

के लोगों की आवाज को सुनेंगे कि लड़की को सिर्फ उस के ससुर की जायदाद में हक मिलना चाहिए और कब इस बारे में कानून पास करेंगे। मैं इस बारे में लिमिट चाहता हूँ।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I hope the member is aware that after protracted discussions in Parliament, the Hindu Code Bills were passed. Under the Hindu Succession Act, the daughter and the son have been given equal rights in the father's property. Government continue to think that that is the proper law with respect to this matter.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : क्या गवर्नमेंट उस कानून में तरमीम करना चाहती है; अगर हां, तो वह कब तरमीम करेगी ?

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि खेती की भूमि के सम्बन्ध में इस कानून के लागू होने के पश्चात् क्या कुछ व्यावहारिक कठिनाई उन के सामने या उन की नोटिस में आई है खास तौर से जब कि खेती की सम्पत्ति बहुत छोटी-छोटी मिल्कियतों में बंट गई है तो उस में इस प्रकार दोनों जगह सम्पत्ति का बंटवारा होने से जो खेती पर भी कुप्रभाव पड़ेगा और उत्पादन पर भी कुप्रभाव पड़ेगा और गांवों में उस से आपसी झगड़े होंगे, क्या यह स्थिति मंत्री महोदय के सामने आई है और उस को देखते हुए वह इस कानून में कोई उचित परिवर्तन करने की तरफ ध्यान देंगे ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : For the information of the member and the House, I would point to a provision in the Hindu Succession Act which says that whatever be the provision under the law, it shall not affect any law in any State preventing fragmentation of holdings. There is today in force a law known as the Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act of Bombay. I think the proper remedy is for other States also to have legislations of this type to prevent fragmentation.

L96LSS/67—2

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

SHORTAGE OF SPIRIT IN DELHI

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S.N.Q. 12. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of spirit in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Delhi did not receive its November quota so far and no fresh quota has been allotted for the next month;

(c) if so, the reasons for the shortage; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove the shortage of spirit in the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi receives its supplies of spirit from U.P. subject to availability. Supplies for November 1967 were delayed but have since been received. Allocation from U.P. for December 1967 has also been received and arrangements to lift the supplies are being made.

(c) There is an acute shortage of spirit in the country on account of reduced availability of molasses which in turn is due to a fall in the production of white sugar.

(d) Delhi Administration have rationed the supply of spirit with a view to meet the requirements of hospitals and doctors on a priority basis and to the maximum extent possible. They are also tapping sources of supply other than U.P.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली का जो कोटा 50 हजार गैलन का था एक महीने में वह अब काट कर के 15 हजार गैलन कर दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि कई अस्पतालों में भी डाक्टर मरीजों को बिट लिखते हैं कि पहले आप स्पिरिट ले जाएँ तब आप को दवाई दी जायगी और इसके

अलावा डिफेंस की भी बहुत सारी इंडस्ट्रीज थीं जूग बनाने की वह भी बन्द हो गई। करीब तीन हज़ार मजदूर बेकार हो गए। ब्लैक का दाम एक बोतल का करीब 8 रुपये हो गया है जबकि कंट्रोल का दाम केवल 1 रुपया 22 पैसे है। यहां पर दिल्ली की स्पेशल पोजीशन है। यहां मौजूदा रिक्वायरमेंट करीब 2 हजार बैरन एक महीने की है। इसके अलावा यहां पर मिनिस्टर्स भी रहते हैं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर और राष्ट्रपति भवन से भी डिमांड आती रहती है स्पिरिट की तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली का एक स्पेशल कैस समझ कर के मंत्री महोदय, जो उन्होंने सरप्लस स्टेट्स की मीटिंग बुलायी है, उस मीटिंग में वह दिल्ली का कोटा ठीक तरह से पूरा मिलता रहे, उस के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : There is a shortage of alcohol all over the country. We have to persuade the States—Delhi does not produce any alcohol—to part with whatever supplies they have. The Government of India has no power to force them and divert supplies from one State to another. Every State tries to meet its own requirements first. I have been trying to persuade the States to accept some kind of over-all national priority. I have not succeeded in doing it, and the States naturally try to meet their own requirements and are willing to provide only that much which they consider they can spare. So far as Delhi is concerned, its normal requirements are 8 lakh gallons, its minimum or essential requirements are 6.4 lakh gallons. So far, U.P. has offered only 215,000 gallons for the whole year. We are trying to persuade, some other States also, including Haryana and Maharashtra to give something, but the situation is difficult.

Unfortunately, the meeting is for the purpose of persuading. Delhi is getting 30,000 from Kandla and 6,500 from Haryana. This kind of additional effort was made, but I agree the situation is difficult.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि कन्ज्यूमर्स का कोटा तो आप ने काट लिया और जो बड़ी बड़ी बल्क फ़ैक्ट्रीज हैं उनका कोटा आप ने नहीं काटा। यहां के कई मंत्रियों की चिट्ठी दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में पड़ी हुई है। जो नये नये मिनिस्टर्स बने हैं उन्होंने फर्नीचर इसीलिए अभी नहीं लिया कि उनके पालिश के लिए स्पिरिट नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सही है कि पूसा इन्सेकिसाइड्स जो फ़ैक्ट्री है दिल्ली में उस के लिए कोटा एक साल का 1 लाख 80 हजार गैलन का है और उस में से एक भी गैलन आप ने कम नहीं किया और आप बतायेंगे कि बरेली के अन्दर जो रबर फ़ैक्ट्री है उस को आप कितनी स्पिरिट सप्लाई करते हैं ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन से आप के पास क्या कोई रेकॉमंडेशन आई है कि यहां का परमानेंट साल्यूशन स्पिरिट के बारे में क्या हो ? उस के बारे में आप का क्या विचार है ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : We had discussions with the State Governments, and we have agreed about certain priorities. While the State Governments give high priority to potable alcohol, next to that everybody is agreed that priorities for major industries will have to be maintained, particularly industries like pesticides. I am sure the hon. member will agree that I cannot do without production of pesticides. If furniture is to be used without polish, I am sure we will prefer to use without polish,

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We are having a Minister without polish!

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : than agree to have any cut in the production of pesticides.

As far as a permanent solution is concerned, we are trying to see that production of sugar is increased, but for the current year as well as the next year, we will suffer from this difficulty. The imported prices of alcohol are very high,

even then we are importing from abroad, particularly to meet the most urgent requirements. Even then, the difference between availability and requirements is fairly large, and the difficulties will have to be lived with.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : From the reply of the hon. Minister it seems that along with certain other Ministers of the Government, he also is determined to add to the economic discomfort of the people living in Delhi. I wish to suggest that he has in his own ministry a Directorate General of Technical Development which has tremendous bargaining power with the various State Governments. If he is in a mood, there is no reason why he should not use it. Furniture also need polish, especially when you want people from outside to come here and see Delhi. Juggis are being uprooted because of their ugly appearance. So, what I suggest is that the Directorate General of Technical Development can do its best to provide the Delhi Administration with data as to the supplies which are available with other States, with U.P. for example, and the Delhi Administration would be in a position to get the spirit and the spirit is urgently needed by all sorts of people, Government employees themselves, the people who are living in Delhi. This is a serious matter.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I have got to meet the requirements of every State to the extent that is possible. I do not see why Delhi should be treated on a higher pedestal than, for instance, West Bengal. Therefore, everything possible is being done, but because of two reasons—one is that alcohol is in short supply, and secondly, the State Governments give much higher priority to potable alcohol which is an important source of revenue to them—it is not possible to coax out of them all that one would want.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I agree with the hon. member that the situation is very difficult on account of the non-availability of adequate supply of spirit. May I ask him whether it has come to his notice that the licences for the supply of spirit to the consumers—these are big licence-holders—have been distributed on the strength of their political status and political influence and that most of the short

supply is there and maldistribution has come about as a result of the political influence of some parties in Delhi?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I am not aware. As I pointed out, the Delhi Administration is trying to ration spirit to hospitals and to doctors and these are the priority claims for the spirit that is available. Whether there is any kind of maldistribution, if my attention is drawn to any such specific thing, I shall look into it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The hon. Minister has just now said that alcohol is in short supply all over the country. Since molasses is the main source of alcohol and since the production of sugar and molasses is falling, may I know whether any correlation is there between the policies of the Petroleum Ministry and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in this respect? May I also know whether, in view of the short-supply in molasses, other alternative means of production of alcohol are being considered by technical experimentation?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : There is co-ordination. As the hon. Member is aware, decisions are taken about sugar production by the Government as a whole, and there is no difference of opinion between any colleague, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, and myself. As far as the future is concerned, two things are being done: we hope and trust that as a result of the measures taken there will be greater production of sugar and there will be greater production of molasses and more of alcohol. Apart from that, we are now switching over to petrochemicals and therefore it will not be necessary that the demand for alcohol will go up; we hope that in future it will go down.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Not for drinking purposes.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : For drinking purposes, it is potable alcohol. That is a different matter. But for industrial purposes, we hope it will go down. And alcohol, whatever is available, will be used for what may be called the priority purposes, where other kinds of alcohol may not be available.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि जब तक गन्ने की स्थिति नहीं सुधरती, तब तक स्ट्रिट का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ पायेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात का कोई कदम उठाया है कि दिल्ली में जो स्ट्रिट आती है, उस में से काफी बड़ी संख्या नशे के तौर पर पीने के लिये चली जाती है, उस को रोका जाय और लोग नशे के तौर पर पीने में उस का इस्तेमाल न कर सकें ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Wherever there is prohibition, necessary steps are taken. Wherever there is no prohibition surely the excise authorities do whatever has to be done. Beyond that, I have nothing to add.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

नालागढ़ समिति का प्रतिवेदन

* 601. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद †: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रखेत्रों (फार्मों) के सम्बन्ध में नालागढ़ के राजा की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त समिति द्वारा की गई किन-किन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है तथा इनको किस सीमा में तथा कब क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) शेष सिफारिशों को किस तरीके से क्रियान्वित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख)।

एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L.T. 1956/67]

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE IN DELHI

*605. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for the last 15 years, there has been almost no collection of land revenue from 357 villages of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made to realize it ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A special drive was launched during the year 1965-66 as a result of which land revenue arrears amounting to Rs. 13,52,705 were recovered. Subsequent recoveries up to date amount to Rs. 9,09,123.

CULTIVATION OF SUGARCANE

*609. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI KEDAR PASWAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the measures taken or proposed to be taken to improve the sugarcane cultivation to meet its increased demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Besides the normal sugarcane development schemes introduced in 1948-49, which include measures such as provision of adequate irrigation facilities, manuring, use of improved seeds, plant protection, the schemes for intensive cultivation of sugarcane in sugar factory areas and package programme for sugarcane cultivation in selected districts have been started since 1963-64. Financial assistance, according to an approved pattern, is provided to the State Governments for this purpose;

Separate allotment of fertilizers is made for sugarcane crop from the year 1967-68;

Workers are trained in the methods of sugarcane development and the latest techniques of sugarcane cultivation designed to increase production; and