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Monday, April 16, 1973

Chaitra 26, 1895 (Saka)

# Lok Sabha Debates

(Seventh Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Monday, April 16, 1973/Chaitra 26,  
1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the House is already aware of the sad and sudden demise of Shri Teja Singh Swatantra, a sitting Member of this House. Shri Teja Singh Swatantra had attended the House on Thursday last but suddenly developed heart trouble. He was immediately attended to by our doctor and rushed to Willingdon Hospital but within a few minutes on reaching he expired.

Shri Teja Singh Swatantra represented the Sangrur constituency of Punjab. Earlier he had been a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly during the years 1937—1945 and of the Punjab Legislative Council during the years 1964—1969. A very very amiable and soft spoken person, he was a devoted social worker and worked a lot for the betterment of the peasants and introduction of land reforms. In the House also he used to champion the cause of the agriculturists and down-trodden. One of our stalwart freedom fighters, a great patriot and revolutionary, he spent most of his early years abroad carrying on the struggle for freedom from other countries and organising the Ghaddar Party. He was with me only

a day before and we had a common programme of going together to Amritsar to attend the freedom fighters convention but the powerful hand of death snatched him away.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we share the sentiments you have expressed.

Death has snatched away Shri Teja Singh Swatantra with tragic suddenness last week. He was full of plans for his intervention in the Lok Sabha discussions and for future tours and other work. How could anyone have thought that his end was so imminent?

He was a fine person, a grand old man and indeed he was a warrior who fought for the nation's freedom and for the rights of the oppressed. His work for the kisan movement will be particularly remembered, as will his early wanderings abroad pleading our cause and his later services as legislator in the Punjab and here in our national Parliament.

We lose a respected colleague, the nation, a veteran worker. Our sincere sympathy and condolences go to his family and colleagues.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, we are plunged in deep sorrow due to sudden demise

of Shri Teja Singh Swatantra. Shri Swatantra was a great fighter for the peasants and workers and he was always there in the forefront. His passing away is a deep loss to our country and to all of us.

Would you kindly convey our deep sense of sympathies and condolences to his bereaved family?

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):**  
Sir, this is particularly a sorrowful day not only for all of us but particularly for our party. I do not wish to say much because Comrade Teja Singh's life is known to all, not only that he was a freedom fighter but he was a living symbol of that generation of immortal revolutionaries who risked everything including their lives, security of their homes and everything in order to fight for the liberation of our motherland.

You know that, for many years, he led a hunted life. For years, he had to work in illegal conditions with a price on his head. He never finaced for a single moment. He was associated with the immortal Ghaddar Movement. Many of his colleagues paid with their lives and later on, he organised and led the militant struggle of the peasants of the old Pepsu for their freedom and rights against the princely rule. He was essentially a man of the soil with deep bonds, with the peasantry whom he served all his life. He served the cause of the Communist Party.

As you have remarked, he was so gentle and soft-speaker that one could hardly guess from his demeanour what a story and revolutionary life he had led! He died in tragic circumstances, I am told. I was not here at that time but the doctors at the hospital said that when his body arrived there, he was already dead. I am not in a position to say whether it would have been possible to save him if imediate and requisite medical attention had been forthcoming when he was stricken with heart attack here in this

House. Anyway, nothing will bring him back now.

I request you, on behalf of all of us, to convey the condolences of this House to his family and I take this opportunity, on behalf of our party, of thanking you, the Prime Minister and other colleagues for the sentiments they have expressed on this occasion.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):**  
अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने दल की ओर से और अपनी ओर से भी श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र के प्रति विनम्र श्रद्धा-जलि समर्पित करना चाहता हूँ। उनका देहावसान बड़ी दुःखदायी परिस्थितियों में हुआ। वे सदन में उपस्थित थे, अचानक हमारे बीच में से उड़ा लिये गये। संसद् में उनके साथ हमारा परिचय बहुत थोड़ा रहा। लेकिन श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र उस पुरानी पीढ़ी से सम्बन्धित थे स्वतन्त्रता के युद्ध में जिनके योगदान ने सारे देश को प्रेरित और अनुप्राणित किया। बान्भावस्था में जिन क्रान्तिकारियों की कथाएँ आजादी की लगन जगाती थी उनमें, गदर पार्टी के व्यक्ति और उनमें श्री स्वतन्त्र का नामोल्लेख, अपरिहार्य था। जीवन्मृत भर वह संघर्ष करते रहे और अचानक हमारे बीच में से अन्तर्धान हो गये। पंजाब के सार्वजनिक जीवन को उनके निधन से गहरी क्षति हुई है। राजनीतिक मतभेद के बावजूद उनकी प्रामाणिकता, उनकी कर्तव्य निष्ठा और दलित पीड़ितों के लिए सतत संघर्ष करने का उनका संकल्प हमारे लिए सदैव मार्गदर्शन का काम करेगा।

आज सारा देश उनके निधन से दुःखी है। पाटियों की दीवारों ऐसे व्यक्तियों को नहीं बाँध सकती। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप हमारी संवेदना को भी उन के शोक-संतप्त परिवार तक पहुँचा दें।

**श्री इयाभनन्धन मिश्र (बेगूसराय)**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक देहात में था और वहाँ मुझे यह दुःख खबर नहीं मिली थी। कल

शाम को यहाँ आने पर जब मुझे यह समाचार मिला तब मैं बहुत मर्माहत हुआ। कभी-कभी श्री तेजासिंह स्वतन्त्र से बातें करने का सीमाग्य होता था और उनकी मिठास का एक बड़ा जाड़ हम लोगों के ऊपर छा जाता था। वे हमारे बड़े पुराने नेताओं में थे। 1919 में ही वे कांग्रेस में शरीक हुए और उसके बाद उनकी जिन्दगी सतत सघर्ष और त्याग की जिन्दगी रही। आज हम सभी यह अनुभव करते हैं कि वे उस पुरानी पीढ़ी के नेता थे, कार्यकर्ता थे, जो हम लोगों के बीच से अब खत्म हो रही हैं।

हम अपने दल की तरफ से दिवंगत आत्मा के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं और शोक-संतप्त परिवार के प्रति अपनी सबेदना जाहिर करते हैं।

SHRI V MAYAVAN (Chidambaram) Mr Speaker, on behalf of the DMK Group in Parliament I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Speaker, the Leader of the House and the Leaders of other groups on the demise of comrade Teja Singh Swatantra. He was my neighbour and he was living in the next flat. In spite of his old age, he was very active and I could see him discussing party problems with his colleagues. On behalf of the DMK Group, I request the Speaker to convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

PROF MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur) Sir, one by one the great leaders of our freedom struggle are being snatched away from us, the latest being Shri Teja Singh Swatantra. In this country we had always true friends for our freedom struggle one within our border and one without. Here was one who fought on both fronts. His membership was the reflection of his position at the grass root level in his own State and elsewhere. He was also a man of the masses and he worked inside the House. On my behalf and on behalf of the Socialist Party, I pay my tribute to the departed leader and

I request you, Sir, to convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved family, the proudest family beings the Communist Party of India

श्री राम कबर (टोक) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने दल, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की ओर से श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र के निधन पर गहरा शोक प्रकट करता हूँ। 15 तारीख को जब श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र बैक जा रहे थे तब मैं लिफ्ट में उनके साथ-साथ आया था। थोड़ी देर के बाद यह खबर मिली कि उनका स्वर्गवास हो गया है। श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र के प्रदेश पंजाब में मैं कितनी ही दुःखी था। मैंने देखा कि वह एक सच्चे और ईमानदार कार्यकर्ता थे और कृषकों और गरीब वर्ग के विशेष वफादार थे, तथा उनके हितों के लिए लड़ाई लड़ते थे। इस लिये आप प्रधान मंत्री जी और अन्य नेताओं की सबेदना के साथ-साथ हमारी सबेदना भी शोक-संतप्त परिवार तक पहुँचाने की कृपा करें।

श्री भान सिंह औरा (भटिंडा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, बेशक आज श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, मगर उनके पीछे एक इतिहास है। पचास साल से ज्यादा वह स्वतन्त्रता सघर्ष में रहे। बचपन से लेकर अंतिम छड़ी तक एक क्षण के लिए भी उन्होंने अपने आप के लिए और अपने घर के लिए नहीं सोचा। वह बराबर लड़ते रहे गुहदारों को स्वतन्त्र कराने के लिए। पहले उनका नाम समुन्द सिंह था, लेकिन जब एक जत्थे की लीडरशिप करते हुए गुहदारा तेजा भीतहा, गुहदासपुर को उन्होंने स्वतन्त्र करवाया, उसके बाद उनका नाम स्वतन्त्र पड़ा और आज तक वह इसी नाम से जाने जाते रहे। उन्होंने किसानों और मजदूरों के लिए अपनी सारी जिन्दगी लगा दी और अन्दरपाउठ रह कर भी उन्होंने दो पार्लियामेंट के एलेक्शन लड़े। हम उस समय छोटे छोटे थे और उनके लिए हम को काफी काम करना पड़ा।

मैं उनके साथ पिछले बारह तेरह साल से रहा, लेकिन मैं हमेशा उनको अपना

पॉलिटिकल गुप्त समझौता रहा। मुझे अफसोस है कि जब उनकी आखिरी बड़ी आई तब मैं वहां पर नहीं था। मैं एक रात में था वहां रेडियो पर मैंने उन के निधन की खबर सुनी। उन्होंने अपनी सारी जिन्दगी लोगों के काम के लिए बिताई और कई कालेज खोले। आखिरी समय आने के पहले भी उन्होंने एक कालेज खोला, जिसको गुड्डारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी ने ले लिया। अब भी वह एक कालेज कीर्ति कालेज के नाम से चला रहे थे। तीन या चार दिन पहले वह वहां गये। वहां पर तन्बाहें देने के लिए रुपया नहीं था। उन्होंने दो दिन लगा कर 10 हजार रुपये इकट्ठा करके उनको दे दिया कि तन्बाहें दो। इसी तरह से वह हर समय लोगों के लिए सोचते रहते थे।

उनको अर्द्धांजलि अर्पित करते हुए मैंने पंजाब के लोगों से अपील की है और वहां भी अपील करूंगा कि उन्होंने इस कालेज का जो काम शुरू किया है वह एक महान् काम है। आज वह हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं। उनके लिए सच्ची अर्द्धांजलि यह होगी कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहबा पंजाब सरकार से कहें कि वह उनके इस कालेज को अपने हाथ में लेकर उनके नाम से चलायें। यही उनकी सारी जिन्दगी है। एक ही बच्ची उनकी थी जो उनकी अन्डर-ग्राउंड लाइफ में सात साल ही हो कर चली गई। उनका छोटा भाई था जिस को बीस साल की कैद हुई। उनकी जायदाद भी जब्त हुई और उनका घर भी। जो उनका अंतिम संस्कार हुआ वह वहीं पर हुआ है जहां उनका घर था। उन्होंने अपनी सारी जिन्दगी कुर्बानी की है और आखिरी दम तक वह लोगों के लिए लड़ते रहे हैं।

उनको अर्द्धांजलि अर्पित करते हुए उनके नाम पर मैंने जो अपील की है मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें सब लोग मदद करेंगे। मैं आपसे विनती करता हूँ कि आप मेरे इन सैटिमेंट्स को उनके परिहार तक पहुंचा दें।

श्री आर.रा.रा. राव (जोशी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह संयोग की बात थी, पता नहीं, इसकी दुर्भाग्य कष्ट या सीमांक कि स्वतन्त्र जी के अन्तिम क्षणों में मैं उनके पास बैठा था। उनका और मेरा सीधा सम्पर्क बाईस साल से रहा, हालांकि ऐतिहासिक रूप में मैं उनके बारे में 35-36 सालों से सुनता चला आ रहा हूँ। उनका 55 वर्ष का संघर्षमय जीवन अपने में स्वयम् एक इतिहास छिपाये हुये चल रहा था। वे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानी रहे और समाजवाद की स्थापना के लिये उनका सिपाही जीवन अन्तिम क्षणों तक बना रहा। उनके जीवन का अन्तिम सपना यह था कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक ऐसी भारतीय व्यवस्था कायम हो जिस में विषमता का नामो निशान न रहे। मेरा विश्वास है कि उम्मेद प्रीति हमारी सच्ची अर्द्धांजलि यही होगी कि हम उनके अग्रदूरे सपने को पूरा करें। हमारे राष्ट्र ने समाजवाद के लक्ष्य को स्वीकार कर लिया है, इससे अवश्य ही उनको अन्तिम समय में सन्तोष रहा होगा। जिस ब्रत को लेकर वे और उनके जैसे कुछ लोग शुरू शुरू में अकेले चले थे, आज सारे राष्ट्र ने उसको अपना लिया है। मेरा सीमांक्य है कि मैं 13 अप्रैल को वीर-प्रसविनी भूमि पंजाब के उस अंचल का, आलुना गांव की जिस धरती की कोख में उल्लेखनीय वीर पैदा किया था, उसका दर्शन किया।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री स्वतन्त्र को अपनी अर्द्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और आप से आग्रह करता हूँ कि हमारी तुच्छ संवेकला उनके परिवार तक पहुंचाने की कृपा करें।

MR. SPEAKER: The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Setting up of a Road Board

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\*721. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
SHRI S. A. MURUGA-  
NANTHAM:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a Road Board on the pattern of the Railway Board;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Government have under consideration the proposal to set up a Central Road Board. The proposed Road Board will not be statutory in character like the Railway Board.

(b) Details of the proposal are still being worked out.

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : रास्तों के अच्छे विकास पर देश का विकास, और खास तौर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास, निर्भर है। रोड बोर्ड का पहले से ही गठन किया जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन आज भी सरकार ने इस बारे में निर्णय नहीं लिया है। मैं श्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का यह सोचना निर्णय में कब बदलेगा।

श्री राज बहादुर : इसमें एक प्रश्न नहीं, बल्कि कई प्रश्न हैं, जिनको निर्णीत करना है। हम सब जानते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों तथा उन मार्गों को छोड़कर, जिनको केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहायता मिलती है, शेष सड़कें राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्र में आती हैं। इसलिए इस रोड बोर्ड का सम्बन्ध केवल उन मार्गों से ही होना। उन का काय ठीक चले, आपस में तालमेल, कोषाडि-

वेशन, स्वयंप्रिय किया जा सके और अधिक तेजी से, गति से, काम हो, ये सब बातें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। धमी ही हमें रोड्स का ऐंजीक्यूशन, उनका बनाना, भी राज्य सरकारों की माफत करना होता है। इसलिए वह प्रश्न काफी उलझा हुआ है।

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : सभी राज्यों के मुकाबले में गुजरात राज्य रास्तों के मामले में पिछड़ा हुआ है। नागपुर प्लान के मुताबिक कई राज्यों ने सड़कों सम्बन्धी प्रथमी योजना पूरी कर ली है। लेकिन नागपुर प्लान के मुताबिक गुजरात राज्य में कुछ भी काम नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब रोड बोर्ड गठित होगा, तो क्या नागपुर प्लान के मुताबिक गुजरात राज्य को प्राधान्य दिया जायेगा।

श्री राज बहादुर : जिन परिस्थितियों में 1943 में नागपुर प्लान बनाया गया था, वे बहुत दूर पीछे रह गई हैं। उसके बाद 1961 में हमारे श्रीक ईजीनियर्स के एक सम्मेलन ने 1961 से 1981 तक का एक बीस वर्ष का एक प्रोग्राम बनाया, जिसके अन्तर्गत लगभग सात लाख किलोमीटर सड़कें हम बना चुके हैं। यान्ना है कि शेष आठ ली वर्षों में उस योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग दस लाख किलोमीटर सड़कें बनाने का ह्वारा जो लक्ष्य है—मैं शक्यता से कह रहा हूँ—उस को हम पूरा कर पायेंगे।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: In view of the fact that some of the State Governments have not been able to utilise funds allocated for building of lateral road projects, may I know whether the Government will consider setting up of its own agency for the construction of roads specially in the backward regions of the country?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहाँ तक लेटरल रोड प्रोजेक्ट का सम्बन्ध है, मुख्यतः बरेल्लों से अमीनबाब तक की एक विशेष सड़क है,



जो विशेष कारणों से, विशेष हेतु से, निमित्त की गई है। उसमें काफी प्रगति हुई है और काफी कार्य सम्पन्न हो चुका है। उसमें जहाँ कहीं थोड़ी बहुत विशेष कार्यवाही बाकी है, वह बहुत तेजी से की जा रही है।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether they have formulated any national transport policy and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is about setting up of Road Board.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** National transport policy covers road transport also.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** The Road Board will essentially cover the activities about road construction.... (Interruption) We have a policy.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह: देश में जो नेशनल हाईवेज है केन्द्रीय सरकार उनके लिये बहुत रूपा देती है, लेकिन उनका मटेनेंस ठीक से नहीं हो पाता है। खास कर ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड की हालत इतनी बदतर है कि एक-एक जगह दो दो सौ, चार चार सौ ट्रक खड़े हो जाते हैं मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई एसी योजना है कि देश में जितने नेशनल हाईवेज हैं, उनका नियंत्रण और मटेनेंस केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले।

श्री राज बहादुर: यह कहना कि सारे नेशनल हाईवेज का मटेनेंस सन्तोषजनक नहीं है, मेरे खयाल में हमारे इंजीनियर्स, उन सड़कों को बनाने वालों और हमारी राज्य सरकारों के प्रति न्याय नहीं होगा। हा, यह निश्चित बात है कि कहीं कहीं बहुत सन्तोषजनक कार्य नहीं हो रहा है। जहाँ तक ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड का सम्बन्ध है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं, उसमें से एक भाग

नेशनल हाईवे में आता है और कुछ भाग नेशनल हाईवे में आता ही नहीं है। इसलिये उसका उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकार पर है। लेकिन मुझे यह बहते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि विशेष रूप से यू० पी० सरकार की तरफ से, और बिहार में भी, इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर विशेष रूप से पिछले दो वर्षों में काम काफी तेजी आयी है।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह: मेरे क्षेत्र में ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड का साठ किलोमीटर भाग है। उसकी हालत बहुत बदतर है।

श्री राज बहादुर: मैं इस पर ध्यान दूंगा।

**SHRI D. BASUMATARI:** May I know whether there is a proposal from the Army to divert this road which the hon. Minister mentioned from Boroma to Missamari? This is important from strategic point of view.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** This concerns not the Road Board but a particular road which might come under Border Roads Development Board.

शहरों और कस्बों का सुव्यवस्थित विकास करने के लिये योजना

\*722. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश में शहरों और कस्बों का सुव्यवस्थित एवं सुन्दर ढंग से विकास करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है;

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

(ग) इसे सुधारने के लिये सरकार ने क्या क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) to (c). Development of cities and towns is primarily the function of local bodies and State Governments. The Central Government assists by way of technical guidance and advice. Master Plans for 72 cities have also been drawn up with funds made available by the Central Government. The States have been asked to implement them through enactment of suitable legislation and allocation of funds from plan resources.

**श्री मूलबन्ध झाग :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सुन्दर शहर सुन्दर वातावरण पैदा करते हैं, जिस देश में शानदार नागरिक पैदा होते हैं, मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर गोल गोल है। उन्होंने कहा है कि अभी तक सरकार ने इस की तरफ कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या सरकार की कोई योजना है। मंत्री महोदय को यह उत्तर देना चाहिए था कि "नहीं"। मैंने पूछा था कि क्या सरकार कोई योजना कार्यान्वित करेगी। मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहिए था कि "नहीं"।

अपने लोकल बाडीज पर बला टाल दी है, जो यूनियन टैरिटरिज हैं, जहाँ आपका शासन चलता है वहाँ पर कोई योजना आप लागू करने को तैयार है या नहीं, कोई योजना आपकी बनी हुई है या नहीं ?

**श्री श्रीम मेहता :** इस में कोई दो राये नहीं हो सकती हैं कि सुन्दर शहरों से सुन्दर व्यक्ति झाग जी की तरह पैदा हो सकते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि 25 साल में सेंट्रल में कुछ नहीं किया। हमने तीसरी योजना में

पांच करोड़ रुपया इसलिए दिया था कि लोग अपने अपने मास्टर प्लान बनाएं और उन में से 72 शहर जो हैं उनके लिए मास्टर प्लान बनाए गए थे। जहाँ तक यूनियन टैरिटरिज का तात्लुक है दिल्ली यूनियन टैरिटरि है। यहाँ पर दिल्ली डिवलेपमेंट प्रायोरिटी है और इसके तहत सारा काम महा होता है।

**श्री मूलबन्ध झाग :** आपने इस में यह भी कहा है :

"The States have been asked to implement them through enactment of suitable legislation and allocation of funds from Plan resources."

मैं जाना चाहता हू कि आपने स्टेट्स को सलाह काब दी और क्या किसी स्टेट ने आपकी सलाह को प्राज तक माना या नहीं मना ?

**श्री श्रीम मेहता :** 1969 में ऐसा कहा गया था। हमारी फाइनेस मिनिस्ट्री उनको ब्लाक ग्रांट्स और ब्लाक लॉज देती है और उस वक्त कहा था कि जहाँ तक हो सके वे अपने कुछ फंड्स इसकी तरफ डाइवर्ट करें ताकि हमारे शहर सुन्दर बन सके।

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** The Minister in his reply stated that 72 cities have been covered by Master Plans. I want to know whether the historic city of Burdwan and Murshidabad of West Bengal have been included in the Master Plan or not?

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** The Master Plans from West Bengal have been drawn for Asansol, Siliguri and Haldia only. Only these three cities were included at that time.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** What about the historic cities of Burdwan and Murshidabad?

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** It is the State Governments that have drawn up the Master Plans.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether he proposes to advise the State Governments that cities and towns should be so located and developed as to act and function as growth centres in rural areas and not allowed to grow in a haphazard manner at the moment?

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** That is the actual function of our planning and in that connection we have already prepared some proto-type plans and we have circulated them to almost all the States advising them that they draw up plans on those lines.

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** The Minister has been kind enough to say that the Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 5 crores for the Master Plans for Delhi alone or for the whole country?

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** For the whole country.

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** The population of India is more than 50 crores and according to the Government's own estimates, hardly 40 per cent of the people have proper shelter over their heads. Does he feel that Rs. 5 crores sanctioned by the Government will in any way suffice the Governments of the States to make any plans worthwhile to give accommodation to the people?

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** The question is not of accommodation. The question is regarding preparation of the Master Plans. Rs. 5 crores has been given only for preparation of the Master Plans and not for providing houses.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Have the Union Government and the Planning Commission approved the twin Bombay project and I would like to know whether some central assistance has been assured and, if so, what is the quantum of assistance?

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** This question requires notice. But actually, the City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for the twin city is already functioning.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Has any central assistance been assured or not?

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** I cannot say

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : आपने बताया है कि 72 शहरों को लिया गया है इस वास्ते कि उनका विकास हो सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनको लेने का आधार क्या रखा गया है, जन सख्या रखा गया है, बैंकवर्ड-नैस रखा गया है, क्या आधार रखा गया है ?

श्री मोहन मेहता : ऐसे शहर लिए गए हैं जैसे कॅपिटल अफ दी स्टेट्स, फास्ट ग्रोइंग इंडस्ट्रियल मिटीज, प्रबल टाउन और साथ ही जहाँ पर यूनिवर्सिटी है या या एजुकेशन श्रो कर रही है।

**SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI:** What steps have been taken regarding Kotla Mubarakpur area? This is just like a pimple on the beautiful face of a lady. This area is in my constituency. There is no sewer and on one side there is some expansion. On the other side there is the Defence Colony. In between it is just like a very bad slum.

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** That is a separate question. I require notice.

श्री जगज्जोड़े राव : बड़े टाउन का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, चाहे कारपोरेशन वहाँ हो या न हो, उनकी ग्रामवनी कुछ हो सकती है और सरकार से भी विकास के काम करने के लिए कुछ धन मिल जाता है और वे काम कर लेते हैं लेकिन जहाँ तक टाउन एरिया और नोटिफाइड एरिया का सम्बन्ध है उनकी ग्रामवनी बिल्कुल एसी नहीं होत

है कि कुछ भी कर सकें। क्या भाप ऐसी योजना बना रहे हैं ताकि टाउन एरिया और नोटिफाइड एरिया के जो क्षत्र हैं उन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए और उनके विकास के लिए विशेष धनराशि स्वीकार की जाए ?

श्री श्रीम बहला : सेंट्रल सैक्टर में तो ऐसा नहीं है। स्टेट सैक्टर से उनको कुछ रुपया ब्लॉक लोन और ब्लॉक ग्रांट्स से डिवलपमेंट के लिए दिया जा सकता है।

#### Supply of Rigs to U.P.

\*725. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have failed to provide the requisite number of rigs to the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether boring of tube-wells in the Parganas of Bhimga, Tulsipur and Chards of District Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh) is being held up due to non-availability of rig machines; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to send rigs to these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The responsibility for groundwater development through drilling of tube-wells or boring of wells and for acquiring suitable rigs for this purpose rests with the State Governments. Central Ground Water Board operates rigs in the States primarily for exploratory purposes.

(b) No such report has been received from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: May I know whether it is a fact that the rigs are

exclusively supplied by the Central Government to the State Government and the State Government has no agency through which they can have their own rigs? Secondly, how many rigs have been provided to the State of U.P.? Thirdly, is it a fact or not that representations have been made by the State Government for taking up exploratory construction of tube-wells? Because, Sir, in the area mentioned in part (b) it was stated by the State Government that deep boring machines were not available in the State and therefore it was not in a position to bore the tubewells. This is my point. Therefore, the responsibility of the Centre comes in.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Several types of rigs are there which are manufactured indigenously. They are all available and the State Governments purchase those rigs and if I am correct, in U.P., in all, there are about 110 rigs of various types which are needed. As for the district Bahraich, hydro-geological survey is going on and it is only after that results are made available that one can say about these things definitely. It is only after the results are known that work relating to exploratory tube-wells could be taken up. But it is not held up because of the paucity of rigs. Rigs are available.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Since when hydrological survey has been going on in the areas mentioned in part (b) of my question? This statement is being made on the basis of wholly incorrect data because no team of investigation has actually reached the spot and started work.

PROF. SHER SINGH: As I have already stated work is going on—the work of hydrological survey—and it is only when we have located the points where we have to dig these exploratory tubewells that the work will be taken up.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The hon. Minister has told us that it is the State Government who has to secure

the rigs. Will the Minister tell us about the availability of rigs in the country? Are there sufficient rigs in our country to meet the needs of the country? If not, whether the Centre has provided facilities to the State Governments to import rigs from abroad?

PROF. SHER SINGH: At present we have no request from the State Governments for import of rigs. There was a demand from U.P. and we have provided foreign exchange for that. From other States we do not have any request. Rigs are available in sufficient number in our country.

श्री अश्वमेध : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि रीग्स की कमी नहीं है तो वह कौन से दूसरे कारण हैं जिन की वजह से वावजूद इसके कि सर्वे जिन का कई वर्ष पूर्व हो चुका है, ऐसे बहुत से स्थान य० पी० के अन्दर है, उन अनेक स्थानों पर अभी तक ट्यूबवैल की खुदाई पूरी नहीं हो सकी ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : य० पी० में जो ये बोरिंग ट्यूबवैल्स हैं, जिन एरियाज में एल-बियल सायल है 4111 के करीब, उन की बोरिंग के लिए हमारे पास सामान है और उस के जरिए काम चल रहा है जहां एक्स-प्लोरेशन हो चुका है । कुछ जगहों पर जैसे गाजीपुर और कानपुर जिलों में एक्स-प्लोरेटरी ट्यूबवैल्स का काम हो रहा है । कुछ जगहों पर हाइड्रो ज्यालाजिकल सर्वे हो रहा है । फिर एक्स-प्लोरेटरी ट्यूबवैल्स का होगा और जहां एक्स-प्लोरेशन हो चुका है वहां ट्यूबवैल्स बन रहे हैं। उस के लिए साधन हैं ।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many rigs were demanded by the State of Gujarat?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is a specific one. It is not relevant here. Please give a separate notice.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The monsoons are failing year after year. I want to know whether the Government is going to have more rigs so that we may have more tube-wells in all the States?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very specific question about Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister has made a general statement. I want to know whether it is correct.

PROF. SHER SINGH: So far as U.P. is concerned, in Bahraich and the other areas it is not that the work is not going on because there is shortage. Rigs are available in U.P. As for hard-rock areas, we had to import some rigs of that type. For hard-rock areas, and for areas where there is not sufficient water available for drinking and where there is hard rock below, we have to import. We have imported some rigs, and we shall import rigs, if we require more

#### Orders placed for Ships by Shipping Corporation of India

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\*728. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has ordered 38 ships this year; and

(b) if so, whether they are expecting only 17 ships this year?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAIADUR): (a) As on date, total number of ships on order are 43, out of which 6 ships were ordered prior

to 1st April 1969; 10 ships during 1969-70, 8 ships during 1970-71, 12 ships during 1971-72. 5 ships during 1972-73 and 2 ships after 1st April 1973.

(b) Yes, Sir, in accordance with a phased programme of orders and deliveries of ships.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB:** May I know how Government are proposing to finance the purchase of new ships and which are the countries which have offered credit for purchase of ships?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** Most of these ships or practically all of them are bought on the basis of deferred credit or instalment basis. There is some downright payment to the extent of 10 per cent, 15 per cent or 20 per cent as the case may be, and the balance is arranged through credit. That is the way in which we do the financing. Apart from that, there are certain allocations made to us by the Finance Ministry in the light of our requirements and orders placed.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB:** May I know whether the hon. Minister has made any estimate of the number of new ships that will have to be acquired over the next five years, and if so, how many will be available from the Indian shipyards and how many will be acquired from other countries?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** In fact, these proposals have been worked out by a study group. I cannot exactly say the number, but according to the proposals that have been worked out, a target of 10.6 million tonnes to be achieved by the end of the Fifth Plan has been worked out, which will mean an addition of about 6 million tonnes to our present tonnage.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** May I know the total foreign exchange cost involved for these 43 vessels which have been ordered by the Shipping Corporation of India and how much of this expenditure is being advanced to the Shipping Corporation out of the Shipping Development Fund?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** I am sorry I would not be able to give the total foreign exchange needed,—but I can certainly give the types of vessels and the tonnage of each one of them,—because that foreign exchange depends upon the types of sizes of the vessels, and I shall collect this information and give it to the hon. Member.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** How much is it? Has he no idea of it?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** I think that it would be hazardous to give any idea, because the vessels are of different types such as tankers, bulk carriers, ordinary liners, cargo vessels and so on.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Is any part of that being given out of the Shipping Development Fund?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** Yes, that goes without saying. The Shipping Development Fund is there to finance this.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** How much is it for these 43 vessels?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** I have not got that information presently with me.

**SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO:** I understand from a news item that during his recent visit, the Minister of Shipping and Transport from Poland has offered to the Government of India to sell bulk carriers of 105,000 tonnes capacity. If that is so, may I know whether the Shipping Corporation is going to take advantage of that offer?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The main question relates to orders that have already been given, and not to those to be placed in the future. The hon. Member may table a separate question.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether orders for bulk carriers were placed as long back as

1969 with the shipyard in Rumania and later, the prices of each were raised by Rs. 60 lakhs from the contracted prices, and the orders are to be finalised by 1967, and if so, the reason for Government's agreeing to the price rise to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs, and the delay in the delivery of the ships?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** When the orders were placed, the number was in fact 10, and prices have escalated in between. So the shipyards in Rumania wanted an escalation in prices. After a good deal of discussion, we have been able to finalise those orders, and some escalation has been agreed to in regard to these vessels.

तपेदिक के रोगियों की संख्या में  
वृद्धि

\*; 728. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री :  
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री  
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या तपेदिक के रोगियों की संख्या दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या रोगियों के ठीक इलाज के लिये भारत सरकार के पास पर्याप्त चिकित्सा केन्द्र नहीं हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान सरकार क्या प्रचालकरी कदम उठा रही है ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) There is no evidence to show that the number of T.B. patients is increasing day by day.

(b) 547 T.B. Clinics are functioning in different States and Union Territories. Of these, 278 have been upgraded as District TB Centres to undertake district-wise TB Control Programme. A total of more than

37,000 TB beds are available in various States/Union Territories for in-patient treatment.

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

#### STATEMENT

The National Tuberculosis Control Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan with 100 per cent Central assistance to the State Governments. The Programme provides for establishment/upgrading of District TB Centres, establishment of TB Isolation beds and supply of anti-TB drugs to the TB Centres for effective treatment of TB patients throughout the country.

BCG Vaccination in age group of below 20 years is being done as a preventive measures. The District TB Centres serve as base to carry out case finding, treatment and BCG Vaccination Programme throughout the District in collaboration with the existing health and medical institutions.

Steps are also being taken for the expansion of the BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, for the production of freeze dried vaccine in larger quantities.

Grants-in-aid and free anti-TB Drugs are also given to Voluntary TB Institutions.

In addition, grants are given to the Tuberculosis Association of India for the maintenance of New Delhi TB Centre and Lala Ram Sarup TB Hospital, Mehrauli.

Under this Scheme during the year 1972-73, against the target of establishment of 25 District TB Centres, 31 Centres have been established to undertake district-wise TB control programme in various States. During the year 1972-73, anti-T.B. drugs worth Rs. 99.80 lakhs have been supplied.

श्री महा बीपक सिंह शास्त्र : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें एसा सचता है कि कुछ टालमटोल करने की कोशिश की गई है। उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि ऐसी कोई बात मालूम नहीं पड़ती है कि टी०बी० के मरीजों की संख्या बढ़ी है, लेकिन प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग के उत्तर में उन्होंने आंकड़े देते हुए स्वीकार किया है और बताया है कि 543 टी०बी० केन्द्र खोले गये हैं और 278 विकसित किये गये हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी आप को ऐसे कितने केन्द्र खोलने की आवश्यकता है तथा उन को खोलने के लिये आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: Government are very vigilant about the entire position and arrangements for diagnosis are being expanded. In 1972-73, although the target was to open 25 centres, we had been able to open 31, but that does not mean that therefor the number of TB patients is on the increase, because that is being watched by sample surveys in different areas and we find that the number of TB patients is actually decreasing.

श्री महा बीपक सिंह शास्त्र : आप ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि आप ने बहुत सी ऐसी योजनाएँ निकाली हैं जिन से टी०बी० रोग पर नियन्त्रण पा सकें। आप ने यह भी कहा है कि बी०सी०जी० इंजेक्शनों के द्वारा क्षय रोग को रोकने का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ— क्या आप के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है, जैसे एण्टी कालरा बैक्टीरियेशन, वैचक बैक्टीरियेशन का काम चलता है, उसी तरह से बी०सी०जी० बैक्टीरियेशन का काम भी सार्वजनिक तरीके

से चले तथा 1972-73 के दरमियान कितने बी०सी०जी० के टीके लगाये गये तथा उन में कितने मफल हुए हैं तथा कितने असफल हुए हैं।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): So far as the B.C.G. vaccination programme is concerned, every effort is made to provide vaccination, but just now it is not part of a national programme. So wherever anybody voluntarily offers himself or where TB centres are functioning, the vaccination is provided. As to how many are covered by the vaccination, I have no figures now. I require notice.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: May I know whether any attempt has been made for ascertaining the number of TB patients throughout the whole country including the rural areas?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As my colleague said, there were sample surveys and they were indicative. But, as I said, as it is not part of the national programme, it is very difficult to cover the entire country at this stage.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: May I know from the Minister whether he has any information about the percentage of TB patients among the tribal people, particularly in the Santhal Parganas area and in the Jharkhand and West Dinajpur districts of West Bengal and whether they are going to set up TB centres attached to the union health centres for giving treatment to the TB patients, particularly the Santhals, Mundas and Korahs?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: We have no information. He should address that question to the State Government, or we shall collect from the State Government the required information and place it here.



**Construction of bridges over Yamuna at Kachaura Ghat and Bateswar**

\*730. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh had sent any scheme for the approval of the Centre for the construction of bridges over Yamuna, one at Kachaura Ghat and the other at Bateswar (Naurangi Ghat) in Tehsil Bah of District Agra;

(b) if so, whether the bridges over Yamuna would be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether there is proposal to include the construction of bridges over Yamuna—one at Kachaura Ghat and the other at Bateswar (Naurangi Ghat) in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) No, Sir.

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

श्री पन्नालाल बाहूपाल : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अंतर्फल और जनसंख्या दोनों ही दृष्टियों से आगरा जिला एक बहुत बड़ा जिला है। आगरा जिले के अधिकांश भाग को एक और से जमुना नदी घेरे हुए हैं और दूसरी ओर से चम्बल नदी घेरे हुए हैं। आगरा से कचौरा घाट तक सीधी सड़क जाती है, परन्तु कचौराघाट आगरा से 100 किलोमीटर दूर है और उटावा केवल 20 किलोमीटर दूर है। जमुना नदी पर पुल कचौराघाट में न होने की वजह से उस क्षेत्र की जनता को 100 किलोमीटर दूर आगरा जाना पड़ता

है, जिस से इस क्षेत्र के किसानों को भारी कठिनाई होती है क्या सरकार इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कचौराघाट में पुल के निर्माण को उच्च प्राथमिकता देगी तथा क्या मंत्री महोदय उस पर पुल बनाने के लिये विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर. यह पुल राज्य सरकार की सड़क पर पड़ता है, ज़िम के लिये राज्य सरकार उत्तरदायी है लेकिन आप ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उस पर राज्य सरकार तक पहुंचाने की चेष्टा करूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह राज्य सरकार से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न है, किन्तु क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि बटेश्वर के मेले से जो धनराशि एकत्र होती है वह पुल बनाने के लिये खर्च नहीं की जाती है, वह आगरा जिले के अन्य विकास कार्यों के लिये खर्च की जाती है—इतना बड़ा अन्वय बटेश्वर के साथ हो रहा है, इस में केन्द्र हस्तक्षेप करने के लिये तैयार है या नहीं तैयार है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : वाजपेयी जी जिस हस्तक्षेप की मांग कर रहे हैं, वह मेरे ख्याल से कहीं अनाधिकार चेष्टा न मानी जाय, क्योंकि वहां जो आमदनी होती है वह केन्द्र को नहीं होती है, राज्य सरकार को होती है और वह किस प्रकार से व्यय की जाय, यह उन के अधिकार की बात है लेकिन वहां पुल की आवश्यकता है और उस के लिये मैं राज्य सरकार को लिख सकता हूँ।

श्री नर-न सिंह बिष्ट क्या सरकार को विदित है कि आजादी मिलने से पहले भयङ्गो के समय में आगरा से बाह्य तक जी०आई०पी० रेलवे लाइन थी, परन्तु ब्रिटिश शासन काल के दौरान ही इस रेलवे लाइन का उखाड़ दिया गया था—इस क्षेत्र के लोग रेलवे की मुविद्या से अभी तक वंचित है ?

श्री राज बहादुर मैं रेल मंत्री तो नहीं हूँ, परन्तु जहाँ तक सड़क का सम्बन्ध है, सड़क बन गई है

#### Food production stagnant in Andhra Pradesh

731 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether food production in Andhra Pradesh has remained stagnant since 1964-65,

(b) if so the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase food production in the State?

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

#### Statement

(a) to (c) It is a fact that food-grains production is more or less stagnant in Andhra Pradesh since 1964-65. There are many reasons for it. The State has suffered heavily due to drought conditions in successive years. Apart from adverse seasonal conditions, the other factors responsible for

this situation are unsuitability of the newly evolved varieties, particularly in the case of rice, pest and disease problem, price and marketing difficulties, etc.

The Ministry is alive to the situation and various steps have been taken to increase food production in the State. These include (i) expansion of area under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme (ii) launching of district trial-cum-demonstration programme for newly evolved rice varieties (iii) intensification of plant protection measures (iv) intensive development of irrigation facilities and introduction of multiple cropping (v) adequate and timely supply of inputs like seeds, fertilisers and credit (vi) emphasis on adequate and balanced use of fertilisers, (vii) farmers' training along with national demonstration programme.

SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY Besides the measures to overcome the stagnation in production mentioned in the statement, increase in production is invariably linked up seriously with the implementation of the land reforms. Andhra Pradesh has enacted a land Ceiling Act last September and the President has given assent to it on 31st December but the Government of Andhra Pradesh feels that it could not be implemented because it might be challenged in a court of law. They feel that it should be included under the 9th Schedule of Constitution so as to make it non-justiciable. When is the Government going to include it in the 9th Schedule? Can they mention any definite date?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE Obviously the implementation of land reforms has some relevance to production. As for the inclusion in the 9th Schedule we propose to include all land legislations under the 9th Schedule so that necessary protection is given to land reform measures for all the State Governments, including Andhra Pradesh Government.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****Steps for quicker loan to Farm Engineers**

\*723. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for sanctioning quicker loans for Farm Engineers in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The special scheme for providing employment to unemployed technical personnel through Agro-Service Centres being implemented by the Ministry, does not contemplate sanction of loans by Government for setting up such Service Centres. The commercial banks are expected to provide loan assistance for the purpose; special facilities are however available under the scheme to attract bank credit, e.g. the Agro-Service Centres are treated as eligible industry to be covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme and subsidy on interest payable on the loan is admissible under the scheme subject to certain limits.

**Educational facilities outside Brahmaputra Valley**

\*724. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken any initiative to provide educational facilities outside the Brahmaputra Valley to the students who left Assam as a result of last year's disturbances; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the available information out of about 250 Bengali-speaking students who left Assam as a result of last year's disturbances about 200 students have already returned to Assam and re-joined their respective educational institutions. Efforts are also being made to persuade the remaining students to return to their institutions in Assam.

The Central Government remain in close touch with developments in Assam and continuous efforts are being made to find an amicable solution of the controversy relating to medium of instruction in Assam.

Question of taking any initiative by the Central Government to provide education facilities in any part of the State of Assam, therefore, does not arise.

**Ways to help educated jobless**

\*727. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:  
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN.

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

(a) whether certain ways of helping the educated jobless have been suggested;

(b) whether it has also been suggested that before giving the degree, the student should be asked to work on land for one year and also undergo military training for one year;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government on these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A number of schemes are already in operation. A proposal for creating additional job opportunities

for 5 lakh educated people during 1973-74 is under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) A suggestion has been received that National Service for a specified period should be made a pre-condition for the award of the first degree.

(c) The proposal in the part (a) and the suggestion in part (b) are under examination.

#### **Indo-Soviet Cultural Co-operation**

\*729. **DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society (I.S.C.U.S.) and the Union of Soviet Cultural Society (U.S.C.S.) signed a plan for Cultural Co-operation in 1973;

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

(c) whether any such plan with any other country has also been signed?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUI, HASANI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the plan are that the Contracting Parties shall promote and strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries by acquainting the public with the life, history and culture and development of science & technology of the other side. In order to achieve this objective exchanges of delegations, tourists, teachers, public figures, scientists, cultural and art workers have been agreed upon. Also literature, photo exhibitions etc. are proposed to be exchanged.

(c) The Indo-GDR Society has an agreement with its counterpart organisation. Government is not aware of any other plans with any other country.

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#### **Conclusion of the Working Group of N.B.O.**

\*732 **SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the conclusion of the Working Group of the National Building Organisation in preparing a profile of construction in the Fifth Plan to the effect that construction activity will be impeded by shortages of building materials if the production of bricks, cement, steel and timber is not stepped up at least by 50 per cent in the next five years; and

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

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

(b) The recommendations of the Working Group are under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

#### **National Commission on Agriculture for development of villages and command areas of major and medium irrigation projects**

733 **DR. RANEN SEN.**

**SHRI M. S. PURTY:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has recommended an integrated approach for the development of villages and command areas of major and medium irrigation projects;

(b) if so the salient features of this scheme; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The National Commission on Agriculture has submitted its Interim Report on Modernising Irrigation Systems and Integrated Development of Command Areas.

(b) A summary of the recommendations in this Interim Report is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4798/73.]

(c) The recommendations of the Commission are under examination.

#### Work on West Coast Road

\*734. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT.

SHRI S L PEJE

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) when the work on the West Coast Road was started and when it is expected to be completed,

(b) how much work has been done so far and what is the amount spent thereon so far, and

(c) whether work on the portion of the road between Sanganeshwar and Wandri in Ratnagiri District has not still been commenced?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

(a) and (b) The West Coast Road, which has been declared as National Highway No. 17 with effect from 8th March, 1972, passes through the States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala and the Union Territory of Goa. The work on this road was started originally about 15 years back as part of programme of Centrally-aid Roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance.

The statement laid on the Table of the House gives the Statewise information about the work done on the road so far against the original programme. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4799/73]. On its having been declared as National Highway, the road is proposed to be further improved to single-lane National Highway standard as part of the 4th Plan programme, for which inventorisation of deficiencies and formulation of improvement proposals is in hand. The said improvement is likely to be achieved by the close of the 5th Plan period

(c) Work on the construction of the section from Sanganeshwar to Wandri in Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra had been taken up initially under the earlier programme of Centrally-aided Roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance. The same is not yet complete and is now to be completed under National Highway Development Programme and shall be pursued accordingly

#### Hospitals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands short of medicines

\*735. SHRI R. V. BADE. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Hospitals of far-flung Islands of Andaman and Nicobar are short of medicines of daily use because of their non-supply by Government, and

(b) what steps Government are going to take to keep the Hospitals well equipped?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Foodgrain missing from godowns of F.C.I. in Ferozepur and Faridkot**

\*736. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently hundreds of bags of foodgrains were stolen from the godowns of Food Corporation of India in Ferozepur and Faridkot Districts;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). Yes, Sir About 848 bags of foodgrains comprising 836 bags of wheat and 12 bags of paddy were recently stolen from the godowns of Food Corporation of India in Ferozepur and Faridkot Districts.

(c) Investigations of these cases by the police have not yet been completed. However, in some cases, where *prima-facie* it was found that some officials were directly or indirectly involved, they have been placed under suspension pending further action against them.

**Delay in Farm Scheme**

\*737. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Ministry delays Farm Schemes" published in the *Motherland* dated 31st January, 1973; and

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

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

(b) The Government do not subscribe to the views expressed in the news item.

**Four day convention organised by Indian Society for Technical Education**

738. SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four day convention organised by the Indian Society for Technical Education in Bombay has suggested Post-Graduate study in Engineering;

(b) if so, the other recommendations made at the convention; and

(c) whether Government have examined the suggestions and recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN); (a) and (b) The recommendations made by the Convention have not so far been received by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

**Extension of Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic medical facilities to C.G.H.S. Dispensaries**

\*739. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to extend the Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic medical facilities to all the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Statutory autonomous authority on development problems of Rajasthan desert**

\*740. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:**

**SHRI RAJDEO SINGH**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether some scientists, who studied the developmental problems of the Rajasthan desert, have recommended the setting up of a statutory, autonomous authority for this purpose immediately; and

(b) if so, reaction to these recommendations?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) and (b). A Study Team was constituted by the Indian National Science Academy, for an on-the-spot study of certain aspects of the arid zone in Western Rajasthan particularly of the severe sand storms that prevailed in the region in July, 1970. The Study Team submitted only a summary of its recommendations in 1970. It is now understood that the Team has submitted its final report to the Academy. This report has not yet been received by the Government of India. The Study Team has, it is understood, recommended that the Desert Development Board constituted by this Ministry in 1966 should be a high-powered, permanent and statutory body. It should have a regular secretariat with permanent technical office. The experts may be drawn from the

disciplines of ecology, geology, geomorphology, veterinary sciences, atomic energy, agronomy, agrostology, breeding, soil sciences, environmental sciences, etc. The Board should be responsible for looking after all three aspects, i.e., research, training and extension programmes connected with the development and reclamation of the desert.

The final report, when received, will be examined in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

**Seniority List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in Education Department, Delhi**

6980. **SHRI AMBESHI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 921 on 26th February, 1973 regarding seniority list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in Education Department, Delhi and state

(a) whether some Scheduled Castes teachers (T.G.Ts.) were appointed vide order No. 607 letter No. DE1(4) AD11/ dated the 23rd October 1962 in Delhi Administration, Delhi on temporary basis,

(b) whether they are still temporary when as there is reservation in confirmation vide No. 10/28/68-Est(SCT) dated the 12th September, 1968 by Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**दिल्ली में बटिया किस्म की राशन की वस्तुओं की सप्लाई**

6981. श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्दाकर - क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार के पास कुछ ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं कि दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों पर बटिया किस्म की राशन की वस्तुएं बेची जा रही हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या सरकार ने इसके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब शिन्दे) (क) और (ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन को ऐसी कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। गोदामों और भिना में निरीक्षकों की नैतानी की गई है जो यह देखेंगे कि उचित मूल्य के दुकानदारों को केवल बढ़िया किस्म के खाद्य पदार्थ सप्लाई किए जाते हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम अपने यहां स उचित मूल्य की दुकानों को केवल ऐसा खाद्य सप्लाई कर रहा है जो कि पी० एफ० ए० मानक के अन्तर्गत आता है। उचित मूल्य के दुकानदारों को सीलबन्द नमूने दिए जाते हैं ताकि कार्डधारी यह सुनिश्चित कर सकें कि उचित मूल्य के दुकानदारों द्वारा उन्हें उचित किस्म की राशन की चीजें सप्लाई की जाती हैं।

Working Paper prepared by Central Advisory Board of Education

6982 SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education has prepared a Working Paper for the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b) The Central Advisory Board of Education at its 36th meeting held at New Delhi on September 18-19 1972 has approved a blue print on 'Education in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)'. The main ingredients of the programme are —

- (i) Transformation of the Educational System
- (ii) Improvement of Standards
- (iii) Initiation of a comprehensive programme of pre-school development meant specially for the under-privileged social groups,
- (iv) The provision of universal primary education in the age-group 6—11 by 1980-81
- (v) The adoption of the uniform pattern of school and college classes viz 10+2+3 in all States and Union Territories
- (vi) Vocationalisation of education at the higher secondary stage and introduction of work experience as an integral part of education at school stage
- (vii) The development of a national scholarships policy so that the talented students and especially those coming from the most deprived sections of the community are assisted to receive the best school and university education,
- (viii) The launching of a youth movement for the population in the age-group 14—25,
- (ix) Reorganisation of collegiate and university education,



- (x) Development of technical education;
- (xi) Introduction of large scale programme of National Social Service; and
- (xii) Strengthening of the administrative machinery to Plan and implement this significant programme of expansion and qualitative improvement.

**Proposals for declaring new National Highways in Madhya Pradesh**

6983 SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years for the purpose of declaring new National Highways in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of cases disposed of; and

(c) the action taken by the Central Government so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SRI M. B. RANA):**

(a) In the Fourth Five-Year Plan (round about 1970) the State Government submitted a programme for the declaration of 11 roads as National Highways. Recently, they have suggested a fresh proposal for declaring 10 roads as National Highways under the Fifth Five Year Plan

(b) and (c). Due to financial limitations and comparatively lower priority possessed by proposals of Madhya Pradesh Government *vis-a-vis* projects suggested by other States it was not found possible to make any new addition to the existing N. H System in Madhya Pradesh in the Fourth Plan. However, loan assistance amounting to Rs 110 lakhs was approved for the

following bridges on the roads included in the State Government's Fourth Plan proposals:

	Rs. lakhs
1. Bridge over Chambal on Sheopur-Swai-Madhupur Road . . . . .	70.00
2. Bridge over Ghar river on Jaipur-Bisara road Bridge over Khasindh on Jaipur Bisara road . . . . .	40.00
	110.00

The proposals received from the State Government in connection with the Fifth Five Year Plan have been noted for consideration along with similar proposals received from other States but a final view on them could be taken only when the proposals for the Fifth Plan are finalised dependent upon Plan allocation made available for the scheme.

**समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के चिड जिले की संस्थाओं को अनुदान**

6984. श्री हृदय कन्ध कडवाय: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के चिड जिले में किन किन संस्थाओं को 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के वित्तीय वर्षों में कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितनी संस्थाओं ने अनुदान की मांग की ?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एन० नरहल हसन) :**

(क) चिड जिले में किसी संस्था को इन वर्षों के दौरान कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया गया।

(ख) जानकारी सीधता से प्राय नहीं है।

समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के देवास जिले में सस्थाओं

को अनुदान

6985 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वित्त वर्ष 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के देवास जिले में किन-किन सस्थाओं को कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया, और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितनी सस्थाओं ने अनुदान मागा है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा सस्कृति मन्त्री (श्री० एल० नुबलहसन) (क) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा इन वर्षों के दौरान देवास जिले में निम्नलिखित सस्थाओं को अनुदान दिये गये —

	1971-72 1972-73	
	रुपये	रुपये
1 महिला मडल, कन्नोड, देवास	1,300	1,857-50
3 अहिल्या बाई महिला मडल, गन्धर्व पुरी देवास।	1,500	1,500-00
3 शिशु विहार देवास।	1,500	2 557-50

(ख) यह जानकारी शीघ्रता से प्राप्य नहीं है।

Enquiry into affairs of Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Ltd, Delhi

6986 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 2984 and 2985 dated 12-3-1973 and state

(a) when the enquiry into the affairs of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Delhi was ordered;

(b) the terms of reference thereof; and

(c) the time fixed for completion of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE) (a) The enquiry was ordered on the 21st March, 1972

(b) To enquire into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Society.

(c) In the order of enquiry, the Enquiry Officer was asked to complete the enquiry and submit the report within 2 months. The operation of the enquiry was stayed by the Delhi High Court till the 31st July, 1972. Thereafter the High Court directed under their order dated the 4th September, 1972, that the enquiry should be continued and completed within 2 months from the date of that order. As complete relevant records were not made available by the record-holders to the Enquiry Officer, the High Court directed on the 11th December, 1972, that the Society should produce all relevant records before the Enquiry Officer and the enquiry be completed, if possible by the 20th March, 1973. As complete records have not yet

been produced before the Enquiry Officer by the record-holders, the Enquiry Officer has moved the High Court for permission to use coercive methods, according to law, for the production of records.

**General Body Meeting of Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi**

6987. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the Delhi Cooperative Societies to call for General Body Meetings of such Societies whose elections have not been held for long time and where there is different groups;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to call for a General Body Meeting of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society for election of its office bearers; and

(c) if so, when the proposed meeting is likely to be convened?

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

(a) There is a provision in the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, empowering the Registrar of Cooperative Societies to call a General Body meeting of a cooperative society, if such a meeting is not called by the Society within the stipulated or extended period laid down in the Act.

(b) As an enquiry has been ordered by the Delhi Administration into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Society, under the provisions of the Cooperative Societies Act, there is, at present, no proposal to call such a meeting.

(c) The question does not arise.

**चालू वर्ष में चीनी का उत्पादन**

6988. श्री हंस० एस० पुरती . क्या

कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में राज्यवार चीनी का कितना उत्पादन हुआ, और

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष की भांति दस वर्ष भी चीनी के उत्पादन में कमी होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) . (क) और (ख) . 1972-73 के दौरान 31 मार्च, 1973 तक चीनी का राज्यवार उत्पादन बताने वाला एक विवरण सलग है । इस वर्ष उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष के तुलना 31.13 लाख मीटरी टन के उत्पादन में अधिक हो चुका है और अन्ततः उत्पादन 36 लाख मीटरी टन से पूर्व अनुमान में भी अधिक हो सकता है ।

**समुद्री जल को सिंचाई के काम में लाने की योजना**

6989. श्री धनराज प्रधान : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने और अकाल की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए, समुद्री जल को सिंचाई के काम में लाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है, यदि

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो न्यायमन्त्री मुद्दा बताने क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) समुद्री जल का कृषि के लिए उपयोग करने की व्यवहारियता की जांच के लिए, गवेषणा समन्वयी अध्ययन-कार्य शुरू किये गये हैं । इनके निष्कर्षों के प्रभाव में समुद्री जल के उपयोग से कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए,

कोई विकास परियोजना हाथ में नहीं ली गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**कृषि उपकरण का अभाव और उनका निर्माण करने के लिये सरकारी कारखाने**

6990 श्री धनशाह प्रधान क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कृषि उपकरण का अभाव है

(घ) यदि हा तो उसकी कमी का पूरा करने के लिये स्वयं सरकार द्वारा कितने कारखाने लगाय जायेंगे और

(ग) गैर सरकारी फर्मा का काम कितने कारखाने तगान के लिये वाइसेम दिय जायेंगे ?

**कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्डे) (क) जी नहीं।**

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) छोटे पैमाने पर कृषि उपकरण तगान के लिये कारखाना तगान टंठु रिन्डी प्रकार की अनुमति या वाइसेम का आवश्यकता नहीं है।

**मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय स्कूलों और पब्लिक स्कूलों में आदिवासी छात्र**

6991. श्री धनशाह प्रधान क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कहा-कहा केन्द्रीय स्कूल तथा पब्लिक स्कूल है,

(ख) एक फरवरी, 1973 को कक्षावार कितने छात्र थे तथा प्रत्येक कक्षा में उनमें से कितने आदिवासी छात्र थे,

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने इन स्कूलों में भर्ती के लिए आदिवासी के लिए कोई स्थान सुरक्षित किये है यदि हा तो कितने प्रतिशत और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित पब्लिक स्कूलों के आदिवासी छात्रों का छावबन्धिया देती है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा सस्कृति मन्त्री (श्री० एस० नूरुल हसन) (क) मध्य प्रदेश में लिम्बनिखिन केन्द्रीय स्कूल और पब्लिक स्कूल हैं —**

सरकारी स्कूल	पब्लिक स्कूल
1 ग्रामशा—एक	1 इन्दौर—एक
2 नापात—एक	2 रायपुर—एक
3 टन्दार—एक	3 रीवा—एक
4 ग्वातिपर—एक	4 ग्वातिपर—दा
5 जलपुर—एक	
6 पचमगा—एक	
7 मागर—एक	
8 नीमच—एक	
9 बधना—एक	

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पत्र पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए हैं जिनमें रक्षा कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं। इन विद्यालयों में प्रवेश के नियमों के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को प्रत्येक प्राथमिकता वर्ग में प्राथमिकता देने की व्यवस्था है बशर्ते कि वे प्रवेश

परीक्षा में पास हो जाए। तथापि, पब्लिक स्कूलों का प्रबन्ध निजी सस्थाओं द्वारा किया जाता है जिनके प्रवेश सम्बन्धी अपने नियम हैं।

पब्लिक स्कूलों सहित रिहायशी स्कूलों में अध्ययन के लिए भारत सरकार की योग्यता छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों के लिए क्रमशः 7½ प्रतिशत और 2½ प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित हैं।

### आदिवासियों के लिए दिल्ली में राजकीय स्कूलों और कालेजों में सीटों का आरक्षण

6992. श्री धनशाह प्रधान क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने आदिवासियों को उचित उच्च शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने की दृष्टि से आदिवासियों के लिए दिल्ली के राजकीय स्कूलों और कालेजों में कुछ सीटों का आरक्षण करने का प्रावधान किया है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनके लिए कितने प्रतिशत सीटें आरक्षित की गई हैं, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) दिल्ली के राजकीय स्कूलों और कालेजों में 1 फरवरी, 1973 को कुल कितने विद्यार्थी पढ़ते थे और उनमें से आदिवासी छात्रों की संख्या क्या थी, और

(घ) दिल्ली में आदिवासियों के लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने हेतु सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० ए० नूतल हसन): (क) और (ख): दिल्ली के सरकारी स्कूलों में क्योंकि सभी एन उम्मीदवारों को दाखिल किया

जाता है, इसलिए अलग में स्थान सुरक्षित नहीं किए जाते। जहां तक कालिजों का सम्बन्ध है, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों के लिए क्रमशः 15 प्रतिशत और 5 प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित हैं।

(ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा मभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(घ) दिल्ली में कोई जनजातियां नहीं हैं और न ही दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा इस वर्ग के लोगों की शिक्षा के लिए अलग से कोई योजना तैयार की गई है। फिर भी, अन्य राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों से सम्बन्धित जनजातियों के विद्यार्थी जो दिल्ली के कालिजों में पढ़ रहे हों, वे सामान्यतः उत्तर मेट्रिक छात्रवृत्तियां पाने के हकदार हैं।

### मध्य प्रदेश में अकाल और पेय जल का अभाव

6993. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में भयंकर अकाल पड़ा है और वहां पेय जल का अभाव है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता की आवश्यकता होगी, और

(ग) इस सूखे से प्रभावित जिलों के नाम क्या हैं और इसका कितने लोगों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहब धी० शिन्डे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ भाग सूखे से प्रभावित हुए हैं और कुछ क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी का कठिनाई महसूस की जा रही है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय अध्यक्ष दल जिसने फरवरी, 1973 में कच्छ प्रदेश का दौरा किया था, द्वारा की गई विकासियों के आधार पर स्थित कार्यों के अलावा, राशन उद्योगों के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के प्रयोजन के लिए 1 44 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च की सीमा अपनाई गई है। राहत सब्सिडी ऐसे कार्यों जो कि उत्पादनकारी और औद्योगिक स्वरूप के हैं,

पर होने वाले खर्च के लिए राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकारों के बीच तय हुई अनुपातों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय महायता सुलभ की जायेगी।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में 93 लाख जनसंख्या के 30 तिले विभिन्न परिमाण में सूखे से प्रभावित हुए बताये जाते हैं। इन जिलों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं: --

1 रायपुर	16 पश्चिमी नीमाड
2 दुर्ग	17. पूर्वी नीमाड
3 बस्तर	18 मिहोर
4 विनासपुर	19. बेलुल
5 रायगढ़	20 रीवा
6 मरगुजा	21 मतना
7 जबलपुर	22. शाहडोल
8 छिदवाडा	23 छत्तगपुर
9 सेवनी	24. पन्ना
10 माडना	25 राजगढ़
11 बालघाट	26 शाजापुर
12 घर	27 इंदौर
13 देवास	28. उज्जैन
14 ग्दलाम	29. मदनौर
15 झाबुआ	30. टीकमगढ़

**ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अशिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के रोजगार के बारे में होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड के जिलाधिकारी के प्रस्ताव**

6994. श्री चंगाचरण बोरित्त : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने सम्बन्धी द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड जिलों (म० प्र०) के जिला अधिकारियों से कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने प्रस्तावों को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मंजूर किया;

(ख) उक्त जिलों के ऐसे खण्ड अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है, जिनकी योजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है और जहां स्वीकृत योजनाओं के अनुसार काम भी शुरू किया जा चुका है, और स्वीकृत योजनाओं के कितने काम को पूरा किया जा चुका है,

(ग) अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया है और उक्त जिलों की उपयुक्त योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत निर्माणाधीन कार्यों पर अब तक कितना धन व्यय किया जा चुका है, और

(घ) च लू वित्तीय वर्ष की शेष अवधि के दौरान अभी कितनी और अनुरोध की आवश्यकता है और पूरे किये जाने वाले कार्यों

के प्रस्तावों का और वित्तीय वर्ष की शेष अवधि के दौरान प्रारम्भ किये जाने वाले कार्यों का खण्डवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शंकर सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार ने परि-योजनाएं मंजूर करने की शक्ति राज्य सरकारों को प्रत्यायोजित कर दी है। इसलिए भारत सरकार को इन जिलों से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) से (घ). मांगी गई सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी।

#### मध्य प्रदेश में रबी की फसल की सम्भावनाएं

6995. श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश में रबी की फसलों की सम्भावनाओं के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है,

(ख) क्या वर्षा की कमी का प्रभाव इस फसल पर पड़ा है और यदि हां, तो आगामी फसल में कितना उत्पादन कम होने की सम्भावना इस रिपोर्ट में दिखाई गई है, और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न भागों में सूखे और वर्षा के अभाव से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए क्या आरम्भिक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहू वी० शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और वह प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Short Term Summer Food Production Programme for Implementation of Emergency Food Production Programme

6996. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was convened by Agriculture Ministry which was attended by the senior Agriculture Production officials from Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, regarding the implementation of the emergency food production programme for rabi/summer 1972-73,

(b) whether to tone up the shortfall in the kharif production, the Centre have sponsored a special short-term summer food production programme apart from the usual rabi production and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A special programme was taken up for rabi/summer 1972-73 to make up the shortfall of foodgrains due to severe drought in kharif. For summer, the main crop included was summer rice. Special grants have been sanctioned for creating minor irrigation facilities in the States to take up summer rice programme. Short-term loans were also given for the purchase of inputs. The targets agreed to by the State Governments of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are given as under:—

Name of the State	Area agreed to by the State in '000 hect.
Mysore . . . . .	140
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1000
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	50
Kerala . . . . .	120

**Selection Grade to T.G.Ts. and P.G.Ts. in Delhi Municipal Corporation Schools**

6997 SHRI JAGANNATH MISIIRA  
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to give Selection Grades to Trained Graduate Teachers and Post-Graduate Teachers working in Government Schools in Delhi with effect from 5th September, 1971;

(b) whether 15 percent T.G. Teachers and P.G. Teachers (both males and females) working in Government Schools under Delhi Administration have been given Selection Grades;

(c) whether Selection Grades have also been given to teachers working in Primary Schools by the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(d) whether T.G. Teachers previously working under Delhi Municipal Corporation and now merged with Delhi Administration with effect from July, 1970 have not been given any Selection Grade so far; if so, the reasons for such a discrimination?

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

(d) These cases are being processed by the Delhi Administration

**Effect of multiple taxation on demand for Tractors**

6998. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of multiple taxation, farmers buying a tractor were paying as much as 32 per cent more than what they would have paid normally;

(b) whether the net result of additional burden is that the demand for tractor is declining sharply, retarding on one hand the future of Indian tractor industry and on the other, the pace of mechanisation; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(a) As a result of levy of customs duty, excise duty and sales tax on tractors, the prices of both indigenous and imported tractors have increased considerably.

(b) and (c). There is a down-ward trend in the registration of tractors with the State Agro-Industries Corporations and indigenous manufacturers of tractors. Information received from the Agro-Industries Corporations in various States indicates that the main reasons for the fall in demand are:—

- (1) Higher prices (particularly due to customs, excise and other duties).
- (2) Uncertainty due to proposed land ceiling.
- (3) Drought conditions in some States.
- (4) Tightening of credit facilities, cumbersome procedural formalities and delay in the sanctioning of loans.

Any decline in demand for tractors is likely to slow down the programme of farm mechanisation. With a view to providing necessary facilities to farmers, custom hiring work of the State Agro-Industries Corporations and setting up of Agro-Service Centres by entrepreneurs is also being stepped up. The question of reduction in customs duty on imported components of tractors and waiving of excise duty on indigenous tractors is under consideration of the Government of India. State Governments



have also requested to consider the question of reduction in sales tax on tractors.

**Testing fee for water meters in Delhi**

6999. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the testing fee for water meters in Delhi has been increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 17 per unit but their correctness is never ensured, with the result that the consumers have to pay more than is due;

(b) whether the authorities charge Rs. 100 as security deposit for each meter in addition to the monthly rent of 75 paise;

(c) whether no interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum is paid to the consumers on the security deposit; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The testing fee for water meters both in New Delhi Municipal Committee area and in the Delhi Municipal Corporation area is only Rs. 5 per unit. However, an additional charge of Rs. 12 is levied by the Corporation when the meter is removed from the premises by the staff of the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking and refitted back after testing.

(b) No. The New Delhi Municipal Committee charges only Rs. 50 as security deposit per meter and the Delhi Municipal Corporation charges Rs. 75 as security deposit per meter.

(c) and (d). No interest is paid on meter security deposits as per Municipal rules.

**Parents Teachers Association in H.S. Schools, Delhi**

7000. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Delhi Higher Secondary Schools, there is provision for the establishment of Parents Teachers Association; and

(b) whether some fund is collected every year from the students for the above P.T.A. and if so, the rate of collection from each student for Parents Teachers Association Fund?

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

(b) The rate of collections for the Parents Teachers Association Fund is generally one rupee per student per year. However, the Association can, by specific resolution, provide for a higher rate.

**Construction of DDA Flats for Low-income Group**

7001. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:  
SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:

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

(a) the names of places in Delhi where the construction of flats for allotment to persons belonging to Low-income Group, has been recently completed by D.D.A. or nearing completion, indicating the number of flats and storeys built in each area;

(b) the likely dates when the announcements for their allotment will be made during the year 1973; and

(c) the names of places where the construction of D.D.A. flats for Low-income Group is likely to be completed during the years 1973 and 1974 separately indicating the number of flats and storeys proposed to be built for each area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-  
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE  
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-  
ING (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) I. <i>Lawrence Road</i>	
(i) 2 storeyed . . . . .	480
(ii) 2½ storeyed . . . . .	660
(iii) 3 storeyed . . . . .	2684
(iv) 4 storeyed . . . . .	776
	<hr/>
	4600
II. <i>Pankha Road</i>	
(i) Single storeyed . . . . .	893
(ii) Double storeyed single unit . . . . .	1000
	<hr/>
	1893
III. <i>Wasirpur</i>	
(i) Double storeyed . . . . .	188
IV. <i>Tagore Garden</i>	
2 storeyed . . . . .	348
V. <i>Naraina</i>	
(i) 3 storeyed (2 room) . . . . .	162
(ii) 3 storeyed (1 room) . . . . .	48
(iii) 4 storeyed (2 room) . . . . .	136
	<hr/>
	346
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	7375

(b) Out of 7375 flats, 5375 flats have been allotted. The balance of 2000 flats is proposed to be released in June, 1973.

(c) Programme for 1973

I. <i>Pankha Road</i>	
(i) 2 storeyed . . . . .	1278
(ii) 3 storeyed . . . . .	300
II. <i>Kalkaji</i>	
2 storeyed . . . . .	1066
III. <i>Rajouri Garden</i>	
2 storeyed . . . . .	436
IV. <i>Wasirpur</i>	
(i) 2 storeyed . . . . .	486
(ii) 3 storeyed . . . . .	481

V. <i>Katwaria Sarai</i>	
2 storeyed . . . . .	88
VI. <i>Sunlight Colony</i>	
2 storeyed . . . . .	148
VII. <i>Prasad Nagar</i>	
4 storeyed . . . . .	300

Programme for 1974

I. <i>Rajouri Garden</i>	
3 storeyed . . . . .	694 ]'
II. <i>Munirka</i> . . . . .	
	500
III. <i>Madipur Jacing</i> <i>Nayagarh Rd.</i> . . . . .	
	250
IV. <i>Madipur Ph. III</i> . . . . .	
	250
V. <i>Malviya Nagar</i> . . . . .	
	500

Note: The schemes for 1974 mentioned at II, III, IV, & V above are in the planning stage and the number of storeys in respect of these is yet to be finalised.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons  
under Gadgil Assurance

7002. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7718 dated the 29th May, 1972 regarding rehabilitation of displaced persons under Gadgil Assurance and state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to rehabilitate 1221 persons found eligible to receive benefits under the Gadgil Assurance;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, and

(c) if not, the time by which the scheme will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority have decided to resettle 323 families on the places where they are squat-

ting at present. In respect of the remaining residential squatters, schemes for resettlement will be drawn up after making a detailed physical survey and finalisation of the Zonal Implementation plans of the particular areas

#### Out of Turn Allotment

7003. SHRI K MALLANNA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

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

(a) the number of applications for out of turn allotment of Government accommodation received in 1970, 1971 and 1972;

(b) the number of persons who have been allotted accommodation on medical grounds, being on personnel staff and on retirement of parents and on other grounds separately, year-wise; and

(c) the number of such applications pending as on the 31st March, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Staff strength in Delhi Public Library

7004 SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the staff strength, category-wise, in the Delhi Public Library as on 31st October, 1972 and the number of employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been maintained;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the specific steps Government propose to take to fulfil the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE  
(PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) The required information is given in the statement below:—

Category	Actual staff strength on 31-10-1972	Number of employees belonging to	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class I	1	..	..
Class II	12	..	..
Class III	159	14	1
Class IV	65	26	3
	37	40	4

(b) to (d). The Delhi Public Library, which is an autonomous body, is observing since 1967 the orders and instructions relating to reservation of

posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes issued by the Government of India from time to time. Employees belonging to Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute about 18.6 per cent of the total staff strength of the Library. The shortfall is due to the difficulty in getting persons with requisite qualifications in Library Science. The Library Board will be asked to intensify its efforts to make up the shortfall.

#### Staff Strength in Central Secretariat Library

7005. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the staff strength, category-wise, in Central Secretariat Library as on 30th October, 1972 and the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) whether the reservation quota has been maintained;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the specific steps Government propose to take to fulfil the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A statement is attached

(b) to (c) The posts in the Central Secretariat Library form part of the overall cadres of the Departments of Education and Culture. The reservation orders are invariably kept in view while making recruitment to these posts

#### Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF STAFF IN THE CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY AND THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AMONGST THEM BELONGING TO SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES AS ON 30TH OCTOBER, 1972.

S No	Category	Staff strength (sanctioned)	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes
1.	Director, Central Secretariat Library	1		
2.	Librarian Grade I	5		
3.	Junior Librarian	1		
4.	Librarian Grade II	12	2	
5.	Librarian Grade III	19	1	1*
6.	Library Attendants (Senior)	9		
7.	Library Attendants (Junior)	7		
8.	Janitor	3		
9.	P.A. Grade II	1		
10.	U.D.C.	1		
11.	L.D.C.	10	1	
12.	Daftry	1		
13.	Parash	6	1	
14.	Peon	3		
15.	Sweeper-cum-Parash	1	1	
16.	Sweeper	1	1	
17.	Chowkidar	1		

\*The candidate was appointed with effect from 31-10-72

No separate communal roster is maintained for the Central Secretariat Library. The staff working in the Central Secretariat Library belong to the common cadres of the Departments of Education and Culture.

#### Staff of D.G.H.S. Library

7006. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the staff strength, category-wise, in the D.G.H.S. library as on the 31st October, 1972 and the num-

ber of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) whether reservation quota for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been maintained; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the specific steps Government propose to take to fulfil the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The staff strength, category-wise, in the Directorate General of Health Services Library as on 31st October, 1972 was as follows:—

	Total strength	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes
1. Additional Deputy Assistant Director (Library) Class I	1	..	..
2. Librarian Grade I (Class II, Gazetted)	5	..	..
3. Librarian Grade II (Class III, Non-Gazetted)	7	1	..
4. Librarian Grade III (Class III, Non-Gazetted)	5	..	..
5. Library Attendants (Class III, Non-Gazetted)	6	2	1
TOTAL	24	3	1

(b) No separate quota for reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is maintained for posts in the National Medical Library as these posts form a part of the Directorate General of Health Services headquarters' establishment. The special Representation Roster is maintained for the Directorate General of Health Services as a whole.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Delay in Development of Lawns of Type II Quarters in Mandir Marg,

7007. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:  
New Delhi

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

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

(a) whether the edging, hedging, fencing and grassing of the plots

lawns has not since been provided by the Horticulture Department in the Type II quarters of Mandir Marg, New Delhi and there is no sanitation in the area also since the allotment of the said newly built quarters was made for last one and a half year;

(b) the steps taken in improving the situation in the area; and

(c) the action taken against the persons involved in making delay in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Mild steel fencing has been provided on the periphery of these quarters. The grassing in the area has been taken up. In some area the work done was

found to be sub-standard. Action is being taken against the contractor in terms of agreement. There is no proposal to provide edging and hedging the area. The open space between the quarters will be provided with railing and curbs, wherever necessary. Sewerage and storm water have been completed in the area and the cleaning, including cleaning of roads and open space, are being attended to regularly.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Action in terms of the conditions of agreement is being initiated against the grassing contractor for delay in grassing the area.

**Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Government Medical College, Mysore**

7008. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) out of the 300 Additional Scholarships Schemes (Batch I and Batch II) for the year 1972-73, how many post-graduates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been awarded the scholarship.

(b) whether it has come to the knowledge of the Minister that in the Government Medical College, Mysore, some students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were awarded the above scholarships have either discontinued their studies or have been awarded the scholarship from the Government of Mysore, and if so, whether those awards made by the Central Government will lapse; and

(c) if so, whether such scholarships will be awarded to those Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who have applied for the award?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Under "300 Additional Scholarships Scheme" during 1972-73 (1st Batch), 11 scholarships were awarded to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, and none to Scheduled Tribes as there was no applicant from this category. During 1972-73 (2nd Batch), 16 scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Castes and one to Scheduled Tribes candidates.

(b) Yes As two Scheduled Castes candidates who were selected for the award of scholarships under the "300 Additional Scholarships Scheme" in 1972-73 (2nd Batch) have been sanctioned the payment of stipends by the State Government they will not be eligible for the grant of scholarship under the aforesaid scheme in accordance with the conditions applicable to the grant of such scholarships.

(c) The scholarships are awarded on the recommendations of the Selection Committee. No scholarship under the aforesaid scheme will be available to the candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who applied for the same but have not been recommended by the Selection Committee for the award of scholarships.

**Posts created in Town and Country Planning Organisation**

7009. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts have been created in Town and Country Planning Organisation (a subordinate office of the Ministry of Works and Housing) on the Technical side since 1966;

(b) if so, the numbers thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The number of posts created since 1968 on the Technical side is as under:—

Year	No. of Posts created
1966 . . . . .	28
1967 . . . . .	48
1968 . . . . .	1
1969 . . . . .	10
1970 . . . . .	16
1972 . . . . .	21

(c) Does not arise.

#### Promotion in Town and Country Planning Organisation

7010. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some promotional avenues have been opened to the Departmental Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks and the approximate period for which they may have to wait for promotion in Town and Country Planning Organisation (a subordinate office of the Ministry of Works and Housing); and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Lower Division Clerks are eligible for promotion as Upper Division Clerks and Upper Division Clerks are eligible for promotion as Head Clerk.

The period of waiting for promotion is dependent on vacancies in the grade of Upper Division Clerk and Head Clerk.

#### Sanitation and CGHS Arrangements in DEZ Area, New Delhi

7011. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no proper sanitation arrangement in the DEZ area, Mandir Marg, New Delhi for the last one and a half years;

(b) whether there is no CGHS dispensary in the newly built Government colony of Mandir Marg area also and the Government servants are having great difficulty in going to the far away dispensary situated near Gole Market, if so, the steps taken by Government in making provision for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in making the provision of dispensary in the area and keeping the colony clean?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KON-DAJJI BASAPPA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). One C.G.H.S. dispensary is required to serve an area within a radius of 3 Kms. The newly-built colony of Mandir Marg is well within the limits of the C.G.H.S. dispensary functioning at Gole Market. To cater for the increased number of residents in this area, it was hoped that it will be possible to open another dispensary in this area during 1973-74 but it is not now possible due to the paucity of the resources.

To keep the colony clean the C.P.W.D. has provided adequate sewerage and storm water drainage facilities in the area. The C.P.W.D. is also attending to any blockage that occurs in the gully-traps or the man-holes. The storm water drains are also being cleaned from time to time. The N.D.M.C. has provided dust bins at suitable points where the tenants are supposed to throw the garbage. Cleaning of the roads and open areas is being done regularly.

**Construction of Office and Residential Accommodation in Kerala**

7012. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned any scheme for the construction of office and residential accommodation in the General pool in Kerala in 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the amount allotted for this purpose?

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

(b) Does not arise

**Net Work of Rural Dispensaries**

7013 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any scheme for starting a net work of rural dispensaries in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) (a) Yes.

(b) The salient features of the Scheme are as indicated below:—

- (i) There should be at least one dispensary for every 5000 population
- (ii) With the Central assistance, the State Government may start 550 dispensaries for Ayurveda System and 225 dispensaries for Homoeopathy

(iii) The State Government proposes to build a revolving fund out of Central assistance for the construction of permanent buildings for the dispensaries in rural areas.

(iv) The object of the scheme is to provide employment to qualified medical practitioners as well as to provide cheap medical care to the rural people.

A final Scheme for health services for rural areas is yet to be evolved.

**Subsidised Housing Schemes for Plantation Workers**

7014 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) the total amount to be spent by the Government for the Subsidised Housing Schemes for Plantation Workers in the year 1973-74; and

(b) the particular of such schemes submitted by different States and the State-wise break up of the amount allotted for the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 64.00 lakhs (Rs. 36.00 lakhs as loan and Rs 28.00 lakhs as grant) has been proposed in the Central Budget for the year 1973-74 for the implementation of the subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers by the Governments of Assam, Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal where there are plantations. The State Governments themselves are competent to sanction the housing projects formulated under the Scheme, and advance financial assistance therefor. Funds will be allocated to the respective States after their requirements for 1973-74 have been reported by them and the De-  
mands for Grants are voted by the Parliament.



**Cargo Handled by Cochin Port during 1972-73 as compared to the Major Ports and its Development**

7015. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Cargo handled by the Cochin Port during the year 1972-73 and how it compares with the quantity of Cargo handled at the other major Ports of the country; and

(b) a brief outline of the development works to be undertaken in the Cochin Port during 1973-74 and the total expected expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) A statement is attached

(b) The important development schemes expected to be undertaken in the Cochin Port during 1973-74 are extension of open berth, construction of super tanker berth, facilities for handling fertilizers and containers, provision of facilities for handling liquid ammonia, purchase of four Wharf Cranes, one hopper grab dredger, one high power tug, one hopper suction dredger and housing schemes etc. The total estimated expenditure for all these schemes during 1973-74 is Rs. 3.00 crores.

Name of Major Port	Traffic handled during 1972-73
	(in million tonnes)
Calcutta . . . . .	6.68
Bombay . . . . .	15.41
Madras . . . . .	6.78
Cochin . . . . .	4.30
Visakhapatnam . . . . .	7.54
Kandla . . . . .	2.43
Mormugao . . . . .	12.85
Paradip . . . . .	2.02

N.B. The figures mentioned above are provisional as final figures are still awaited.

**Central Assistance of Amount to be Spent on Housing in 1973-74**

7016. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to be spent by different State Governments for housing in the year 1973-74 and the share of Kerala for this purpose; and

(b) the total amount of Central assistance for this purpose and its State-wise break up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The tentative figure of total approved Plan outlay on Housing in the State Sector for 1973-74 for all the States (excluding Union Territories) is Rs. 3,063 lakhs of which the outlay for Kerala is Rs. 149 lakhs.

From 1969-70, i.e., the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes (including Housing) is being given to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' by the Ministry of Finance in the ratio of 70:30. This block Central assistance is not relatable to any individual scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are thus free to utilise the block Central assistance on various schemes and projects included in their Plan according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. The amount earmarked for Housing by the various State Governments out of the Central block assistance allocated to them for the year 1973-74 is not therefore available.

This Ministry, however, sanction financial assistance for the following two social housing schemes which are in the Central Sector, outside the State Plan ceiling:—

(1) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers; and

(ii) Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in rural areas.

Scheme at (i) above has been transferred to the Central Sector with effect from the year 1970-71. A sum of Rs. 64 lakhs (Rs. 36 lakhs as loan and Rs. 28 lakhs as subsidy) has been provided for this Scheme during 1973-74. Allocations will be made to the State Governments of Assam, Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal which have plantations in their areas, after they intimate to this Ministry their requirements of funds for the year 1973-74.

The Scheme at (ii) above has been introduced in October, 1971. A sum of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for the implementation of this scheme during 1973-74. No State-wise allocation of funds for 1973-74 has been made. Funds under the scheme are released to the State Governments on the basis of projects approved and the actual expenditure to be reported by them from time to time.

#### Criteria for Inclusion of Roads in Crash Programme for Rural Employment

7017. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by the Central Government for choosing rural roads for inclusion in the Centrally Sponsored Crash Programme for job-oriented development work in the interior of the State;

(b) whether there has been any consideration by including population communication facilities and backwardness of the people also; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of India have not

fixed any special criteria for choosing rural roads for inclusion under the Crash Scheme. Any project that is labour intensive and useful for the development of a district can be undertaken under the scheme. Subject to this condition the discretion in selecting projects has been left with State Governments. There has, however, been a predominance of road works in the case of most of the States for various reasons.

#### स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया की शाखाओं में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फार्मों की कमी

7018. श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकार: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया की शाखाओं में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के वे फार्म उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जिनके माध्यम से प्राधिकरण के नाम में रुपया जमा कराया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस कारण रुपया जमा कराने वालों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में सरकार को कुछ शिकायतें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कठिनाई कब तक दूर कर दी जायेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रोम मेहता) : (क) जी नहीं। मांग आने पर शाखाओं को चालान फार्म अपेक्षित संख्या में नियमित रूप से दिये जाते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Foreign Consultants appointed for  
Execution of New Bridge over  
Hooghly**

7019. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA.

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

(a) whether as many as three foreign consultants have been proposed to be appointed for execution of the New Hooghly River Bridge Project in Calcutta, viz. F.F.P. for the contractor (M/s. B.B.C.C. Limited), RPT for the C.P.C (the implementing agency for the main span of the bridge) and L and A for the H.R.B.C

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange required for each of these consultants;

(c) whether M/s. R.P.T. is found to have no experience or expertise in the type of bridge proposed to be constructed in Calcutta, viz., cable stayed box girder design; and

(d) if so, the reasons for appointing M/s. R.P.T. as a consultant in addition to M/s. L. & A. who are reported to have the best expertise in the field of designing and construction of this type of bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (d). The proposed Second Hooghly Bridge is essentially a State project. The State Government are, therefore, primarily concerned with all matters connected with this project. According to the information furnished by them, it is true that there is a proposal with the State Government to have three Consultants referred to in part (a) of the Question. The foreign ex-

change required by them for these three Consultants is as under:

Name of Consultants	Foreign Exchange required
Fees of M/s Freeman Fox & Partners—Foreign Consultants of the Contractor (M/s B.B.C.C. Ltd.)	£ 1,05,000
Fees of M/s Rendal Palmer & Tritton—Foreign Consultants to Calcutta Port Commissioners	£2,99,375
Fees of M/s Leonhardt Vnd Andra—Foreign Consultants to Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners	£2,27,500

The State Government have indicated that the Calcutta Port Commissioners who are the implementing agency for the bridge proper on behalf of the State Government have advocated the appointment of M/s. Rendal Palmer and Tritton as their Consultants on the following grounds

- (a) They have been a regular consultant of the Port for many years now
- (b) They have intimate knowledge of the regime of River Hooghly and of Dock Structures. Close proximity of the Kidderpore Docks to the bridge site requires careful planning of the methods and sequence of construction with due regard to its effect on the regime and the draft of the river, otherwise serious dislocation of Port activities may result.
- (c) M/s. RPT have been associated with this bridge project since 1962. They vetted the tender documents and subsequently evaluated the tenders when received. Since the replacement of work order, they have rendered very

valuable advice on the aerodynamic tests which are now being carried out at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and also regarding the indigenous manufacture of bridge cables for the first time in India.

- (d) M/s. RPT have independently designed the two cable stayed box girder bridges 1500 ft span and other of 1800 ft. span as received from the tenderers and found certain flaws with the tenderers' design, which were duly modified by the tenderers' Consultants after discussions with them.
- (e) By virtue of their experience in the design of box girder bridges they have been appointed by the U.K. Government as one of the Consultants for carrying out the Merrison Rule Check on the existing box girder bridges. This Rule of Design Checking was evolved after several failures of box girder Bridges to prevent such future failures. Check by Merrison Rule is one of the primary conditions of contract for this bridge.
- (f) They have vast experience in the erection of steel bridges and monolith foundations. The existing Rabindra Setu was designed by them and constructed under their consultancy.
- (g) The proposed bridge will have the longest main span (1500 ft.) of this type built anywhere in the world, the maximum span so far constructed being only 1050 ft. The cable-stayed box girder bridge is a modern innovation in the design of long span suspension bridges and it is found to be economical in the

range of the span proposed for the Hooghly bridge. Appointment of M/s. RPT as a Consultant in addition to M/s L & A will provide double check on the design of the bridge and reduce risk and failures during construction to the absolute minimum.

#### **Home for Freedom Fighters in Delhi**

7020. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for establishing Home for Freedom Fighters in the city of Delhi;

(b) if so broad outlines thereof; and

(c) when the scheme would be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) to (c). The question of setting up a home for Freedom Fighters is under consideration. The scheme has however yet to be concretised with regard to its location, scope and other details regarding agency for running the home—Government or voluntary.

**दिल्ली में आवास की समस्या और अनिच्छित मकानों को गिराने के लिये सरकारी आदेश**

7021. श्री महाबोपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या निम्न और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत कुछ वर्षों में दिल्ली में जनसंख्या में वृद्धि तथा बाहर से लोगों के बड़ी संख्या में आ जाने के कारण आवास समस्या गम्भीर हो गई है;

(ख) क्या रिहायश सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के लिए लोगों ने जो उपाय किये हैं, उनसे मकानों का अर्बुद निर्माण हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इन लोगों के मकानों को गिराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आदेश जारी किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रोफ. मेहता) (क) से (ग) नगर के रिहायशी तथा अन्य निर्माण कार्य, अथवा ही स्थानीय निकायों के अधिनियमों तथा विनियमों और वृहत योजना के प्रतिबन्धों के अनुसार होने चाहिये। दिल्ली इसका अर्थ नहीं है तथा अनधिकृत निर्माणों का कार्यवाही इस विषय पर बने कानून के अनुसार करनी होगी।

**Reserved Posts for Scheduled Castes/  
Scheduled Tribes in the Ayurvedic  
Vaid Class II**

7022 SHRI T. SOHAN LAL

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) how many Ayurvedic Vaid Class II posts have been filled in the Delhi Administration, New Delhi

Municipal Committee and Delhi Municipal Corporation including the posts of Drug Inspectors during the last three years, and how many such posts have been reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates;

(b) if none of such posts have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during this period, reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to see that the reservations of posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are actually implemented and are not flouted or circumvented by the various appointing authorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) (a) The information has been given in the enclosed statement

(b) Does not arise

(c) Instructions exist for maintenance of rosters for reservation according to Government policy, nomination of Liaison Officers and setting up of small cells to ensure the proper implementation of the orders and submission of annual statements showing particulars of recruitment made and for obtaining prior approval of the Department of Personnel for de-reservation of vacancies.

STATEMENT

Sr. No.	Name of the Organisation	No. of posts filled during the last 3 years		Remarks
		Ayurvedic Vaid Class II	Drug Inspectors	
1.	Delhi Administration		1 (ad hoc basis)	Have sent requisition for recruitment to 6 posts of Drug Inspectors and out of these posts one each has been reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

Sr No	Name of the Organisation	No of posts filled during the last 3 years		Remarks
		Ayurvedic Vaid's Class II	Drug Inspectors	
2	New Delhi Municipal Committee	3		One of these 3 posts is meant for Scheduled Caste candidate. The reserved vacancy has been carried forward due to non-availability of suitable candidate.
3	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	14 (ad hoc basis)		The posts have been filled on an ad hoc basis from amongst the departmental candidates from time to time according to seniority and only one Scheduled Caste candidate fulfilled the qualifications. The recruitment rules for filling up the posts of Vaid's are under process and provision for fixed quota for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and ex-servicemen has been kept in the recruitment rules.

**Piped Water Supply to Residents of Khurda NCA Area in District Puri (Orissa)**

7023 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) what progress has been achieved so far for supplying piped water supply to residents of Khurda NCA area in the District of Puri in Orissa in view of the coming summer season

(b) whether the scheme can be completed before the coming summer season and

(c) the estimated cost involved in this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) to (c) The information is awaited from the State Government. The material will be

laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

**Pay Scales of Teachers working in Schools run by Bharat Sewak Samaj**

7024 SHRI SAI PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the pay scales for teachers working in schools run by Bharat Sewak Samaj have not so far been prescribed

(b) whether fee charged from students is much more than charged in other schools and

(c) the reasons for not prescribing the pay-scales of the teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) and (c) The two unaided schools run by

the Bharat Sewak Samaj have been given recognition by the Delhi Administration only for one year, and that on condition that the pay scales of teachers employed in the schools would be as prescribed by the Directorate of Education. The Management has not fulfilled this condition and the question whether, in the circumstances, recognition should be extended or not is under examination by the Delhi Administration.

(b) At present the fees charged are higher than what obtains in Government and Government-aided schools.

**Rig for Tube-well programme in Maharashtra**

7025 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI  
SHRI P GANGADEB

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether six rigs have been received by the Maharashtra Government from Government of Sweden

(b) whether the tube-well programme was affected owing to lack of rigs, and

(c) whether some other States which had started tube-well programme have also requested the Centre for supply of rigs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) No drilling rig has been received by the Maharashtra Government from Swedish Government for irrigation purposes

(b) The irrigation tubewells have very limited scope in Maharashtra and their progress was not affected by lack of rigs

(c) The States are required to approach the Centre only for allocation of foreign exchange, in case, the rigs required are not indigenously available and are proposed to be imported. No case is presently pending for allocation of foreign exchange in respect of rigs.

**खनघाट के नर्मदा पुल का निर्माण का कार्य**

7026. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खनघाट के नर्मदा पुल का काम अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है और

(ख) यदि हा तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० शर्मा) : (क) कार्य अभी शुरू नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) वाय के लिए टेंडर पहले दिसम्बर, 1970 को प्राप्त हुए । टेंडरों की समीक्षा के फलस्वरूप न्यूनतम दर वाले टेंडर में कुछ बड़ी बड़ी कमिया पाई गईं । तदनुसार ये कमिया वन्दई गइ और राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया कि वह टेंडरदाताओं में स्पष्टीकरण मागे और कमियों को दूर कराये । राज्य सरकार ने ऐसा ही किया था । जबकि टेंडर विचारणीय था, दिसम्बर, 1971 में टेंडरदाता ने टेंडर की कुछ शर्तों में कुछ संशोधन करने के लिए कहा । इस पर राज्य मुख्य इंजीनियर ने यह अनुभव किया कि इन संशोधनों के परिणामस्वरूप टेंडर के स्वरूप पर बुनियादी तौर पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा और इन्हीं टेंडरों के पुन आमंत्रण के लिए जनवरी, 1972 में सिफारिश की गई ।

राज्य सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभा  
नवम्बर, 1972 में फिर से टेंडर आमंत्रित किये  
और जिन्हें मार्च, 1973 में उनसे प्रश्नों  
निष्कारणों सहित भारत सरकार को भेज  
दिया। इनकी जांच की जा रही है।

**दिल्ली में दवाओं में मिलावट और अधिक  
मूल्य लिये जाने के बारे में  
सिफारिश**

7027. श्री शंकर इयाल सिंह क्या  
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को दिल्ली में बड़े  
पैमाने पर दवाओं में मिलावट और अधिक  
मूल्य लेने की शिकायत मिली है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस  
सम्बन्ध में गत 6 महीनों में कितनी दुकानों के  
विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की है और उनका व्योम  
क्या है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रा-  
लय में उपमंत्री (श्री कोन्डाजी बासपा) :**

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) बड़े पैमाने पर नमूने लेने तथा  
परीक्षण करने के परिणामस्वरूप, अक्टूबर,  
1972 से मार्च, 1973 तक दवाइयों में  
मिलावट के दो मामलों का पता चला था।  
जांच पड़ताल के लिए दोनों मामलों को  
पुलिस में दर्ज करा दिया गया है। अधिक मूल्य  
लेने तथा अधिष एक अग्रराग अधिनियम और  
नियमों के कतिपय उल्लंघनों पर एक अधिष  
बिकेला का लाइसेंस 14 दिन की अधिष के  
निर्णयित कर दिया गया था।

**Setting up of Experts Committee to  
Assess the various problems of the  
Drought Affected Areas**

7028. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will  
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state.

(a) whether in view of recurrent  
nature of droughts Government pro-  
pose to set up Experts Committee/  
Commission/Task Force to assess the  
magnitude of the problem, identify the  
nature of the problem and work out  
suitable strategy of resources develop-  
ment of the chronically drought affect-  
ed areas and

(b) if so, the outlines of the propo-  
sal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b).  
There is no proposal to set up Experts  
Committee/Commission/Task Force to  
study the problems of the chronically  
drought prone areas. However, a Task  
Force in the Planning Commission,  
under the Chairmanship of Member  
(M), is studying the problems of in-  
tegrated rural development in different  
resources situations. One of the re-  
source situations being studied by this  
Task Force is that of the chronically  
drought affected areas.

**श्रीमती फिशर को सम्मानित करना**

7029. श्री कमल निष मधुकर : क्या  
शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने श्रीमती  
फिशर को विश्व नागरिक के सम्मान में  
विभूषित किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनका विधिष्ट  
योगदान क्या रहा है जिसके कारण उन्हें  
इस उपाधि से सम्मानित किया गया है,  
और



(ग) भारत द्वारा उपाधि किन-किन अन्य देशों के नागरिकों को प्रदान की गई है तथा प्रत्येक देश के ऐसे कितने नागरिक हैं जिन्हें वह उपाधि दी गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी अन्य व्योरे क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० एस० नरेश हसन) : (क) और (ग) सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कोई उपाधि नहीं दी गई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

प्रशिक्षण तथा उत्पादन केन्द्रों में काम करने वाली महिलाओं के बारे में भारतीय मजदूर सघ का ज्ञापन

7030. श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को अगस्त, 1972 में भारतीय मजदूर सघ, दिल्ली प्रदेश का कोई ज्ञापन भारत सरकार के प्रशिक्षण तथा उत्पादन केन्द्रों में काम करने वाले महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में मिला है

(ख) मागा की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० एस० नरेश हसन) (क) हा, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग) मुख्य मागे अग्र-दर कार्यकर्ताओं के स्थायी किये जाने, निशुल्क इलाज की व्यवस्था निशुल्क शिक्षा तथा पुस्तकों और अग्र-दर वेतन में में वाट निये

जाने वाले 25 प्रतिशत 'केन्द्र-चार्ज' के हटाये जाने के विषय में है । पहली तीन मागों के विषय में तो प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । ये सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं हैं, पूर्ण रूप में ऐसे स्वैच्छिक कार्यकर्ता हैं जो अपनी इच्छानुसार जब चाहे काम पर आते हैं । तो भी, उनके अग्र-दर वेतना को पुन विधित किये जान ना प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

#### Financial Implications of taking over Foodgrains Trade by Government

7031 SHRI S C SAMANTA

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) how Government are proposing to meet the financial involvement in the take-over of grain trade,

(b) what are the needs of the States and the kind of assistance in shape of loans, subsidies etc proposed to be given to States and

(c) the percentage of financial burden and the estimated amount of expenditure to be borne by the Centre?

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

(a) to (c) The financing of food procurement operations of the Food Corporation of India State Governments and the cooperative agencies is being undertaken by the public sector banks and a few private sector banks under a consortium arrangement. An aggregate limit of Rs 575 crores is the amount allocated among the participating banks for financing food procurement operations. This limit is likely to increase after April, 1973, in view of the anticipated increase in the food procurement operations on account of take-over of wholesale trade in wheat. The Reserve Bank of India has advised the banks participating in the consortium that all the credit needs of

the Governmental procurement agencies from the banking sector should be met through the consortium. The allocation of the share of food credit among the banks in the consortium is done by the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India has also constituted a committee of bankers to ensure, *inter alia* equitable distribution of food procurement credit among the banks participating in the consortium.

#### Small Farmer's Access to Credit

7032. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated the 10th March, 1973, under the heading 'Small farmer should have access to credit-Pai';

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto; and

(c) whether credit policy towards farmers, shop-keepers, small industrialists and scooter drivers is likely to undergo a big change?

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

(b) Government are aware of the need to reach credit to small farmers, so that they can adopt modern technology in agriculture. It is Government's policy to re-orient institutional credit to meet this objective.

(c) With the introduction of Credit Guarantee Scheme with effect from 1-4-1971 and the scheme of Differential Rates of Interest, being implemented by the Commercial Banks, it is expected that small farmers, shopkeepers transport operators, etc. would be increasingly helped by commercial banks in future.

#### Monkey as a Menace to Farming

7033. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some delegates in the symposium on Agriculture development which was held in New Delhi pointed out that monkeys are a big menace to farming;

(b) if so, whether scientists had no solution to this; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are proposing in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir, a mention of money menace was casually made in the symposium when one of the delegates was referring to crop damage by wild beasts such as elephants, jackals, foxes etc.

(b) No specific solution to money menace is available at present except scaring them away from the crops by one or other means.

(c) At the present moment there is no proposal under consideration to study and prevent money menace to crops, since the problem is of very limited importance in comparison to damage done by other agents such as birds, rodents etc. and the efforts are mainly concentrated on them.

#### Tour of Speaker of A.P Legislative Assembly to Famine Stricken Area

7034. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly after a tour of Rayalseema and other

famine-stricken areas of Andhra Pradesh has submitted his report and recommendations to Andhra Pradesh Government;

(b) the main features thereof; and

(c) the action proposed or taken to alleviate distress?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement I is attached.

(c) Statement II is attached.

#### STATEMENT I

The main features of the report submitted by the Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly to the State Government pertaining to the drought situation are as under:—

- (i) Power supply for agriculture should be made available for six hours instead of four hours. This could be done by streamlining other measures such as curtailing power supply to non-essential activities, augmenting power supply by installing some thermal units etc.
- (ii) The difficulties of drinking water arrangements may be tackled on a war footing by measures such as obtaining rigs from all possible sources, pooling of oil engines so as to make them available to poor ryots on nominal hire charges.
- (iii) Arrangements for supply of adequate foodgrains may be made.

#### STATEMENT II

Measures undertaken by the State Government to met the drought situation in Andhra Pradesh are as under:

- (i) A large number of relief works to provide employment

to the population affected have been undertaken.

- (ii) In order to meet the difficulties in drinking water supply the State Government has undertaken programmes of putting deep bores and also for deepening of existing wells.
- (iii) The State Government has also deployed a large number of rigs for sinking of drinking water wells.
- (iv) Taccavi loans have been granted to marginal farmers for subsistence, for purchase of seed and fodder, for deepening of irrigation wells. Special scheme has been sanctioned for collection of forest grass and for its processing into hay in the affected areas.
- (v) Preventive measures against the outbreak of epidemics have been taken.
- (vi) On the basis of the report of the Central Study Team which visited the State, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 28 crores has been adopted and an amount of Rs. 36.50 crores has been released to the State Government so far.
- (vii) Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, an amount of Rs. 8.40 crores has been released to the State Government for special minor irrigation programme, against the administrative approval of Rs. 9.86 crores. Besides, an amount of Rs. 13.50 crores has been released as short term loan for agricultural inputs.
- (viii) Reasonable quantities of foodgrains have been made available to the State Government

**Construction of Baisaghat Bridge  
(District Furnea, Bihar)**

1036. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAH-MAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has submitted any proposal or plan for construction of Baisaghat Bridge (District Furnea, Bihar) or for allotment of fund for the construction of the above said bridge; and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Execution of Hooghly Bridge Project**

7037. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

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

(a) whether any reappraisal has been made of the qualifications and practical competence of the various foreign consultants proposed to be appointed for execution of the Hooghly Bridge Project in Calcutta, as a prelude to finalising the consultancy contracts; and

(b) if so, results of the reappraisal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) and (b). The proposed Hooghly Bridge falls on a State Road and therefore, the Government of West Bengal are primarily concerned with all matters pertaining to this project covering planning, tendering, award of work execution etc. including the reappraisal if any, of the qualifications and practical competence of the various foreign consultants proposed to be appointed by the State Government.

**Unfilled posts of General Manager in Government of India Press Minto Road New Delhi**

7038. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of General Manager in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi;

(b) when each of these posts were sanctioned by Government and from which date to which date they remained filled;

(c) how many of these posts are now down-graded and from which dates; and

(d) the reasons for keeping them unfilled and down-graded?

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

(b) The post in the scale 1100—1400, was sanctioned with effect from the 14th October, 1955. The post remained filled up till 22nd September 1972.

(c) The post has been temporarily down graded to that of Manager Grade I in the scale 900—1250, with effect from the 28th September, 1972.

(d) The post of General Manager is filled up by promotion of Managers Grade I with 2 years' service in their grade. No officer who fulfils this requirement is available at the moment.

**Acreege of land under Minor Irrigation**

7039. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing acreege under minor irrigation in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the per acre average cost of minor irrigation in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The total area under irrigation from all sources in the country during the year 1969-70 (latest year for which information is available) was 37.20 million hectares (gross). The State-wise break-up is given in the statement enclosed. Separate break-up of area irrigated from major-medium and minor irrigation is not available.

(b) The cost per acre for minor irrigation schemes varies from scheme to scheme and from State to State and it generally ranges between Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000 per acre. Since, apart from public sector outlay, sizeable investment on minor irrigation schemes is from institutional and private sources (of which estimates are not available) it is not possible to indicate precisely the State-wise average figures for the cost per acre of minor irrigation schemes.

Statement

(000 Hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Gross area irrigated in 1969-70
1	Andhra Pradesh	4153*
2	Assam	572
3	Bihar	2741
4	Gujarat	1241@@
5	Haryana	2158
6	Himachal Pradesh	156
7	Jammu & Kashmir	338
8	Kerala	589
9	Madhya Pradesh	1471
10	Maharashtra	1623
11	Manipur	75
12	Meghalaya	37*
13	Mysore	1305
14	Nagaland	12
15	Orissa	1423
16	Punjab	4080
17	Rajasthan	2419
18	Tamil Nadu	3272
19	Tripura	17**
20	Uttar Pradesh	7929
21	West Bengal	1499@
	Total States	37110
	Total U.T.	106
	All India	37216

\*Relates to 1953-54

\*\*Relates to 1967-68

@Relates to 1964-65

⊙Relates to 1968-69

**Disposal of huge quantities of Fertiliser lying unused with Co-operative Societies and other Distributing Agencies**

7040. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Government regarding the huge quantities of fertiliser lying unused with the co-operative Societies and other Distributing Agencies, as it was supplied to these Agencies much against their will and without any justification or requirement;

(b) whether these bags of fertilizers would be recollected from these Agencies by the whole-sale Distributors in the near future;

(c) if not, the ways and means under the consideration of the Government for the disposal or the utilization of this Khad in any other area; and

(d) whether any action is contemplated against those who thrust this Khad on unwilling customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). There was some accumulation of fertilisers stocks with Cooperative Societies in some States three years ago on account of optimistic assessment of requirements made by State Governments and also on account of failure of rains and lower sales of fertilisers, in those States. However, since then, almost all of these stocks have been sold; and no State Government has reported any significant accumulation of old stocks with their cooperative societies. On the other hand, the demand for fertilisers has picked up considerably and the available stocks are being sold very fast without requiring much storage. In the circumstances, Government do not consider it necessary to take any additional measure for disposal of fertilisers.

**Procedure regarding Dealership in Fertiliser**

7041. SHRI VEKARIA:  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person can start a business in fertilizer and apply for registration afterwards under the present procedure;

(b) if so, whether some of the persons misuse the facility; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to change this procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957, a person can start business of selling fertilisers provided he applies for registration within 14 days of commencement of business.

(b) Some of the State Governments have requested for a change in the above procedure with a view to stopping possible misuse of the facility, but no specific report of any person misusing this facility has been received.

(c) A change in the procedure is under consideration.

**Ban on movement of Fertiliser from one State to another**

7042. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of fertiliser is regulated under the Fertilisers Control Order;

(b) whether there is no ban on movement of fertilizers from one State to another; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider to put ban on movement of fertilizer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):  
(a) With a view to having equitable distribution of fertilisers in the country, the manufacturers of fertilisers are directed through Notifications issued periodically under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to supply specified quantities of fertiliser to specified States during specified period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A proposal is under consideration to prevent unauthorised movement of fertilisers from one State to another State.

#### Loss to Visakhapatnam Port due to power cut

7043 DR RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Port of Vizag has suffered loss due to power cut;

(b) if so, to what extent the power cut has affected this port; and

(c) what are the steps taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes

(b) As per the agreement, under normal conditions the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board should supply 7950 KVA (425 A) for both Inner Harbour and Outer Harbour (construction works). Against this they have supplied only about 2650 KVA (140 A).

This drastic reduction has affected the port vessels as under:

(i) Export iron ore vessels	14	
(ii) Export Ore vessels 29 (Manganese and other ores).		
(iii) Import Food/Fertiliser and general cargo vessels	29	
(iv) Vessels diverted	1	(Export se Manganese Ore).
	1	(Export Steel beams).

Besides, tipping of wagons (Iron ore wagons) at dumper yard, loading of iron ore by Mechanical Ore Handling Plant, loading/unloading of POL tank wagons at oil sidings were also affected.

(c) The Visakhapatnam Port Trust has purchased a 1000 KW stand by Diesel Generating set from National Mineral Development Corporation and there is a proposal to procure another 35 MW Generating set.

#### Development of a New Variety of wheat by a Farmer of Ganganagar, Rajasthan

7045 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to Government's knowledge that one ordinary farmer, Kalwant Rai Verma of Kumbharwala (59 R.B.) P.O. Gangubala (56 R.B.) District Ganganagar, Rajasthan has developed two new varieties of wheat K.R.-1 and K.R.-2 which yield both grains and straw much more per acre than any wheat developed by the I.C.A.R.; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout and Government reaction thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). The Wheat Specialist in Rajasthan has laid out trials during Rabi, 1972-73 season of these two varieties, i.e., K.R.-1 and K.R.-2 at Gurgapur and Sciganganagar with a view to comparing them with the currently recommended varieties like Lalbahadur, Kalyan Sona and Raj. 821. Harvest data of the trial are not yet available. Therefore information on their yielding ability will be possible only after the data are received. From the available observations during the crop growth period, it has been observed that these two varieties are excessively tall and extremely late in flowering and maturity. The grain which has developed is small. From these indications it may be inferred that in-varieties may not be suitable under intensive cultivation. If the data warrant it, these varieties will be tested on a wider scale under All-India Coordinated trials next season.

**Master Plan for Minor Irrigation During Fifth Plan**

7046. **SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Master Plan for the minor irrigation has been proposed for the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) and (b). The responsibility for survey and exploitation of water resources as well as formulation of schemes including preparation of Master Plans, rests with the State Governments. Most of the States are taking steps to survey the water resources (which is an essential pre-requisite for preparation of Master Plans) subject to constraints of finances and staff available. It is

decided to assist the State Governments for strengthening their ground water organisations from the funds of about Rs. 5.0 crores available for survey of natural water resources. It is also proposed to continue similar assistances during the fifth plan period. This would help the State Government in expediting the preparation of their master plan.

**Agreement by Organisation of Indian Seamen with Foreign Shipowners Association**

7048. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been arrived at by Organisation of Indian Seamen serving on foreign going vessels, and foreign shipowners association by which the seamen will get an overall cash benefit of about 40 per cent; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) and (b). An agreement was reached between the shipowners and seafarers at the National Maritime Board meeting on 25th February, 1973 resulting in cash benefit to various categories of seamen varying from 20 per cent to 30 per cent. Apart from the increase in basic wage and Overseas Allowance Devaluation Supplement the seamen of all Foreign Going Ships are now entitled to a bonus of 8.33 per cent from 1st March, 1973, and certain other additional benefits.

**Lock-out in Chittoor Cooperative Sugar Factory**

7049. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an illegal lock-out was imposed recently by the Management of the Chittoor Cooperative Sugar Fac-



tory, Chittoor (A P) resulting in hardship to workers and loss of production,

(b) whether the irresponsible attitude of the official Managing Director and the nominated Board have been responsible for this available loss and hardship and

(c) what action has been taken to enquire into this and take suitable action against the Management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and will be placed on the Table of Sabha as soon as it is received

#### Supply of Soyabean, Sunflower Seeds to Gujarat

7050 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL  
SHRI VEKARIA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of edible oils in Gujarat are going up day by day due to drop of groundnut crops this year

(b) whether most of the oil crushing mills are closed down,

(c) whether Government will consider to supply soyabean sunflower seeds as much as possible to Gujarat State, and

(d) the quantity of each item during the next three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Prices of edible oils all over the country, including Gujarat, have been intermittently rising over the past few months

(b) Reports of diversion of crushing from groundnut to cotton-seed in some cases or temporary suspension of crushing in the case of weaker units, have been received

(c) and (d) Efforts are being made to maximize production of soyabean and sunflower seeds in the country and the mills and/or solvent extraction units are free to obtain their requirements of these seeds to the extent they are available

#### Requirement of Fertiliser for Gujarat

7051 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the requirement of fertilisers of Gujarat sent to the Centre during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74

(b) the quantity supplied during the year 1972-73 and

(c) the quantity sanctioned for the year 1973-74?

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

(a) For the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 the net requirements of the State of Gujarat were assessed at the Zonal Conference as follows —

('000 tonnes)

#### Net requirements

Year	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	No	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> + K <sub>2</sub> O
1972-73 . . . . .	109 80	70 80	6 90	187 50
1973-74 (approx) . . . . .	162 50	85 05	14 38	261 10*

(b) During the year 1972-73, an approximate quantity of 113290 tonnes N, 48438 tonnes of  $P_2O_5$ , and 10506 tonnes of  $K_2O$  were supplied to the State i.e., a total of 1,72,234 tonnes of nutrients.

(c) Efforts will be made to meet the total requirements of the State, for the year 1973-74, as given above. At present, 67590 tonnes of N, 37600 tonnes of  $P_2O_5$ , and 10890 tonnes of  $K_2O$  have been sanctioned to meet the total net requirements of the State for Kharif, 1973 season.

The quantity to be allotted to the State during Rabi 1973-74 season will be finalised sometime during the middle of this year, just before the start of the Rabi season, when conferences will be held with the State Governments and the manufacturers, to finalise the requirements for Rabi and assess the availability for the period.

**Selection Grade in T.G.T. after Promotion in P.G.T. Grade**

7052. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Selection Grade is far better than the scales of next higher grade in the case of Delhi Trained Graduate teachers i.e. T.G.Ts Selection Grade 550-700 whereas P.G.Ts scale is only 350-700; and

(b) if so, the justification for the Selection Grade of teachers to be fixed in the lower scale i.e. 350-700 after they are promoted in the next higher cadre i.e. P.G.T.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The T.G.Ts are in the grade of Rs. 250-550 with a Selection Grade of Rs. 550-700, whereas the P.G.Ts. are in the grade of Rs. 350-700 with a Selection Grade of Rs. 600-800. In terms of qualifications and responsibilities the post of P.G.T. is higher

than that of T.G.T. and is, *inter alia*, filled up on promotion from the T.G.T. grade. On promotion, the Selection Grade T.G.T. is given the protection of the higher substantive pay accruing in the Selection Grade, if the pay drawn in the higher officiating grade happens to be lower.

**Anomaly in salary of Delhi Teachers due to Selection Grade**

7053. SHRI M. C. DAGA:  
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI  
THANKAPPAN:

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

(a) whether by providing Selection Grade to Delhi teachers Government have created a wide gap between the salary of Departmental promotees and of the teachers directly recruited; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any step to remove this great cause of disappointment among directly recruited teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The departmental promotees as well as teachers directly recruited are equally entitled to the Selection Grade, provided they have the requisite seniority in the relevant cadre and are otherwise fit.

**P.G. Teachers getting benefits of Selection Grade T.G. Scales**

7054. SHRI M. C. DAGA:  
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI  
THANKAPPAN:

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

(a) whether some Post Graduate teachers are having their seniority in Post-Graduate teachers' cadre and at the same time they are getting the

benefits of Selection Grade of Trained Graduate Scale; and

(b) if so, the justification for giving them two benefits of two different cadres simultaneously i.e. benefit of seniority in P.G.T. Cadre and monetary benefits of T.G.T. cadre?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A post-graduate teacher, holding a substantive post in the lower grade of Trained Graduate Teachers and officiating in the higher grade of Post-Graduate Teachers, is eligible for *pro-forma* appointment to a substantive vacancy in the Trained Graduate Teachers' Selection Grade. He is allowed the protection of the substantive pay accruing in the Selection Grade, if the pay drawn in the higher officiating grade happens to be lower.

गुलाल का प्रयोग स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक होगा

7055. श्री मूल चण्ड डाना

श्री रघु नन्दन लाल भाटिया :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य सबधी एक अध्ययन के अनुसार गुलाल का प्रयोग स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कैसे और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री कोंडोजी बासप्पा) : (क) और (ख). जहा तक सूचना उपलब्ध है होली के त्योहार पर प्रयोग किए जाने वाले गुलाल के हानिकारक प्रभावों पर कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है ।

फिर भी अप्रैल, 1972 में अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में होली के रंग के एक नमूने का जिसमें सोसा मिला हुआ था, अध्ययन किया गया था। उक्त नमूने में कुछ सीमा पाया गया था। चूंकि होली के रंगों का वर्ष में केवल एक बार बाह्य प्रयोग किया जाता है, ऐसा महसूस किया जाता है कि धनजाने में थोड़े से रंग के पेट में चले जाने से या नाक या त्वचा के रास्ते उनके शरीर में प्रविष्ट कर जाने से सीसे का जहर फैल जाएगा इसकी सम्भावना नहीं है।

Stagnation in the Town and Country Planning Organisation

7056. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks who have been stagnating in their respective grades in Town and Country Planning Organisation (a subordinate office of the Ministry of Works and Housing) for more than 10 years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to open some sort of channel for their promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Number of Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks in their respective grades for over 10 years is as under:—

(i) Upper Division Clerks	5
(ii) Lower Division Clerks	10

(b) Lower Division Clerks are eligible for promotion as Upper Division Clerk and Upper Division Clerks are eligible for promotion as Head Clerk.

**Milk Booths in D.I.Z. Area of Mandir Marg, New Delhi**

7057. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:  
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether two milk booths in Mandir Marg DIZ area which were duly sanctioned in the month of March, 1972 have not been made available in the area;

(b) whether some representations were sent by the residents of the area to open the milk booth in morning only till the construction of the said sanctioned booths; and if so, reaction of the authorities thereto;

(c) the reasons for delay in construction of the sanctioned booths and the time by which these are likely to be constructed and start functioning; and

(d) the action taken by the authorities against the persons involved in the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Originally, Delhi Milk Scheme proposed to construct two new milk booths in the area and selected two sites. Subsequently after examining the present level of sales from the existing depots in the area, D.M.S. felt that construction of only one additional milk booth would be sufficient.

(b) Yes. It has, however, not been possible for D.M.S. to open a milk depot in a premises other than on a D.M.S. milk booth.

(c) The delay in construction of a new milk booth in the area is due to the inability of the two Residents' Associations to agree on a mutually acceptable site. The Central P.W.D. will be requested to take up construction as soon as an agreed site is selected.

(d) Does not arise.

**Enquiry Offices run by C.P.W.D. in Government Colonies in Delhi**

7058. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:  
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

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

(a) the number of Enquiry Offices being run by C.P.W.D. in the Government colonies in Delhi;

(b) the strength of the staff in detail, working in those Enquiry Offices against each enquiry office; and

(c) whether any yardstick for the number of quarters to be maintained has been fixed for each Enquiry Office; if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) 54.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) No.

**Setting up of Panel by HUDCO for providing Low Cost Housing**

7059. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether any panel has been set up by HUDCO to evolve methods and designs for providing low-cost housing; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes. A Research and Advisory Committee

consisting of eminent Architects, Engineers, Town Planners, Scientists and specialists from allied disciplines has been set up by the HUDCO.

(b) The Committee considers, evaluates and recommends new building materials and techniques and evolves basic designs for low cost housing. The Committee also considers all aspects of housing in order to achieve best utilisation of available resources in financing large scale housing programmes.

The Committee has recommended the use and propagation of new building materials and techniques as under:—

- (i) Use of Fly Ash in Concrete.
- (ii) Semi-mechanised production of Bricks.
- (iii) Use of Under Reamed Piles for Foundation.
- (iv) Single Thickness Load Bearing Brick Walls for 4 storeyed construction.
- (v) Use of Pre-cast Concrete Thin Lintels
- (vi) Use of Pre-cast Concrete Cored Units for Floors and Roofs.
- (vii) Use of Waffle Shells for Flooring and Roofing.
- (viii) Minimum Ceiling Heights.
- (ix) Guidelines for plot and plinth areas for different categories of houses.
- (x) Guideline for preparation of layouts of housing colonies.
- (xi) Basic Design Concepts for various categories of Houses.

The recommendations made by the Committee have been brought to the notice of various construction agencies for guidance.

**Suggestion from Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for diverting cultivable land for growing fodder**

7060. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:  
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has suggested to the Union Government the need for a massive programme for assisting farmers to divert part of their cultivable land for growing green fodder for cattle;

(b) if so, whether he has stated that entire milk production programme depended on such programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) No The Government of India have not received any such communication from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise.

**दिल्ली में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों  
को क्वार्टरों का आवंटन**

7061. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या निवास और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान दिल्ली राज्य में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर आवंटित किए गए थे . और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने और यदि नहीं , तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहुता) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारी मामान्य पूल से बास के आबंटन के पात्र है। 1971-72 के दौरान, दिल्ली प्रशासन के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को सामान्य पूल से 56 मकान आवंटित किए गए थे। इसके अतिरिक्त, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने चतुर्थ श्रेणी के अरने कर्मचारियों को अपने पूल से 96 मकानों का भी आवंटन किया था।

**कम बिजली सप्लाई के कारण तम्बाकू की फसल को हानि**

7062. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिजली की कम सप्लाई होने के कारण वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में तम्बाकू की फसल को हानि पहुंची है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्पादन में कितनी क्षति हुई और इसके परिणाम स्वरूप राजस्व प्राप्ति में राज्यवार कितनी हानि हुई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). 1972-73 में बिजली की अत्यधिक कमी के कारण कई राज्यों में बिजली की कटौती लागू की गई थी। तथापि, राज्य सरकारों से यथासंभव कृषि के मामले में ये

कटौतियां लागू न करने के लिये कहा गया था।

1972-73 के दौरान तम्बाकू के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र और उसके उत्पादन के पक्षों अनुमान अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं। अतः बिजली की पूर्ति में कमी तथा मौसम संबंधी अन्य कारणों से तम्बाकू की फसल को कितनी हानि हुई अभी यह बताना संभव नहीं है।

**Shortage of Wheat and Rice in Delhi**

7063. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi is facing shortage of wheat and rice; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedies proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Development of Fisheries on Eastern Coast during Fifth Plan**

7064. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the country's marine fishing projects are concentrated on the West Coast and the East Coast has been rather neglected in the development of marine fisheries;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to develop marine fishing in a big way on the East Coast during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

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

(a) While on the West Coast a slightly larger number of fishery projects are located, the East Coast has been by no means neglected. The relative importance given to West Coast for the establishment of fishery projects has been due to certain special features of the sea, off the West Coast of India, like wider continental shelf, greater primary organic production and fish production and more favourable weather conditions

(b) With a view to developing marine fishing, infra-structural facilities like construction of fishing harbours, charting and survey of resources and training of technical manpower for deep sea fishing are being provided

On the east coast a large fishing harbour, capable of handling deep sea fishing vessels is under construction at Tuticorin. Fishing harbours have been sanctioned at the major ports of Madras and Roychowk Plans and estimates prepared in respect of fishing harbours at Vizagapatnam, and Paradeep are under scrutiny for issue of sanction. Besides, landing and berthing facilities are also being provided at a large number of minor ports.

Exploratory fishing is being undertaken at present from bases located at Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam and Port Blair. In addition to strengthening these stations it is also proposed to start exploratory fishing from Madras, Paradeep and Calcutta. A detailed resources survey of the East Coast of India is proposed to be conducted with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme. A Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives has been established at Madras to train engineers, skippers and other categories of personnel to man large fishing vessels.

Commercial offshore and deep sea fishing has already started from East

Coast and in view of the encouraging results obtained, new ventures in deep sea fishing, processing and export are expected to operate from East Coast bases.

**Amendment of Articles 226 and 227 of  
The Constitution for Implementation  
of Land Reforms**

7065 DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Regional Seminar on implementation of land reforms recommended the amendment of Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the decision of the Government thereon?

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

(a) The Eastern Regional Seminar on Land Reform Implementation recommended, among other things, suitable amendment of Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution with reference to land reform measures for restricting the writ jurisdiction of the courts.

(b) A statement is appended.

(c) The recommendations are being studied by the Government.

**STATEMENT**

The main recommendations of the seminar were as follows:—

(i) Preparation with the assistance of tenants, share-croppers, marginal farmers etc. of up-to-date records of rights recording tenancy and share-croppers' rights;

(ii) Tenancy reform measures based on the principle "land to the tiller" should be expedited on the basis of the up-to-date records of rights; benami transfers should be declared

illegal and watch-dog committees with representatives of the beneficiaries on them should be set up at various levels; and tenancy reform measures should be supported by suitable complementary institutions and services;

(iii) There should be unambiguous political directions in the implementation of ceiling laws. Benami transfers should be verified by popular bodies with participation of beneficiaries, legal hurdles in the implementation of the land reform measures should be overcome by suitably amending Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution;

(iv) In tribal areas already covered by land reforms, collusive dealings in land, alienation and indebtedness should be provided against with popular cooperation through suitable bodies. In non-land reform tribal areas an integrated programme should be taken up;

(v) For implementation, a suitable independent administrative machinery should be set up, popular committees representing beneficiaries at different levels and special tribunals to adjudicate upon disputes arising out of land reform measures and a Land Reform Council at the State level for coordination should be set up. For the implementation of land reform measures, funds should be allotted now under the Five Year Plans;

(vi) Regional Land Reform Institutes for training, evaluation and research should be set up quickly.

#### Norms and Assistance for Universities

7066. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

SHRI S. L. PEJE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural universities in India and their State-wise location;

(b) financial assistance given and proposed to be given to each of agricultural universities in each State University-wise;

(c) whether any norms have been laid down by the Centre for starting such universities; and

(d) if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4800/73.]

#### Implementation of Aligarh University (Amendment) Act

7067. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the new amendments to the Aligarh University Act is delayed; and

(b) if so, in which respects and what are the reasons for this delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972 came into force with effect from June 17, 1972. With the exception of the Court, the Executive Council and the Students Council, the important bodies and Committees of the University have been constituted/reconstituted according to the provisions of the Amended Act. Draft Ordinances relating in Electoral Colleges for representation on the Court and the Students Council have been framed and are under consideration of the University authorities. Since the Court has to elect five persons from among its



members for being members of the Executive Council, the reconstitution of the Council] has also been delayed.

Appointments of Deans of Faculties, Heads of Departments of Studies etc., have also been made according to the provisions of the Amended Act.

#### Norms fixed for starting new Universities

7068. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

SHRI S. L. PEJE:

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

(a) whether any norms have been fixed for starting new Universities; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). On the recommendations of its Committee on New Universities, the University Grants Commission is constituting a Working Group to lay down criteria for the establishment of new Universities and University Centres during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### नसबन्दी आपरेशन

7069. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :

श्री बी० वाई० कृष्णन् :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने देश में वर्ष 1971-72 में कितनी नसबन्दी आपरेशन करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था, और

(ख) उस अवधि के दौरान कितने नसबन्दी आपरेशन किए गए ?

#### स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय

में उपमंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) :

(क) पुरुष नसबन्दी आपरेशन के लिये प्रलग से लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये जाने।

1971-72 के दौरान 2078592 नसबन्दी (पुरुष नसबन्दी तथा महिला नसबन्दी) आपरेशन करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था।

(ख) 1619030.

#### Setting up of Food Corporations by States

7070. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested the Centre to have their own Food Corporations;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) the reasons advanced for suggestion and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some of the State Governments like West Bengal, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Bihar have proposed to set up their own Food Corporations or separate Organisations in the nature of Public Corporations. The main reasons advanced by the State Governments are:—

(i) that the Food Corporation of India has become too unwieldy as an organisation and is unable to meet the special

needs of the State Governments particularly in the matter of purchase and distribution of other essential commodities; and

- (ii) to provide for multiple purchasing agency system with a view to offering convenient alternatives to the producers as a result of the decision of the Government to takeover wholesale trade in wheat and rice.

The various pros and cons involved in the proposals are under active consideration of the Government.

**Ram Sarup TB Hospital, Mehrauli  
New Delhi**

7071. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether baths, lavatories and beds etc. are not properly cleaned and up-kept by the authorities concerned in Lala Ram Sarup T.B. Hospital Mehrauli, New Delhi;

(b) whether no provision such as hooks and bolts etc. has been made in the baths and lavatories in the above said hospital;

(c) whether the floor of the baths and lavatories is slipping and as a result of which many sick children and ladies fell down and are thus injured; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) According to our information all the baths, lavatories and beds in the hospital are kept clean.

(b) Hooks and bolts have been provided in all the bath-rooms and lavatories.

(c) No patient has ever slipped on the floors of the baths or the lavatories.

(d) Does not arise.

**Reform in Examinations**

7072 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of follow up Committee of the All India National Education was held in Ahmedabad in March, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has suggested reforms in examination at all levels;

(c) whether these recommendations have been sent to the State Governments, if so, the reactions of the State Governments; and

(d) what are the other recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). This refers to a meeting of a voluntary organisation and it is for the organisation concerned to take such follow up measures as it may consider necessary.

**Assistance to State Governments in the  
Formation of Rural Roads**

7073. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to assist the State Governments in the formation of Rural Roads;

(b) if so, whether Union Governments have asked the State Governments to submit the Master Plans in this regard;

(c) to what extent the Union Government is likely to assist them; and

(d) how many State Governments have so far submitted their Master Plans in this regard and how many of them have been approved by the Union Governments.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):** a State subject and as such fall essentially under the State sphere of activities Under the Fifth Five Year Plan. it is envisaged to connect all the villages having a population of say, more than 1500 during the Fifth Five Year Plan under Minimum Needs Programme. The Planning Commission have asked the State Governments to submit proposals for various sectors (including rural roads) of the Minimum Needs Programme contemplated in the Commission's approach document for the Fifth Plan.

(d) The preliminary discussions on the State Government's proposals are currently going on and so far proposals pertaining to 10 States; and 5 Union Territories have been received by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing) from the Planning Commission. It is not possible to say at this stages as to what is likely to be the final scope of scheme to be adopted and the extent of assistance by the Union Government for the scheme.

#### Requirement of Building Materials

7074 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:  
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

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

(a) whether Government have estimated the requirements of building materials in the country for the year 1973-74;

(b) the availability of materials at present; and

(c) the measures to overcome the shortage, if any?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) The demand for Cement is estimated at 19 million tonnes. For other building materials no precise information is available.

(b) The information is given below:

Building materials	Available Quantity per year
1. Bricks . . .	20,000 millions (1971-72) (Approximate)
2. Timber (Primary Species)	2 million cubic meters (1971-72) (Approximate)
3. Cement . . .	15.7 million tonnes (1972)
4. Steel	
(i) G. C. Sheets .	89,200 tonnes (1972-73 upto June, 73).
(ii) Bars & Rods	6,67,500 tonnes (1972-73)
(iii) Light and Medium Structurals.	2,82,400 tonnes (1972-73)

(c) (1) To overcome the shortage of cement, additional capacity to the extent of 8.5 million tonnes by way of Letters of Intent/C.O.B. licences has been approved, while a further capacity of about 65 million tonnes is under consideration. Out of the former a capacity of about 1.5 million tonnes is expected to come into production by the middle of 1974.

(2) As regards steel, efforts are being made to meet the situation by increasing indigenous production by technological improvements, better industrial relations, improved maintenance etc., a fairly liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply, regulation of exports, streamlining of the distribution system and encouragement for the setting up of electric furnaces.

**Transfer of Officials of Social Welfare Directorate to Delhi Administration**

7075. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to transfer the services of about 700 officials of Social Welfare Directorate, Government of India to the Delhi Administration;

(b) whether employees of the Delhi Administration have protested against the move; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same, and the reactions of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) The matter is under consideration

(b) No such protest has been made to the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise

**Implementation of Crash Programme for Rural Employment**

7076 SHRI K RAMKRISHNA REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of crash programmes for Rural Employment being implemented in the country State-wise;

(b) whether such project is being implemented in Nalgonda district, if so, the progress so far made; and

(c) the number of man days created in the districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Hon'ble Member perhaps is referring to Crash Scheme for Rural Employment with which this Ministry is concerned. The Crash Scheme for Rural

Employment is being implemented in all the districts of the country; and the average amount of funds allocated to each District is Rs 12.50 lakhs per year.

(b) Yes, Sir. During 1971-72, expenditure incurred is of the order of Rs. 9.32 lakhs and Rs 10.47 lakhs (upto December, 1972) during 1972-73

(c) The number of mandays created during 1971-72 is 2.51 lakhs and during 1972-73 (upto December, 1972) 4.42 lakhs.

**Outlay and Source on Procurement of Foodgrains during 1973-74**

7077. SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what will be the total outlay on the procurement of foodgrains during the financial year 1973-74, and

(b) what are the sources the budgetary and non-budgetary agencies and quantum of these funds?

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

(a) The total outlay on the procurement of foodgrains during the financial year 1973-74 based on current assessments is estimated at Rs 1050 crores. However, the entire funds as given above would not be required since there would be simultaneous realisations from the sales of food grains through the public distribution system. The maximum requirement of funds is estimated at Rs 810 crores in July, 1973

(b) The Food Corporation of India is at present having an overdraft facility with the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 440 crores and loans from Government of India to the extent of Rs. 150 crores. The additional requirements would, thus be Rs 220 crores and it is proposed to meet this additional requirement by

increasing the cash credit facility with the State Bank of India from the present limit of Rs. 440 crores to Rs. 660 crores.

#### Foreign Aid Programme in Andhra Pradesh

7078. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the various places where foreign aid programmes are implemented in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what is the criteria to get help through Freedom from Hunger Campaign and World Food Programme,

(c) whether Central Government even suggested to the State such opportunities, and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this respect?

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

(a) Foreign aided projects in Andhra Pradesh and the various places in that State where they are under implementation are indicated in the state attached.

(b) *Freedom From Hunger Campaign:*

Since F.F.H.C. is essentially a people-to-people movement, assistance from abroad comes mainly from non-official sources; and project proposals having a basically non-official character and a strong element of people's active participation are considered suitable for F.F.H.C. assistance. Some of the other considerations for determining the suitability of a project proposal for F.F.H.C. assistance are technical soundness, economic feasibility, competence of the sponsoring agency to implement the programmes effectively, the extent of counterpart contribution on the part of the executing agency, proportion of investment to the targeted goal, suitability of

local conditions for proper implementation of the programme envisaged, availability of benefits to larger number of small and marginal farmers, production orientation rather than relief operations etc. Proposals pertaining to the field of agriculture and allied subjects only are entertained. To be acceptable for assistance under F.F.H.C. the projects must conform to the objectives of the F.F.H.C. mentioned above.

#### *World Food Programme:*

The World Food Programme aims at utilising the food aid received as donations from all state members of the United Nations and member nations and Associate Members of F.A.O. The objective of the programme is to promote economic and social development through the supply of food to projects in a country. The WFP provides aid on request for:

- (i) meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition and
- (ii) implementing projects using food as an aid to economic and social development particularly when related to school feeding, increasing agricultural productivity, labour intensive projects and rural welfare

W.F.P. gives assistance in the form of food grains. The expenditure on materials and part of wages as also handling and disbursement costs is to be met by the State Government. To enable a project to be accepted under the W.F.P., the above mentioned criteria have to be conformed to.

(c) The State Governments including the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have been made aware of the opportunities available under the various aid programmes including the W.F.P. and the F.F.H.C.;

(d) The State Government have reacted positively and a number of projects are under implementation in that State.

**Statement**

Statement showing the various foreign-aided projects under implementation in Andhra Pradesh and their respective locations:

Name of the financing agency	Title and place of operation of project
1. Freedom From Hunger Campaign	Farmers' Education & Training Programme in Shadnagar Block.
2. Do.	Training of Farmwomen in Shadnagar Block.
3. Do.	Reclamation & resettlement of land-less labour in Badvel Taluk.
4. Do.	Training Farm for Young Farmers at Vishakapatnam.
5. Do.	Prevention of waste both of crops and animals between field and table at Bapatla.
6. Do.	Development of Model Piggeries in India, Gannavaram.
7. Do.	Development of Indira Seva Sadan Farm & Establishment of dairy and poultry farm at Sardabad.
8. World Food Programme	Projects for improvement of milk supply through balanced food and milk toning at (a) Intensive Cattle Development Programme, Hyderabad and (b) Intensive Cattle Development Programme, Vijayawada
9. Do.	Intensive Poultry Production & Development of Marketing Centres at (a) Hyderabad, (b) Vijayawada and (c) Vishakapatnam.
10. International Development Association	Pachampad Irrigation-cum-Agricultural Development Project, Pochampad Area, Andhra Pradesh.
11. Do.	Andhra Pradesh Credit Project which covers the whole Andhra State.
12. Banaddian International Development Agency (Govt. of Banada)	Project on Dryland Agriculture. Of the 15 main research centres and 8 sub-centres under this project, 2 main research centres are located in Andhra Pradesh. One is at the Regional Soil Conservation Research Centre, Hyderabad and the other is at the Regional Soil Conservation Research Station, Anantapur.
13. C.I.D.A. (Canadian International Development Agency)	Project on Groundwater Exploration, Hyderabad.
14. United States Agency for International Development.	All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project, Hyderabad.

Apart from the projects noted above, mention may be made here of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, which is located at Hyderabad. Pursuant to an agreement signed on 28th March, 1972 between the Government of India and the Ford Foundation, acting on behalf of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics was established at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, as an autonomous, international, non-profit, research, educational development and training institute. It is expected to serve as a centre--

- (i) for improvement of sorghum, millet, pigeon pea and chick pea and
- (ii) to promote the development and demonstration of improved patterns of cropping and systems of farming which optimise the use of human and natural resources in the low rainfall unirrigated, seasonally dry and semi-arid tropics.

**Progress of Distribution of Land to Landless and Agricultural Labour**

7079. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a new-item in the *Hindustan Times* of 12th March, 1973 regarding implementation of land ceiling laws and state whether the progress made with regard to the distribution of land to the landless and agriculture labour has been extremely disappointing; and

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

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

(a) The inability to distribute the entire land found surplus has been due largely to

- (i) unsuitability of some vested land for cultivation,
- (ii) a certain measure of land having been subject matter judicial proceedings,
- (iii) certain procedural delays, and

(iv) non-availability of suitable persons for allotment of land (in Punjab).

(b) Apart from steps taken to remove the difficulties in the way of distributing surplus land already found, the State Governments proposed to complete the implementation of the ceiling laws by the end of December, 1973. In many States the revised ceiling laws have been enacted recently and in the nature of thing it will take some time to find out the extent of surplus land and to implement the laws.

**Progress of 'Operation Flood' Programme**

7080. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Operation flood' a five year programme to increase milk supplies to urban areas has not made the expected progress due to the dependence on foreign gifts of the milk powder; and

(b) if so, what alternate measures are to be adopted to meet the acute shortage of milk in big cities under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SIHER SINGH): (a) and (b). There has been some delay in the timely expansion of the milk processing facilities in the public sector milk plants in the four cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras as contemplated in operation Flood with the result that the expected supply of smp and butter oil from World Food Programme has not been fully availed of. The First Phase Expansion programme of these plants is now expected to be completed by about middle of 1974. Operation flood also contemplated to be set up during the year 1974. Operation flood also contemplates a sizeable investment for increasing milk production in the milk-shed areas of the four major cities by

provision of technical inputs, development of improved milch animals and organization of rural procurement of milk. It is hoped that on completion of Operation Flood, the throughput of milk in the public sector milk plants of the four cities will be raised from about 100 million litres a day (pre-project) to 2.75 million litres a day at the end of the project period to meet full requirements of these cities.

### Drought and Starvation Deaths in Mysore

7081. SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press Report in *Hindustan Times* dated 19th March, 1973 that Mysore drought may turn worse;

(b) if so, how far the tragic story given by the press is correct; and

(c) what immediate steps are being taken to help the State Government for timely checking the starvation deaths in the Mysore State?

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

(b) and (c). The districts of Bijapur Raichur, Bidar, Gulbarga and Belgaum have been hard hit by drought. The measures undertaken by both the State and Central Government, to meet the situation are shown in the statement attached

#### Statement

The measures undertaken by Mysore Government to meet the situation are as under:—

- (1) Opening of relief measures to provide employment to the affected population. About

8000 relief works employing about 5 lakh persons are in operation at present. Besides, schemes for distribution of gratuitous relief and free feeding programmes are also in operation.

- (2) To meet difficulties of drinking water supply, measures have been undertaken such as deepening of wells, sinking of new wells, carriage of water to the affected areas etc.
- (3) Fodder difficulties are being met by measures such as opening of cattle camps, migration of cattle, concessional movement of fodder, grant of loans for purchase of fodder, subsidy towards cost of transport of fodder, procurement of fodder etc
- (4) On the basis of the recommendations made by the Central Study Teams which visited the State in September, 1972 and January, 1973 a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 12.87 crores has been adopted. An amount of Rs 16.30 crores has been released to the State Government so far. The ceilings recommended by the team which visited in January do not include those for relief works, for which expenditure actually incurred for durable and productive works according to priorities agreed to between the State and Central Governments will be eligible for Central assistance.
- (5) Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, an amount of Rs 5.30 crores has been released for special minor irrigation schemes against the administrative approval of Rs 6.380 crores. Besides, an amount of Rs 2 crores has been released as short term loan for agricultural inputs.



- (6) Reasonable quantities of food-grains have been made available to the State Government by Centre. No death due to starvation has been reported by the State Government

**Due place to indigenous and homoeopathic medicine**

7082. SHRI K LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P M MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has suggested that indigenous and homoeopathic medicine should be given due place in serving the country's health needs; and

(b) other recommendations made by the Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) No.

(b) The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has, since its inception during 1969, made a number of recommendations relating to research schemes in respect of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathic and Yoga. Copies of the annual reports of the Council for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 and 1971-72, which contain the information regarding major recommendations of the Council, are available in the Library of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

**Location of Colleges in residential areas in Delhi**

7083. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the location of colleges in the residential areas gives rise to

student problems more than those located away from the residential areas;

(b) the number of colleges that are located in Delhi in residential areas and those away from there and the respective statistics of troubles reported in each category during last two years; and

(c) whether with a view to reducing students trouble Government have considered the desirability of setting up a second University enclave in South Delhi and shift all the colleges there; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No specific study in this regard has been made.

(b) With the expansion of the city almost all the colleges are surrounded by residential areas. Agitation on account of transport and other matters have been reported, from time to time, both from the colleges surrounded by residential areas and those away from residential areas.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

**Central assistance to drought affected States for new food production programme**

7084. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated a scheme for giving necessary financial assistance to the drought affected states for new Food production programmes;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether alongwith the financial assistance, Government have considered the desirability to giving some administrative help to the state Government as it has been found that failure in the food front was also due to administrative lapse, and

(d) the quantum of assistance to be given to each of the drought affected States and the target of production that is sought to be achieved through this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE)  
(a) No However last year i.e 1972-73 an Emergency Agricultural Production Programme was taken up under which a sum of Rs 152.4 crores was given to various State Governments for the development of minor irrigation and other programmes

(b) to (d) Do not arise

**दूध के डिब्बे में छिपकली का  
पाया जतना**

**7085. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :**

**श्री बर्नराव शिंदे :**

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 21 मार्च 1973 को प्रेजीडेन्ट केन्टीन में दूध का वितरण करते समय दूध के डिब्बों में एक छिपकली पाई गई थी और

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या इस बाबे में सरकार ने कोई जाच करवाई है और यदि हा, तो जाच का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) (क) और (ख) 21 मार्च, 1973 को प्रातः लगभग 5 बजे दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने राहदरपति के पुलिस गाड़ों की कैटीन को एक मुहरबन्द दूध के बड़े डिब्बे (मिल्क केन) का वितरण किया था। प्राप्तकर्ता ने डाकेट पर हस्ताक्षर किये दूध का बड़ा डिब्बा (मिल्क केन) प्राप्त किया और उसे कैटीन के अन्दर ले गया वहा लेजाकर उमने इम खाली कर दिया और दूध का खाली बड़ा डिब्बा (मिल्क केन) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के वितरण कर्मचारियों को वापिस कर दिया। 3 घंटे के बाद कैटीन प्रबन्धक ने दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को टेलीफोन किया और यह शिकायत की कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना न जो दूध सप्लाई किया था उस कैटीन क जिस डिब्बे में डाला गया था, उसमें छिपकली पाई गई। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के एक अधिकारी ने इम मामले की तुरन्त जाच की। जिस छिपकली का जिक्र किया गया था वह उन्हे नहीं दिखाई गई। लेकिन इस मामले में विस्तृत जाच करने में उमने पता चला कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये मोहरबन्द दूध के बड़े डिब्बे (मिल्क केन) में छिपकली के मौजूद होने की सम्भावना नहीं थी। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि या तो कैटीन के उस बर्तन में ही छिपकली थी, जिसमें कि कैटीन कर्मचारियों ने दूध डाला था या उममें दूध डालने क बाद छिपकली उममें गिर गई थी।

**Curtailment of quota of open market sale of sugar**

7086. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have of late been considering the question of further curtailing the quota of open market sale of sugar from the existing 30 per cent;

(b) the reasons prompting such further curtailment; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Bhoj drainage scheme of Gujarat State**

7087. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested in April, 1972 for financial help for Bhoj Drainage Scheme; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Water Supply is a State Sector Programme. During the IVth Plan Central assistance is being given in the form of block loan and block grants of 70 per cent and 30 per cent respectively for all development heads including water supply on the basis of State Plan allocation without any reference to any individual schemes.

The Government of Gujarat had sought for the technical approval of the Central Public Health Engineering and Environmental Organisation for Bhoj Underground Drainage Scheme vide their letter dated the 28th March, 1972. The first stage of Bhoj Underground Drainage Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 42.35 lacs was technically cleared for implementation by the Central Public Health Engineering and Environmental Organisation in September, 1972.

**Requirement of D.T.C. buses during Fifth Five Year Plan**

7088. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated requirement of buses for DTC during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) the estimated expenditure and likely time to be taken for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Transport Corporation proposes to acquire 2,270 buses during the Fifth Plan period, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,485 lakhs. If it is ultimately decided to nationalise the entire passenger road transport services in the Union Territory of Delhi, it will be necessary to acquire a further 123 buses at an estimated cost of Rs. 119 lakhs.

The proposals are expected to be implemented by the 31st March, 1979.

**Diversion in quota of rape seed and oil seed of W. Bengal**

7089. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to S. Q. No. 5 on 20th March, 1973 regarding purchase of mustard seeds by Vanaspati manufacturers of Gujarat to create scarcity and state:

(a) whether the matter related to diversion of 15 per cent of Canadian rape seed from the quota of W. Bengal Government to Vanaspati producers and the shortfall of oil seed supply to 138 W. Bengal oil mills will be re-examined;

(b) if so, whether any step has been taken in this regard, and its outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Governments have verified whether retail price of mustard shot up; and

(d) other steps taken or proposed to meet the crisis of production and price of mustard oil on the basis of the representations made by the Government of West Bengal and the oil-mill owners association to the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Imported rapeseed is intended to meet the requirements of consumers of mustard oil in the Eastern region and the manufacturers of vanaspati. No specific quotas have been fixed for individual States but, as far as possible, an effort is made to meet the requirements of each State within the limits of availability of stocks. In the case of West Bengal, about 4,000 tonnes per month was being allotted during the past few months. In view of the substantially larger crop of mustard seed this year on the one hand, and the major shortfall in groundnut production coupled with discontinuance of concessional imported edible oils on the other, it was proposed in February 1973 to discontinue such allotments of rapeseed to all the States for the time being. However, pursuant to the assurances given in the Lok Sabha on the 20th March 1973, the matter was re-examined, and it has been decided to continue the allotments of imported rapeseed to West Bengal at the rate of 2,000 tonnes per month.

(c) It has been verified, from reports received from West Bengal Government sources, that there has been no increase in the retail price of mustard oil at Calcutta since the 23rd February, that is about a week prior to the date when the use of mustard oil in vanaspati was permitted. On the other hand, the retail price which was Rs. 6.00 per kg on the 23rd February, fell to Rs. 5.90 per kg. on the 16th March and has continued at that level right up to the 6th April, the date of the last report received.

(d) The situation as of date does not warrant any change in Government's policy in this regard. However, the matter is under constant review and, if any change is found to be necessary, appropriate action will be taken.

#### अनुपयोगी फर्नीचर की नीलामी

7090. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मसद मदस्य के बनेदों का अनुपयोगी फर्नीचर किम किस तारीख को नीलाम किया जाता है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में नोटिसो का विज्ञापन किम किम समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाता है ?

संबन्धीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) (क) प्रार (ख) अनुपयोगी फर्नीचर के नीलाम की कोई निश्चित तारीख नहीं है । इसका नीलाम तब किया जाता है जब इसकी अवधि समाप्त हो जाती है । यदि अनुपयोगी फर्नीचर का मूल्य 5,000/- रुपये से अधिक हो तो इसे महानिदेशक,

पूति और निपटान के माध्यम से नीलाम किया जाता है । यदि पुस्तकित मूल्य 5 000/- रुपये से कम हो तो कबाड़ियों की विभिन्न यूनियनों/ठिकेदारों को विभिन्न एसो-सिएशनों को नीलाम के नोटिस जारी करके तथा केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के ससदीय निर्माण कार्य मण्डल के नोटिस बोर्ड पर एक नोटिस लगाकर इसे विभागीय तौर पर नीलाम किया जाता है ऐसे छोटे नीलामों के लिए समाचार पत्र में कोई विज्ञापन नहीं दिया जाता ।

#### आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के लिये औषधियों की खरीद

7091. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :  
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के लिये किन कम्पनियों से औषधियां खरीदी जाती हैं, और

(ख) क्या हमदर्द दवाखाना से कोई औषधि खरीदी जाती है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय  
में उप-मंत्री (श्री कौडाजी बासप्पा)

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों के लिये जिन कम्पनियों से आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां खरीदी गई थी उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं —

1. आयुर्वेदिक रसशाला, पूना ।
2. नवशक्ति आयुर्वेदालय, भुसावल ।
3. श्री धन्वतरि आयुर्वेदिक फार्मैसी, अमृतसर ।

4. पेटलाड महल आरोग्य मंडल फार्मैसी, नडियाड गुजरात ।

5. सुभाष आयुर्वेदिक स्टोर नवादा, गया ।

6. आपली फार्मास्यूटिकल लिमिटेड, अहमद नगर ।

7. देश रक्षक औषधालय (रजिस्टर्ड) कखल, हरिद्वार, उ० प्र० ।

8. ऋषिकुल आयुर्वेदिक बालेज फार्मैसी हरिद्वार ।

9. राव वैद्य शीतल प्रसाद एण्ड सन्स, दिल्ली ।

10. पुष्करणी आयुर्वेदिक फार्मैसी, दिल्ली ।

11. एस पी० फर्मा जवाहर नगर, दिल्ली ।

12. श्री मोहता रसायनशाला हाथरस, उ० प्र० ।

13. पटियाला आयुर्वेदिक फार्मैसी (रजिस्टर्ड) मरहिनद ।

14. दिल्ली आयुर्वेदिक फार्मैसी, दिल्ली ।

15. अरावली कैमिकल प्राइवेट लिमि०, बम्बई ।

16. शण्डू फार्मास्यूटिकल वर्क्स प्राइवेट लिमि०, बम्बई ।

17. स्वास्थ्य वर्धक औषधालय (रजिस्टर्ड) वाराणसी ।

18. प्रभात आयुर्वेदिक फार्मैसी अमृतसर ।

19. श्री धन्वतरि लेबोरेटरीज, भागलपुर ।

20. स्वस्तिका ड्रग्स फार्मा, अमृतसर ।

21. कोम्पारेटिव ड्रग्स फैक्टरी, रानीखेत, उ० प्र० ।

22. दिल्ली फार्मस्यूटिकल एण्ड कैमिकल कोम्पापरेटिव इंडस्ट्रियल सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, दिल्ली ।
23. रामेश्वर दास छोटे लाल, दिल्ली ।
24. हिमालय ड्रग्स को० प्रा० लिमिटेड, बम्बई ।
25. दि इंडियन मेडिकल प्रिंक्टिशनर कोम्पापरेटिव फार्मसी एण्ड स्टोर लिमिटेड, मन्नस ।
26. दि ग्रार्थ वैद्य फार्मसी, (कोयम्बटूर) लिमिटेड, कोयम्बटूर ।
27. डाबर (डा० एम० के० बर्मन) प्राइवेट लिमि०, दिल्ली ।
28. ग्रार्थ वैद्य फार्मसी, बडौत (मेरठ)
29. श्री देवराज फार्मस्यूटिकल, भ्रमत्-सर ।
30. श्री वैद्यनाथ प्रायुर्वेद भवन, प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, पटना ।
31. अलासिन फार्मस्यूटिकल डिबीजन, बम्बई ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीनस्थानों में संसद् सदस्यों के लिये दवाओं का कोटा

7092. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीनस्थानों में संसद् सदस्यों के लिये 10 वर्ष पूर्व निर्धारित दवाओं के कोटे में कमी कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उनकी कोटा सूची का पुनरीक्षण करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कोडाजी बासप्पा) : (क) जब से केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना चलाई गई इस योजना के अधीनस्थानों को कमी भी ससद सदस्यों के लिए दवाइयों का कोटा अलग से नहीं दिया गया । केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीनस्थान इस प्रयोजन के प्रत्येक लाभार्थी को उसकी चिकित्सीय आवश्यकता के आधार पर दवाइया देते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

प्रायुर्वेदिक स्नातकों की एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों के समान वेतन-मान दिया जाना

7093. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रायुर्वेदिक स्नातकों के वेतन-मान एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों के समान कर दिये गये हैं , और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कोडाजी बासप्पा) (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार के अन्तर्गत एलोपैथिक डाक्टर केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा से सबधित है और वे केन्द्रीय सरकार, सच शासित मरकागे तथा कुछ स्व यतशासी

निकायो के अन्तर्गत सेवा करने के लिये भर्ती किये जाते हैं। उनकी वेतनराशि का निर्धारण उन की डिग्री तथा सेवा शर्तों की सम्पूर्णता को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है। एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों तथा आयुर्वेदीय वैद्यों की वेतन परिलब्धियों तथा पदस्थिति को समानता प्रदान करना सम्भव नहीं है।

**बाजरा (मिलेट) और गेहूँ की बसूली मूल्य में वृद्धि**

7094. श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा :

श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने बाजरे और गेहूँ के बसूली मूल्य क्रमशः 70 रुपये और 76 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किये हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए बाजरे और गेहूँ के उपरोक्त बसूली मूल्यों में पुनरीक्षण करने का है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे)** (क) सरकार ने बाजरे (मिलेट) और गेहूँ का अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य निम्न प्रकार से निर्धारित किया है

बाजरा (मिलेट)	₹० प्रति क्विंटल
1	2
1 बाजरा	60 00
2 ज्वार	58 00
3 रागी	57.00
4 कोदो और कुटकी	50 00

1 2

**गेहूँ**

1 विशिष्ट प्रकार की बढिया किस्मे	82 00
2 देशी लाल किस्म	71 00
	से 74 00
3 अन्य किस्मे	76.00

(ख) फिलहाल अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों में फेर बदल करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Progress of Panchayati Raj in Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

7095 SHRI RAMUBHAI PATEL.

SHRI D P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the progress of Panchayati Raj activities in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and

(b) why are they not given any more responsibilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Panchayats in Dadra and Nagar Haveli are of recent origin and consist of ten Village Panchayats covering whole Territory and the Varishta Panchayat constituted under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Act, 1961. There were no elected Panchayats prior to 1968. While the Members of the Village Panchayats are directly elected by the people, those to the Varishta Panchayats are indirectly elected by Members of the Village Panchayats.

The functions of the Panchayats cover Public Health, Sanitation, Public Works, Planning and Development, Administration, Social Welfare, Education and Culture, on generally same lines as in Goa, Daman and Diu. The functions of the Varishta Panchayats are advisory in nature and this Institution is regularly consulted on all imported matters and kept informed of developmental activities and schemes.

So far Panchayats performance in raising revenues and grant-in-aid works are not commensurate with their existing powers as these institutions are new and the territory is economically backward.

**Farmers' relief work in Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

7096. SHRI RAMUBHAI PATEL  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the measures taken in Dadra and Nagar Haveli areas for helping the people in farmer relief work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration has reported that the following measures have been taken:—

- (i) Recovery of land rent and other Government dues have been deferred in full in eight villages and half in twenty-five villages on the basis of crop assessment;
- (ii) Although adequate employment was generally available for rural population until January, a large number of works has been opened thereafter;
- (iii) To deal with any possible shortage of drinking water, boring and blasting of wells and digging of tubewells has

been undertaken. Supply of water by trucks is also in progress wherever necessary;

- (iv) A voluntary relief committee has been organised by leading citizens of the Territory, which proposes to start distribution of foodgrains from 1st May, 1973 with the assistance of the Administration; besides, the Administration has undertaken distribution of grains on loan basis

**Land Reforms Act in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa**

7097 SHRI RAMUBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the land Reform Act for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa came into force, and

(b) the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reform Regulation, 1971 was promulgated on the 8th December, 1971. The Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964 providing for temporary protection of tenants and the fixation of maximum rent payable by a tenant came into force on the 8th February, 1965. Revision of the Regulations for Dadra and Nagar Haveli as well as the tenancy law for Goa, Daman and Diu is under consideration

**Buffer stock of foodgrains and restructuring cropping pattern**

7098 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering two pronged strategy for



building up massive buffer stocks of foodgrains and restructuring the cropping pattern; and

(b) if so, whether this also was one of the subjects discussed in the symposium on agricultural research and development held in March this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE)

(a) and (b) A decision has already been taken to raise the level of buffer stocks from 5 million tonnes to 7 million tonnes for the remaining Fourth Plan period. In view of the prolonged drought conditions, a massive Emergency Agricultural Production Programme was launched to bring additional areas under wheat, rice, jowar, summer rice and increase production of gram by adoption of package of practices. National Symposium on Agricultural Research and Development held in March this year had discussed, *inter alia*, the subject of restructuring the cropping pattern and also building up of buffer stocks of seeds of the major crops in every State in order to provide seeds in case of crop failure due to aberrant weather.

बिड़ला हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूल दिल्ली  
को अनुदान देना बन्द करना

7099. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में बिड़ला हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूल का अनुदान बन्द कर दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एन० नृपल हुसैन) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार क्योंकि बिरला हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूल के प्रबन्धकों ने सहायक-अनुदान से संबंधित नियमों और विभागीय अनुदेशों का पालन नहीं किया है, इसलिए स्कूल को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान रोक दिए गए हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करना

7100. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग किस तारीख को गठित किया गया था ,

(ख) आयोग की ऐसी सिफारिशें कौन-सी हैं जिनको क्रियान्वित करने का काम आरम्भ कर दिया गया है , और

(ग) आयोग पर अब तक कुल कितनी धन-गणित खर्च की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धरमराज साहिब पौ० शिन्धे) : (क) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग कृषि विभाग के सहायक स० 25-13/68-सामान्य समन्वय दिनांक 29-8-1970 द्वारा गठित किया गया था । इस आयोग के काम का उद्घाटन भारत के राष्ट्रपति ने 16 अक्टूबर, 1970 को किया था ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने अब तक निम्नलिखित 14 अन्तरिम रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत की हैं —

1. अनाज की अधिक उपज देने वाली और सरकार किस्मों के अच्छे बीजों का वर्धन और वितरण ।
2. उर्बन्धक वितरण ।
3. कृषि अनुसंधान, विस्तार और प्रशिक्षण के पहलू ।
4. छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों और कृषि अधिकों के लिए ऋण सेवाएँ ।

- 5 छोटे और सीमांत किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों के जरिये दुग्ध उत्पादन ।
- 6 कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में कृषि मौसम-विज्ञान प्रभागों की स्थापना ।
- 7 उत्पादन बानिकी—मानव निर्मित बन ।
- 8 भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों के आवास के लिये स्थान ।
- 9 मृदा सर्वेक्षण और भारत का मृदा मानचित्र ।
- 10 आलू के बीज ।
- 11 अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के संगठनात्मक पहलू ।
- 12 मिर्चाई पट्टियों का प्राथमिकीकरण तथा कमांड क्षेत्रों का समेकित विकास ।
- 13 ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम ।
- 14 जन्म विकास परिषदों और निदेशालयों का संगठन और उनके कार्यक्रम ।

प्रथम दम रिपोर्टों से दी गई अधिकांश सिफारिशें जिनपर विचार किया गया है, सरकार को स्वीकार्य है । इनमें से जिनका पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाने पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा उनको पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिये ध्यान में रखा जा रहा है । इनमें से जो सिफारिशें सरकार को स्वीकार्य हैं और जिनके मामले में कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा रायविधि सम्बन्धी सुधार और परिवर्तन करने जरूरी हैं, उनका कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है । जहाँ तक अन्य विभागों, मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों की सहमति प्राप्त करने या उनके द्वारा कार्यवाही किये जाने का प्रश्न है, विभिन्न स्तरों पर सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

इस आयोग ने अपनी अन्तिम चार रिपोर्टें 13-3-73 को प्रस्तुत की थी और इनकी जांच भी जा रही है ।

(ग) 21 मार्च, 1973 तक इस आयोग पर लगभग 47 77 लाख रुपये व्यय हुये ।

#### Setting up of Medical College at Shahdara

7101 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a medical college at Shahdara; and

(b) if so, the tentative date for its establishment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes A medical college has already started functioning since 1971 At present the college is housed in the Campus of the University of Delhi.

#### Justification for imposing zonal restriction on movement of wheat

7102 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government plan to impose zonal restriction on the movement of wheat; and

(b) if so, the justification for such decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government of India have already promulgated the Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1973 creating single State wheat zones. The creation of single State Wheat Zones

is one of the important elements of the scheme which is expected to create conditions favourable for procurement of wheat by the public agencies particularly in the context of the decision to take-over wholesale trade in wheat from the current season.

**Rate of condemnation of seeds by National Seeds Corporation**

7103. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation condemns seeds every year on account of low germination, loss of vigour and viability, the figures of condemnation of seeds during the last three years, year-wise, and the value of seeds so condemned;

(b) whether any official has been held responsible for this condemnation, if so, the action taken against him;

(c) whether there is any proposal to head the Quality Control Wing of National Seeds Corporation with a suitable technical hand and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the National Seeds Corporation to avoid future condemnation of seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Seed being a highly sensitive living organism, loses its germination, vigour, because of several factors including age, long storage, transport, handling, temperature, humidity, etc. In order to maintain the correct standard of seed, N.S.C. has been condemning seed of sub-standard quality. The break-up of the value of seed condemned during the preceding three years is given in statement attached. The condemnation of seeds takes place in various sale outlets run by the N.S.C. after the circumstances leading to the loss of vigour, germination, etc., have been examined by a Seed Condemnation Committee and corrective action is taken where necessary.

(c) The Quality Control Wing is headed by a competent technical officer. Even so, it is proposed to de-link quality control from the Production Division and to place it under a technical officer dealing with research development and quality control.

(d) Adoption of quality control measures in the production of seed, proper storage arrangements, management control and correlation between production and demand will minimise condemnation of seeds in future

*Statement*

*Statement Showing Year wise break up of Seed Condemned*

(Value in Lakh)

Year	Value of seed condemned out of surplus stock*	Value of other seed condemned	Gross value of seed condemned (Col. 2 + 3)	Turnover of seeds	% of condemnation of surplus stock to turnover	% of condemnation of other seeds to turnover
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1969-70	2.32	13.84	16.16	296.38	0.78	4.66
1970-71	8.51	8.42	16.93	403.26	2.11	2.09
1971-72	59.88	8.90	68.73	466.14	12.85	1.91

\*The Corporation has been carrying surplus unserviceable stocks of hybrids to the extent of Rs. 95 lakhs, which were produced in excess during the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 in fulfilment of the national programme which, however, was not attained rendering the seeds surplus. As and when the seeds lost their viability they were being condemned from year to year during 1969-70 to 1971-72.

**Misuse of Residential Properties in Delhi**

7104 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN  
SHRI M M JOSEPH

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons prosecuted in Delhi so far during the last three years year-wise for misuse of residential properties for commercial and other non-residential purposes

(b) whether a survey to find out such violations was held and a team of persons was sent from house to house in this connection and

(c) if not whether it is proposed to send such a team to find out such violations which are on a large scale in the Delhi city areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Prosecution has been initiated by Delhi Development Authority in 2169 cases. The year wise position is as under -

Year	Number of cases
1970-71	200
1971-72	400
1972-73	1569

(b) No house-to-house survey was made

(c) There is no such proposal at present. However selected areas are being kept under strict surveillance.

**Registration with DDA for Allotment of Built up Flats in Middle Income Group or Low Income Group**

7105 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether persons who have got their names registered with the DDA for allotment of built up flats in MIG

or LIG category cannot indicate their choice while applying for the flat regarding the floor which they like to have and it is the discretion of DDA to allot them flat on any floor or they have to accept the flat on any floor allotted to them,

(b) if so the reasons therefor and whether in future these persons be required to indicate their choice of floor and in case they are unable to get the flat on their choice floor they would not be put to any loss and

(c) in case a person refuses to accept the allotment on the floor where he does not want to occupy it due to certain reasons whether he is required to bear any loss and if so the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Ye Sir No choice is given. The floor to be allotted is decided on the basis of draw of lots

(b) Allotment through draw of lots is considered to be a better method to ensure allotment of flats on all the floors and to avoid any discrimination between the persons registered DDA would however be asked to re-examine the matter

(c) If a person requests cancellation of an allotment after the draw of lots he has to pay the prescribed penalty which presently is Rs. 300 in the case of MIG and Rs. 125 to Rs. 225 in case of LIG flats

**Allotment of Coal Depot in Sector II of R K Puram New Delhi**

7106 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether in Sector II of R K Puram New Delhi a depot has been allotted in the lawns in the midst of

Government quarters and if so, the reasons for allotment of such a place for the coal depot;

(b) whether various representations have been received by Government in which a request to shift the above coal depot from that place has been made and if so, the action taken thereon so far; and

(c) the time by which the said coal depot would be removed from that place with a view to avoid inconvenience to the residents of the quarters in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The land was allotted to the depot holder by the Ministry of Defence in 1963 under a wrong impression that the open land in the Defence Hostel comprising of 124 Type IV flats and 56 Type I quarters placed at their disposal by the Directorate of Estates could be used by them for running various trades. However, when it was pointed out to them that the open land in the area did not form part of the Ministry of Defence Pool, the licence was cancelled with effect from 1-9-1965. The former allottee has not, however, vacated the site so far. Certain representations for the shifting of the coal depot have been received. Eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Un-authorised Occupants), Act, 1971 would be initiated against the unauthorised depot-holder shortly. As eviction can be effected only after following the procedure laid down under the law, no time-limit can be indicated for the eviction of the coal depot.

**Government Servants Occupying below One Class of their Entitled Class**

7107. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether quite a good number of Government employees in Delhi and

New Delhi who are at present entitled to Type III, IV and V are occupying Government accommodation one or two types below their entitlement;

(b) the number of such officers as on the 31st March, 1973; and

(c) whether any specific steps are proposed to be taken to ensure that the employees occupying lower types of quarters allotted to them are shifted to their entitled type with a view to create vacancies for the persons waiting for lower types; and if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(b) The number of such officers as are in occupation of accommodation lower than their entitled types as on 31-3-1973, is as under:—

Type	Type of accommodation occupied in lower types		
	Type IV	Type III	Type II
V	2,127	501	..
IV	..	1,823	1,474
III	..	..	5,193

(c) Accommodation from the general pool is allotted to eligible employees on the basis of their emoluments and dates of priority. According to the provisions in the Allotment Rules, such employees, as want to retain lower type accommodation, can do so, without any penalty, provided they have given such an option in their applications. Some of those, who were senior enough, were offered accommodation of their entitled types in their turn. Some accepted and some refused such allotments.

In some cases allotments of lower types were made when the employees

were entitled to those types and subsequently became entitled to higher types.

**Linking of Sundergarh with National Highway**

7108. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government of India to link Sundergarh district touching Marai-garh, a sub-divisional headquarters, with a National Highway; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). A new route as National Highway No. 23 has been added to the National Highway System on 8th March, 1972 running from Chas on N.H. No. 32 in Bihar to its junction with N.H. No. 42 south of Talcher in Orissa via Bokaro, Ranchi, and Rourkela. For the portion of this route lying in Orissa, the Government of Orissa have sent a proposal for the route alignment to be followed running via Bonaigarh (instead of Baraigarh as mentioned in the question). A precise indication as to whether or not Bonaigarh would fall on this National Highway route could be given only after its alignment has been settled after a detailed examination of various alternatives, which is already engaging the attention of Government of India.

**Repair of Jagannath Temple, Puri**

7109. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1977 on the 5th March, 1973 regarding repair of Jagannath Temple, Puri and state whether Government have taken any decision to finance entirely the repair works of the famous temple of Sri Jagannath of Puri, Orissa and to open an archaeological branch to look after the temple?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): An Expert Committee has been set up to go into the question of preservation of the temple. A final decision in regard to the financing of the repair works will be taken after the said Committee submits its report.

**Appointment of a Committee for establishing Shipyard at Paradeep**

7110. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to go into details of establishing a shipyard at Paradeep Orissa; and

(b) if so, the constitution of the Committee and its functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). This matter is receiving Government's consideration.

**Institute of Physics at Bhubaneswar**

7111. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5748 dated the 23rd July, 1971 regarding Institute of Physics in Bhubaneswar and state:

(a) Whether the proposed Institute of Physics at Bhubaneswar in the meanwhile started functioning; and

(b) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Government of Orissa, the Institute of Physics at Bhubaneswar has started functioning.

**Application of Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 to Employees of Delhi Milk Scheme**

7112. SHRI MOHAN RAJ KALINGARAYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 are applicable to the staff of the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, the date on which this was notified to the staff;

(c) whether any cases of breach of these Rules on the part of Class III staff of the Delhi Milk Scheme have come to notice during the year 1972, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The Delhi Milk Scheme is a Subordinate Government Office under the Ministry of Agriculture and as in other Subordinate Offices, the Staff in the Delhi Milk Scheme is also fully aware of the fact that the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and other Central Services Rules and Regulations are applicable to them. The CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 were not specifically notified to the staff of the D.M.S.

(c) Yes.

(d) The individuals who had made a breach of these Rules, have already been served with Charge-sheets under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 and further enquiries will be made in those cases.

**Land Reforms Acts for President's Assent**

7113. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Land Reforms Acts pending with the President which were sent by the States for getting the assent of the President;

(b) if so, from which States and when were those received;

(c) the main features of those Acts, and

(d) which are the State Governments who have not yet sent Ceiling Acts to President for assent and which are the States to whom assent has been given for Ceiling Acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b), Yes, Sir. Revised ceiling Bills passed by the State Legislatures of Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh were received on 24-1-1973, 18-9-1972 and 27-12-72 respectively.

(c) As in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4801/73].

(d) Bills for Gujarat, Manipur, Mysore, Tripura and Orissa are in the process of legislation and President's assent to them is not yet due. Ceiling bills passed by the Legislatures of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have been assented to by the President. Besides these, the Jammu and Kashmir bill has been enacted with the receipt of the Governor's assent.

**"Rejected U.S. Cattle Dumped on India"**

7114. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report in Blitz dated the 24th March, 1973 with the caption "rejected U.S. cattle dumped on India"; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The facts reported in the Blitz dated the 24th March, 1973 are either not correct or are exaggerated in several aspects. For instance, it is not correct that American Foundation and Agencies dumped on India 10,000 cattle in the last decade. The total number of exotic cattle received as assistance from Foreign Governments/ Agencies from 1961 till 31st of March, 1973 was 2,593 out of which only 665 came from U.S.A. through Hoifer Project. The rest of the cattle came from Australia, mostly under the Colombo Plan, U.K., Denmark and Ceylon. It is not correct that 10 per cent of the exotic cattle imported and their progeny have died or that out of one lot of 60 animals, 35 died on their way to the Hessarghatta Breeding Farm. No death has occurred of any exotic cattle so far during transportation to Hessarghatta farm.

It is also not correct that the Indian Veterinary Research Institute has done precious little in the production of Foot and Mouth disease or that several Indian experts left the Institute because of bad conditions. The correct position is that the Institute is engaging itself fully in the research of Foot and Mouth disease and production of vaccine against this disease. With the use of Tissue Culture technique, the Institute has produced large quantities of monovalent vaccine

for field use. Its production increased from 13,495 doses during 1965-66 to 4,81,255 doses in 1972. Furthermore, the various officials left the Institute for better assignments on promotion.

It is also not correct to state that not even 5 per cent of the 123 imported milk processing plants are working at even 5 per cent of their rated capacity. Out of 132 units in operation in February, 1973, there are 77 liquid milk plants, 11 milk products factories and 44 milk pilot units. There is no rated capacity in respect of pilot units. Out of the remaining 88 dairy plants, 48 units handle more than 40 per cent of their rated milk processing capacities. A few plants even exceeded their rated capacities.

As regards the alleged import of sub-standard and diseased exotic cattle, although for initial supplies no production standards were laid down and pedigree of some of the imported cattle was not available, but all animals imported duly met the health standards prescribed under the Livestock Importation Act. From the year 1972-73, Government have started purchasing, through Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, on global tender basis, quality cattle conforming to minimum prescribed standards and health requirements. Out of the 751 cattle to purchased, the air transportation of 113 cattle from U.S.A. and 202 cattle from Denmark was entrusted to Air India International.

**Incentive to staff working in Town and Country Planning Organisation**

7115. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to provide any incentive to the departmental Upper Division Clerks/ Lower Division Clerks, who have been working in Town and Country Planning Organisation (a subordinate office of the Ministry of Works and Housing) for more than 10 years;



- (b) if so, the facts thereof; and  
 (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Promotion prospects are known to the entrants on the basis of the cadre structure. Upper Division Clerks are eligible for promotion to the post of Head Clerk and Lower Division Clerks are eligible for promotion to the posts of Upper Division Clerk.

**Installation of Guide Map of Sector 'D' Type II Quarters of Mandir Marg, New Delhi**

7116. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE.

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY

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

(a) whether the guide map of the Sector 'D' Type II quarters, Mandir Marg, New Delhi has since been prepared and got installed in the colony; and

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a). Not yet

(b) Necessary instructions have been issued to provide guide map by the end of May, 1973.

**Stepping up water supply in the Capital**

7117. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken by Government in stepping up water supply in the capital,

particularly in New Delhi and other areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

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

(b). The water supply was 175 MGD last year. By June, 1973, the supply is expected to be increased to 190 MGD and by the end of 1974 to 203 MGD including the supply from Okhla Water Works. The Supply is proposed to be augmented further by another 100 MGD by 1976. The details of the measures/works undertaken is given in the statement attached.

*Statement*

According to information received from the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the MCD the following measures have been taken to augment the water supply in the Capital—

1. The following additional supply shall be available from the current year from the following works—

(a) Wazirabad Water Plant—5 MGD (which can be overloaded to give additional 2.5 MGD).

(b) Water Supply from 3 Ranney Wells—7.5 MGD.

2. The works undertaken during the current year are.—

(i) Laying of 900 mm main from Wazirabad to Rajghat, 97 per cent of the work has been completed and the line is expected to be operational by the end of May, 1973. This line will carry 10 MGD of water and will help in the city area to certain extent.

(ii) Two Ranney Wells are under construction at Patpar Ganj. The work is expected to be completed by May, 1973.

These wells will make available supply of an additional 5 MGD of water to Kailash Reservoir for feeding South Delhi areas.

(iii) A new pumping station has been installed at the Kailash Reservoir to increase the pressure. The 800 mm PSC main connecting the two Ranney Wells is being laid. About 80 per cent of the work has been completed.

(iv) A 900 mm main from Barron Road upto Lodhi Hotel has been completed. With the Commissioning of this main it would be possible to supply about 1 MGD extra water to South Delhi

3. Emergency arrangements have also been made to supply water through tankers and control rooms are in position in all the Zones.

4. Major Works for future augmentation are:—

(1) *100 MGD Plant for North West Delhi:* The Plans to set up 100 MGD Plant for North West Delhi have been finalised. Land has been acquired. Tenders of setting up the Plant have been called. The work of lining the West Jamuna Canal is being got done through Harayana Govt. who have already started the work.

(2) *Ram Lila Reservoir:* This Reservoir has been completed. The pumps have to be installed for which tenders have been called for.

(3) *Rajouri Garden Reservoir:* An underground reservoir and pump house are being constructed at Rajouri Garden. The work is nearing completion. The completion of mechanical and electrical work is expected to take one more year.

(4) *Construction of additional four Ranney Wells at Patparganj* 4 Ranney Wells are proposed to be constructed near Patparganj, Shahdara. The work has been started on three wells. These wells are likely to be completed by summer 1974 and augmented water supply by another 10 MGD.

**C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Moti Nagar,  
New Delhi**

7118. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:  
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:**

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of patients have to be attended to by the doctors in CGHS dispensary in Moti Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) whether the present building for the said dispensary is too small to accommodate such a large number of patients as well as the doctors and other staff; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to shift the dispensary to some better place?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA):** (a) The daily average attendance of patients in CGHS dispensary, Moti Nagar during the year 1972 was 415 including old and new cases. The number of medical officers posted to the dispensary is 4 including the Medical Officer Incharge. The number of doctors posted to the dispensary is, therefore, adequate.

(b) The CGHS dispensary, Moti Nagar is housed in a rented building. No complaints has however been received either from the beneficiaries or

from the staff posted in the dispensary regarding shortage of accommodation in the dispensary.

(c) Does not arise. Government is however trying to secure a plot of land for constructing its own building.

**Street Lights in Mandir Marg,  
New Delhi**

7119. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF.  
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

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

(a) whether the work of the street lights being provided in Mandir Marg (Government quarters) New Delhi has since been completed;

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the street lights being provided in the Sector 'D' Type II and III quarters, are not well planned and uneconomical; and

(d) the steps being taken to rectify the same?

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

(b) By May, 1973.

(c) No. These have been planned according to the standing specifications and design of New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(d) Does not arise.

**Take over of entire sugar production under Levy and its Buffer Stock**

7120. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take over the entire sugar production under levy to curb the high

open-market price and to make more of it available through controlled distribution; and

(b) if not, what other steps are contemplated to meet the situation keeping in view also the need for building up a buffer stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There is at present no proposal to take over the entire sugar production under levy.

(b) A check on the rise in prices of free sale sugar, and the building up of buffer stock would be possible only by progressively increasing the sugar production. The present policy of partial control combined with incentives given by way of rebate in excise duty for excess production of sugar have already helped to augment sugar production during the current year by more than five lakh tonnes. In addition, efforts are also being made to accelerate the commissioning of newly licensed factories as far as possible and to foster sugarcane development, both quantity-wise and quality-wise.

**Allocation to States under Emergency Food Production Programme**

7121. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made, State-wise, for Emergency Food Production Programme; and

(b) the extent of their utilisation State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Against the total amount of Rs. 152 crores administratively approved to State Governments for taking

up special minor irrigation schemes under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme during the current year 1972-73, funds were released in instalments from time to time on the basis of the progress reported by them. On the basis of a recent review of the progress of utilisation of funds as well as physical achievements under the emergency programme, the last instalments were released to all States. The total amount thus released comes to a little

over Rs. 148 crores. State-wise details of the amounts administratively approved and released are given in the statement attached.

In addition, short-term loans amounting to Rs 100 crores were also released to State Governments for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. These loans are reported to have been utilised in full. State-wise details are given in the attached statement.

## Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Name of State	Loan approved	Amount released against (2)	Short-term loan released
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	986·500	840·000	1350·00
2 Assam . . . . .	202·000*	202·000	250·00
3. Bihar . . . . .	1772·782	1772·782	700·00
4. Gujarat . . . . .	500·000	500·000	200·00
5. Haryana . . . . .	1200·000	1200·000	10·00
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	50·00	32·500	35·00
7. Kerala . . . . .	250·000	250·000	125·00
8. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	581·000	581·000	600·00
9. Maharashtra . . . . .	2496·380	2496·380	1600·00
10. Manipur . . . . .	57·700	38·275	40·00
11. Mysore . . . . .	638·900	529·988	200·00
12. Nagaland . . . . .	20·000	20·000	2·00
13. Orissa . . . . .	660·000	660·000	200·00
14. Punjab . . . . .	1472·000**	1472·000	Nil.
15. Rajasthan . . . . .	390·700	389·200	400·00
16. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	382·000†	299·000	350·00
17. Tripura . . . . .	22·875	22·875	20·00
18. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	2075·000	2075·000	1550·00
19. West Bengal	1433·000	1433·000	600·00
Under normal Programme‡			1760·40
TOTAL . . . . .	15190·837	14814·000	9992·40

For Arunachal Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 6·75 lakhs approved and the Ministry of Home Affairs asked to provide this amount in the Area Demand of Arunachal Pradesh.

For Mizoram, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs approved and the Ministry of Home Affairs asked to provide this amount in the Area Demand of Mizoram.

\*Includes Rs. 32·00 lakhs for purchase of tractors and threshers.

\*\*Includes Rs. 197·00 lakhs as grant-in-aid for tubewells in border districts.

†Includes Rs. 20·00 lakhs for purchase of power sprayers.

**Progress in work at National Highways No. 6 and 7**

7122. SHRI J. G. KADAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the scheme for widening and asphaltting National Highways No. 6 and 7;

(b) the progress made up to January, 1973 in kilometers and time for completion of above works; and

(c) the amount spent upto January, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) A statement showing schemes for widening and asphaltting National Highways Nos. 6 and 7 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4802/73].

(b) The extent to which the works have been sanctioned has been indicated in the statement *vide* (a) above. The sanctioned works are in various stages of progress, some of which have also been completed already. The information regarding the physical progress in case of sanctioned works and the time for completion of the scheme is being obtained from the various States concerned.

(c) The information regarding the amounts spent upto January, 1973 is also being collected from the States concerned and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

**Incidence of Filariasis**

7123. SHRI J. G. KADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise incidence of 'Filariasis'; and

(b) the precautionary and preventive measures taken by Government

to check, control and eradicate 'Filariasis'?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Filariasis is not a notifiable disease. The exact State-wise incidence of the disease is, therefore, not known. However, it is estimated that about 8 million persons in India are with disease manifestations while another 12 million are positive for various stages of infection.

(b) National Filariasis Control Programme has been made a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the 4th Five Year Plan 100 per cent Central assistance is given to States for operational costs besides the free supply of material and equipment for anti-larval operations. Detection and treatment of Filariasis cases/carriers is also being undertaken in the Filariasis endemic regions under 'Medical Care Programme'.

Short-term Training Courses are organised at the National Institute of Communicable Diseases to impart knowledge to Municipal Commissioners/Public Health Administrators about the genesis of mosquitoes, their role in transmitting the filarial infection and available methods to prevent/control of the disease.

Research is also being carried out by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases to find out new and more effective methods to control transmission of the disease. The stage has not yet been reached for devising methods for the eradication of the disease.

**Report from Vice-Chancellor, B.H.U. about latest Incidents**

7124. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has received any report from the Vice-

Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University about the latest incidents there;

(b) if not, whether the Ministry are aware of the fact that due to outside political interference the University is not able to run the academic activities; and

(c) the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c) Reports regarding disturbances/situation in the Banaras Hindu University are received from time to time from the Vice-Chancellor/Registrar of the University. The working of the University has been disturbed during the current academic session on account of agitations by students and outside elements. According to the University, all the important agitating student leaders are believed to be associated with Vidyarthi Parishad/R.S.S. and Samajwadi Yuvajan Sabha and leaders of some political parties have been helping them.

Government view with deep concern these disturbances in the campus of the University and condemn all acts of violence and vandalism.

**Post of Member-Secretary of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation**

7125. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the post of the Member-Secretary of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation is still lying vacant since its inception in June, 1972;

(b) whether the inordinate delay in shifting the office of the Foundation to Calcutta caused difficulty in getting suitable hands on deputation

to run the day-to-day administration of the Foundation;

(c) position of persons selected through Calcutta Employment Exchange in class III and class IV posts for the office of the Foundation in July, 1972;

(d) the steps taken so far to fill up some important posts of officers for proper implementation of the policy of Government; and

(e) the reasons for delay in shifting the office of the Foundation to Calcutta when suitable accommodation have been arranged in National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Since the scheme is not yet in full operation, it is not considered necessary to fill the post of Member-Secretary at a considerable cost. For the time being an officer of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare is looking after the day-to-day duties of the Member-Secretary without any additional remuneration.

(b) No, Sir. The posts created so far have been filled without any difficulty. Out of four posts so far filled, three are held by persons on deputation from other offices.

(c) Two class III and two class IV posts were created by the Foundation and the selections for these posts were made through the Calcutta Employment Exchange. However, appointments orders of the selected persons will be issued when the office of the Foundation moves to Calcutta.

(d) Only one post of Field Officer, created recently, is vacant and efforts are being made to fill it at an early date.

(e) The office of the Foundation has had to be temporarily located in Delhi as, in the initial stages of its

work, the Foundation has found it expedient to operate from here. It is, however, proposed to shift it to Calcutta in the very near future.

**Dissatisfaction with the Working of F.C.I. by Mysore Government**

7126. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Mysore have expressed its dissatisfaction with the working of the Food Corporation of India and has informed the Central Government that wholesale trade in wheat and rice would be entirely handled by the State Governments agencies; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Doss not arise.

**Withdrawal from World Cup Football Competition**

7127. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) whether India has withdrawn from the World Cup Football Competition which is to be played in Tehran from May 6 to 24, 1973, and after that in Munich in June-July 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The All India Council of Sports, in view of the poor standard of Foot-

ball in the country, did not recommend any financial assistance for India's participation in the F.I.F.A. World Cup Preliminary Round for Asian countries. This World Cup is open for professionals and India had no chance of qualifying even in the Asian Zonal Round. The All India Football Federation, however, was advised to participate at their own expense if they so wished. Apparently, the Federation withdrew from the Tournament primarily in view of the bleak chances of the success of the Indian Team and, possibly, for lack of finances.

**नेताजी की प्रतिमा स्थापित करने के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री का सुझाव**

7128. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेताजी की प्रस्तावित प्रतिमा स्थापित करने के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री ने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और इन सुझावों के अनुसार यह प्रतिमा कब तक बन जायेगी और स्थापित हो जायेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भोम मेहता) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम को कुछ मूर्तिकारों से प्राप्त हुए माडलों को निम्न स्तर का पाया गया। प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय द्वारा उपरोक्त से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह व्यक्तिगत रुचि ले और निगम को अच्छे डिजाइन के लिए और बड़े प्रचार द्वारा प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन करने में सहायता प्रदान करे। मूर्ति की स्थापना का समय मूर्तिकार के चयन होने के बाद ही केवल मालम हो सकता है।

**Change of Forests into Man-made Forests**

7129. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to change the forests increasingly into man-made forests; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government intends to increase the extent of man-made forests in the country.

(b) Under successive Five Year Plans efforts have been made to increase the area of man-made forests through implementation of following schemes:

1. Plantation of Quick Growing Species.
2. Economic Plantations for Industrial and Commercial Uses.
3. Farm Forestry.

By the end of 4th Plan it is expected that an area of 1.62 million hectares would be brought under man-made forests. During the 5th Five Year Plan also, it is proposed to implement the programme of man-made forests through a number of schemes and for this purpose the possibility of obtaining institutional financing, as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture, is being examined.

**Supply of Rotten Milk Powder and Ghee under World Food Programme**

7130. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:  
SHRI RAM KANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item in Patriot

dated 18th March, 1973 about supply of rotten milk powder and ghee received under the World Food Programme plan operation project No. 681 to the poor people;

(b) whether the consignment was so bad that it was giving an offensive odour and could not be utilised in milk processing by the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(c) whether these articles were sold among the illiterates with the permission of the Agriculture Ministry; and

(d) if so, whether any investigation has been made into this, and if so, persons responsible for such a crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes

(b) Out of 7,506 tonnes of s.m.p. and 2,708 tonnes of butter oil received by Delhi Milk Scheme under Project 618 since its inception in July, 1970 and upto 31st March, 1973, 9.46 tonnes of s.m.p. and 34.50 tonnes of butter oil were found unsuitable for recombination into liquid milk and were rejected. Out of the rejected commodities 22.40 tonnes of butter oil were found fit for human consumption and transferred to another W.F.P. Project. The balance of 9.46 tonnes of s.m.p. and 12.10 tonnes of butter oil have only been found unfit for human consumption.

(c) No milk powder or butter oil unfit for human consumption was allowed to be sold amongst the illiterates with the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.

(d) Does not arise.

**Employment to Qualified Blind**

7131. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to provide employment to qualified blind men in the country;



(b) whether preference is not being given to them although they are qualified, in various educational institutions; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House after it is available.

**Demand of Dalit Sudhar Association, Sheikh Sarai, Delhi**

7132 SHRI S M BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dalit Sudhar Association, Sheikh Sarai, Delhi has demanded facilities from Central Government to the Scheduled Caste and Backward classes, at village Sheikh Sarai;

(b) if so, what facilities have been given either by Government or by D.D.A.;

(c) whether provision has been made to have a Community Hall and School in that area; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes. Facilities have been demanded by the Association for all the residents of village Sheikh Sarai, including members of the Scheduled Caste and Backward classes.

(b) Water supply lines have been laid and one latrine block constructed. Work of laying sewers is in progress.

(c) Provision of land has been made for schools and other community facilities.

(d) Does not arise.

**Memorandum from Indian Roads Congress**

7133. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Roads Congress in a memorandum submitted to Government recently has suggested that at least half of the expected revenue of Rs. 6,300 crores from road transport in the Fifth Plan period should be allocated for road development; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). While submitting the said Memorandum, the Indian Roads Congress expressed their desire to send a delegation so as to explain their view point personally. The delegation accordingly met the Minister on 20th March, 1973. The Memorandum covered a number of issues including *inter alia* the need for larger allocations for Road Development in the Fifth Five-Year Plan with proper regard to the revenue from Road Transport. The views of the Indian Roads Congress delegation have been noted and the matter taken up with the Planning Commission who are ultimately concerned with all matters relating to Plan allocations.

**Employment Potential through Road Building during Fifth Plan**

7134. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether road building has immense employment potential;

(b) if so, to what extent this employment potential is to be exploited during the Fifth Plan period; during the Fifth Plan period;

(c) whether any specific plan has been worked out for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Fifth Five-Year Plan is still in the preparatory stage and as such it is not possible to indicate the employment potential likely to be generated by road building during that Plan. However, due note is being taken of the employment potential of roads in formulating proposals for road development in the 5th Plan;

(d) Does not arise.

#### Progress of Mechanisation of Road Building

7135. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether mechanisation of road building in the country has been progressing at a very slow pace;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to accelerate the progress of mechanisation of road building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) and (b). Use of mechanisation in road building in the country has been gradually increasing, while maintaining an optimum balance between the requirements of construction specifications and speed of execution on the one hand and the need for keeping a high employment potential on the Highway schemes on the other. The process of mechanisation has, however, had to contend with

some constraints, earlier due to import of some items of equipment and spares and presently due to the limited indigenous production capacity, which is now gradually being stepped up by the Ministry of Industrial Development. The problem of inadequacies in mechanical organisation and repair facilities with the States who handle the equipment as executive agency even for Central works is also being faced and tackled.

(c) The first substantial use of machinery was made from 1961 onwards in certain projects financed from World Bank loans, emergency works, etc. The fleet of road-building equipment then built up is now proposed to be supplemented and a larger use of machinery is contemplated in the Fourth and Fifth Plan programmes to meet the improved and higher specifications mainly necessitated by heavier traffic and the need for completion of a much larger programme of road building envisaged in the Fourth and Fifth Plans. The Central Government is arranging purchase of important items of road building equipment at a cost of approximately Rs. 9.00 crores. In addition to providing this machinery to the States, who are the executing agencies, the Central Government is also providing repayable loans to the States for acquiring equipment for mechanisation of road building operations in Central sector. Eleven States have so far been granted loans totalling Rs. 7.65 crores. With the mechanisation growing up in the Central highway sector road building operations the State sector programmes could also be expected to gradually follow suit.

#### Schemes for Developing Inland Water Transport during Fifth Plan Period

7136. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes for developing inland water transport dur-

ing the Fifth Plan period have been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) the estimated cost of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

बिहार में वर्षाधान के उत्पादन के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिये अनुरोध

7137. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष में गर्भाधान के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये बिहार सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योम क्या है,

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना के क्रियान्विति के लिये राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई सहायता मांगी है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) में (घ) बिहार सरकार में ऐसी कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई। बिहार सरकार ने राज्य में गर्भाधान के उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम के लिये कोई विशेष सहायता नहीं मांगी है। तथापि, चालू वर्ष के दौरान खी और ग्रीष्मकालीन फसलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये शुरू किये गये कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार को विशेष ऋण सहायता कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिये कुल 17.73 करोड़ रुपये का एक दीर्घकालीन ऋण दिया गया है। इसके अलावा राज्य सरकार को बीज, उर्वरक और कीटनाशी दवाओं जैसे कृषि आदानों की खरीद और वितरण के लिये भी 7 करोड़ रुपये का अल्पकालीन ऋण सहायता के रूप में निर्मुक्त किया

गया है। राज्य सरकार ने ग्रीष्मकालीन चावल के लिये 24 लाख हेक्टर का लक्ष्य स्वीकार किया है।

बिहार में पांचवीं योजना में सड़कों के विकास के लिये सहायता

7138. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्यों में सड़कों के विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है, और

(ख) क्या योजना की क्रियान्विति के लिये राज्य सरकार ने उतने सहायता मांगी है और यदि हाँ तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार ने पांचवीं योजना के दौरान राज्य में सड़क विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। परन्तु उन्होंने अन्तर्राज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पांचवीं योजना में वित्तीय सहायता के लिए कुल मिलाकर 4.06 करोड़ रुपये की लागत के कुछ सड़क व पुल कार्यों के कुछ प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किये हैं। राज्य सरकार का यह आवेदन, अन्य राज्यों से प्राप्त ऐसे प्रस्तावों के साथ विचारार्थ नोट कर लिया गया है। परन्तु इन प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम रूप से विचार उस समय किया जायेगा जब कि इस योजना के लिए निर्धारित योजना निबन्धन पर निर्भर करते हुए पांचवीं योजना के प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा।

झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी निवासियों के विभिन्न  
कैम्पों में नागरिक सुविधाओं की  
व्यवस्था

7139. श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री : क्या  
निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोंपड़ी  
निवासियों के नेहरू लेबर कैम्प, इन्दिरा  
लेबर कैम्प, शास्त्री लेबर कैम्प और सुभाष  
लेबर कैम्प है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन में से प्रत्येक  
कैम्प में रहने वाले निवासियों की सख्या  
कितनी है ,

(ग) क्या बहा पर नागरिक सुविधायें  
बिल्कुल नहीं है ,

(घ) क्या उनको पेय जल त. पर्याप्त  
सुविधाएं नहीं दी गई है , और

(ङ) उनको पेय जल तथा अन्य नागरिक  
सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार का  
विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और  
आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन  
मेहता) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) इन कैम्पों में रह रहे परिवारों  
की लगभग सख्या निम्नलिखित है —

(i) नेहरू कैम्प 550 परिवार

(ii) इन्दिरा कैम्प 1500 ,,

(iii) शास्त्री कैम्प 900 परिवार

(iv) सुभाष कैम्प 325 ,,

(ग) से (ङ) दिल्ली नगर निगम इन  
कैम्पों में न्यूनतम नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध  
कर रहा है । नेहरू तथा इन्दिरा कैम्पों में  
खड्डों तथा नालियों की व्यवस्था की गई है  
जबकि शास्त्री कैम्प में इटो के फर्शों, नालियों  
तथा बिजली के खम्भाओं की व्यवस्था की  
गई है ।

#### Modern Technology for Small Farmers

7140 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL  
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR  
PRASAD SINGH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state

(a) whether National Symposium on  
Agriculture Research and Develop-  
ment has suggested adaptation of  
modern technology to suit the small  
farmers and

(b) if so whether the delegates have  
stated that structural changes of ex-  
tension agencies and creation of new  
infrastructure should be taken without  
delay?

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

National Symposium on Agricultural  
Research and Development since In-  
dependence which was held at Vigyan  
Bhavan New Delhi from 4th to 12th  
March 1973 has suggested adoption  
of modern technology to suit the small  
farmers

(b) In order that benefit of the new technology should accrue to the small farmers the delegates suggested the following two strategies:—

- (i) For the technologies where *smallness of holdings becomes* a major hindrance, the co-operative endeavour of bringing together of the small holdings in a unit area for the operation of a particular technology was suggested.
- (ii) For pest control it would be useful that the pesticide appliances are jointly owned by the small farmers and the operation of application was taken up for a minimum area so that it becomes an economic operation.

It was also suggested that the management technology for small farmers will not assume uniform pattern. Local variations in ecology and socio-economic conditions will have to be taken into consideration for evolving the details of the working pattern. Emphasis should be laid on measures to increase the income of small farmers.

New class of Agricultural Graduates will have to be created, who would be ready to demonstrate to farmers the benefits of new technology by working with them. Suitable agencies for custom service for agricultural inputs will have to be created, organised and managed. Cooperative endeavours for particular types of technology which are hindered by the smallness of holdings will be encouraged. Proper steps will have to be taken to see that the benefits which should accrue to small farmers are not taken by big farmers by camouflaging themselves as small farmers.

### Loan to Gujarat for Emergency Food Production Plan

7141. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Union Government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 5 crores to the State of Gujarat under the emergency food production;
- (b) if so, in what way the State has utilised the loan; and
- (c) whether any other sought of assistance has been given to the State for improvement of Agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, a long-term loan assistance of Rs. 5 crores was administratively approved to the Government of Gujarat for taking up quick-maturing minor irrigation schemes. The State Government have utilised this assistance for implementing the following schemes:—

Scheme	Amount utilised (Rs. in crores)
1. Extension of Ukai canals	1.5
2. Lift irrigation . . . . .	1.0
3. Deepening of existing wells and construction of new kutchra wells . . . . .	2.5
TOTAL . . . . .	5.0

(c) The Government of Gujarat have been given in connection with implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for agricultural production a total amount of Rs. 145.65 lakhs as grant-in-aid and Rs. 2 lakhs as loan so far (upto 1972-73) during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. A break-up of this amount scheme-wise is given in the statement attached.

## STATEMENT

(In Rupees)

Name of the Scheme/ Crop	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Total
1. Maximised Production of cotton including nucleus foundation seeds . . . . .	12,17,135	11,21,000	9,23,000	9,00,000	41,61,135
2. Intensive Cotton District Programme . . . . .	..	..	7,94,000	18,00,000	25,94,000
3. Production of Hybrid-4 Cotton Seeds . . . . .	..	..	..	2,00,000	2,00,000
4. Maximised production of Groundnut including Rape-seeds and Mustard, Castor Demonstration, Soyabean Demonstration, Soyabean Dev. and Sunflower Demonstration	6,59,540	5,98,000	17,92,00	8,28,000	38,77,540
5. Development of V. F. C. Tobacco . . . . .	1,36,857	2,67,354	2,00,000	2,61,500	8,65,711
6. Subsidised supply of Coconut Seedlings . . . . .	2,00,000	80,218	..	50,000	73,30,218
7. Development of Fruit Production for export. . . . .	..	..	..	35,000	35,000
8. Pilot Project on Multiple Cropping . . . . .	..	..	90,000	2,50,000	3,40,000
9. Integrated Dry Land Agricultural *Development . . . . .	..	1,35,000	5,80,000	14,46,000	21,61,000
10. Development of Pulses . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . . . .					145,64,604
					145.65 lakhs

\*Loan of Rs. 2 lakhs given to Gujarat during 1971-72.

**Projects for Cross-breeding of Cattle with Imported Frozen Semen**

7142. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up Central Projects for intensifying cross-breeding of cattle with imported frozen semen, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the Centres' locations and when these Centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme has been sanctioned for production of high yielding cross-breed milch cattle in selected milk shed and Intensive Cattle Development Project areas by cross-breeding with the use of imported frozen semen from superior breeds like Jersey and Holstein etc. The project has been sanctioned for Karnal, Amritsar, Indore, Bangalore and Lucknow.

Facilities will be developed at these Centres initially to store the imported

frozen semen and undertake breeding in selected pockets of the projects. Negotiations are under way with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and the Government of Denmark for procurement of frozen semen and equipment to store and handle frozen semen in these Centres. The details of the projects are being worked out in consultation with the FAO and the Government of Denmark.

**States decided to take over Trade in Sugar**

7143 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the names of States who have decided to take over sugar trade in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): From the 1st January 1973, the wholesale distribution of levy sugar all over the country has been entrusted to the Food Corporation of India and other public agencies, such as the co-operatives, etc. In the State of Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Goa, Pondicherry, Dadra-Nagar Haveli and Tripura, the wholesale distribution work is being, or will shortly be, carried out by co-operatives, civil supplies corporations, etc. of the respective State Governments instead of the Food Corporation.

**Allegation against D.D.A.'s operations for demolishing houses within Lal Dora**

7144. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the allegation against D.D.A.'s operations for demolishing houses within 'Lal Dora' in the Mehrauli area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No houses within the 'Lal Dora' of Mehrauli revenue estate have been demolished by the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) Does not arise.

**Standard of Indian Football**

7145 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of Indian football continues to remain far behind the international standard,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any concerted effort is being made to improve the standard of Indian football, and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). India's unsatisfactory position in the Merdeka Tournament, where they participated in 1971, as well as their position in the Asian Youth Football Tournament, indicates that they are behind the international standard

The All India Football Federation, a Private Voluntary Organisation, has been primarily responsible for the development of football in the country. They were asked to look into the causes of India's failure in Merdeka Tournament. The Committee of inquiry, set up by them, generally held that inadequate training due to lack of cooperation from local clubs to release their players in time for such training has been the main cause of such failure.

The Government of India is also of the view that enough talents are not available for proper selection as the All India Football Federation has not initiated any scheme for spotting of football talent right from the grass root level

The All India Council of Sport, is seized of the matter Arrangements in consultation with the All India Football Federation, are being made for special coaching of the teams for participation in international tournaments. The All India Football Federation has also been asked to allow inter-University teams to participate in national meets in order to enable young university football players to gather experience for ultimate inclusion in the national teams competing in international tournaments

Besides the above Government of India are also providing grants to State Sports Councils for holding coaching camps and creation of physical facilities. Services of trained coaches have also been made available to universities and State Sports Councils. Football has also been included in the All India Rural Sports Competition in order to spot Football talent from the grass root level

Award is also made of sports talent scholarships at school and college level in respect of football as well

#### **Delegation of Indian Roads Congress**

7146 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI  
THANKAPPAN

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether a delegation of the Indian Roads Congress had met him recently and submitted a memorandum on the development of roads and road transport in the country

(b) if so what are the main demands made in the memorandum and

(c) what are Government's decisions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI M B RANA)

(a) Yes Sir

(b) The Memorandum covered the following two major issues

- (1) need for more funds for roads in the Fifth Five-Year Plan and
- (2) impediments to road transport development

(c) The views of the Indian Roads Congress delegation have been noted and the matter taken up with the Planning Commission who are concerned with all matters relating to Plan allocations etc

#### **Health facilities for Harijans and Tribals during Fifth Plan**

7147 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI  
THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of  
HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING  
be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have got any proposal to further improve the health facilities of Harijans and Tribals during the next Fifth Five-Year Plan and

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMI-  
LY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI  
BASAPPA) (a) and (b) The Govern-  
ment's aim is to establish by the end  
of the Fourth Five-Year Plan a Pri-  
mary Health Centre with sub-centres  
in each of the community development  
blocks in the country including those  
which are inhabited by Tribals Hari-  
jans and Backward Classes There  
are at present 5224 Community De-  
velopment Blocks out of which 457  
are located in tribal areas 298 Pri-  
mary Health Centres and 854 sub-  
centres are functioning in these Tribal



Development Blocks. There are still 159 Tribal Development Blocks where Primary Health Centres are yet to be established. The State Governments have been requested to open Primary Health Centres in these tribal blocks on a priority basis so that before the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan, all the Blocks are provided with Primary Health Centres and sub-centres. In addition, a proposal is under consideration to upgrade about 200 selected Primary Health Centres to 30 bedded rural hospitals in 1973-74 as an advance action to the upgrading of about 1,500 Primary Health Centres, during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

One of the criteria to identify the Primary Health Centres for upgradation is that the Primary Health Centres should preferably be situated in tribal/backward areas. The actual selection of the Primary Health Centres is to be made by the State Health authorities according to the prescribed criteria.

**Boycott of meetings by non-official members of Cochin Port Trust against delay in implementing ports' oil dock project**

7148. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-official members of the Cochin Port Trust Board have decided to boycott its future meetings in protest against the delay in implementing the ports' oil dock project;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to ensure expeditious implementation, of the oil dock project?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). No such resolution protesting against the delay has

been passed. The Members had however sought an interview with the Minister of Shipping and Transport. This interview has been fixed for the 17th April 1973.

(c) The question of location of the Oil Dock at Cochin is being examined in all its aspects and steps are being taken to expedite a decision.

#### Bonus to D.D.A. Employees

7149. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether bonus is paid to all the employees of D.D.A. from top to bottom, and if so, the provisions under which it is being paid and the amount thus paid, category-wise, during last three years along with the percentage of bonus paid;

(b) whether percentage of bonus paid to D.D.A. employees has been increasing year by year, and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. The payment is made to all regular and workcharged employees of the D.D.A. (including deputationists who are drawing pay in the sanctioned time scales of pay) under the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and various instructions bearing on the subject.

The rate and amount of bonus paid during the last three years are:—

Year	Rate	Amount in lakhs of rupees	
		Per cent	
1969-70	. .	19	15.66
1970-71	. .	8	7.06
1971-72	. .	12	12.18

The bonus is not booked category-wise. The percentage is uniformly applicable in all the cases subject to the condition that maximum pay for bonus is taken as Rs 1600 per month.

(b) No, Sir. The rate has varied from 4 per cent to 19 per cent.

(c) Does not arise.

**Registration for flats and plots for middle income group**

7150 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether persons residing outside the Union Territory of Delhi were allowed to get their names registered with DDA for plots or flats and if so the reasons therefor,

(b) whether in view of the housing problems before the residents of Delhi it is proposed to cancel the registration of persons who are not residents of Delhi territory and if not the reasons therefor and

(c) whether it is proposed to open registration for flats and plots for the middle income group in the near future if so, when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Yes Sir. They were allowed to get themselves registered for allotment of flats as it was felt that debarring them would amount to discrimination.

(b) There is no proposal to cancel these registrations.

(c) The next registration for allotment of flats will be opened after the demand of persons registered under the earlier registration schemes has been substantially met.

**Training centres for small farmers**

7151 SHRI S N MISRA  
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH  
RAO

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to open more training centres in the country with a view to extend help and cooperation to small farmers in various fields,

(b) if so the main features of the proposal

(c) the number of such training centres alongwith their locations for which Government has so far accorded or propose to give its sanction during the next one year and

(d) the financial implications thereof?

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

(a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Farmers Training and Education 100 Farmers Training Centres have been established in the selected high-yielding variety Districts throughout the country. These centres are providing training to all categories of farmers including small ones in the latest agricultural technology. It is proposed to set-up additional 100 centres during the 5th Five Year Plan.

(b) The salient features of the scheme are to provide training through institutional and non-institutional courses in various subject-matter areas and to demonstrate latest technology of farming through National and other Demonstrations. Besides, Farmers

Discussion Groups have been formed which serve as a continuing extension vehicle through which farmers keep in touch with the latest findings and developments relating to agriculture.

(c) The State-wise Statement of centres already operating is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4803/73]. The allocation of future 100 Centres will be done as soon as the 5th Plan proposals are finalised

(d) The approved scheme of Farmers Training and Education provides for each centre a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.19 lakh per annum and non-recurring expenditure Rs 77,000 for the entire period of the Scheme

#### Collective farming

7152. SHRI S. N. MISRA  
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have introduced collective farming,

(b) the names of States who are likely to introduce collective farming during the next one year; and

(c) whether those State Governments have consulted or obtained permission from the Central Government in this regard and if not, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

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

(a) to (c). The information is being collected from the various State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Institutions for disabled

7153 SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state,

(a) the number of institutions working for the disabled in the country, State-wise separately, and

(b) how many of such institutions receive aid from the Centre and the name of the institutions which received the largest amount of aid last year?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A statement giving the available information is attached

(b) The number of institutions which received assistance from the Department of Social Welfare during 1972-73 was 65, the two institutions which were given the largest amounts of assistance were the Occupational Therapy Sheltered Workshop of the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New Delhi and the Ramakrishna Mission Ashram at Narendrapur, West Bengal.

## STATEMENT

No. of Institutions for the Handicapped State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Disability Groups				Remarks Total
		The Blind	The Deaf	Orthopaedically handi-capped	The Mentally Retarded	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	4	2	4	16
2.	Assam	1	1	.	.	2
3	Bihar	11	4	.	2	17
4.	Maharashtra	28	13	8	21	70
5.	Gujarat	16	6	2	6	30
6.	Kerala	6	4	2	1	13
7.	Madhya Pradesh	8	3	1	1	13
8.	Tamil Nadu	8	8	1	5	22
9.	Mysore	6	3	1	4	14
10.	Orissa	1	1	.	.	2
11	Punjab	3	1	3	7	14
12.	Haryana	4	..	..	.	4
13.	Rajasthan	2	2	..	..	4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	16	15	1	5	37
15.	West Bengal	4	7	..	5	16
16	Delhi	5	2	2	8	17
17.	Pondicherry	2	.	.	.	2
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	..	..	..	3

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**Drought in U.P. and Central Aid**

7154. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether several districts of Uttar Pradesh have been affected by drought recently;

(b) if so, the extent to which food production was affected in each district of that State; and

(c) whether the State Government of UP have sought the Central aid to tide over the situation created by the drought and the Central aid actually provided for the purpose?

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

(a) Although several districts were reported to have been affected by drought, the State Government has stated that the position has improved.

(b) Precise figures of loss of food production are not yet available. However, the State Government has reported that according to tentative estimates, the kharif production this year is likely to be better than that of last year.

(c) Yes, Sir. A statement is attached.

*Central Assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh*

1. On the basis of the recommendations made by the Central Study Team which visited the State in August, 1972 a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 8.10 crores has been adopted for relief measures and an amount of Rs. 5.65 crores has been released to the State Government so far for relief measures. Another Central Study Team is being constituted for reassessment of the situation.

2. Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme an amount of Rs. 20 750 crores has been released to the State Government for special minor irrigation programme. Besides, an amount of Rs. 15.50 crores has also been released as short term loan for agricultural inputs.

3. Reasonable quantities of food-grains have been made available to the State Government.

**Promotion of diploma holder and degree holder S.Os. in C.P.W.D.**

7155. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the existing procedure guiding promotion of diploma holder and degree holder Section Officers of the Central Public Works Department;

(b) whether any change in this procedure is contemplated and if so, reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government of India has received any memorandum in this regard from the employees concerned and some Members of Parliament; and

(d) reaction of Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Appointments against temporary vacancies in the grade of Assistant Engineer had hitherto been made 50 per cent on the basis of a competitive examination conducted by the UPSC and of the remaining 50 per cent, 25 per cent by promotion of Graduate Junior Engineers (Section Officers) and 25 per cent by promotion of non-Graduate Junior Engineers. In the Writ Petition filed by a few other Assistant Engineers, the Delhi High Court has held that the quotas for appointment to the grade of Assistant Engineer have not been properly determined. In view of this, promotions had to be made on the basis of a common seniority list of Graduate and non-Graduate Junior Engineers through the Departmental Promotion Committee.

(b) Yes, Sir. A change in this procedure is considered necessary as a number of posts in the C.P.W.D. can effectively be manned by Graduate Engineers only, and promotions made on the basis of a common seniority list may not ensure the required number of Graduate Junior Engineers in the zone of promotion.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The views expressed by the Graduate as well as non-Graduate Junior Engineers (Section Officers) Association as well as some of the Members of Parliament will be kept in view while laying down a new policy in the matter of promotion of Junior Engineers to the grade of Assistant Engineer.

**U.N.D. programme for crop research scheme**

7156 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the United Nation Development Programme has approved a programme for assisting India in her crop research schemes, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P SHINDE)**

(a) No please

(b) The question does not arise

**केन्द्रीय राज्य कृषि फार्म कर्मचारी संघ, सूरतगढ़, राजस्थान की मांगें**

7157 श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

श्री बलन्त साठे :

क्या कृषि मंत्र: यह बताने की कृपा करेगा कि

(क) क्या "केन्द्रीय राज्य कृषि फार्म कर्मचारी संघ, सूरतगढ़, राजस्थान" द्वारा रिटायरमेंट एक रकम में दे गई मांगों का और सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन मांगों पर क्या कार्यवाही को जा रहा है ,

(ग) क्या बरिष्ठ कृषि असिस्टेंट का एक आरक्षित पद एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को दे दिया गया है जिन्का उम्र समुदाय में सम्बन्ध नहीं है जिसके लिए यह पद आरक्षित किया गया है , और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इन बारे में सही स्थिति क्या है ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पी० शिन्डे) :** (क) घ (ख) 28 फरवरी, 1973 को हिन्दा में छाना एम्प्लॉयमेंट प्रान्त हुआ है, जिसमें 23 मांगें दी गई हैं। इन पर महामंत्री, केन्द्रीय राज्य कृषि कर्मचारी संघ, सूरतगढ़ का प्रवरण पत्र लगा हुआ था। उन को मांगों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ). बरिष्ठ कृषि सहायक का पद मार्च 10-1-1969 का पहल से काम कर रहे एक बरिष्ठ कृषि सहायक को तदर्थ आवार पर पदोन्नत करके भेजा था, न कि आरक्षित समुदाय के किसी कर्मचारी द्वारा।

**Free House-sites for Agricultural Labourers during Fifth Five Year Plan**

7158 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to ensure free house-sites and houses to all the landless peasants and agricultural labourers in the rural areas by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA)** (a) and (b) No, Sir A scheme to this effect has however been introduced but considering the constraint on resources and the large size of the problem it cannot cover all the landless workers in the rural areas by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan

**Extraction of Sugar from Beet in Pant Nagar Agriculture University**

7159. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pant Nagar Agriculture University in Uttar Pradesh has found that extraction of sugar from beet is more economical; and

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

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

(b) Preliminary results have indicated that sugarbeet can only supplement sugarcane in increasing sugar production in the sub-tropical regions of India and not supplant it. In view of the above, a Centrally sponsored scheme for fostering sugarbeet production is being implemented by the Union Department of Agriculture in the Sriganganagar area in Rajasthan and Phaltan area in Maharashtra at a cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs during the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to strengthen this development project during the Fifth Plan.

**Protection and Improvement of Cow Progeny**

7160. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by the Central Government to protect and increase the cow progeny and for improvement in their breed;

(b) the number of Centres established in the country by Government during the last three years or by the State Governments with the assistance of the Central Government for the improvement of their breed; and

(c) the progress made in the said Centres during the last three years and amount spent in each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). In this connection, the Government have undertaken the following Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes:—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Central Intensive Cattle Dev. Project  | 4 |
| 2. Herd Registration Schemes in breeding tracts. (There are 84 Centres under this scheme) |   |
| 3. Progeny Testing Project  | 9 |
| 4. Three foreignaided Central Breeding Projects i.e.                                      |   |
| (i) Indo-Swiss Project in Kerala and Punjab;  |   |
| (ii) Indo-Danish Project at Hessarghatta (Bangalore)                                      |   |
| (iii) Under an Indo-German Agreement at Mandi (H.P.) and Almora (U.P.)                    |   |
| 5. Frozen Semen Banks   | 5 |

(c) Under the Central I.C.D.P. Schemes, nearly 4.8 lakhs cows/she-buffaloes of breedable age have been covered by artificial insemination, natural services and under improved feeding and disease control programme. It is estimated that as a result, about 0.25 lakhs cross-breed progenies are now available in these areas.

Under the Herd Registration Scheme, 1653 high-yielding cows and buffaloes of Haryana, Gir, Murrah and Kankarej breeds were registered upto 1971-72.

Four Central Cattle Breeding Farms have been set up at Suratgarh,

Chiplima, Dhamrod and Hessarghatta. Two more farms are being set up at Koraput (Orissa) and Almadhi (Tamil Nadu). One more farm will be set up under this scheme.

Under the Progeny Testing Projects, observation and record of the matings performed by 5 to 6 bulls with 30 cows each, in each of these 9 projects have been started.

Under the foreign-aided projects, nearly 900 exotic cattle of Brown-Swiss, Red-Dane and Jersey breeds have been imported and are being maintained for production and dis-

tribution of semen for artificial insemination.

Under the Frozen Semen Bank Scheme, 5 Frozen Semen Banks have been sanctioned for various parts of the country.

The Government have also imported 2290 exotic cattle of different breeds for cross-breeding etc. under the schemes referred to above.

The amount spent by Government of India during the last 3 years on the Central Projects is given in the enclosed Statement.

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Central Projects	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (Provisional)
1.	Central Sector Intensive Cattle Development Projects	66.76	50.58	53.00
2.	Central Herd Registration Schemes	1.36	1.48	1.82
3.	Progeny Testing Scheme	Not Sanctioned	7.00	30.00
4.	Frozen Semen Bank	0.76	2.60	0.97
5.	Central Cattle Breeding Farms	45.92	39.25	11.50
6.	Import of Exotic Cattle	4.955	1.81	55.11

**Socio-economic Study on Family Planning**

7161. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH  
RAO:

SHRI BHAGIRATH  
BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions arrived at the meeting of the Committee for the Socio-Economic Studies on family planning held in New Delhi on 20th March, 1973; and

(b) the reaction of the Government of India thereto and the recommendations of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The main recommendations of the Committee on Socio-Economic Studies on Family Planning made at its first meeting held on 20th March, 1973 are given in the statement attached.

(b) These are under consideration.



## STATEMENT

**MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES ON FAMILY PLANNING MADE AT ITS FIRST MEETING HELD IN NEW DELHI ON MARCH 20, 1973**

1. The Committee discussed the document entitled "Demographic and Communication Research in India" prepared by the Demographic Communication Action Research Cell of the National Institute of Family Planning. It was decided that a more detailed document should be prepared after the next meeting of the Committee. The revised document should have a review of all the research work done so far, subjectwise and topicwise and programme implications may also be drawn.

2. All Centres may be sanctioned financial grants for 1973-74 on the pattern of 1972-73 budget sanctions, staffing pattern and other expenditure as approved by the Department of Family Planning. For the time being a provision of Rs. 18 lakhs may be taken for sanction purposes but a larger amount could be required for carrying out the programme envisaged by the Committee.

3. About Rs. one lakh should be made available for *ad-hoc* research relating to fertility behaviour and the position should be reviewed at the next meeting. No *ad-hoc* research project should be sanctioned a grant of more than Rs. 25,000. The Committee has recommended that the Chairman may be authorised to sanction grants for such projects.

4. With regard to upgrading of Demographic Research Centre, Dharwar and Demographic Research Centre, Baroda, the Chairman was authorised to visit these centres and make recommendations for the Committee's consideration. Similar decision was taken in respect of the note submitted by Demographic Research Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.

5. Keeping in view the heavy responsibilities entrusted to the Chairman, the Committee strongly recommended that the Chairman should be provided with one Research Officer and one Stenographer who should be posted at Bangalore.

6. The doctoral fellowships should be for a minimum period of two years which may be extended by another year in suitable cases.

7. Two sub-committees—one for recommending staffing pattern and pay scales for the Communication Action Research Centres and to review their activities and the other for screening the *ad-hoc* research proposals and making recommendations for release of grants-in-aid were appointed.

8. A meeting of key workers of Demographic Research Centres and Communication Action Research Centres of 2-3 days' duration should be held at Bangalore in the month of August/September, 1973. Annual meeting of the representatives of these centres should be held at Bangalore one day after the key workers' meeting.

9. No Demographic Research Centre/Communication Action Research Centre should hold any seminar till September, 1973.

**Rules for a Scheme for Setting up of New Hospitals**

7162. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the rules for a new scheme under which the cost of new hospitals set up by any charitable organisation will be shared equally by the voluntary body, the concerned State and the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the number of such hospitals State-wise?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA)** (a) and (b) It is proposed to provide financial assistance, as an incentive, to voluntary institutions of all-India character or of State level importance for setting up hospitals/dispensaries in the rural areas. The non-recurring expenditure on establishment of hospitals/dispensaries will be shared on a matching basis by the voluntary body, the State Government concerned and the Centre. The recurring expenditure will be borne by the voluntary institution or by the State Government in case the voluntary body is unable to meet the same. A certain percentage of beds will be reserved as free and charges for a certain proportion of beds will be at concessional rates. The details as also the rules governing the Scheme are awaiting finalisation.

**Target of Area of Wheat and Boro Paddy under Rabi Crop**

7163 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the targets fixed by different States regarding the area brought (additions) under rabi crop and what would be the production targets of wheat and boro paddy,

(b) whether the prospects of achieving the targets of wheat and rice are satisfactory, and

(c) if not the measures Government have taken in this regard?

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

(a) The targets of area as agreed to by the State Governments under Emergency Agricultural Production

Programme for wheat and Boro/Summer Paddy, are given in statement attached. The State-wise production targets were not fixed

(b) Yes Sir

(c) Does not arise

*Statement*

Name of State	Name of Crop	
	(Area in Hectares)	Thousand Hectares)
	Wheat	Summer Rice
1 Andhra Pradesh	100	1000
2 Assam	148	60
3 Bihar	2400	240
4 Gujarat	700	
5 Haryana	1400	
6 Himachal Pradesh	350	
7 Jammu & Kashmir	200	
8 Madhya Pradesh	3760	
9 Mysore	350	140
10 Maharashtra	1380	
11 Orissa	66	260
12 Punjab	2400	
13 Rajasthan	1600	
14 Uttar Pradesh	6500	200
15 West Bengal	625	445
16 Delhi	50	
17 Kerala		120
18 Tamil Nadu		50

**Recruitment of Teachers for Ethiopia**

7164. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH:

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Ethiopia has requested India for more teachers; and

(b) if so, whether India has helped them to recruit teachers in India?

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

(b) The Government of India will give what assistance it can.

**"Punjab Government in a Fix Over Ceiling Bill"**

7165. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report in 'Patriot' on the 15th March, 1973 captioned "Punjab Government in a fix over Ceiling Bill";

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

(c) the reaction about the matters relating to the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Yes. The Government of Punjab had sought the advice of Government of India regarding introduction and passing of a legislation for the imposition of a ceiling on urban property by the State Legislature after they had authorised the Parliament by a Resolution under Article 252 of

the Constitution of India to enact such a legislation. The legal position which is substantially as brought out in the report in the "Patriot" dated the 15th March, 1973, has been conveyed to the Government of Punjab for their consideration.

**Loss to Government Agriculture Farm**

7166. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2929 on the 4th December, 1972 regarding Government Agricultural Farm running at loss, and state:

(a) the extent of loss of each of the agricultural farms in each States; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for their progress?

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

(a) According to the audited accounts for 1971-72, which are latest available, under-mentioned Central State Farms, excluding Mizoram farm where only developmental work is being done, suffered losses—

Jharsuguda (Orissa)	Rs.	7.97 lacs.
Cannanore (Kerala)	Rs.	1.47 lacs.
Chengam (Tamil Nadu)	Rs.	56.463.00
Kokilabari (Assam)	Rs.	1.40 lacs.

(b) Loss at Jharsuguda farm was due to cessation of agricultural operations, on account of political agitation by the villagers. The farm is proposed to be wound up.

Loss at other farms is mainly due to the fact that they are still in developing stage, which takes a few years in each case. Necessary measures for development of these farms are in hand.

**Reconstitution of Agricultural Prices Commission**

7167. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reconstitute Agricultural Prices Commission;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government in the matter?

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

(a) to (c). The Government have not come to any final conclusion about the reconstitution of Agricultural Prices Commission. But Government is considering various suggestions made by Members of Parliament and others on this question.

**'Wot, no Records of Rights'**

7168. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government noticed the report appearing in the "Economic and Political Weekly" dated 17th March, 1973 under the caption "Wot, No Records of Rights" under the heading Procurement; and

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

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

(a) and (b). The Government have noticed the reports appearing in the "Economic and Political Weekly" dated the 17th March, 1973. The statement referred to in the reports, made by the Union Minister of State for Agriculture, was in clarification of the Government's policy and consistent with it. Government do not

agree with the views expressed in the news item, these being the writer's own interpretation of the statement made by the Union Minister of State for Agriculture.

**Scheme for Rural Employment during 1973-74**

7169. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have submitted schemes for rural employment for the year 1973-74 and the main feature of each scheme and the decisions taken thereon;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure better quality of the large number of local projects and to check the leakage of funds due to corruption; and

(c) whether Government propose to start vigorous campaign to educate the rural unemployed regarding the different aspects of the rural employment scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):

(a) Powers of sanctioning schemes were delegated to the State Governments with effect from April, 1972. They are now required to forward to the Government of India particulars of the projects sanctioned by them. All State Governments will be continuing with the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment during the year 1973-74. The projects will involve mostly construction of rural roads, minor irrigation, soil conservation afforestation etc.

(b) The scheme provides for the formulation of projects in the States by such authority as has been prescribed by the State Governments with regard to works of a similar nature undertaken by the States and Union

Territories under their own plans and from their own resources. The estimates, specifications and all other details are required to be in accordance with the same scale and standards as have been laid down for similar works.

The major portion of the outlay under the scheme is spent on construction of roads. The Central Road Research Institute have been entrusted with the task of making an appraisal of the roads that have been constructed under the scheme in different States and to recommend what should be the proper technique in different local conditions and circumstances for obtaining optimum results from the funds allotted.

(c) The Government are examining the possibility of making a documentary film on "Rural Employment". Further more adequate publicity has already been made by Panchayati Raj institutions and other agencies of State Governments regarding the scheme.

#### **Assistance to Develop Ports along Gujarat Coastal Line**

7170. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have decided to develop about 50 ports along the Gujarat coast line;

(b) if so, whether this was one of the recommendations of the interim report of the Committee headed by Shri H. M. Trivedi; and

(c) whether Union Government have agreed to help the Gujarat Government for the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and to what extent?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government's proposal for the development of minor ports in Gujarat State during the Fifth Plan under Centrally sponsored schemes has been recently received and is under examination.

#### **Setting up of New Central Universities**

7171. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up new Central Universities in the country during the financial year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the names of the places, alongwith the States in which they will be opened?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) and (b). It is proposed to establish a Central University at Shillong during 1973-74. A proposal to set up a Central University at Pondicherry is also under consideration.

#### **Opening of New Colleges in Delhi**

7172. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open new colleges in the next academic year in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the localities for which such proposals are being considered; and

(c) whether any private managements have applied for opening new colleges in Delhi; if so, their names?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b) The requirements regarding admissions to colleges in Delhi during the academic session 1973-74 are being assessed by a Working Group appointed by the Delhi Administration

(c) The University of Delhi has so far not received any such proposal

**Regularisation of Staff working in Laddakh Institute of Higher Studies**

7173 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether most of the staff in the Laddakh Institute of Higher Studies now known as Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya is working on *ad hoc* basis for the last 7 years, if so reasons therefor,

(b) whether it is proposed to regularise their services and make them permanent shortly, and

(c) the names of the teachers working in the Institution with their grades?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) to (c) The Laddakh Institute of Higher Studies which was formerly a grant-in-aid institution of the Delhi Administration ceased to exist from 31st March, 1971. Consequent to its closure, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, which is a registered Society sponsored by the Central Government, set up on 1st April, 1971, the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya. The teachers retrenched by the Laddakh Institute of Higher Studies were re-employed on *ad hoc* basis, subject to their being found fit for appointment in the Sangathan. The staff working in the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya have not yet been made permanent their cases for confirmation have to be considered in accordance with the recruitment rules of the Sangathan.

A list of teachers working in the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya with their grades, is given at Annexure 'A'

**ANNEXURE 'A'**

Statement showing the Names of the Teachers working in the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya with their Grades

Serial No	Name	Grade
1	2	3
1.	Shri G. Ram, Principal	Rs 700-40-980-EB-40-1100
<i>Post Graduate Teachers</i>		
2.	Shri R. S Dwivedi, P G T	Rs 350-25-400-30-700/
3.	Shri Gangeshar Jha, P.G T	Do
4.	Shri P. L. Sharma, P G T	Do
5.	Shri R. P. Kaushik, P G T	Do
6.	Shri Dhanan Jay Mishra, P.G T.	Do
7.	Shri Geshe Toupa Gyaltzen, P G T.	Do
8.	Shri A. D. Sati, P.G.T.	Do
9.	Shrimati Nirmal Sharma	Do.

1

2

3

*Trained Graduate Teachers*

10. Shri Thupstan Konchok . . . . .	Rs. 250-20-450-EB-25-550/-.
11. Shri G. C. Sharma . . . . .	Do.
12. Smt. Raj Kumari Kapoor . . . . .	Do
13. Smt. Chander Mohan Menon . . . . .	Do
14. Smt. Sudesh Kumari . . . . .	Do.
15. Smt. Tenzin Chackderi . . . . .	Do.
16. Smt R. K. Mandel . . . . .	Do.
17. Shri K. C. Yadavs . . . . .	Do
18. Shri Kamrani (also acting as warden with special pay of Rs. 50/-) . . . . .	Do

*Primary Teacher*

19. Shri M. L. Chulet . . . . .	Rs 165-10-215-15-275-EB-15-350/-
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**Elimination of out-of-turn allotment of quarters**

7174 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2796 on the 12th March, 1973 regarding elimination of out-of-turn allotment of quarters and state the rules and regulations, if any, governing the *ad hoc* allotment of accommodation to Government servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) Under the discretionary powers of Government to relax the provisions of the Allotment Rules, *ad hoc* allotments/regu-

larisations of accommodation are made in the following cases--

- (i) To an eligible son/daughter, wife/husband of a retiring/deceased allottee officer
- (ii) To an eligible son/unmarried daughter wife/husband of an allottee officer transferred to a station outside Delhi or to an ineligible office in Delhi/New Delhi,
- (iii) To key personnel working in the Prime Minister's Secretariat and to a specified number of personal staff of Ministers/Deputy Ministers and other dignitaries,
- (iv) To an Officer, who is in occupation of Departmental Pool accommodation, which he has to vacate on transfer to an Office eligible for allotment of accommodation from the 'general pool',
- (v) *Ad hoc* allotment on acute medical grounds and on compassionate or other compelling grounds

**Proposal to construct National Highways in Orissa**

1715 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government of India to construct some new National Highways in Orissa during the next two years in view of the poor road communication existing in the State specially in the tribal areas of the State

(b) if so, what are those roads and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M B RANA)

(a) to (c) In the beginning of the 4th Plan Orissa had 1363 Kms of roads forming part of the National Highway system. In 1971-72 the following two more roads passing through Orissa were declared as National Highways

- (1) Haridaspur-Paradeep Port Road (National Highway 5A)
- (2) Chas-Ranchi-Rourkela-Talchar Road terminating at National Highway No 42 (National Highway No 23)

The total length of these two new roads in Orissa works out to 286 Kms

Of these two newly added National Highways in Orissa, the Haridaspur-Paradeep Port Road is already an existing double-lane highway where only some improvements of pavement surface is required in some stretches but no new construction as such is involved

As for National Highway No 23 referred to at (2) above the proposal received from the State Govt for settlement of the road alignment is being examined where after the State Government will be coming up with necessary estimates for sanction for improvement/new construction involved if any as the IV Plan programme envisages its developments to single lane NH standard

In addition to the routes discussed above the State Govt have sent certain proposals for further additions to the existing NH system in the State during the 5th Plan period. A statement of roads covered by these proposals is attached. The routes mentioned at S Nos 1 & 7 pass through the tribal areas in the border region of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh

A final view on these proposals could be taken along with similar proposals from other States when proposals for the 5th Five Year Plan are finalized dependent on the Plan allocation that may be forthcoming for the purpose

STATEMENT

Serial No	Name of route
1	Angul-Tikarpara-Phulbani-Baliguda-Tumuniband-Maniguda-Kamatelpeta-Koraput road
2	Panioli-Jajpur-Keonjhar-Chaibasa road
3	Gopalpur-Berhampur-Baliguda-Tidagarh-Nawpara-Raipur road
4	Puri-Pipli-Khurda-Daspalla-Madhupur-Phulbani road
5	Sambalpur-Jharsuguda-Rajgangpur-Rourkela road
6	Balsore-Jaleswar-Digha-Calcutta road.
7	Berhampur-Taptapam-Ramanguda-Komatepleta road
8	Cuttack-Paradeep road
9	Puri-Konark-Paradeep road
10	Bhadrak-Chandabali-Paradeep road.



**Percentage fall registered in Birth Rate as a result of Family Planning**

7176. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA;

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage fall registered in birth rate during 1972 as a result of Family Planning; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to make the programme of Family Planning more effective and create a sense in the public for accepting it voluntarily?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) It is estimated that the birth rate has fallen by about 2.1 per cent during 1972 as a result of the Family Planning Programme.

(b) The following are the main steps being taken to make the Family Planning Programme more effective and acceptable:—

1. Integration of material and child health, family planning and general health programmes at all levels. Strengthening of schemes of immunisation and prophylaxis with a view to providing better health care for mothers and children.
2. Adoption of new motivational strategy including new slogans which has, as its approach, the health of the mother and the welfare of the child and the family and is directed more and more to individual and special groups.
3. Strengthening of the infrastructure approved under the Programme.

4. Improvement in IUCD and sterilisation services by better selection after allaying public fears and apprehensions about these methods.

5. Greater stress on evolving improved contraceptive technology including the use of indigenously evolved methods and devices.

6. High priority to special programmes like the Post Partum Programme and the intensive district programme.

7. Special attention to family planning work in States where progress has been slow.

8. Intensive approach through large scale mass vasectomy camps.

9. More intensive and improved training of various categories of personnel working in the family planning programme

**ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवा में आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथी के चिकित्सक**

7177. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :  
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवा में आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथी के चिकित्सकों को नहीं लेती है ;

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

(ग) यदि उन्हें लिया जाता है, तो उक्त सेवा में उनकी कुल संख्या क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) :  
(क) से (ग). ग्राम क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सेवा सम्बन्धी जिस योजना पर सरकार इस समय विचार कर रही है उसमें प्रशिक्षित

आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों तथा होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सकों को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था जरूर है। इस स्तर पर यह कहना समझ नहीं है कि इसके अंतर्गत कितने कर्मचारियों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा क्योंकि इसे अभी प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया है।

**अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ**

7179. श्री अन्वेश : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रा 8 दिसम्बर 1969 के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 468 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो ने उसके मन्त्रालय को सलाह दी थी कि वह अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ और डा० भगवानदाम मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट, 2-एफ, लाजपतनगर, नई दिल्ली—24 के लेखों की जाच पड़ताल करें,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उनके मन्त्रालय ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी वासप्या) :

(क) जी हा। जनवरी, 1969 में केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो ने सलाह दी थी कि इन सस्थाओं के हिसाब किताब का लेखा परीक्षण करा देना चाहिये क्योंकि इन के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) और (ग). स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय ने दिल्ली प्रशासन से अनुरोध किया था कि 1968-69 तक के हिसाब किताब का लेखा

परीक्षण करा दिया जाए। इसके फलस्वरूप कुछ अनियमितताएं पाईं तो गईं थीं किन्तु उन्हें गबन अथवा दण्डनीय अपराध का सजा नहीं दी जा सकती था। इस सम्बन्ध में आगे क्या कार्यवाही की जाए इस पर दिल्ली प्रशासन विचार कर रहा है।

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO  
 MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC  
 IMPORTANCE**

REPORTED CLOSURE OF ALIGARH MUSLIM  
 UNIVERSITY

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich):  
 Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Education and Social Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported closure of the Aligarh Muslim University"

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The Aligarh Muslim University was closed under the orders of the Vice-Chancellor on April 5, 1973. During the course of discussion on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and Department of Culture in the Lok Sabha on April 6, 1973, I had placed on the Table of the Sabha a copy of the Statement issued by the Vice-Chancellor on the closure of the University. The statement contains the reasons which led the Vice-Chancellor to take this decision.

The Executive Council of the University reviewed the position in its meeting held on April 7, 1973 at Aligarh. The Council appreciated and expressed its full support for the

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

action taken by the Vice-Chancellor in closing the University. The Council further decided that: (a) the students and members of the staff who created trouble in the Campus be identified and disciplinary action be taken against them; and (b) steps be taken to re-open the University and bring normalcy in the working of the University as early as possible, after ensuring that there is no likelihood of any recurrence of trouble in the Campus. The Council also appointed a Committee to advise disciplinary action to be taken against the students and members of the staff who were responsible for creating trouble and indiscipline in the University Campus and to suggest steps to be taken to re-open the University.

The University has already decided to open the high schools maintained by it with effect from April 17, 1973. I have every hope that all efforts will be made by the University authorities to open the other institutions, faculties and departments of the University also as soon as possible. The intervening period will enable the University to plan afresh its academic programmes, which for a variety of reasons had received a serious setback during the past few months. The Government has given and will continue to give full support to the Vice-Chancellor in whatever decisions he takes to maintain discipline in the Campus, and ensure that coercive action by any section of the University community does not disrupt the working of the University.

I also hope that the academic community of teachers of the University would be able to work out proper plans for normalising the academic life soon, so that the loss of studies of the students is minimum. The support extended to the University authorities by all sections of this House, will, I have no doubt, go a long way in restoring normalcy in this great seat of learning.

**SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** It is a sad state of affairs that this great seat of

learning and culture has recently been the hotbed of controversy and political intrigue.

The Vice-Chancellor, in his statement, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House, has stated that the situation was deteriorating. What are the acts of indiscipline or any other acts which can be termed as acts of indiscipline which account for the deterioration of the situation obtaining in the campus? Is it a fact or not that when the meeting of the Executive Council of the University was held, it was marred by ugly scenes and demonstrations and that the demonstrators even went to the extent of throwing away the food prepared for the hon. Members of the Executive Council. Secondly, were the examinations which were scheduled to be held in the University held at the scheduled time or were they postponed on account of certain undesirable incidents?

Thirdly, it has been made out by some quarters that the examinations were actually in progress and the classes were actually held in a peaceful atmosphere and things were going on so well that there was no occasion for the closure of the University. I would like the hon. Minister to reply to these different allegations which are made by different quarters I would like to know whether the students' activities are generally on the peak long before the start of the examinations, that is, before December, and the student community or the Student Union Office-bearers then generally invite distinguished members in different walks of life to give their speeches. What were the occasions, even when the examinations were actually in progress or when they were seen to start, when persons like hon. Shri Piloo Mody, Shri Viswanathan, Dr. Faridi and Chaudhury Charan Singh were invited? Also I want to know whether they were invited to some academic discussions for enlightening the student community on particular topics. The

teachers of the University had probably failed to deliver an adequate number of lectures to them and so it was thought proper by the student community that it should be reinforced in the progress of its academic work and so these distinguished gentlemen who are very learned in their own academic fields, besides having some extra-curricular activities, were invited. In the light of the fact that elections in U.P. are to take place in 1974—some people say that they were going to take place by the end of this year—we do not know whether the visits of these honourable gentlemen were motivated by political considerations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the circumstances which suddenly compelled the Vice-Chancellor to order the closure of the University.

Another aspect on which I would like to seek enlightenment from the hon. Minister for Education is this. In the statement of the Vice-Chancellor, it has been made out that the closure has been ordered in order to enable the students community and the teachers to do some heart-searching which would be for the betterment and normalisation of the academic life. Representations are coming forth from the student community and from other persons who are interested in the peaceful running of this great institution that the closure orders should be cancelled and the student community should not suffer because of the undesirable activities of a handful of persons.

On all these points, I would request the Minister to clarify the position in detail, so that the misgivings which are being created by interested politicians may be removed.

**PROF. S. NURUL HASAN:** The hon. Member has first asked about the incident which took place when the Executive Council met in Aligarh on 3rd March 1973. I had been avoiding making this statement because it is painful reading. But since a pointed

question has been asked, I do not suppose I can avoid making this statement. If it had been a simple *gherao*, even that would not be very proper in a university. But when the language used is such that it is unfit for any man of culture and education to use it, it is a matter of deep concern. The word used, for example, for the members of the Executive Council and for the Dean of the Faculty of Science was "*kutte*". Anyone who is familiar with Muslim culture knows what the significance of the word "*kutta*" is when used in relation to another human being. One of the Members of the Executive Council, who is a scholar in Islamic Theology and who is a Haji, when he went to plead with the students, was told:

‘मने कुत्ते दाढी छोड़ता जा’ ।

On the collar of a dog, the word "*Rais*", the name of the Dean of the Faculty of Science was put, and it was thrown in the library are building when the meeting was going on. The President of the Union told all the members of the Executive Council that they would not be permitted to enter the campus. It was true that the food cooked for them in the guest house was looted and the luggage of some of the members of the Executive Council was also misplaced. These are very serious matters. The Vice-Chancellor attempted to make the students to see reason. He tried his best; he asked the teachers to intervene. He did not take any precipitate action. He hoped that people would see reason but, to our great regret, all his efforts failed and he came to the conclusion that it would not be possible for him to carry on the normal functioning of the university without closing it for a short period and taking proper steps.

The second question asked is about postponement of examinations. This story started last year. The House will recall that last year the university had decided to hold the final examinations of the second semester with

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effect from the first week of May, 1972. Then there was a demand from the students' union that these examinations be postponed and be held from May 20, 1972. The demand was that till a favourable University Bill was introduced in Parliament, they would not agree. On 18th and 19th May, the agitation for indefinite postponement of the examination was continued. About a thousand students went to the houses of the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar, and finally the Vice-Chancellor, after consulting the senior teachers, decided on the 19th to postpone the examinations till July 5, 1972. After that, the first semester teaching was delayed and as a result thereof, the university after careful consideration decided that the examinations of the first semester would commence from January 23, 1973. But then a representation was received from the Secretary, Aligarh Muslim University Students' Union requesting a postponement of the first semester examination scheduled to commence from 23rd January 1973. As a result thereof, the Vice-Chancellor decided that the examinations be commenced from 5th February instead of 23rd January. Then there were further demands that the commencement of the examinations be postponed. As a result of it, the examinations were postponed until late in February. Even while the first semester examinations were going on, there were demands on the 9th and 10th March that the examinations be not held, with the result that even as late as the 5th April, the first semester examinations for many of the students had not been completed. Consequently, a year has been for all practical purposes lost in the case of a very large number of students, whose teaching for the second semester should have been completed by the end of April or early May. This is a matter which has to be considered very carefully.

Another point which has been raised is that an allegation has been made that the teaching was going on normally. I would venture to read from a

document which has been given to me by the university. This is a copy of a document dated 22nd March, which was forwarded by the Principal of the Zakir Hussain College of Engineering and Technology. It reads thus:

"Second Year B.Sc. Engineering students returned from tour on 13th March, but have been absenting themselves from the classes. The Head of the Mathematics Section who is tutor in charge of Sections A and B and the Head of the Physics Section who is tutor in charge of Section C of the class are unable to decide how to deal with the situation. I am also in a similar predicament. Students of other classes have also absented themselves *en masse* on more than one occasion. The favour of your instruction is requested."

These are only some of the examples which I am constrained to place before the House to show that the Vice-Chancellor who had tried not to take this particular action was forced by circumstances to take it.

The university is making plans for holding the examinations and instructions in various classes in a phased manner as soon as possible.

It has been suggested and, I think, the hon. Member is quite right that if a few students are guilty of some misdeeds why should the general body of students suffer. That is a sentiment which I have no doubt everyone in this House and, I am sure, everyone in the University will equally share.

I am told that the Discipline Committee of the University will be taking fairly urgent steps to look into the matter to isolate those who are guilty of gross breach of discipline so that the rest of the students are enabled to manage as best as they can under the circumstances because, as a result of this prolonged agitation, for many of the students a whole year already been lost.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :  
प्रथम महोदय, देश के दो बड़े विश्व-विद्यालय हैं अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय और बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, और दोनों यूनिवर्सिटियों की हालत सन्तोषप्रद नहीं है। उन के विभागाओं ने जिस खयाल से निर्माण किया उन का वह खयाल पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश का भविष्य देश के छात्रों के ऊपर निर्भर करता है। हम सभी दिग्गो दिन छात्र थे और आज समूह के सदस्य हैं। कितना दिन नहीं रहेंगे, लेकिन जो आने वाली पीढ़ी है, वही देश का राज्य चलायेगी।

मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि साहब यूनिवर्सिटी को क्लोज कर दिया। इम्तहान बहुत दिनों में चले आते हैं। मैं उम स्टेट में आता हूँ जहाँ स्टूडेंट्स की प्राब्लेम बहुत जबरदस्त है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज में वाइस चांसलरों की जगह पर सर्विस कनाम के आदमियों को बहाल किया गया, जैसे कि हमारे बिहार में नागराजन को बहाल किया गया। उन्होंने पुलिस के जरिये जॉर लगा कर लड़कों को इम्तहान दिलवाया। जिन लड़कों ने इम्तहान नहीं दिया उन को छोड़ दिया, लेकिन जितने ने इम्तहान देना चाहा उन को दिलवाया। मगर आज केन्द्रिय सरकार, जिस के हाथ में मिलिटरी है, और जिस ने दुनिया में इतना यश प्राप्त किया है, इम्तहान दिलवाने में कमजोरी

कर रही है। आप बिहार में उदाहरण लीजिये। नागराजन एक दुबला पतला आदमी है, दो हड्डी का आदमी होते हुए उस ने डिमिशन मैनटेन किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि यहाँ पर वाइस चांसलर की कमजोरी है।

दूसरी बात मन्त्री महोदय ने यह कही कि हम ने यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द कर दिया ताकि लड़कों के अन्दर डिमिशन आ जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बन्द करने से कितने डिमिशन आई। आजकल स्कूलों और कालेजों में थोड़े से हीरो होते हैं। हमारे बिहार में उन को हीरो कहते हैं, पता नहीं यहाँ क्या कहते हैं। वह लोग लड़कों को डरवाते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लड़कों को इन लोगों से बचाने के लिये आप ने कौन सा कदम उठाया? अलीगढ़ यहाँ में नजदीक है, आप के पास मिलिटरी है, आप ने क्यों नहीं स्टेप लिया लड़कों को परीक्षा दिलाने के लिये? जो लड़के पढ़ना चाहते हैं उनका मदद याई से लड़कों की वजह से खराब हो रहा है।

इस के अलावा क्या यह सही है कि आप ने जब से भ्रान्त बनाया है तब से बेस्टर्न यू० पी० की राजनीति में, विभिन्न पार्टियों की पालिटिक्स जो है, उस में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एक प्रोजेक्ट ग्राउंड हो गई है? उस को रोकने के लिये आप ने क्या किया है? मन्त्री

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है वह भी गुपबुप दिया है। उन को साफ धाना चाहिये कि बहा पर यह सीरियल क्विन्टेशन है। मंत्री महोदय ने वाइस चांसलर के बयान को एक मत्र की तरह से रख दिया है। हम मत्र को समझने वाले नहीं हैं। हम लोग मनुष्य हैं, मत्र तब वाले नहीं हैं। उन को साफ साफ बतलाना चाहिये था कि अलीगढ़ की परिस्थिति यह है। अगर उन के हाथ से उस की दवा नहीं है तो यह सदन उस दवा को करता। अगले चुनाव में राजनीतिक दलों के अखाड़ेबाजी से बचाने के लिये आप यूनिवर्सिटी को कैसे सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं ?

क्या यह नहीं ठीक है कि बहुत से छात्रों के ऊपर आप की यूनिवर्सिटी का पैसा बाकी है और वह देते नहीं हैं और इसीलिये यह हंगामा करते हैं और कारते हैं ? क्या यह भी सही है, जैफ कि मैंने सुना है, कि जो डीन बह हुए हैं वह बहुत जूनियर आदमी हैं जवाक सीनियर आदमी को इस पद पर बहाल नहीं किया गया, और इस से भी असन्तोष है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जो टीचर्स हैं उन का रिप्रेजेंटेशन कम है और इसी लिये वह असन्तुष्ट हैं ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस देश के इस थोड़े से हिस्से में साम्प्रदायिक तत्व के जो लोग हैं वह जिन्दा हैं और कुछ दिनों तक जिन्दा रहेंगे ? आप ने 1920 का कानून बनाया, 1951 का कानून बनाया और 1951

के बाद इस साल कानून बनया। लेकिन इस कानून को बनाने से पहले क्या आप ने यह नहीं सोचा था कि इन लोगों से निपटने के लिये आप के पास उपाय है या नहीं ? यदि उपाय था तो इस को इस सदन के सामने लाते और अगर नहीं था तो आप ने कानून क्यों बनाया ? मैं कहना चाहता हू कि राज्य चलता है दण्ड से। राज्य मोठी मोठी बातों से नहीं चलता।

आप ने कहा है कि वेराइटी आफ रीजन्स थे। लेकिन आप ने जो रीजन्स बतलाये हैं उन में यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं भी राजनीति में रहा हूँ, हम लोगों के सामने आर्डर हुआ कि अगर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते हैं तो गोली चलाओ। जब भी ऐसा किया गया तो साम्प्रदायिक लोग मुकाबिला करने के बजाय गोली चलने के पहले भाग गये। साम्प्रदायिक लोग बहुत कमजोर हुआ करते हैं। लेकिन आप ने जो रीजन दिये हैं वह छिपे छिपे दिये हैं। जो रीजन आप ने बतलाये हैं वह यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द करने के लिये काफी नहीं है। अगर कोई खास रीजन हो जिस की वजह से यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द किया गया हो तो बात दूसरी है। बहुत से लोग होते हैं जो हल्ला गुल्ला होने पर घबरा जाते हैं और डर जाते हैं तथा यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द कर देते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि वाइस चांसलर कमजोर हैं और थोड़ी सी बात पर उन्होंने यूनिवर्सिटी

को बन्द कर दिया, उस में कोई खबराहट की बात नहीं थी ।

14 तारीख को इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में एक भाई ने पत्र लिखा है जिस में उन्होंने वेस्टर्न यू० पी० की पालिटिक्स की बात कही है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस में वेस्टर्न और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० की पालिटिक्स की क्या बात है । वेस्टर्न यू० पी० की बात का तो मुझे पता नहीं लेकिन ईस्टर्न यू० पी० वाले बिल्कुल निर्दोष हैं । उस पत्र में यह भी लिखा है कि बच्चों के सुधार के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी इम्तहान का क्या तरीका आप सोचते हैं ? और वहाँ पर जो शिक्षकों की बहाली होगी उन के बहानी के लिये सरकार कोई डिमांडेड तरीका अपनाना चाहती है या नहीं ? मैंने सुना है कि शिक्षकों की बहाल में अलीगढ़ मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी में बड़ा गोलमाल हुआ है । शिक्षकों की बहाली के लिये आप कोई फूलप्रुफ फार्मूला रखिये, नहीं तो जिस तरह से दलगत आधार पर आज कल बहाली होती उस से छात्रों का बड़ा नुकसान होता है और थर्ड रेट आदमी चले आते हैं । इस के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहिये सदन में कि वह कौन सा स्टेप लेने जा रहे हैं ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय वहाँ पर कोई ऐसा कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं कि जब तक उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव नहीं हो जाते तब तक यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस में किसी राजनीतिक

पार्टी का आदमी जा कर राजनीतिक बातें न करे ? (व्यवधान)

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय सदन में बतलायें कि वह कौन सी तारीख से यूनिवर्सिटी को खोलने जा रहे हैं, और जिस तारीख से वह उस को खोलने जा रहे हैं उस के पहले क्या उन्होंने पूरी तैयारी कर ली है ताकि कोई साम्प्रदायिक आदमी वहाँ पर साम्प्रदायिक गडबडी न फैला सके । मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत जोर के साथ कहा कि यूनिवर्सिटी खुले और बच्चों को तालीम दी जाये । मैं कहता हूँ कि आप यश उठाइये और बच्चों का भी भला कीजिये । जब हम बच्चे थे तब लोग सर सैयद अहमद खा के बारे में कहा करते थे कि वह कितने बड़े आदमी थे ।

श्री० एस० नूरुल हसन अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल बहुत से हुए हैं । मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि उन सब के जवाब दे कर माननीय सदस्य को मुतमइन करूँ । पहली बात मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी में राजनीतिक दलों के आदमियों पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाना चाहिये और न लगाया जायेगा ।

श्री० श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) : यह आप के बस की बात ही नहीं है । जैसी व्यवस्था में हम लोग हैं वह आपके बस की बात नहीं है । यह मेहरबानी आहिर न करें ।



प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : जब आप इस कुर्सी पर बैठ जाए तो जवाब दे लें ।

एक बात मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ । इसको मैं ने 6 तारीख को भी सदन में अर्ज किया था कि यूनिवर्सिटी के जो मामलात हैं, यूनिवर्सिटी कम्प्युनिटी और इल्मी कम्प्युनिटी की राय से उन पर जरूर गौर किया जाएगा और उनमें अगर कोई सशोधन की जरूरत है तो जरूर किया जाएगा हम लोग लेकिन पार्टी पालिटिक्स की बिना पर यह डिशिशन लेना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

जहां तक टीचर्स की बहाली में गोलमाल की बात है, इसके मिलसिले में बाकायदा एक सिलेक्शन कमेटी सदन की मजूरी से मुकर्रर हुई है । अगर कोई स्पेसिफिक केस गोलमाल का सरकार के सामने आएगा तो सरकार जरूर उसके बारे में विजिटर को मशिवरा देगी । लेकिन जब तक कोई स्पेसिफिक केस गोलमाल का भेरे सामने नहीं आता मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इस तरह के आरोप मैं मजूर नहीं कर सकता कि यूनिवर्सिटी में बहालिया आम तौर से चलन हुई है —

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र** : डीन की बहाली ।

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन डीन की बहाली भी जूनियर की नहीं हुई है और वह भी उस कानून के मुताबिक हुई है जो कानून इस सदन ने मजूर किया था ।

यह कहा गया है कि टीचर्स का रिप्रिजेंटेशन यूनिवर्सिटी बाडीज में काफी नहीं है । अगर यूनिवर्सिटी बाडीज चाहती है कि टीचर्स का रिप्रिजेंटेशन बढ़ाया जाए

तो जैसा मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूँ गवर्नेमेंट ही इस मामले पर गौर करने को तैयार है । लेकिन इतिला के तौर पर मैं अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जितने टीचर्स के नुमाइदे अलीगढ़ की बाडीज में है उतने और किसी सैट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी की बाडी में नहीं है । फिर भी इसको और बेहतर बनाने के लिए कोई तजवीज आती है, एकेडमिक कम्प्युनिटी चाहती है तो हमारा फर्ज है कि हम उस पर गौर करे खुले दिमाग और दिल से ।

जहां तक वहां कम्प्युनल एलीमेंट्स कानाल्लुक है, मैं बनारस के सिलसिले में अर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि यह वडो चिन्ताजनक बात होगी अगर कम्प्युनल एलीमेंट्स वही भी किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी में फायदा उठाना चाहेंगे और मुझे यकीन है कि पूरा सदन इस पर सहमत होगा कि यूनिवर्सिटीज को कम्प्युनल पालिटिक का अखाडा नहीं बनना चाहिये ।

पूर्वी और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले में कुछ अर्जयो नहीं करना है कि मैं तो बीच का रहने वाला हूँ । लखनऊ में मैं पैदा हुआ, इलाहाबाद में मैं पढा, अलीगढ़ में नौकरी की । इसलिए मुझे कोई इस सिलसिले में किसी पालिटिक्स में दिलचस्पी नहीं है ।

यह भी कहा गया है कि जिस इसिडेंट का मैंने जिक्र किया है वह काफी नहीं है कि जिस के ऊपर यह एक्शन लिया जाता । जनावेवाला भेरे पास बहुत लम्बी फेहरिस्त है उन तमाम इसिडेंट्स की जो हुए । लेकिन बेहतर है कि आप इसरार न करे कि इसको पढ़ा जाए ।

हुकम होगा तो मैं सारी पढ कर सुना दूंगा । एक सैम्पल मैंने पेश कर दिया है । इससे ज्यादा और न पूछे तो बट्तर होगा ।

यह कहा गया है कि हमारे मियासी नेता एक दम से बहा तशरीफ ले गए, बक्यो ले गए । पहले मित्र ने भी यही सबाल किया था । इसको तो बही ज्यादा बेहतर जानते है कि किस नीयत से गए थे । जिस ढंग से इम्तहानात चलते है उस वक्त ग्राम तीर से जैसा होता है लडको का मूड राजनीतिक भाषण सुनने का नहीं होता है । लेकिन हो सकता है कि बहा दस वक्त मूड रहा हो इसलिए वे गए । मुझे उस पर कुछ ज्यादा अर्ज करना नहीं है ।

यह भी कहा गया है कि यूनिवर्सिटी मे इम्तहानात कराने के लिए जो बिहार मे तरीका इस्तेमाल किया गया है वही अमनाया जाए । बिहार के बारे मे जो तफसील है वह बिहार सरकार को मालूम होगी, मुझे तो मालूम नहीं है । लेकिन मेरी जाती राय यह है कि ज्यादा बेहतर सुरत वह है कि यूनिवर्सिटी के जो अध्यापक है, जो वहा की काउंसिल है वे फैसला करे कि इम्तहान किस ढंग मे और जल्द अज जल्द हो सकते है और उनका प्रबन्ध करे । बनिस्वत इसके कि एक्सटर्नल मदद से इसको किया जाए । लेकिन अगर मजबूरी हो और बाइज चांसलर एक्सटर्नल मदद मागे तो हमारा फर्ज है और मैं कह चुका हूँ कि पूरी मदद दंगे । लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी प्रायोरिटी को ही इनको

होन्ड करना है और रीज्यूगन प्रीर टीचर्ज अलग अलग नहीं हो सकते हैं, एक दूसरे से इनका चोली दामन का साथ है ।

डिसिप्लिन के सिलसिले मे थोडी देर हुई मैं कह चुका हूँ कि डिसिप्लिन कमेटी इस मामले मे गौर कर रही है और बहुत जल्दी जो जरूरी कार्यवाही होगी मुझे यकीन है कि वह करेगी ।

खुलने का जहा तक ताल्लुक है वह स्टेजिज मे होगा । पहली इस्टालमेट का एलान जो वाइस चांसलर ने किया है, उसका मैंने जिक्र कर दिया है । 17 अप्रैल तक पहली इस्टालमेट खुल जाएगी । उसी तरह से जल्द अज जल्द एक एक, दो दो, चार चार करके और खोलने का प्रोग्राम भी बह बना रहे है और उसका एलान होता जाएगा ।

एरियर्ज का जहा तक मवान है इसके सिलसिले मे मेरे पास थोडी सी जानकारी है, पूरी नहीं है । मैं इसके बारे मे मालूम करूंगा कि पैसे का मामला क्या है और उस मिलसिले मे अगर कोई जरूरी कार्रवाई है तो वह भी की जाएगी ।

श्री इसहाक सन्भली (अमरोहा) - अलीगढ यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द करने का जब एलान किया गया तो इसको शायद मैंने ही नहीं बल्कि सभी लोगो ने बहुत दुख के साथ सुना । मुझ से पहले हमारे बुजुर्ग साथी मित्र जी ने साफ तीर पर कहा कि इसको बन्द करना किसी तरह मुनासिब नहीं था, जो बजह बताई गई वह काफी नहीं थी । अलीगढ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द करने का सबाल अकेला

**श्री इसहाक सन्धली**

सवाल नहीं है। उसके बारे में पूरी चीज को देखा जाए, इस चीज को देखा जाए, कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट जब यहाँ पर लाया गया, इसको पास कराया गया तो खुद मैंने और हमारे रहनुमा इन्द्रजीत जी गुप्त ने साफ लफ्जों में यह मुतालिबा किया था कि यह डेमोक्रेटिक नहीं है, इसको ज्वॉयंट कमेटी में भेजा जाए लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि इस मोशन को माना नहीं गया। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की जो हकीकत है उसको देखना होगा। वह कायम हुई मुसलमानों को माडर्न तालीम से बाकिफ कराने के लिए, उनमें माडर्न तालीम फैलाने के लिए। यह उसका तारीखी कारेक्टर रहा है। उसके इतजाम में भी मुसलमानों की न सिर्फ मुअस्सर बल्कि एक जबर्दस्त अकसरित की पोखिशन रही है। यह उसका तारीखी कारेक्टर है जिसको आप भी मानते हैं। यही वजह है कि मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी ही नहीं बल्कि इसाफ पसन्द हिन्दू भी इस चीज को नापसन्द करते हैं कि कोई ऐसी चीज की जाए जिससे मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी को कोई तकलीफ पहुँचे और वह यह समझे कि एक वह इरादा, एक वह इस्टीट्यूशन जिससे जबर्दस्त उनका जख्मवाती ताल्लुक है, लगाव है, उस में कोई दखलवाजी कर रहा है, उस पर कोई छुरी चला रहा है।

एक्ट बनाते वक़्त डा० गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट का सहारा लिया गया था। गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट कोई ऐसी पाकीजा और मुकद्दस रिपोर्ट नहीं थी जिस में कोई तरमीम ही न की जा सकती हो।

वह कोई कुरान, बाइबल या गीता नहीं है, जिस की वजह हर एक बात को मानना लाज़िमी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस में ऐसी कितनी ही बातें हैं, जो जम्हूरी नहीं कही जा सकती हैं, जो एथारिटेरियन कही जा सकती हैं। क्या वजह है कि जब स्टुडेंट्स यूनियन मौजूद है, तो स्टुडेंट्स काँसिल बनाई जा रही है? नामीनेशन का अग्नलिमिटाड सिल-सिला रखा गया है। क्या ऐसे कास्टीट्यूशन को और उसके तहत बनाई गई कोर्ट और कमेटीया को, डेमोक्रेटिक कहा जा सकता है?

यूनिवर्सिटी तो खुलनी ही चाहिए, लेकिन खाली इससे ही काम नहीं चलेगा। जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनाई जाये जो इस एक्ट की खामियों को जल्दी स्टडी कर के इस बारे में मुअस्सर एमेडमेन्ट्स की सिफारिश करे अगर जरूरत हो, तो एक नया बिल तैयार किया जाये। उस बिल में इस बात की गारंटी हो कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी का तारीखी कारेक्टर, जिम का मैंने जिक्र किया है, कायम रखा जायेगा। आज राइट रीएक्शनरीज मुसलमानों को, बिद्यार्थियों को डरा रहे हैं और कुछ नादान स्टुडेंट्स उनके आला-ए-कार बन रहे हैं। वे लोग एक तरफ इस यूनिवर्सिटी को तबाह करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ उन स्टुडेंट्स को तबाह करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। शायद हमारी सरकार और दूसरे जिम्मेदार साहबान इस बात पर गौर नहीं कर रहे हैं। न जाने वे अपने दफ़्तर को ही सारी बुनिया सन्नत बैठे हैं।

जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, जरूरत इस बात की है कि ऐसा बिल लाया जाय, जिस में

स्टुडेंट्स के जख्मों की पूरी तरह भ्रष्टाचारी हो, जिसमें यूनिवर्सिटी के नैशनल और सैकुलर कैरेक्टर के साथ साथ उस के हिस्टोरिकल कैरेक्टर को भी बरकरार रखा जाये। मैंने बिल पर तर्करीर करते हुए भी कहा था कि हमें इस बात का फ़क़ है कि यूनिवर्सिटी में हिन्दू और ईसाई कोई अजनबियत महसूस नहीं करते हैं। इस लिए उस के नैशनल और सैकुलर कैरेक्टर के साथ साथ उसके हिस्टोरिकल कैरेक्टर को बरकरार रखने के लिए सरकार को जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाना चाहिए और इसके लिए एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनानी चाहिए।

मुझे इस बात का ताज्जुब हो रहा है कि बाज पाटिया—श्री मिश्र ने कई नाम लिये, लेकिन मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, कई और भी हैं—रातों रात अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की हमदर्द बन गई है। कल तक तो उनको अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी पाकिस्तान का हिस्सा नजर आती थी और उसमें पढ़ने वाला हर एक लड़का पाकिस्तानी नजर आता था। लेकिन आज वे उस यूनिवर्सिटी और उसके स्टुडेंट्स के बड़े भारी हमदर्द बन गये हैं। उन्होंने कुछ लड़कों को गुमराह करके अपने साथ ले लिया है। लेकिन उन पाटियों को खबरदार रहना चाहिये कि उनकी ये माजिसे ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं चल सकती हैं। क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है, कि इस धात को भुलाया जा सकता है कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी की तरक्की और हिफाजत के लिये तरक्की पसन्द कार्यसियों, कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी और खास तौर से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से भजबूती के साथ कदम उठाये हैं और इससे

भी पहले मुल्क के रहनुमा, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और मौलाना अब्दुल कलाम आजाद ने इसकी खिदमत की है। वक्त तौर पर शायद इस बात को भुला दिया जाए लेकिन यह याद रखना चाहिये कि मी० पी० आई० और दूसरी तरक्कीपसन्द जम्हूरी अनामिर इस यूनिवर्सिटी की तरक्की के लिये बराबर लड़ते रहे हैं और आज भी बराबर लड़ते रहेंगे। जो लोग आज स्टुडेंट्स के फरटेशन और बेचैनी का फायदा उठा कर बहुत फूल-मालाये पहन रह हैं उनको बहुत जल्द मायूस होना पडगा। मैं यही कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे वे भाई इस बात को खुद भी ममझे। वे रीपब्लिकन फार्मिज जिम तरह आज इस यूनिवर्सिटी को फुटबाल बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वह वक्त बहुत जल्द आ रहा है, जब वे लोग ममझे कि यह कितनी गलत बात है।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द करने के लिय इस बार जो कदम उठाया गया, मैं ममझता हूँ कि वह किमी तरह भी सही नहीं था। मैं आपको याद दिला दूँ कि पिछले साल भी चन्द लड़कों के मुतालिवा करने पर इम्तहानस मुल्नबी कर दिये गये और इस तरह सैकड़ नहीं, बल्कि हजार दो हजार लड़कों का मुस्तकबिल तबाह हो गया। इम्तहान इतने लेट हो गये कि बेक़वत पर दूसरी जगह एप्लाई नहीं कर सके और दूसरे इम्तहान में नहीं बैठ सके। उस वक्त भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने वह कमजोरी दिखाई थी। अलीगढ़ से मुझे कितने ही लड़कों ने कहा कि चन्द लड़कों की आवाज

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पर इम्तहानो को मुलतबी करके हमारे पयूचर को बर्बाद कर दिया गया। यूनिवर्सिटी इम्तहानो का इन्तजाम करती थीर देखती कि कितनी नडी तादाद मे लडके-लडकिया इम्तहान देने के लिये आते है। लेकिन सिर्फ बहाना बना कर इम्तहानो को मुलतबी कर दिया गया। इस बार भी इसी तरह किया गया है।

मुझे यह कहने मे कोई तकल्लुफ नही है कि वजीरे तालीम ने जो बाते फरमाई है, उनमे कोई वजन नही है। आखिर अलीगढ यूनिवर्सिटी भी उसी मुल्क मे है, जिसमे बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी, इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी, लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी और गुजरात यूनिवर्सिटी है। उन यूनिवर्सिटीज मे क्या नही हो रहा है? बडे बडे महारिने तालीम ने, डा० चटर्जी, सरदार हरदित्त सिंह मलिक, डा० राधाकृष्णन और इन हाउस के मेम्बरान, श्रीमती मुमद्रा जोशी, श्री ए० के० गोपालन और श्री शशि भूषण, ने अलीगढ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टुडेंट्स के डिमिप्लिन का मिमाली डिमिप्लिन बताया है। मुझे ताज्जुब है कि इन्डिमिप्लिन की ग्राड लेवर यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द कर दिया गया।

सिर्फ स्कूल खोलना ही काफी नही है। सरकार यूनिवर्सिटी को बिला-ताखीर खुलवाने और पूरी तैयारी के साथ इम्तहान कराने का ऐलान करे। मिनिस्टर साहब ने खुद कहा है कि हम वाइस-चामलर को हर मुमकिन मदद देने के लिए तैयार है। मैं फौज की मदद का कायल नही हू। फौज की मदद की जहरत

भी नही है। अगर जम्हूरी टीचर्ज और स्टुडेंट्स के नुमायदो को कामिड्रेस मे लिया जायेगा, तो इम्तहान कराने मे कोई दुश्चारी पेश नही आयेगी।

वजीरे तालीम ने कहा है कि इस मिल-सिले मे एक कमेटी बैठी है। मुझे डर है कि इम्तहान मे फिर देर होगी और फिर लडको का साल बर्बाद होगा। मुझे डर है कि इम्तहान होने के बावजूद स्टुडेंट्स का साल बर्बाद होगा। इसलिए वाइस-चामलर से बिला-ताखीर यह मुतालिबा करना चाहिए कि वह यूनिवर्सिटी को खोले और इम्तहानो का प्रापर इन्तजाम करे। हिन्दुस्तान की सारी जम्हूरित ताकते इस बात मे उनकी मदद करेगी।

मैं जानना चाहता हू कि यूनिवर्सिटी मे जो नाइन्माफिया हुई है उनको दूर करने के लिए और एक्ट को खामियो का दूर करने के लिए सरकार एक हार्ड पात्रर कमीशन बनाने मे क्या देर कर रही है। वह इस बारे मे कब ऐलान करेगी? यह तो कोई जवाब नही है कि अगर इयकी जरूरत हुई, तो उस पर गौर किया जायेगा।

मुझे मालूम है कि स्टुडेंट्स को जबदम्नी यूनिवर्सिटी से बाहर भेजा गया, यूनिवर्सिटी के अहाते मे सी बसे खडी की गई और स्टुडेंट्स को जाने के लिए कहा गया। लोग हक्के-बक्के रह गये। आखिर पहा पर क्या आफत आ गई थी?

जो चीजे बतलाई, एक्जीक्यूटिव कौमिल वाली जिस इसीडेट का जिक्र किया जा रहा है स्टुडेंट्स ने मीटिंग कर के उसके बारे मे माफी मागी है। मैं गया हू अलीगढ, मैंने देखा है।



[شری اسحاق سمبھلی]

کہی جا چکی ہیں۔ کہا وجہ ہے کہ جب سٹوڈنٹس یونین موجود ہے۔ تو سٹوڈنٹس کونسل بنائی جا رہی ہے۔ نو ممبریہن کا ان لمیٹڈ سلسلہ رکھا گیا ہے۔ کہا ایسے کانسٹیبلشن کو اور اس کے تحت بنائی گئی کورٹ اور کمیٹیوں کو تیمور کوپنگ کہا جا سکتا ہے۔ یونیورسٹی تو کھلی ہی چاہئے۔ لیکن خالی اس سے ہی کام نہیں چلے گا۔ ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ایک ہائی پاور کمیٹی بنائی جائے جو اس ایمرٹ کی کمیوں کو جلدی سنبھلی کرے اس بارے میں مہشر امیٹڈ ممبر کی سازش کوہ اور اگر ضرورت ہو تو ایک نیا بل تیار کیا جائے۔ اس بل میں اس بات کی گارنٹی ہو کہ اس یونیورسٹی کا تاریخی کریکٹر جس کا میں نے ذکو کہا ہے قائم رکھا جائے گا۔ آج رائٹ ری اکیڈمی مسلمانوں کو، ودھہارنہوں کو ذرا دے ہیں اور کچھ نادان سٹوڈنٹس ان کے اہلی کار بن رہے ہیں۔ وہ لوگ ایک طرف اس یونیورسٹی کو تباہ کرنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ شاید ہماری سرکار اور دوسرے ذمہ دار صاحبان اس بات پر غور نہیں کر رہے ہیں نہ جانے وہ اپنے دفتر کو ہی ساری دنیا سمجھی بیٹھے ہیں۔

جیسے کہ میں نے کہا ہے ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ایسا بل لایا جائے جس میں سٹوڈنٹس کے جذبات کی

پوری طرح اگسی ہو جس میں یونیورسٹی کے نیشنل اور سیکولر کریکٹر کے ساتھ ساتھ اس کے ہسٹوریکل کریکٹر کو بھی برقرار رکھا جائے۔ میں نے بل پر تقریر کرتے ہوئے بھی کہا تھا کہ ہمیں اس بات کا فکر ہے کہ یونیورسٹی میں ہندو اور عیسائی کوئی اچھمت محسوس نہیں کرے ہیں۔ اس لئے اس کے نیشنل اور سیکولر کریکٹر کے ساتھ ساتھ اس کے ہسٹوریکل کریکٹر کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے سرکار کو جلد سے جلد قدم اٹھانا چاہئے اور اس کے لئے ایک ہائی پاور کمیٹی بنائی چاہئے۔ مجھے اس بات پر تصعب ہو رہا ہے کہ شری مشر، کئی نام لئے لیکن میں نام نہیں لیتا چاہتا ہوں کئی اور بھی ہیں۔ راتوں رات علی ڈوہ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے ہمدرد بن گئے ہیں۔ کل تک تو ان کو علی ڈوہ یونیورسٹی پاکستان کا حصہ نظر آتی تھی اور اس میں پوہنے والا ہر ایک لوگا پاکستانی نظر آتا تھا لیکن آج وہ اس یونیورسٹی اور اس کے سٹوڈنٹس کے بڑے ہماری ہمدرد بن گئے ہیں۔ انہوں نے کچھ لوگوں کو کمرہ کر کے اپنے ساتھ لے لیا ہے لیکن ان پارتیوں کو خردار دہلا چاہئے کہ ان کی یہ سازش زیادہ دن تک نہیں چل سکتی ہے۔ کہا یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے۔ کیا اس بات کو بھانپا جا سکتا ہے کہ اس یونیورسٹی کی ترقی اور

حفاظت کے لئے ترقی پسند کانگرسوں، کمونسٹ پارٹی اور خاص طور سے شریعتی اندرا گاندھی نے مصدومی کے ساتھ قدم اٹھایا ہے اور اس سے بھی پہلے ملک کے دھما پندت جواہر لال نہرو اور مولانا ابولکلام آزاد نے اس کی خدمت کی ہے۔ - وقتی طور پر شاید اس بات کو بھلا دیا جائے لیکن یہ یاد رکھنا چاہیئے کہ سی۔ بی۔ آئی اور دوسرے ترقی پسند جمہوری عناصر اس یونیورسٹی کی ترقی کے لئے برابر لڑتے رہے ہیں اور آگے بھی برابر لڑتے دھینگے۔ جو لوگ آج سٹیوڈنٹس کے فوسٹریشن اور بے چینی کا فائدہ اٹھا کر بہت پھول مالاٹیں پہن رہے ہیں۔ ان کو بہت جلد مایوس ہونا پڑے گا۔ میں یہی کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ہمارے وہ بھائی اس بات کو خود بھی سمجھیں۔ وہ ری ایکشنری فورسز جس طرح آج اس یونیورسٹی کو فٹ بال بلانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں وہ وقت بہت جلد آ رہا ہے جب وہ لوگ سمجھینگے کہ یہ کٹلی غلط بات ہے۔

علی گوکہ مسلم یونیورسٹی کو بند کرنے کے لئے اس بار جو قدم اٹھایا گیا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ کسی طرح بھی سہی نہ تھا۔ میں آپ کو یاد دلا دوں کہ پچھلے سال بھی چند لوگوں کے مطالبہ کرنے پر امتحانات ملتوی کر دیئے گئے اور اس طرح سٹیوڈنٹس

نہیں بلکہ ہزار، دو ہزار لوگوں کا مستقبل تباہ ہو گیا۔ امتحان اٹلے لیت ہو گئے کہ وہ وقت پر دوسری جگہ اپیلٹی نہیں کر سکے اور دوسرے امتحان میں نہیں بھٹو سکے۔ اس وقت بھی ایڈمنسٹریشن نے یہ کمزوری دکھائی تھی۔ علی گوکہ میں مجھے کتنے ہی لوگوں نے کہا کہ چند لوگوں کی ہزار ہا امتحانوں کو ملتوی کر کے ہمارے فوج کو برباد کر دیا گیا۔ یونیورسٹی امتحانوں کا انتظام کرتی اور دیکھتی کہ کتنی بڑی تعداد میں لوگ لوگہاں امتحان دینے کے لئے آتے ہیں۔ لیکن صرف بہانا بنا کر امتحانوں کو ملتوی کر دیا گیا اس بار بھی اسی طرح کہا گیا ہے۔

مجھے یہ کہنے میں کوئی تکلیف نہیں ہے کہ وزیر تعلیم نے جو باتیں فرمائی ہوں کہ ان میں کوئی وزن نہیں ہے۔ آخر علی گوکہ یونیورسٹی بھی اس ملک میں ہے جس میں بنارس یونیورسٹی، الہ آباد یونیورسٹی، لکھنؤ یونیورسٹی اور گجرات یونیورسٹی ہیں؟ ان یونیورسٹیز میں کیا نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ بڑے بڑے ماہرین تعلیم نے ڈانٹو چھٹو جی، سردار ہر دت سنگھ مل، ڈاکٹر ادا کوشلن اور اس ہاؤس کے ممبران شریعتی سہدرا جوشی، شری اے۔ کے۔ گوپالن اور شری شھی بھوشن نے علی گوکہ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے سٹیوڈنٹس



[شری استحق سمبھلی]

کے تسمبھلی کو سٹائلی تسمبھلی بتایا ہے -  
مجھے تعجب ہے کہ انڈسٹری کی  
آز لے کر یونیورسٹی کو بند کر دیا گیا -  
صرف سکول کھولنا ہی کافی نہیں  
ہے - سرکار یونیورسٹی کو بلا تاخیر  
کھولوائے اور پوری تیاری کے ساتھ امتحان  
ڈرانے کا اعلان کرے - منسٹر ماحب  
نے خود کہا ہے کہ ہم وائس چانسلر  
کو ہر ممکن مدد دینے کے لئے تیار  
ہوں - میں فوج کی مدد کا قائل  
نہیں ہوں - فوج کی مدد کی ضرورت  
بھی نہیں ہے اگر جمہوری تھچرز اور  
سٹوڈینٹس کے نمائندوں کو کونفیڈینس  
میں لیا جائے تو امتحان ڈرانے میں  
کڑ دھاری نہیں آئے گی -

وزیر تعلیم نے کہا ہے کہ اس سلسلے  
میں ایک کمیٹی بنائے ہوئی ہے -  
مجھے دے کہ امتحان میں پھر دیر  
ہوگی - اور پھر لوگوں کا سال برباد ہوگا -  
اس لئے وائس چانسلر سے بلا تاخیر یہ  
مطالبہ کرنا چاہیے کہ وہ یونیورسٹی کو  
کھولیں - اور امتحانوں کا پراپر انتظام  
کریں - ہلڈرسٹون کی ساری جمہوری  
طاقتیں اس بات میں ان کی مدد  
کر رہی ہیں -

میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ  
یونیورسٹی میں جو نا انصافیاں  
ہوتی ہیں ان کو دور کرنے کے لئے اور  
ایکس کی خاموشی کو دور کرنے کے لئے

سرکار ایک ہائی پاور کمیٹی بنانے  
میں کیا دیر کر رہی ہے وہ اس بارے  
میں کب اعلان کرے گی - یہ تو کوئی  
جواب نہیں ہے کہ اگر اس کی ضرورت  
ہوئی تو اس پر فور کیا جائے گا -

مجھے معلوم ہے کہ سٹوڈنٹس کو  
زبردستی یونیورسٹی سے باہر بھیجا  
گیا - یونیورسٹی کے احاطے میں آئے  
جس میں کپڑی کی گٹھوں اور سٹوڈینٹس کو  
جانے کو کہا گیا - لوگ ہکے ہکے وہ  
گئے - آخر وہاں پر کیا آفت آئی تھی  
جو چھ بتائی - ایگزیکٹو کونسل  
والے جس انسٹیٹیوٹ کا ذکر کیا جا  
رہا ہے - سٹوڈینٹس نے مہلتگ کر کے  
اس کے بارے میں معافی مانگی ہے  
میں کیا ہوں علی گڑھ - میں نے دیکھا  
ہے - انہوں نے معافی مانگی ہے  
انسورس کا اظہار کیا ہے سٹوڈنٹس کی  
تعداد میں لڑکے گئے ہیں -  
جلدوں نے کہا کہ وہ امتحان دینا  
چاہتے ہیں لیکن اس کا کوئی انتظام  
نہیں کیا گیا - تو میں چاہتا ہوں کہ  
سرکار اس بات کا اٹھواشنی دے کہ وہ  
وائس چانسلر کو مشورہ دے گی کہ  
جن لوگوں کو وہاں پر زبردستی بھیجا  
گیا ہے ان کو اپنی کدوہلیس بھیج کر  
واپس بلا لیں اور فوری طور پر ان کے  
امتحان کے لئے تیار کریں -]

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Since very few questions have been put to me and it was used as an occasion by my hon. friend...

श्री इस्हाक सन्तली : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ने अपनी मादरी जवान में अपनी बात कही है और मंत्री महोदय की भी मादरी जवान वही है। अच्छा होगा वह उसी में जवाब दें।

प्रा एस नुदल हुसन : पहली बात तो मैं वह खेना चाहता हूँ जो सब ने ग्राखरी की बात मौलाना साहब ने फरमायी। वह यह कि तालिबडन्मों ने मानी मारी। मैं आप की इजाजत से वह खत पढ़ना चाहता हूँ जो मानी का एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल के मेम्बरो के लिय पेश किया गया :

"The Aligarh Muslim University Students' Union, Aligarh

3rd April, 1973.

Dear Sir.

"A meeting of the Executive Committee of the AMU Students' Union was held on 3rd April, 1973. The meeting took serious note of the demonstration staged by the students before the hon. members of the Executive Council of the University on 3-3-73 in connection with the demand of the resignation of Dr. Rais Ahmed from the post of Dean, Faculty of Science. The Executive Committee noted with regret that some indecent happenings took place during the demonstration which might have hurt the feelings of the hon. members of the Executive Council.

The Executive Committee of the Union unanimously resolved to apologise to, all members of the Executive Council for anything which might have injured the feelings of our elders.

The Executive Committee further hope that the hon. members would pardon the students as it was never intended to insult them or humiliate them."

This letter was handed over to the Vice-Chancellor on 5th April, at about 1 P.M., that is to say, after the University had been closed. It is signed "Mushtaq Ahmed Khan, President." Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Khan is not the President, but the Vice-President of the Union. I am informed by the Vice-Chancellor that the President of the Union was in fact present in town on the 3rd of April. Therefore, one cannot rule out the possibility that this is an afterthought after the University had been closed. Otherwise, this discrepancy and the fact that it was not handed over before the Vice Chancellor ordered the closure of the University and kept on requesting the students to see the folly of their action cannot be explained.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): What is the discrepancy? Between the President and Vice-President?

PROF. S NURUL HASAN: Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has got rid of the 'Vice'.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : इतनी टेकनिक न बातों में जाना (व्यवधान) .....

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The running commentary of the hon. member is very interesting. But I wish to avoid answering that because I have to answer the other hon. member.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You cannot get away from certain things which are before the House itself. It is not a dialogue between you and the hon. member.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: He can keep on showing his temper. He is

[Prof S Nurul Hasain]

most welcome to do so. I hold him in great affection and esteem. But I do not yield.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
It is lack of culture on your part to say

**PROF S NURUL HASAN.** That I am prepared to concede.

The important thing is that everything is hedged in with if and buts. It is not even a clear-cut case of apology after the closure of the University.

श्री इसहाक सभलवी और क्या नाम रगडवाएंगे उन से ? और क्या माफी मगवाएंगे ?

प्रो० एस नूरुल हुसन यही कि हम ने गलती की, माफ कीजिए। कस्त्या खत्म हुआ

श्री इसहाक सभलवी दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज में प्रॉफेसर साहब, इतनी भी माफी नहीं मगवा सके आप।

श्री एस० नूरुल हुसन देखिए मौलाना साहब, आप जो बात फरमा रहे हैं मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पडा जो मैं नहीं कहना चाहता था। अफसोस के साथ मुझे मे वहाँ न कहना-वाइए। आप न जिस तरह से तकरीर की उसी तरह में मुझे भी कहना पड़ेगा तो वह न मरे लिए मुनासिब है न इस सदन के लिए मुनासिब है। जो बुनियादी ईशू जो एजिक्यूटिव कौंसिल के मानन इम किस्म की नामुनासिब हरकत इन्होंने की उस के ऊपर कोई बात उन्होंने नहीं की माफी की। यह भी एक बात काबिले गौर है। इसी वजह से .

श्री इसहाक सभलवी : खुशामद की भी कोई हूब होती है !

श्री एस नूरुल हुसन इस के बाद एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल ने जब पूरे मामले पर गौर किया तो वही बाबी जिस का मजाज था जिस का मजाज एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर नहीं था मानने न मानने का, उस एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल से उस को नहीं माना।

यह भी सबाल उठाया गया है कि इन्तहानो के मुल्तबी कर देनेसे बहुत से तालिब इल्मो का नुकसान हुआ। बिलकुल दुख्त है और मैंने जो अपना बयान सदन के सामने पेश किया उसमें इसी पर अफसोस और मालाल का इजहार किया। मैं बिलकुल टप में मुत्तफिक हूँ। स्टूडेंटस यूनियन की लीडरशिप ने वद-किस्मती से पिछली मई से लेकर के अब तक बार बार, बार बार इन्तहान मुल्तबी करवाए बाबजूद इसके कि इस की वजह से ज्यादातर तालिबा का नुकसान हुआ। जो लडकिया या लडके मेमेस्टर का इन्तहान दे रहे थे जिन का कि मेमेस्टर का इन्तहान अब खत्म हुआ है और हमारे मेमेस्टर की पढाई अगल का महीना शुरू हो गया था, पढाई शुरू तक नहीं हुई थी उन वा जो नुकसान हुआ है वह नुकसान बड़ी मुश्किल में शायद कोई खाम तरकीब ये लोग सोच कर के निकाल ले तो शायद साल बच जाय वरना मरे समझ से अभी तक कोई हल नहीं आता कि यह जो नुकसान हुआ है यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द करने में नहीं बल्कि पिछली मई में अब तक स्टूडेंटस यूनियन की लीडरशिप ने जो बार बार इन्तहान मुल्तबी करवाए, उस की वजह से वह पूरा हो सके। अब यह कोशिश हो रही है कि इन नुकसान को जितना कम किया जा सकता है उस को उतना कम किया जाय क्यों कि बहुत से बेगुनाह लडके और लडकिया जिन जिन मुश्किलों में अपनी तालीम हासिल कर रहे हैं उम का एहसास हम सब को है और मुझ को खास तौर पर बहा इतने दिन खिदमत करने के नाते है। इस लिए उन की मुश्किलों को दूर करने के लिए हर मुमकिन कोशिश मुझे यकीन है यूनिवर्सिटी करेगी।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली उन इम्तहानो को मुस्तबी, कराने की जितनी जिम्मेदारी स्टूडेंट्स की थी उतनी ही यूनिवर्सिटी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की भी थी।

प्रो० एस्० नुस्ल हसन मौलाना साहब ने फरमाया कि जिस वक्त पार साल यह एक्ट यहा आया था उस वक्त मेरे मोहतरिफ दोस्त श्री इन्ड्रजीत गुप्ता ने कहा था कि इस को सलेक्ट कमेटी मे भज जा

श्री उरोतिशय बलु (शायमण्ड हार्बर) पब्लिक ओपिनियन के निचे सर्कुलेट करने का प्रोजेक्ट भी था।

प्रो० एस्० नुस्ल हसन वह आप न किया था।

मै दूसर मदन की कार्यवाही यहा पढना नहीं चाहता हू लेकिन वह इस वक्त मेरे पास है, उन की ही पार्टी के एक रहनुमा न 24 मई को इसरार किया कि फोरम नामो भभी नामो, भभी पाच छ दिन बाकी है

श्री इसहाक सम्भली और सलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजो।

प्रो० एस्० नुस्ल हसन नहीं यह उन्हे इ नहीं कहा।

चकि उन सदन को कर्षवाहो पडने का तरीका नहीं है इसलिए मैं पड नहीं रहा हू नेरिन वह मेरे पास मौजूद है।

श्री इन्ड्रजीत गुप्त (अनोपुर) उन की बात आप को पसन्द आई। मेरी बात आप को पसन्द नहीं आई।

प्रो० एस्० नुस्ल हसन की मेरे कलन के बाद उन ने जफा से तौबा।

उस जूद पशोमा का पशोमा हो जाना ॥ पहली बात कही वह मान ली। तो कहने लगे

कि वह आप ने क्यो मानी? अगर पहले आप फरमाते अपनी बात और मैं मान लेता तो फिर मैं कह देता कि मैं दूसरे की बात मानी वह गलत किया। लेकिन मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हू कि मैं सब माननीय सदस्या का निहायत आदर करता हू और आप ही लोगो के मशविरा से हकतुल इमकान मानने की कोशिश करता हू।

फिर मौलाना साहब ने फरमाया तारीखी किरदार के बारे से। उस से बिलकुल मुक्तफिक हू। सरकार ने वारे बाग कहा है कि इस का तारीखी किरदार बरकरार रखा जायगा और रखा गया है। यह मैं आपमे जनाववाला, दस्तवस्ता प्रज्ज कर रहा हू। इस के तारीखी किरदार को बरकरार रखा गया है और इस का असनी तारीखी किरदार वह है जिस का जिक्र मौलाना साहब न भभी किया है - नई रोशनी और नई तालीम से दिमागो की खिडकियो का खोलना यही असली चीज है, जिस की तरफ आपने इशारा किया है। मैं यकीन दिनात। हू कि जो कानून आपने पास किया है

13 00 hrs

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र यह कीन सी तारीखी बात हुई?

प्रो० एम्० नुस्ल हसन तारीखी बात यह हुई-जब 1872 मे सर सैयद अहमद खा मरहूम ने कमेटी बनाई थी कि यूनिवर्सिटी के कालिज का कायम किया जाय तो उस का दस्तूर कुछ इस तरह से शुरू होता था - मैं याद-दाशत के मुताबिक कह रहा हू, शायद गलत नहीं होगा-इस कमेटी के सैम्बरो की तावाद मौड्यन नहीं होगी, जैसे जसे इस इरादे मे हिन्दू तुलबा दाखिल होंगे, उसी हिमाब से हिन्दू हजरात भी गामिल किये जायेंगे

श्री इसहाक सम्मली हम उस को घाज भी बेल-कम करते हैं। लेकिन जो उम का हिस्टोरिकल कंटेन्टर रहा है, उस के बारे में कुछ अन्देशा पैदा हो गया है, उस के बारे में एशोरंस प्रानी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप दोनों की तकरीरो के इखतिताम के मुन्तजिर हूँ।

प्रो० एस० नुहल हसन मौलाना साहब ने जो बातें उठाई हैं, उन सब का जवाब मैं ता० 6 को इस सदन में दे चुका हूँ, इस जिम्मे मुझें दोबारा अर्ज कराने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त चूकि मेरे नाम का जिक्र किया गया है, इस लिए आप की इजाजत से मैं उस का क्लैरिफिकेशन करना चाहता हूँ। वह जिल पहले उम सदन में आया था, उम के बाद इस सदन में आया। जब इस सदन में उस पर बहस चल रही थी, आप को याद होगा कि बहस के चलते चलते 84 अमेण्ड-मेंट्स इन्होंने खुद यहाँ पर पेश की थी मिनट-मिनट पर अमेण्डमेंट्स आती जा रही थी, जिन को पढ़ कर हजम करने का वक्त भी नहीं था। इस लिये मैंने कहा था कि इन को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाये। वह सवाल उस हाउस में पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्री रामकृष्ण (टोक) अध्यक्ष महोदय अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द कर दी गई है मंत्री समझ में यह सब बिना सोचे-समझे किया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वहाँ के उपकुलपति ने बन्द करने की कार्यवाही के बारे में रिपोर्ट दी है, लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे कितने ही केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जिन में कत्ल तक हुए हैं, लेकिन उन को बन्द नहीं किया गया है। इस लिये अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के बन्द करने का मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

हमारी स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का मद्रास में ता० 13, 14, और 15 को तीन दिन का सम्मेलन हुआ है, उस में हमारी पार्टी ने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में जो कानून पिछले सेशन में पास हुआ है, उसमें दोबारा सशोधन होना चाहिये। जब से वह एक्ट पास किया है तभी से जितने केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उन के छात्रों और अध्यापकों में असंतोष पैदा हो गया है। इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहाँ चाहूँगा कि पिछला जो एक्ट पास किया गया है, उस में फिर संशोधन किया जाय—इस में सरकार को यह नहीं देखना चाहिए कि सशोधन करने में हमारी कोई तोहीन होती है, क्योंकि आप को इस देश को चलाय है। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो बकबय दिया है, उस में हम बात को माना है कि वह विशेषतः जर्सी में पास किया गया था, इस लिए उस में कुछ कच्चा काम रह गया था। इस लिए आप के द्वारा सशोधन करके उस को पास कीजिए ताकि छात्रों और अध्यापकों में जो असन्तोष बढ रहा है, वह ठीक हो सके।

दूसरी बात — मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उन सब में एक मा कानून होना चाहिए। हमारी पार्टी की माग है कि उन सब में एक सा कानून होना चाहिए ताकि बार-बार झगड़े की आवश्यकता न आये—मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन के बारे में मोच समझ कर जवाब देंगे।

प्रो० एस० नुहल हसन अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने दो तर्जरीख पेश की हैं कोई स्पष्टीकरण मुझ से नहीं मागा है। जहाँ तक पहले सवाल का ताल्लुक है, उस के बारे में ता० 6 को मैं बहुत कुछ बत चुका हूँ। जहाँ तक दूसरे सवाल का ताल्लुक है—सब केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में एक तरह का शासन होना चाहिए.....

श्री इस्लाम सभली चारों के लिए एक साथ एक सा कानून आये। यह न हो कि पहले इस के लिए, फिर उस के लिए।

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन करीब-करीब इस वक्त भी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कास्टीट्यूशन की जो बेसिक चीज है, वह एक ही तरह की है, लेकिन बाज विशेषतः हर विश्वविद्यालय की होती है, उन तारीखी विशेषताओं को हम बरकरार रखना चाहते हैं और जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ पूरे सदन में यह फीलिंग है कि यह रहना चाहिए।

श्री इस्लाम सभली बनारस के लिए आज तब नही आया।

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Regarding the textile workers strike I have not admitted the adjournment motion. But, I am allowing a calling attention motion on this. This matter has been raised in this House from time to time and I have allowed it a number of times. I think that I have allowed it for three or four times in the last two weeks. The Minister I think was asked to reply at the time of the debate on Demands for Grants of the Commerce Ministry.

I shall look into it and see that your wishes are conveyed to the Minister that he should come out with some statement about the latest position.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER About textile strike I had allowed a calling attention motion but that day you said that there would be no use of a calling attention motion. Now you have come for that. You forget what you said the other day.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय जो मर्जी करिये। आप का काम कुछ बन जाये तो अच्छा ही है।

12 06 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) On behalf of Shri Khadilkar

I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi, for the year 1970-71 together with the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the all India Institute of Medical Sciences Act 1956 [Placed in Library See No—LT—4796/73]

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE) I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation New Delhi for the year 1971-72 under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act 1962 [Placed in Library See No LT-4797/73]

12 07 hrs

#### ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR SPEAKER I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 12th April 1973 from the Station House Officer Police Station Barwah —

I have to inform you that Shri R V Bade, Member, Lok Sabha was arrested today, the 12th April 1973, at 18 20 hours, at Barwah Police Station, for violating the Madhya Pradesh Wheat (Restriction

on Movement by rail, road, water) Order, 1973. He is being kept in custody for failure to furnish bail."

वहा कैसे चले गए ? उनको तो यहा भ्राना चाहिए था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):  
उनको पकड़ा क्यों गया ? शायद खाने के लिए थोडा सा भ्रनाज एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जा रहे थे । इस तरह के आदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में भ्रनाज नहीं जा सकता है । अमरीका से घनुरा मिला हुआ माइलो त्रिन्दुस्तान में आ सकता है लेकिन यहा एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में भ्रनाज नहीं जा सकता है ? आपने कहा क्यों चले गए, इसलिए मैं ने बताया ।

अव्यक्त महोदय - आप अच्छा करेंगे, आप खुद वहा न जाये ।

I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 13th April, 1973, from the Superintendent of Police, Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh:—

"Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested in Crime No 25/73 of Police Station Ringned, under the Essential Commodities Act, today, the 13th April, 1973, at 14.00 hours, and produced before the Court immediately. He is sentenced till rising of Court"

12.09 hrs.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Ausgram): I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Steel and

Mines (Department of Steel) regarding action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Twentieth Report on Planning, Development, Production, Distribution etc., of Iron and Steel and Ferro-Alloys.

12.09i hrs.

#### NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I introduce † the Bill.

13.14 hrs

#### RE. POLICE FIRING ON WORKERS IN BOKARO

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu,

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have received a telegram which is very alarming, from Bokaro. It reads thus:

"Central Reserve Police and Bihar Military Police firing at Bokaro Steel killing 10 and injuring 40 workers Police HSL management collaborated

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

contractor for non-payment retrenchment—S. K. Banerjee”.

The Minister is present and I shall be grateful if you could kindly ask the minister to make a statement on this because it is a very disturbing telegram.

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM):** Sir, the genesis of the trouble which climaxed in the unfortunate police firing in Bokaro on 11-4-73 was the retrenchment by Shri Gaya Prasad, a contractor employed by Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, of 150 workers on the ground of their being rendered surplus with effect from 11th April. This contractor had simultaneously charge-sheeted four masons, namely, Jumrati, Amin, Reazul and Hiralal for allegedly instigating others for creating trouble. The workers who resented these actions of the contractor approached the Industrial Relations Department of Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited at about noon on the 11th April 1973 to sort out their demands relating to incentive bonus, house rent, conveyance facility, leave etc. before their retrenchment by the contractor.

It is reported that while the workers were still in the vicinity of the office of the Hindustan Steel Construction Limited Office, they accosted and surrounded the contractor Gaya Prasad. Police from the Maraphari Police station, which is hardly 100 yards away, on hearing about this development arrived at the spot and tried to control the situation. Finding the situation deteriorating, the officer in charge of the Police Station, Shri Dhanesh Upadhyaya, sent for the resident Magistrate and force which were stationed at the police station nearby in connection with the Ramnavami festival. The Magistrate did his best to maintain order and persuade the crowd to disperse but failed. He then

arrested four of their leaders. Thereupon the crowd became more restive and not only rescued the arrested persons but also man-handled the police personnel and the Resident Magistrate. The Magistrate then declared the crowd unlawful and ordered it to disperse and eventually had to resort to lathi charge. The workers, however, retaliated by resorting to stone throwing. They also badly manhandled the officer in charge, Shri Dhnesh Upadhyaya. The crowd further moved towards the police station and heavily brickbatted the same and damaged two police vehicles parked nearby. It was this that compelled the police to open fire.

In all sixteen rounds, eight from inside the police station office and the verandah of the police station and the remaining eight rounds from near the gate leading into police station compound, were fired. As a result of the firing, one Suresh Munda (an Adivasi worker of contractor Gaya Prasad) was killed at the spot and three others namely, Jamaluddin (a mason of Gaya Prasad), Mr. Isa Khan (a HSCL mason working in hot rolling mills) and Darupadi (an adivasi reza of Gaya Prasad) sustained bullet injuries. Eleven other persons—five workers of Gaya Prasad and four employees of HSCL, including one Assistant Divisional Engineer (Structural), one BSL employee and one resident of Campzal area, sustained various other injuries. All these injured persons have been admitted into the hospital at Bokaro Steel. The condition of Jamaluddin (having a bullet injury) and Nandu Thakur, who sustained a head injury, is said to be serious. Amongst the police personnel, besides the officer in charge, Shri Dhanesh Upadhyaya, who has sustained serious injuries, one Havildar and seven constables are said to have sustained injuries. Shri Upadhyaya is admitted to the Government hospital at Dhanbad for treatment. It is rumoured that the contractor Gaya Prasad too has sustained injuries but he is so far not available.



[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam]

The necessary precautionary action has been taken by the law and order authorities. So far, sixteen persons have been arrested. A Peace Committee has also been formed. The Deputy Commissioner, Chhotanagpur Division, has visited this place. The Chief Secretary and the I.G. of Police were expected to visit Bokaro yesterday.

I must express my sorrow at the loss of life in this incident. The build-up of Bokaro the last two years has been a matter of satisfaction for the country as a whole and in this background this incident is doubly unfortunate. Hon. Members will appreciate that the maintenance of law and order is essentially a State subject and the question of the form and character of any inquiry into the circumstances of the firing will have to be decided by the Government of Bihar.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** The telegram says ten killed and 41 injured whereas the Minister says one killed and 12 injured. Who is speaking the truth? I have a feeling that the Minister is making an understatement.

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM.** I can only say that I am trying to speak the truth.

13.20 hrs.

DEMANDS \*FOR GRANTS, 1973-74—  
CONTD.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—  
Contd.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The House will now take up further discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation & Power. Shri Bibhuti Mishra will continue his speech.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :**

अध्यक्ष जी उस दिन जब मैं बोल रहा था तो एक बड़ी दुखद घटना हो गई हम लोगों के साथी श्री तेजसिंह स्वतंत्र का स्वर्गवास हो गया, उस के लिए हम सभी दुःखी हैं। इसीलिए उस दिन सदन की कार्यवाही भी रोक दी गई।

मैं उस दिन जो कह रहा था उस में एक बात यह थी कि गंडक योजना के ऊपर 150 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगया नेपालमें उसका सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर प्रदेश से उस का सम्बन्ध है और बिहार से उस का सम्बन्ध है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको अपने हाथ में लेकर स्वयं बनाये। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको नहीं लेना चाहती है तो बिहार गवर्नमेंट को उदारतापूर्वक पैसा दे ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी गंडक योजना बन सके।

उसी प्रकार से मैं चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कोसी योजना को भी अपने हाथ में ले ले क्योंकि बिहार गवर्नमेंट की ताकत के बाहर की बात है। कोसी योजना को भी केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में लेकर बनाये जिसकी भाग बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है। एक बात मैं और बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में गंडक योजना में जो लोग काम करते हैं वह चाहते हैं कि यह योजना धीरे धीरे चलती रहे ताकि उनका एम्प्लायमेंट लगा रहे। अगर उनका एम्प्लायमेंट लगा रहेगा तो काम चलता रहा इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान दे ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी काम हो जाये। उम में बहुत से अच्छे आदमी हैं, इंजीनियर हैं, कार्यकर्ता हैं। लेकिन उस में ऐसे लोग भी हैं कि जिनके लिये मैं ने कहा था कि एक इवैल्युएशन कमेटी बनायी जाय तो यह देखें कि जितना रुपया खर्च हुआ है उतना

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

काम भी हुआ है या नहीं। केन्द्रीय सरकार का पैसा लगता है, वह इस की जाच नहीं करते हैं। बिहार सरकार इस काम को कर नहीं रही है, इसलिये जाच कराने का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार का ही है। जब ज्यादा खर्चा बढ जायगा तो किसानो से बैटरमेट लैबी ली जायगी जिम से किसान परेशान होंगे और फिर एजीटेशन होगा तो सरकार को ला ऐड चार्जर्ड मेन्टेन करने के लिये कार्य-वाही करनी पडेगी। इसलिए इस को केन्द्रीय सरकार ले ले और एक इवैल्यूएशन कमेटी कायम करे ताकि पता चले कि जो खपया खर्च हुआ है वह मही हुआ है कि नहीं।

हमारा बिहार प्रान्त दूसरा सब से बडा प्रान्त है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट का शायद ही वहा कोई दफतर होगा। एक ईस्टर्न जोन इलेक्ट्रिसिटी टेक्नोलॉजि आफिस पटना मे है उन को आप कलकत्ता ले जा रहे है। आप देखिये पटना मे इस के अलावा और कोई केन्द्रीय सरकार का आफिस नहीं है, उस को भी आप कलकत्ता ले जा रहे है। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि बिहार मे एजीटेशन हागा उस से सरकार का दिक्कत होगी। इसलिए सरकार के सभी दफतर हिन्दुस्तान मे जहा जहा है वहा आबादी के अनुमार या आवश्यकता के अनुमार उन दफतरो को रखे, और सरकार इस दफतर को पटना मे न हटाये। इस सम्बन्ध मे मेरे पाम एक चिट्ठी आयी है, श्री पूर्णन्दु नारायण सिन्हा की, जो एम० एम० सी० है, उन्होंने लिखा है कि यह दफतर ले जाया जा रहा है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि भारत मे बिजली का रेट सारे देश मे ए० सा होना चाहिये। किमी से कम और किमी मे ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का मामला कानक्रेट लिस्ट मे है, स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट और केन्द्रीय सरकार, दोनो से सम्बन्ध रखना है। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को भारत मे एक

सा बिजनी का रेट रखना चाहिए। इस चीज की माग मैं बहुत दिनों से कर रहा हूँ। अगर किसी सूबे मे ज्यादा है और किसी मे कम है तो जिन मे ज्यादा है उस को केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसा दे कर के सबमिडाइज करे और सूबो मे जहा कम है, उतना ही दूसरी जगह भी लिया जाय ताकि वहा के किसानो को राहून मिले।

वाटर लागिंग और फुलड कंट्रोल का काम बडा भयानक हो गया है। वाटर लागिंग गडक योजना की वजह मे हो गया है और हमारे यहा उत्तर मे जितनी नदिया है सारी हिमालय पहाड मे निकलती है और वहा से निकल कर फुलड कर देती है। मन्त्री जी कोई योजना बना रहे है जिन के अनुसार पटना मे गंगा-कावेरी का मिलान होगा। उस मे पता नहीं 50 अरब रु० खर्च हागा या 100 अरब रु० खर्च होगा और पता नहीं हमारे और आप के जीवन काल मे वह काम पूरा होगा कि नहीं लेकिन आज फिलहाल एसी हालत है कि हिमालय से नदी निकल कर उत्तर बिहार को फुलड कर देती है और फिर दक्षिण बिहार के हिस्से का भी फुलड कर देती है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी फुलड कंट्रोल का इनजाम करे ताकि सरकार का जो पैसा लगता है हर साल फुलड रोकने के लिये उस की बचत हा मके, और फुलड कंट्रोल हो जाने के बाद उन जमीनो मे वैदावार भी बढेगी और देश की उन्नति होगी। इसलिये सरकार इस के सम्बन्ध मे शीघ्र से शीघ्र अपनी कार्य-वाही करे। मैं ने कोई भाषण नहीं दिया है, केवल पीइडम रखे है मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री जी सही सही जबाब दे। माघ ही मेरा उन से प्रागृह है कि हर सूबे मे अपना निश्चित समय बना कर के वहा के लागो से उन की कठिनाइयो के बारे मे और उन को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध मे विचार विमर्श किया करे। क्यों कि इन का मन्त्रालय बडा उपयोगी मन्त्रालय है। पानी

## [श्री विपूति मिश्र]

अगर न रहे तो मनुष्य जीवित न रहे, पाच तत्वों से शरीर बना हुआ है इसलिये पानी बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिये मंत्री जी हर स्टेट में नियमित समय बना कर के जो हम लोक सभा, राज्य सभा विधान सभा और विधान परिषद के सदस्य हैं, उन की मीटिंग बुला कर के, हमारी क्या कठिनाई है इस के सम्बन्ध में यह पूछें और तब उस बारे में कार्यवाही करें। और उत्तर बिहार में जल्दी से जल्दी बिजली की योजना बनावे ताकि वहां बिजली मिल सके और बिजली के अभाव के कारण सिंचाई का जो कार्य बन्द पड़ा हुआ है वह चालू हो सके। बस मुझे यही कहना है।

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda)

Mr Speaker, Sir I rise to mention a matter which has been created by the North Bengal Flood Control Board by the Central Government and by this Ministry particularly. They are now executing the work of Mahananda river Master Plan in the district of Malda. In executing the said plan the North Bengal Flood Control Commission has rendered a few thousand people already homeless and also jobless because they have no concrete plan to follow and every now and then they are changing the alignment of the Mahananda river embankment the proposed bund in the Mahananda river Master Plan in the district of Malda. The alignment is particularly going through populated villages where hundreds of houses are being demolished without giving any prior notice to the dwellers and also the peasants who have a very little amount of cultivable land with them they are being ousted of their possession of the said land and they are being rendered jobless. A large section of people are resisting this sort of unauthorised and illegal eviction from their land and home by the engineers of the said plan, but indiscriminately arrests are going on. A few hundred people have already been

arrested by the authorities of the State Government, particularly by order of the Minister of Irrigation and Power of the State Government. Mr Abdul Berkat Ataul Ghani Khan Chowdhury who is unduly interfering in the activities and functioning of the Commission.

The entire fund has been allotted by the Central Government, by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power of the Central Government to the North Bengal Flood Control Commission towards the Mahananda river embankment scheme but the said amount is being misused like anything. I have received telegrams and letters from many people from the district of Malda that immediately an expert a technician, from the Central Water and Power Commission should be sent there to have a detailed survey of the Plan and to see whether any amendment could be made in the said scheme so that thousands and thousands of people who are now threatened of being rendered homeless—their houses are going to be demolished—can be saved.

13 27 hrs.

[M DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As regards erosion of Ganga in Malda I would like to mention that according to alluvion and diluvion process the land which is being eroded on the Malda side or which will be eroded after a year or two is and will be rising on the other side of the Ganges on the Bihar side of the Ganges. The people of Malda as per natural rules should get those diluviated lands on the other side of the Ganges but due to the restriction of inter-State border and the restrictions on the movement of foodgrains, the people of Malda side are not getting any benefit, they are not being allowed to cultivate their lands. There is a long term dispute between the two State Governments over this alluviated and diluviated land that is created out of erosion of the Ganga.

As regards electrification, the North Bengal area is totally backward, and because of non-supply of electricity, this area is not being able to develop. I should like to mention here the article that has been published in *Anand Bazar Patrika* dated the 10th April. The rural electrification scheme has totally failed. But the Central Government is contributing a large part towards rural electrification in West Bengal, but that amount has been spent haphazardly and even in spite of Malda district being the district of the Irrigation Minister of West Bengal, rural electrification has totally failed in that district.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Minister to the Teesta Valley project. What about that project? When will that project be taken up? That is the only project by which the North Bengal area could be irrigated for cultivation and there is no other concrete scheme or plan for irrigating North Bengal area.

I would also like to mention that Malda is affected every year by flood devastation and the drought conditions are also very acute there. There is no irrigation scheme, small or otherwise. I would like to know what concrete steps are going to be taken by this Ministry to control floods and also to mitigate the irrigation difficulties there.

Lastly, I want to say a word about this Ganga-Kaveri link. The number of speakers who have spoken against this scheme is much more than the number of speakers who have spoken in favour of the scheme. I would like to mention one article which has been published in this regard....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You just draw the attention of the Minister to that article if he has not already read it.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: This is the article by Mr. P. Sundarayya published in *Motherland* dated 8th April. I would like the Minister to go through that article.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMALAH): May I suggest that you may be pleased to call the Minister of Irrigation and Power at 4 O'clock to reply?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House so agrees. Now, Mr. Arjun Sethi.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): At the outset, I would like to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

While supporting the Demands, I would like to make a few observations for the consideration of the Minister.

A country like ours is dependent upon the performance of agriculture for its overall economic growth and till today most of our agricultural operations are affected by the monsoon. So, the development of the irrigation schemes in various States is a MUST for the development of our country as a whole.

Fortunately, we have so many rivers and since we could not make full use of these rivers, the waters of these rivers are flooding the country side and the people are suffering a lot since long past.

If we look to the investment side, we find that we have invested in our irrigation facilities or irrigation development only about Rs. 228 crores, but when we look to the other side, that is, the loss side, the country as a whole is losing on an average, a sum of Rs. 150 crores every year since 1951 due to damage to the crops, houses and public utilities by floods of these rivers. In addition to the annual loss of Rs. 150 crores, there is the expenditure on drought relief programmes which are a regular feature in our economy and add to the alarming figure. What are the returns which the country gets by such huge spendings? In spite of some sizeable progress made by these flood control measures still the annual loss in mone-

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

tary terms has increased in recent years and relatively the affected population belong to the weaker sections of the society who have to undergo these annual sufferings and annual losses. An effective check to cure these maladies is urgently necessary. As I said in the beginning of my speech, the amount of Rs. 228 crores is not enough. The Government has not paid sufficient attention to protect these parts or to mitigate the sufferings of these people, especially those who belong to the weaker sections of the society. It is really very unfortunate that despite the chronic failure of monsoon in various parts of the country irrigation projects are made to be slow-moving. In this honourable House many hon. Members have already pointed out how some of our projects remain idle for a long time and are not completed in time and as per the schedule because there are disputes between various States about the sharing of the water. Prenatal disputes start from the very beginning and last for years and years. These disputes are going on for years together. In the meantime much water flows into the sea.

I am very glad to note one thing which the Minister has mentioned in his Annual Report of the Ministry. It has been said that they have brought to the notice of the Chief Ministers about the proposed amending Bill to declare water a national property. I wish to say that the sooner it is passed in Parliament, the better it is for the country.

Our *per capita* consumption of electricity was only 13 units in the year 1947 and it is now 93 units but it still remains very low compared to some other countries of the world and various datas were already mentioned by some of my friends who spoke earlier to prove that we are at the lowest in electricity consumption.

Orissa has been an unfortunate State which has been subjected to

serious flood and drought year after year. While answering an unstarred question the hon. Minister stated that by the end of the Fourth Plan the irrigation potential in the country is to be 26 per cent of the total crop area and the percentage of Orissa would be 28 per cent. I very much doubt these figures because so far as Orissa's irrigation potential is concerned, today there are as many as 11 medium and small projects which are under examination of the CWPC since long and I would like to name some of these projects. These are: Bhimkund, Rengali, Subernarekha, Bagh, Kharxhai, Nesa, Upper Kolab and Baghalati, Salandi and Mahanadi Delta irrigation projects are lingering since a long time and I do not know how long this will continue and when these projects will be completed at all. Recently the State Government of Orissa requested the Central Government and the Minister of Irrigation and Power to depute a team to finalise the location of the site of the proposed Bhimkund dam which is one of the flood control projects. It seems that the question of the location of the dam has been made complicated not due to any financial difficulties etc. but due to conflict in opinion between two topmost engineers in our State. I do not know how both the engineers are favouring different locations for the same dam. They have not been able to come to a settlement upto now. However, I request the hon. Minister that he should immediately depute a team so that they can finalise the site for the proposed dam so that the sufferings of the people may be mitigated.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the whole report and I find there is absolutely no critical review as for this one year's performance is concerned. Such type of Report should not be very lengthy and if we critically assess as to our achievement then we can also draw lessons as to where we have failed and where we have succeeded. Some

figures have been given regarding our achievements from 1947—73. That will take us nowhere. I think Dr. Rao, the hon. Minister for having given all these facts but in addition to that a small report would have served the purpose if critical examination has been made. For example, Dr. Rao had made a commitment that in West Bengal 38 per cent achievement will be made in regard to bringing lands under irrigation. What is the achievement? Actually, there is no improvement. Similarly, in regard to Orissa some commitment had been made in regard to the completion of four major projects, that is, Mahanadi Delta, Hirakud, Anandpur and Salandi. Out of these I find only Hirakud is completed. So, from last year to this year what is the actual achievement? There is absolutely nothing. Out of these four big projects only one is completed from 1947 to 1973.

Now, please refer to page 145. Sixteen medium schemes were there out of which only three are completed during the entire period. That takes us nowhere.

Regarding upward revision of project estimates, frequent revisions have been made. What are the reasons thereof? A committee is already set-up to go into this subject. Before this Committee has been set up, we had enough of material as to why the schemes are failing or the costs are going up. Many a time our hon. Minister has spoken about it, namely, due to shortage of funds etc. There is delay in giving clearance by Central Water and Power Commission. One project, Jarau-Harabhangi in Ganjam district has been on the anvil for the last 15 years. Dr. K. L. Rao who is very popular in our area in Ganjam district recently wrote to me a letter saying that at least now Government were considering it. I do not know how long this would be under consideration. The Jarau-Harabhangi project has been kicked like a football from the Centre to the State and from

the State again to the CPWC and clearance has not been given to it so far. We know that this is going to lead to mounting up of costs.

I would also like to mention the delay in submission of reports by the State Government. If there would be a public censure, and if the report does not come in time, the Centre would take the initiative and say that since the State has not taken any action, therefore, the Centre is going to cancel the approval in such and such matters then the situation can improve. There must be some such public censure that since the people are so anxious to have irrigation facilities, they will never permit who-soever may be in power in the State to neglect the sending in of their reports.

I find that again they are setting up a committee. I find that now there are more than 102 committees, and all these committees would be going on giving reports, and with no result. Therefore, I would stress that we should assess the position from time to time and take the necessary action.

Recently, I received a report from a very reliable source that the total cost of the Mahanadi delta project would increase as a result of price increases. If the project is delayed, and the funds to the extent of Rs. 14.69 crores are allowed to spill over to the Fifth Plan, then the cost of the delta project would increase by Rs. 3.67 crores as a result of price rise. This has already come in 1971. In spite of this warning, neither the CWPC nor the persons in charge are doing anything. This is how the costs of projects are going up.

Regarding rural electrification, the main stress was on backward areas, backward States and backward areas and backward districts. But what has

[Shri D. K. Panda]

been done in this connection, as far as Orissa is concerned? Out of 46,000 villages which were to be electrified, only 1300 as per the report given by the hon. Minister have been electrified, and from the figures that I have collected from Government sources, I find that the number has gone up to about six thousand. I would like to know whether we are going to complete the electrification of 10,000 villages at least before the end of the Fourth Plan.

With regard to cyclone distress, Orissa is visited by cyclone, then by floods and then by drought; in fact, it is affected by these very frequently, and nearly 60 lakhs of people have been affected, and 7000 people have lost their lives. In spite of that, there is only one radar station at Paradip. So, I do not know how we can control floods. I would like to know what steps Government are taking in this matter.

Since Dr. K. L. Rao welcomes a business-like discussion, I would like to suggest....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That should be with him in his chamber. A business-like discussion cannot be had here in a few minutes.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I would just make a brief reference to some very big projects.

As regards the Bhimkund, Anandapur and Salandi projects, nothing has been done; we do not know when they are going to be approved and clearance is going to be given to them. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister when this work is going to be started and completed. In regard to the Mahanadi delta project also, I would like to know whether Rs. 14.69 crores are going to be allowed and the project is going to be implemented without any delay.

As regards the medium irrigation projects, projects such as the Bahuda,

the Darjanga project, the Baghwa, the Datia, the Jarau-Harabhangi, the Ghodahoda, the Uttai etc. are still incomplete and the work has not been started. I would like to know what steps Government are going to take in this regard.

Then, the diversion of waters from the Chelligad to the Ghodahoda river is very important. Some people are making a propaganda—I do not know whether they have any vested interests or not—that because this is going to affect some project on the Bamsadhara, this should not be done.

But I know that Dr. Rao, as an engineer among politicians, will not commit any such error and will not fall a prey to such things. But there is propaganda....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri P. Ganga Reddy.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: This is my last point.

As far as power projects are concerned, there is a serious development that has taken place. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether it is true that in Gujarat the Electricity Board has already sold out the thermal station at Porbander to Saurashtra Chemicals, a concern of the Birla group. The reason given is that it is running at a loss. This cannot be the reason for selling such a public undertaking directly to a Birla group concern.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has mentioned the point. He might pass all those materials to the hon. Minister and request him to go into it.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I am concluding.

The Vice-President of the Gujarat Vidyut Kamgar Sangh, Jamnagar, has sent a letter dated 4th April, 1973 with regard to this. When it is the declared policy of Government that by 1975 all the electric power stations in

the private sector will be taken over, I want to know why this lapse to denationalisation I would request the hon Minister to answer all the points I made in his reply.

**श्री पी० गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) :**  
इज्जत-मान डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं बजारत आबपाशी और विजली के मबाजना की तार्हिद करता हूँ, जिम के वजीर, डा० के० एन० राव, मुन्क के अजीम और मायानाज इजीनियर है ।

हमारे मुन्क मे 13,600 लाख एकड फीट पानी है, जो अमरीका के बराबर है । उस में सिर्फ 4500 लाख एकड फीट पानी सिचाई के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है, लेकिन असल मे सिर्फ 900 लाख एकड फीट पानी ही इस्तेमाल किया गया है । हमारे मुन्क मे काबिल सैराबी जरई अराजी के मिफां 24 5 फीसदी रकबा को सिचाई दी जा रही है । सरकार इमको बढा कर 50 फीसदी तक लाना चाहती है । हमारे मुन्क मे 565 लाख एकड रकबा को सिचाई की जा सकती है । अब तक आबपाशी पर 5676 करोड रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं ।

1972-73 का मबाजना 275 कराड रुपये का था और 11 लाख एकड रकबा की सिचाई का अन्दाजा था, मगर सिर्फ 9 लाख एकड को ही सिचाई दी जा सकेगी । इम के मानी है कि निशाने मे 20 फीसदी की कमी रहेगी । चौथे मन्सूबे मे 48 लाख एकड रकबे की सिचाई का अन्दाजा था, मगर सिर्फ 38 लाख एकड की ही सिचाई हो

सकेगी, जिस के मानी ये है कि निशाने मे 22 फीसदी की कमी रहेगी ।

चौथे मन्सूबे के खाल्मे पर 216 लाख एकड अराज. की सैराबी का मन्सूबा था, जा पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा ।

हर एक मेम्बर ने पानी के तनाजे का जिक्र किया है । आज हमारे मुन्क मे 14 रियासते पानी के तनाजो मे फसी हुई है, जिस से हजारो करोडो रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है । जब तक पानी के तनाजो को हल नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक नेशनल वाटर ग्रिड का हमारा मन्सूबा सिर्फ ब्बाव रह जायेगा । ऐसी कई नदिया है, जिन के पानी के तनाजे सालों से चले आ रहे है । मिसाल के तौर पर कृष्णा पर नागार्जुनसागर डैम बन गया है, लेकिन उस के फ्रेस्ट गेट्स नस्ब न होने की वजह से हर साल 70 करोड रुपये की अनाज की पैदावार का नुकसान हो रहा है । इसी तरह नर्मदा का दस लाख रुपये का पानी हर रोज जाया हो रहा है । मोहनरिम डा० राव ने अन्दाजे के मुनाबिक आजादी के बाद से अब तक 900 करोड रुपये का नुकसान हो चुका है ।

आध्र मे धबलेश्वरम् वैराज की हालत बहुत खतरनाक है और वह किरी भी वक्त टूट सकता है । उसकी तरमीम के काम मे बहुत ताबीर हो रही है । मुझे अन्देशा है कि वह काम जल्दी पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस की तरफ फौरी तबज्जह दी जाये ।



[ श्री पी० गंगा रेड्डी ]

निजामसागर प्रोजेक्ट रेत भरने की वजह से बेवार हो चुका है । प्रत्येक स्ट नजमाना के पिछड़े हुए इलाके में निर्यात निवासित है । उस की तरमीन का काम इस लिए सुस्ती में पड़ गया है कि वहाँ स्टील की कमी है । जो बन्ध को रोक रखा जा रहा है । उस में गर्क्याबी, मुआवजे और आबादकारी के काम को हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिये भिगनूर या कोडूर पर एक बाघ बनाने की तजवीज है, ताकि माजरा के पानी को निजामसागर में ले जाया जा सके । इनवेस्टीगेशन का काम पूरा हो चुका है । इस लिए उस को मन्जूरी दे कर काम फौरन तकमील किया जाना चाहिये और जरूरी रकूमात का इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिए । वहाँ शूगर फैक्टरीज बन्द होने की वजह से गवर्नमेंट को तकरीबन चार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान लेवी की शकल में हुआ है और साथ ही काश्तकारों को तकरीबन 25 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है । आईन्दा भी इस के तसरत होंगे । वहाँ की जमीन जरखेज है और हर एक चीज का पूरा इन्तजाम है । इस लिए जरूरी रकूमात की मन्जूरी दे कर प्राजेक्ट की तरमीन की फौरी तौर पर तकमील की जाये ।

पोचमपाड प्राजेक्ट जेर-तकमील होते हुए भी सिचार्ड कर रहा है । लेकिन यह काम जिस तेजी के साथ होना चाहिए, वह उस तरह नहीं हो रहा है । इस प्राजेक्ट से 23 लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिचार्ड हो सकती है, लेकिन 66 टी० एम० सी० पानी एलाट होने की वजह से वहाँ पर सिर्फ एक ही फ्रेंज का काम चल रहा है । इस के लिए फौरी तौर पर

रकम मन्जूर कर के काम को मुकम्मल किया जाना चाहिये ।

मैडिये छ माता से इस गदन में पटना आ रहा है कि पोचमपाड प्राजेक्ट में आदिगाबाद जिले के, जिम्मा का भूखण्ड है, 36 मावजात गर्क्याव हो रहे है और एक दूज जमीन की भी सिचार्ड नहीं हो रही है । गोदावरी नार्थ कैनाल का प्लान बहुत पहले का है । अगर इस प्राजेक्ट को हाथ में लिया जाये, तो इस से नर्मिक सिचार्ड होंगे, बल्कि बिजली की पैदावार भी होगी । मेरी मांग है कि इस को तकरीबन 6 टी० एम० सी० पानी दिया जाये । मेरी दरखवास्त है कि मोहम्मद मिनिस्टर माहब इस प्राजेक्ट को फौरन मन्जूरी दे कर इस काम का शुरु करवाये ।

सरकार को यह बात नहीं भूलनी चाहिए कि दूसरे मुल्कों से पैसा लिया जा सकता है, फटलाइजर लिया जा सकता है, लेकिन पानी और बिजली कितनी मुल्क से दरामद नहीं किया जा सकते है । उन को इस मुल्क में ही पैदा करना होगा । बिजली की ग्रहमियत का अन्दाजा इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि एक किलोवाट बिजली मुम्बई है एक आदमों के दस घंटे काम के ।

चौथे मन्सूबे के खातमे तक 230 लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा करने का निशाना था, मगर सिर्फ 202 लाख किलोवाट बिजली ही पैदा की जा सकेगी । इस के मानी ये हैं कि निशाने में 15 फीसदी की कमी रहेगी । पहले मन्सूबे से आज तक निशाने के मुताबिक काम नहीं हो रहा है

श्रीर कम बिजली पैदा ही रही है। 1972-73 में 15 लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा करने की तजवीज थी, मगर फिर 10 लाख किलोवाट बिजली ही पैदा की जा सकी है। इस तरह इस साल बिजली में 50 फीसदी की कमी रही है। इन कमी को बजट खाम तोर पर रकूमत का दस्तावेज न बना जाना और मुल्क के अन्दर मशीनों का तैयार किया जाना रहा है।

माहरीन का अन्दाजा है कि साले-हान में बिजली की कमी की वजह से कम से कम 1000 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। इन भारी नुकसान की तलाशी के लिए हम से कम आरिन्द्या मुनासिब इफ्तामात करने की जरूरत है। सरकार को अब भी बाहर से मशीनें दगमद करने की बात सोचनी चाहिए, वना बाद में पछताना पड़ेगा।

पाचवे मन्सूवा में 410 लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा करने की तजवीज है, जिस के लिए 11,000 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है। हमारे मुल्क में पानी के काफी जरूरी हैं, कोयला भी काफी मिशवार से है और इनके अलावा युरेनियम और थोरियम भी मौजूद है। इसलिए हमारे मुल्क में बिजली पैदा करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। मुल्क में हाइडल, सुपर थर्मल और एटमी बिजली पैदा करने के लिए जरूरी रकूमत मुहैया की जानी चाहिए।

1973-74 के मबाजना में बिजली के लिए साले गुजशिता के मुताबले में ज्यादा रकम, यानी 115 करोड़ रुपये मुहैया किये गये हैं। मौजूदा पैदाशुदा बिजली का 80 फीसदी हिस्सा सनप्रतों के लिए किया जा रहा है और बह भी रियायती कीमतों पर,

जबकि जिराअन के लिए कम बिजली दी जाती है और वह भी बहुत ज्यादा कीमत पर। इन बारे में तजरे-मानों का ध्यान चाहिए।

इस मुद्दा में नये तरीकों में बिजली पैदा करने की जरूरत है। जैसे, सूरज की शक्ती में बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है, जो शायद सब से सस्ती होगी। इसी तरह हाइड्रोजन गैस में भी बिजली पैदा करने के बारे में रिचर्च करनी चाहिए। इन बारे में रिचर्च करने के लिए रकूमत फ़ीरी तोर पर मुहैया की जानी चाहिए।

ट्रान्मिशन में जो बिजली रायगा जाती है, उनको बचावे के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जहा कोयला हो, वही सुपर थर्मल स्टेशन कामप किये जावे।

जब भी आबपाशी और बिजली के मबाजो पर वहम होता है, तो हकूमत को रकूमत की कमी का जिक्र किया जाता है। 1973-74 के मबाजना में बेरोजगार ताली-मयीफता लोगों को रोजगार फराहम करने के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये खर्चे गये हैं। इसी तरह पाचवे मन्सूवे में एडवास एक्शन के लिए भी काफी रकम खर्ची गई है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि इस रकम में से कम से कम 50 करोड़ रुपये इन महकने को दे दिये जायें, ताकि आबपाशी और बिजली के जो प्रोजेक्ट लिये गये हैं, उनकी जल्दी तक मील हो और इस तरह काफ़ी बेरोजगार इजीनियरों को रोजगार दिया जा सके।

14 hrs.

आप जानते हैं कि हैदराबाद शहर कितना खुबसूरत शहर है, लेकिन आज उस पर बेबगी का आलम है 16 बजे के बाद बिजली न

[श्री पी० गंगा रङ्गी]

मिलने की वजह से तमाम दुकानें 6 बजे ही बन्द कर दी जाती हैं। भ्रान्ध के सिनेमाघरों के लिए सिर्फ 5 मेगावाट बिजली की जरूरत है, लेकिन वह भी वस्तुयाव नहीं हो रही है इसी तरह जराभत के लिए भी सिर्फ दो से चार घंटे तक बिजली दी जाती है। भ्रान्ध का बिजली का परकैपिटल कम्प्लैन्ड हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरे नम्बर पर है—लेकिन नीचे से, ऊपर से नहीं भ्रान्ध के लिए 980 मेगावाट बिजली की जरूरत है, लेकिन उस की पैदावार सिर्फ 650 मेगावाट है। इस साल पानी की कमी की वजह से बिजली की पैदावार बुरी तरह से मुतासिल हुई है। सिंब एनुअल पावर बॉर् के मुताबिक भ्रान्ध को पांचवें मंजूवे के खाले तक 2300 मेगावाट की जरूरत होगी जिसके लिए 250 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत पड़ेगी। 86 करोड़ भ्रान्ध में चौथे मंजूवे के लिए एलाट किए गए थे। पांचवें प्लान के लिए 175 करोड़ की मजबूत जरूरत होगी। यह भ्रान्ध के बस के बाहर की बात है। भ्रान्ध इस में हमदा दे। लोभर सलेक प्रोजेक्ट जहां यू०एस०भार०की मशीनरी साइट पर मौजूद है उसमें मजबूत अगर कुछ रकम दें तो यह काम जल्दी तकमील हो जाएगा। नागार्जुन सागर की परियोजना स्कीम के लिए 8 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है जहां से मैगावाट बिजली पैदा की सकती है। श्रीलेनम पर 450 मैगावाट बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है। ऐसी स्कीमों के लिए भ्रान्ध रकमी हमदा दे कर उनको जल्दी कम्प्लीट कराए। बिजबबाड़ा धर्मन पावर स्टेशन, अगर सेलेक थ्रौर कोर्टिंग डम की स्कीमों को प्लानिंग कमिशन

से जल्दी मंजूरी दिलवा कर काम शुरू कराएं। ये सब काम तकमील होने के बाद ही सी मैगावाट बिजली की कमी रह जाएगी।

मेरे क्षेत्र में कुंठाला हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट की स्कीम मंजूरी के लिए भेजी गई है। उसे मंजूर करके फौरन काम शुरू कराया जाए। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि तेलंगाणा के पिछड़े इलाके में सोमशिला पर एटमिक पावर प्लांट को मंजूरी दे कर फौरन काम बहा शुरू कराएं उस प्लांट को फौरन प्राप हाथ में लें।

रून इनैक्टिविशन कारपोरेशन ने काफी नया काम किया है। उसके लिए वह कानिने मबारिकबाद है। आदिलबाद को कलस्टर स्कीम मंजूरी के लिए भेजी गई थी। उसके लिए भ्रान्ध फौरन मंजूरी दे।

भ्रान्ध ने प्रिबीपसिस एवालिग किए थ्रौर बहुत सी चीजे एवालिग कर रहे हैं तो यह दस्तूर 311 कास्टोडियन का जो मला-खिमीन सरकार को गर मामूनी मुराघात देता है इसको तबदील किया जाए वना भ्रान्धने देखा, यू० पी० में पावर स्ट्राइक हुई, भ्रान्ध में हुई। इसलिए जब तक इनकी मुराघात को खत्म नहीं करेंगे तब तक मुल्क को तरक्की नहीं होगी जिसके लिए भ्रान्ध फौरन तौर पर कार्रवाई करे।

SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The acute shortage of Power throughout the country is causing much hardship and irritation to all. Hence, the Ministry may best be called as Ministry of Irrigation and Power failure! Without meaning any offence to Dr. Rao.

The Ministry is headed by a talented and eminent engineer in the cabinet but still there is much left to be desired. We see the dismal failure of the Ministry in the handling of Cauvery water dispute between Tamilnad and Mysore. Actually, Mysore has acted belligerently and because there is a Government to the liking of the centre, the Union Government is not taking strict measures to ensure equitable distribution of Cauvery water.

The Inter-State Agreement of 1942 is more honoured in the breach than in the observance by the Government of Mysore.

The terms and clauses of Agreements are violated with impunity.

The Government of Mysore has taken several projects like Hemavathi, Kabbini, Swarnavathy, Harangi, etc. These projects, in gross violation of the Agreement, are causing great detriment to the irrigation interests of Tamilnad.

Government of Mysore at no time took the concurrence of Tamilnad Government; nor at any time furnished full information regarding the Projects.

None of these Projects appear to have obtained technical clearance from the Union Government. But Mysore Government have taken law in their hand and gone on with the Projects.

Tamilnad Government sought the intervention of the Prime Minister as early as 1969. Though 4 years have passed, though much water has flown under the bridges, nothing has been done to resolve this dispute.

Government of Mysore non-chalantly have stepped up the pace of work.

The conference of Chief Ministers convened in 1970 failed since Mysore Government was adamant and was not inclined to discuss the Projects.

Though the Government of India recognised that the Hemavathi Project as formulated by Mysore was against the spirit and intention of the 1924 Agreement, the Government of Mysore stated that this Project was not open for discussion.

The diversion of Cauvery water by Mysore will certainly affect the irrigation system under Cauvery in Tamil Nadu. The fact-finding Commission appointed by the Centre has gone into the various aspects and observed that the utilisation of Cauvery water is important for Tamil Nadu than any other State. Our interests are in jeopardy and the Union Government should, therefore, see that these Projects do not become 'fait accompli' so that the damage done cannot be repaired.

Cauvery is our life line and the entire Tanjore delta depends upon Cauvery waters. With a stiff and unhelpful attitude of Mysore Government, I think that the negotiations will bear no fruit. This is a matter of great importance to our State. I would request the hon. Prime Minister through the Minister for Irrigation and Power to refer the matter to Tribunal for adjudicating upon the dispute before it is too late to undo the damage caused by the active progress of these projects.

I see in the newspapers that the Government of India is contemplating to extend by another 50 years, the 1924 Agreement on sharing of the Cauvery water.

What is the use of extending the Agreement if one party is keeping on violating the terms? What assurance can we have that the terms and conditions of the Agreements will be respected by the Mysore Government? I would repeat my request that the Government without any further delay set up a tribunal to go into the dispute. With regard to the allegation of our hon. Minister for Industrial

[Shri V. Mayavan]

Development at Coimbatore—it appeared in the newspaper yesterday—that on account of lack of far-sight and bad management on the part of D.M.K. Government, the problem of power has worsened in Tamil Nadu. I wonder whether he wants to denigrate the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu or denigrate the Prime Minister, Shrimati Gandhi. He must be definitely aware of the fact that in U.P., Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, and Gujarat, where the nominees of the Prime Minister are the Chief Ministers, there is power cut to the tune of 75 per cent. Instead of indulging in mud-slinging on an opposition political party ruling a State, he could as well take energetic steps to import immediately the generators required to meet the power crisis throughout the country. Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam might brag that he has sent the required quantities of coal to Tamil Nadu through sea. I think he indirectly accuses his colleague, Shri L. N. Mishra, the Railway Minister for his failure to make available the required wagons to transport coal to Tamil Nadu. Shri Kumaramangalam perhaps wants to hide his own shame by saying that he was not aware of the coal requirements of Tamil Nadu till the last moment. But, as my colleague, Shri E. R. Krishnan, pointed out, the Tamil Nadu Government had been at regular intervals informing the Centre the impending power crisis in Tamil Nadu. From the trend of comments given out by Shri C. Subramaniam, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, Dr. K. L. Rao regarding the power crisis in Tamil Nadu, it is obvious that the Ministers of Central Ministry are viewing the national crisis from different angles. Dr. Rao is realistic in his approach to the crisis but the two Central Ministers, who owe their prestige and position to D.M.K. are according to me, turn-coats and do not hesitate to stone their own god father.

Here I want to make a mention to our hon. Minister that his interven-

tion with regard to Cauvery water dispute is immediate and warranted. We have read from the newspapers that on the 30th April all the Chief Ministers are meeting here and in that meet. I hope that the hon. Minister will decide the Cauvery water dispute favourable to the Tamil Nadu Government.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri B. P. Maurya—absent.

Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल (ममस्तीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय की मागों का सहज समर्थन करता हूँ। इसके सम्बन्ध में अभी जो बातें हमारे महयोगी श्री त्रिमूर्ति मिश्र जी ने बारी हैं, मैं आपको उसके दूसरे पक्ष की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। गण्डक प्रोजेक्ट उत्तर बिहार के निचले है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योजना है और इसके अन्दर भी तिरहुत कैनल, जिसकी लम्बाई करीब 160 किलोमीटर है, बहुत महत्व रखती है। इसके अन्तिम छोर पर मेरा क्षेत्र पड़ता है, जिसमें दो जिले हैं—बैशाली और ममस्तीपुर। कई वर्ष पहले, 1960 में हम पर काम शुरू हुआ था, लेकिन आज तक इन दो जिलों में कुछ मकान बगैरह ही बने हैं और कोई काम दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है। मैं आप को बतला दूँ—यह 'ए' हिस्सा नहीं है, 'जेड' (अंतिम) हिस्सा है और 160 किलोमीटर के आखिरी हिस्से में पड़ता है। जिस गति से वहाँ पर काम चल रहा है, उसको देखते हुए लोगों को विश्वास नहीं हो रहा है कि 20वीं सदी के अन्दर वहाँ पानी पहुँच सकेगा। जब भी कोई बड़ी योजना बिहार में शुरू होती है तो पहले करोड़ों रुपये उसके पैलिमेंटल बिलिडिंग पर खर्च दिये जाते हैं। डा० राब उच्चर जानेवाले हैं—मैं आप से यही निवेदन करना कि इस

की गति को लेख कीजिये, जैसा आप ने कोठी के समय किया था, वहा पर टेन्टम डाल कर काम शुरू किया गया था, उसी उत्साह में या पर काम किया जाना चाहिये। दो साल पुराने रूपरेखा जो सेन्ट्रल एग्जिटेस के रूप में मिलान है, वो उस हिस्से में मरबात बनाने पर खर्च हो जाते है। इस समय जो इलाइनमेंट वहा पर तैयार हो रहा है, उस दिशाव से तो मानव बरसो इस काम में लग जायेंगे। पाचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक इसको पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम है, लेकिन मुझे विश्वास नहीं देता कि यह पूरा हुआयेगा।

बिहार की आज हालत है—डा० राव उसके बारे में जानते है—वहा की आर्थिक स्थिति बाढ की वजह से, सूखे की वजह, अकाल की वजह से इतनी दयनीय हो गई है कि केन्द्र की नजर उस पर पूरी तरह से नहीं रहेगी तो काम नहीं चल सकेगा। हम लोगों ने इस के सम्बन्ध में डा० राव से और प्रधान मंत्री की से भी बार बार कहा है कि ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण योजना को केन्द्र स्वयं कार्यान्वित करे, तब तो काम आगे बढ़ सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं बढ़ेगा। मैं उसी बात को फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ—बिहार के संसद सदस्यों की राय है कि सब प्रमुख योजनाओं को केन्द्र अपने हाथ में ले तब वे आगे बढ़ सकती हैं अन्यथा पांचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक पूरा होना मुश्किल है। नतीजा यह होगा कि वहां के लोग सूखे की चपेट में ही पड़े रहेंगे। यह इतनी महत्वपूर्ण योजना है कि इस में नेपाल का भी हिस्सा है, उत्तर प्रदेश का भी हिस्सा है और बिहार का हिस्सा तो है ही। गण्डक कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड इस तरह का आश्वासन दे कि

जो हिस्से पिछड़े हुए है, जहां काम धीमी गति से हो रहा है, बोर्ड उनका विशेष ध्यान करेगा—अन्यथा जिस अर्थभाव में बिहार के लोग पड़े हुए है यह काम होना मुश्किल है।

दूसरी बात—ये दो जिले—वैशाली और समस्तीपुर जो क्रमशः मुजफ्फरपुर और दरभंगा से निकाल कर नये जिले बने है, गंगा-बेसिन में है। डा० राव को मालूम है 1971 में गंगा में बड़ी भारी बाढ आई थी। उसके बाद अप्रैल, 1972 में उन्होने गंगा-फ्लड कन्ट्रोल कमीशन की स्थापना की और अगस्त से वह कमीशन काम कर रहा है। इस में कुछ ऐसे हिस्से उन्होंने दिये है—जिनके बारे में मसद् सदस्यों की राय नहीं ली गई। मैं डा० राव से निवेदन करूंगा कि जब ऐसी योजनायें बनाई जाती हैं तो केवल बिहार सरकार के लोगों से ही राय न ली जाये, बल्कि मसद् सदस्यों से भी राय ली जाये, क्योंकि गंगा के लैपट-हैण्ड साइड में, उत्तर बिहार में काफी बरवादी होती है, लाखों लोग बेघर-वार हुए है और अभी तक पड़े हुए है। यदि मैं आप के प्रोग्राम को पढ कर सुनाऊं तो पता चलना है कि यदि अब की बार भयकर बाढ आई तो समस्तीपुर और वैशाली ये दोनों जिले जो गंगा के किनारे है, बिलकुल ध्वस्त हो जायेंगे। इसकी दवा है—खुरखुरा बाध और बरखा बाध, लेकिन इनपर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस समय तो दक्षिण की बात चल रही है, लोधर-बेसिन में बांध बनाने की बात हो रही है। ये उपेक्षित दोनों हिस्से वैशाली और समस्तीपुर गंगा बेसिन के हिस्से है और अपेक्षानः अपर-रिजन में पड़ते हैं। नतीजा

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल]

क्या होगा—नीचे के हिस्से में बांध बन जाने से पाना; समस्तीपुर के इलाके की ओर चल पड़ेगा और वैशाली का इलाका जहां कंश-क्राप होता है, तम्बाकू और मिर्च जैसी क्राप बोई जाती है, जिस से करोड़ों रुपये की एक्साइज घाती है, वह सब हिस्सा ध्वस्त हो जायेगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम को गंगा फ्लड कन्ट्रोल कमीशन के जिम्मे डाला जाये। जिस तरह से आप ने लोभर रिजन के लिये घाठ बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमें वी है और उनमें काफ़ी खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, उसी तरह से बरभा बांध और खुरखुभा बांध को भी लें। खुरखुभा हम अपने गांव की भाषा में बोलते हैं, बरभा बांध में अभी थोड़ी सी मिट्टी डाली गई है। इस समय बैज्ञानिक ढंग से सुरक्षा की बात नहीं हो रही है, जिसका नतीजा होगा कि वहां फिर ग्रीच होगा 1971 में ग्रीच हुआ था, उसके लिये अभी तक कोई उपाय नहीं हो सका है। लाखों आदमी अभी भी बेचर-बार पड़े हुए हैं, पी०डब्लू०डी० की रोड़ पर पड़े हुए हैं, आवागमन अवच्छेद हो गया है, लेकिन उन को बसाने का अभी तक कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ है। उनको बसाना बिहार गवर्न-मेन्ट के बूते के बाहर है, गंगा का इतना सुन्दर क्षेत्र आज वीरान पड़ा हुआ है। इस लिये मेरी फिर पुरजोर अपील है कि इन बांधों को गंगा फ्लड कन्ट्रोल कमीशन के जिम्मे डालें। इसके सम्बन्ध में आप को बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये, वरना वहां की जनता यह सोचेगी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उस कैलेब्रिटेस एरिये के लिये, विशेष कर डा० राव का ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं जाता है।

कुछ में बिजली के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। ग्रामीण विद्युतिकरण के सम्बन्ध में खुप उन्होंने अपने नोट में कहा है कि कुछ राज्य बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। उत्तर बिहार के लोग तो इस मामले में बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं। आप की रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि काफ़ी हरिजन वस्तियों में और दूसरी जगहों पर काम हुआ है, लेकिन उत्तर बिहार तो अभी भी झट्टा है। डा० राव ने आश्वासन दिया है कि मुजफ्फरपुर में एक बहुत बड़ा स्टेशन बनेगा। वहा पर बड़े विद्युत स्टेशन की आवश्यकता है। बरौनी में जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है उससे करीब तीन करोड़ की आबादी का काम नहीं चल सकता है। वहां के आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन का आज यही कारण है। पावर को प्रोस्पेरिटी फालो करती है लेकिन अगर वहां पर पावर ही नहीं होगी तो प्रोस्पेरिटी कैसे आ सकती है। दम सालों से डा० राव देख रहे हैं कि उत्तर बिहार की बड़ी बुरी स्थिति है। 18 तारीख को वे फिर वहा जा रहे हैं। यदि इन बातों पर वे विचार करेंगे तो ठीक है वरना वह क्षेत्र जो सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ है वह पिछड़ा ही रहेगा।

श्री नरेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछलीसहर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खडा हुआ हू। मैं सरकार को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हू कि उसने पिछले कुछ दिनों में सुदूर गांवों तक बिजली का विस्तार करने का बहुत अच्छा प्रयास किया है। इससे गांवों में रोशनी पहुंची है और एक आशा गांवों के लोगों में भी पैदा

हुई है, उनके अपने स्वयं के विकास और तरकीबों के लिए इस वर्ष देश भर में बिजली की विन्ताजनक स्थिति पैदा हुई है। एक ही प्रान्त में नहीं, अनेक प्रान्तों में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ उसका खाम कारण तो जो बड़ा व्यापक सूखा पड़ा है वही रहा है लेकिन अगर हम सावधान होते और नदियों का जो अपरवार जल समुद्र में बहा जा रहा है, मुख्यतः हिमालय से निकलने वाली नदियाँ, यदि हमने उनके ऊपर बाध बनाये होते तो हम बिजली का इनका उत्पादन कर सकते कि आज जो मकट आया है, वह पैदा हो नहीं होना और साथ ही आगे के लिए भी उसका बहुत बड़ा उपयोग होना दोनों तरह से यानी बिजली की भी पूर्ति होती और पानी जो बेकार चला जा रहा है उसको नहरों द्वारा मिर्चाई में भी प्रयोग करने इस प्रकार खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने में भी उससे हमको बहुत बड़ी मदद मिलती।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में भूगर्भीय जल का बहुत भारी भंडार पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन हम उसका समुचित उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यदि हम उसका पूरा उपयोग करते, नलकूप बना करके तो अकेला उत्तर प्रदेश ही सारे देश को अन्न दे सकता था। परन्तु इतना बड़ा लम्बा, चौड़ा बसा, यमुना और घाघरा का मैदान और उसकी इतनी उपजाऊ मिट्टी, आज पानी की कमी के कारण अपने घर के लिए भी अन्न नहीं पैदा कर पा रही है, जिससे अनेक विकर्तें पैदा हो रही हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से चाहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश का जो भूगर्भीय जल है उसका उपयोग करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक प्रयास करें और प्रांतीय

सरकार को इस मामले में सहयोग दें। बड़ी बड़ी नदियाँ जो हिमालय से निकलती हैं उनमें 12 महीने पानी चलता है। वह इस वर्ष सूखी पड़ी रही। लेकिन इस वर्ष हिमालय पर बहुत बर्फ पड़ी है उसका भी यदि हम उपयोग करना चाहते तो कर सकते थे। लेकिन कोई बड़ा जल विद्युत् गृह न हान म हम उसका उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने लगभग 12 मी मेगावाट की क्षमता की 330 करोड़ रुपये की 8 योजनाएँ बनाकर भेजी हैं। वह भारी बाने विन्तार के साथ उदा पर आ चुकी है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उन योजनाओं का स्वीकार करेगी और उनको बनाने में पूरा सहयोग देगी। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जो थोड़े बहुत नलकूप लगे हैं। लेकिन जो नलकूप लगे हैं उनमें से कई बेकार पड़े हैं क्योंकि काम अधूरा छोड़ दिया गया। कुछ रिज की कमी है जिससे पूरी टूंगी गहराई तक बोरिंग नहीं हुई और वह अधूरे पड़े हैं। एक तो बैसे ही उन की मर्यादा कम है और जो बने भी हैं उनमें से भी बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। दो दो, तीन तीन साल में वह बेकार पड़े हैं। यदि उनको चालू कर दिया जाता तो उससे लाभ मिल सकता था।

मैं चाहता हूँ नदियों के पानी का मामला जो कि प्रान्तों के आन्तरिक झगड़ों का कारण है, उसको राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति घोषित किया जाये और केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको अपने हाथ में ले ले। इसी तरह से विभिन्न प्रान्तों में जो बिजली बोर्ड बने हुए हैं वह पूरी बातें सुनते नहीं हैं। कुछ अध्यापकों की



[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

भी शिकायते हैं। वैसे भी एकरूपता लाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि विद्युत विभाग को केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरी तरह से अपने हाथ में ले। और जैसा कि मैंने सुना है देश में जो बिजली की लाइन है उनको एक में जोड़ने का प्रयास सरकार कर रही है, मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि सरकार पूरी तरह से उसको एक लाइन में कर दे ताकि सांघ देश के लिए एकरूपता पैदा हो सके। हमारे प्रदेश में किमानो को वैसे ही बिजली महंगे भाव पर दी जाती थी, बनिस्वत उद्योगपतियों के लेकिन माननीय मन्त्री जी के प्रयास में उममें एकरूपता लाई गई। 13 पैसे फी यूनिट बिजली का रेट निर्धारित हुआ लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि किमानो को 40 पैसे फी यूनिट बिजली दी जा रही है। एक तरफ तो बिजली इतनी महंगी है और दूसरी तरफ किमानो पर जोर डाला जा रहा कि वह अपना गल्ला सस्ते से मस्ता बेचें। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस बात पर ध्यान दे और मन्त्री से मन्त्री कि जो किसानों को देने का प्रयास करे। 13 पैसे फी यूनिट से 40 पैसे फी यूनिट बिजली का रेट हो जाना बड़ी चिन्ताजनक बात है। जैसा कि मैंने श्रीमती नलकूपों के सम्बन्ध में बताया कि बहुत से नलकूप जो बने हैं वह झूठे पड़े हैं लेकिन वहाँ पर चौकीदार रख दिए गए हैं। बेकार में उनको बेतल दिया जा रहा है और हम उमका कोई लाभ नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ सरकार इन सभी बातों पर विशेष तौर से ध्यान देनी।

पुराने जमाने में अंग्रेजी राज्य के पहले लोग सिंचाई के लिए अच्छे पानी का उपयोग करते थे, छोटी छोटी बांधियाँ बनाते थे। लेकिन अंग्रेजी काल में वह बांधियाँ टूटती गईं और पट्टे होते गए। नतीजा यह है कि जो छोटे छोटे बांध बनाकर पानी से सिंचाई की जाती थी वह बांधों के टूट जाने से अब बाढ़ का कारण बन गई हैं। दूसरी तरफ सिंचाई में भी कमी आ गई है। अब वैसी छोटी छोटी बांधियाँ बनाना मुश्किल है लेकिन सरकार मध्यम दर्जे के बांध बनाकर बरसाती पानी को रोक दे और उममें छोटे छोटे पंपिंग सेट्स लगाकर सिंचाई की सुविधा दी जाये तो छोटे पैमाने पर भी बहुत बड़ा काम किया जा सकता है और उममें सिंचाई के काम में बहुत बड़ा सहयोग मिल सकता है। प्राचीन काल की जो झीले है या बड़े-बड़े नालाब है वह बड़ी तेजी के साथ टूटते हैं और बचे कूने अब टूटते जा रहे हैं। लेकिन जो बच गए हैं, जिनके पट्टे नहीं हुए हैं, मैं चाहूँगा कि उनके तोड़ने पर रक़ाबट डाली जाये और उनको उसी हालत में रखा जाये और उनका इस तरह में निर्माण किया जाये कि स्थानीय तौर पर सिंचाई का लाभ उठाया जा सके। यदि सरकार ध्यान देगी तभी वह बच पायेंगे नहीं तो थोड़ा थोड़ा करके खेती की भूमि का दायरा तो बढ़ता जायेगा किन्तु सिंचाई की कमी हो जायेगी जिससे खेती की तरक्की में बाधा पड़ेगी।

हमारा जौनपुर शहर पिछले दिनों तीन चार सालों के अन्तर पर बराबर

बाढ़ से पीड़ित रहता है। पिछले साल 1971 में तो बहुत बड़ी बाढ़ आई यानी पिछले ती सालों में जैसी बड़ी बाढ़ आई थी उससे भी भागे वह बढ़ गई। मन्त्री महोदय ने कृपा करके उस शहर की सुरक्षा के लिए अनुदान दिया है, सहायता दे रहे हैं और उसकी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था होने जा रही है। उसके लिए हम उन्हें धन्यवाद देते हैं लेकिन साथ ही मेरा निवेदन है कि जौनपुर में पहले ही गोमती से प्रभावित पिलखिछा का क्षेत्र है वहां पर बाढ़ का भी गहरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। बीरमपुर और कुछ इस तरह के गांव है जोकि बराबर कटते जा रहे है। वहां की आबादी उजड़नी जा रही है और खेत एवं घर बराबर कटते जा रहे है तथा नदी में बिलीन होने जा रहे है। इससे वहां किसानों में आप्म में तनाव भी पैदा होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि बीरमपुर और हमारे जो गांव गोमती के कटाव में बहने चने जा रहे है, बरबाद होने जा रहे हैं सुरक्षा के लिए यदि कोई प्रबन्ध मन्त्री जी कर सके तो मैं उनका बड़ा आभार मानूंगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मिर्चार्ड व बिद्युत विभाग के अनुदानों की मागों का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

At the outset, I have to remark that the allocation made to this vital Ministry is too meagre to cope up with

the pressing needs of the country and, particularly, the demand for power continues to outstrip the growth rate resulting in the acute shortage of electrical power throughout the country. The electrical power is the most important constituent in the vital infrastructure for the development of industrial base which creates employment potential in the country. The power development programme has, therefore, to be essentially planned with the object of meeting the estimated demand of power to sustain the industrial growth rate as envisaged in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Ministry has fixed a target of raising the installed generating capacity from 14.3 million kw to 23 million kw, by adding 8.7 million kw. But, unfortunately, even this meagre target we have not been able to achieve, and we expect to attain only 20 million kw, thereby adding only 5.7 million kw, instead of 8.7 million kw.

To, further add to our problems, the monsoon has been particularly weak this year with the result that the inflows into the reservoirs feeding the hydro power stations have been sub-normal.

To be exact, most of the hydro power stations in the entire country are generating, at the most half of their rated capacity. It is the same story with the nuclear power stations where the Tarapur Atomic Power Station which uses enriched uranium and also the Rana Pratap Sagar Nuclear Power Station which uses natural uranium are generating much below their rated capacities. It is most unfortunate that even the conventional thermal power stations are generating much below their rated capacity. As a matter of fact, quite a few units are idle either due to want of spare parts or due to not getting timely supply of coal. In this bleak and gloomy atmosphere, I think, the Ministry of Irrigation has rightly planned to give top priority for elec-

[Shri M. S. Sanjeevi]

trical power generation and decided to accelerate the power development programme. But, unfortunately, they are not keeping up to their word. According to their Report, the Ministry of Irrigation wants, in the Fifth Plan, to double their rated generating capacity, from 20 million kw. to 40 million kw. But I doubt whether they can reach that capacity. The reasons are, as you know, they should raise 20 million kw in five years, by the end of the Fifth Plan, whereas in the last Plan, the Fourth Plan, they could raise only 5.7 million kw. The additional targeted capacity to be commissioned in the Fourth Plan is 8.7 million kw, out of which the indigenous equipment to be added is 4.9 million kw. But, unfortunately, the indigenous manufacturers like Bharat Heavy Electricals and Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, could manage to give only 2.2 million kw instead of 4.9 million kw. So, if we want to generate 20 million kw of power, the indigenous power plants should be able to give at least half of their targeted capacity of 20 million kw which, I think, is a very difficult task.

Now I come to raw materials. I think we are fortunate in this respect. We are producing 70,000 million tonnes of coal out of which we are only making use of 16,000 million tonnes of coal for thermal power. As regards nuclear power, we have only 30,000 tonnes of uranium and 500,000 tonnes of thorium. I request that the Ministry of Irrigation may, in consultation with the Atomic Energy, give priority for planning and installing fast reactor feeder type of nuclear power stations using, as fuel, thorium and plutonium instead of uranium which we are using for Tarapur and Rana Pratap Sagar.

Now, I come to my State of Andhra Pradesh which people generally call Andhra Pradesh because we have nothing but darkness all around within the State. Here, paradoxically, a State which has plenty of natural resources for hydel and thermal power

generation and ample mineral wealth to start the industries is by far the most backward State as regards power generation is concerned. The State Government has planned to instal a thermal station at Vijayawada for generating 400 M.Ws of power but, unfortunately, I understand the Planning Commission has not cleared that project on the pretext that they have to bring coal from Singareni collieries, some 90 miles away. But the very same Planning Commission only a few days ago cleared a thermal power station at Ennore for getting coal all the way from Singareni, a distance of 400 miles. I cannot understand why this discrimination to my State. Is it because that the Andhra Pradesh has 39 MPs to support Shrimati Indira Gandhi while Tamil Nadu has sent only 9 MPs as against our 39?

Same is the case with regard to the Godavari Barrage. Here is a barrage which was built 100 years ago by that great and eminent engineer, Sir Arthur Cotton. He predicted the life of the dam as 100 years but now the engineers have found out that the barrage is very weak. Accordingly, the State wants to build another barrage at a cost of Rs 35 crores and the local people have come forward generously giving nearly Rs. 5 crores. But, Sir, the amount spent by the State Government last year is just Rs. 90 lakhs I leave it to you. Sir, just think for yourself as to how many years it will take to complete the dam. May I warn you that 12 lakhs acres of fertile land is under this great barrage and think of the serious consequences for not only the State but for the entire country once this dam gives way and for the production of rice.

Lastly, I congratulate the Ministry once again for taking up this massive and ambitious plan to raise the installed capacity to 40 million kilowatts by the end of the Fifth Plan and I hope and trust that under the eminent and efficient leadership of Dr. K. L. Rao, this plan will be completely

realised of generating 20 million kilowatts of power for the good of the people of India.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar):** I want to make only one point and that is regarding the Narmada Project. We all know very well that this is the most important project of the country and somehow or other this project, though decided by the Experts' Committee, has not yet been finalised and that has created doubts in the mind of people of my State.

There was a dispute among four States regarding this project and the dispute was referred to the Tribunal. But after the elections to the Assembly, the Chief Ministers of all the four States came to a decision that the dispute should be handed over to the hon. Prime Minister because as there is the rule of the same Party in the Centre as well as in the States, they thought that it would smoothen out and they would be able to get the decision early. But, unfortunately, that has not happened. In August 1972 it was reported that the laying of the foundation would be done by the Prime Minister on 15th August, but that did not happen. Then, we heard that the award would be out by the end of December, but that also did not happen. It was said that soon the decision would be given and it was stated by the hon. Minister, Dr Rao, but that too did not happen. In March we appealed to the honourable Prime Minister that immediately the award should be given on this important project but that has not happened. March is over and we are in the middle of April. The hon. Minister has time and again said outside the House and inside the House that the award will come soon. I do not know whether the hon. Minister knows when the Prime Minister will be pleased to spell out the award on this dispute. This has created doubts in the minds of the people, especially when our State Gujarat is facing such serious drought conditions. This is a very important project and it should be

implemented. This is actually resulting in national loss because huge quantities of water are going to waste into the sea, without any useful purpose being served. It is a multi-purpose project. It can give navigation facilities, it can control flood and it is useful for irrigation and power, both. The Expert Committee has recommended about the height of the dam at Nowagaon and other things also. But somehow or other, this Ministry has failed to take up the matter. I request the Prime Minister to give the award and to implement the same because it is very important for the whole nation, and it is in the interest of the country at large. A long time has passed by. It is not only useful of the State of Gujarat but it is useful for the whole country. That is why I make this submission. Many problems will be solved if this project is implemented as early as possible. This project should not be neglected. Because there are some differences between the Ministers concerned of these States it should not be kept hanging fire for long and long. So, this dispute should be solved. If it is a dispute, well, the Minister should go ahead with the recommendations of the Expert Committee irrespective of the political party affiliations. All Members of Parliament have requested the Prime Minister to give the award as early as possible. Two representatives on behalf of all the MPs also met the honourable Prime Minister. They reported to us saying that the response was favourable. But, unfortunately, the result has not come yet. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take up this matter, if needed, with the Prime Minister, and I appeal to him that this project should be taken up and implemented as early as possible.

**SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN (Mettur):** I rise to support the Demands. I want to say something about the power shortage and power generation. In the modern world power is no longer a

[Shri G. Bhuvanarajan]

luxury. It has become an absolute necessity. Without power we cannot do anything now. In a developing country like India power is a principal mover of the economic and also industrial growth.

If we want to do something in any field we depend upon the power resources. No doubt, we have achieved something in the previous Plan. Before independence our power generation was 1.8 million kw and now we are producing more than 20 million kw. Our per capita power consumption also at the time of independence was only 10 kwh but now it is 90 kwh. We have achieved the financial targets of the Plan period but not the physical targets. There is shortfall of almost all the plan periods. 27 per cent, 35 per cent, 36 per cent and 37 per cent in the production. We have appointed so many committees to go into the details of the administration, performance, maintenance and other important matters. In the year 1969 we had appointed one economy committee. They have suggested and recommended so many important issues. I do not want to go into the details. I want to mention only one thing. They suggested periodical check-up and inspection of the power plant. But there is no follow-up of this suggestion. The Report was placed in the year 1969 but nobody followed it up. The departmental people never care for this Report, for example, the transmission loss is increasing every year as compared to other countries. In the beginning it was 12 per cent and now it is 18 per cent. Can't we reduce this transmission loss? We are now in the advanced stage. Nothing has been implemented so far. If we can at least reduce the transmission loss by one per cent we will be saving Rs. 5 crores in a year. But nobody is interested in implementing these things.

Dr. Rao is a very efficient and expert engineer. He has been in the same department for more than a

decade. I cannot understand the meaning of the words 'efficient' and 'expert'. If you are efficient and an expert can't you reduce losses. Can't you make-up this deficit by better planning? Nobody is interested in all these things.

Now, I want to say something about my State Tamil Nadu. Now we are in a very difficult position. Everybody in the DMK criticises the Central Government for not supplying enough coal. But they are not interested in getting coal. They are only interested in getting more power. I am surprised to note that in the Annual Report there is one Thermal Power unit still existing in the list which has already been sold by DMK Government two years back, that is, Madurai unit. How have they put the Madurai unit in the existing list? They are not interested in getting any new project. If they want to get coal they can, but they are not interested in getting coal. They wanted to fight with the Centre. They have already sold Madurai Thermal Unit. They wanted more power not for producing power but to sell Power Plant. The actual position in Tamil Nadu is that after the monsoon failure, the DMK split came about. They are interested only in their own party matter. They are not interested in producing more power and proper distribution of power. Now we are in a very difficult situation.

Tamil Nadu is one of the most important yarn producing States. We cannot produce more yarn to supply to weavers. There is a 75 per cent power cut. How to solve this problem is a matter to be considered.

We had sent some of the schemes for the Fourth Plan before 1967. It was done when there was the Congress Government and most of the schemes have not been sanctioned so far. I shall mention about 3 or 4 schemes. One of them is Hogenakkal. It is a very important hydro-power plant.

The former Mysore Chief Minister recently mentioned about the importance of the scheme and very cheap also. There is a possibility of setting up Hydro-power station of the capacity of 12 lakhs kw, because the Government of India has declared Dharmapuri as one of the most industrially backward areas. Hogenekkal is in Dharmapuri District. What is the difficulty in sanctioning and starting a Hydro Project? Hogenekkal scheme must be sanctioned and it should be implemented soon.

Neyveli second minecut is also most important. The existing unit is also needed for the second minecut for its economic viability.

What about the Kalpakkam Atomic Power plant? Why was it so much delayed for commission and what is the cause for that? I want to know the answer from the Ministry. Also, Ennore Thermal Station is getting delayed due to some faults. So many stories are there about it. I do not want to go into all those stories. How much money has been spent for rectifying these defects, and who is responsible for the defects?

About the Tuticorin Thermal Power Station, a proposal has already been sent. No sanction has so far been given for it.

About the Cauvery dispute, one of the DMK Members mentioned just now. I want to tell the House that we have appointed a fact-finding Committee. The Committee has also submitted a report. The Minister is going to meet the Chief Minister shortly. He is fully confident of settling the matter and solve the problem, by negotiation. I am very glad to know that Dr. K. L. Rao wants to solve the problem by negotiation. Instead of going about here and there, it is better that we sit together and discuss the matter with the Chief Ministers, settle these points and solve

the problem without any difficulty. I am glad that the Irrigation and Power Ministry under K. L. Rao is tackling this problem very efficiently.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member has made his points long before. He is just dragging on. He should conclude now.

SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: The Ganga-Cauveri project is a very important one. If we want to solve the problem of unemployment, banish poverty and usher in green revolution, it is necessary that we must take up the Ganga-Cauveri project in right earnest. Otherwise, all our slogans of banishing poverty have no meaning at all. This Ganga-Cauveri project has now attracted the attention of the entire nation. No doubt, it involves huge costs and longer time. We should take up the challenge with a strong will and determination and implement it.

With these words, I support the Demands.

\*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Budget grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, demands have already been made on behalf of my party for the supply of 40,000 cusecs of water in the 'Bhagirathi' river from the Farakka Barrage all the year round for saving the Calcutta port. Various other demands have also been put forth by my party. I will not go into them again. In the short time at my disposal, I will only like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power to the devastation caused by the Ajoy river through floods every 2 or 3 years and to the need of taming this turbulent river. The Ajoy river flows through Bihar and Bengal and it causes untold suffering to millions of people every year in the districts of Birbhum, Burdwan, Nadia and Murshidabad in West Bengal through devastating floods. I will demand of the Hon.

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

Minister to draw up schemes for improving the flood control measures on this river. I will like to know categorically whether flood control schemes for the Ajoy river have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan or not. Sir, the 'Kunur' river is a big tributary of the river Ajoy. There is constant water logging in the Kunur river as a result it fails to function as a drainage outlet for the flood waters of the Ajoy. It is therefore of the utmost importance that schemes should be drawn up for desilting the Kunur river and for improving its drainage outlets so that there is no water logging and the excess waters may be drained away, thereby minimising the danger of floods.

Sir, you are aware that a Commission of Enquiry was appointed by the West Bengal Government to enquire into the causes of the terrible and devastating floods in Bengal in 1956. That Commission had made detailed investigations and in the Report of its findings it has been stated that the embankments on the river Ajoy collapse frequently. Previously steps used to be taken by the Zamindars and the Government to protect these embankments. Now, the Government is solely in charge of looking after the embankments and although they are taking some measures for their protection, it is not adequate. Sir, at other times of the year there is not enough water in the 'Bhagirathi'. But at the time of floods the Bhagirathi is one of the main drainage outlets in West Bengal. But in the rainy season when flood waters flow in the Bhagirathi, it proves inadequate to contain and drain the excessive flood waters. I will therefore suggest that a scheme may be taken up for constructing dams and reservoirs in the 'catchment' areas of the Ajoy river with a view to control the devastating floods of this river and for providing irrigation facilities at the time of scarcity of water. The flood waters can be stored in the reservoirs, this will prevent the destruction from floods. This

stored up water can be utilised for providing irrigation facilities through a net work of canals and Hydro-electricity can be generated with the help of this huge mass of stored up waters to meet the future demands of power. I will therefore demand for taking up such multi-purpose projects in the 5th Five Year Plan for utilising the excess waters of the Ajoy river which will bring untold prosperity to the people in place of the untold miseries brought at present. Sir, I will conclude by drawing the attention of the Hon. Minister to the request made by the West Bengal Government to the Centre for taking up the Teesta Barrage Scheme as a Central Scheme. The West Bengal Government have requested the Centre to allocate the necessary funds immediately in connection with the above scheme. I will expect a categorical reply from the Hon. Minister about this request of the West Bengal Government. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

15 hrs.

श्री जगन्नाथ बिब (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राणी मात्र के लिए जल और रोजनी कितने आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण है, इस की चर्चा मैं यहाँ आवश्यक नहीं समझता हूँ। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वेदों में भी इन दोनों की स्तुति की गई है कि प्राणी मात्र का कल्याण हो, सुख हो और समृद्धि हो। इसी तरह विश्व-बंध कबीन्द्र रबीन्द्र एवं बंकिमचन्द्र ने भी स्वरचित नैश्चल एन्थम और विख्यात कविता के द्वारा पानी और रोजनी की स्तुति की है मानव के कल्याण के लिए। रूस में महाक्रान्ति के बाद लेनिन ने कहा कि समूचे रूस का विद्युतीकरण होना चाहिए और बीता हुआ। इस पृष्ठभूमि में हमारा यह इरिगेशन और पावर का संश्लेष्य देना मैं पानी और बिजली देने का काम करता है,

इसलिए यह कितना महत्वपूर्ण है, इस का अनुमान सहज ही किया जा सकता है।

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

जब देश आजाद हुआ तो 1951 में सिंचाई के लिए 588 योजनायें स्वीकृत की गईं, जिन में से आज तक 366 योजनायें पूरी हो चुकी हैं। इस संबंध में जो कठिनाइयाँ आईं—जो स्वाभाविक हैं— उन के निराकरण के लिए सरकार ने एक राष्ट्रीय जलमिड के संगठन की योजना बनाई है। वह इन के माध्यम से सिंचाई के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करना चाहती है और देश भर में खेतों को पानी देना चाहती है, जो बड़ा उत्साहबर्धक है। फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि इस मंत्रालय से जो अपेक्षा की जाती है, वह पूरी नहीं हुई है और हमारे लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं हो सके हैं। हमारे देश में 70 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। करीब 38 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि खेती के लायक है, जिस में से एक-बीचाई भाग में सिंचाई सम्भव हो सकी है।

इस संबंध में अन्तर्प्रान्तीय विवादों जैसी कठिनाइयाँ आई हैं। यना, गोदावरी, नर्दा, कावेरी, खोन और कृष्णा आदि नदियों के बारे में विवाद उत्पन्न हुए हैं, जिन का तत्कालीन या फैसला अभी तक नहीं हो सका है। इसके कारण सिंचाई का मार्ग अवरुद्ध हो जाता है। यह आवश्यक है कि इन सब बातों पर मुस्तीबी से ध्यान दिया जाय, ताकि इस विभाग के मार्ग में कोई कठिनाई न आये।

मह्व कीजिए कि देश के लिए सूखे और और नदियों योजनायें आवश्यक हैं— लेकिन

मुझे कुछ परेशानी होती है, जब मैं देखता हूँ कि लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं पर कोई खास ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। यही कारण है कि हम अपने लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं कर सके हैं। हम बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं के फेर में पड़े रहने हैं और इसलिए सिंचाई का काम पूरा नहीं होता है।

उदाहरणस्वरूप गडक को लीजिए बिहार में दस बारह वर्ष पहले इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन हुआ, जब कि इस की लागत 56 करोड़ रुपये थी। आज उस की लागत बढ़ कर 120 करोड़ रुपये तक हो गई है, लेकिन अभी तक सिंचाई का काम नहीं हो पाया है।

पूर्वो कोसी नहर अभी बनी ही है कि उस में गाद भर गई है, जिस से सिंचाई का काम बन्द हो गया है। पश्चिमी कोसी नहर का काम शुरू हुआ है, इसके लिए मैं डा० राव का बहुत धांधारी हूँ। उन की जितनी तारीफ की जाय, वह थोड़ी है। उन्होंने बड़े परिश्रम से नेपाल सरकार से उसकी मंजूरी ली है। उस का काम शुरू हुआ है, लेकिन अखबारों से पता चलता है—मैं ने भी जाकर देखा है—कि जिस ढंग से काम चलना चाहिए, वह उस ढंग से नहीं चल रहा है। वहाँ के असामाजिक तत्व काम में रुकावट पैदा कर रहे हैं। बड़ी योजनाओं में इस प्रकार की विफलताएँ पैदा होती हैं।

मैं उत्तर बिहार में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। प्रथम-काम में यना और अन्य



[जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

बड़ी नदियों में से विद्युत पम्पों से पानी निकाल कर उन को सहायक नदियों और अन्य छोटी-छोटी नदियों में डाला जाये, जिस से हम नहरी की खुदाई के बिना ही पानी उपलब्ध कर सकें।

गंगा के क्षत्र में पम्पों से पानी निकालने के बजाय स्वयं गंगा में पानी निकालने की व्यवस्था की जाय। राहत-कार्यों के लिए निर्धारित धन का उपयोग भावों में तामाचों की खुदाई के लिए किया जाय, ताकि अत्यन्त सूखे के समय पेय जल का अभाव न हो और मवेशियों के लिए भी पानी मिल सके। जहाँ सतही पानी उपलब्ध है, उस क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण कर के प्रत्येक छ एकड़ पर एक कुआँ देने की व्यवस्था की जाये। जमीन की अनिवार्य हदबन्दी की जाये, ताकि लोगों को सिंचाई के लिए अपनी पूँजी लगाने की प्रेरणा मिले।

चूँकि बिजली की कमी है, इसलिए डीजल पम्पों का पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन कराया जाये, जो छिटपुट खेती के लिए अधिक सहायक होते हैं और अग्रर आवश्यकता हो, तो उनके निर्माण के लिए विदेशों से भी कारखाने का आयात किया जाये और उसकी स्थापना कोसी प्रचल में की जाये।

सरकार का यह दावा है—और यह सत्य है—कि उसने 1951 से लेकर आज तक बिजली की उत्पादन क्षमता आठ गुना बढ़ाई है। वह 2.3 मिलियन किलोवाट से 18 मिलियन किलोवाट तक पहुँच गई है। लेकिन बिहार को, और बांग्ला और से उत्तर बिहार को, क्या मिला? केन्द्र से बिजली का पर लैन्डिंग

कनजम्पशन 91 यूनिट हैं, लेकिन उत्तर बिहार में वह केवल 13 यूनिट है।

बदौती के धर्मल पावर स्टेशन की कार्य-क्षमता की चर्चा की जा चुकी है। एक धर्मल पावर स्टेशन कटिहार में स्थापित करने की चर्चा चली। लेकिन बाद में प्रोवर-नाइट विचार बदल गया और उत्तर बिहार के लोग मुँह ताकते रह गये। अब मुजफ्फरपुर के बारे में चर्चा चल रही है। मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इन दोनों स्थानों पर धर्मल पावर स्टेशनों की स्थापना की जाये और साथ ही बिहार में अणु विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना पर भी गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाये, ताकि बिहार का कल्याण हो।

इस मामले में बिहार के साथ हमेशा सौतेली माँ जैसा व्यवहार होता रहा है, जो बदामित नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस कारण बिहार में बड़ा असंतोष और आक्रोश है। सरकार ने 1965 में यह निर्णय लिया कि सारे देश में चार विभिन्न स्थानों से रिजनल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की स्थापना हो। उस के आधार पर बिहार में ईस्टर्न रिजनल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की स्थापना हुई। बैंस्ट बगाल, बिहार और उड़ीसा को मिला कर ईस्टर्न रिजनल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का सगठन हुआ और शुरू में यह फैसला किया गया कि दो दो वर्ष तक एक एक स्थान पर उसका हैडक्वार्टर रहे। कुछ प्रशासनिक और अन्य दिक्कतों के कारण बाद में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि पटना से उसका स्थायी कार्यालय चुने। इस के अनुसार 1964 से कार्य-सक चलाया गया कार्यालय

कमर्बरत है। अब वहाँ लीड डेवलपिंग स्टेशन बनाने की बात हो रही है। वह केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संचालित होगा और उसके जरिये बिजली का वितरण होगा। उसकी जनता बहुत बढ़ने लगी है। अब अभावक यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि इसको भी उठाकर के वैस्ट बंगाल कलकत्ते में इसका कार्यालय स्थापित किया जाय। उससे बिहार को कितना घाटा लग सकता है यह सहज ही अनुमान करने की चीज है। वह बहुत ही बड़ी संस्था होगी, सेंट्रल नवर्नमेंट के कंट्रोल में होगी। उसके जरिए से बिजली देने का काम होगा। एम्प्लायमेंट का स्कोप होगा। बिहार कितने दिनों से सताया हुआ है और सब तरफ से सताया हुआ है। इसलिए मैं आपके द्वारा डा० के० एल० राव से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह अपने इस फैसले पर फिर विचार करें और इस संस्था को बिहार से न जाने दें ऐसा करके जिन तरह से अन्य कार्यों के लिए उन्हें बिहार की तरफ से धन्यवाद दिया जा रहा है उसी तरह से इसके लिए भी धन्यवाद ले।

**SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO** (Koraput): I rise to support the demands for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. For the last three days, the hon. friends have discussed about the problems of the irrigation and power of this country, covering almost everything and within the limited time. I shall talk about the uncovered things so far, about Orissa, and especially related to my constituency.

We face two problems; drought and floods. To talk of drought first, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power had some proposals for making water available. There are some inter-State water disputes. Dr. Rao visited the

flood affected area in Orissa, especially Ganjam, Koraput and other districts. In his report he suggested that there was flood in Bansadhara river and damaged the towns and cultivable lands either sides of the river. There was a proposal to construct a dam upstream of the river Bansadhara but it has been shifted to Gotta in Andhra Pradesh, because the Orissa Government objected to it. Now Dr. Rao is suggesting that the Chief Engineer of Andhra and Orissa should discuss and finalise whether the dam should be constructed upstream in Orissa or at Gotta in Andhra Pradesh. But how the Government of Orissa agreed to re-construct the committee on this river, which was denied in the past. There are water disputes on river Kolab and Indrabati also. So we are facing drought and flood problems in the district every year. The same thing is happening about another river, Bahuda in Ganjam district. This river is also under dispute.

I want to say something about backward tribal areas of this country. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare constituted an Expert Committee and submitted a report to this Ministry in 1972 for the development of the tribal areas. 2,000 hectares of land are yet to be irrigated in tribal areas. They have recommended Rs. 115 crores for irrigation and Rs. 100 crores for electrification for the tribal areas throughout the country where the tribals are thickly populated. I hope the recommendations should be granted by this Ministry for implementation in coming plans.

Here I want to submit that the hon. Minister should allot this required money and see that it is properly utilised. As regards my constituency I want to make submission before the hon. Minister that the multipurpose project i.e., Kolab, Indrabati and Potina and madhan irrigation project i.e., Badeda, Samanthal

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

and Bahuda should be taken up. My request to the hon. Minister is that, these irrigation projects should be taken up as early as possible for the development of backward areas of Orissa State.

Lastly, my request to Dr. Rao is that he should undertake electrification of adivasi villages in Koraput and Ganjam Districts. Already, some minor irrigation project has been undertaken in these areas and it is to be completed very soon. I want to finish my speech by saying that Dr. Rao should take immediate steps to see that the problems faced by the people are solved as early as possible.

**SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI** (Belgaum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are on the threshold of the Fifth Five Year Plan. And what we do now will set the pace for greater achievements in the next five years. Irrigation and power are the two key sectors which are responsible for the economic growth of our country. It has been rightly said by some of the Members that the country's prosperity and development are measured by the power that it consumes. During the last twenty-five years after Independence we have not been able to make much progress in the production of power. Hydro-electric projects are the main source of power in our country. At present we have the power shortage due to failure of monsoon. Normal demand for power is likely to outstrip the supply unless vigorous steps are taken to maximise the generation of power. Mysore has a hydel potential of about 5,500 MW. This is about a tenth of the country's potential. We have so far commissioned seven projects into service with an installed capacity of 966.6 MW generating energy to the tune of 5,142 million units and we have still a number of hydel projects with a potential for over 4,900 MW yet to be commissioned. Some of them are the Sharavathi-Stage III Linganamakki Dam Power House, Kalinadi-Phase I and II, Varahi and Bedthi.

These six projects will cost about Rs. 290 crores. Their installed capacity is about 1,623 M.W. and the energy potential is about 6,748 million units. Sharavathi-Stage III and Linganamakki Dam Power House are already included in the Fourth Plan. They require immediate clearance from the Government of India. Kalinadi—Phase I has already been cleared by the Government of India and central assistance is provided outside the plan.

Kalinadi—Phase II needs the highest priority and immediate clearance from the Government of India for the reasons set out below:—

- (i) The work has to be taken up along with Phase I;
- (ii) Advantage has to be taken of the working season in order to meet the advanced targets of commissioning;
- (iii) Supa Dam in Phase II offers considerable technical problems which require to be solved during the working season as that work on it may begin during the next working season; and
- (iv) Orders for generating equipment have to be placed immediately.

Varahi and Bedthi have been investigated and project reports prepared and have been sent to the Government of India for clearance. If the above hydel projects are taken up forthwith by giving such clearance by the Government as may be required in each case, it should be possible to commission some of them in the early part of the Fifth Plan and the remaining ones by the end of the Plan. The surplus power over and above Mysore's requirement can be made available to other States which are in need of power at rates considerably less than thermal power till such time as load develops in Mysore. Instead of making heavy investment

on costly thermal units in other States which are in need of power, it is preferable to invest on cheap hydel projects in Mysore and make cheaper power available to them.

Mysore has already built up a basic organisational set-up. It has also the technical know-how for execution of hydel projects. This will be geared up and strengthened to the extent necessary to take up all the above projects simultaneously on a war footing and complete them by the end of the fifth plan period. Thereby, we will be increasing the installed capacity from 966 MW to 2589 MW and add 8748 million units to the existing system.

In our country agriculture accounts for nearly half of our national income and the fluctuations in national income particularly in agriculture are mainly due to weather conditions. Agriculture in large areas of our country depends on rain-fed water. In order to minimise the amplitude of the fluctuations, we must reduce the dependence of agriculture on rain-fed water. So, the Government must concentrate more and more on the construction of irrigation projects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Please give me two minutes. I am the only member from Mysore participating.

In Mysore there are three major projects coming up in the Krishna Basin, namely, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha and Upper Krishna. The estimated cost of Ghataprabha Stage I and II, Malaprabha and Upper Krishna Phase I projects is Rs. 239.77 crores. These three projects on completion will provide irrigation benefits to the drought affected districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Gulbarga. It was therefore suggested by the Chief Minister in the last week of September to the Union Minister of Planning that special assistance must be given by the Centre, so that these projects could be completed early and a permanent policy provided to this area.

श्री बंधारनाथ शर्मा (मजनेर) : सभापति महोदय, सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय द्वारा जो मांगें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि जितनी राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है वह देश की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए सर्वथा अपर्याप्त है। जहाँ तक सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय का प्रश्न है, उसकी क्षमता के आधार पर उसके लिये कोई आर्थिक बन्धन रखना, मैं मानता हूँ कि देश की आवश्यकताओं को नजरअन्दाज करना है। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था मुख्यतया कृषि पर आधारित है, जिससे सिंचाई का प्रमुख स्थान है। देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या तथा उस की खाद्य तथा अन्य आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु कृषि उत्पादन तथा प्रति एकड़ उपज बढ़ाने के लिये पानी की निश्चित सप्लाई आवश्यक है। भारत में वर्षा केवल कुछ महीने होती है, वह भी अनियमित होती है, देश के विभिन्न भागों में इसकी मात्रा में काफी अन्तर है—इसलिये यदि हमें देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को सुधारना है तथा उसको ठीक धरातल पर खड़ा करना है तो हमें सिंचाई को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देनी होगी।

प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ में कुल कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र 3820 लाख एकड़ भूमि में से 560 लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध थे, अब चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक 1000 लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध करा सकेंगे, जो बड़ा ही काफी बढ़ी-उपलब्धि है तथा इस पर देश को गर्व भी है, परन्तु इस उपलब्धि के अंशदान की हक्कात कृषक अपनी-अपनी बर्बाद पर जोखिमिल हैं।

[श्री बभेवर नाथ भार्गव]

इसने बड़े क्षेत्र के बचने के मान्यता भी हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि शीघ्र पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक केवल 24 प्रतिशत भूमि को सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध करा सकेंगे। इसलिये आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे पास जितने भी साधन उपलब्ध हैं उनके द्वारा जो हमारे देश के बाकी हिस्से हैं, 76 प्रतिशत जो कृषि योग्य भूमि है, उसको सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध कराये जाय।

जो एक हजार लाख एकड़ भूमि हमने सिंचाई के योग्य बनाई है उसमें भी अधिकांश भाग सिंचाई के लिये छोटी-छोटी नदियों, नालों और क्यूओं पर अवलम्बित है। हम देखते हैं कि कुछ क्षेत्र प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ पीड़ित रहते हैं। और कुछ क्षेत्र भयंकर भ्रूणाल की पीडा से पीड़ित रहते हैं। प्रति वर्ष होने वाले इस बहुत बड़े नुकसान की रोकने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हम बाढ़ों की समस्या और उसके साथ-साथ सूखे की समस्या के निराकरण के लिये इस प्रकार की बृहत् सिंचाई योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लें जिनकी भण्डार क्षमता काफी बढ़ी हुई हो। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी सब से पहली और बड़ी मांग है कि हमारे देश के जल को राष्ट्र सम्पत्ति घोषित किया जाय तथा इसी सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे अन्तर-ज्तीय विकास चल रहे हैं या जो दूसरी चीजें हैं, उनके लिये कृषि हमारा सर्वप्रधान प्राथक हो रहा है तो हमें अधिकतर में भी संशोधन करना चाहिये ताकि जो दूसरी सब कमी राष्ट्र सम्पत्ति है उसका सर्वोत्तम उपयोग हो सके।

यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारा देश कृषि विकास होने हुए भी हमारे देश के कुचक्रों की बहुत बड़ी कमी है, बड़ी दरबन्धा

वास्तान है। इसलिये जल को राष्ट्र सम्पत्ति घोषित करने जो अन्तर-ज्तीय विकास चल रहे हैं, उसको उन विचारों से निकाला जाय और एक सम्पत्ति कार्यक्रम बनाया जाय जो हमारी सभी पालिसी साधनों को मिला कर बनाई जाय। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जिन में काफी जमीन उपलब्ध है, मगर पानी की कमी की वजह से, वर्षा न होने के कारण बेकार पड़ी हुई है। यह राष्ट्र का नुकसान है। यदि आप राजस्थान को ही लें—वहाँ 8 करोड़ 40 लाख एकड़ भूमि है, जिसमें 6 करोड़ 60 लाख एकड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य है, लेकिन उसमें से केवल 3 करोड़ 75 लाख एकड़ भूमि में कृषि होती है यानी शेष 43.5 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में वर्षा की कमी के कारण या सिंचाई के साधनों के अभाव के कारण खेती नहीं हो सकती। देश का जो कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र है, वह 13.8 प्रतिशत राजस्थान के अन्दर है जब कि भूमि पानी की वर्षा से जो उपलब्ध है—वह 1.35 प्रतिशत है। यदि सभी साधनों को उपलब्ध कराया जाय, उनका पूरा उपयोग किया जाय तो केवल 13 प्रतिशत कृषि भूमि को ये साधन उपलब्ध कराये जा सकते हैं। इसलिये जरूरी है तथा राष्ट्र के हित में हैं कि हम इन सम्पन्न साधनों का उपयोग करें।

हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि जो हमारे पड़ोसी राज्य हैं उन से भी हमें पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाय। जैसे ब्राह्मण्डा व गंगा नहर है, उससे 16 लाख एकड़ भूमि सिंचित हो सकती है, लेकिन हमें 12 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई की सुविधा भी नहीं। इसी प्रकार से राजस्थान

नहर है जो एक प्रमुख योजना है, उसके लिए यदि हम यह चाहें कि राज्य स्तर पर पूरा कर लें तो यह एक भारी भूल होगी हमें उस को पूरा करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। यह राज्य सरकार के साधनों के बूते के बाहर की बात है।

मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो कहा वर शक्ति का प्रकोप है और यदि इतर आपका भी प्रकोप हो जाये . . . .

अन्यथातः महोदय : 6-6 प्राथमियों को अभी और समय देना है।

जो बलेश्वरनाथ भार्गव राजस्थान नहर की योजना एक राष्ट्रीय योजना है इसलिए इसका प्रबंध राष्ट्र को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए क्योंकि वह राजस्थान सरकार के बूते के बाहर भी है। पींग डैम जो आज बन जाना चाहिए था, उसमें भी जो पानी रोकना चाहिए था जो सधि हुई थी उसके अनुसार सतलुज, ब्यास और यमुना का पानी बाध कर इससे सिंचाई सुविधायें बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए थी वह नहीं की गई। मैं मानता हूँ कि राज्य के साथ एक ग्रेह किया गया है।

इसके साथ साथ राजस्थान नहर का द्वितीय चरण पूरा नहीं किया गया जिससे कि 30 लाख एकड़ में सिंचाई होगी, उससे खाद्यान्न की समस्या का समाधान होता तथा उन क्षेत्रों में प्रभावकारी कृषि हो कर नकल्पन के विचारों का सफल और यह उत्पादन ऐसे क्षेत्र में होता जहाँ वर्षा और सिंचाई के साधनों के अभाव में एक दमन उत्पादन नहीं होता।

सुरक्षा को दृष्टि में भी यह बहुत आवश्यक था। मैं सरकार से विनम्र प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इसी प्रकार से सिद्धमूख व मोहर योजना से तीन लाख एकड़ को सिंचाई हो सकता है तथा चम्बल योजना से 7 लाख एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई हो सकती है। यह सभी जिनसे क्षेत्र हैं वह प्रसिद्ध पड़े हुए हैं। अभी तक केवल 2,70 हजार एकड़ को सिंचाई के साधन मिले हैं इसी प्रकार से गुडगाव नहर तथा चरनपुर फीडर योजना के द्वारा 1.50 लाख एकड़ को सिंचाई कर सकते थे लेकिन अभी तक 12 हजार एकड़ को सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हुई है। इसी प्रकार से यमुना नहर योजना है जिससे 5 लाख एकड़ को सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। माही व नर्मदा योजना से 9 लाख एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई हो सकती है। इन सभी योजनाओं को पूरा करने पर राजस्थान में अनुमानतः 158 लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई की सुविधा प्राप्त कर सकेंगे जो कि कृषि योग्य भूमि का 23 प्रतिशत है और कृषि होने वाली भूमि का 42 प्रतिशत होगा। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि जो भी अकारण्य क्षेत्र हैं वहां की योजनाओं को आप प्राथमिकता दें।

अजमेर जिले के संबंध में मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि लसाड़िया बांध की योजना द्वितीय योजना में सम्मिलित की गई थी परन्तु उसको अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है। अजमेर के राजस्थान से विलीनीकरण के समय केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आस्थापूर्वक विद्या था कि तत्कालीन अजमेर राज्य को सभी योजनाओं को पूर्ण करने का उच्चतम प्राथमिक केन्द्रीय सरकार का होगा परन्तु राजस्थान सरकार की ओर

[श्री बाबेश्वर नाथ प्रार्थना]

से अद्यतक जो उपेक्षापूर्ण नीति बरती जा रही है उसका कोई निराकरण नहीं किया गया है। आपने भी प्रास्तासन दिया था कि इस योजना को 1973 में प्रावधान रखकर पूरा किया जायेगा। यह भी प्रास्तासन दिया था कि योजना-मंत्रालय से विचार-विमर्श करके उसकी पूर्ति करायेंगे इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि संयुक्त सरकार की स्थिति को देखते हुए उसको पूरा किया जाये। इससे बहा पर रोजगार की स्थिति भी ठीक होगी और इस योजना का बहुत बड़ा रिटर्न मिलेगा।

इसी प्रकार से मैं चम्बल लिफ्ट योजना के सबसे में प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अजमेर जिले के सभी शहरों में पेय जल का बहुत बड़ा समस्या है, बहा पर पीने के लिए पानी को उपलब्ध नहीं है। वह एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जो बंगाल की खाड़ी और अरब सागर से जो मानसून चलते हैं उनके छोर पर स्थित होने के कारण बहा पर पानी नहीं बरसता है। ऐसी स्थिति में इसके सिवा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है कि तत्काल बहा पर इस योजना को पूर्ण करें। आप करोड़ों रुपये अस्थाई योजनाओं पर खर्च करते हैं लेकिन समस्या का निराकरण नहीं होता है इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि तत्काल चम्बल लिफ्ट योजना को पूरा करें। आप राष्ट्रीय जल सिद्ध बनायें, मना को काबेंरी से मिलायें लेकिन जिन क्षेत्रों में पानी की तत्काल आवश्यकता है वहा पर प्राथमिकता देकर योजनाओं को पूरा करें। इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि चम्बल लिफ्ट योजना की पूर्ति के लिए तुरन्त ध्यान दें। हमारे जिले अजमेर की जो समस्या है

वह बड़ी समस्या है और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ही उसका निराकरण करने को व्यवस्था करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take five minutes only. I want to give time to everybody.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I am duty-bound to support this demand of Dr. K. L. Rao. Yes, Sir, I say, I am duty-bound. Because, left to myself, I am not going to support it, the reason being that the amount given to him is very meagre and it cannot meet the demands made by the Members even to the extent of ten per cent. That is why I want that the amount may be raised to one hundred per cent. That is my demand.

I want to draw the attention of Dr. K. L. Rao to the fact that after every five years we have to double the generation capacity of our power. But, unfortunately we are not producing more than ten per cent every year. That is why we cannot make the demands of our people.

The most important Ministry in the country is the Ministry of Defence. Next to that Ministry is the Irrigation and Power Ministry. We have taken a pledge to banish poverty from the country. If we want to banish poverty from the country, we have to give top priority to irrigation and power. Unless and until more and more power is developed, we cannot achieve that goal.

We cannot go on depending on the monsoon. We have seen the vagaries of monsoons. In some places, we have got drought and in some other places, we have got floods. We are alternately having floods and droughts in the same place. That is the tragedy of this country. I want to know from Dr. K. L. Rao how long is he

going to depend upon the whims and fancies of rain God and whether he is going to take the place of rain God or not. The science and technology and engineering skill has improved so much that we can have an artificial rain till such time we have to make our own efforts to generate more power.

We should not depend upon one or two types of electricity generation, the hydro and thermal power projects. Mostly, we have to depend on atomic energy. Then alone we will be in a position to maintain uniform supply of electricity to our factories and fields.

The factories are losing every month about Rs. 30 crores. In 10 months, they are going to lose about Rs. 300 crores. The labour is being laid off. The wages of labour will go down by Rs. 20 crores per month. This comes to about Rs. 200 crores. So, the total loss to the country on account of less supply of power to the tune of about Rs. 500 crores.

Moreover, the thermal projects are not being run properly. There are no trained persons. Dr. Rao has himself seen it. He is a man who never loses his temper. But I have seen him lose his temper in Ramagundam, in Andhra Pradesh, where this project is very badly-managed. Apart from that, there is the Bharat Heavy Electricals and the Heavy Electricals. They are not supplying required machines to this Department and are being run on 70 per cent capacity. What I suggest that those two factories should be handed over to the Irrigation and Power Department. Just like the Agriculture Ministry is managing the affairs of all sugar factories, why not the Irrigation and Power manage the affairs of these two factories? This Ministry can properly advise those people what sort of machinery they should manufacture, when to manufacture, and they can give the time-schedule and

all that. My demand is that these two factories should be put under the charge of the Irrigation and Power Ministry.

Coming to irrigation, I want to give one or two suggestions. From all the irrigation projection projects, the canals must be properly lined. The new projects which are coming up are being lined. But the channels are not being properly lined. 25 per cent of the water in the *kutchas* channels is going in seepage. There are seepage losses. They are creating so many problems of drainage and other things. That is why I urge upon Dr. Rao to take up this work immediately.

In Nizamabad, there is the Nizam-sagar project which irrigates 2,75,000 acres of land. For the last several years, it is badly neglected. It is silted to the extent of 60 per cent. There are three sugar factories under this project. They produce about 80,000 tonnes of sugar every year. On account of the failure of this project, the sugar factories have stopped working. Next year, the Central Government is going to lose about Rs. 3-4 crores in excise duty. I demand from Dr. Rao whether he can spare Rs. 1 crore. We have been giving every year to the Central Exchequer about Rs. 3-4 crores from these factories, for the last 30 years. We are now making a demand on the Central Government to give at least Rs. 1 crore.

This Ministry is spending most of its amount on new irrigation projects. They are neglecting the old projects where the lands are very fertile. I urge upon the Minister that instead of extending the facilities to other areas, let him concentrate on old projects which are becoming dry and unfit for irrigation purposes now. So, I would request Dr. Rao to devote more of his time on old projects so that we reap the maximum possible advantages from the old projects.



श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल (गगानगर)

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हू कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। मैं सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय की जमीनों का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए बोल रहा हू। हमारे सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री देश के माने जाने तथा विश्व के अनुभवी एवं दक्ष व्यक्ति हैं। उन की सूझ-बूझ और कार्यकुशलता पर हमें गौरव और विश्वास है। परन्तु सभापति महोदय, मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि राजस्थान नहर मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बीच से निकल रही है। यह बहुत बड़ी नहर है। आप से निवेदन है कि आप बीच में चंटी न बजाये करना मेरी विचारधारा टूट जायेगी।

सभापति महोदय 7 मिनट आप को दूंगा।

श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आप ने सारे विश्व का अध्ययन किया है। इस सब में एक बात मैं यह कहना जरूर चाहूंगा कि हमें इजराइल से कुछ सीखना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार इजराइल ने रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र को हरा भर बना लिया है उसी प्रकार की पद्धति को हिन्दुस्तान में अपनायें तो राजस्थान देश का एक हरा भरा हिस्सा हो सकता है और उससे काफी लाभ हो सकता है। अगर वह पद्धति हम अपनायें तो राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी इलाके को हरा हरा भरा कर के देश को समृद्धिशीली बना सकते हैं और हर दूसरे, तीसरे वर्ष पकवे काने फसल तब सूख को सदा के लिए समाप्त कर सकते हैं।

जहां तक मेरा खयाल है कि विश्व जल मंडल समझौते के अनुसार पोंग डैम तैयार होने के बाद एक बूढ़ भी पानी पाकिस्तान को नहीं देना चाहिए। उस का पानी 1970 से ही पाकिस्तान को देना बन्द कर देना चाहिए था। परन्तु जैसा हमारे साथी भार्गव जी ने बताया, खेब है कि आज भी कुछ नहरों का पानी पाकिस्तान में जा रहा है। आज हमारी शिथिलता तथा वृष्टियों के कारण हम पोंग डैम का पानी लेने में असमर्थ रहे क्योंकि उस पानी को डालने के लिए हम लोग चैनल भी नहीं बना सके हैं और आज वह पानी पाकिस्तान जा रहा है, और पाकिस्तान उन्टा क्लेम करता है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हू कि इस सब में कई बार यह प्रश्न उठा है कि हिमालय से निकलने वाली गंगोत्री और जमनोत्री जो कि देव प्रयाग के पास से निकलती है वहां गंगोत्री और जमनोत्री के बीच में एक पहाड है जो 7 किलोमीटर का है अगर उस में से सुरक्षा निकाल कर गंगा का पानी जमुना में डाल दिया जाय, और उस से आगे 5 किलोमीटर का एक और पहाड पडता है, उस पहाड की सुरक्षा में दोनो नदियो को मिला कर चणगर नदी में डाल दिया जाये और उस चणगर नदी का पानी पूरे राजस्थान को दिया जाये तो देश हरा भरा हो सकता है, और मैं समझना हू कि उस पानी से प्रकाल की भी समस्या को सब के लिए हल हो जायेगा। किसानों ने अपने खर्च से नलकूप लगाये परन्तु विद्युत शक्ति न मिलने से वे सब बेकार पड़े हैं जब कि आज देश में सिंचाई के लिए अधिक साधनों की जरूरत है।

“भाज के राजस्थान” नामक दैनिक में 18-4-73 को जो समाचार निकला है उसे भाज के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि पढ़ने का समय नहीं है। इसी प्रकार साप्ताहिक यंग लीडर के 15-4-73 में भी ऐसा ही है।

सभापति महोदय, ज्ञाना करेंगे कि मैं इस मामले में बहुत चुर रहा परन्तु भाज कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान नहर बोर्ड के चेयरमैन हैं उन्होंने उस में बड़ा ही चोटाला किया हुआ है क्योंकि राजस्थान सरकार में उन की जड़ें बहुत गहरी हैं। मुझे मंत्रद्वार होकर यह कहना पडना है कि राजस्थान नहर का कार्य जिनके द्वारा भाज कराना चाहते हैं उन पर मुझे संदेह है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि मैं पढ़ा लिखा तो नहीं हूँ लेकिन अनुभवी जरूर हूँ। 21 साल से इस पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य हूँ, और नेहरू जी, शास्त्री जी, तथा जी० बी० पंत जी से मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा भी है। अपने अनुभव के आधार पर ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान नहर में बड़ा चोटाला है, उस चोटाले की जांच भाज को सी० बी० झाई को देनी चाहिए और जिन्होंने करोड़ों का माल बर्बाद किया है, गलत ठेके दे कर गलत काम कराया है, उनकी जेल भेजना चाहिए। राजस्थान कैनाल बोर्ड के चेयरमैन बड़े प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति हैं, अगर मैं भाज उन के विरोध में कुछ कहना तो कल ही राजस्थान के 10 सदस्य उन की सिकारिग ले कर भाज जायेंगे, लेकिन मेरे विचार में वह बहुत प्रायश्चित्त और बरतनीय हैं, और इस प्रकार का प्रत्यक्ष ही कि जिस की प्रतीति ही नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी, भाज से विना भी यह और भाज ने कहा था कि

राजस्थान सरकार की नीयत में पानी नहीं है जब कि नहरों में पानी बहुत है। लेकिन सभापति जी, नहरों में पानी होते हुए किसानों को पानी नहीं दिया, लाखों की सम्पत्ति बर्बाद हो गयी मेरे पास चिट्ठी आयी है, अम्बरार की कटिया है, चूकि पढ़ने का समय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं उन को मंत्री जी को पेश कर दूंगा। मैं भाज के जरिए मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाज इस की पूरी जांच कराये। भाज राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण में सीमेंट का चोटाला है। नहर के दोनों तरफ प्राकृतिक रेत के घोरे हैं, वह रेगिस्तानी इलाका है इसलिए उन घोरों की झाड़ ले कर अन्धाधुन्ध करप्पशन चल रहा है। यह लोग करप्पशन कर के घोरे की झाड़ में छुप जाते हैं। घोरे की झाड़ में दोहरा करप्पशन चल रहा है। एक तरफ तो यह कि घोरे की बालू को दिखा कर चेयरमैन महोदय कह देते हैं कि यह हम ने नहर की खुदाई कर के ही किनारे कि तारे बालू लगाई है, जबकि वास्तविकता में वह प्राकृतिक चीज है। तो बिना खुदाई किए हुए ही खुदाई का पैसा खा जाते हैं और दूसरा करप्पशन इस प्रकार करते हैं कि नहर तो हम ने खोदी थी, जन कि वाकई में खोदी नहीं गयी, लेकिन बालू ने उड़ कर नहर को पाट दिया। इस प्रकार झूठे ऐस्टीमेट बना कर झूठी मिट्टी डलवा कर रुपया लूटा जाता है। गलत ठेके दिए जाते हैं। जो कौड़ी के भादमी से से भाज करोड़गत बन गए हैं। फला नहीं मेरी जान धो सुरक्षित होगी या नहीं क्योंकि वह बहुत बड़े भादमी हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इंसोनिटर और एग्जिक्यूटिव इंसोनिटर कितनों की पानी बेना चाहते हैं, लेकिन चेयरमैन महोदय का भाषा करारा ह

[श्री फनालाल बाबूपाल]

वह नहीं चाहते, जब सन् 1967 में पानी किसानों को मिलने में कठिनाई होने लगी तब जब तक उन के पास पैसा पहुंचता रहा तब तक वह उन को पानी देते रहे, जब लोगों से मैने कहा जा कर कि पैसा न दो, इन्दिरा गांधी का सन्देश है कि करपशन को मिटाना है, प्रधान मंत्री समाजवाद लाना चाहती हैं, भ्रष्टाचार का मुकाबला करो और उन्होंने पैसा देना बन्द कर दिया तब से किसानों को पानी मिलना बन्द हो गया। वह दो भाई थे। विधि की विडम्बना यह है कि एक भाई गोवर्धन सिंह थे जिन्होंने पिछले प्रकाल के समय में जब गवर्नमेंट ने पैसा मंजूर नहीं किया तब अपनी रिस्क पर राहत कार्य खुलवा कर किसानों की सहायता की और दूसरा तरफ दूसरा भाई है जो बिना पैसा लिये हुए काम नहीं करता। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भादमी एक मिनट के लिये भी बेधरमैन रहने लायक नहीं है। उस को तुरन्त हटा देना चाहिये। और उस के कार्यों की जांच कराई जानी चाहिये, नहीं तो मजबूर हो कर मुझ को पार्लियामेंट से इस्तोफा देना होगा। प्राय छोटे-छोटे भादमी किसानों का शोषण कर के लखपति और करोड़पति बन गये हैं। इसलिये मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी बड़ी अघारटी के द्वारा राजम्बान नहर के बारे में जांच कराई जाये। जो सीमेंट यहाँ बीस बीस रुपये में नहीं मिलता वह वहाँ पर पाँच पाँच रुपये में मिल जाता है और इस तरीके से बहुत से भादमी लखपति और करोड़पति बन गये हैं बेधरमैन साहब की मेहरबानी से।

मैं इस से अधिक और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे पास कुछ कामकाज है जिन में

अजबारा की कटिंग भी है वह मैं मंत्री महोदय को बता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह सारे मामले की जांच करवावे।

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Angole): Sir, I rise to support the Budget Estimates introduced by the Government.

The power generation is the yardstick to measure a country's progress and prosperity. Especially, in our country enough power is not yet generated to meet the requirements of the country's demands. In our country, the meagre economic resources that we are having are diverted towards industry and agriculture which need power at every stage but due to the drastic power cuts, whatever may be the reason for the cut, the reasons may be either natural calamities or paucity of funds or labour troubles, the industry and agriculture, the two main arms of the country's national development are suffering very much, causing not only loss of production and making the investment idle but are causing a lot of hardship to the labourers employed in those sectors as they are not having security of service, security of labour and security of their earnings. The Government should take these into consideration and should give proper attention for the generation of power in order to keep up all other things work properly.

Moreover, even with regard to the power generated in this country, there was no proper distribution among the needy areas. The generation of power is mostly entrusted to the States and the States are using the power generated in their areas in their own way. Whereas in some States they are not able to get power required for their necessities, in some others they are using power for their luxuries. In Andhra Pradesh we are having installed capacity of 15 MW per thousand persons. Our brethren and our neighbours in the neighbouring States, Tamilnadu, are having installed capacity of 50 MW per thou-

sand persons. We are in bare necessity of power. Though coal required for power generation is taken from Andhra Pradesh to Tamil Nadu we don't get even a 100 MW of power from that State for ourselves. The generation of power and distribution should be taken over by the Central Government and it should be a Central subject. Centre should take up the complete power generation and distribution; the Centre should have a national grid; the Centre should distribute it among the States, depending upon their dire necessities.

Coming to the issues of my own State, the power position in Andhra Pradesh is worse. In place of our requirement of 900 MW of power our installed capacity is 650 MW but to day we are producing only 350 MW. In other words, 40 per cent of the required power is only supplied by our State. Kindly think of the vast investments made in my State by the small agriculturist. Our State is an agricultural State. He has installed pumpsets and he has invested on fertilisers and on labour with the hope that he will be able to produce a little more so that it may be a little bit more beneficial to the small agriculturist. But today the situation is in a mess. He is not in a position to know what to do or what not to do depending upon the power supply. He has already made all investments in these fields and when power is not supplied he is faced with enormous difficulties. He has done all this with the hope that Government will generate and supply the necessary power. With that hope he had invested. But now these people are feeling sorry for it. I would like to make a request at this stage that top priority should be given to Andhra Pradesh, because, Andhra Pradesh is at present in the bottom of the list so far as power generation is concerned. Most of the projects are lingering for want of funds. These projects should be given priority and taken up, such as, the Lower Sileru

project. With some little amount of funds it will be able to give results immediately and this can solve the problems in my State to some extent at least.

Similarly there are two other projects namely the Nagarjunasagar Pumping Scheme Project and the Srisaillam project. If sufficient funds are given, if adequate funds are provided for, they will be able to relieve us to some extent from the power crisis.

Most power generation in Andhra Pradesh is hydel power. Whenever monsoon fails, we have to face the consequences. More thermal power units should be started in our State. This is my submission to solve the difficulty. Feasibility reports have already been made about Vijayawada Thermal Power Project and Kothagudam Extension No. IV. These two must be included in the Fifth Plan. Government should see that they are included and implemented.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): I want only five minutes. In only want to state some points regarding electricity, which is being generated in my constituency, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. Unless I give a small background of it, perhaps, my point, which I am going to submit here, may not be well-understood in its proper perspective.

Sir, ever since my coming here in 1967 I have been hammering that education, especially in that part of the country, must be given on the basis of the raw-material available there. Till recently government was thinking that my submission may not be fruitful if at all implemented in toto. My difficulty is age. Whatever is submitted by me is taken at a discount. Anyway, better late than never. Government realised that job-oriented education is a must in Laccadive island. So, from the beginning of this year we are going to have

[Shri P. M. Sayeed]

our education based on the raw-material available there. From 8th standard onwards students are going to get education based on fisheries technology. Fisheries technology is going to be the main subject. Based on this we are inviting from the mainland, industrialists—from Mysore Fisheries Corporation and also Kerala Fisheries Corporation. But the difficulty is, the moment we approach them they ask what is the cost of electricity there. I do not know to what extent they have gone into the viability of it, but the costliest unit in the country is prevailing in that part of the country. The cost per unit is 60 paise. The moment they hear the cost they say: Na, Baba, we are not coming there.

Secondly, when we ask for power we are asked why we want power when no industry is there. When we ask for industry we are told why do we want industry when there is no power. So, we are left in between the deep sea and the devil. In each of the ten inhabited islands there is a small unit functioning. During nights, even upto 12 O'clock, it will be functioning with great difficulty. Our difficulty is, suppose one set goes out of order, it has to be transported from the island to the mainland, and that depends on the availability of the ship which may have to be diverted from the other island. So, apart from the cost, these difficulties are also there.

16 hrs.

We have an advisory committee associated with the Home Minister, and we have decided that we must invite the industrialists from the mainland. Whenever we invite, the difficulty which immediately comes forward is that of transport, communications and also the cost of the unit. I have to make only two points here. Firstly, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power should examine the viability of this unit, and it should be highly subsidised and brought on

par with the rest of the country as far as the cost of the unit is concerned. Secondly, we were told in the Advisory Committee and the Advisory Council also, that from 1967-68 so many sets have been ordered through the DGS&D. DGS&D is a great organisation where everything is held up for years together. I do not know why they are holding up vital matters. For the last three or four years our sets are still there. They are not prepared to give the things in time. At least in the case of far-flung areas like Laccadive, the Ministry should give preference, and in certain cases it should be given exemptions, so as not to go through all these formalities which take years together. I want the Ministry to take these into account and to give preference to Laccadive.

Finally, the Minister concerned is a very experienced Minister. Vermaji had already visited Laccadive when he was a Member of the Public Accounts Committee. He knows the island. I request Dr. Rao to make a visit to Laccadive and find out whether electricity can be generated at a lesser cost so that a permanent solution can be found out. Thank you very much.

श्री बरेल्ल सिंह बिष्णु (मल्पोड़ा) :

समापति महोदय मैं आप का बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आप ने इन महत्वपूर्ण अनुदान पर बोलने का बड़ा सा समय मुझे दिया। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की तरफ आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार बिजली के मामले में सब से पिछड़े हुए हैं। वहाँ बिजली कम की है और जैसा अभी पूर्व बस्ता ने कहा था कि संक्रमण निकोबार में बहुत महंगा है, उसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की बिजली आप देखेंगे तो वह सब से ज्यादा महंगी है। इन दोनों चीजों की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान

प्राकृतिक क्षरण काहता हूँ। एक तरफ तो केवल और हत्याया के हर गांव में आप बिजली दे रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में 8 प्रतिशत जो आप ने टच नहीं किया है। और बहा को वरों में बहुत भारी कंसलुशन आप को दिखाई पड़ेगा।

समयाभाव से अधिक न कह कर मैं अपने क्षेत्र की और ध्यान प्राकृतिक करना चाहूंगा। उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के आठ जिले हैं—उत्तर काशी, बमोली, पिबौरगढ़, गढ़वाल, टिहरी गढ़वाल, नैनीताल, भल्मोड़ा और देहरादून।

गंगा जमुना या और जितनी भी नदिया हैं, वह इन्ही इलाकों से आती हैं। लेकिन उन इलाकों को बिजली बिल्कुल नहीं मिलती है और न पानी मिलता है। सारा पानी वहां से आता है और सिंचाई का बहा कही नामो-निगान नहीं है पहाड़ों में। जहां आप पम्प लिफ्ट स्क्रीम से इरीगेसन करें या छोटे छोटे डैम बनाये या वाटर चैनल बना कर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करे।

बिजली के लिए छोटी-छोटी स्कीमें हो सकती हैं। पिबौरगढ़ जिले में 17 स्कीमें संजूर हुई थीं, लेकिन उनमें से एक पर भी काम नहीं हुआ, सारा कन्यालेप हो गया। इस घोर में सरकार का ध्यान प्राकृतिक करता रहा लेकिन अपना सैप होला रहा। सरकारी कर्मचारी अपने तनकाह ही पूरी लेते रहे लेकिन जनता की ओर से सब उदासीन हैं। आप इस घोर अब विशेष ध्यान दें। ऐसे ही आठों जिलों में छोटी छोटी स्कीमें हैं और जिस तरह से जापान में छोटी-छोटी स्कीमें बनती हैं ऐसी ही स्कीमें

आप इन आठ जिलों में चलायें तो काफी नदी माले हैं जिन से बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है। बिजली के लिए वहां प्रवाह स्कीप है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की जो योजना बनी थी उस में यह कहा गया है कि मैदानी हिस्से में कही बिजली निकालने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। अगर है तो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में है। उस में टेहरी डैम तो आप ने संजूर कर ही लिया है। उसके लिये केन्द्र कम्प्लेक्सन और रिट्रोबिलिटेशन का प्रगडा जल्दी खत्म कर के इन डैम के काम को जल्दी से जल्दी शुरू करावें। एक पंचेस्वर का डैम है। राज साहब बहा स्वयं गए थे। उनका वक्तव्य निकला था कि सारे भारत में यह सब से बढ़िया डैम बनने जा रहा है। उस से बढ़ी प्राचाएं बहा के लोगों को हुई थी। लेकिन बहुत असर् गुजर चुका। धीमे-धीमे काम चल रहा है। सड़क बन चुकी है और बहुत थोड़ा काम हुआ है। उस की घोर में आप का ध्यान विशेष रूप से प्राकृतिक करना चाहूंगा। वह मेरे क्षेत्र का एक हिस्सा है। लेकिन उस से मेरे क्षेत्र का ही भला नहीं होगा। पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश का भला उस डैम से होना। इस पंचेस्वर योजना की तरह कई दफा मैं आप का ध्यान प्राकृतिक कर चुका हूँ। मैं प्रार्था करता हूँ कि आठ इस को तीव्र कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कटिबद्ध होंगे।

सारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्र का जीवन बिजली पर आधारित है। वहां पर काफी अच्छी टूरिस्ट ट्रेड हो सकती है, हमारे पहाड़ों की सुन्दरता अपार है, हमारे कुम्हणू और गढ़वाल के सखने स्विटजरलैंड के पहाड़ों की सुन्दरता बसना हिस्सा थी नहीं है लेकिन वहां की तरफकी के लिये बिजली एक बल कारण है। ट्रेड

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट]

चलती हैं—बिजली से, बायर-रोप चलती हैं—बिजली से। स्विटजरलैंड इतना बढ़िया कैसे बन गया—बिजली की बजह से। अगर ग्राम चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां दूरिस्ट ट्रेड बढ़े तो बिजली की व्यवस्था कीजिये।

स्माल स्कोल इंजस्ट्रीज, लैटर ट्रेड, वाचेज, कागज या जितनी भी ऐसी इंजस्ट्रीज हैं, जिन के लिये साधन पहाड़ों पर उपलब्ध हैं, वे भी बिजली के बिना नहीं चल सकतीं। बिजली न होने के कारण यहां कोई इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर नहीं बन रहा है, डेबलपमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे यहां वही हालत है जो ग्रण्डेमान निकोबार की है, वही 12 वी सदी की सभ्यता चल रही है। जब तक बिजली नहीं होगी, कोई काम नहीं चल सकता।

हमारे यहां अथाह खनिज हैं लेकिन सब जमीन के अन्दर पड़ी हुई हैं, बिजली के बिना निकाली नहीं जा सकतीं और यही कारण है कि हमारे यहां इकानामी शून्य पर आ गई है। गवान ने नदियां दी हैं, पर्याप्त बिजली पैदा हो सकती है लेकिन ग्राम लोगों के ध्यान न देने की बजह से दयनीय स्थिति है, इकानामी-कली, सोमली, हर तरह से पिछड़ चुका है, अगर ग्राम उस की ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो उस की हालत सुधरने वाली नहीं है। मेरी हार्ब जीड़ कर प्रार्थना है कि इन पर्वतीय जिलों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें ताकि वहां का सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्तर सुधर सके।

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा (भीलवाड़ा): सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान राजस्वान के भीलवाड़ा क्षेत्र की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे यहां एक भेजाबांड लिचार्ड योजना है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तीन साल पहले उस के लिये 1 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपये स्वीकृत किये थे। तीन साल तक उस पर काम नहीं हुआ, जब गत वर्ष वह एस्टीमेट रिवाइज हुआ तो वह 1 करोड़ 30 लाख से बढ़ कर 3 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय को पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये तीन करोड़ रुपये एक साल या दो साल के अन्दर लगाये जायेंगे या नहीं लगाये जायेंगे? हमारे यहां भीलवाड़ा में अकाल की स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर है। यदि इस समय इस भेजा फीडर के काम को शुरू कर दिया जाय तो 15 हजार मजदूरों को काम मिल सकता है।

दूसरी योजना खोबम बांध की है—इस में भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सहायता दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी?

आखरी बात ग्राम के माध्यम से मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बड़ी रूपा कर के राजस्वान को 100 बीघावाट का प्लांट लगाने की इजाजत दी है, ग्राम इस को तीन साल हो चुके हैं, राजस्वान सरकार ने क्यों इतनी देर से लिमिटेड प्रपमाई हुई है? क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस योजना के बारे में कोई जानकारी है?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I must thank the hon. members for the extraordinary interest they have shown inasmuch as 50 members have taken part in this debate, making it a record number of participants. A large

number of useful suggestions have made. Within the time at my disposal, it may not be possible for me to do justice to all the various points raised by hon. members.

My first observation is that hon. members have more or less represented the case of rural India in this discussion. I think this is the first time the expression of rural India has been made so forcefully by the representatives of rural India who have very rightly stressed the most important requirements of the rural areas in regard to irrigation and power.

Hon. members, like Shri B. R. Shukla and many others, have also observed that the Irrigation and Power Ministry must not be merely a silent spectator, as it is today, but should also participate in the development of these two sectors. At the moment, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power at the Centre is merely a co-ordination body. It does not irrigate one acre of land, nor does it generate one MW of power. That is one of the unfortunate things about this Ministry. All that we are trying to give is co-ordination and specialised technical assistance. But what I find from what hon. members have said is that they want that this Ministry at the Centre should also participate in the development of these two sectors. As so many members representing the people of our country have very correctly stressed, the Centre in this case also, like the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and other Departments, must participate and co-operate along with the States in the development of these two sectors. I only hope that in the decades to come—such things cannot come about very quickly—these observations of hon. members will be borne in mind and will be given careful thought and we shall have, in the course of the next decade, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power at the Centre also participating in the actual planning and development of irrigation and power in this country.

Now, we have done fairly well after independence. We have doubled the irrigation that was there at the time of independence. We have brought the total irrigated area to 100 million acres. But the one unfortunate thing is that out of these 100 million acres, only two-thirds of the irrigated area is based on certain resources and one third is dependent on tanks and shallow wells which just get dried up at the time of drought conditions. In years like the last one these shallow wells and tanks dry up with the result that we are not able to provide irrigation to all the 100 million acres. The result is that the food production varies. If it is a good year, we are able to provide irrigation to all the 100 million acres; otherwise, in a bad year, we are able to irrigate only two-thirds of that or 66 million acres, with its adverse result on food production. This is one defect in the present system of irrigation.

When we are discussing these problems of India, we must also bear in mind that our population is growing very much. At the beginning of this century, the population of India was about 150 million; at the middle of it, it was 300 million; now it is 550 million and at the end of the century, we expect it to go up to 900 million. The fact that there is a tremendous increase in population should be borne in mind so that we should try to give more and more irrigation to our land so that crops may be grown in large quantities as we require at the moment. We are able to utilise only one acre out of 4. It is our aim to see that at the end of this century, we shall be able to irrigate 2 acres out of 4, that is to say, 50 per cent of our land should be irrigated. In that case, it will be possible for us to provide enough of food to feed all the 900 million people in a quite adequate manner.

This is our aim. In order to achieve this, what we have got to do is to introduce irrigation on a very



[Dr. K. L. Rao]

vast scale. In the last ten years, we have been adding irrigation at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million acres per year. We have to double it. In the further Plans which we will have to take up, we have to provide irrigation for three million acres every year. If you are going to irrigate three million acres every year, that is, bring under irrigation three million acres every year, then only it will be possible for us to bring under irrigation two acres out of every four acres, that is, 50 per cent of our land. I am thinking only of major and medium irrigation in this context. I am not talking of minor irrigation. For major and medium irrigation alone, you must double the pace of our development. That is why, for the fifth Plan, our aim is to provide under major and medium irrigation an area of 15 million acres. Our aim is to bring under irrigation about 15 million acres of land in the fifth Plan. That is, at the rate of three million acres a year. That being our objective in the fifth Plan, we must proceed to go ahead.

Hon. Members have rightly asked what will be our objective in the fifth Plan. One of the hon. Members has very correctly said that we must try to finish those projects that we had taken up in the first Plan. There are some projects which were taken up in the first Plan, second Plan and the third Plan which are still lingering on. For example there are as many as 59 major irrigation projects undertaken prior to 1969 which are still not completed. The result of this is, the costs are going up. At the time of sanctioning these projects they cost only Rs. 1,200 crores. But today, the costs have gone up. They now cost Rs. 2,700 crores. So, we have to spend Rs. 1,500 crores more than the estimated cost at the time of their sanction. We are only able to achieve 40 per cent benefit. 60 per cent benefit is yet to come. So by providing another Rs. 1,000 odd crores more, in the fifth Plan, we can

complete those projects and bring under irrigation about 20 million acres. The costs go up when we spread them over a large number of years. I am very glad that some hon. Members have pointed out that we should try to finish those projects as early as possible, and that should be our main aim in the fifth Plan, that is, we must finish those projects that we had already taken up in the first, second and the third Plans.

Then there is another point. There are five large States in our country—Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat—where the percentage of irrigation is much below the average. The percentage for the whole country at the end of the fourth Plan will be 26 per cent. But in these States it will be only nine to 18 per cent. Madhya Pradesh has got the lowest percentage in the matter of irrigation in the country it is only nine per cent. It is very sad to think that though we have in Madhya Pradesh a vast area, 51 million acres under crop, with a good source of water—most of our rivers come from there—we irrigate only 9 per cent there, and we are not able to connect one river with the other, whereas in Punjab, with one-third of the land—only 14 million acres—we are producing seven million tonnes of foodgrains there, with a percentage of irrigation which goes up to 70 per cent. In Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of irrigation is only nine per cent though the land is three times more and we are able to produce only 11 million tonnes. In other words, we are not able to produce more food there. We have to take up more irrigation projects in some of the States, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, especially. Though there are a number of projects which have been taken up no doubt, we will have to give a push to those States a little more. In our planning, we should see that we give some extra amount or assistance and see that these States which are backward in irrigation are brought up to at least a reasonable level.

**SERI VASANT SATHE (Akola):** In Vidharba, it is only 1.6 per cent.

**DR. K. L. RAO:** There is another very important aspect which I must submit to the House, and that is—it is a very unfortunate fact—one-third of our country is under drought conditions. In the last century, much more land was under famine conditions. Now, the figure is reduced, but still, we are subject to droughts. What happened was, in the last century, Sir Arthur Cotton in the south and Sir Cautley in the north had constructed several projects. There was the Hardwar canal, the Sone Barrage, and the famine areas were converted into very good farmlands. The Krishna, Cauvery, Godavari and the Mahanadi—so many deltas projects were constructed. That work must continue. They must not be left at that. As I said, one-third of our crop total land is under drought conditions. We have a crop land of 400 million acres and out of that, 130 million acres are under drought conditions. That is subjected completely to the gamble of the rainfall. That is why Gandhiji said that agriculture without irrigation is a gamble in this country. It should be our aim to see that the drought areas located in the five States mentioned by me plus some part of Haryana and a little part of Bengal and also parts of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are taken care of. These are extremely bad areas; yet people are living there and it is our national responsibility to see that these areas get water, if not 50 per cent irrigation, at least 40 per cent or 30 per cent. That is exactly what the Irrigation Commission has recommended: you must maximise irrigation in these drought areas. We should try to use all the available resources.

Many hon. Members referred to the national water grid. The idea is not just to take water from the North and dump it in the Cauvery. The main object, in fact the only object is to give water to the lands in the drought affected areas, wherever they

may be located. Water from the Ganga will not be used in the prosperous areas but in drought areas, starting from Rajasthan, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in Rayalaseema area and so on, like that, Orissa... (Interruptions). Mysore will be one of the important States which will benefit; if there are no drought areas, they will not get it but we all know that Mysore has a large drought affected area. The national water grid shall give water to all the drought areas. Members should not be carried away by Mr. Sundarayya's article or the writings in Motherland.

I am surprised that the irrigation works taken up in the Gangetic basin in previous years had not covered the chronic drought areas in the basin we have some of the worst drought areas like the Rewa plateau, Mirzapur and Palamau area south of the Ganga. Why should there be such areas, right in the middle of water? The first beneficiaries of this water grid will be these areas, in the Gangetic basin itself. The first waters will go to these areas. We have of course not finalised the alignments; it is only paper study. We are awaiting sanction to take up investigations. So, we cannot give any definite plans now. The idea is to connect one river with the other, to connect Brahmaputra to Ganges; that is one of the first thing to be done, and then this to the other river and so on.

The other day I was in Bundelkhand in connection with the Rajghat dam inauguration by the hon. Prime Minister and I was looking at that area. There are five beautiful rivers as in Punjab, Chambal, Sind, Betwa, Dhasanand, Ken. But this area is in utterly drought conditions, utterly poor—Bundelkhand area in U.P. and in Madhya Pradesh. Are we to look on only? No. We should try to investigate and connect one river with the other and make use of the water to cover as much area of Bundelkhand as possible. It is important to remem-

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ber that water required in the basin itself will not be diverted.

We only divert the surplus water, that is the monsoon water. We shall never take the water in monsoon months from any of these rivers. We shall divert only the monsoon water. I was surprised to hear Rao Birender Singh—he is not here at the moment—a very respected ex-Chief Minister of Haryana as saying that the Yamuna water should be diverted to Haryana. That is exactly the basic idea of water grid. But, unfortunately, there is no surplus water in the river Yamuna. Probably he does not know that. When we construct Kishan Dam and Lakuwa Dam, there will be no surplus water in the river Yamuna. In the upper reaches of Yamuna we have to find water from some other source. So, please do not be carried away by emotions. We are trying to look far ahead and not for to-day or tomorrow. We want to start investigations and prepare plans for the whole country. It is very unfortunate that some Members have misunderstood me. Some were telling as to why Mysore canal is not going there. We are trying to take the canal in a way which will cost us less. But it does not mean that we will allow the water for extension of the Cauvery delta. We shall use the transported water for drought areas only.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Are you going to allow the C.P.W.D. to implement it or will you allow the mass movement of the people to do it as it has been done in other countries? Take for example Bhagirath Sena.

**DR. K. L. RAO:** We are not doing anything extraordinary here. We are following what exactly is being done by the U.S.S.R. In U.S.S.R. what they are planning is to divert water going to the North to irrigate Southern thirsty areas round Aral sea.

In America too, the same thing is being done in Western Texas. This is a dry area. They want to take the water from Missisipi to Texas. We

have got to see that the dry areas get more quantity of water. We do not want to neglect them. Our idea is to see that the dry areas are given the required amount of water. That is exactly our idea in having the National Water Grid. I do not want to take much time of the House in this regard. It would have been better if the hon. Members will meet me in the Central Hall so that it would be my privilege to explain everything to them and to take their suggestions. There is nothing fixed in the matter. There is no necessity for the hon. Members from West Bengal to feel that the National Water Grid will effect Calcutta.

What I want to submit is this. The national water grid which we are conceiving of is with a view to seeing that enough water is given for the development of dry areas in the country and nothing more than that. I am very glad to note that many hon. Members have thrown out many suggestions. And everybody wants that water should be treated as a national resource and that we should have National Water Council. This is a very good suggestion. In fact, we are moving in that direction. A bill has been drafted and the hon. Prime Minister has requested the various Chief Ministers to give their own opinions. We are waiting for replies. After the opinions are received, we shall do the needful in the matter. Under our Constitution, that is necessary. I am very glad to note that nobody has spoken against this.

Shri Modak had said that minor irrigation was not being given the proper importance and no mention is made in this report with regard to that. I want to submit that the minor irrigation belongs to my very distinguished senior colleague, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Sahab. It is under the Ministry of Agriculture. That Ministry is spending quite a lot of money. They have spent as much as Rs. 1400 crores. From the private funds, Rs. 1,200 crores was spent totalling to nearly equal to the amount

spent on major and medium irrigations. You all know the importance of the minor irrigation.

Shri Mirdha referred to the Rajasthan-Nagaur link. That is exactly the idea of the national water grid. We have got an idea of taking the canal from Chambal along the Banas river and going over the hump at Ajmer, Bikaner and then into the Rajasthan Canal. Through Shri Ranabahadur Singh, Dr. Karni Singh has wanted that Churu district should be irrigated. These are really bad, drought-affected areas. It is our endeavour to see that these areas are irrigated.

I am glad many hon. members including Shri Ranabahadur Singh referred to the Bansagar project. It is an extremely valuable project across the Sone river. Three States—U.P., M.P. and Bihar are involved in it. We have got near agreement but still in matters like these last minute troubles arise. We are only hoping that we would be able to sort them out and take up the project.

Shri Mahajan was saying that Pong Dam is a blunder. Perhaps he said it in a rhetoric. But he tried to support it by saying, that half a million tonnes of food is lost by submerging of land the additional food production will be only 1 million tonnes. It is not so. The facts are that Pong Dam will irrigate 30 lakhs of acres and 3 million tonnes of foodgrains will be produced. The land submerged is capable of giving only 24,000 tonnes of foodgrains. So, it is not a blunder. It is something different.

I shall now come to power.

**SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:** What about Gandak?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** Mishraji and Tiwari mentioned about Gandak. I am glad the Minister of Agriculture is here. It is a very important project. Gandak Project is probably the biggest project in India. It irrigates 38

lakh acres and will produce crops like rice and sugarcane. Bhakra irrigates 34 lakh acres, but there the use of water is very restricted. Only 8 million acre feet of water is used in Bhakra. For the same area, we are using twice the quantity of water in Gandak Project because there is plenty of water in Gandak; it is three times the size of Sutlej. We are going to produce a lot of foodgrains. It is a very important project. We have spent Rs. 144 crores on it. Out of a potential of 7 lakh acres, our utilisation has been only 3 and half lakh acres. A number of committees have gone into the slow progress of irrigation. We know what exactly the difficulties are. We have to sort them out. I wanted to discuss it with Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and the Chief Minister. The time has come when we should get into action. All the committees have pointed out that there are lot of delays in acquiring the necessary land. There are gaps in small channels where everybody wants bridges. Then there are some areas like Sikrana which are subject to floods and some flood protection works must be constructed. So, there are some obstructions which are making the progress slow. I am so sorry that after spending a considerable amount of money—Rs. 144 crores out of Rs. 224 crores which is the total cost—we have not advanced very far. Actually we should have done at least 15 lakh acres. This is something which we should go into very carefully. Also, we have only one Development Commissioner for the entire area.

I think it is high time that we should divide it into patches of 10 lakhs of acres and have teams to give a push in the matter of development and use of this water. There can also be some special development officers and land acquisition officers so that the work may be pushed on with vigour. There are some of the aspects which we have to look into. I agree with the hon. Members that we have to pay attention to this.

**SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:** Is the Central Government going to take over the Gandak Project?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** The take-over is a very big controversy. We are most anxious to see that the project comes into being. That is the most important thing.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Because of the recurring floods in the river Damodar, is it true that they are considering two dams?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** As I said in the beginning, 50 hon. Members have participated in the discussion and each member has mentioned at least five projects. So, I am selecting only the most important ones. If I have got time at the end, I will refer to the other projects.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** What about the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** As my colleague stated when he intervened in the debate, the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board is going to be appointed under the Central auspices with the Chief Minister of Assam as Chairman. A Bill is under preparation for that. When it is ready it will be circulated to the State Governments for comments and then it would be possible to take action.

Regarding Jalkundi, it is indeed a very good project. Unfortunately, it is located completely inside Nepal territory. If the U.P. Government is anxious to take it up, we have to undertake investigations for which we have got to take the permission of Nepal. We are helpless in this matter.

As the time at my disposal is limited, I will now come to the most important subject of power, to which every hon. Member has referred. As hon. Members have said, power is a very important infra-structure, the tool in order to forge the economic

growth and social well-being of a country. During the last ten years we have done very considerable work. From a mere 7 million kw, we have now gone on to 18 million kw. We have been adding at the rate of one million kw. every year and this in turn has created a thirst for power and now a situation has come when you cannot go back, you must go on generating more and more power. It has become absolutely essential for us to see that more and more power is generated. If there is shortage of power it will create a difficult situation. As it happens, the little power shortage we have this year has caused such immense damage more than the damage that has been caused to this country in the worst year of floods, cyclones and drought combined together. The total damage that has been done to this country through all these three calamities is much less than what has been caused by the power shortage. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for us to see that power is made up. If we are not able to make up power, then it is much better to go slow with economic developments than to create a power shortage.

The present conditions are that power must be used on a big scale, on an adequate scale. Our calculations show, either of the Planning Commission or of the Ministry, that essentially we should add 18-20 million kv. of power in the Fifth Plan. A question can be asked: How can you do that? We have been adding only 1 million kw. of power, how are we going to add 3-4 million kw. every year? This is a natural question that the hon. Members are entitled to ask. But the other side is that, if you do not do that, the country is going back. That is the main point.

For example, in the field of rural electrification, whereas 10 years back, the number of pumping sets was only 3 lakhs, today it is 22 lakhs. We want to have 25 lakhs more of pumping sets in the next five year. Where

from are we going to get power for all these pumping sets? The power has to come. Otherwise we better stop here. We have set up the Rural Electrification Corporation. In every rural area, they are setting up projects in every corner of the country. The rural India has been awakened and the rural India wants power. The industries want power. Everywhere, there is a demand for power. Therefore, the situation has developed that we must develop power to meet the needs of our country.

Then, a point was raised about transmission losses. It is often said about transmission losses that it is something bad. It looks as though, if you save 1 per cent of the transmission losses shortage will be made up. Transmission losses are particularly heavy in five States, namely, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. It is in these States that the percentage of agricultural load is the highest. It is more than 20 per cent. That is, in those States where the power used for agricultural purposes is much more than in other States, the loss is more than 20 per cent. In Tamil Nadu and in Punjab also, more than one-fourth of power is used only for agriculture. In such areas, naturally, the loss is more. The power is supplied through the induction motors and these reduce the power factor. Also a number of loads are also added on the same line from time to time. So, the losses are very heavy in rural areas. I have set up an investigation staff in Punjab and other areas to go and find out what are the losses and what are the remedies to be taken up. In fact, I have advised the Rural Electrification Corporation to participate in investigations to see what can be done. As a result of the preliminary investigations, we find that it is possible by using what we call capacitors, a small device costing about Rs. 200 for each motor, the power loss can be reduced by nearly 5-10 per cent. In this way, the power factor can be improved. Therefore, we

are now directing hereafter the people who are going to have connections to provide capacitors also. Then, the number of distribution lines must also be multiplied. On the same line, if you go on adding any number of pumps, any amount of load, that will result in voltage fluctuation and the losses are high. I am glad to say that the Rural Electrification Corporation has set up a 'system improvement' loan, a separate loan, which will be given to the State Electricity Boards to reduce losses. The loan is on concessional rate. So, that will be an incentive for them. By doing all this, in the next year, we hope to have a reduction in the losses to the extent of nearly 5-10 per cent. As I submitted, the transmission losses are not heavy in other States. In the case of Orissa it is six per cent. Even in the best European country, it is more than six per cent. It is so because no power is used in Orissa except for the main industries; no appreciable power is used in rural Orissa. Generally, the losses are 11 to 12 per cent in advanced countries. Our aim is to reduce the losses to 12 to 15 per cent in the first instance and we are taking necessary steps for that. But that is not going to help very much in the matter of power generation. In power generation, you must go in a massive way. Our efforts must be to develop as much power as possible.

Some hon. members have referred to a number of projects....

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusaral): There has been a view expressed that our power installations have been working only to the extent of 38 per cent of their capacity, and that view goes uncontradicted. Would you throw some light on that?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** I would tell you. I thought I would not spend time on that. Take, for example, the power stations in our country. Most of the thermal power stations are working

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very well except in the eastern sector, that is to say, Bihar and Bengal, and in Tamil Nadu at places called Neivell and Ennore. Except these places, the others are working very well. We generally consider 4,500 hours in a year as good working hours.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** What is the overall figure?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** If a machine works 4,500 hours in a year, we consider that the plant is working very well, because it has got to undergo maintenance repairs two months in a year and there are many other considerations. Therefore, a performance of 4,500 hours in a year is quite good. In England, the thermal stations are working 4,500 hours in a year. All over the world, quite a number of countries work about that limit—4,500 hours in a year. There are some small stations like Amarkantak and Nellore which work 7,000 hours. Unfortunately, stations like Patratu, Talcher—Talcher is one of the very bad stations in Orissa—Durgapur and Bandel are working at less than 2,000 hours or 3,000 hours....

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Why so?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** There are quite a number of reasons for that, and I will not go into them now. What I would submit is that, by and large, in this country, the thermal stations are not doing badly except in the eastern sector. I will briefly say why the eastern sector is like that. The main reason is that, in the eastern sector, we use coal very indiscriminately, and coal in that area contains abrasive material, machines get worn-out. We have repeatedly asked them to use three-stage washeries—to use the coal from the middle washery and not to use the last one. But they have not introduced it with the result that things are bad. Also, some of the machines supplied at that time have been bad. Also, the machines

are old. These are some of the reasons. But we have got two committees. We are watching very carefully to improve, as much as possible, the thermal stations in the eastern sector....

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Why do you not give us the figures about overall utilisation? What is the overall figure?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** Each station has got a different capacity. I can give you the list; I shall send you the list giving the information in the case of each State.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** The Eastern States are far below the national average. What steps are you going to take to bring them on par with other States?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** What the hon. Member is talking about is the per capita consumption of power. At the end of the Fourth Plan the per capita consumption will be 120 kilowatt hours. But, there are as many as seven States where the per capita consumption is only 60—120. Assam is still worse. It is only 30.

**SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Orissa.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar):** Andhra Pradesh is the second lowest.

**DR. K. L. RAO:** Lowest is Assam—30.

**SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:** We are the worst.

**DR. K. L. RAO:** North Bihar is so.

What I am submitting is that there is an imbalance of power consumption in this country. We have got to rectify these things by putting up more generating stations and that is the plan we have got for the Fourth Plan. It is a difficult problem but

we have got to do it because power stations in India give the support for all developmental activities and it is also a source of employment for the local areas and also for the development of that area.

I am sorry, with regard to the Muzaffarpur power station, the technical experts' committee passed it a year back, but, still it is lingering. It has not yet been sanctioned by the Planning Commission.

There is one thing about rural electrification. There are four States—Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa, where rural electrification is very bad....

**SHRI JYOTTRMOY BOSU:** What are you going to do to bring them to the level of other States?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** The Rural Electrification Corporation has given considerable sums of money to these four States. For example, West Bengal was given Rs. 21 crores and similarly, other States also have been given, though Assam got a much smaller amount. But, what we find is that the implementation is very slow. It is not moving. The hon. Member there is very active, but he is not pushing up matters in his own State..

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** He is active in the Parliament, but not in the field.... (Interruptions).

**DR. K. L. RAO:** I have discussed this matter with the Chairman of the Rural Electrification Corporation and we are going to post a special officer at Gauhati, one special officer in Bhubaneswar and see that more schemes could be taken up and also see to the implementation of those schemes.

**SHRI D. K. PANDA:** They are moving slow, that officer also will join hands with them. I want to know whether Mr. Rao will be prepared to publicly censure such of the

State Governments which are not moving swiftly.

**DR. K. L. RAO:** What I want to submit is that we have got to watch these four States very carefully. We are trying to see that we have a separate cell for each State to watch the progress. But, in the beginning, there are always difficulties. I do not blame them really, because, in the beginning, unless it is organized, it is difficult. For example in Tamil Nadu, six lakhs of pumping wells have come up....

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati):** Have you got any targets set to remove these imbalances?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** That depends upon implementation.... (Interruptions)

I have got a few things more to say. The Chair will ring the bell at 5 p.m.

An hon. Member referred to Geothermal power. We have hot springs in Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh. There, the steam is coming out of the ground and that steam can be utilised for generation of power. There is also a similar place in Konkan on the Western Ghats and some other areas. We have consulted the United Nations expert who was here last month and he has given a very useful report and he has gone back and we hope to start investigation in the month of September or October after the rains are over. This is real mighty source and if we could tap it, we would then be producing power on a big scale. However, it is just a chance, like oil drilling. As you all know, earth is a gigantic furnace except the top mantle of about 10 to 20 miles which is only coal. The rest is hot, completely hot and as soon as the water gets in contact with this, steam is generated and it gets locked up and that provides the basis of geothermal generation of power.



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Then, Sir, there is one more point about rural electrification which I wish to deal with.

The hon. Member who spoke on this subject said that we have electrified 1.34 lakhs of villages, but since we have got 5.66 lakhs of villages, we will be taking at least 50 years to electrify all the villages. I wish to point out that of these 5.6 lakhs of villages that we have, villages of 3.5 lakhs are having population less than 500. Eighty per cent of the rural population live in 2.1 lakhs of villages. I wish to repeat this, so that this may be clearly understood, namely, that out of 5.6 lakhs of villages, eighty per cent of our rural population live in 2.1 lakhs of villages, but on the other hand we have got 20 per cent population living in 3.5 lakhs of villages. Therefore, what we are trying to do is to electrify as far as possible the bigger villages. With the rural electrification that we have done so far we have served 40 per cent of our rural population and we hope to cover 80 per cent by the end of the Fifth Plan. Only 20 per cent will be left who are living in small villages. We have to depend for the electrification of the smaller villages on what is called the Fuel Cell. Last time when I went to the United States I saw they were about to market the Fuel Cell. This is a small box containing all the parts, kerosene or natural gas is used as fuel. Power is produced that is sufficient for two or three pumping sets. This will serve the villages which are very small in size. If by the next 15 years we will be able to develop the fuel cell I am sure this will be the answer to some of our smaller villages. We hope to cover 80 per cent of our population in the next five years. If the Fuel Cell is developed, we will be able to give power throughout the country in the succeeding decade.

There is one other interesting point which I wish to tell to hon. Members. India is a very interesting country.

Even in advanced countries you have got to do much of propaganda or promotional activity but in our country it is not like that. There is a huge backlog of applications for pumpsets. Intelligent as they are, our people have known the value of electricity and therefore there is no necessity of promotional activity in this country. Just tell them: Here is electricity. They will take it up and there will be no difficulty at all. It is our earnest endeavour to serve the rural population with electricity as early as possible.

Some references were made about local power houses, Gorakpur area, Vijayawada Thermal Station and a few hon. Members referred to some local areas. Gorakpur must have come a long time back. It is very important to have a power house in the eastern U.P. That is what we are trying to do. The hon. Member from Laccadive said that power is supplied at high cost. He comes from a remote island. Diesel has to be taken there. If there is any possibility of bringing coal to that area or if there is any other possibility of generating more power there, I will look into it.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I raised an important question about the Gujarat Government having sold one thermal power station.

DR. K. L. RAO: I have been asked about it a number of times and I have relied about it many a time. That particular power station has got additional steam. Steam is being wasted. It will be useful for an industry and hence the transaction. It is a small power station.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): I had asked about the Vijayawada thermal station. The technical sanction of the Government of India and Planning Commission has already been obtained.

DR. K. L. RAO: Vijaywada thermal station is yet to be sanctioned by Planning Commission. The technical committee has passed. I only hope that it will be sanctioned soon and taken up.

In final conclusion I would say power supply is indeed an important and a challenging task. We must realise that a large amount of work lies ahead of us. I have already asked for a separate rural load survey to be conducted so that we may know what are their wants going to be. An enormous load is going up. It is our task to see that we supply power for those loads. If we look back on our past performance we will not be able to do it. We must know that we do not exist to repeat the past but to build up a better future which will bring prosperity to us all.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: What are you going to do about water-logging?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One by one, please. Mr. Kotaki.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong): I had stated that the Governor of Assam in his Address to the Legislative Assembly had said that the Government of Assam had agreed to the draft legislation for the Centre to take over the control of the floods of the Brahmaputra. I would like to know when Government are going to bring forward that legislation. My hon. friend Shri Tarun Gogoi has also wanted to know whether Government are going to introduce the Bill during this session or else how soon Government propose to bring forward the legislation. That is a question to which our people would like to have an answer.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi): The hon. Minister has just now stated that the policy is to electrify villages which have a population of five hundred

and above. I would like to point out that this policy cannot be applied to the villages in the hills where most of the villages have a population of less than five hundred. So, the policy in regard to rural electrification in the hill areas cannot be the same as that for the villages in the plains.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: The hon. Minister has referred to the necessity of generating more power for the north-eastern part of the country. What about the thermal plant that was to be set up at Dalkhola? It has been announced that that power plant is now going to be shifted to some other place. I would like to know whether this is correct, and how long it would take to set up the plant. Again, in regard to the Mahanandi river, flood control scheme a complaint had already been made by me in this House earlier today and I would like the hon. Minister to reply to these questions of mine.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It has been stated that to save the embankments on the Lower Damodar, we have to construct two dams in Bihar, and it is known that Government have acquired land for the construction of the two dams. I would like to know whether this is a fact or not. I would also like to know whether Government are going to take up the Ajoy project or not during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

श्री राजावतार झाखी (पटना) :  
सभापति महोदय, बिहार के प्रबन्धकों में जोरों से चर्चा हो रही है कि इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर बोर्ड का इन्स्ट्रुक्शन जोन का जो दफ्तर पटना में है, उसे वहाँ से हटा कर कलकत्ता ले जाने की बात चल रही है, क्या यह बात सही है, यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं? जो वर्मल पावर स्टेशन कटिहार में बनाने की मांग उठ रही है, जिस के बारे में वहाँ के प्रतिनिधियों की मंजी महोदय से बात की हो चुकी है,

[ श्री राधादेवतार झाखरी ]

उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय की क्या राय है?

**SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR** (Pollachi) The hon. Minister in his speech did not throw much light on the Cauveri water dispute on which two States are having a big problem for a very long time. Would the hon. Minister tell us more in detail about this?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** According to the information that I have before me, the percentage of villages electrified in the eastern zone is as follows in Assam, it is 2.5, in Bihar 11.79, Orissa 2.71 and in West Bengal it is 7.89 whilst the national average percentage is 19.89. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us what specific steps he wants to take with a time-bound programme in order to bring these States on a par with the national average?

श्री कमल मिश्र मजुकर (केसरिया) :

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर बिहार में मुजफ्फरपुर और मोतीहारी के बीच में जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की मंत्री महोदय ने घोषणा की है, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है, उस के बारे में सरकार कब तक कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

**SHRI B. N. REDDY** (Niryalguda). Recently, the hon. Minister himself had declared in Andhra Pradesh that in respect of power, Andhra Pradesh was in a grave crisis and steps should be taken to meet at least its minimum requirements. I would like to know what steps have been taken in this regard.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO** Although we have got plenty of coal and all raw materials to generate electricity in Andhra Pradesh, yet Andhra Pradesh is the second lowest in the country. Is it because Dr.

K. L. Rao who is the hon. Minister in charge is not in a position to do anything, because he belongs to Andhra Pradesh. This is a fact. I would like to know the reasons for not generating electricity in Andhra Pradesh in spite of raw materials being available there.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE** With a view to conserving electricity, are Government thinking of having a national power grid, and how soon it is planned to be brought into effect?

श्री भागीरथ भवर (भाबुघा) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, नर्बदा प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में बहुत लम्बे समय से विचार चल रहा है, कितने समय में निर्णय उस में हो जायगा ? आखिर इस की कोई सीमा तो होनी चाहिए ।

**SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR** (Dohad) I would like to know when the award in regard to the Narmada river dispute which is to be given by the Prime Minister will be given.

श्री राम कबर (ढोंक) राजस्थान एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जिसका कोई न कोई कोना सूखे से, धकाल से झुबेसा पीड़ित रहता है । तो राजस्थान के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बिजली की मंत्री महोदय बना रहे हैं ? दूसरी बात बिजली के नये कनेक्शन जो दिए गए हैं पिछले दो तीन सालों में उस की पड़ति कुछ ऐसी है कि जिन किसानों को कुओं में पानी बहुत बोझा था, जो बहुत कम बिजली इस्तेमाल कर पाए उनके भी बिजली के बिल चार चार घंटे पांच पांच सौ रुपये आ गए हैं । यह क्या पड़ति है कुछ सन्नद्ध में नहीं घाती । किसान इससे बहुत परेशान हैं । इसकी तरफ मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें ?

**SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI** (Tehri-Garhwal): Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the highest dam in Arisa the Tehri Dam, is being delayed simply because the

problem of rehabilitation of and compensation to all the custes, is not being solved? Would the hon. Minister announce in this House that this problem would be tackled soon so that there is no further delay in the execution of this project?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I would like to know when the hon. Minister is deputing a central team to finalise the location of the site of the proposed Bhimkund dam project in Orissa.

श्री बन्नालाल बाबुपाल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र गंगानगर में बहुत से नलकूप लगे हैं लेकिन आज तक उनको बिद्युत शक्ति नहीं दी गई है, चाप कब तक उनको बिद्युत शक्ति देने वाले हैं और दूसरी बात—राजस्थान एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के चेयरमैन को हटा कर क्या उनके खिलाफ सी० बी० आई० की एन्क्वायरी कराएंगे या नहीं ?

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parabhani): Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that he is being blamed increasingly in the national press as the principal figure responsible for the power shortage in the country, particularly since the power shortage is not totally due to failure of rains and consequent lack of water, but also due to reduction in thermal power and more so reduction in nuclear power generated as in the Tarapur Nuclear Power station the power generated is hardly the size of an atom?

SHRI C. D. GAUTAM (Balaghat): I would like to know when the Upper Venue Ganga project in Sawani district and the Senthakma project in the Balaghat district, both in MP, will be undertaken.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: What steps are Government going to take to overcome the power shortage in Orissa by

linking Joda with Chandil and linking Talcher with Mohana so as to meet the requirement of 15 mm. for the Berhampur area and the additional requirement of the Raigada area?

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): I would like to know about the Sunderbans Delta project which will irrigate 10 lakh acres of land in that area and also about the drainage sluices in that area.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): The other day, the hon. Minister, in reply to an unstarred question, stated that the engineers in Rajasthan have made a survey and demanded 40,000 cusecs of water from the Ganges floodwaters. Now, the Minister has said that there is no decision yet taken and that the question will be decided when the national grid system is taken up and discussed. Now, the national grid system is a long term question. Would the hon. Minister think over this question again and give his earliest consideration for Rajasthan?

DR. K. L. RAO: I find that the hon. Members have repeated what they had said in their speeches in order to get answers. I shall reply to them briefly.

The first question was about the waterlogging in the Gandak area. As I have said in the course of my reply, especially on the upper reaches of the Tirhut canal, there is waterlogging due to flooding and so on. In that area we have got to investigate some schemes. They have been investigating one Sikrana embankment and that is coming with a sanction of about Rs. 54 crores. Later on also, in North Bihar, in the higher reaches, it is very important for us to do a lot of investigation. It is not so in the Saran district; it is plain, and there is no drainage problem and there is no difficulty. But in Tirhut canal, we have to be very careful. I have asked the Government of Bihar to go into it very

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thoroughly and prepare schemes. There is no escape from it. As irrigation develops, all these defects will be rectified.

Then there was a question about rural electrification of the hills. The rural electrification on the hills, we have to do it by microhydel schemes in some areas, with smaller, local sources of water falling. But it is always very costly. So, we have to try to get power as much as possible from the main transmission lines. For example, when the Bacheswar project comes up, there will be ample power. It is awaiting approval of Government of Nepal as it concerns both the State Government and Nepal. What is necessary there will be done to produce power. Anyway, I would submit to the hon. Member from that particular area that if they come up with any specific suggestions we will try to pursue the matter and try to see that these projects in those particular areas are sanctioned.

Several Hon. Members rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. No more questions. Let him reply and finish. No interruptions please.

DR. K. L. RAO: Then, about the Brahmaputra, and the Brahmaputra Control Commission, the hon. Member asked when that legislation will come. At the moment, what is happening is, we have prepared the draft Bill and it is under scrutiny by the Ministry of Law. They promised to give it on the 15th. Today, it is the 16th. Yesterday it must have come in. The only point here is, after it comes in, it has to go back again to the Assam Government for their scrutiny and general approval and then come back again. If it comes in time we can take it up; otherwise, it will have to wait.

Then, about the Dhakola power station, I do not know why there should be so much excitement about

this and Katihar. What we want is power, and not this kind of excitement. We want to try to do it and locate the power station. Two States are in need, and we want to locate, if possible half the power house in West Bengal and half of the power house in Bihar, and try to sanction the project. Nobody has shifted the location of the Power House. Nothing like that is under consideration. The project has yet to be sanctioned by the Government of India. I suggested that the Government of India's money may be spent on it because the States involved are very backward, especially north Bihar and West Bengal. It is under consideration. If it were purely a State project, say, at Malda or Katihar, they would have sanctioned it straightaway. There would have been no difficulty. But this has to be gone into, in all the details. With regard to the lower Damodar and Ajoy rivers, there was discussion between the Chief Minister of both the States in August of last year. The Chief Minister said that they would discuss it between themselves. They appointed a study team, and in the study team, the items are under study are the Ajoy river, the areas required, the construction of the dam, all these subjects. The study team has not submitted its report. After the report is submitted to the Chief Ministers, they would approach the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power for assistance, later on, if necessary. That is the condition. I would come in only at the stage when there is difference between two Chief Ministers. I do not come in if they settle it between themselves.

There was mention about the shifting of office to Calcutta from Patna. I am sorry I do not know it myself. I shall go into that question. Offices probably had some reasons for the existing state of affairs and the location of load despatch Station I shall go into that.

About the Inter-State Cauvery river water dispute referred to by my hon. friend, there is nothing I can say now.

It is for the State Chief Ministers to meet. They will meet on the 29th of this month, all the three Chief Ministers. This particular dispute is a difficult one. In fact one of the ideas of the national water grid is to feed the Cauvery a little more, so that the dispute may resolve itself. About the Muzafarpur station, about Dalkola also, I have already submitted what we have done. These are pending clearance by the Planning Commission. The main trouble about such projects is perhaps lack of money. For these projects there was no money in the Fourth Plan and therefore they have got to wait for the Fifth Plan. This way it creates delay. Delay means power shortage in the country. I have been pressing for such projects to be sanctioned and started. I shall press again as hon. Members are anxious about it.

Two Members asked the reasons for the power situation in the Andhra Pradesh. The reason is simple; the neglect of the State Government not to attach importance to power. In this country there are some States which have not attached importance to power and Andhra Pradesh is one of them. They attached more importance to irrigation and they spent a lot of money. Largest amount of money on irrigation compared to other States was spent in Andhra Pradesh. I quite agree that Andhra Pradesh has coal and hydel sources. It should have been one of the States which should have supplied power rather than borrow from other States. At present it is a very unhappy state of affairs. I hope, in the years to come, we shall be able to push forward with power development scheme. It would mean that they may have to sacrifice on some of the other sectors and put in their finance in the power sector.

We have been trying to develop national power grid. We have got good transmission system and we can send power right from Jammu down to the far south. But we cannot do

that in a very big way unless we put in 400 KV lines. But as I explained we can send some power even now. Mysore sent to Gujarat last year some power when Mysore had a plenty of power. Reference was made to Narmadha project. In such questions difficulties will always arise. A lot of emotions are built up. The hon. Prime Minister took great care and trouble to give all chances to the parties to give as much representations as possible. They have represented once, twice, thrice. All the representations have been made to her and she is seized of the matter.

I hope that there will be no other obstacle. When the main decision comes, we should accept it without any further hesitation. That is the main problem. Especially, in the case of water, a large amount of emotion is built up.

As I said, Rajasthan is one of the several States which stand again considerably from a national water grid. Ganga water will be let down into Narmada and from the Narmada river water flows to Rajasthan areas. Thus Rajasthan depends for water on other States. That is why Rajasthan gets better attention than other States.

As regards U.P., it has not got money now to take up actively the Teri Project. Now that the Fifth Five Year Plan is coming in, funds would be made available to new projects. About the Bhim Kund and Rangati, there is a lot of controversy. Actually, we have allotted some money. Both the projects are subjected to controversy. There are two parties involved. When we do something controversy starts. We are trying to settle this.

There is some difficulty about power supply in Orissa. Talcher-Balmela transmission line is under construction now. The main line from Thiruvilla to Balmela will be completed in a short period of time. Then there will be power supply then

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Balmals to Ganjam. But connection between Thiruvilla and Talcher will take a long time because, if I remember correctly, the distance between these two places will be 320 k.m. So, that will take some time.

About Tiesta Project, both in Bihar and West Bengal about 10 lakhs of acres will be irrigated. We have got to discuss with our great neighbour, Bangla Desh. Two parties are involved. It will take some time. We have asked Bihar and West Bengal to settle various details regarding the project. Beyond this, I am afraid, I cannot say anything about this since I have already exceeded my time.

17.30 hrs.

[DR. SARADISH ROY in the chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some Cut Motions which have been moved. I shall put all of them together to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 63 to 65 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

#### DEMAND NO. 63—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,29,34,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

#### DEMAND NO. 64—IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,94,81,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,01,33,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes'."

#### DEMAND NO. 65—POWER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 56,32,07,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Power Schemes'."

17.31 hrs.

#### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting of Demands Nos. 1 to 9 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture, for which 6 hours have been allotted. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has suggested that the time may be increased by 3 hours. I hope the House agrees to it.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND No. 1—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,88,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Agriculture'."

**DEMAND No. 2—AGRICULTURE**

**MR. CHAIRMAN.** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,79,90,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 239,06,33,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

**DEMAND No. 3—FISHERIES**

**MR. CHAIRMAN.** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,63,34,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 75,25,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

**DEMAND No 4—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,30,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 12,12,86,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development'."

**DEMAND No. 5—FOREST**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,42,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,17,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Forest'."

**DEMAND No. 6—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,45,94,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agriculture Research'."

**DEMAND No. 7—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 134,27,94,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,44,27,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Food'."

**DEMAND No. 8—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,91,18,000 on Revenue Account 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



[Mr. Chairman]

the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Community Development'."

DEMAND No. 9—DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,79,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 39,50,47,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Cooperation'."

The Demands are before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Government's cautious attitude towards the drought-affected areas in the country. (9)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the so-called green revolution to make any impact on the rural economy and this "green revolution" has accentuated the social and economic tension in the countryside. (10)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take necessary steps for the stabilisation of agricultural prices. (11)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate and implement new and radical land legislations in the interests of the

peasantry as the present land legislations (including ceiling legislations) are directed mainly at strengthening the stranglehold of the rich peasants in the countryside. (12)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take vigorous and positive steps for sustained growth in agricultural production which even after 25 years of independence, remains very much subject to the vagaries of nature. (13)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action against the Food Corporation of India against which allegations of serious nature have been levelled in the House (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to direct the Government of Haryana to abide by the Central and State laws, rules and regulations in respect of export of rice from Haryana to Maharashtra. (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal to nationalise the Sugar Industry in spite of repeated demands raised by large sections of the public in the country. (33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure economic price to the sugar-cane growers. (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to direct the State Government of Haryana to abide by the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, which is a Central Act, in respect of acquisition of land in the district of Gurgaon, Haryana, for a Private Company, viz. Maruti and Co., Ltd. (40)]

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhamjanagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise sugar industries in the Private sector in the country. (27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to complete the minor irrigation schemes long proposed to be completed. (39)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in forthwith rejecting the proposal of the All-India Sugar Millowners' Association to take over and run the sick sugar mills in the country. (81)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in evaluating an integrated policy on sugar. (82)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give priority to agro-industries in all the States in general and in Orissa in particular. (83)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a sugar industry at Nayagarh in Orissa and

a jute industry in Cuttack district in Orissa. (84)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to present the interim report of the Industry Committee on sugar industries during the current session. (85)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop agro-industries in each state wherever there are possibilities. (86)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce the Orissa Land Reforms Amendment Bill in its original form immediately during this session. (87)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to take effective steps for distribution of Government fallow land of 20 lakh acres in Orissa among the landless Adivasis and Harijans through popular committees. (88)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply full quantity of toned milk to token holders at D.M.S. depots. (42)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start home delivery service by D.M.S. (43)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to look into complaints regarding distribution of milk at D.M.S. depots (44)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check malpractices by the staff at D.M.S. depots (45)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply milk in time by D.M.S. to Tcken holders (46)].

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to constitute Tobacco Board immediately for the benefit of the tobacco growers in the country (47)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in implementation of land reforms schemes in the various States (48)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in proper distribution of chemical fertilizers to the farmers in time (49)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to distribute the Government land to the landless agricultural families in Kolleru area West Godawari district of Andhra Pradesh (50)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient credit facilities to the small and marginal farmers (51)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start Crop and Cattle Insurance Company for the benefit of the farmers (52)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise the sugar factories in the country (53)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply required material such as iron and steel and cement to the new co-operative sugar factories under construction (54)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to recommend to the State Governments to recruit qualified technical persons to manage the co-operative sugar mills (55)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in working of co-operative rice mills in Andhra Pradesh due to lack of working capital (56)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in working of Super Bazars due to mismanagement and lack of proper supervision by State Governments (57)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate more funds to the new co-operative sugar factories which are under construction as the cost of the material has gone high than originally planned (58)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to organise the Co-operative Labour Societies in all the States (59)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to organise producers-cum-consumers co-operative societies in the country (60)].

**SHRI GADADHAR SAHA** (Birbhum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide employment to the uneducated and landless agricultural labourers to save them from starvation and starvation deaths (61)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increase in allotment of minor irrigation scheme and fund to West Bengal Government for construction of shallow tube-wells, in cluster on Government owned and operated scheme and on loan scheme for backward Birbhum District and other districts of West Bengal. (62)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of increase in allotment of minor irrigation schemes and financial assistance to West Bengal for construction of deep tube-wells and river lift irrigations for backward Birbhum district and other districts of West Bengal (63)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide chemical fertiliser at reasonable (fixed) rate and high yielding variety of

seeds (wheat and paddy) in time and provide loan to the medium small farmers. (64)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop eviction and give protection against eviction to share croppers (65).]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increase in number of poultry block units, poultry village units, fishery block units, and fishery village units set up and to be set up in every district of West Bengal during the Fourth Five Year Plan. (66)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check black marketing and adulteration in foodgrains and essential commodities. (67)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check price rise in foodgrains. (68)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Failure to get the closed sugar mill at Ahmadpur in the district of Birbhum of West Bengal reopened and reinstate the jobless workers there. (69)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Consultative Committee on Community Development and Panchayat Raj. (70)]

[Shri Gadadhar Saha]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to advise the Panchayat Department, Government of West Bengal to avoid carelessness and arbitrary attitude in the matters of acquisition of land for extension of existing road for Shibnagar in the district of Birbhum in terms of provision of Land Acquisition Act which is a Central Act. (71)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to release the funds allocated to West Bengal and so many other State Governments under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment during 1972-73. (72)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increase in allotment of units and blocks under special nutrition programme and applied nutrition for coverage of total areas of all districts of West Bengal affected by drought during Fourth Five Year Plan period. (73)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for sanction of many more schemes and allotment of early release of more funds under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment for backward Birbhum district and other districts of West Bengal (74)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for extension of feeding programmes for inclusion of all

pre-school and school children and expectant mothers in West Bengal and other State Governments. (75)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to hold regular election to Panchayat Raj bodies in West Bengal and to introduce direct election to all Panchayat Raj bodies there. (76)]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions also are before the House.

\*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it need not be particularly stated that agriculture is the most important field of activity in this country. Therefore the field of agriculture can be considered as the touch stone to the efficacy of the various policies of the Government of India. To state briefly, the present condition of our agricultural production is that we are forced to import foodgrains from USA, let alone achieving self-sufficiency in the matter, after a continuous rule of Congress Party for 25 years. The Government itself stated that a major portion of our country is in the grip of famine and drought.

Today this country's food situation has deteriorated to such a level that it is not in a position to fulfil the targets set by the Government. It is doubtful very much whether the food production would touch the hundred million ton level.

The fact that production has deteriorated, that we are forced to depend on other countries for import of food grains continuously, and a major portion of the country is in the grip of famine, go to prove the miserable

failure of the so called socialist policies that are professed by the Government. The slogan of self-reliance has been reduced to an illusion and the slogan of Garibi Hatao has become a melo-dramatic farce. By way of illustration, as to how the Government has shamelessly failed in fulfilling its professions and promises, I would like to quote here from the speech of hon. Minister Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed made during the last Budget session. "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, U.P. 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." The Minister further states that "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." I need not separately mention here that the estimates of the Minister have proved to be wrong and the Government has failed. It is strange to see this Government taking shelter in such outmoded and ancient excuses like monsoon for its failure in the agricultural field. This monsoon is the only shelter that is available to the Government from the Finance Minister Chavan to Agriculture Minister Shri Shinde

The Congress has been in power for the last 25 years. For the last 10 years the Government has been proclaiming from the roof tops vociferously that the country is advancing towards self-reliance in the field of agriculture. In an age of space rocket and great industrial advancement it is a clear proof of failure of the insolvent and incompetent policies of the Government when it takes shelter in such age-old explanations as failure of monsoon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would submit that it is shameful that

this Government is taking shelter in such lame excuses.

If you see the extent of irrigation only 21 per cent of the cultivable area of land is irrigated. It would be an undisputed fact that the conditions would have been different if this Government had really helped the poor farmer in his endeavour and rescue him from the clutches of capitalistic land holders. The present state of affairs, on the other hand, is the result of the policies of this Government to shield and safeguard the interests of the landlords. I therefore submit, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that it is improper, baseless and absurd for this Government to blame mother nature for the failure of their bankrupt policies.

Now I would like to take up some points in detail. Coming to the agricultural production we are yet to see the Government achieve target of 112 million tons of foodgrains. I hope the Minister would be in a position to state that the country has achieved a hundred million ton target at least. But the present conditions in the field of agriculture in the country reveal a different story. That the 3/4 of the the country is in the grip of severe famine is a fact which has been stated by the Government itself. In a review of drought situation in India it has been stated that "227 districts out of 340 and a population of about 20 crores out of 56 crores have been affected under drought conditions in the country in varying degrees." We know that the Government has come out with facts in this connection. Which State is not in the grip of famine these days? We know that Bengal is in the grip of severe famine that people are migrating in large numbers. The Government is aware of the fact that the State of Andhra Pradesh is being crushed under the severe famine for the last two years. It is also a fact that all the members here have submitted to the Government that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is completely paralysed and not in a position to face the

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situation of famine there. The State is forced to beg for food from other States because of this situation. We cannot hide the fact, even if we want to, that people are forced to migrate with bag and baggage to other areas due to lack of fodder for the cattle, food and drinking water in the State of Maharashtra. What answer has the Minister to give in such a situation? The Minister states that the Government is taking all relief measures necessary to combat such a situation. I would like to ask the Minister as to why we are forced to face such a situation? Why did not the Government take necessary preventive steps? The fact that 3/4 of the country is in the grip of drought or famine is unequivocal proof of the failure of the policies of this Government. I would like to submit that the present famine conditions are like a judgement on the bankrupt and futile policies of the Government.

You talk of green revolution as a great solution to all these problems. They say that they are helping the farmer in getting fertilizer, and in following new and scientific techniques in the field of production. I think that Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad or Shri Shinde may not talk so confidently of this green revolution as they did last time. Here I would like to quote Miss Frankel, a consultant to the US Aid Mission in India. In her book, 'India's Green Revolution' she writes: "Nevertheless, the benefits have been heavily weighted in favour of the large farmer (the cultivator with 25-30 acres or more) who has been able to exploit full potential of the new technology. Although 15 to 25 acres farmers have also experienced absolute increases in output and income, the gap between the large and medium farmers has undoubtedly widened. Small farmers, those with 10 to 15 acres have so far made only marginal gains, and ultimately they may even find their farm operations over-capitalised and uneconomic. Some farmers with less than 10 acres

have experienced an absolute deterioration in their economic position with the increasing difficulty of finding leased land on reasonable terms.' This is the result of the green revolution. Another fact that has been brought out in a recent survey that was undertaken in Punjab is that there is an increase in the number of large landholders. A scientist by name Shri Asoke Rudra stated that "In fact, a research study has reported that in the Punjab land owned by big farmers increased between 1955-56 to 1967-68 by almost 9.5 per cent. This average hides a significant variation in the rates of expansion. Farms of the size groups 20-25 acres expanded by 4 per cent whereas those of the size groups 100-150 acres increased by 45 per cent. Most of the addition to the size took place through purchases." I therefore like to submit that this green revolution has created a green class instead of ameliorating the conditions of the small farmers. It is clear fact that this green revolution has in no way helped in the increase of standard of living of the weaker sections of the society. I would therefore submit here that our rulers should undertake a thorough study in order to assess the conditions in which our villagers are living at present. People living below the poverty line increased from 50 per cent to 70 per cent. There is no doubt that a majority of these are the people living in villages. Another noteworthy fact is the increase in the number of agricultural labourers.

This Government is proclaiming that it would distribute surplus land to the landless poor. But what do we see? Because of its policy of safeguarding and supporting these vested interests, the small farmers are forced to become landless agricultural labourers. In Bengal we know what had happened in the so called socialist regime of Shri Siddhartha Shanker Ray. A majority of the share croppers who were given land were squeezed out of that land because of oppressive policies of the present day Government. Because this Government is openly

supporting the exploitation of the landless poor by the capitalist landlords, these poor farmers are denuded of their small holdings and are forced to become agricultural labourers. Here I would like to state that in 1961 the percentage of cultivators was 53 per cent whereas in 1971 they have dwindled to 41 per cent. When the agricultural labourers were 16.1 per cent in 1961 the number increased to 25.8 in 1971. How did such a situation arise? Today the Government says that they are determined to distribute surplus land to the landless poor. But the glaring fact is that the small farmer is being exploited by the unscrupulous capitalist landlord. Can you deny this? Can you disprove it? You cannot.

Due to a recent study on unemployment it has been quoted that the number of unemployed people is of the order of 25 million. This is the number that is accounted for. We would not know as to what would be the number that is not accounted for. The unemployment is growing day by day.

Coming to the availability of food the Government says that it has procured the total available foodgrains. The main question is whether the availability of foodgrains have increased to the farmer who is the main source of production? It is of no consequence if you say that you are getting foodgrains from USA or USSR. According to Economic Survey 1972-73 the availability of foodgrains is 430 grams in 1956. It is 428 grams in 1972. This proves the fact that availability of food has been reduced. If you see in terms of ounces it is 15.21 in 1956 and 15.11 in 1972. Can you say that you are in a position to supply foodgrains to the common man at reasonable prices? How many fair price shops are there in the villages? I would like to state the position in the State of Andhra Pradesh. When the situation worsened you have opened fair price shops here and there. The so called rate of Re. 1 a kilo at which price rice is supposed to be supplied,

which fact you took pains to propagate in the Radio, was not available in any fair price shop. The rate which you have determined for paddy is a higher rate than that which is prevalent in the market. If you try to make this procurement as a trump card for all evils it will not solve the problem. This fact is proved amply by the situation which is existing now.

Coming to land reforms it has become a shameful drama of mockery in your hands. I have stated this even last time. In reply to a question hon. Shri Shinde stated that 50 to 60 lakhs of acres of land would be available for distribution. Previously it has been stated by the Planning Commission that the surplus land available for distribution would be 4 crore acres. Where is the comparison between 4 crores and 50 or 60 lakhs? If you see the availability when you actually go to distribute the land in the States the position, Mr. Chairman, is as follows:—"If you take the estimates of the availability of the land after these Acts, the picture becomes clear. When the Madhya Pradesh Government adopted a ceiling law, the Government expected 17,16,000 acres of land to become surplus. But the present estimates show that not more than 50,000 acres of land can be available for distribution. In Rajasthan, against the original expectation of 21,60,000 hectares of surplus land being available, it is now estimated that only 5,20,063 hectares of surplus land can be distributed..." In this way, from lakhs it has come down to thousands in every State. In Andhra Pradesh the Chief Minister has stated that the land reforms would be implemented immediately. After the State has been plunged into factional fights for separation of the State into Andhra and Telengana, the implementation of land reforms has been indefinitely postponed. Even in Orissa the land reforms have met with the same fate because of internal strife for power. We know what to expect in Bihar? They want only power and means to that power. They are not interested



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in the welfare of the down trodden masses. That is why the variation in the figures that are stated by the Planning Commission and the Government. The Government is further interested to secure its position of power and that is why it is trying to hoodwink the people at large.

Recently the Planning Commission has constituted a task force, which states "The land reform measures adopted since Independence have failed to bring about the required changes in the agrarian sector". Among the reasons for poor performance, it is mentioned 'lack of political will' and the hiatus between precept and practice and the inadequacy of the administrative organisation in practically every State." Therefore this Government lacks the will to implement the land reforms. They have only a will to keep their position of power intact. It is only for this purpose that they have distributed land if any. The question today is whether the Government is determined to do away with the system of landlordism and release the down trodden and the oppressed from the clutches of these landlords. The way the Government is implementing its policies prove their intentions to be otherwise. The Government itself constitutes of capitalists and landlords in a different garb. That is why our leader stated that it is not land to the tiller, it is land to the landlord's. It is not land reforms but it is landlords reforms.

On the basis of the Chief Ministers Conference held in last July this Government has formulated certain guidelines. What are those guidelines? Do they leave some land to the landless? These guidelines only help the eviction of the poor and small farmers from their lands. They help concentration of landed property in hands of rich landlords. Under these guidelines one can hold 27 acres of perennially irrigated land and create one such unit for each major member of the family. These are the guidelines that

were set by the great socialists Shri Shinde and Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. Therefore the crux of the problem is that this system of landlordism should be broken and the people that are being exploited for generations should be rescued from the clutches of these landlords. That this Government is not keen on such a task is proved by the history. This Government in their anxiety to retain power and to protect the interests of the landlords goes to the extent of oppressing the weaker sections of the society. This Government's hands are polluted with the blood of the poor, the down trodden and the weaker sections of the society.

Finally, I would like to conclude that the so-called revolutionary slogans which you take cannot any longer hoodwink the people. The only solution to this problem is that the people should rise unitedly to fight oppression, exploitation by the vested interests. I can also assure this power hungry Government that it cannot hoodwink the people for long.

श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी (बलरामपुर) : सभापति महोदय, एग्रीकल्चर की डिमान्ड पर जो चर्चा ग्राम्भ हुई है उसमें मैं मंत्री महोदय का हादिक स्वागत करता हूँ और इस डिमान्ड का समर्थन करता हूँ। हमको आज इस डिमान्ड की बैकग्राउन्ड पर जाना चाहिए। बैकग्राउन्ड इसका यह है कि जो हमारी बुनियादी जरूरतियाँ हैं उनको पूरा करने के लिए कितनी साधनों की आवश्यकता है। हमारे अनाज को पैदा करने के लिए विशेषतया खाद और पानी की आवश्यकता है। हमारे क्षेत्र में खाद का जो उत्पादन हो रहा है या जो हमने एक या दो साल में होने जा रहा है उसकी मात्रा, मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि बहुत ही कम होगी। इसकी उपयोगिता लोगों की मजदूरी में भी गई है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से आशा करता हूँ कि वे इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे। जबहु न जबहु फर्टिलाइजर के कारखाने खोलेंगे ताकि हमारी

खेती की प्राप्ति हल हो जाये। दूसरी सुविधा खाद्य के कारखाने बनाने से नहीं मिलेगी बल्कि उसका आपर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आवश्यक है। इसके लिए हमारे व्यूरोक्रेट्स अथवा हमारे जिम्मेदार अशाखास बहुत सक्रिय कदम उठावेंगे नहीं तो जैसे देश में अष्टाचार के एक आध नमूने मिलते ही रहते हैं, हो सकता है उनका आधिक्य हो जाये।

दूसरा पहलू है सिंचाई का। सिंचाई के लिए हमारी सरकार ने बहुत से साधन हाथ में लिए हैं लेकिन फिर भी जो 70 प्रतिशत लोग भारतवर्ष में खेती पर लगे हुए हैं उनके लिए अभी उतना प्रोचाम हाथ में नहीं लिया गया है। इसका कारण है कि अभी हमें अपार सम्पत्ति हममें लगानी है जो अभी कुछ दुर्लभ सा नजर आता है। हमारा एकोनामिक डिमन्डलेन्स जो खेती के कारण ही हमारे देश में हुआ करता है, जिसको हम महसूस भी करते हैं उसको पूरा करने के लिए हमें खेती पर अधिक साधन जुटाने होंगे। कुछ हमारी खेती पानी में फंसी हुई है यानी बहा वाटरलागिंग है। बहा के लिए आवश्यक है कि या तो हम चैनल्स बनाये या ट्रेनेज बनाये या फिर बहा पर पम्प लगा दे जिसमें पानी बहा से हट कर दूसरी जगह चला जाये। इससे दो लाभ होंगे। एक तो हम पानी में सिंचाई कर सकते हैं और दूसरे बहा पर हमारी फसल भी हो सकती है। हमारे देश में अभी बहुत से क्षेत्र ऐसे पड़े हुए हैं जैसे हमने देखा हरियाणा में कुछ रेगिस्तानी भाग हैं और कुछ वाटरलागिंग के इलाके हैं जो कि बिहार में पड़ते हैं, यू० पी० और बंगाल में भी हैं। अगर हम उन क्षेत्रों को ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश करें तो जैसा अभी मेरे मित्र ने कहा, जमीन के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का जो सवाल है उसको भी बहुत कुछ हल कर सकते हैं। हमारे यू० पी० में खंसी के एरिया में, कुबेलखण्ड के एरिया में इतनी जमीनें पड़ी हुई हैं कि जिसका अगर हम अपरसी इस्तेमाल कर सकें तो मैं समझता हूँ

यू० पी० का जो एक तिहाई हिस्सा बेकार सा नजर आता है वह उपजाऊ हो जाये तो हमारे देश की प्राप्ति हल हो सकती है न कि केवल यू० पी० की। यू० पी० की पापुलेशन इस देश की एक बटा 6 है। यहां के बहुत से आदमी दूसरी जगहों पर जाते हैं क्योंकि बहा पर उसे खेती के साधन मिलते नहीं हैं। अब हम इसको ज्यादा मफल बनाने के लिये क्या क्या कदम उठाये इस पर मैं प्रकाश डालूंगा। हमें जमीन की मील करनी पड़ी। प्रान्तों ने मील किया। इसमें हमें यह अनुभव होना है कि हमारी पैदावार घटी, यद्यपि कि बढ़नी चाहिये। लेकिन घटी। कारण कि खेतों को जीवने के लिये जो हमें ट्रैक्टर की आवश्यकता थी वह जमीन

MR CHAIRMAN: Please continue your speech tomorrow. Now we take up Half-an-Hour Discussion

18 hrs

#### ARREST OF MEMBERS—Contd.

MR CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram, dated the 15th April, 1973, from the Superintendent of Police, Ujjain:—

“Shri Phool Chand Verma, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested on the 15th April, 1973, at 15.30 hours, under Sections 3/7, Essential Commodities Act, for violating ban on Inter District Movement of Food-grains. Shri Verma was remanded to judicial custody under the order of the sub-Divisional Magistrate. Presently he is lodged in Bhaderongarh Jail, Ujjain.”

## HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

## PURCHASE OF SHARES OF SHAW WALLACE AND COMPANY.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today's discussion will reveal a story of back-door deal between Indian tycoons, bags of foreign exchange owners and greedy British Merchant adventurers. Foreign banks, especially British, and chartered banks like Punjab National Bank and United Commercial Bank have been involved and the Government of India is a silent spectator.

It is all about Shaw Wallace and Company which is very prosperous. They had given a dividend of 17 per cent in 1970 and 27.5 per cent in 1971.

The whole thing reads like a detective novel. It is a story of manipulation and evasion and inter-locking of companies. Shaw Wallace has been dealing with essential commodities like food, flour, wines and spirit, fertilisers, medicines, animal feed and engineering. People are paying through their nose for these commodities. Similar thing happened recently in the case of Amalgamated Coal Fields Ltd. and the price paid for this vast property was only Rs. 45.40 lakhs. I want to ask this question whether such a vast property could be sold for this sum. The balance was paid in black money by Mr. Poddar to the owners of this Amalgamated Coal Fields Ltd.

In reply to Unstarred Question No. 4763 it says: holding of Shaw Wallace and Company is held by:

1. R. G. Shaw & Co. Ltd.,
2. Shaw Darby & Co. Ltd.
3. Shaw Scott & Co. Ltd.
4. Thames Rice Milling Co. Ltd.

The Company Law Board has passed an order that any transfer of shares held by the above companies shall be void for a period of three years. I am told that the whole deal is an accomplished fact. This is only an eye-wash. The Government has misled the House. Before the takeover attempt 39 per cent of the foreign holdings were in the hands of these four companies. On 24-12-1971 the London Financial Times had said:

"R. G. Shaw and SIME DARBY holdings have stated that talks are going on which might lead to a closer association between the two. Both are London based merchanting and plantation interests. Each has a holding of more than 30 per cent in the other. The market thinks SIME DARBY will bid for Shaw, whose shares jumped from 190 d. to 800 d. valuing the company at £ 18.2 million."

It further said on 23rd March, 1972:

"SIME DARBY holdings and R. G. Shaw & Co. announce that the scheme providing for the merger was sanctioned by the High Court on March 20, and will become effective tomorrow."

So, the four companies were wholly owned subsidiaries of Shaw Darby Trading Ltd., and an attempt was made to get the ownership and control of these four companies. This was being done through a stage-managed operation, namely the setting up of a company for this purpose and Luxembourg which has liberal laws was chosen for this purpose, and the services of a suitable showman, namely Kalyan Basu whose mental stability was questioned by the Canadian Government's letter dated 12th June, 1972, were obtained for this purpose. These people wanted Mr. Kalyan Basu, and he wanted to settle down in London after completion of the deal. And he staged a complaint. He thought that he would get enough

money which would enable him to settle down in London. Among these collaborator is Mr. S Deb, brother-in-law, superintendent of Hukamchand Jute Mills which is owned by Birlas, G. D. Kothari, a very close relation of Birlas and the principal operator is K. K. Birla, brother-in-law of B. P. Poddar who has already considerable bulk shares in Shaw Wallace & Co. The root of this evil is stockpile of black foreign exchange abroad, and a thorough probe is wanted, and it should be done if necessary through private detective agencies.

18.05 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

The cable speaks for itself. This was from Kalyan Bosu to Mr. Jhubber, a Jew Solicitor in London. It reads:

"K. absolutely out. B funds will be transferred 14th September 1972."

K. means Kalyan Bosu and B means Birlas.

I have got with me here a copy of the affidavit which reads thus. It is an affidavit made by the Government. It says:

"Thereafter, he met Mr. G. D. Kothari on 28th June, 1972 at the Ruby House, Calcutta. Shri Basu claimed to have known Shri G. D. Kothari since 1960, when Shri Basu discussed with Kothari about the financing of an aluminium rolling plant to be imported by Shri Kothari in India. Shri Basu claims that his meeting with Shri G. D. Kothari was by way of courtesy call. Shri Basu also met Mr. Wadswell of M/s Place Siddon & Gough.

This was a British-controlled company.

This was on 27th June, 1972. Let me now give an extract from the cable. It reads thus. It is a telegram

addressed to Mr. Jhubber care Thomas Cooper, TLX 886344, London. It reads thus:

"K absolutely out. B funds will be transferred your account 14 September stop suspect our inclusion arranging further solicited tomorrow stop bank guarantee will be advised after Reserve Bank India written clearance stop Also note do not give information

Bosu care Deb."

No permission from the Reserve Bank was, of course, ever sought.

An overdraft from the Chartered Bank was also sought. It says:

"It is also submitted that Shri Bosu has already entered into a firm agreement for purchase of shares of R. G. Shaw & Co. Ltd., London at a price of pond 18 lakh equivalent to Rs. 3.24 crores, for which purpose he appears to have, as reported earlier, obtained an overdraft of \*19,70,000 from the Chartered Bank, equivalent to Rs. 3.7 crores, thereby contravening the provisions of section 4 (1) (a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act."

I want to ask the hon. Minister: can he reply to our satisfaction against what the Chartered Bank allowed this overdraft? I can say Kalyan Basu had no money. Let us see what Kalvan Basu was worth. This is from page 3 of the affidavit:

"Inquiries further reveal that the said Shri Kalyan Basu also owned a house in Basel, Switzerland, which was registered in his own name and the house was sold by the Swiss Government a couple of years ago for liquidation of the said Shri Basu's debts which, according to the information received, amounted to over a half million francs.

"Information received further indicates that the rents and taxes

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

on the house had not been paid for a long time and were ultimately recovered from the sale proceeds of this house."

Let us see what they say more about it.

"Message dated 8-4-72 from the French Police to Interpol Hq: 'According to a complaint received by the French Police, Bosu was suspected of cheating involving 10,000 only francs committed in beginning of 1971. As a result of action taken taken by the Canadian Police...'

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is also Basu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is another Basu unfortunately

"...regarding the Toronto case, the fraud charges against Basu was suspended as he was ordered for deportation. Basu was finally deported from Canada by Japanese Air Line..." etc. etc.

Then it says:

"Letter dated 21-7-72 from German Police to Interpol Hq: 'Preliminary proceedings at Dusseldorf pending against Basu for hit and run driving and the embezzlement of a motor car hired by him, and also for two fraud cases'."

Then it says:

"Letter dated 11-1-72 from French Police to Interpol Hq: 'There was a complaint against Basu in France for cheating involving 10,000 francs in the beginning of 1971'."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND  
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R.  
CHAVAN): Why does he not come to the points raised in the half hour discussion?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not get worried.

Then:

"Inquiries were also conducted with the Canadian authorities which disclosed the following:—

"...A Canadian company would be incorporated to own the investments. No mention was made of what securities would actually be pledged or their term. The transaction was not concluded because of Basu's lack of creditworthiness' "

The French police wanted him for not supporting his wife and children. Yet in his memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister, he said he had accumulated foreign exchange capital to the tune of \$25 million which is about Rs. 18 crores. This is nothing but a smokescreen. Let us see his background, integrity and character

In 1952, this man was involved in a case in Calcutta. He deserted his wife and children. The Swiss Government refused him entry. Under the Canadian Government letter dated 12-6-72, he was deported from Canada. On 8-8-72, he appeared before the Immigration Appeal Bench at Toronto. But the appeal fell through. He even stole a car.

Then this very man adores the Prime Minister and dedicates himself to *garibi hato*. Here is a booklet which he has published where he says:

"I have seen you on television and have heard your mammoth call of *garibi hatao*."

Of course, he has now denied it—

"I decided to join the team and make my contribution to the nation, as a businessman..." etc. etc.

These are all high-sounding words and so I had better not go into them.

I want to ask the Government, Mr. CBI, I mean Shri Ramniwas Mirdha: What was the Government of India doing? What were the CBI, the RBI and the Company Law Department doing? Why was section 4 IPC not applied?

Kalyan Basu left India on 8-7-72, but returned on 27-8-72 to Delhi. My question is: Did he meet any Minister here? My report is that he did meet a Minister. On 21-9-72, he left and returned on 4-11-72. This way he made three trips before he was arrested. There was a warrant against him, issued by Interpol in 1970. The NCB Canada's letter addressed to New Delhi.

MR CHAIRMAN: Do not go into so much of detail

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It says that "he has attempted many frauds in this country (Canada), using fraudulent letters of credit of bank in Switzerland. He is also well known to the police in Germany and France for similar frauds concerning finances. He is also presently wanted in Switzerland for non-support of his wife, etc. The mental stability is questioned on his activities should be watched as he will no doubt attempt further crimes. I have notified the interested Bureaux by radio."

The advice from the French police came on 8-4-1972; from the German police on 3-3-1972. The Canadian Government said that Basu was a specialist in crimes of financial swindles, and no doubt he would continue his activities. On 16-6-1972, Kalyan Basu reached Calcutta on deportation. Then came the cable to the Punjab National Bank from the manufacturers, Hanover Trust, London.

The question arises, what about the story that has been given out—the bank swindle of Rs. 76 crores, that is, five crores in dollars and 2.15 crores in Swiss francs. It is nothing but a smokescreen. Why no prosecution was

launched because it involves a lot of money, and it is this money that one is talking about; the money which they are spending to get control of Shaw Wallace & Co. This is nothing but India's black money is foreign exchange. The method is, deposit black money in foreign exchange through one door of a bank and take overdraft from the other. The collaborating Chartered Bank should not be allowed to do business in this country. Their assets should be frozen. You must punish the Punjab National Bank, the Reserve Bank of India and the CBI, for they have taken no steps. Deliberately they have been bribed and a lot of money went through and that is why this man had so much of freedom of movement. The Shaw Wallace company's employees were alert and they rushed to us; things came to light. We raised questions here and we raised the issue here, and this Government took the stand, "No information to the Reserve Bank of India." You are nothing better than Rip Van Winkle. You are always in sleep. I want to ask Mr. Chavan here, who immobilised the CBI which is controlled by the Prime Minister herself. I want to ask, is it not the same story that happened the Oriental Carpet Manufacturing Company, by Sudarshan Birla, and the man went to Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra? Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra must have taken him to Mr. Mirdha. I ask Mr. Mirdha to say yes or no whether you have stayed in the OCM guest house in Amritsar seven days before their search? I want to ask him a straight question. Say yes or no.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I can straightway say that I never stayed in that guest house. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very glad to hear that. Two promises were raided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one thing Mr. Bosu. Before you levy any such charge, you must verify the facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given it in writing. I have given notice under the rules well in advance. You are cautious, and I admire you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have given notice; that is true. but without verifying it, you are making a charge. It should not be done like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has denied it. He has said no. I am glad to hear that.

Now, I am told that a senior Cabinet Minister, and one recently promoted State Minister are deeply involved in this matter. They are showing a lot of interest in the Shaw Wallace matter.

The Calcutta paper said that the Prime Minister knew Kalyan Basu. We want a statement on this. Why is it that the Deputy Director, Mr. Guha, whose house had been recently burgled, has been transferred? They spread chloroform and they were in deep sleep for two hours, and the papers were taken out and torn into pieces. I want to ask the Government—Mr. Mirdha particularly—has any enquiry been instituted as to who has done it, because there is a suspicion that even a Government agency is behind it.

I want to ask why this Mr. Guha has been transferred to another department one year prematurely. We demand his return till the enquiry is completed. At the same time, I demand that the voting rights of the four sterling companies should be frozen immediately, because Kalyan Basu claims that he has them already under his control. There are four directors' vacancies. They should take employees' representatives and an additional Government director. Why not take over the company? A thorough probe is absolutely essential in

the following matters; one, sale of two coal companies to Shri B. P. Poddar; two, sale of R. G. Shaw shares to Shaw Wallace & Co.; three, the magnitude of illegal accumulation of foreign exchange account by Shaw Wallace & Co., or the account of Shaw Wallace & Co., in the United Kingdom.

This is a very serious matter. This country is being bled white and the money in black form is taken out and the Government is callous. Either they are hand in gloves with them or they are having an eternal sleep. I thank Mr. Mirdha and I wanted to get it clarified.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I should like to seek a couple of clarifications arising out of the order passed under section 250 (4) of the Companies Act on 18th December, 1972 banning the transfer of equity shares in this company. This order among other things speaks about substantial block of shares held by public financial institutions. I want to know whether it is a fact, or not, that the present board of directors are practically the nominees of the employees of the same Sime Darby R. G. Shaw Group including Mr. Hayward himself. By this order of December 18, while they have banned the transfer of shares, does it not mean also that this board of directors of Shaw Wallace is kept intact for the next three years and therefore through the voting rights which they control they are in a position to carry on all sorts of back door deals during the next three years? Why, along with this order another order has not been passed under section 250(3) freezing the voting rights of these four sterling companies? Have they any such move under contemplation? We are told that Mr. Hayward as a nominee of Sime Darby R. G. Shaw still holds by proxy 38.63 per cent. of Shaw Wallace shares. What steps are contemplated if any, to curb these loop-holes which still exist there.

Secondly, I want to know whether any enquiry or investigation as demanded here in the House earlier has been ordered into the activities of four managing directors? I refer to the famous sale by R. G. Shaw of Shaw Wallace shares which were sold for £ 5 each but immediately after the sale their value appreciated to £12. The same two directors, who were directors in both the companies manipulated the sale in such a way that the prices would appreciate immediately after the sale. Has any enquiry been held into this and also into the transfer of the two coal companies, which Mr. Bosu referred to, to Mr. B. P. Poddar, another director of Shaw Wallace? Is any enquiry proposed to be held into the allegations about the considerable amount of illegal foreign exchange which is accumulated in the London account of the Shaw Wallace Company? Is there any proposal to change the composition of the board of directors? This is the most vital question. If large blocks are held by the Government financial institutions why no Government nominees have been put on the board? When partnership of employees in management is being talked about why are the employees' representatives not allowed to buy shares? They are willing to collect the money and buy a part of the shares which will also entitle them to representation on the board of directors and they have made an offer. What is being done about all these things? Till now the board is left intact as it is packed with the people who are nominees of R.G. Shaw Group. That means the whole company including those 34,000 indirect employees are still being kept poised in a most precarious condition.

I would like to know what is the Government's over-all policy in this matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):** Sir, I listened to the speech made by my friend, Shri Bosu

and Shri Indrajit Gupta, very carefully. Shri Gupta has raised certain points. I shall come to the points raised by Shri Gupta. The points raised by him for the half-an-hour discussion are being taken up by me and the rest of them are irrelevant.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** How can I irrelevant?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN:** Your point with regard to an unstarred question has been answered by me. Out of that question, this half-an-hour discussion arises. It is not clear as to why the transfer of shares has been declared void only for a period of three years. And what will happen after three years? This is point number one. Further, you desire to know as to when exactly is the enforcement directorate expected to finish the inquiries. This is your point number two. The third point is this. In the meanwhile, several thousand employees are passing through a time of suspense. The reported move to shift the head office and other offices from Calcutta has given rise to apprehension and anxiety. These are three points that he has raised.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU.** What about the other question?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN:** The question was about the transfer of the four companies—non-resident foreign companies of the shares of Shaw Wallace & Company. This was the question that was answered. The answer given was that these transfers had been frozen. If any transfer takes place after the order that was passed by the Company Law Board for a period of three years, it shall be declared to be void. Under Section 250(4) it shall be declared to be void for a period of three years. That was the answer that was given.

Secondly, Shri Gupta wanted to know whether we were contemplating any action under Section 250(3). I have got with me the Company Law



[Shri D. R. Chavan]

Back with the relevant Section—Section 250(3). If the transfer has already taken place then the provisions of this Section are attracted. Here we do not know whether the transfer had taken place. We do not know whether the enforcement directorate has come to the conclusion or not; unless the enforcement Directorate goes into all matters and it comes to the conclusion that actually the transfer has taken place, maybe by somebody, how can the freezing order be passed under Section 250(3). That is the point. You raised another point concerning the two companies of Shaw Wallace whose shares have been purchased by Shri B. P. Poddar, one of the directors of Shaw Wallace & Company.

About that I may mention to the hon. Member that the books of accounts of the company were inspected. And the inspection report has been sent to the headquarters. It has been examined and this inspection report is before the Company Law Board.

You raised another point as to why the Government is still not contemplating to appoint some Government Directors on the Board of Directors of Shaw Wallace & Co. under Section 408. That also is under consideration of the Company Law Board. I may say that the Company Law Board is seized of the matter. It is before them and a summary has been prepared and I may assure the hon. Member that a decision with regard to this would be taken within about eight or ten days time about the appointment of additional directors under section 408.

As regards the point raised that under section 250(4) it is only for three years and what would happen after three years ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Whom are you shielding?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I am not shielding anybody. Under section 250 (4) it is for a period of three years. I think three years is a reasonably long period and it is expected that the affairs of the company are likely to settle down in this period. What action should be taken after the period of three years will be decided at the appropriate time when the period is about to expire.

As I said, the inspection of the books of account of the company has been made and the inspection report has been received. That is being looked into by the Company Law Board. They are likely to decide very soon.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about the employees' offer to buy the shares?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: That is also being looked into by the Company Law Board, which is a statutory body. All these matters including the representation from the Employees' Federation are being looked into by them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir. I have made clear and categorical allegations against the inactivity of the CBI Reserve Bank etc. We want an answer to them. He is trying to run away from the issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot force the Minister to speak in a particular way.

श्री ज्योतिरमोय बसु : मिर्चा साहब कायज पत्र लेकर किये हैं वह श्री हमको बता दें क्योंकि सी० बी० आई० बैंक इन गलत है । (अवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): The CBI is not at all concerned with this matter. It is the Directorate of Enforcement which is looking into the foreign exchange violations in the matter. Mr. Kalyan Bosu was arrested and produced before a magistrate for alleged contraventions of certain provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. He has been let off on bail. We have asked the permission of the court to continue the investigations. The court has al-

lowed a few months time to finish the investigations. The matter is still in our hands. We have issued the various notices necessary under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act to Shri Kalyan Bosu to explain certain facts, etc. Every possible action under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act is being taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.35 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 17, 1973 (Chaitra 27, 1895 (Saka).*