूँ तो शायद अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी कि हम माननीय मंत्री महोदय को भी इसके लिये धन्यवाद देते हैं कि उन्होंने यह गौरव प्राप्त किया, साथ साथ इसके लिए भी कि उन्होंने गिरते हुए किसान के दिल को जरा धाम् लिया, उन्होंने गेहूँ के दाम गिराये नहीं ज्यों का त्यों रख दिया।

मैं अब यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की काफी भूमि ऐसी है जो कृषि के योग्य बनाई जा सकती है और काफ़ी जमीन ऐसी है जिसके लिए यह आवश्यकता है कि धारा संघ यूटिलाइजेशन सर्वे कराएँ और इस बात का पता लगायें कि कौन सी भूमि देश की किस योग्य है और उस भूमि में उसी प्रकार की पैदावार हो, साथ ही साथ उसके लिए उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था भी उपलब्ध कराई जाए। यह सरकार की सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है जो

[श्री चकलेस्वर सिंह]

हमें खाद्यान्न में आराम निर्भर करने में बहुत बड़ी सहायक हो सकती है। किसान के लिए सब से बड़ा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि उसकी आस्थायें, उसकी संस्कृति ऐसी है, उसे घरही माता से इतना बोह है कि वह कहता है— बाप की पोखर में कीच खाय रहियो, कितना भी भूखा रह जाय, कितनी भी यातनाएं सह ले, कितना भी कष्ट का जीवन व्यतीत कर ले, घरती माता के मोह से अपने को पृथक नहीं कर सकता और कहाँ इतना उबारवादी उसका स्वभाव है कि वह कहता है—गम की बिड़िया, राम का खेत, खाओ बिड़िया भर भर पेट। इतने सरल और सीधे किसान को मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान में आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जहाँ सरकार ने उसके गल्ले का सही दाम उसे मिले, इसकी व्यवस्था की, जैसे आपने जमींदारों को खत्म किया, जागीरदारों को खत्म किया। वहाँ न जाने कितने बिचौलिए किसान की छाती हर पैदा हो गए और आप की सारी व्यवस्था के बावजूद, मैं यह कह सकता हूँ, मथुरा जिले से मैंने यह पत्र लिखा था, वहाँ के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट ने भी स्वीकार किया है कि किसानों की लूट हो रही है, हम उनको सही मूल्य नहीं दिला सके बावजूद आपकी सारी व्यवस्था के, तो मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को इन बिचौलियों से और इन पूँजीवादी मनोवृत्ति के लोगों से बचाइए। देश के उत्पादन में यदि आप प्राकड़ों से पता लगाए तो यह स्पष्ट हो जायगा कि इस हरित क्रांति के हीरो 20 एकड़ से ऊपर वाले किसान हैं जिनकी संख्या 25 लाख से ऊपर है। 50 एकड़ से ऊपर वाले 50 हजार हैं और 20 से 50 एकड़ तक 20 लाख 90 हजार, 10 से 20 एकड़ तक 56 लाख 50 हजार हैं। उन्हीं को इन विकास योजनाओं का लाभ मिला है, उन्होने उत्पादन में सक्रिय सहयोग दिया है, लेकिन जो सबसे बड़ी संख्या है वह एक एकड़

से पांच एकड़ वाले किसानों की है जो भलाभकर जोतों से अपना जीवन-यापन कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान की जायं और आपको मंत्रालय उनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दे, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि ये छोटे किसान लंब-लैस लेबर में बदल जायं और पीछे से जो विकास हो रहा है, जो क्रांति हो रही है, वह हुदशा की ओर चली जाय।

छोटे किसानों को सहकारिता से भी बचा लीजिये। सहकारिता आन्दोलन किसानों के विकास के लिये है, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ, मुझे दूसरे प्रदेशों की जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन मैं उत्तरप्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ के छोटे किसान बगैर कोई सहायता लिये, बगैर कोई कर्जा लिए कर्जदार हैं, उन्हें पता भी नहीं है, लेकिन उनको कर्जदार बना लिया गया है। प्रबन्ध संचालकों ने और संचालकों ने इस प्रकार उनका शोषण किया है, यदि आप जांच कराये तो आपको पता लग जायगा कि किसानों को किस कदर लूटा गया है।

इन णब्दों के साथ मैं इस माग का समर्थन करना हूँ और इस आशा और विश्वास के साथ समर्थन करता हूँ कि आप मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान देंगे और किसान की हालत को किसान के दिल से देखेंगे।

श्री चिरंजीव झा (सहरसा) : सभापति महोदय, जहाँ मैं कृषि मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, वहाँ अपने देश के किसानों को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जिन्होंने वर्ष की विषम स्थिति के बावजूद इस वर्ष ऐसी पैदावार करके दिखावाई कि आज हरेक दूसरे के सामने हाथ पसारने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। लेकिन साथ ही मैं उन त्रुटियों की ओर भी इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जिनके अन्तर्गत बरीब किसान, मध्यम वर्ग के किसान और मजदूर जुल्म के नीचे पीसे जा रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, हम लोग गांव से आते हैं, गांव की स्थिति क्या है? हमारे मंत्रालय के

नियम और कानून सब सही हैं, इनकी तरफ से आदेश है कि किसान को समय पर कर्ज मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन होता क्या है? किसान को कभी समय पर कर्ज नहीं मिलता, भ्राज वे चारों ओर से लूटे जा रहे हैं। इनकी हालत इतनी दयनीय हो चली है कि मालूम नहीं पड़ता है कि समाज के शोषक वर्ग के जो लोग हैं, वे भ्राज देश के अन्दर समाजवाद सही रूप में लाने देंगे—इसमें सन्देह हो रहा है।

क्या होता है? जब लोगों को सरकार की ओर से कर्ज नहीं मिलता है तो उन्हें अपनी उपजाऊ जमीन साहूकार के पास गिरवी रख कर कर्ज लेना पड़ता है और वह साहूकार उनकी गारी फसल मूद में लेकर चला जाता है। वह बेचारा कभी पनप नहीं सकता, उसकी जमीन उनके चंगुल में कभी निकल नहीं सकती। इसी तरह में जब फसल तैयार होने को आती है, उसके घर में बिमारी होती है, लड़की की गादी होती है या कोई आवश्यक काम पड़ता है तो उसे ऋण नहीं मिल सकता, तब वह किसी महाजन धनी-मानी के यहां जाता है। तब वह महाजन उससे कहता है कि अगर तुम अपनी फसल को हमारे हाथ कम कीमत पर बेच दो, इस ऋण के बदले, तब मैं तुमको रुपया दूंगा और उसको ऐसा वायदा करना पड़ता है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि जो पाट 40 रुपये मन में बच सकता है, उसे उस महाजन के हाथ अपने बाड़े के अनुसार 15 रु० और 20 रु० मन में बेचना पड़ता है। मैं पूछता हूँ—अगर इसी तरह से किसान लूटे जाते रहे तो क्या कभी समाजवाद आएगा? और अब उनकी हालत सुधर सकेगी। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ इस ओर मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाये और सही रूप में उनके जो निर्देश हैं उनका पालन हो और समय पर उनको पैसा मिले— इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा होनी चाहिए।

इसरी बात यह है कि आज हमारे यहां

बिहार में, खासकर मैं जहां से आ रहा हूँ, पूर्णिया और सहरसा जिले की बात में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के करीब 80 प्रतिशत किसानों के बिल मर चुके हैं। आज किसानों के पास बिल खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं है और पैसा कहीं से मिल भी नहीं रहा है। ऐसी दशा में पूरी आशंका है कि उनकी खेती मारी जायेगी। पता नहीं कैसे उनकी स्थिति सम्हलेगी। इसलिये सरकार को तुरन्त इसका इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। साथ ही कम हास पैावर के ट्रैक्टर का निर्माण भी किया जाना चाहिये। अब जो भूमि की सीमा का निर्धारण हो रहा है, दस एकड़ जमीन किसानों के पास छोड़ रहे हैं तब वे किसान चालीस पचास हजार का ट्रैक्टर कहां से खरीद सकेंगे और वे उसको लेकर भी क्या करेंगे? इसलिये तुरन्त ही दस पन्द्रह हास पैावर के ट्रैक्टर का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिये और वह किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में गोहैया किया जाना चाहिए ताकि किसान उससे अपनी खेती कर सकें। बिहार एग्री इंस्टीट्यूट का परिषद ने बहुत दिन हुए इसके लिये आवेदन-पत्र दिया था मिनिस्ट्री के पास लेकिन उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। वे ट्रैक्टर बनाने के लिए इन्स्टीट्यूट की सारी व्यवस्था कर चुके हैं इसलिये उनको फौरन इसकी अनुमति मिलनी चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही साथ छोटे छोटे कृषि भोजार भी बनाये जाने चाहिए। अब भूमि सीमा निर्धारण के बाद जो जमीन निकलेगी वह वह भूमि-हीनों में बटेगी और कुछ ग्रंथों में भूमिहीनता मिटने के बाद मजदूरों की भी कुछ कमी हो जायेगी। इसलिये शीघ्र जमीन की चकबन्दी कर दी जानी चाहिये फिर छोटे छोटे भोजारों का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिये जिनका उपयोग कम मजदूरों के द्वारा ही खेती में किया जा सके और बृहद रूप में मजदूरों का प्रभाव न लाने इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : आप समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री चिरंजीव भ्वा : अभी तक हमारे यहां कोसी तटबन्ध से बाहर भी सिंचाई की पूरी सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी है जहां नहर की व्यवस्था है भी, समय पर फसल को पानी नहीं मिल पाता । एक बड़ी खुशी की बात है—मंत्रालय को शायद पता हो या न हो— कि बिहार के सहरसा और पूर्णिया जिले में बांस बोरिंग का प्रबन्ध स्वयं जनता ने किया है जिससे डेढ़ कौ, दो सौ रुपये में बोरिंग हो जाता है और सबसे सिंचाई की सुविधा प्राप्त हो रही है परन्तु खेद की बात यह है कि ऐसे बोरिंग को भी अभी तक बिजली नहीं मिल पायी है । इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां पर है ।... (व्यवधान).....

एक और बहुत जरूरी बात है । रासायनिक खाद का प्रयोग बढ़े षड्ले से होता है लेकिन उसके कुपरिणाम की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । यद्यपि हमारे यहां बिहार में खाद की इतनी ज्यादा मांग है कि उसकी सप्लाई नहीं हो पा रही है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से अप्रार्थ करूंगा कि खाद की पूरी व्यवस्था वहां पर होनी चाहिए सिन्दरी खाद कारखाने से 75% खाद बिहार को दी जानी चाहिए । बिना जांच पड़ताल के और बिना जानकारी के रासायनिक खाद के प्रयोग के परिणाम की तरफ भी ध्यान जाना चाहिए । मिट्टी की जांच होनी चाहिये और उसकी जांच किये बिना रासायनिक खाद का प्रयोग हानिकारक होगा । साथ ही हरी खाद एव कम्पोस्ट खाद के प्रयोग को भी प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय : आप समाप्त कीजिये । अब और मैं एलाऊ नहीं करूंगा ।

श्री चिरंजीव भ्वा : एक व्यावहारिक बात आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि समुन्नत बीज का बहुत प्रचार हुआ है इसमें बड़ी सफलता भी मिली है । आप जानते हैं कि गत वर्ष बरदास में बिहार

का सारा गेहूँ नष्ट हो गया और उसके बदले- इस बाब बाहर से जो बीज गेहूँ का दिया गया वह समुन्नत बीज तो था लोगों ने उसको खरीदा भी गवर्नमेंट से कर्ज लेकर, लेकिन उसकी हालत क्या है ? इस तरह का अधिकांश बीज दिया गया जो कि 15 नवम्बर तक बोना चाहिये था लेकिन वह बोया गया दिसम्बर या जनवरी में । चूँकि उस समय तक जमीन बोने के लायक नहीं हो सकी थी, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह सब गेहूँ बरबाद हो गया लेकिन लोगों के सिर पर उसका कर्जा चढ़ा हुआ है । अतः सरकार इसकी जांच कराये कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ ? इसलिए परिस्थिति के अनुसार जहां पर जिस तरह के बीज की आवश्यकता हो उसीको मोहैया किया जाना चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : श्री शिंदे साहब जब जबाब दे रहे थे तो उन्होंने कई बातें कहीं । मैंने और बनाना का ऐक्सपोर्ट नहीं होना चाहिये । मैं राय देता हूँ कि this must not be exported. It does not matter if we earn a little less of foreign exchange. This export of Bananas and mangoes should be banned.

SHRI S. B. PATIL (Bagalkot) : Mr, Chairman, I am very thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak in this august House on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture. I will confine my speech to only a few important points like prices of foodgrains, procurement price, glut in the cotton market and land reforms. Because of the limited time at my disposal, I will not be able to touch other important points.

Only a little earlier I was reading in the library an article on the cost of cultivation studied by the various universities. The Research Director of the Mysore University has quoted some very important figures there. A study was made of the cost of cultivation in various regions of Mysore and the cost of cultivation comes to Rs. 800 per acre. The average yield comes to 12 quintals. The

market price for wheat in Mysore is Rs. 88 per quintal. So, for 12 quintals it comes to Rs. 1,056. The procurement price fixed for the current season is Rs. 76 and at that rate it comes to Rs. 912. So, after deducting the cost of cultivation, the farmer will get only Rs. 112 or 120. It is not fair or reasonable. The procurement price fixed at present is not a tall remunerative. Therefore, the agricultural prices Commission has to go into this matter, take into consideration all factors and fix remunerative price.

The Punjab University scientists have also studied this problem in Harayna. According to them, in the case of irrigated areas the income was as high as Rs. 984 per acre from wheat whereas the expenditure per acre came to Rs. 636. Therefore, I would submit that the prices fixed by the government should be remunerative to the farmers.

According to the Food Corporation of India, if we study the details of the economic cost of it, procurement of indigenous wheat is Rs. 76 a quintal; procurement charges come to Rs. 11/02; and storage, movement and distribution charges come to Rs. 6/94. The total economic cost of procurement, excluding carrying charges to the buffer stock, comes to Rs. 93/96. If we add to this the carrying charges of the buffer stock, which are Rs. 7/94, it comes to Rs. 101/90. The overhead cost for the FCI is about Rs. 25/90

The FCI is selling it to the State Governments at the rate of Rs. 78 a quintal, even though it costs them Rs. 101/90 including the cost of buffer stock. So, the Government of India is subsidising at the rate of Rs. 26 a quintal of wheat. The wheat growers are getting a subsidy at the rate of Rs. 25 or Rs. 26 a quintal but rice, jowar and oilseeds growers are not getting even a single paisa from the Government as subsidy.

If we look at the economic cost of rice, we find that the Food Corporation is purchasing rice at the rate of Rs. 74 to Rs. 99 a quintal, the issue price to the State Governments is Rs. 100 to Rs. 128 and the retail price to the consumer is Rs. 112 to Rs. 140. The procurement price of jowar is Rs. 55; the issue price is Rs. 72 and the retail price to the consumer is Rs. 79 to Rs. 80. The rice and jowar growing area people are not at all getting a single paisa from this Government as subsidy.

Regarding the cotton glut, cotton is an important commodity and is declared as an essential commodity in the country, but it is persistently subjected to the unimaginative Government controls on its production, distribution, consumption, price, storage and advances. Each and every form of Government control has failed to produce the desired results. Ultimately, the sufferers have been the innocent growers and the poor consumers. All the cotton is rotting in the market shops of Mysore, Gujrat and various places. Therefore, I request that something should be done by the Government immediately to clear off all the stocks which are there.

Then, talks have been made about land reforms in the country for the last many years but nothing has been done by this Government and any State Government. The Central Land Reforms Committee has recommended a ceiling of 10 to 18 acres but I am sorry to say that the landlords have already transferred their lands to their relatives in one form or the other. Therefore I request the Government that at least the Central Government should direct the State Governments to pass important laws like land reform laws.

Finally, regarding exemptions. The recent Chief Ministers' Conference exempted plantations from the ceiling. Why should plantations get preference over mechanised or any other farms?

With these words, I support the demands.

श्री राम कंबर (टोंक) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों पर मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जिन किसानों ने कड़ी मेहनत करके जनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाई है, इस भवसर का लाभ उठाते हुए मैं उनको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

साथ-साथ जो छोटे किसान हैं, जो सेइयूल्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं, उनको मैं धाय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बेती करने का बहुत ज्यादा तजुर्बा है। वे लोग इस एग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट से बहुत ज्यादा आशायें लगाए हुए हैं। वे भाज तक बड़े किसानों को कमाकर बेते रहे हैं उनको बेती

[श्री रामकवर]

उपजाऊ बना कर देते आ रहे हैं। उनकी तरफ आप का विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट के भाइयों को, जो मजदूरी करते हैं और जिनके पास अपनी जमीन नहीं है उनके वास्ते भी कुछ दिया जाए, उनको भी जमीन दी जाए। जो खेतों में मजदूरी करते हैं उनकी चर्चा हाउस में बहुत कम होती है। जब कभी भी हाउस में मजदूरों की चर्चा होती है तो उन्हीं मजदूरों की होती है जो, कि बल कारखानों में काम करते हैं। लेकिन ये जो कृषि मजदूर हैं, जो चलते-फिरते मजदूर हैं इनकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है इनके वास्ते उचित मजदूरी की सरकार की तरफ से कभी कोई घोषणा नहीं होती है। कल मंत्री महोदय बता रहे थे कि अपने वक्तव्य में कि एक ऐसी योजना बह बना रहे है कि हर मजदूर को सौ रुपया माहवार मजदूरी मिले। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि आठ घंटे काम करके, आठ घंटे मजदूरी करके वे सौ रुपये में कैसे काम चला सकते हैं, कैसे अपना कुछ भला कर सकते हैं, जबकि साधारण जो कर्मचारी है, उनको भी आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि चार पांच सौ रुपया महीना तनख्वाह मिलती है। ये जो मजदूर हैं ये हड़ताल भी नहीं कर सकते हैं और नाना प्रकार की तकलीफों का इनको सामना करना पड़ता है। लेकिन वे मजदूर जिनको ज्यादा पैसे मिलते हैं जो कारखानों में काम करते हैं वे हड़ताल जब करते हैं तो आप उनकी भागों को मान लेते हैं। इस वास्ते मेरा निवेदन है कि जो खेती करने के इच्छुक हैं उनको खेती की जमीन दी जाए और मजदूरी करने के इच्छुक हैं, उनको उचित मजदूरी दे कर काम पर लगाया जाए। इन लोगों में जो थोड़े बहुत पड़े लिखें है और जो शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं, उनको मिलिटरी में भी भरती किया जाना चाहिये।

और जगह भी ऐसा हुआ होगा लेकिन मैं खास तौर पर राजस्थान की बात करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट के कुछ लोगों को पिछले दस पन्द्रह वर्षों में जो जमीनें अलाट की गई है कुछ तो व्यक्तिगत आधार पर और कुछ कृषि सहकारी समितियों के आधार पर उनमें कुछ ऐसी जमीनें भी है जिनके नीचे पानी भी है लेकिन सरकार के तरफ से बार-बार प्रार्थना करने पर भी उनको कुआ बनाने के लिए या ट्यूबवैल लगा वे के लिए बजट आदि की सहूलियत नहीं दी गई है। जिन जमीनों पर वे पड़े हुए है वहाँ अगर बरसात ठीक हो जाती है तो उपज हो जाती है और अगर नहीं होती है तो वहाँ कुछ उपजता नहीं है। उनका एक मंत्री वहाँ रहता है और अन्य जो चार पांच मंत्री घर में होते हैं वे देश में इधर उधर भटकते फिरते रहते हैं। राजस्थान में हालत इस चीज को लेकर बहुत गम्भीर हो गई है। कृषि उपमन्त्री पहाड़िया इसको अच्छी तरह के जानते है।

आप यह भी देखें कि वहाँ पर शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को जो जमीन अलाट की भी गई है, उसकी स्थिति क्या है? पचास परसेंट केसिस में भगड़े चल रहे हैं, मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। ये जो भगड़े वाली जमीनें हैं ये इन बेचारों को क्यों दी जाती है? जब भगड़े चल रहे होते हैं तो वे लोग मजदूरी भी स्वतंत्र रूप से नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस और भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

सरकार के पास लाखों एकड़ जमीन ऐसी पड़ी हुई है जहाँ पर जंगलात नहीं हैं लेकिन जो फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट की जमीन है इन लोगों को वहाँ बसाया जा सकता है और वह जमीन इनको दी जा सकती है और उस जमीन में पैदा करके वे अपनी गरीबी का कुछ हल निकाल सकते हैं।

छोटे छोटे किसान हैं, उन तक यह सरकार अभी तक पहुँच नहीं पाई है। उनके बोट प्राप्त करने के लिए भी किसी भीर बादमी से सौदे-बाजी की जानी है जो कहता है कि ये बोट उसके हैं। जो जंगलात पड़े हुए हैं, उनमें इन लोगों को जमीन दी जाये, वनां वे उसको जोतने लग जायेंगे और वहाँ बस जायेंगे, फिर सरकार जो चाहे करे।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करे।

श्री रामकवर : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक दो मिनट और लूँगा।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं। श्री जमींदारहानान

SHRI MD. JAMILURRHMAN (Kishan' gan) : I fully support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. I would, however, like to make a few points.

Mr. Chairman, you are fully aware of the fact that Bihar has got 86 per cent of its people on agriculture. Most of the farmers are small farmers, small land-holders and that too with a large number of fragmentations of holdings. Therefore, I would suggest of the Ministry that the scheme of consolidation of holdings should be taken up at once. A direction should be given to the State Government that these programmes should be finished within a period of two years.

Secondly, irrigation facilities in the State of Bihar are available only to 30 per cent of the cultivated area. The Kosi Canal scheme has failed; it has not been able to meet all the demands of the people; it has not been successful. There is no land leveling scheme in the area. Therefore, the irrigation water is not at all accessible to the fields. There is not sufficient boring in the States of Bihar and that needs the attention of the Ministry. I may mention here that, in respect of the boring scheme, there has been lack of electricity. That should be met. Another problem is water-logging in the Kosi area. Eight to ten per cent of the area remains under water and cash crops like jute and sugarcane fail every year. This has to be attended to. A scheme should be drawn up

for anti-waterlogging so that the kisans may be benefited.

In the district of Purnea, there is one unit of this ministry, the Farmers' Development Agency. But I would say, Sir, that this agency is a dead agency; it is practically doing nothing. An expert of the Agriculture Department should be placed as the head of the agency so that the work may be facilitated.

So far as the question of fertilisers is concerned, Bihar State is the Worst sufferer. Whereas the demands of Bihar State are about 2 lakh tonnes, only 41,000 tonnes are supplied by the Central Government. This is rather a step-motherly treatment. The demand for higher allotments should be met.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Government through you, Sir that, though the Sindri Fertiliser Corporation of India lies in my State, it has not been able to meet the demands of my State. For the year 1972-73, our State requires 2 lakh tonnes of Ammonium sulphate. I hope the the Government of India will meet this demand.

Take also, for instance, tractors. Our State needs about 55,000 tractors, but the Government of India has allotted only 2,500 tractors. This allotment is quite insufficient to meet the demands of the day.

Thirdly for the land-leveling scheme, my State requires 550 tractors, but nothing has been done with regard to my State.

The Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation has applied for a licence for the manufacture of a small tractor with Japanese collaboration and that scheme is still pending and no licence has been granted though the application was made in 1971.

Sir, last but not the least, the crash programme should be taken up with a crash speed and spirit but nothing tangible has been done. The Central Government should insist on the State Government to take up the crash programme immediately with crash speed.

There is one wing in the Ministry, namely, the National Agricultural Co-operative market

[Sh. Md Jamilurhman]

ing Federation which was supposed to be the friend, philosopher and guide of the Agricultural Co-operative Marketing units. The functioning of this particular agency is quite the contrary. This agency is not at all helping the State. It has become only an export body and is not at all saving the poor kisans from the exploitation of the Aratdars, the middlemen profiteers and the money-lenders.

There is one organ- 'Kurukshetra' of this Ministry. It is published in Hindi and English only. I suggest that it should be published in Urdu also for the benefit of the Urdu-speaking people of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Up and Bihar so that the poor kisans could be benefited out of that.

To sum up the consolidation of holdings scheme should be taken up immediately,

The land-levelling scheme should be taken up on a war footing.

The boring scheme should also be taken up in the right earnest in North Bihar. Electricity should be provided immediately for boring schemes for the State of Bihar and a time limit should be fixed for completion of anti-water logging schemes so that the kisans may be benefited out of that.

The minor irrigation schemes should be taken up in Bihar on a war footing. The demand of my State of Bihar with regard to fertilisers should be met immediately. There should be no step-motherly treatment in this regard.

So far as the question of tractors is concerned, I have already submitted.

Last but not the least, there should be an insurance for cattle and crop for the entire kisans of India and there should be a ceiling on urban and rural property equally

Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Rao Birender Singh.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : How many minutes have I got ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Five minutes.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Five minutes is too short. It is all and one-sided debate. Since morning, three Ministers have participated in this Debate and the fourth one also would speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I should not have given you the opportunity because one man has taken all the time that was allotted to your party, but I am giving you time because you are an agriculturist and you take keen interest in agriculture. Please avail of this opportunity.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : It is quite in the fitness of their scheme, Agriculture has been destroyed and Agriculturists could not raise their voice here.

Sir, you have asked five members from the Treasury Benches to speak consecutively at the fag end of the debate...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Of course, because their number is greater.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Mr. Chairman, all I can say in the short time at my disposal is that agriculture in India has been destroyed and the statement, a few days ago in this House, by the hon. Minister can be said to be the requiem on agriculture there could not be a fitter person than our venerable Shri Ahmed to read the *Fateha* on the death of the peasantry in India.

The bold peasantry, pride of this country, is being murdered. My class of agriculturists, the farmers, are the only class who are not allowed to give opinion the subject. It is always somebody else but a farmer who is an expert on agriculture. There is much talk about the green revolution. But, I don't see any green revolution. It is only the green eyes of some peoples green with jealousy through which they see everything green. I only see red revolution round the corner. That revolution will come out if these policies of the Government are continued to be pursued by them in a fadistic and sadistic way. Sir, those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others. Let them not prove the Maoist theory that peasants also can bring about revolution.

17 hrs.

Within the short time at my disposal, I would like to put certain questions for the hon. Minister to answer so that his reply may set at rest our fears and our suspicions.

Is it a fact or not that sugar is being sold in the market today at Rs. 4 per kilogram in the country? This sugar is anything but sugar. Is it not a fact that wheat is not available for less than Rs. 125 per quintal in the market today? Is wheat not fit for human consumption. Is this the way of self-sufficiency? Are you satisfied with it? Have we sufficient water resources, and even fertilisers? Are there not recurring famines? Just as we are in sight of self-sufficiency in food production, they are trying to go back to shortage and hunger instead of consolidating the conditions.

What do the developed countries do? The developed countries want to support their farmers by insuring incentive prices. Developed countries want to support their agriculturists to become prosperous. If there is excess production and it is feared that prices will go down, millions upon millions of tonnes of foodgrains are dumped into the sea. That is what is happening in the USA. That is what is happening in Canada. Farmers are asked to destroy their crops; they are paid compensation. But here, prices of foodgrains are fixed without considering the cost production. Farmers have no voice in the fixation of prices of their produce—wheat, maize, cotton or sugarcane.

They have launched land reforms in a big way. I would like to know whether they have collected any data on agriculture in India before taking this plunge in the dark abyss. If they really want to bring land reforms, why could they not wait for the report of the Agriculture Commission which they have set up? Then what is the use of the Agriculture Commission? They did not even want to consult the Members of Parliament before the announcement was made after the Chief Ministers' Conference. There is a Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Agriculture. But nothing was ever brought before this Consultative Committee of Parliament. Is that not a disrespect to this

House? Is that not ignoring the representatives of the people?

I only want to ask them whether they have taken all the implications into consideration, when they say they are going to develop rural society, to give it the prosperity that they promised. They want to raise their standard of living. Will the children of the farmers be able to get education and employment within this ceiling of 10 to 18 standard acres? Will there not be rush to the towns where rate of population growth is already double? Have they assessed what the incidence of rural indebtedness today is? Have they assessed what will be the net income of the farmers, the net profit of the farmers, within this ceiling? Have they thought out what should be the cushion of extra acreage against natural calamities in this poor country where hardly one crop out of every four is a good crop, and three crops fail? Do they know how much land is going out of use every year due to erosion, water-logging, salinity and urbanisation? Have they also considered what will happen to the village community if there are no pastures? They are not giving any exemption for pastures. What will happen to their commitment in the Constitution for development of animal husbandry? With the lowering of the ceiling, would they not need more bullocks? What would happen to the fuel problem in the countryside? The fuelwood today costs anything from Rs. 5 to 7 a maund, and that is the only fuel available to the farmer and the poor Harijans. They do not get any gas cylinders in their villages. Where will they get their fuel from if there are no woods on commonlands. Have they ever thought what will happen to over Rs. 1000 crores which they have already spent on consolidation of landholdings? When land is going to be further fragmented, what will happen? Will there again be another attempt at consolidation as was suggested by an hon. Member, with Rs. 2000 crores more to be spent. And after a year a further lowering of the ceilings when dry lands get developed.

Have they ever thought how they will stop the increasing desert without tree belts? Have they also thought of how much money they are spending on afforestation? And on the other hand they are going to clear all the forests for intensive cultivation through small holdings.

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

I would like a full discussion on the statement of the hon. Minister on land reforms and the policy being pursued by Government. There are certain things which I would like to mention briefly. I see also some ease of invidious discrimination. Even in the statement which was read out only the other day, they have thought of exemptions for tea and coffee estates. Is it because the tea and coffee-growers are poor farmers? Or is it because the tea and coffee plantation workers do not want a share in the profits? Or is it because these tea and coffee estates have been purchased from the Britishers who had left, by big influential industrialists and businessmen? Or is it because many of the managers getting fat pay are sons and relations of Ministers and by officers? I can give names also but it would not look nice to do so. Let me know if the hon. Minister can say anything about this?

There is one thing more, and that is about land for industries. Land for industries is being exempted. In medieval India, the great Moghul Emperor Shah Jahan was content with only 117 acres for his Red Fort. He thought that it was sufficient land. The great Emperor also thought that 10 acres were sufficient for the mausoleum of Mumtaz Mahal and himself, and the world famous Taj Mahal was built only on 10 acres. But these industrialists are building their empires on land which is being exempted. Even a small industrialist does not want less than 300 or 400 acres of land, the required land of poor farmers and for no price; yet they are being exempted. Is this the way to remove disparities? Are we really thinking of removing poverty in this country? Have we ever thought of ceiling on urban incomes? For this, was any conference ever held of Chief Ministers by this Government during the last one year? But two conferences of Chief Ministers have been held within the last one year only on land reforms. I would like to know whether this is not an encroachment on the rights of the States and the people of the States. Is agriculture not a State subject? Why is it not left to the State Assemblies and the Chief Ministers? Why are they bent upon running the farmers who cannot pay even land revenue today, what to speak of agricultural income tax.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon.

Member should conclude.

Shri Ram Chandra Vikal.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल (बागपत) : सभापति जी, मैं धारा का आभारी हूँ कि किसान और किसानों से संबंधित व खेतीहर मजदूरों से संबंधित इन अनेक विभागों पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं बहुत संकोच के साथ यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि सरकार जो कमेटियाँ नियुक्त करती है या आयोग बैठती है उसमें व्यावहारिक ज्ञान वाले किसान नहीं होते। जो मूल्य निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में कमेटी बैठी उसने व्यावहारिक रूप से किसान के भूखण्डों को तय नहीं किया और जी भूमि सीमा निर्धारण करने की कमेटी बैठी, जिसको मुख्य मंत्रियों ने मान लिया, उसमें भी व्यवहारिक दृष्टिकोण वाले किसान नहीं हैं।

देश में आर्थिक विषमता को मिटाने की प्रतिज्ञा की है। आर्थिक विषमता खेती के क्षेत्र के अलावा अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी बराबर मौजूद है, चाहे शहरी सम्पत्ति हो, या परमिट हों, बड़ी तनख्वाहें हों, उद्योग व व्यापार हों और चाहे और अनेक तरह के काम हों। मगर उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। सभापति जी, चन्डीगढ़ कांग्रेस में भी मैंने एक प्रस्ताव रखा था कि किसान की सीमा के साथ-साथ धारा अन्य उन आर्थिक साधनों पर भी सीमा लगावों को देख में विषमता पैदा किये हुए हैं। मगर आज तक उस पर गौर नहीं हुआ है। और आर्थिक विषमताओं की जहाँ सीमा निर्धारण कर रहे हैं वहाँ ग्रामवनी के अलावा बहुत जल्दी होना, मगर देश में हम समाजवाद चाहते हैं तो ऊँची पर भी सीमा लगानी होगी। बाकिर जहाँ जहाँ से घाते हैं लोगों के उस पर हमारे जहाँ शास्त्री ध्यान नहीं देते। प्रोफेसर राज का माबल्ल हुआ था, मैं संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह कुछ हद तक प्राप्त और किसान की रक्षाकार से बड़े हुआ माबल्ल हो रहे थे। उनको ऐसे जगता था जैसे कि समुद्र के किनारे पर कोई दुना

पहुँच गया हो और उसने बम्बई के बम्बरगाह पर देखा कि रूई की गाटों से भरा हुआ जहाज आ रहा है और उसको देखकर हैरानी हो गयी की वह तमाम रूई उसे ही चुननी पड़ेगी और उसे बुझार बंद गया। तो अर्थ शास्त्री देश के व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण को नहीं जानते हैं उन से क्या चाहता हूँ जो ग्रामीण अर्थ शास्त्र, किसान और मिहनत करने वाले मजदूर के अर्थशास्त्र को नहीं पढ़े हैं जिसकी वजह से हमारे देश की समस्यायें पैदावार बढ़ने के बावजूद भी जटिल हो रही हैं। इस बारे में आज तक कोई व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण नहीं अपनाया गया है।

जमीन की क्षीमा के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहता हूँ, सारी सीमा निर्धारण करने वाली कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, मुख्य अर्थियों की लिफारिफ सामने नहीं है, मैंने कृषि मंत्री जी के बक्तव्य को पढ़ा है, कुछ समाचार-पत्रों को भी पढ़ा है कि 10 और 18 एकड़ बीच में सीमा रखेंगे उनकी जो सरकारी साधनों से जमीन सींचते हैं। सभापति जी, आप स्वयं किसान हैं और उसकी समस्याओं को जानते हैं, आखिर बिड़ला साहब कारखाने चलाते हैं, उनके फार्म उत्तर प्रदेश में मैंने देखे हैं, वह कारखाना भी रखेंगे और निजी साधन से सिंचित 40,50 एकड़ का फार्म भी रखेंगे। अब अगर जो गरीब किसान भी सरकारी साधन से सिंचाई करता है उसके लिये 10 और 18 एकड़ के बीच में सीमा रखना उस के साथ न्याय नहीं है। अकेले बिड़ला साहब ही नहीं, सँ उद्योगपतियों के फार्मों की बात नहीं करना चाहता, दिल्ली के चारों तरफ व्यापार करने वाले अनेक उच्च सरकारी कर्मचारी जो उनकाह भी लेते हैं, व्यापार भी करते हैं और बड़े बड़े फार्म बना कर काला धन पैदा कर रहे हैं वे सब इस तरह से बच जायेंगे विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मैंने नहीं पढ़ी है, लेकिन मैं निःसंकोच कहना चाहता हूँ कि व्यावहारिक

किसान नहीं हैं उस कमेटी से जिसने सीलिंग के बारे में सिफारिश की है। सीलिंग जमीन के साथ साथ और चीजों पर भी होनी चाहिये। कमी विस्तार से विचार हो तो अपनी राय दें के लिए तैयार हूँ।

सभापति जी, किसान के साथ एक नहीं अनेक सन भेदों की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ जो उसके साथ बरते जाते हैं। आखिर सिंचाई की जो बिजली है और उद्योगों की बिजली में भेद क्यों हो आखिर किसान को जो ऋण मिलता है उसके सूद में और उद्योगों के सूद में भेद क्यों है? इस तरह की अनेक भेद नितियां हैं जो हमारे देश के किसान के साथ बरती जाती हैं। सभापति जी, एक और भेद भी आप को नजर आयेगा। यह सब केवल पूंजीपतियों की वजह से है। किसान खेत में रात में पानी देगा रात में काम करेगा, जिसको सांप बिच्छू का डर होगा उसको बिजली मिलेगी रात में और कारखानों के लिए बिजली मिल रही है दिन में। आखिर दिन में तो कारखानों को और किसान को रात में जो बिजली मिलती है वह बड़ा भारी भेद किसान के साथ क्यों किया जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से और उसके माध्यम से राज्य सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन भेद की नीतियों को हमें किसान के बारे में मिटाना होगा। जय जवान और जय किसान के मामले में एक बात कह दूँ कि अगर जय किसान का नारा देश में लगाया जाये तो जवान तो किसान का उपजाया धन्न और दूध खाकर जवान बनता है। जय किसान होते ही जय जवान अपने आप हो जायेगा तथा हिन्दुस्तान की सब तरह की आर्थिक जय अपने आप हो जायेगी। लेकिन यहाँ पर किसान को समझा नहीं गया है। हमको किसान की समझना चाहिये कि वह मजदूर है, वह प्रान्दोलन नहीं कर सकता, वह इन्ट्रॉ नहीं हो सकता है, और जैसा लेनिन साहब ने रूस के किसान के बारे में कहा था, किसान कहीं बगावत नहीं कर सकता। इस

[श्री रामचन्द्र बिहार]

लिये भारत में भी किसान की बात सोची नहीं जा रही है। आज किसान की कोई आवाज इस देश में भी नहीं है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ किसानों के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून बनाया गया है वह बड़ा दुःखदायी कानून है। दिल्ली में कितनी आबादी है? दिल्ली से सटा हुमा हरियाणा है, उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिले हैं। अगर वहाँ के किसानों की जमीन सरकार के काम के लिए ली जाये तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। देश में बहुत सी चीजे हैं जिनकी सरकार को जरूरत हो सकती है। लेकिन आज उनकी जमीन उद्योग को बसाने के लिए और लोगों को बसाने के लिये एक और डेढ़ रुपये गज पर अधिग्रहित की जाती हैं और बाद में उस जमीन को पैसे वाले लोग लेकर 100 और 150 रुपये गज में बेचते हैं और ब्यापार करते हैं। किसानों के साथ यह न्याय नहीं है। छोटे किसान उजड़ गये हैं दिल्ली में और अनेक बढ़ते हुए शहरों के पास पास। उनको एक गज कपड़ा खरीबने साथक दाम भी नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। उनकी जमीन छीनने के बाद उनको कुछ नहीं दिया जाता है। बाद में किसानों को बसाने और जमीन दिलाने के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। न ही उसके बाद उनको कोई काम दिया जाता है। दिल्ली और उसके पास पास के क्षेत्रों में बहुत समय से यह बीमारी चल रही है। आप उन किसानों के मामले को समझे जिनकी जमीने कानून के जरिये से छीन ली जाती हैं। कभी सेक्शन 4 लगा दिया, कभी सेक्शन 6 लगा दिया, किसान को उसका पता नहीं चलता और वह सरकार से मुकदमा भी नहीं लड़ सकता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह अधिग्रहण किसानों के साथ न्याय नहीं है।

किसानों के सामने और भी अनेक कठिनाइयाँ आ रही हैं। यह बड़ा अनुचित है यदि

किसान की भूमि या किसी दूसरी चीज पर टैक्स लगने से कई बार राज्य सरकार को और केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा कि चूँकि किसान की उपज पर बचन के हिसाब से टैक्स लगाता है। इसलिये उसका हिसाब वह नहीं रख सकता। जो सरकारी कर्म चारी टैक्स लगाते हैं वह उन की जेब में ज्यादा जाता है, राजन कोष में नहीं जाता। सम्पत्ति कृषि सम्बन्धी कर के बारे में जो फैसला करते हैं बिना उसके बारे में कुछ जाने हुए वह पैसा राज्य कोष में कभी पूरा नहीं जायेगा, वह उन्हीं की जेब में जायेगा जो आवेंगे कि कितनी पैदावार हुई। इससे तो यह भ्रष्टाचार है कि बिना पैदावार को आके हुए उसके जमीन पर आप टैक्स बढ़ा दें। जो कि मैं हमेशा लगान बढ़ाने का विरोधी रहा हूँ, और उत्तर प्रदेश में जो सबा छः एकड़ तक की भूमि है उस पर वहाँ की सरकारु को लगान हटाना पड़ा, लेकिन कृषि सम्पत्ति कर से किसान को परेशानी है वैसी ही है। उससे सही लगान भी नहीं जायेगी सारा पैसा रिपब्लिक में जायेगा। इससे तो भ्रष्टाचार यह है कि प्रायः कृषि की जमीन पर ही टैक्स बढ़ा दें।

एक बात और कहूँ संक्षेप में। कल हमारे कृषि मंत्री श्री शेर सिंह जी ने बतलाया कि नन्ने का दाम हमने बहुत बसूल करा दिया। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मेरी जानकारी है कि किसानों ने जो गन्ना पिछले वर्ष दिया था उसका मूल्य अभी उनको नहीं मिला है। बाहरी देशों में किसानों को पैदागी खपवा दिया जाता है लेकिन वहाँ के किसान अपना सामान देने के बाद भी दो दो तीन तीन साल तक खपवा नहीं पाते हैं। यह अनेक कठिनाइयाँ हैं जिनको सरकार सोचे। तभी देश में हरी क्रांति सफल होगी वरना मुझे डर है कि हरी क्रांति कहीं लाख क्रांति न हो जाये। यह हरी क्रांति दूसरा रूप भी ले सकती है। हमको व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिये। कागजी ज्ञान रखने

बालों के बजाय व्यावहारिक ज्ञान रखने वालों से अपनी योजनायें बनवायें और उनसे ही नीतियां तय करवाये। तभी हम अपने उद्देश्यों में सफल हो सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Sir, it has been universally acknowledged that agricultural sector alone has achieved the IV Plan target during the first two years of the plan period. In fact, agriculture has even exceeded the plan target. All of us are duty bound to pay our humble tribute to the energetic endeavours of our agriculturists in playing this vital role in the economic growth of the country.

I request you not to misconstrue what I am going to say and also not to consider me as the prophet of doom. It is always good to be a little bit restrained in our jubilation and it is also good not to sloat our success in agriculture. We will be wise to remember that in 1965-66 the country faced an unprecedented drought situation and spectre of famine loomed large over the entire population. We ran helter skelter to fetch foodgrains from all corners of the world. I refer to this because Indian agricultural is primarily dependent on monsoon. In 1965-66 the monsoon failed us in a big way and the food production took a nose-dive.

I am strongly of the view that in order to reduce the impact of the failure of monsoon on agriculture we should make gigantic efforts in tapping our ground-water resources. All the major irrigation schemes which are under implementation and which have been formulated for implementation should be taken up on a war-footing. In this context, I would refer to the imperative need

of linking Ganges with Cauvery. This will ensure that our Green Revolution is just not a temporary phenomenon. This scheme should be expedited and completed before we are overtaken by any sudden catastrophic drought.

I would just like to emphasise this fact that our agriculturists cannot afford to continuously scan the skies for rain-bearing clouds. Secondly, our hon. Minister, Shri Shine, has categorically stated that we have put an end to PL 480 imports of foodgrains PL 480 foodgrains filled our begging bowl at the time of 1965-66 drought. It will not be there if unfortunately such a drought repeats at any time in future

In this connection, I would like to make another concrete suggestion. It is high time that the Ministry sets up a National Crop Planning Board. This Board should be entrusted with the duty of formulating alternative cropping pattern to face such an eventuality. It is expected that the population would reach the stupefying figure of 59 crores before the next census. If the country is threatened with a recurrence of 1965-66 drought in any year in future, inspite of our achieving self-sufficiency in food-grains, inspite of the fact that we have reached the level of peak production inspite of the fact that we have built up a huge buffer stock, we will be requiring 15 million tonnes to tide over such a crisis. Who is going to be the Good Samaritan then? Therefore, we have to plan in advance because of the fact that monsoon is whimsical and it may let us down any time. So we cannot wilfully neglect the vital need for prospective planning in the sphere of agriculture. The National Crop Planning Board should be constituted forthwith.

In the matter of foodgrains production, the cooperative societies play a vital role. In the matter of giving credit, storage, and marketing, the cooperative societies have got to be encouraged. In Tamil Nadu, the cooperative movement in agricultural has proved very useful and in fact the cooperative societies have been given all the encouragement by the State Government of Tamil Nadu. Though there might be some deficiencies in the cooperative societies they do not warrant wholesale condemnation. In fact, they should be given greater incentives

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J.M. Gowder]

and encouragement so that they can play their due role in agriculture. I would even suggest that other States can conveniently emulate the example of cooperative movement in agriculture in Tamil Nadu and the support given by the Government there.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पंडेय : सभापति महोदय मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर सरकार की जो कृषि सम्बन्धी नीति है वह बहुत ही दोषपूर्ण है। उसका परिणाम यह है कि न तो किसान उससे सन्तुष्ट है और न ही उपभोक्ता खुश है, सन्तुष्ट है। इस दोषपूर्ण नीति में जब तक परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता तब तक कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकता है।

अहाँ तक कृषि मूल्य आयोग का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें जब तक किसानों को उचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं किया जाता है, किसानों की बात जब तक उसमें नहीं सुनी जाती, तब तक मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि किसान को कोई प्रोत्साहन मिल पाएगा। उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु प्राइस सपोर्ट भी आवश्यक है। एग्जोर्ब मार्केटिंग भी जरूरी है।

सरकार की ओर से जो चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना का मध्यावधि आकलन प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसके धकड़े यह सिद्ध करते हैं कि हरित क्रांति और कृषि में प्रगति के सरकार के बावों के बावजूद पिछले दो वर्षों में कृषि का उत्पादन घटा है। भले ही गेहूँ का उत्पादन बढ़ा हो लेकिन उच्चर, मक्का और बावल धानि साखान्नों का उत्पादन घटा है और उसके साथ-साथ अफीम, गन्ना और दूसरी बाणिज्य फसलों का उत्पादन भी घटा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह आनना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपनी नीति में कौन सा ऐसा आभावभूत और मूलभूत परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं, जिससे किसान प्रोत्साहित हों और धाने बढ़कर देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सुधार लाने और उसको गति देने में अपना योगदान

कर सकें। असंतुलित कृषि विकास से विभिन्न प्रदेशों में कृषि उन्नति प्रपेक्षा से कम है और उसमें मध्य प्रदेश भी एक है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में कहा था कि.....

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी की कार्यवाही का जिक्र न करें।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पंडेय : सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रमों के साथ कृषि विभाग का ताल मेल बिठाने के लिए एक हाई पावर कमीशन बिठाया जायेगा। मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, ताकि इन दोनों विभागों में तालमेल बिठाया जा सके और उसके अनुसार काम हो सकें। क्या आप इसी प्रकार किसानों को ऋण सुविधा हेतु क्रेडिट कोऑपरेटिव कार्पोरेशन बनाये जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

कृषि मंत्री ने गेहूँ और गन्ने की कीमतों के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, न किसान उससे संतुष्ट हैं और न ही उपभोक्ता। सरकार किसानों को गन्ने की उचित कीमत नहीं दिला पा रही है। गलत नीति के कारण उपभोक्ताओं को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है और उत्पादन के प्रति किसानों की रुचि भी घटती जा रही है। इस बात की आशंका है कि कहीं स्थिति खदानों के विषय में भी न हो। अगर किसानों को उन की लागत का उचित मुआवजा नहीं मिलता, तो वे असंतुष्ट होंगे और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने में अपना योगदान नहीं कर पायेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी या दूसरी कमेटीज में जो बातें कही जाती हैं, उन का रेफरेंस इस सदन में नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य इस विषय में ध्यान बाँटते होते हैं। वे वहाँ पर उन बातों का जिक्र करते हैं, तो वह मुनासिब नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:
(SHRI F. A. AHMED) As many as 30 members participated the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. I am very thankful to them for the very nice suggestions and views that they have expressed in the course of; this discussion. After all, we must realise that agriculture represents that largest sector of our economy and, therefore, any change in the economics of agriculture is likely to have very profound implication on our national life. It is true that a large number of questions have been raised in the course of this discussion, but hon. Members will agree that in the short time at my disposal it will not be possible for me to deal with each and every one of the questions which have been raised here. I should like only to touch upon important aspects of the matter which has been discussed in the House and keep the other suggestions of the hon. Members for study and taking action in the Ministry.

I am happy and very much encouraged by the appreciative speeches which the hon. Members have made regarding the achievement which has been made by the Food and Agriculture Departments of my Ministry. There may be shortfalls here and there, but the achievement is something about which we have reasons to be proud. I am not one who would like to take the entire credit for the Ministry, and I would say that the cultivators, the scientists who have found out high-yielding varieties and also our planners and our departments which have been able to provide the necessary inputs to the cultivators, all deserve to be congratulated for this achievement.

In 1969-70 we had increased our agricultural production by about 7.1 per cent. over 1968-69. In 1970-71, agricultural production had increased by about 6.7 per cent. over 1969-70. In both these years, the production was more than the target of 5 per cent fixed by the planning Commission. Apart from that, our achievement has been more on the foodgrains side. As hon. Members are aware, in 1969-70 our foodgrain production was 99.5 million tonnes. In 1970-71 it was 107.8 million tonnes, that is to say, an increase of 8.4 Per cent in the course of one year. For this year the figures are not avail-

able, but in spite of the bad weather conditions in some parts of the country like drought in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, floods in Bihar, UP, and West Bengal and cyclone in Orissa, I hope we shall end the year with a production of 112 to 113 million tonnes of foodgrains. This, I consider, is no mean achievement, particularly in view of the fact that we were confronted with all kinds of difficulties. We had to feed the unparalleled influx of refugees from Bangla Desh. We have to provide foodgrains to Bangla Desh even now and we have to meet many other requirements in our country. Therefore, I consider that the achievement in this regard cannot be set aside very lightly. It is something which we can be proud of. For that the credit goes not only to the ministry, but our thoughts must go to the cultivators and scientists who have helped us in reaching this achievement.

Five years ago, we had declared that we shall stop all concessional imports from outside. That Promise has been fulfilled by us. Not only concessional imports of foodgrains have been stopped, but we are no longer importing foodgrains even on commercial account. I hope in a few commodities, we shall become self-sufficient within two to three years, time. It is true so far our success has been mostly in wheat. We are also increasing rice production and we hope in commercial crops also we shall be able to become self-sufficient in two to three years' time.

A particularly gratifying development is that wheat production in the current year is likely to move up to a new peak of about 26 million tonnes as compared to 23.2 million tonnes in 1970-71. The progress of wheat production in our country in the past five years compares well with the highest growth rate for wheat achieved anywhere in the world. In the case of commercial crops where our progress hitherto was relatively less satisfactory and inadequate to cope with the mounting demands, a number of new initiatives have been taken to accelerate the tempo of growth. To supplement the supplies of vegetable oil seeds, a programme for cultivation of soyabean in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat has been taken up on an extensive scale. The aim is to cover 4 lakh hectares under soyabean cultivation by 1973-74. In the current year, the Food

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Corporation of India has been authorised to pay a premium of up to Rs. 15 per quintal over and above the support price of Rs. 85 per quintal. Snn-flower oil seed is yet another crop we are trying to introduce. Demonstration programmes have been taken up to acquaint the farmers with the crop and the techniques of its cultivation. An Emergency Action Programme to bring 1.4 lakhs hectares under the crop during 1972-73 in Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore is proposed to be taken up,

To further augment oil supplies, steps have been taken to encourage the crushing of cotton seed and rice bran and for greater exploitation of minor oil seeds of tree origin.

For securing substantial rise in output of indigenous cotton and curtailment of imports, new measures are being implemented. An Intensive Cotton District Programme has been taken up in 13 districts, including six predominantly irrigated areas and seven districts in the rain-fed areas. Steps are also being taken to extend the cultivation of high-yielding varieties, hybrid 4 and MCU-5. Development of cotton has also been taken in the canal irrigated areas under the Command of the Rajasthan canal, Tungabhadra and Nagarjunasagar projects. As a result of developmental programmes, cotton production in 1971-72 is reported to have gone up by as much as 10 to 12 lakhs bales over the previous year's production.

For increasing the productivity and total output of jute, an Intensive Jute District Programme has been drawn up by the Government for implementation from 1972-73.

In view of the very large areas under rice and wheat and some of the coarse grain crops, efforts towards the improvement of varieties of these crops were given priority in the past. However, the importance of some of the minor millets and pulses, which are grown under difficult conditions and which are considered important for the poorer sections of the rural people in many areas, has led to the formulation of programmes for the improvement of these crops in 1945 and subsequent years. Among the minor millets, very little improvement was achieved and the conditions under which these crops are grown are hardly conducive

to high yields. Some of the important varieties tried are IP 158 Kodo millet, ISC 701 and ISC 709 in Italian millets, IBM 211 IPM 140 and 223 in common millet. For horse gram there is an important programme in the Central and Southern parts of the country. It is grown under conditions in which it is hard for any other crop to grow usually, it is grown in late Kharif rabi season after the harvest of the Kharif crops. A centre for breeding better varieties of this crop has been sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Proposals that may be received from the States interested in such crops are always considered in view of the special importance of these favourably by the ICAR crops for areas which can be hardly for suitable other crops. Any such schemes that may be received from Mysore, which is very important areas for this crop would certainly be considered acceptable

Therefore, I would like to point out to this House that efforts are being made not only in the direction of increasing the production of wheat and rice but also with regard to such crops which are inadequate and for which there is a demand in our country. We are making serious efforts for increasing production of such crops so that the deficiency can be made up and we can become self-sufficient in the next two or three years.

The large increase in production record in some crops such as wheat and cotton have thrown up new problems of plenty. Our experience is that these problems are no less complex than those faced during the period of scarcity. It is estimated that this year we may have to procure as much as 6.5 million tonnes of wheat. Such massive procurement would cause a heavy drain on existing marketing, storage and transport facilities.

One hon. Member has raised the question whether we have made adequate arrangements for storage in order to cope with such heavy procurement. I may inform the House that so far as our storage capacity is concerned, the total storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India, the Warehousing Corporation and the State Governments put together is 14.7 million tonnes. It is, of course, not available with the Food Corporation of India. So far as

we are concerned, we have only 8.1 million tonnes under owned and hired categories but we can depend on the storage capacity with the State Governments. So far as our requirements are concerned, we are short by about 2 to 3 million tonnes of storage capacity. For that purpose, we have made arrangement for covered plinth storage and, I think, it would be possible for us to make the necessary arrangement to store 6.5 million tonnes of wheat which we are expecting this year.

Last year, we had difficulty because of higher procurement. Our estimate of procurement was only 4 million tonnes but we actually procured 5.1 million tonnes of wheat. That is why we could not make storage arrangements at the proper time. This time care has been taken to make a proper and adequate estimate so that the same difficulty may not be felt at the time of procurement. We are taking necessary precautions and, I hope, the storage arrangements which we have made will look after the high procurement which is expected in the coming season.

So far as marketing is concerned, we are also trying to improve that. Up till now, as hon. Members are aware, through some pucca *arhatias*, particularly in UP, wheat was procured. But now the State Government has also come in and we are insisting that procurement should be made either directly from the farmer or through the cooperatives. So far as procurement through cooperatives is concerned, that is going to be increased from 33 per cent to about 50 per cent this year. We are also making an effort to make direct purchases from the cultivators. So, that will help the cultivators in the coming season.

So far as transport is concerned, I must say that there is some difficulty. It has not been possible for us to transport as much quantity from the purchasing areas as we would have liked to do due to higher procurement last year and what we expect from future years. But we are in touch with the Railway Ministry and we are taking all necessary steps to see that there is no bottleneck in the future and that whatever is procured by us is transported as early as possible from the procurement centre to the deficit areas.

I have already informed the House that

despite the increase in production, Government has decided to maintain the procurement and issue prices of wheat at last year's level. Dr. Rao said that the procurement price ought to have been reduced and we ought to have accepted the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission. He suggested that there was no reason for the difference in the issue price of wheat and the issue price of rice. I may inform the hon. Member that the procurement price and the issue price of wheat have been fixed on historical grounds and I need not give any explanation for it. As the hon. Member is aware, when we were importing wheat, imported wheat was being sold at a much lesser price. In the beginning it was sold at Rs. 37 or Rs. 38; then it rose to about Rs. 48 and to Rs. 55. There was not so much the question of subsidy. We wanted that this should be issued at Rs. 78. This time, our concern was that the prevailing price level should not be increased and it is only in order to maintain the price level and not to allow the increase in the price that the issue price has not been disturbed.

So far as the procurement price is concerned, at present, we have no data on the basis of which we can definitely say what will be the proper cost of production so far as the cultivator is concerned. Therefore, what we have decided is that we are setting up an organisation to ascertain data for different parts of the country and to find out what is the proper cost of production and, on that basis, to take necessary action in that behalf.

I also agree with the suggestion given by Dr. Rao that the time has come when we have to think in terms of planned cropping pattern so far as all the commodities are concerned. That is a suggestion which is worth consideration. We are seized of that problem and we are taking action in that behalf.

It has been suggested that procurement prices at which support is given should be announced before the commencement of sowings so that the cultivator can plan his crop pattern accordingly. To enable the Government to announce procurement prices for the next year's harvest, before the rab

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sowings, a special study of the cost of production of wheat is being expeditiously undertaken. As a matter of public policy, the Government of India have decided that the cooperative institutions should be associated intimately with the operations of the Food Corporation in regard to procurement. The share of the cooperatives in the procurement was 38 per cent during the last rabi season. In the current season, the cooperatives in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Utter Pradesh have been allowed to procure specified percentages of the total quantities purchased by the Government. These percentages are nearly 30 per cent in Punjab, 20 per cent in Haryana and 33 per cent in Utter Pradesh.

Apart from this, the Food Corporation is also utilising the service of individual cooperative institutions whenever possible as their agents for procurement. In the aggregate, the procurement through cooperative agencies may come to about 50 per cent.

Shri Ranabhadur Singh had observed that the price structure should be formulated as to cover the whole range of crops rather than one or two principal crops. It may be pointed out that the minimum support prices are, at present, fixed for paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and jute. For sugarcane delivered to sugar factories also, the minimum prices are fixed. In addition to these minimum prices are fixed. In addition to these minimum prices in the case of paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize and ragi, the procurement prices are higher than minimum support price are fixed for these foodgrains and, at present, all purchases are made at these procurement prices.

For soyabean, the support price in 1961-70, was fixed at Rs. 85 per quintal. During the current year, 1971-72, the Food Corporation of India has been authorised by the Government of India to offer a premium of upto Rs. 15 per quintal over and above the procurement price of 85 per quintal, to encourage the development of this crop. In the case of rape seed, the Government of India decided in 1971 that it should be purchased by the F. C. I. at a price of Rs. 120 per quintal the price of different crops are generally fixed on the advice of the Agricultural Prices Commission. Their advice on price policies

of agricultural commodities is given with a view to having a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the economy and with due regard to the interests of producers and consumers.

In this case of cotton, the prices in the current year have fallen to low levels due to increase in production and the cultivators in many areas have been facing difficulties in disposing of their produce. To meet the situation, the existing credit control for advances against stocks of cotton has been relaxed. Also, the Cotton Corporation of India has been asked to make purchases at pre-determined prices. Not only they have been asked to make these purchases at pre-determined prices but they have also been asked to hold stocks so that the prices of cotton may not go down. I am sure that these measures will soon have their impact alleviate the difficulties and hardships of cotton growers. Shri Bhattacharyya, Shri Mirdha, Shri Swaminathan and some other hon. members have expressed anxiety about the progress of land reforms. During the recent months, this object has received the close attention of the Central Government. We are fully aware of the pressing need to remove the gaps between accepted policies and legislation and between enacted laws and their implementation. An important landmark in the context of land reforms is provided by the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee. The main recommendations of the Committee are that ceilings should be made applicable to the family as a whole, that the ceilings for a family of five may be fixed within a range of 10 to 18 acres of perennially irrigated land or land under assured irrigation from Government sources for growing two crops; that for various other categories of land, the conversion ratio should be fixed taking into account the availability of water, productivity, soil classification, crops grown, etc.; and that the exemption in favour of well managed and mechanized farms should be withdrawn. I wrote to all the Chief Ministers in September 1971 requesting that necessary action be initiated to bring the State ceiling laws in line with the recommendations of the Committee. Recently I have again addressed the Chief Ministers suggesting that necessary legislation may be enacted during the current session of the State Legislature. As you are aware, the question of exemption under the ceiling law

was discussed again with the Chief Ministers on 14th April and a consensus was reached in favour of doing away with most of the exemptions under the existing law. This is certainly a positive achievement,

An hon. member raised the question of religious and charitable trusts. Our policy is that only genuine trusts of public nature deserve special treatment. They may be either granted annuity or some other suitable arrangement may be made in order to ensure that the objectives for which the trusts were created are not frustrated.

A point was raised about the question of retrospective effect being given to the ceiling laws. The Central Government is in favour of retrospective effect being given to the amendments. As a matter of fact, this principal has been adopted in the laws of several States. Some advance has already been made in the matter of ceiling legislation in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee. The ceiling laws of West Bengal and Kerala are already in line with those recommendations. Recently Bihar issued an Ordinance for reducing the level of ceiling. The Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir have introduced Bills for amending the ceiling laws. The other State Governments are also expected to fall in line with this policy. It was made clear in the recent Conference of the State Chief Ministers that Centre had only issued lines relating to outer limit but these were not intended to inhibit any stricter approach should that be found more feasible in any State or Union territory. I must also state before the House that I found the attitude of the Chief Ministers very reasonable in the recent Conference. There was not a single Chief Minister who was opposed to the recommendations made by the Central Committee so far as ceiling laws are concerned.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : May I know what is the area of land which we expect to get when ceilings are imposed?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That is a very important question. This was raised in the Chief Ministers' Conference, and I may inform the House that only the Chief Minister of Maharashtra gave certain figures with regard to the area of land which came

under exemptions. I have asked for this information from every State so that we may be able to know the position, how much land is available under exemption and what is to be done with regard to these excess areas. When the figures are available, we shall place them before the House.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : What about the railway land?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As I have said the other day, the hon. Minister in charge of Railways has been pleased to offer it. We will see how best we can utilise the land.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu) : What steps the Government are taking to see that the unoccupied land which is to-day lying waste is distributed to the landless?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : That is also a very vast problem.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Our policy is that all the available land should be distributed to the landless, particularly, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH : But what has been done so far? How much land has been given?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : This is a matter which has to be implemented by the State Governments. We are insisting and we shall again ask them to distribute all the available land to the landless people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : All that should have been done before the 1967 elections.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Apart from amending the ceiling laws, I have also requested the Chief Ministers to accord high priority to the re-distribution of land to the landless, particularly, those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. No less important is the question of removing the gaps in the tenancy laws and enforcing them with a view to affording effective protection to tenants, particularly, share-croppers. The rights of share-croppers are not generally recorded and they continue to cultivate the land at the will of the landowners. The chief objective of tenancy reform is to protect this class of people from harassment

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and eviction. Our experience has been that merely by enacting necessary legislation it will not be possible to protect the really under-privileged class unless such measures are backed by vigorous administrative efforts. Most of our difficulties in the effective implementation of land reforms are rooted in the unsatisfactory conditions of land records. I have, therefore, advised the Chief Ministers to pay special attention to the updating of the land records. I have also advised them to see that this scheme gets the necessary administrative and financial support. I wish to assure the House that Government will spare no efforts in ensuring the speedy and efficient implementation of land reforms.

Shri Darbara Singh and some other Members have referred to the difficulties of small farmers and other weaker sections. Members are aware of the great importance we attach and the keen interest we have in directing developmental efforts for the benefit of these sections of the rural community in pursuance of our objective of "growth with social justice". The special programmes sponsored by my Ministry include the Central Sector Schemes for the development of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The setting up of these SFDA and MFAL agencies in 87 project areas is a pilot experiment for inducing greater flow of credit and other facilities to the participant farmers for their economic uplift. Most of these Agencies started functioning effectively only during 1971-72. The Agencies located in the border areas had to face difficulties during the last year and we hope that they would soon be able to reach the levels of others with greater effort in the current year. From these pilot projects we hope to learn useful lessons in isolating the problems of development of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans, devise suitable measures and adapt them for larger application throughout the country. A pragmatic approach is maintained in the implementation of these programmes and modifications are made in the light of the experience gained in the field. One such modification is the inclusion of marginal farmers also in the SFDA areas.

Till the end of February, the SFDA agencies had identified 19.25 lakhs of partici-

pants and the MFAL agencies 6.95 lakhs. With credit support of Rs. 17 crores of short term, Rs 2 crores of medium term and Rs. 6 crores of long term loans obtained from co-operatives and commercial banks, the participants had invested in 23,400 minor irrigation units and taken up 9,100 units of subsidiary occupations. These agencies had faced initial administrative problems in personnel selection, extension support, programme formulations and credit flow. We have been having discussions with the State Governments and the concerned institutions including Banks by organising Regional Seminars and a National Seminar. The suggestions thrown up in these Seminars have been found to be useful in finding practical solutions to the various operational difficulties faced by these newly created agencies.

One of the important schemes aimed at alleviating the prevailing conditions of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas is that of the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.

Hon Members will be glad to know that the scheme which came into operation from April, 1971 has made considerable headway during the last year is estimated to have reached a level of Rs 30 crores. Reports have already been received about the employment generated of 538 lakh mandays. This figure will go up when all the reports have been received. As my colleague, Prof Sher Singh has already explained, the scheme involved several operational steps such as, selection of labour, choosing works in consultation with people's representatives, preparing plans and estimates, arranging for proper technical scrutiny, etc. The scheme has aroused considerable interest and enthusiasm among several States and the people in the rural areas. We have adopted a flexible approach and every possible step has been taken to introduce improvements and make the scheme more effective and useful in the field. For example, when it was found that considerable time would have to be spent in identifying families in which no single person is employed, as originally envisaged, we decided that this condition should be relaxed while giving preference to the more needy persons and to those who have no alternative employment. Further, we allowed material content in certain projects to go upto 40 per cent or so, with a view to

ensuring that the assets created would be durable. Similarly, to enable the State Governments to ensure proper execution, we raised the limit on staff expenditure from 3 percent to 5 percent. For speeding sanctions we have also delegated necessary powers to the States with effect from the 1st April, 1972. These measures should enable the States to not only generate the targeted number of man-days of employment but also ensure the durability of the works. The Bhagwati Committee on unemployment has recently drawn attention to the need for undertaking action-cum-study projects in small and compact areas on a pilot basis with a view to understanding the nature and extent of unemployment and evolving suitable programmes. We too have been thinking along these lines for some time. We have now decided in consultation with the Planning Commission to start 10 to 15 pilot projects on an intensive basis in compact blocks generally within the farmework of the Crash Programme.

Another programme which has been taken up to mitigate the severity of scarcity conditions is that of Drought-prone Areas Programme formerly known as Rural Works Programme. The latest reports indicate that several States have spent during 1971-72 larger amounts than allocated for the year. Projects worth more than Rs. 80 crores have been sanctioned and are under execution in different States. Minor irrigation projects account for about 60 percent of outlay, soil conservation and afforestation for about 10 percent and roads for the balance 30 percent. Here too, we have adopted a flexible approach. Where no other form of irrigation is possible, we have agreed to tubewell schemes, although they are not very labour intensive. A few drinking water projects have also been sanctioned in some districts. It is our hope that when all these schemes are completed these chronically drought districts will be in a somewhat better position to face the drought when it occurs in the future. We are conscious that the problems of these backward and poorly endowed areas are complex and that concerted efforts are required to improve the living of the people in these areas. It is proposed to organise studies in a few selected districts with a view to evolving policy guidelines for the Fifth Plan.

I would like to refer to our policy re-

garding sugar. Shri Mukhtiar Singh has stressed the need for an appropriate long-term policy for sugar. There can be no disagreement about the need for such a long-term policy. The fortunate of the sugar industry are linked with the availability of the basic raw material, namely sugarcane. Unless it is possible to ensure a steady level of sugarcane production, sugar production cannot be maintained at a constant level. Sugarcane production depends on the vagaries of the weather and also on the prices of competing crops. The Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission has been asked to suggest, among other things, a blue-print for the development of the sugar and allied industries over a period of ten to fifteen years. The Commission is due to submit its report by the 31st August, 1972.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : सभापति महोदय, मैंने अपने भाषण में भी निवेदन किया था, गन्ने की मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण वाम्बे अधिवेशन पास हुआ, गन्ने की मिलों के कल पुर्ज सब बिकते जा रहे हैं... (अपवादान)... फ़ाल्खिर कब राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा।

सभापति महोदय : एक तरफ तो लोग इतने बेताब हैं कि कह रहे हैं कि टेबल पर रख दीजिए और दूसरी तरफ आम बीच में खड़े हो कर इस तरह से सवाल कर रहे हैं। आप बैठिए।

SHRI F. A. AHMAD : It is also the Government's intention to evolve its policy on nationalisation of sugar industry after the receipt of the recommendations of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission, which has been asked to go into the problem of the sugar industry in all its aspects with an eye particularly on the demand for nationalisation of the industry. In the meantime, the necessity for nationalisation of some of the sick mills in UP was felt by the State Government, and on the basis of the advice given by the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General of India, the State Government had been advised that they were competent to make the necessary law for acquisition of suocr mills. The UP Government accordingly took action to acquire 12 sick units after obtaining the instructions of the President, as required under the Constitu-

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

tion, but all the mills filed petitions in the High Court against the State Government's action and seven of them also got stay orders. Thus, only five sugar mills are under the management of the State Government, pending final acquisition after the court's decision.

The UP Government have also moved the Government of India for the President's approval for acquiring all the sugar mills in the State, and the matter is under examination.

As regards arrears of sugarcane prices, my colleague Prof. Sher Singh has already replied in detail, indicating the extent to which the position has improved in this behalf.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the cut motions standing in the names of Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya, Shri Bhogendra jha, Shri M Rajangam, Shri D. K. Panda, Shri R. V. Bade, and Shri Ramavtar Shastri, namely cut motions Nos. 1, 66 to 75, 82 to 84, 87 to 90, 96 and 97, 14 and 15, 26 to 31, 131 to 145, 16 to 25, 32 to 43, 43 to 55, 57 to 60, 91 to 95, 101 to 129 and 146 to 166 all together to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : 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 to Complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 25 to 31, 114 and 115 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demand for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below— Fd.]

DEMAND NO. 25 : DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,54,

75,000 be granted to the President 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, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 26 : AGRICULTURE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,19, 78 00 be granted to the President 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, 1973, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 27 : PAYMENT TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,11, 57,000 be granted to the President 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, 1973, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 28 : FOREST.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1, 64, 45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 29 : DEPARTMENT OF FOOD.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,34, 59,000 be granted to the President 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, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Food'."

DEMAND NO. 30 : DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41, 78,000 be granted to the President 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, 1973, in respect of Department of Community Development."

DEMAND NO. 31 : DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,68,18,000 be granted to the President 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, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 114 : PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS AND FERTILIZERS.

"That a sum exceeding Rs. 1,32,20,14,000 be granted to the President 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, 1973, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers'."

DEMAND NO. 115 : OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,26,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture'."

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday April 20, 1972 | Chitra 31, 1894 (Sahka).