

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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[March 3 to 17, 1975 / Phalgun 12 to 26, 1896 (Saka)]



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 3, 1975/Phalgun 12,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**उत्तर प्रदेश के चावल का बीज के
रूप में निर्यात**

+

181. श्री हेमचंद्र सिंह बनेरा :
श्री जगन्नाथराव बोझी :

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश से चावल के बीज के
नाम पर किस प्रकार तस्करी की गई;

(ख) चावल की इस प्रकार बिस्की
किन किन फर्मों को की गई, ये फर्म किन किन
राज्यों में स्थित हैं और प्रत्येक फर्म को कितने
मूल्य का चावल बेचा गया;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय
जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच किये जाने
के लिये किस तारीख को अनुरोध किया
और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच का
अनुरोध किस कारण से टुकराया गया;

(घ) इस घोटाले की जांच के बारे में पूर्ण
तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ङ) क्या जांच प्रतिबन्धन की प्रति सभा
पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-
SAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (e): A
statement is laid on the Table of the
House.

Statement

(a), (b), (d) and (e). The report
on the enquiry instituted by the Gov-
ernment of Uttar Pradesh on the al-
leged sale of paddy in the garb of
seed_s is awaited. It is, therefore, not
possible at this stage to give the de-
tails of the firms to which the paddy
was sold, their location etc.

(c) The Government of U.P. in
their communication to the Ministry
of Home Affairs dated 22-6-1974 had
made a request that this case be en-
trusted to the C.B.I. for investiga-
tion. In view of the limited man-
power with the C.B.I. and the tasks
they already had in hand, the U.P.
Government were informed that it
would not be possible for the C.B.I.
to take investigation of this case.

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BAN-
ERA: I have seen the statement and
it is, as usual, evasive. On 14th June,
1974 in the Times of India a news
item had appeared regarding the U.P.
seed scandal. Then, on 26.8.74 an
Unstarred Question was put to the
hon. Minister. Then again, on 18th
November, 1974 a Starred Question
was asked on the floor of the House.
Going through the statement, it
appears that it is yet another
scandal which has been exposed
and it clearly shows the dishonesty
of the ruling party who are in
league with the U.P. State Govern-
ment. I want to ask whether it is
a fact that the grant for CBI in 1974-
75 was Rs. 5.81 lakhs and in 1975-
76 it is Rs. 6 crores? It sounds absurd
when the Minister says in reply to
part (c) that in view of the limited
man-power with the CBI and the

tasks they had already in hand, the UP Government were informed that it would not be possible for the CBI to take up the investigation of this case. I want to know whether it is a fact that two senior Ministers' relatives are involved in this scandal. I do not want to name the Ministers. In view of the fact that a senior VIP is involved in the scandal, may I know whether the Union Government will consider again requesting the CBI to investigate into the scandal?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I am very sorry the hon. member is unnecessarily making statements which are totally baseless. In fact, on the floor of the House, I mentioned on the last occasion after my discussion with the Chief Minister of UP that there is not even a *prima facie* case against any Central Minister's relation as far as this matter is concerned. The CID of UP has made further investigation and there is no trace of any *Prima facie* evidence against any Central Minister's relation. Hon. members should not make allegations which are not at all supported by even a small evidence or material. I hope he would realise his responsibility in such matters.

As far as the CBI's role is concerned, the CBI does not necessarily accept all cases sent by the State Governments. If the hon. member wants to know what is the role of the CBI in State matters, he can put a question to the Home Minister and get the answer.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BAN-ERA: I fail to understand the answer of the hon. minister. His senior colleague's son is involved in the scandal. The son of Shri Tripathi, who was UP Chief Minister, is involved in this. So, it is all the more essential to enrust this enquiry to the CBI.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I take strong exception to what the hon. member is saying. In fact, even after my reply, he is saying like this. I think he should apologise for it. Or, he should produce documents on

the basis of which he is making the allegation. It is very irresponsible on the part of the hon. member to have made this remark. Even when other colleagues make allegations, they take a lot of care not to bring in anybody's name in this. As I said, the investigation has not at all disclosed that any relation of any Central Minister is even remotely involved in this.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are basing your information on certain documents why don't you produce them in the House? This has become a habit to make allegations against people who do not happen to be sitting in the House.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BAN-ERA: Is he prepared to place on the Table the report of the investigation?

MR. SPEAKER: Leave aside his report. You must have got something on which you base your allegation. Why don't you produce it?

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BAN-ERA: Let them institute a CBI enquiry and I will produce it. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question

Steps taken under SFDA and MFAL scheme in West Bengal

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*187. **SHRI M. S. PURTY:**
SHRI TUNA ORAON:

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

(a) whether a large number of agricultural labourers in West Bengal are coming to the towns in search of alternative employment;

(b) if so, steps taken under the schemes, Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmer's and Agricultural Labourers in the State to check the outflow of small and marginal farmers to the cities;

(c) number of projects undertaken under the above schemes in the State; and

(d) the amount spent by each agency in the State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Information in this regard is being collected from the State Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) and (c). During the 4th Plan 3 small Farmers Development Agency Projects, viz. Darjeeling, Hooghly and West Dinajpur and 2 Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers projects, viz. Purulia and Bankura

were sanctioned to West Bengal to extend benefits to small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. These Agencies are implementing programmes like cultivation of high-yielding varieties, multiple cropping, minor irrigation, soil conservation and subsidiary occupations for small/marginal farmers. The Agricultural labourers are covered under subsidiary occupations and are also provided off-season wage employment under Rural Works Programme in the MFAL project areas as also in the complete SFDA project Darjeeling. In the 5th Plan the number of projects is being increased to 9, inclusive of the 5 existing projects sanctioned during the 4th Plan for the benefit of the above category of rural people.

(d) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Amount spent by the S.F.D.A. / M.F.A.L. Agencies in West Bengal during the last three years and since inception (Rs. in lakhs).

Agency	Total amount spent since inception (upto the end of December 1974)	Amount spent during			Total amount spent upto the end of 1973-74
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	5	6
S.F.D.A. Darjeeling	72.87	19.85	12.64	24.66	57.15
„ Hooghly	65.40	11.89	4.07	12.72	28.68
„ West Dinajpur	30.99	0.35	17.96	4.38	22.69
M.F.A.L. Bankura	30.22	2.90	14.28	6.75	23.93
„ Purulia	57.34	9.76	19.36	13.90	43.02

श्री एच० एस० पुरती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण दिया है उस में 'क' के सम्बन्ध में बताया है कि पश्चिम बंगाल से अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के सवाल के सम्बन्ध में सूचना लेने में कितना समय लगता है ?

'ख' के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने बताया है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के चार जिलों दार्जिलिंग, बांकुरा और हुगली आदि में संगान्न पत्र विकास योजना और कृषक विकास एजेंसी द्वारा योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन योजनाओं से अब तक वहां के कितने किसानों को लाभ मिला है और किस तरह का लाभ मिला है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:

Regarding the hon. member's objection why information has not been made available, I may submit that I have to give precise figures and naturally State Government are taking some time to collect the figures. The population in cities increases faster than the birth rate and generally we know that people do migrate from rural areas to cities, but we are trying to get precise figures from the State Government. About the number of farmers who have benefited as a result of this, about 65,000 small and marginal farmers were assisted to adopt improved agricultural practices 5,000 beneficiaries have been covered by minor irrigation. About 3200 have been given subsidiary occupations. A total number of about 1700 agricultural labourers have benefited from wage employment under Rural Works Programme. There are other details, but I would not take up more time of the House.

अ. एम० एस० पुरती में मंत्री महोदय
से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या लघु किसान विकास
एजेंसी तथा सीमान्तक किसान एव कृषि
श्रमिक योजनाएँ दूसरे पिछड़े हुए राज्यों में भी
आप लागू करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:

Yes, Sir; this is an all-India programme. During the fourth plan this was in operation in 87 projects. It is proposed to be extended to 160 districts now all over the country including backward areas.

DR. RANEN SEN: The plight of agricultural labourers in West Bengal has become very acute. They are migrating not only to the different towns and cities of West Bengal but they are even migrating to Delhi. May I know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that nearly 400 agricultural labour families from one district of West Bengal have migrated to Delhi and are living on this side of the Jumna for the last six months, eking out a miserable existence. They cannot go back because of the fact that there is no land and no job in West

Bengal. So, they started trekking and ultimately reached Delhi.

May I know if it is known to the Minister? Would the Minister do something in regard to their rehabilitation nearabout Delhi so that they are able to earn their livelihood? In regard to land and other things, a little help is necessary. May I know, whether the Government would consider this point favourably?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:

We are not aware of the specific case of migration which the hon. Member is mentioning, but as I said earlier, migration of landless labourers from rural areas to cities, even to distant cities, is not a phenomenon not known to us. The problem can be solved really by improving agriculture and our whole strategy now even in West Bengal is to have intensive agricultural production so that larger and larger number of rural population gets employment in agricultural occupations. In fact, in West Bengal itself though there has been some historical background of not adequate development, recently the development in agriculture is faster and people in West Bengal itself are finding more and more employment. I can agree with the hon. Member that the developmental activities still may not be adequate, and that these need to be intensified. The Schemes which the Government of India have started like the schemes for the small farmers, marginal farmers and the landless labourers are with that point in view.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Since this scheme for small and marginal farmers is being implemented in other States also may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that these schemes have not achieved the desired results, the main reason being the reluctance of the scheduled banks and the nationalised banks and also some of the cooperative institutions which are being completely monopolised and dominated by big land owners, to give loan assistance? These schemes are not giving that much of benefit.

May I know from the hon. Minister, whether he is getting any periodical assessment reports which regard to proper implementation of these schemes and if that is so, what is his experience?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The main thrust of the scheme is that the small farmers and landless labourers are enabled to get loan mainly from cooperative structure as also through nationalised banks. We have succeeded in identifying 43 lakhs of farmers and have enrolled almost 50 per cent of them as members of Cooperatives. We have succeeded in giving loan for dugwells, tubewells and pumpsets to the tune of 1.97 lakh units and for milch cattle and other subsidiary occupations of poultry, piggery etc. to the tune of 1.53 lakh units and for milch cattle and that as a whole, there is a gap and I concede the point of the hon. Member that the gap needs to be bridged as early as possible. But the main difficulty comes in for all the credit institutions. They are not charity institutions, they have to look to certain procedures and repayment capacities. They have to be careful, but we are trying to take up with them so that they are able to avoid red-tapism in this matter.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : मैं मोहतरिम बजीर साहब से आप के जरिये यह जानना चाहूंगा उन्होंने यह बताया है कि स्माल फार्मर्स या मार्जिनल फार्मर्स या एग्रोकल्चरल लेबरर्स इन्क्लूडिंग लैंडलेस लेबरर्स के लिए आप ने जो वैंस्ट बंगाल में स्कीम बनाई है, उन को और स्टेट में भी लागू किया गया है—कि क्या बिहार में भी इन स्कीमों को लागू किया गया है और अगर किया गया है तो कितनी स्कीम आप ने वहां पर लागू की हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि उन इलाकों में जो बीज पैदा होती हैं जैसे कि पूर्णियां में जूट पैदा होता है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी तरफ तबज्जह दें। यह सवाल वैंस्ट बंगाल के बारे में पूछा गया है।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : उन्हें न फरमाया है और स्टेट्स में भी यह स्कीम लागू है इसलिये मैं पूछ रहा हूँ। पूर्णिया जिले में जूट पैदा होता है। आफ सीजन में इन लेबरर्स के लिए क्या कोई स्कीम सरकार बना रही है या बनाएगी ? अगर नहीं बनाई है तो क्या बनाने का सरकार इरादा रखती है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member can put a separate question. Then I can reply to that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने तो पहले ही कहा था लेकिन उन्होंने पूछ लिया है और अब उनकी तमल्ली हो गई है।

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA: May know from the hon. Minister what steps the Central Government propose to take with regard to agricultural workers in order to ensure that the minimum wage under the Minimum Wages Act is paid to them and they get work all the year round so that they need not be migrating from their own places to any other place for earning their livelihood?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Minimum Wages Act is in operation in West Bengal. I shall taken up with the West Bengal Government to what extent it is being implemented in that State.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he had also advised the State to introduce institutional changes in those areas which have been selected for the introduction of Small Farmers' Development Agency and Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labour Development Agency, institutional changes such as land reforms, introduction of labour laws, particularly

agricultural labour laws, reforms of the existing cooperatives, introduction of panchayat raj and also survey reports of those areas regarding their potential? Unless that is done, the agencies will fail to achieve their objectives.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: As the hon. Member himself is aware, the labour reforms are being implemented in West Bengal. As far as institutional changes are concerned, concerted steps are being taken in West Bengal to improve the cooperative sector there, where the present structure is being further strengthened because a very large coverage has to be brought about. All the points suggested by the hon. Member are very much in the mind of the West Bengal Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that due to causes like starvation, drought and lack of employment for landless agricultural labour, thousands of labour have migrated to Calcutta from the 24 Parganas, Midnapore and other districts which have been mentioned by the other hon. Members?

If it is a fact, I want to know what are the reasons why the hon. Minister has mentioned only Darjeeling, Hoogly, Dinajpur, Purulea and Bankura as having been included in the schemes which he has mentioned? Is it not a fact that Midnapore and a part of 24 Parganas suffered by successive floods and three droughts during the last eight years? If it is so, I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken in regard to giving the benefits mentioned in the reply to the question to the landless labour, particularly in the districts of Midnapore and also the southern parts of 24 Parganas.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: 24 Parganas are now included. Earlier, only five districts were covered whereas now there are nine districts. So, the districts of Nadia, Malda,

Murshidabad, Cooch-Behar, Jalpaiguri and 24 Parganas would be included.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why not Midnapore? Sir, you will remember I raised the question of starvation through an adjournment motion. It is a pertinent question I want to know whether in the whole of India there is any area in which during the last eight years there have been five major floods and one drought, as in Contai division? Still, why is it that that sub-division and that area has been left out.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever information is available with him, he has given you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister should reply to my question.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: These districts are elected on the basis of the recommendations of the State Government. I will draw the attention of the State Government to the comments of the hon. Member.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Just a few minutes before, I met the Chief Secretary and others. How can it be so? You have made the recommendation in this scheme. But I have just toured the whole area. I have asked the Chief Secretary and also the Finance Minister of West Bengal Government,

MR. SPEAKER: By this type of question, do you think that it will be included? You have mentioned this point and he says that the State Government's attention will be invited. What else do you want?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, he has missed one point.

MR. SPEAKER: I missed you all in this. You please sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: At least, would the hon. Minister draw the attention of the West Bengal Government to that?

MR. SPEAKER: Did you have patience to listen to what he said?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, patience is exhausted. Thousands of people are starving.

MR. SPEAKER: My patience is also getting exhausted.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Your kindness is always on our side.

MR. SPEAKER: He says it is not there in the list of recommendations. About Your suggestion, he can invite the attention of the State Government. What else is there?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Since the hon. Minister has made a welcome suggestion that about 160 districts are going to be covered in the whole country with reference to the query of Dr. Ranen Sen, may I know, before he explains this programme, whether the whole of SFDA and the Marginal Farmers Association today is headed by the Divisional Commissioner and all the officials at the District level? Has the Hon. Minister noticed this or has it been brought to his notice that in all these SFDA and Marginal farmers Association there is not a single marginal farmer? In these bodies they have taken a policy decision but not a single small farmer is represented there. Under the circumstances, it is a very relevant and practical problem which we face at the district level. Would he care to nominate or get elected some of these small and marginal farmers who can take interest in these Associations and thus serve their own people? We find only bureaucrats being represented at the Taluk Board and District levels. Sir, this is a very valid point and we have attended these meetings and found that there is not a single small and marginal farmer represented in the Association.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the question hour, not a debating hour.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Sir, these are administrative agencies established under the Registration of

Societies Act at the district level, and therefore, these agencies which are implementing agencies and associated agencies are advisory boards on which small and marginal farmers can be got included. I shall draw the attention of the State Government to this particular aspect.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider the question of land distribution to landless labourers and whether he will consider the long-term T. R. work in conformity with the fifth Five Year Plan?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: The Policy is to distribute surplus land to landless labour, the preference being given to the labour belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That policy is being implemented by the West Bengal Government.

Production of Dalda and other vegetable oils

*188 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) what further steps have been taken to step up production of Dalda and other vegetable oils in the country;

(b) whether Hindustan Lever Factory at Ghaziabad has been asked to produce more; and

(c) if so, whether this has been done by them; and if not, steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c) This factory is currently functioning at almost full capacity.

STATEMENT

The fall in production of vanaspati during 1974 had been attributed to inadequate availability of raw oils at

economic prices. With the decontrol of vanaspathi from 5th January, 1975 it was expected that this difficulty would no longer be there. In fact, the production has already increased substantially from 29,926 tonnes in December, 1974 to 38,604 tonnes in January, 1975. To augment availability of raw oils to the industry, imports are being continued, mainly on commercial basis.

As regards other vegetable oils, efforts are being made through implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes, to raise the productivity per hectare by adoption of Package approach on an area basis in respect of each important crop in selected states where production technology has been well developed and potentialities for rapid growth are good, increasing the area under irrigated oilseeds, and development of non-traditional oilseeds like soybean and sunflower.

SHRI S M BANERJEE. At a time when there was shortage of Dalda, Hindustan Lever who rather enjoys the monopoly in the manufacture of Dalda stopped production of vanaspathi at Trichy factory, since 15th October, 1974. They laid off all the workers I would like to know what has happened to the repeated representations made by me and my other colleagues requesting the Government to take over the unit for the manufacture of Dalda.

The argument advanced by the Hindustan Lever is that in the south people do not prefer Dalda and, as such, it is a losing concern. I would like to know whether a final decision has been taken. I was told by the Minister of Industry that action is being taken to take over this unit.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: As regards the Trichy plant of Hindustan Lever, because they found it increasingly difficult to run it, they decided to dispose it of M/s Peruman Agency Ltd. have purchased it.

The Tamil Nadu Government is attending to the problem. There are certain technical matters which are being settled. As soon as the management is transferred, the factory is expected to go in production and, naturally, the workers' problem will also thereafter be solved.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On 15th November, 1974, in reply to a question, Shri Shahnawaz Khan who was then the Minister of State in the concerned Ministry said:

"It is true that Hindustan Lever are not producing anywhere near the installed capacity...."

My question related to the factory at Ghazibat and my charge was that they were reverting their production to Margarine which is more beneficial than Dalda as far as the price is concerned. He further said:

...and that they are going out of the vanaspathi business. If and when they do that and their conduct deserves taking over, we, that is, the Government, will not hesitate to do so."

I would like to know whether it is a fact that they have adopted the same policy of go-slow produce less, conceal more and, if so, whether any inquiry has been made into the working of the Ghazibat factory and whether the Government have made up its mind finally and firmly to take over this unit.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: As I have mentioned in my main reply, the factory is almost operating at its full capacity. It is true that last year a number of factories, including Hindustan Lever, were not in a position to operate because of a number of constraints and difficulties. That is why there was the shortage of vanaspathi in the country. The raw material prices and the oil prices had short up

very much. Since at the other end, there was control also, many of the factories found it uneconomical to run the units. So, the utilisation of full capacity was not only with respect to this unit but to a number of units. Therefore, I do not think there is any need for the Government to intervene now when the production has come up as a result of the policy decision taken by the Government.

DR. RANEN SEN: Sir, in the statement, it is stated that after the price increase the production has gone up. I want to know whether it is a fact that after decontrol, the prices of Dalda have started going up and (b) whether it is a fact that they are also consuming large amounts of mustard seeds and rape-seed oil to produce the Dalda. So much so that there may be a crisis in mustard oil all over the country. If it is a fact then I want to know:

(a) What steps the Government have taken to restrict the price increase or decrease the price and to prevent the Hindustan Levers and other companies which are producing Dalda not to use mustard oil or rape-seed oil?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE: The hon. Member would be happy to know that recently the position in regard to availability of vanaspati has improved all over the country; as a result of Government decision, the production has started coming up. All over the country the availability is no problem. The prices have not increased in bigger packs but in the case of smaller ones, there is some marginal increase in prices. But it is known to the hon. Member and to the hon. House that the prices of edible oil in the country are on the decline in the last 6 or 8 weeks and this should not present any cause for anxiety now. As far as use of mustard oil is concerned, this year, we expect the bumper crop of mustard. Normally we are having production of 18, 16 or 14 lakh tonnes but this year we expect a production of 24 lakh tonnes

of mustard oil. Even if vanaspati factories partly use it, I do not think, that should affect the general market availability. There are already constraints of how much groundnut etc. should be used, how much cottonseed oil should be used. There are fiscal incentives offered for use of some minor oils.

गोबर गैस की सफलता

191. श्री भगत राम मनहर: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) गोबर गैस की सफलता और उपयोगिता के बारे में अब तक किये गये परीक्षणों के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं,

(ख) क्या विश्व बैंक अथवा किसी अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी द्वारा इस परियोजना में रुचि लिये जाने अथवा इस के लिए या इस की तकनीक में सुधार करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान किये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है, यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है, और

(ग) ग्राम आदमी को गोबर गैस उपलब्ध कराने के लिये बनाये गये कार्यक्रम की रूप रेखा क्या है ?

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

Statement

(a) Tests and trials conducted by various agencies namely Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Khadi and village Industries Commission, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Planning Research and Action Institute, Lucknow have established the success and utility of gober gas plants. Cattle dung or in fact, any organic waste when processed through

a gobar gas plant yields a combustible gas, known as methane, and manure. The manure obtained is rich in plant nutrients containing 1.5 per cent nitrogen, 1.0 per cent P_2O_5 and 1.0 per cent K_2O and is free from offensive odour normally associated with compost pits. The gas can be used for cooking and lighting purposes as well as for running engines. The gas burns with smokeless flame and has the heat efficiency of 60 per cent whereas the heat efficiency of dung cakes (dry gobar) is only 11 per cent. The gas produced in gas plant of 60 cubic feet capacity is adequate for meeting the daily requirements for cooking purposes for family of 5-6 members.

Further work on a acceleration of fermentation in gobar gas plants, devising gobar gas burners for more than 60 per cent efficiency, development of alternative materials and designs of gas plants to lower the costs and improve working is being done by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Ministry of Industrial Development has also set up a committee for directions on gobar gas plant work in all its aspects.

The gobar gas plant has in recent years become popular with the farmers. About 7000 gobar gas plants have been set up in the country up to March, 1974.

(b) The UNIDO has submitted to the UNIDO Committee on Voluntary Contribution (CVC) a project proposal to authorise around \$ 2000 for engaging a consultant in India to prepare, as a first step, a detailed technical manual on bio-gas plants developed in India, with due regard to socio-economic factors, which would serve as a basis for development of national activity in India under UNDP country programme.

The UNIDO has also intimated that it would be render technical assistance for initiating a national

level integrated projected in India, under UNDP country programme for development, manufacturing, promotion and extension of bio-gas plants.

(c) The Government has planned a comprehensive programme envisaging to set up 1,00,000 gobar gas plants in the country during the fifth five Year Plan period. To start with a seeding programme, for setting up 20,000 gobar gas plants during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 has been taken up for which purpose the Government will give 25 per cent subsidy on capital cost to the beneficiaries. The remaining cost will be met by the beneficiaries on their own or by raising loans from the nationalised banks.

श्री भगतलाल बनहर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गोबर गैस की प्रारम्भ में बहुत चर्चा हुई और प्रशंसा भी हुई। किसानों को इसे अपनाने के लिये कहा गया। बिजली की कमी से उत्पन्न संकट से मुक्ति पाने का उपाय भी गोबर गैस ही समझी गयी। परन्तु खेद है कि यह लोकप्रिय नहीं हुई।

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस के पास इस आशय की जानकारी है कि भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में कृषि विभागों को खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन की ओर से कितने गोबर गैस सयल लगाने की सिफारिश की गई थी और वास्तव में कितने स्वीकृत किये गये ?

केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से इस कार्य के लिये जो वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है, उस का कितना उपयोग हुआ है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as Gobar Gas Plant is concerned, about 700 have come into operation upto March, 1974. The number of applications received by various agencies including the Khadi & Gramudhyog is 22,460 and the number of proposals referred to bank is 9354 and the number of approvals by the banks is 2396.

श्री भगताराम मनहर : दूसरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया ।

केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से जो इस कार्य के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है, उस का कितना उपयोग हुआ है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Government of India gives 25 per cent subsidy on capital cost of the plants coming into operation.

श्री भगताराम मनहर : क्या यह सच है कि अब तब जिन लोगों को गोबर गैस संयंत्र लगाने के लिए सहायता दी गई, वे रिटायर्ड उच्च सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, और उन के पास इतने धन नहीं हैं कि वे गोबर गैस के लिए पर्याप्त गोबर इकट्ठा कर सकें। क्या यह भी सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को निर्देश के बावजूद वे गोबर गैस प्लांट लगाने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को एडवांस नहीं देते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I have mentioned just now, as far as nationalised banks are concerned, they have sanctioned about 2,396 applications. The others are being processed. Normally, plants are sanctioned to those persons who own at least three to five heads of cattle. If in any case it has been sanctioned to those who do not have cattle, the hon. Member can bring it to my notice, and we shall take it up.

श्री झारखंडे राय : आजादी के बाद जब यहाँ नियोजन का कार्य शुरू हुआ, तभी से गोबर गैस योजना का हमारे देश के कई भागों में शुभारम्भ हुआ था। यह भी देखा गया है, और यह भी सही है, कि गैस निकलने के बाद गोबर भी ज्यादा गैस खाद का काम करता है और गैस से रोशनी का काम भी चलता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बावजूद पिछले पच्चीस बरसों में यह योजना पूरे देश में जनप्रिय नहीं हो सकी है, और बड़े पैमाने पर इस का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सका है, इस का क्या कारण है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is true that, during the last 20 years, we did not make a big push, though about 7,000 go-bar gas plants were established in the country. They were also mainly in the south, in Gujarat and Maharashtra. In other parts of the country, the number was very negligible. The reason, perhaps, was that its acceptability in practice was not very much appreciated. The extension services also did not make a dent. Credit was not available to the farmers who wanted to set them up. Government assistance also in the way of subsidy, etc., to the extent needed, was not there. Now all these things are being made up, and large programmes are being taken up, in the background of energy crisis, in rural areas, etc.

श्री जगन्नाथ चरण दास : गवर्नमेंट ने बैंकों को इंस्ट्रक्शन्स दिये हैं कि जो लोग गोबर गैस प्लांट लगाना चाहें उन को लोन दिये जायें। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि सब बैंक गांवों में नहीं जा पाते हैं और न ही उन की वहाँ जाने की इच्छा है। खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन ने इस काम को अपने हाथ में लिया है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा अनुष्ठान करना चाहती है कि उस के अलावा दूसरे लोग भी गांवों में जा कर गोबर गैस प्लांट लगायें ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The State Governments can take initiative in this. Even private parties, farmers, etc., can take interest. There is no bar that they should necessarily come through the Khadi and Gramodhyog Commission. But some institution has to supervise whether the particular project is coming up in the field or not. If anybody is having any difficulty in Orissa, the hon. Member can bring it to my notice and we shall take it up.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Go-bar gas plants are very popular with the farmers, and as many as 7,000 go-bar gas plants have been set up in the country. In view of this, may I

know whether steps are being taken to see that it assumes the same air of importance and popularity with the industrialists also and if so, what are the steps being taken or that are likely to be taken?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I could not correctly follow the hon. Member's question. Now, during the current year and the next year, we are taking up programmes to have 20,000 gobar gas plants. Research studies are being extended; apart from CSIR and ICAR, one more Research Institute is also taking interest, so that it becomes more popular.

श्री गेंडा सिंह : मंत्री महोदय यह साफ करें कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो वित्तीय सहायता निर्धारित की गई थी, सरकार ने उस में से कितनी धनराशि दी उस धनराशि का उपयोग करने के लिए कितना समय दिया गया उस में से कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया और किस प्रकार किया गया। बिजली की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार को इस वर्ष विशेष रूप से गोबर गैस का इन्तजाम करना था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन वर्ष पिछले वर्षों से तराकी हुई है या नहीं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: On the basis of the experience we have gained in the last two years, this large-scale programme has been taken up.

I have also mentioned the fact that apart from financial subsidies, research support, etc., raw materials like cement, iron, etc., are also being made available to those who would like to set up this plant.

श्री गेंडा सिंह : मंत्री महोदय यह स्पष्ट करें कि गत वर्ष जितनी वित्तीय सहायता देना निश्चित किया गया था उस में से सरकार ने कितना धन दिया और उस धन का उपयोग करने के बारे में क्या रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास ब्राई है कि उस का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया गया है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The exact amount has to be worked out, but I have mentioned the number of plants which have been set up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I find from the information supplied by the hon. Minister that after November 1974, 856 gobar gas plants have been completed in 15 States of the country and 2400 gobar gas plants are under construction. But, strangely I find that there is not a single gobar gas plant in West Bengal. I want to know the reason for it. Is the West Bengal Government completely apathetic? Or the Central Government is apathetic? If not, what is the reason for not having a single gobar gas plant in West Bengal as gobar gas plant is necessary both for manure purposes as also for the purpose of energy?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is true that West Bengal does not figure in the list which I have got with me. Obviously, it is not getting popular there. We shall take it up with the West Bengal Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How do you know that it is not popular? What happened to the West Bengal peasantry when it is popular with the peasantry in other States? Will you check up with the Government over there?

MR SPEAKER: No controversy, please.

Shri Birendra Singh Rao-absent.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri-absent.

Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar-also absent.

Shri M. Kathamuthu also not here.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa.

Medium of Instruction in Delhi Schools

*196. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons and the percentage thereof speaking Hindi,

English, Punjabi and Urdu languages in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) how many schools in Delhi have Hindi, English, Punjabi and Urdu as medium of instruction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) According to the provisional census figures for 1971 the number of persons in the Union Territory of Delhi, speaking Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu are as shown below:—

	Number of persons	Percentage to total population
(i) Total population of the Union Territory of Delhi	40 65,608	
(ii) Number of persons speaking Hindi	30 60 681	75.28
(iii) Number of persons speaking Punjabi	5,48,088	13.48
(iv) Number of persons speaking Urdu	2,31,127	5.68

The number of persons speaking English has not been published

(b) The number of recognised Schools in Delhi which have Hindi, English, Punjabi and Urdu as medium of instruction is as follows:—

Medium of Instructions	Number of Schools	
	Primary	Middle and Higher Secondary
Hindi	1,518	836
English	..	112
Punjabi	6	15
Urdu	44	18

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समा-पटल पर स्टेटमेंट नहीं रखा गया है। जब मैं ने देखा कि कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं है तो मैं न मांगा। मुझे बताया गया कि इस के साथ कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मैं प्रश्न 196 का जवाब दे रहा हूँ।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : प्रश्न 195 श्री कतामुनु का है। माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न 196 है।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : हिन्दी वर्शन में 195 है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मंत्री महोदय स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ दे।

SHRI D P YADAV: As I have said in the statement, we have given the provisional census figures for 1971 regarding the number of persons in the Union Territory of Delhi speaking Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu. The total population of Union Territory of Delhi is 40,65,698. The number of persons speaking Hindi is 30,60,681 and percentage to total population is 75.28. The number of persons speaking Punjabi is 5,48,088 and percentage to total population is 13.48. The number of persons speaking Urdu is 2,31,127 and percentage to total population is 5.68. The number of persons speaking English has not been published. Regarding the number of recognised schools in Delhi which have Hindi, English, Punjabi and Urdu as medium of instruction, regarding Hindi number of primary schools is 1518 and number of Middle and Higher Secondary is 836. Regarding English, the information is nil and 112 respectively, regarding Punjabi the information is 6 and 15 respectively and regarding Urdu the information is 44 and 18 respectively.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी स्कूलों के बनिस्वत हिन्दी

उर्दू और पंजाबी पढ़ाने वालों के वेतन मान क्या कम हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : इसका ज्ञान तो मुझको नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रश्न उठाया है। मैं इस को दिखला लूंगा।

श्री झोंकार लाल बेरबा : अब क्या पूछें जब वह बताने की स्थिति में ही नहीं हैं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : यह प्रश्न इस से उठता नहीं। ... (अवबोध)

श्री झोंकार लाल बेरबा : जो फ़ैसिलिटीज अंग्रेजी पढ़ाने वाले मास्टर्स को दी जाती है क्या अन्य भाषा पढ़ाने वालों को भी वही फ़ैसिलिटीज दी जायेगी ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : सभी शिक्षकों को समान अवसर और फ़ैसिलिटीज दी जायेंगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के द्वारा जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि केन्द्र शासित दिल्ली में 93 प्रतिशत लोग उर्दू पंजाबी और हिन्दी बोलने वाले हैं लेकिन स्कूलों की अगर तादाद आप देखेंगे तो अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूलों की संख्या 112 है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की यह नीति है कि अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूलों को प्रश्रय दिया जाये और पंजाबी, उर्दू और हिन्दी भाषा के माध्यम वाले जो स्कूल हैं उन को प्रश्रय न दिया जाये ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम किसी में भेद नहीं करते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कोई जवाब नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय। मैंने आंकड़ों के आधार पर कहा कि जब पंजाबी, उर्दू और हिन्दी बोलने वालों की संख्या 93 प्रतिशत है और बाकी तमिल, मराठी, गुजराती वगैरह के होंगे तो 112 स्कूल अंग्रेजी माध्यम के हैं, यह क्या बिना सरकारी नीति के होंगे। जवाब ही नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like to mention a point for the information of the hon. Member and the hon. House, that, in accordance with the rules framed under the Delhi School Education Act (which Parliament was pleased to approve), it had said that those linguistic minorities here in Delhi who wanted to establish new schools could either establish these schools through the medium of their own language or through the medium of Hindi. This particular rule under the Delhi Education Act, Sir, has been challenged in the High Court. The matter is before the High Court.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It should be challenged.

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर भी मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया।

मेरा सवाल था कि क्या अंग्रेजी स्कूलों को प्रश्रय देने की सरकार की नीति है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : हम लोग प्रश्रय किसी को देते नहीं हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : किसी को भी नहीं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : जी नहीं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की नीति यह है कि माध्यमिक शिक्षा प्रादेशिक भाषा में चले। दिल्ली की प्रादेशिक भाषा हिन्दी है। कुछ विशेष कार्यों के लिए उर्दू और पंजाबी का भी स्वीकार किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी माध्यम के विद्यालय चल रहे हैं तो क्या उन से कहा गया कि अंग्रेजी पढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो पढ़ाएं मगर शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषा होनी चाहिए ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : जिन स्कूलों में अंग्रेजी का माध्यम है वहाँ हम हिन्दी के विकास के लिए हिन्दी भी पढ़ाते हैं।

PROF. H. N. MUKERJEE: What is the explanation if Government is honest is saying that there is no partiality in the English as a medium of instruction even in schools, for the large number of English language medium schools in Delhi? This seems to be an artificial proposition, particularly, after the Report of the Education Commission having been hanging fire for so many years? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, I have already submitted to you an application that I may be permitted to leave the House as I have to be present in the other House. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you kindly sit down. I shall read out the letter to you. This is what Prof. Nurul Hasan has written to me earlier than this question came up.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Has it come before 10 'O' clock?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it has come to me before 10 'O' clock.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I get up late in the morning!

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong if you get up early in the morning?

You do not get up early in the morning.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is because I am sleeping late.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the reason for sleeping late?

Anyway, Prof. Hasan had already written as follows:

"I have to move a motion regarding the introduction of a Bill in the Rajya Sabha immediately after Question Hour to-day—3rd March. I shall be grateful if you kindly allow me to leave the House at about 11-55. I further request that in my absence....."

Since 11-55 is already over, now you can go.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Coconut Development Corporation

*182. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have submitted a proposal to set up a Coconut Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the salient features and objectives thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Seminar on redevelopment of Shahjahanabad (Delhi)

*184. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI HARI SINGH:

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

(a) whether a seminar on redevelopment of 'Shahjahanabad' the walled city of Delhi was held in the first week of February, 1975; and

(b) if so, recommendations made and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING & PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). A statement is being laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A Seminar on Redevelopment of Shahjahanabad was held on 31st January and 1st February, 1975. The conclusions and recommendations made in the Seminar are as follows:

1. The Seminar addressed itself to four basic issues namely, the major and minor role of walled

city, social interaction and affinities, ways and means to contain the problem and if deconcentration of people and trade, then where and how?

2. Shahjahanabad is vitally connected with rest of Delhi and therefore, the study of its problems and their solutions cannot be taken in isolation from rest of urban Delhi. The solution to city's problem are closely related to improving and providing urban systems and urban supports that would be required.
3. In the overall approach to redevelopment of the city, pulling it down would be wrong, at the same time to leave it when development is occurring all around is to give it the death sentence. What is needed is that the city has to be put right.
4. The present role of the city as a commercial centre and a wholesale trading centre for the entire North-West India, should be continued and planned for.
5. In the process of replanning and redevelopment the following should be done:
 - (a) Obnoxious and Hazardous trade and industry, godowns and transport companies from the city, which are eating into the vitals of the city should be shifted out.
 - (b) Creating of open spaces and playgrounds for active recreation and restoring cultural and social activities in the city should be undertaken.
 - (c) The civic centre, proposed in the Delhi Master Plan, in the Mata Sundari area should be built.
 - (d) A progressive amelioration of the life of the people should be achieved in the process of renewal/regeneration of the city.

(e) Existing educational complexes, social institutions and cultural ties should be promoted and new ones fostered.

6. It was felt that complex problems facing Shahjahanabad need a different kind of approach in regard to its redevelopment and future orientation. While detailed studies would require to be undertaken to decide the areas where certain activities and trades could be relocated or shifted out, such proposals as reclamation of a part of Yamuna River bed and use of the air rights over the railway tracts connected with the mineral sidings and opening of railway stations on both sides should be examined in detail.
7. The Seminar was of the view that the problems of Shahjahanabad arose from the fact that it was deficient in community facilities commensurate to the population in the areas. Congestion of people and of different kinds of vehicles had created various problems in the city. In order to alleviate these ills, it was necessary to create land. The Seminar suggested the following sections for the creation of land:
 - (i) Removal of noxious and hazardous industries,
 - (ii) Removal of dairies and incompatible uses keeping in the mind the inter-relationship of milk supply etc., to the population,
 - (iii) Removal of godowns and warehouses,
 - (iv) Removal of selected identified wholesale trades, and
 - (v) Removal of railway yards and godowns.
8. Many portions of Shahjahanabad could be pedestrianised and made completely free of vehicular traffic so as to restore the human scale and convivial living.

9. In order to achieve the removal of above mentioned functions as well as to relocate some of the population from Shahjahanabad, it was suggested that areas on the periphery of Shahjahanabad, such as Minto Road, Civil Lines and Trans-Yamuna areas should be utilised.
10. In particular, the entire areas not built upon between the Walled City and New Delhi (namely south of Ramlila Ground upto the Railway line) should be reserved for being developed as an integral part of the Walled city with which it should be linked appropriately and placed under the same agency as would undertake replanning and redevelopment of Shahjahanabad.
11. The Red Fort must be used as a cultural centre and the Army should be shifted out of the Walled City. Thereafter the Walled City should be opened to the river Yamuna and Fort Walls must be restored to their original state as far as possible.
12. Immediate attention must be paid by the Authorities concerned so that the situation is not allowed to drift and deteriorate any further. It is necessary to contain the problem as it is today and to see that unauthorised, unlicensed factories and trades do not go on multiplying any further. Short term measures are essential to ameliorate conditions, before long term measures are framed.
13. The Rent Control Act which is today inhibiting betterment of the properties and tending to cause them to deteriorate further, leading to worsening of the living conditions, should be given a new social orientation which will enable the present people to stay there, yet allow the area to be improved to house more people and in well ventilated and sanitary conditions.
14. For financing of the project, a separate Revolving Fund may be constituted, from the existing resources and the resources that would be created from the land itself.
15. A separate authority for replanning and redevelopment of Shahjahanabad should be set up and this authority should function within the overall developmental frame for Delhi.
16. The most important thing in the present context is to initiate the much needed process of renewal and redevelopment. Till such time a decision is taken on the form and pattern of an authority to undertake such task and as a first step it is essential to have a Task Force set up to identify the more pressing problems and to advise the authorities on the appropriate action to be taken without further delay.
17. The problems of redevelopment and replanning of Shahjahanabad should be seen from human and sociological prospective, ultimately, all improvements are meant for the people and their active participation is absolutely essential in any programme to ensure success for improving the living conditions.
18. Lastly, and most important of all, the Seminar stressed the importance and the need for a Non-Political Consensus and acceptance by all of the suggested programmes for the improvement of Shahjahanabad.
19. For the success of the programme of replanning and redevelopment of Shahjahanabad, the Seminar stressed that the involvement and acceptance by the people of Walled City of the suggested programme was of imperative importance.

Government are examining the various recommendations.

Seminar on Primary Education

*185. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Seminar on Primary Education was held recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the various recommendations and observations made therein; and

(c) the reaction of Government towards the various recommendations and observations made at the seminar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A seminar on "Primary Education under Municipal Corporation" was held on January 8-30, 1975 under the Joint auspices of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (Centre for Urban Studies) and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) It is understood that the report on the seminar with its conclusions and recommendations has not yet been finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

Corruption on distribution of Levy sugar in Eastern India

*186. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have heard complaints that in large parts of Eastern India there is unbelievable dishonesty and corruption in the distribution of levy sugar through the fair price shops;

(b) whether it is a fact that apart from the sugar received by a handful of influential people, most of the levy sugar finds its way into the black market;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Governments in these areas have not been able to curb the corruption among the top bureaucrats and politicians operating through the Supply Inspectors; and

(d) if so, the advice given by the Centre to the States in the matter of eliminating this corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). No such specific complaints have been received. The Central Government allot monthly quota of levy sugar to the States. Retail distribution thereof to domestic consumers through fair price shops is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. Complaints of alleged mal-practices, corruption etc. if received would have been enquired into by the State Governments. However, a Statement outlining the suggestions made by the Central Government for streamlining distribution arrangements is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Statement showing the suggestions made by the Central Government for streamlining distribution arrangements.

1. Reducing the quantity limits for licensing of dealers wherever they are high.

2. Maintaining a constant vigil, both on the sugar factories and the dealers within jurisdiction to ensure that the limits of holding of stocks by dealers and on sale and despatch by factories, are not contravened and awarding exemplary punishment wherever such contraventions are detected.

3. Strengthening and streamlining the distribution machinery and more particularly ensuring that ration cards are issued to domestic consumers, so that levy sugar is distributed only to entitled persons and not diverted for sale in the open market.

4. Restricting the issue of levy sugar principally to domestic consumers and avoiding issue of special permits for occasions like marriages, etc.

5. Arranging for frequent and surprise checks of the registers and accounts of the fair price shops authorised to sell levy sugar.

6. Ensuring that fair price shops distributing levy sugar do not also deal in free sale sugar.

Expenditure on N.F.C. after decentralisation

*189. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether expenditure on National Fitness Corps has gone up manifold following decentralisation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total expenditure on National Fitness Corps during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 in respect of salary of staff and other contingent expenditure, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Total expenditure on N.F.C. by way of grants to the State Governments, amount provided in Union Territories Budget, and directly by the Central Government is of the following order:—

1971-72	Rs.	2,26,87,000
1972-73	Rs.	2,34,41,000
1973-74	Rs.	2,61,24,000

The break-up of expenditure on staff salary and other contingent expenses is being obtained and will be laid on the table of the House.

Setting up of Gobar Gas Plants during 1974-75

*190. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to instal 20,000 Gobar Gas Plants during the year 1974-75;

(b) if so, progress of construction, State-wise; and

(c) whether the target will be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have taken up a 'seeding programme' to set up 20,000 Gobar Gas Plants during the year 1974-75 & 1975-76

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is a possibility of attaining these targets.

Statement

States/Union Territories	Gobar Gas Plants completed (April—Nov. 1974)	Gobar Gas Plants under construction
1. Andhra Pradesh	46	175
2. Assam . . . . .	..	5
3. Bihar	50	250
4. Gujarat	113 (upto 30-9-74)	N.A.
5. Haryana	200 (upto 31-12-74)	437
6. Karnataka	102	432
7. Kerala	45	75
8. Madhya Pradesh	40	100
9. Maharashtra	117	205
10. Orissa	8	10
11. Punjab	9	N.A.
12. Rajasthan	10 (upto 31-7-74)	20
13. Tamil Nadu	61	515
14. Uttar Pradesh	53	176
15. Delhi	2	N.A.
Total	856	2400

Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation

*192. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since set up a Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation; and

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNAS-AHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The details about the proposal for setting up of a Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation are still under consideration of Government.

बिहार में बाढ़ को रोकने तथा कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने सम्बन्धी परियोजनायें

*193. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण बिहार के पटना, नालन्दा, मुंगेर और गया जिलों में बाढ़ को रोकने तथा कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से फ़तुहा-मोकाना-बड़हिया टाल और पुनपुन नदी योजना बड़ा महत्व रखती है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या इस बारे में बिहार सरकार ने उन्हे कोई योजना भेजी है ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्संबन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राय) : (क) से (घ). फ़तुहा, मोकाना और बड़हिया तथा अन्य तालों के निम्नवर्ती क्षेत्रों

के बार-बार लम्बे समय तक जलमग्न रहने और पुनपुन तथा इसकी सहायक नदियों में बाढ़ों से कृषि क्षेत्रों में कुप्रभाव पड़न की समस्या पर केन्द्र और बिहार राज्य की सरकार पिछले कुछ वर्षों से ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करती रही है ।

ताल क्षेत्रों में जलमग्न होने की समस्या को हल करने के लिये 1967 में 26.5 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर मोकामा ताल जल-विकास स्कीम, चरण-एक को हाथ में लिया गया था और यह स्कीम 1969 में काफी हद तक पूरी हो गयी थी । इस स्कीम में 16 जल निकास चैनलों की खुदाई तथा मरम्मत और प्रत्येक जल निकास चैनल के दहाने पर नलछड़-मय-नियामको के निर्माण की व्यवस्था थी ।

उसके बाद और धाकटों को एकत्र कर। तथा अध्ययनों के पश्चात बिहार सरकार ने रबी फसलों की ठीक समय पर बुआई के लिये ताल-क्षेत्रों में जलमग्नता को अवधि को कम करने तथा जून के महीने में गंगा की शुरुआत की बाढ़ों में ताल क्षेत्रों में गर्मी के मौसम की मक्का की फसलों को सुरक्षा करने के उद्देश्य से मोकामा ताल जल निकास स्कीम, चरण-दो तैयार की थी । इस स्कीम की अनुमानित लागत 4.13 करोड़ रुपये थी और इ-में हरोहर नदी पर नियामकों के साथ हेमजा-कट का निर्माण, लोक निर्माण विभाग को सड़क को ऊंचा करना, सड़क-पुलियों में नियामको की व्यवस्था और हेमजा तथा हरोहर नदी के बीच ताल में 2000 हेक्टेयर उच्च स्तरीय भूमि को भ्रमण करने के लिये रिग-बांध की व्यवस्था की । इस स्कीम को गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण उद्योग की जांच की गई थी तथा नवम्बर, 1974 में प्रायोगिक की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति में इस पर विचार किया गया । इस समिति ने स्कीम के तकनीकी पहलुओं पर बहुत से प्रश्न किये हैं और यह दृष्टिकोण सामने रखा कि प्रायोगिक स्कीम से होने वाले लाभ इसकी लागत के

अनुपात में कम होंगे। इस समिति ने वैकल्पिक समाधानों को तैयार करने के लिये और अध्ययन करने हेतु कुछ सुझाव भी दिये हैं।

फरवरी, 1975 के प्रारम्भ में कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय के सिंचाई विभाग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने ताल क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था जिन्होंने स्कीम के तकनीकी पहलुओं तथा इसकी व्यवहार्यता में सुधार करने के लिये कुछ सुझाव भी दिये थे। गंगा बाढ़ संशोधन के तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति तथा सिंचाई विभाग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के बस द्वारा किये गये प्रेक्षणों तथा उनके द्वारा किये गये सुझावों को रौवानो में अब इस स्कीम में बिहार सरकार द्वारा कुछ परिवर्तन किये जाते हैं।

जहां तक पुनपुन नदी में बाढ़ आने का सम्बन्ध है नदी में पानी बढ़ने पर उसके फैलने से पटना शहर के क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिये नदी के बाये तट पर 22.5 किलोमीटर लम्बे तटबन्ध का निर्माण किया जा चुका है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा 1973 में 9.76 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर एक स्कीम तैयार की गयी थी जिसमें मुख्य नदी तथा इसकी सहायक नदियों मोरहर तथा दारधा के दोनों तटों पर कुल 207 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में तटबन्धों का निर्माण तथा पुनपुन के बाये तट पर बतौर तटबन्धों की लम्बाई 4.5 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में ऊँचा उठाना तथा मजबूत करना शामिल है। गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति ने स्कीम की जांच की थी तथा यह सिफारिश की थी कि प्रारम्भ के वर्ष के प्रबल प्रवाह (बैक फ्लो) को फनुहा खोल में आने से रोकने के लिये इसके गंगा के दक्षिण स्थल के निकट दक्षिण तट पर लगभग 10 से 13 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में दो तटबन्धों के निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता है। उसके भूतत्त्विक बिहार की राज्य सरकार ने 99 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत

पर एक स्कीम तैयार की है ज. नान भागा में बंटी हुई है, तामन बाये तट पर 13.6 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में तटबन्ध का निर्माण, वाम तट पर 9.70 किलोमीटर तक पहले से बने तटबन्धों को ऊँचा करना तथा मजबूत करना तथा वाम तट पर 6 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में एक नये तटबन्ध का निर्माण। गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति ने 77 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर इस स्कीम के पहले तथा दूसरे भाग के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दे दी है जिसमें 5000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र का लाभ पहुंचने की सम्भावना है। इस स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन पर स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिये इसे योजना आयोग को भेज दिया गया है।

स्कूल तथा कालेजों में यूथ पार्लियामेंट कार्यक्रम

* 194. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों में स्कूलों और कालेजों में "यूथ पार्लियामेंट" कार्यक्रम का अधिक प्राथमिक, सरा और उपयोगी बनाने के लिये किन्हीं नयी योजनाओं पर विचार किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस कार्यक्रम को अधिक सकल और प्राथमिक बनाने के लिये अध्यापकों का प्रशिक्षण देने की कोई योजना मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है, और

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम को सुविकसित और लोकप्रिय बनाने की भावी योजना क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के. ए. खन्ना) : (क) युवा संसद कार्यक्रम के बारे में किसी नयी योजना का विकास नहीं किया गया है। तथापि केन्द्रीय सरकार समय समय पर राज्य सरकारों

को दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में मान्यता प्राप्त शिक्षा संस्थाओं के लिये युवा संसद् प्रतियोगिता योजना के नमूने पर राज्यों में ता प्राप्त स्कूलों युवा संसद् प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करने की सलाह देती रही है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता की एक योजना तैयार की गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा हर एक वार्षिक प्रतियोगिता पर 1,000/- रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा तक का व्यय, संसदीय कार्य विभाग, भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रतिपूर्ति किया जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं।

Study in Asian Agricultural Development

*195. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the study in Asian agricultural development undertaken by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Developments; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the impact of this study on the Indian agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A Study on "Growth with Justice in Asian Agriculture—An Exercise in Policy Formulation" was undertaken by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao under the auspices of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva, 1974. The Study stresses the need for national and International action on the following:—

(i) continuing research on seeds, with emphasis on yield, fertiliser response, resistance to pests and diseases, protein content, etc. extending research to pulses, oilseeds and crops providing industrial raw materials, adaptation of research to

diverse agro-climatic conditions keeping in view what can be done to confer benefits to small farmers and weaker sections of the community.

(ii) technical and financial assistance to the developing countries in Asia to improve the utilisation of their existing irrigation systems, under taking new irrigation works, and to improve drainage and water control.

(iii) establishment of internationally owned and operated factories on no-profit-no-loss basis for the manufacture of chemical fertilisers and other chemical inputs with participation by the natural gas and oil producing countries and those with advance technical knowhow,

(iv) setting up a wide network of storage depots for both agricultural outputs and inputs,

(v) action by developed countries to eliminate or substantially reduce their tariff and other barriers to imports of foodgrains and other agricultural goods from the developing countries,

(vi) foreign exchange support for credit programmes of the national agricultural banks in the developing countries.

(vii) assistance for training programmes for extension workers,

(viii) periodic reports from the developing countries on the progress of new technology and its effects on production, distribution and savings as also on the participation by small and subsistence farmers in the new technology; and

(ix) assistance for research on the social, economic, cultural and political aspects and effects of agricultural development and new technology in the developing countries.

Much of the Indian research and development programmes in agriculture are already based on some of these considerations. A continuous

assessment of the changes needed in research and development programmes would be made.

U.G.C. aid to Calcutta and other Universities

*197. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Grants given by U.G.C. to Central Universities and other Universities in the year 1974-75;

(b) whether Calcutta University is now the biggest University in India so far as the number of students is concerned; and

(c) if so, what effective measures have been adopted to financially strengthen the University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, in due course.

(b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, Calcutta University is not among the first five Universities so far as the number of students on rolls in the teaching Departments during 1972-73 is concerned. However, if the enrolment in the affiliated colleges is also included, the University had the largest enrolment.

(c) The maintenance grants to State Universities are given by the concerned State Governments. It is, therefore, for the Government of West Bengal to provide necessary funds for the efficient functioning of the Calcutta University.

U.G.C. Committee on tutorial system in Indian Universities

*198. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether the high powered committee appointed by U.G.C. to go into the tutorial system prevalent in Indian universities has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No such Committee to go into the tutorial system prevalent in Indian Universities has been set up by the University Grants Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Food Scarcity

*199. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:**

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in an English daily of 9th January, 1975 from Chandigarh captioned "Moynihan predicts food scarcity in India for ten years more";

(b) if so, whether his attention has also been drawn to Moynihan's observation that India's agriculture potential is so staggering that it could almost feed the world; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Due priority is given to Irrigation Schemes. As a result irrigation potential has increased from 22.6 million hectares in 1950-51 to 44.6 million hectares in 1973-74. By the end of V Plan it is planned to achieve a potential of 57 million hectares out of a total potential of 107 million hectares. In view of this and other measures, the foodgrains production target of 140 million tones has been fixed for the terminal year of the V Plan.

News item captioned "Drugs reappear on Campus"

*200. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news item appearing in a local English daily dated the 7th February, 1975 under the heading 'Drugs reappear on Campus' to the effect that drugs have started reappearing on the campus and hashish is being sold under the counter by the safe staff of a college; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Neither the Government nor the University of Delhi are aware of

the alleged reappearance of drugs on the Campus or the sale of hashish in the Cafe of any College.

Execution of Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Punjab

1791. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether execution of the crash programme for rural employment, sponsored by the Union Government in Punjab, were satisfactory; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB SHINDE): (a) The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was satisfactorily implemented in Punjab for a period of 3 years viz, 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74.

Allocation of Funds, amount released, expenditure incurred and employment generated are indicated below —

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allocation of funds	Amount released	Expenditure incurred	Employment generated (lakh mandays)
1971-72	137 50	137 15	146 01	31 29
1972-73	140 50	140 50	142 16	24 27
1973-74	123 00	123 00	123 13	18 74

(b) Does not arise.

Publication of Literature for Neo-Literates

1792. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to encourage the publication of literature for neo-literates; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines of this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Government are already taking several steps to encourage the production of

literature for non-literates. The Directorate of Adult Education itself produces proto-types of materials in Hindi to guide similar efforts in regional languages; State governments and voluntary agencies are given financial assistance for producing neo-literate literature; and an all-India annual competition is held for selecting the best manuscripts for neo-literates in each regional language, for a prize award of Rs. 1000/- each. Bulk purchase of 1500 copies is made of each winning entry for free distribution to rural libraries, and social education centres

1974 के दौरान नष्ट होने वाले
ग्रनाज की मात्रा

1793. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

नया कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1974 के दौरान देश में
उत्पन्न अथवा आयातित कुल कृतिना ग्रनाज
कतिघन/नष्ट हुआ;

(ख) उनके क्या कारण थे, और

(ग) उन कारणों की पुनर्गति न होने
देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये
हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री अण्णासाहेब वी० सिन्हे) : (क)
से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की
जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर इसे सभा
के फटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

नये भवन निर्माण उत्पादों के प्रमाणीकरण के
लिये राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन को
नई योजना

1794. श्री बनबाजी बाबू : क्या
निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन
के नये भवन निर्माण उत्पादों एवं निर्माण

तकनीकों को अपनाने के लिये एक नई
प्रमाणीकरण योजना तैयार की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो योजना को किस
प्रकार निष्पादित किया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संरक्षण कार्य
मंत्री (श्री के० रघुवरैया) : (क) जी,
हां।

(ख) योजना को अभी अंतिम रूप
नहीं दिया गया है। तथापि, इसे राष्ट्रीय
भवन (निर्माण) संगठन द्वारा एक 'अपे-
मेट बोर्ड' से निष्पादित कराया जाएगा
जिसका गठन भवन निर्माण उद्योग में
सम्बन्धित विभिन्न प्रायोगिक व शाखाओं से
लिये गये विशेषज्ञों द्वारा किया गया है।

Overhauling Examination System

1795. SHRI ARVIND M PATEL:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether Government are
stressing the urgent need for an over-
haul of the present examination
system; and

(b) if so, the brief account thereof?

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

(b). A number of measures have
been taken for reforming the present
system of examination. The Uni-
versity Grants Commission has circu-
lated to all the universities a report
by an expert committee entitled
"Examination Reform—A Plan of Ac-
tion" for implementation of the recom-
mendations contained therein. Copies
of the report have also been circu-
lated to the State Governments. A
copy of the report is available in the
Parliament Library.

The University Grants Commission has selected the following 12 universities for implementing the "Plan of Action" for examination Reform:—

(1) Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

(2) Andhra University, Waltair.

(3) M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.

(4) Punjab University, Chandigarh.

(5) Gauhati University, Gauhati.

(6) Rajasthan University, Jaipur.

(7) Jadavpur University, Jadavpur.

(8) Poona University, Poona.

(9) Saugar University, Saugar,

(10) Mysore University, Mysore.

(11) Madras University, Madras.

(12) Calicut University, Calicut.

These universities will serve as a pace setter for introducing similar innovations in the neighbouring universities. Universities at serial Nos. 1—10 and 12 have informed the Commission that they have appointed their own Examination Reform Implementation Committees to provide necessary guidelines. The implementation of the Report 'Examination Reform—A Plan of Action' is at different stages in those Universities. The Commission has also set up an Implementation Committee for expeditious implementation of the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action.

In addition to the above Universities, a number of other Universities, particularly Berhampur University, Dibrugarh University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Kerala University, Madurai University, Meerut University, Osmania University, Roorkee University, Sambalpur University and Sardar Patel University and South Gujarat University are in the process of implementing the recommended reform measures. The Agricultural

Universities in India have already adopted the semester or trimester system of examination.

The University Grants Commission organised during 1974 four Zonal Workshops to consider *inter-alia* the subject of Examination Reform.

The Central Board of Secondary Education has evolved a new system of examination, the main feature of which is that the results of the Secondary School Course Examination will be furnished in terms of Grades for each subject on a five point scale and no overall Grade will be given for purpose of certification.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training has also intensified its programme of Examination Reform in schools. The two major goals of the programme are to make examinations a valid and reliable measure of pupil growth and a powerful instrument of improving teaching and learning. Efforts to achieve these goals are being made through the reform of External Examinations and School Evaluation. The following State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have implemented programmes of examination reform with the assistance of N.C.E.R.T.:—

States

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Gujarat
4. Haryana
5. Karnataka
6. Kerala
7. Madhya Pradesh
8. Maharashtra
9. Manipur
10. Orissa
11. Punjab
12. Rajasthan
13. Tamil Nadu
14. Uttar Pradesh
15. West Bengal

Union Territories

1. Delhi
2. Goa, Daman & Diu
3. Pondicherry.

Working Conditions and Pay Scales of Agricultural Scientists

1796. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken special steps/measures to improve the working conditions of agricultural scientists and restructured their pay-scales as a measure of incentive for work;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) the number of unemployed agricultural scientists/graduates in the country; and

(d) steps taken to utilise them meaningfully in the programme of agricultural development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The pay-scales of agricultural scientists and technical personnel employed in the Department of Agriculture, have been revised in the light of recommendations made by the Third Pay Commission, with modifications wherever necessary. Similarly, the pay-scales of agricultural scientists employed under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, have been revised. In addition, efforts are being made to improve the working conditions of agricultural scientists under the I.C.A.R. As part of the new personnel policies which are being worked out, it is proposed to constitute an Agricultural Research Service in the I.C.A.R. which may include grades between Rs. 550—900 and ending with Rs. 1800—2250. There may also be posts in higher grades upto Rs. 3500/- not included in the Service and the scientists in ICAR service may go upto the maxi-

mum of Rs. 3500/- depending upon their performance on the basis of periodical assessment by an external panel set up by the Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board. Grievance Cells have been or are being constituted in the Research Institutes of the ICAR to provide a forum for ventilation of individual grievances by the staff. It is also proposed to constitute Joint Staff Councils in the Research Institutes. The above steps are intended to give greater opportunities of career advancement and functional and operational freedom to the scientists.

(c) The exact number of unemployed agricultural scientists/ graduates is not available with the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation. However, 8,913 agricultural graduates and 959 agricultural post-graduates were on the Live Register of various Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31st December, 1973. This includes figures in respect to University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at Delhi, but does not include figures for other such Bureaux.

(d) The Department of Agriculture have formulated a scheme for setting up "Agro-Service Centres" for assisting engineers/diploma holders and agricultural graduates for self-employment. Under this scheme 1808 Agro-Service Centres have been set up by the end of January, 1975 and nearly 2790 entrepreneurs have been trained so far, which include agricultural graduates also.

मध्य प्रदेश में सुकता परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत

1797. श्री बांवा बरन दीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सुकता परियोजना की लागत के मूल अनुमान क्या थे ; और

(ख) मूल अनुमानित लागत को कितनी बार संशोधित किया गया, लागत के अन्तिम

अनुमान क्या हैं और परियोजना को लागत का संशोधन करने के क्या कार्यक्रम

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) 156.52 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा तीन संशोधित प्राक्कलन भेजे गये थे तथा परियोजना की अन्तिम अनुमानित लागत के 483.02 लाख रुपये होने का अन्दाजा लगाया गया है । परियोजना प्रस्तावों में इन संशोधनों के कारण ये बताये गये हैं, अतिरिक्त कार्यों, गलद-मंचयन, नहरों, निर्माण सामग्रियों के लिये किए गए विस्तृत अनुमानों के परिणाम स्वरूप आवश्यक हुये परिवर्तन तथा मूल्यवृद्धि ।

Implementation of Integrated Multi-Disciplined Programme under Rajasthan Canal

1798 SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up Command Area Authority for the implementation of Integrated Multi-disciplined programme under Rajasthan canal; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A Command Area Authority for Rajasthan Canal Project has been constituted by the Government of Rajasthan in their Order No. F.6(13) Agril-V/73, dated the 25th July, 1974. The Board of Command Area Authority is as under:—

Chairman and Administrator

- (1) Area Development Commissioner (Government of Rajasthan).

Members

- (2) Secretary, Rajasthan Canal and Chairman Rajasthan Canal Board or his representative.
- (3) Secretary, C.A.D. (Govt. of Rajasthan).
- (4) Financial Commissioner or his Representative (Government of Rajasthan).
- (5) Revenue & Forest Commissioner or his Representative (Government of Rajasthan).
- (6) Special Secretary, Planning, (Government of Rajasthan).
- (7) Colonisation Commissioner (Government of Rajasthan).
- (8) A Representative of Credit Institutions.
- (9) Two Nominees from Pramukhs and other Elected Representatives.
- (10) Two Representatives from the farmers, one of which will be from weaker sections.

Member Secretary

- (11) Deputy Area Development Commissioner (Government of Rajasthan).

The Command Area Authority may constitute Consultative Committees with wider representation on different development sectors. The Heads of Departments will be represented in these.

2. The Functions and Responsibilities of the Command Area Authority would be as follows:—

- (i) Maintenance and efficient operation of the water delivery system from the source to the farm outlet.
- (ii) Planning and executing programmes of land development within a catchment (chak) including realignment and lining of water courses, land

levelling, soil reclamation, field channels, etc., through institutional finance and otherwise.

- (iii) Enforcement of a proper system of "Warabandi" and fair distribution of water to individual fields.
- (iv) Development of groundwater to supplement surface irrigation.
- (v) Selection and introduction of suitable cropping patterns.
- (vi) Supply of all inputs and services including credit.
- (vii) Development of marketing and processing facilities and communications.
- (viii) Preparing individual programmes of action for small farmers, marginal farmers, and agricultural labourers
- (ix) Diversification of agriculture through livestock development, horticulture, farm forestry, etc.
- (x) Programmes of protective forestry for canals, roads, and farms, pasture development of uncommanded lands, fuel wood plantations, etc.
- (xi) Town Planning, rural housing development of existing and new villages and marketing centres.

3. The Gross Command Area of the Rajasthan Canal State I and State II would be the jurisdiction of Command Area Authority.

High Prices of Rice and Paddy in Assam

1799. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the situation arising out of high prices of rice

and paddy in the State of Assam during January—February, 1975;

(b) whether the reports appearing in the Press about semi-starvation conditions in the district of Cachar, Sibsagar, Goalpara and Kamrup in the State of Assam due to low purchasing power are correct; and

(c) whether in view of last year's experience in Goalpara district, the Union Government would direct the State Government to make available rice and wheat at subsidized prices, to actually distressed people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The State Government have been requested to furnish the requisite information which will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Scheme for Award of National Professorship to Distinguished Professors

1800 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to revive a scheme for award of National Professorship to distinguished professors in various disciplines;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason for suspension of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Certain proposals to modify the scheme of National Research Professorship were made to the Government. After consideration it was decided that the scheme be continued for the time being without changes. Nominations/suggestions have been received and these are under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Food Situation in India

1801. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is reported by the food experts of United States and United Nations that "A marked improvement in the World food situation is notably in India"; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The reported statement of the Food experts of United States and United Nations has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The overall food situation has shown an improvement since the last quarter of 1974. The winter rains in several parts of North India have proved beneficial to rabi crops and if weather conditions are favourable in the remaining part of the season, rabi production may be expected to register a substantial increase this year.

शांति वन के निर्माण पर व्यय

1802. श्री हुकम चन्द हज्जबाय :

श्री प्रार० बी० बड़े :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक शांतिवन के निर्माण पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गयी है , और

(ख) कार्य के पूरे होने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है तथा उस पर कुल कितना रुपया व्यय किया जाना सम्भावित है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कै० रघुरामैया) : (क) जनवरी,

1975 तक 74.94 लाख रुपये की धन-राशि खर्च की गई है ?

(ख) मूलभूत विकास कार्य किया जा चुका है। चल रहे शेष वर्ष के कार्य की लगभग एक वर्ष लगेगा तथा अनुमानित व्यय 1.20 लाख रुपये होगा। तथापि, विकास कार्य रुका नहीं रहता तथा यदि आवश्यक समझा गया तो और अधिक निर्माण कार्य किये जा सकते हैं।

Import of Sheep

1803. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of sheep have been imported to improve the local breeds for wool production;

(b) how far these sheep have helped in improving the local breeds; and

(c) how far it is going to help in wool production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The basic objective of introduction of high-yielding fine wool breed of sheep through cross-breeding is to improve quality and quantity of wool in local sheep. The introduction of 50 per cent exotic blood has resulted in estimated increase in body weight by approximately 20 per cent and in wool weight by approximately 50 per cent. Quality of wool has also shown improvement.

Vijayawada Drinking Water Supply Scheme

1804. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vijayawada is one of the most favourably situated towns as compared to any other town in India

for the supply of drinking water to the people of the town;

(b) whether the cost of supplying twenty million gallons per day in Vijayawada will be far less to the order of one-tenth of the money required for the supply of an equivalent measure of water in any other important town in India; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the delay in supplying adequate water to the people living in Vijayawada?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will on receipt be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Recommendations of the Expert Team for Control of Erosion

1805. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert team visited Mathala erosion area (Dibrugarh) in the month of October, 1974.

(b) if so, what were their recommendations for control of erosion in the above area; and

(c) step taken so far to implement the recommendations of the expert team for control of erosion in the above area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Board of Consultants of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission visited the Mathala erosion area in October, 1974.

(b) and (c) The Board of Consultants recommended the preparation of a scheme consisting of two stone spurs and eight permeable spurs for checking the erosion. The Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission accordingly submitted a scheme in January, 1975, at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. After scrutiny in the Central Water

Commission, the scheme was modified and was later approved by the Board of Consultants at their meeting held on 24th January, 1975, at an estimated cost of Rs 58.5 lakhs. The scheme has been sent by the Central Water Commission to the Planning Commission for according approval to its implementation as required under the procedure laid down for the processing of flood control schemes. It is reported that Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission has already initiated action and has called tenders for the works.

Effect of Decontrol of Vanaspati Prices on Weaker Section

1806. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps being taken to protect the interest of the weaker section of the society against the exploitation by the trade practices consequent on decontrol of price of vanaspati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P SHINDE): As the installed production capacity of the industry is more than double the demand for the product, the factories have necessarily to operate under highly competitive conditions. This provides a built-in assurance against risk of exploitation of the consumers by the industry or trade. Even so, Government are maintaining a constant watch on the prices being charged at all stages of sale.

Malpractices by present Chief Manager of Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. Calcutta

1807. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

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

(a) whether Government are aware about the complaints against the deli-

berate malpractices and corruption practised by the present Chief Manager of the Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. at Calcutta;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum in this regard; and

(c) whether any enquiry in the matter has been conducted and if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB P SHINDE): (a) and (b) Government have received a copy of a letter dated 27th December, 1974 making certain allegations against the Chief Manager Calcutta Unit of Modern Bakeries

(c) The Company is enquiring into the allegations

Loss due to Earthquake

1808 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRI SHANKER RAO
SAVANT:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there have been earthquakes in various parts of the country, like Badrinath, different parts of Garhwa division and Motihari in Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of private houses and buildings damaged and loss to the Government property;

(c) the number of persons injured and dead due to the earthquakes; and

(d) the nature of help rendered to the victims by Government so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Loan Facilities for House Construction for Residential Purposes

1809. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stopped loan facilities for the purposes of house construction even for residential purposes to the public in general belonging to middle-class residing in urban areas; and

(b) if so, whether the middle-class people especially of low-income group are facing great hardship on that account?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a). No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को दिया गया रासायनिक उर्वरक

1810. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश को वर्ष 1974-75 में काफी मात्रा में रासायनिक उर्वरक दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने रासायनिक उर्वरक पर से कंट्रोल उठा लिया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बिहार को उसकी मांग से कम रासायनिक उर्वरक दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) जी हाँ । परन्तु, यह उनकी कृषि सम्बन्धी स्वीकृति मांग को पूरी करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं थी ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री ने राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को सुझाव दिया था कि वे उर्वरकों के सुगम वितरण में कठिनाई उत्पन्न करने वाली परमिट प्रणाली का पुनरीक्षण करें। केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री के सुझाव पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने परमिट प्रणाली समाप्त कर दी है। परन्तु, उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरकों के एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में लाने से जाने पर नियंत्रण जारी है।

(ग) जी हाँ। परन्तु, वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश की तुलना में बिहार की स्वी. त माग के सम्बन्ध में उर्वरकों की सप्लाई को समग्र स्थिति अच्छी थी।

(घ) बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अधिकांश अन्य राज्यों के उर्वरकों की कम सप्लाई होने का मुख्य कारण यह था कि देश में उर्वरकों की उपलब्धि में सामान्य कमी थी। सामान्य कम बा कारण देशी उत्पादन में कमी होना तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में सप्लाई की कठिन स्थिति का होना था।

Measures for timely supply of fertiliser to farmers

1811. SHRI MOHINDER
SINGH GILL:
SHRI VIR BHADRA
SINGH:

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

(a) whether almost all the farmers including the 'Krishi Pandits' at the award giving ceremony complained unanimously that the required fertilisers are not made available to them when actually needed;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this grievance of the farmers; and

(c) corrective measures proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No complaint about non-availability of fertilisers in time was made by the Krishi Pandits to the Government of India during the award giving function held on the 5th January, 1975.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government realises the need for reaching fertilisers to the farmers in time and have already taken the following steps to ensure easy and timely availability of fertilisers to the farmers.

- (i) Importing the maximum possible quantity from abroad and also improving the domestic production
- (ii) Chalking out the import programme and making arrangements to purchase the quantity needed in the international market well in advance so as to reach the fertilisers to the farmers in time.
- (iii) Steps have been taken to rationalise and improve fertiliser distribution system by removing bottlenecks in movement and by asking manufacturers to sell as much quantity as possible through co-operatives and State Agencies.
- (iv) The States have also been advised to prepare a careful inventory of the stocks available in the Godowns both of the Cooperative & retail dealers and review it frequently in order to ensure timely and equitable distribution of available fertilisers.

Tribal Development Agency in Orissa

1812. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some special schemes such as Tribal Development Agency

for Tribal Development have been sanctioned by the Central Government for Orissa for betterment of tribal belt; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and districts in which this scheme has been taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir. A special scheme of Tribal Area Development known as Tribal Development Agency was sanctioned in the Central agriculture sector of the Fourth Plan for being implemented on a pilot basis in certain selected sensitive backward tribal areas, of which four are located in Orissa State. The scheme is continuing in the Fifth Plan also.

(b) Under this scheme Tribal Development Agencies have been set up in Ganjam (Parlakhe-mundi), Koraput (Gunupur), Keonjhar (Bhuyanpir and Jhangpir), and Phulbani (Balliguada). The main features of the scheme are indicated below in brief:

(i) The Projects are being implemented through a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, called as the Tribal Development Agency, with the District Collector as the Chairman, and other connected district level officers, Members of Parliament and M.L.As. as members. The grants are directly released by Government of India to the Chairman of the Project. Each Project has a whole time Project Officer of the rank of A.D.M. to ensure coordinated and effective implementation of the various programmes.

(ii) Each T.D.A. Project in Ganjam and Koraput has an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores for the core programme of economic development of tribals and Rs. 0.50 crore for arterial roads to open up the tribal belts.

The other T.D.A. Projects in Keonjhar and Phulbani have each an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores for the core

programme of economic development of tribals, while the resources for arterial roads in respect of these two Projects are expected to be met from the State sector.

(iii) Each of these Projects is intended to cover about 10,000 tribal families or 50,000 tribal population of the deserving category, ordinarily with holdings of less than 2 hectares of irrigated or 4 hectares of unirrigated or dry lands each.

(iv) The core programmes of economic development relate to all aspects of agricultural development including horticulture, land development and soil conservation measures, minor irrigation, development of animal husbandry activities e.g., cattle development, dairy, piggery, goat rearing, sheep rearing, poultry, duck rearing and fisheries, control of shifting cultivation, settlement of landless tribal families, debt redemption, land restoration, updating of land records, encouragement of small scale agro and forest based industries, strengthening of the cooperative structure, and the like.

The core programme is supplemented by a communication programme for construction of arterial road/link roads so as to open up the areas.

(v) The Tribal Development Agency generally subsidises 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the requirements on each programme and the balance 25 per cent to 50 per cent is expected to be met by the tribal beneficiaries from other resources including credit. In certain cases like agricultural, demonstration, public minor irrigation works, and communications etc full cost is met from the Agency funds subject to the ceilings.

(vi) The approach to the economic problems of the tribals would as far as possible be comprehensive and integrated. Multiplicity of agencies approaching the tribals for various facets of their economic life would be avoided. The programme in each Project is related to its specific needs. Uniform-

malty in programmes in different areas is not being insisted upon in view of the diverse socio-economic and physio-geographical conditions. Considerable flexibility is an inbuilt feature of these project plans which are drawn at the local level having regard to the broad guidelines given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The programmes envisage active involvement of the tribals in the production process.

(vii) The T.D.A. programme is also additive in nature and is not intended to replace the normal flow of financial allocation for the ongoing schemes under the general Community Development and Tribal Development programmes of the State Government.

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच

1813. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फ़रवरी, 1969 की नवी केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की रिपोर्ट में शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण विभाग के कुछ कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध की गई विभागीय जांच के परिणामों की मांग की गई है लेकिन चार वर्ष व्यतीत हो जाने पर भी अभी तक कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) रिपोर्ट को इतनी देरी से भेजने के क्या कारण थे और इसके लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप बंजो (श्री डी० पी० शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). अपनी नवी

वार्षिक रिपोर्ट (1972-73) में, केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने ग्रन्थ बातों के साथ-साथ यह कहा था कि केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो की एक रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आयोग ने फ़रवरी, 1969 में एक अराजपत्रित अधिकारी के विरुद्ध भारी दण्ड की कार्यवाही की सलाह देने लूये यह भी कहा था कि उमी मामले में अस्त एक राजपत्रित अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही तब तक स्थगित कर दी जाये जब तक अराजपत्रित अधिकारी के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही सम्पन्न न हो जाये । यद्यपि 4 वर्ष बीत गये हैं, अभी तक विभागीय जांच प्राधिकारी की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है । आयोग की सलाहानुसार विभागीय कार्यवाही की गई, परन्तु सरकारी कार्यों में अत्यधिक व्यस्त रहने की वजह से विभागीय जांच प्राधिकारी के लिये, जो इस मामले में अनुशासनिक अधिकारी थे, सर्वप्रथम अराजपत्रित अधिकारी के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही को पूरा करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका । धाया है कि प्राधिकारी द्वारा मामले की अन्तिम रूप से शीघ्र जांच पूरी कर ली जायेगी, जिसके बाद अपेक्षित रिपोर्ट आयोग को भेज दी जायेगी ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Flood Control Scheme in Subarnarekha

1815. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Technical Committee constituted by his Ministry had prepared a Scheme for Flood Control in the Subarnarekha basin;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and who are the members of the Committee;

(c) date of submitting the scheme and the action taken upto date regarding implementation of the scheme; and

(d) the relief measures undertaken by the Centre and the State Government for the villages affected by flood during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The subarnarekha Committee consisting of Member (Floods) Central Water and Power Commission as Convener and Chief Engineers of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal as members was constituted by the erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation and Power in August, 1972 for studying the proposals for flood control in the Subarnarekha basin formulated by the State Governments and finalising the comprehensive plan. In their report, submitted in August 1973, the Committee recommended a scheme consisting of construction of embankments in West Bengal and Orissa for protection of areas affected by floods, provision of flood storage in the dam at Chandil included in the Subarnarekha Multi-purpose project formulated by Bihar Government and improvement of drainage of Khatjori and Chittai Nallahs in Orissa. The report was forwarded to the State Governments in September, 1973 for initiating action on the recommendations.

The report of multipurpose Subarnarekha project which includes the dam at Chandil prepared by the State Government of Bihar has been received at the Centre. It is to be finalised in the light of the decisions taken at the meeting of the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation with the Chief Ministers of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal held on 29th January, 1975 which inter alia includes the examination of the possibility of increasing the storage capacity of the dam at Chandil.

The embankment and drainage schemes based on the recommendations of the Committee have not so far been received at the Centre from

the State Government of Orissa and West Bengal.

(d) Relief measures in the flood affected areas are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Details of relief measures undertaken by the State Governments in various villages are not received at the Centre

Maximum Limits on total Advances by Co-operative Banks

1816 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India have stipulated maximum limits on total advances by Co-operative Banks in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the limit of loans/advance fixed by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) the extent to which such restrictions would create hindrance in smooth functioning of the Co-operative Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). It is ascertained that the Reserve Bank of India has not placed any restrictions on the State and Central Cooperative Banks in respect of their total advances to their constituents.

As regards primary cooperative banks also, no maximum limits on total advances have been stipulated. However, certain restrictions have been placed on the advances of Primary Cooperative Banks under a directive issued by the Reserve Bank of India on 31st January, 1975. Under this, the maximum limits on the different categories of advances that may

be granted on or after 1st February, 1975, inclusive of the outstanding un-

der advances already made, shall be as under:

Category of advances	Maximum limits in the case of primary cooperative bank whose total time and demand liabilities (TDL) is		
	Less than Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 1 lakh or above Rs. 200 lakhs but below Rs. 200 lakhs	Rs. 200 lakhs or above
1. (a) All types of advances including unsecured advances to a Director or to any other single party	Rs. 5,000	5% of TDL	5% of TDL or Rs. 10 lakhs whichever is lower.
(b) Unsecured advances inclusive of clean bills of, instant Huttons discounted and cheques purchased, to a Director or to any other single party	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000
(c) Advance of all types including unsecured advances to all the Directors put together	10% of TDL	10% of TDL	10% of TDL
(d) Unsecured advances to all the Directors put together	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000
3 Total unsecured advances to the members as a whole	33-1/3% of TDL	33-1/3% of TDL	33-1/3% of TDL

This step was necessitated by the fact that neither the provisions in the Bye-laws of Banks regarding the granting of unsecured advances to their Directors were uniform, nor the basis for fixing the limits rational with the result that the advances on some primary cooperative banks have been concentrated in the hands of a few parties and members of the Board of Directors. Hence the stipulation in regard to maximum limits on the total advances as well as unsecured advances a primary (Urban) Co-operative Bank may make to a Director or Directors as a group and to a single, party. Fixing of overall limits has also been considered necessary on the sum total of unsecured advances a bank may make to all its members put together to safeguard the interest of the depositors. These stipulations are intended to help in ensuring the proper working of the banks. In case of specific difficulties if any, experi-

enced by banks, provisions have been made to exempt them from any or all the provisions of the directive by the Reserve Bank of India on an application from them.

Instructions to States to advance loans to drought affected people

1817. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

With the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Central Government have issued instructions to States to advance loans to the drought affected people; and

(b) if so, the quantum of loans so far advanced by various States during 1974-75 for purchasing cows buffaloes, pumping sets and construction of water channels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of Sugar Mills

1818. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to nationalise all the sugar mills in the country or only sick sugar mills; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). As no final decision has been taken on the question of nationalisation of the sugar industry, it is not possible to say at present whether all the sugar mills in the country will be nationalised or only the sick sugar mills

Central aid to meet drought relief measures in Gujarat

1819. SHI P M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre's New Policy on drought assistance based on the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations that the States will have to meet the expenditure on drought as part of their own development plan has placed considerable strain on the Gujarat State;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has asked the Centre to find some way of helping it in meeting the unprecedented drought;

(c) if so, whether the State Government has set apart Rs. 38 crores this year for drought relief by slashing down plan expenditure; and

(d) the total amount provided for relief works for 1975-76, and the assistance the Union Government proposed to give?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Assistance to Government of Orissa for drought and relief works

1820. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have spent any amount in the year 1974-75 for meeting the drought conditions in the State;

(b) if so, the total amount which was spent by the State Government and item-wise expenditure thereof; and

(c) whether the Central Government have given any assistance to Orissa Government for meeting expenditure on drought relief works in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following amount has been spent by the State Government to meet the drought situation upto 31-1-1975:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Test relief works . . .	189.00
(2) Gratuitous relief . . .	8.12
(3) Transportation of goods . . .	0.64
(4) Taccavi loans . . .	34.00

TOTAL: . . .	231.76

(c) The Government of India have sanctioned an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 7.91 crores to the Orissa Government for drought relief purposes during 1974-75.

Central Assistance to West Bengal for Flood and Drought Affected Areas of Midnapur District

1821. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the Central assistance given to West Bengal for rehabilitation and restoration works in the flood and drought affected areas of the district of Midnapur for 1974;

(b) whether the amount has been withdrawn by the Government of West Bengal; and if so, whether the amount has been spent for Midnapur District; if not, whether diversion of such specified central fund is permissible;

(c) whether the contractors, most of whom are working with small capital drawn from banks, have not been paid their dues by the State Government for working for flood and drought restoration works, in 1974; and

(d) if so, whether it has created serious problems of unemployment of about 50,000 labourers and 300 small contractors and if so, whether Government propose to ask the State Government to pay the dues to the contractors of Midnapur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Annual increments to Class IV employees of Baijnath Higher Secondary School, New Delhi

1822. SHRI DHANSHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Class IV servants of Baijnath Higher Secondary School, Ishwar Nagar, New Delhi have been deprived of annual increments for years together;

(b) whether the said Class IV employees are subjected to victimisation, harassment by the Principal;

(c) whether the Principal of the said school went to the extent of beating Class IV Employees through students; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to order an immediate enquiry and initiate action against the Principal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, there was some procedural delay in the payment of increments to certain Class IV Employees of the School. These cases have since been regularised and the arrears paid in August, 1974.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Milch Cattle from Punjab, Haryana and West U.P.

1823. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of milch cattle annually exported from Punjab, Haryana and West U.P. to other places in India;

(b) the average number of years for which these cattle give milk at places where they are taken and specially at Bombay and Calcutta;

(c) the percentage of their calves that survived and reached the age of four years and more; and

(d) whether the Government have not kept trace of the above cattle and allowed millions of best quality of milch cattle and their calves to perish, if so, the reasons for this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Food Shortage

1428. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organization has foreseen a serious food shortage in India; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) According to the forward assessment done in the document entitled, "Assessment of the World Food Situation—Present and Future" prepared for the World Food Conference, it has been indicated that the recent trends in food supply and demand extended upto 1985 without any major policy changes could lead to a serious imbalance in international food situation. The cereal deficit in the developing countries has been projected to rise by 1985 to around 85 million tonnes compared with a deficit of only 16 million tonnes of net imports in 1969-72. The document

also points out that the developing countries do have the potentialities of producing much larger quantities of food than estimated on the basis of past trends. This document as also another document, "World Food Problem—Proposals for National and International Action" have highlighted some of the action programmes needed for the achievement of higher potential. There are no specific reference to India as such in this regard in the document but India is covered by the Far East Region for which imbalances between demand and supply have been projected.

(b) The Government of India is already seized of the problem and a number of steps as indicated in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan are being taken for increasing food-grains production.

Seminar on Optimizing Agricultural production under Limited availability of fertilizer

1825. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Seminar on Optimizing Agricultural Production under limited availability of fertilizers was held in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main recommendation of the seminar and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) A seminar on the subject was organised by the Fertilizer Association of India—a private Association of domestic manufacturers of fertilizers. The Food and Agriculture Organisation also co-sponsored the Seminar.

(b) A list of conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar is laid on the Table of the House. [Plac-

ed in Library. See No. LT-9059/75]. These recommendations have been forwarded by the Fertilizer Association of India to the concerned Governmental and other agencies. These will have to be examined in detail by the various agencies concerned before any decisions can be taken.

Procurement of Kharif Crops

1826. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD

VERMA:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) the quantity of Kharif products procured by the State Governments upto 31st January, 1975;

(b) whether procurement is far less than that during the corresponding period of last year; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed showing the quantities of Kharif cereals procured, State-wise, upto 31st January, 1975, during the current Kharif marketing season 1974-75, compared to the corresponding position last year. As will be seen, the procurement this year is lower by

about 3 lakh tonnes in rice and 4 lakh tonnes in total Kharif cereals, than the corresponding period of last year.

(c) The reasons for the gap of about 3 to 4 lakh tonnes in the figures of procurement upto 31st January, 1975 this year, compared to that of the corresponding position last year, are as follows:—

- (i) The procurement this year picked up much later than in the previous year due to erratic weather conditions and delayed harvesting of kharif crop all over the country.
- (ii) Serious damage to paddy crops in Orissa, M.P., Gujarat etc. due to failure of rain-fall during the regular monsoon season.
- (iii) Damage to Sambha crop in Tamil Nadu due to failure of North-east monsoon, etc.

Statement

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 1826 due for answer in the Lok Sabha on 3-3-1975.

Statement showing procurement of Kharif grains upto 31st January, 1975 during current Kharif season 1974-75 compared to corresponding position last year 1973-74.

(Position as upto 31st January, 1975
In '000 tonnes)

State	Procurement 1974-75			Corresponding position 1973-74		
	Rice (including Paddy in terms of rice)	Coarse grains	Total Kharif Cereals	Rice	C. Grains	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	384	..	384	333	..	333
2. Assam	75	..	75	98	..	98
3. Bihar	28	..	28	24	..	24
4. Gujarat	9	1	10	14	10	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Haryana . . .	98	Neg	198	337	..	337
6. Jammu & Kashmir . .	24	..	24	38	1	39
7. Karnataka . . .	61	3	64	68	Neg.	68
8. Kerala . . .	12	..	12	15	..	15
9. Madhya Pradesh . .	83	81	164	135	4	139
10. Maharashtra . .	29	59	88	121	101	222
11. Orissa . . .	22	..	22	112	..	112
12. Punjab . . .	708	..	708	755	61	816
13. Rajasthan . . .	7	1	8	..	25	25
14. Tamil Nadu . . .	215	..	215	97	..	97
15. Uttar Pradesh . .	190	15	205	246	57	303
16. West Bengal . . .	102	..	102	75	..	75
17. Others . . .	11	..	11	8	..	8
Total . . .	2158	160	2318	2476	259	2735

Multi-Purpose High Dam on River Kosi

1827. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3776 on the 9th December, 1974 and state:

(a) whether with regard to the construction of Multi-purpose High Dam on river Kosi near Kothar concurrence of the Government of Nepal has since been sought and plan-estimate time-schedule, estimated costs and benefits have been finalised; and

(b) if so, particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New varieties of Cotton

1828. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

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

(a) whether Cotton Technological Research Laboratory has decided to release new varieties of cotton; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and when they are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Cotton Technological Research Laboratory, Bombay, which takes up studies relating to fibre quality of Cotton does not

release new varieties of Cotton. However, this institution assists the All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project, sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, in the release of new varieties by providing the necessary fibre quality data of the new varieties/hybrids evolved under that Project.

Five new varieties of Cotton were released formally during a seminar held in connection with the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Cotton Technological Research Laboratory in December, 1974. The details relating to the above five varieties are given below:—

1. Variety 'MCU-8' (EL.0162) *Hirsutum* variety recommended for replacing MCU-4 in the irrigated summer Cambodia tract in Tamil Nadu; combines better yield and tolerance to pink bollworm; possesses a staple length of 1-3/32 inch and suitable for spinning good 60s counts. Released by State Agricultural Council in 1973.
2. Variety 'SRT-1' *Hirsutum* variety identified as promising in the Cotton Workshop Panel in 1973 and released by the Gujarat State Agresco in 1974. Recorded on an average, 27 per cent to 34 per cent higher yield than *Digvijay*, with earlier maturity of about 2 months. Possesses better fibre quality and spinning value than *Digvijay*.
3. Variety 'SUVIN' Extra-long staple *barbadense* variety identified as promising for areas in Tamil Nadu in the All India Workshop in June 1972. With a spinning value of 122's H.S.C. under laboratory conditions and 100s to 120s under mill conditions, adjudged as equivalent to the best imported Egyptian cottons like Giza-45. Has an yield potential of 20 to 30 q/ha. and promoted for development by the Textile industry during 1974. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Council is expected to release this variety shortly.
4. Variety IAN-579(188) (Vishnu) High-yielding better quality *hirsutum* developed at the Cotton Research Station, Surat, and identified in the All-India Workshop held in 1972. Released by Gujarat State Agresco in 1973. Recorded an average yield of 1979 kg/ha as compared to variety *Deviraj* with 1672 kg/ha. In spinning quality, it is better than *Deviraj* by about 20 counts.
5. Jyoti (CC.1-1-3) *Arboreum* variety developed at cotton research Station, Jalgaon and identified for release by Cotton Workshop in 1973 to replace variety Y-1 in the Khandesh tract of Maharashtra. Approved by the Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidapeeth Agresco in 1973. Records on an average kapas yield of 515 kg/ha as compared to 459 kg/ha of Y-1. Recorded better performance in mills with a spinning value of 32s H.S.C.

Central Aid for minor integrated Fishing Harbour in Karnataka

1829. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised a scheme to set up minor integrated fishing harbours in the State of Karnataka;

(b) whether Government recently sent a team to visit harbours in Karnataka and have sought financial assistance from the World Bank in this regard; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). At the request of Government of India, a team of World Bank experts visited potential sites for integrated fisheries development in the States of India, including Karnataka on a reconnaissance mission during November-December, 1974. The report is awaited.

चीनी मिलों को गन्ने की सप्लाई

1830. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गन्ने का दाम न बढ़ाये जाने के कारण गन्ना उत्पादकों द्वारा चालू मौसम में चीनी मिलों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में गन्ना नहीं दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे चीनी के उत्पादन पर कितना विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है और आगे पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाने पर पुनर्विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। वास्तव में,

15 फरवरी, 75 तक चीनी का जो कुल उत्पादन हुआ है वह पिछले मौसम की उसी अवधि के उत्पादन से लगभग 4.00 लाख मीटरी टन अधिक हुआ है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Report of Committee on Land Use Commission

1831. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Land Use Commission has since submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Preparatory Committee are:—

1. The Government of India should set up a Central Land Use Commission charged with the responsibility to keep a continuous watch on the land management problems of India and to ensure that they receive adequate attention at all levels. The Commission shall serve as the highest deliberative body in respect of all matters concerning the assessment and management of the country's land and soil resources;

2. From a long term point of view it would be advisable for the Central Government to acquire a statutory standing in the field of land and soil management, either by placing this subject in the Concurrent List by carrying out an amendment of the Constitution under Article 368 or by enabling the Parliament to legislate

on it by obtaining the consent of the States under Article 252.

3. The State Governments should be advised to set up Land Use Boards vested with the authority to assess and manage their land and soil resources in the best possible manner.

(c) The Report of the Preparatory Committee is under the active consideration of the Government.

Plot allotted to Scheduled Castes/Tribes by D.D.A.

1832. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots allotted to Scheduled Castes/Tribes by the D.D.A. in Delhi;

(b) what is the percentage of the same and how the D.D.A. proposes to bring this to the level allowed; and

(c) the number of commercial plots and shops allotted to this category along with the percentage?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Demand for Commission to enquire into Allegation of I.H.F.

1833. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Indian Olympic Association has approached the Government to appoint one-man commission to enquire into the allegations against the Indian Hockey Federation;

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE: (a) and (b): Government have carefully examined, in consultation with the All India Council of Sports, the letter received from the President, Indian Olympic Association and have come to the conclusion that the election of office bearers of the Indian Hockey Federation were held strictly according to the agreement reached between the two rival groups in the Federation, and that re-opening of the issue at this stage would not be in the larger interest of the game of Hockey. It is hoped that the Federation will be able to persuade all member Associations to give their full cooperation in the interest of promotion of the game. Government will give the Federation all assistance necessary.

Construction of Annexe to Parliament House

1834. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far for the construction of the Annexe to Parliament House and the two new buildings for Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha receptions;

(b) what is the total amount to be spent on these on completion;

(c) at what stage the constructions stand; and

(d) when these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Rs. 2,81,29,758[-.

(b) Rs. 3,37,60,000[-, approximately.

(c) The structural work of the Parliament Secretariat Extension building on plot No. 114 and of the Reception and Electric Sub-station buildings on plot No. 118 is complete.

Certain other works, viz., electrical, air-conditioning and horticulture, are nearing completion.

(d) Parliament Secretariat Extension building is likely to be completed by end of June 1975. The Reception and Electric Sub-station buildings are likely to be completed by end of March, 1975.

दिल्ली में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियाँ

1835. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं ;

(ख) क्या इनमें रहने वाले कुछ लोगों को पट्टा अधिकार दे दिया गया है या देने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका विवरण क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के. रघुरामैया) : (क) नगर तथा ग्राम आयोजन सगठन द्वारा किये गये अध्ययन के अनुसार, 1,37,3 बस्तियों में 1,41,755 झुग्गियाँ हैं। ये पुरानी दिल्ली, पश्चिम दिल्ली, उत्तर तथा उत्तर-पश्चिम दिल्ली, नई दिल्ली तथा दक्षिण दिल्ली, पूर्वी दिल्ली (यमुनापार क्षेत्र) तथा दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में फैली हुई हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Major Irrigation Projects in the State of Haryana

1836. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the major irrigation projects in the State of Haryana which have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): The Fifth Plan proposals of Haryana have not yet been finalised.

Development of the multi-purpose Cattle Breed at Patiala

1837. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new multi-purpose cattle breed having 50 percent exotic blood has been developed in Patiala under the Indo-Swiss cattle development project; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). A level of 50 per cent exotic inheritance-Drown-Swiss breed—has been achieved at the Patiala Farm. Development of a new breed fixing exotic inheritance at 50 per cent, involves inter-breeding of pregnancy coupled with a strict selection of individuals for further breeding. The indigenous breed selected is Haryana female for cross breeding with Brown-Swiss male and for the pregnancy bred with half-bred, Brown Swiss Sahiwal, over two successive generations.

Problem of Cauvery Water dispute

1838. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Cauvery Valley Authority for solving the problem of Cauvery water dispute;

(b) if so, whether Karnataka State Government is not in favour of giving statutory powers to this Authority; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). Consensus was reached at the inter-State meeting held on the 28th and 29th November, 1974, for setting up of a Cauvery Valley Authority for regulation of supplies and monitoring of savings to be effected in the use of Cauvery waters. The matter was discussed at another inter-State meeting held on the 15th and 16th February, 1975. No mutually acceptable solution could be found at this meeting. However in the light of the views expressed, it is intended to make further efforts to arrive at an amicable settlement of this complex problem.

Rice procurement target in West Bengal

1839. **DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rice procurement targets of West Bengal and the quantity procured so far;

(b) whether the F.C.I. could purchase only a nominal quantity of paddy from farmers despite a number of agents appointed freshly; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the failure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHF P. SHINDE): (a) The Rice Procurement target of West Bengal for the current Kharif season 1974-75 is 6 lakh tonnes against which 1.43 lakh tonnes (including paddy in terms of rice) was procured upto 25th February, 1975.

(b) No Sir. Upto 25th February, 1975 a quantity of 1.14 lakh tonnes of paddy had been procured in West Bengal. This compares favourably with the procurement of 1.09 lakh tonnes paddy in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) Does not arise.

Migration of people from rural to Urban Areas

1840. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE.** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of people living in the large cities shot up by nearly 50 per cent during the decade 1961-71;

(b) if so, reasons for such huge migration from rural to urban areas; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMIAH): (a) The cities with a population of 100,000 and above registered about 40 per cent increase in population during 1961-71.

(b) A general survey of migration trends indicate the following reasons:-

(i) Better job opportunities in the larger cities.

(ii) Under employment and unemployment in the rural areas.

(c) The Central Government had provided assistance to the States for preparing Master Plans for large cities so as to limit their further growth and to draw up development plans for the regions around large cities. The State Governments had also been advised to adopt measures to control the growth of industries and other economic activities in large cities and to divert such activities to other developing areas within the State. In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, a new scheme for integrated urban development has been introduced in the Central Sector to assist the State Governments in implementing City-development programmes based the master plans for cities and towns, including for the region around metropolitan cities. The question of formulating a national urbanisation policy is also being examined.

Educational facilities between India and USA and India and USSR

1841. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have so far been taken or likely to be taken to improve the facilities between India and USA, and India and USSR in the field of education and culture;

(b) what has been its impact on the rural population i.e. how far the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes of rural population have been benefited in regard to their educational problem by this scheme; and

(c) amount spent by Indian Government during 1973-74 on educational facilities under this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV: (a) U.S.A.—A number of approved programmes provide for facilities for scholars from India and U.S.A. in the field of education and culture. Some of these are:—

- (i) American Institute of Indian Studies Programme which provides for study and research for U.S. nationals.
- (ii) Fulbright Programme which provides for study and research for both U.S. nationals in India and Indian nationals in the U.S.A.
- (iii) Government of India Scholarships Programme which provides for study and research for Indian nationals in U.S.A.
- (iv) The Indo-US Text-Book Programme which provides for publication of US books in cheap editions.

Recently a meeting of the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Education and

Culture was held in New Delhi from 3—5 February, 1975. Agreement was reached on a number of Programmes in the fields of Education, Art and Culture, and Mass Media of Information and Education. The Sub-Commission also recommended a proposal to develop in addition to existing arrangement, Government to Government Programme of Scholarships and visitors. Recommendations of the Sub-Commission will be considered by the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission.

U.S.S.R.—A Cultural Agreement between India and U.S.S.R. was signed in February, 1960. In pursuance of that bilateral Cultural Exchange Programmes are drawn up every two years. These Cultural Exchange programmes provide for exchanges and cooperation in the fields of education, art and culture, sports, radio, T.V. Press, films etc. through exchange of professors, experts, artists, writers, sportsmen, journalists etc. and by award of scholarships to nationals of each other's country. These Programmes also provide for exchange of exhibitions, publications, radio and T.V. information material and holding of Film Festivals of each other's country.

(b) These Programmes have benefited the country as a whole. In so far as scholarships are concerned, other things being equal, preference is given to candidates from backward areas and/or backward classes. This applies particularly to members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

(c) According to the general pattern for exchanges under the Cultural Exchange Programmes, the sending side bears the cost of international travel of the visitors sponsored by them and the receiving side pays for the local hospitality. As regards expenditure on scholarships, a sum of Rs. 69,000/- approx. was spent on Indian students who went to the U.S.S.R. for higher studies during 1973-74 and Rs. 40,000/- approx. was spent on Soviet students who came to India during that period.

Concession to Government Employees in Allotment of Flats by DDA

1842. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the concessions allowed to the Government employees in the allotment of flats by D.D.A.; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to extend these concessions to other salaried employees in the companies in private and public sector?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAM-AIAH) (a) and (b). 50 per cent of the flats are allotted on hire purchase and remaining 50 per cent on cash down basis. Consequent upon the recent restrictions imposed by Central Government on house building advances to its employees, DDA has allowed this category of employees to pay the cost of flats in instalments. While this concession is admissible to all employees of Government, undertakings and local bodies who are covered by restrictions similar to those imposed by Central Government, it is not applicable to those of public or private sectors not hit by such restrictions.

Ranikhet Disease in Poultry Farm in Bangalore

1843. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of the I.V.R.I. failed to inform the Karnataka Government Poultry Department of the University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore regarding Ranikhet disease prevailing among the poultry farms in Bangalore;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints in this regard; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government I.V.R.I. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (SHRI ANNAS-AHEB P. SHNDE): (a) No Sir While I.V.R.I has only a Foot and Mouth vaccine production Centre at Bangalore, the State Department of Animal Husbandary and the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, have good poultry research and development Unit.

(b) No complaints in regard to (a) above have been received. A telegram was, however, received by I.V.R.I. from a private farm indicating suspected breakdown of potency of vaccine.

(c) Ranikhet disease vaccine is continuously tested for potency. The private farm was requested to send suitable material including sera from the birds for investigation.

गंगा नदी के कटाव द्वारा हुई क्षति

1844. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ के समय बिहार के बेगूसराय, खगड़िया, नार्थ भागलपुर और कटिहार जिलों में गंगा नदी के कटाव से बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर क्षति होती है. और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का उन क्षेत्रों को गंगा नदी के कटाव से बचाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह): (क) गंगा के दोनों किनारों पर कटाव के कारण बिहार राज्य में प्रतिवर्ष भूमि कटाव होता है जिसमें फसलों तथा सम्पत्ति को हानि होती है। प्रतिवर्ष कटाव भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों तथा भिन्न-भिन्न विस्तार में होते हैं।

(ख) गंगा जैसी कछारों नदी में कटाव होना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और इसके कई कारण होते हैं जैसे जल-निस्तारण, तलछट-भार, नदी की उलान आदि। नदी की लम्बाई के साथ-साथ तथा एक समय से दूसरे समय में कटाव भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के होते हैं। इसलिए लिए कटाव के स्थानों तथा विस्तार का पूर्वानुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता। अतः कटाव के लिए प्रति सुरक्षा हेतु एक सम्पूर्ण स्कीम तैयार करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है। और भी, कटावरोधी उपायों पर प्रारम्भिक व्यय बहुत अधिक होता है तथा इसके साथ-साथ रख-रखाव की लागत भी बहुत अधिक होती है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से ऐसे उपाय करना तभी न्यायसंगत हो सकता है जबकि इसमें काफी मात्रा में परिमर्पितियों, महत्वपूर्ण नहरों एवं अत्यावश्यक संचार व्यवस्था को सुरक्षा की जा सकती हो। इसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए बिहार को राज्य सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर स्कीम तैयार की जाती हैं तथा कार्यान्वित की जाती है। कटाव के प्रति सुरक्षा के लिए 1974-75 वर्ष के दौरान राज्य सरकार द्वारा आयोजित ग्रथवा कार्यान्वित की गई मुख्य स्कीम ये हैं :—

- (1) मानसो के निकट गंगा के बाण नट पर क्षत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिए स्कीम की अनुमानित लागत लगभग तीन करोड़ रुपये है। इस स्कीम को 1975 की बाढ़ों से पहले काफी हद तक कार्यान्वित किया जाना प्रस्तावित है।

- (2) धीधरी नारायणपुर नटबन्ध की सुरक्षा के लिए खगरिया उपमंडल के धीधरी धर्बता क्षेत्र में 12.55 लाख की लागत के कटाव रोधी उपायों को कार्यान्वित किया गया है।

Revised Lay-out Plan of the Delhi School Teaching' Cooperative House Building Society Limited

1845. SHRI JAGANNATH MIS-HRA. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2734 on the 2nd December 1974 and state:

(a) whether the Managing Committee of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Delhi have submitted a revised lay-out plan;

(b) if so, the number of plots of different sizes proposed to be carved out as per the plan; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURAM-AIAH) (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) The question does not arise

Central Aid to Kerala and Karnataka for Development of Fisheries

1846. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative assistance given by the Central Government to the State Governments of Kerala and Karnataka during the years 1972-73, 73-74 and 74-75 (up-to-date) for the development of fisheries in the respective States; and

(b) the reasons for not giving sufficient assistance to Karnataka Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) A statement is given below:—

(a) A statement is given below:—

Scheme/ Years	Amount of Central assistance released for development (Rs. lakhs)	
	Kerala	Karnataka
1. Fish Farmers Development Agencies		
1972-73	Nil	Nil
1973-74	Nil	1.05
1974-75	Nil	4.41
2. Landing & berthing facilities at minor ports		
1972-73	29.14	1.96
1973-74	28.87	6.33
1974-75	Nil	Nil

(Rs. 14 lakhs proposed)

(b) Assistance is given to States for Centrally sponsored schemes in fisheries.

Since the expenditure incurred by the Karnataka State in respect of items eligible for Central assistance was low in comparison to that Kerala, Karnataka received lower Central assistance. At present there is a balance of Rs. 12.94 lakhs for Kerala and Rs. 47.70 lakhs for Karnataka out of the administrative sanctions issued in respect of landing and berthing facilities at minor ports. Besides, Malpe fishing harbour costing Rs. 217 lakhs is also awaiting approval.

Bonus to Paddy Growers

1847. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to give bonus to the paddy-growers in the country;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken;

(c) whether most of the states have agreed to this proposal; and

(d) whether the Punjab Government has already given the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNAS-AHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c): A scheme for the payment of bonus to the State Governments for being passed on to the paddy growers is under consideration of Government.

(d) No, Sir.

Fixation of Proportion of Levy Sugar and Non-levy Free Market Sugar

1848. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have revised their policy with regard to the fixation of proportion of levy sugar and non-levy free market sugar;

(b) whether the proportion of free market sugar has been raised by 5 per cent under pressure from sugar mill owners;

(c) whether this change in proportion has been suggested by sugar mill owners as a substitute for increase in prices of levy sugar which they had been at first vociferously demanding; and

(d) if not, the main reasons for introducing this change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNAS-AHEB P. SHINDE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) It became necessary to do so, in order to maintain the retail issue price of levy sugar in the country unchanged.

Retrenchment of FCI Staff

1849. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has recently retrenched its staff and labour in various regions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and number of persons so retrenched (category-wise); and

(c) whether Government has made any efforts to get them absorbed somewhere else?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) Due to reduced availability of stock and consequent low utilisation of godown capacity, a review was undertaken by the Corporation to assess the requirements and to de-hire the capacity which was no longer required by it. Consequent upon such de-hiring of the godown capacity, a total of 887 workers employed by the Food Corporation of India, the Central Warehousing Corporation and West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation became surplus to the requirements and were retrenched. Out of the retrenched workers, 386 belonged to the Food Corporation of India. No member of the staff of the Food Corporation of India has been retrenched.

The management of the Food Corporation has offered to take back 325 to 350 retrenched workers of the Food Corporation of India on humanitarian grounds provided the Food Corporation of India Workers' Union, Calcutta executes an agreement for maintenance of industrial peace and discipline at the depots.

Reduction in Overhead Charges of F.C.I.

1850. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made in the report by the committee which has studied the question of reduction in the storage and handling charges for foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India have since been implemented by the Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Some of the recommendations of the Committee have already been implemented by the Food Corporation of India and several other recommendations are in different stages of implementation.

Quick Growing Plantation Species

1851. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 903 on the 18th November, 1974 regarding Plantation of quick growing species and state

(a) amount sanctioned under the scheme of plantation of quick growing species during the plan periods, year-wise upto date, and

(b) allocation and expenditure under this scheme, state-wise, during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) Information in Unstarred Question No. 903 was sought for the last three years. This is shown in the enclosed statement.

Information for the entire plan periods now asked for is being collected from the State and U.T.s and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

STATEMENT

Plantation of quick Growing Species Information Regarding

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State/Union Territories	Allocation made			Expenditure incurred		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<i>State</i>						
Andhra Pradesh	16.81	16.95	16.47	16.82	17.32	16.47
Assam	11.40	13.75	14.00	11.41	13.62	13.96
Bihar	21.50	20.16	18.35	20.50	20.16	18.35
Gujarat	12.54	15.06	17.59	12.62	14.36	17.26
Haryana	2.66	3.00	1.50	2.61	1.42	1.49
Himachal Pradesh . . .	13.44	41.38	67.71	13.44	41.44	67.01
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	2.25	5.75	6.60	1.56	4.63	5.66
Kerala	15.00	30.00	30.00	15.08	20.00	21.99
Madhya Pradesh . . .	39.50	42.22	40.00	35.57	45.07	43.74
Maharashtra	8.25	8.00	4.73	7.25	4.80	4.19
Manipur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meghalaya	0.33	0.33	1.46	0.24	0.33	1.18
Karnataka	6.00	24.65	41.00	3.70	19.86	21.30
Nagaland	2.68	3.75	2.11	1.70	2.74	1.56
Orissa	18.00	20.70	21.15	16.45	18.32	19.35
Punjab	10.22	14.98	11.53	10.17	14.99	11.52
Rajasthan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu	10.86	13.26	21.42	16.78	25.45	28.06
Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	94.31	95.00	100.00	98.74	92.33	103.03
West Bengal	10.85	5.01	3.83	10.68	4.63	3.49
<i>Union Territory</i>						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dadar & Nagar Haveli . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizoram . . . . .	..	..	0.30	..	..	0.32
Chandigarh	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
	297.03	373.35	420.15	295.17	361.87	410.33

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा फ्लैटों के कोटे में वृद्धि

1852. श्री शिव कुमार शाल्मी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिए फ्लैटों का कोटा 15 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 25 प्रतिशत कर दिया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनको ये फ्लैट किन शर्तों पर दिये जायेंगे, और

(ग) क्या इन जातियों के प्रत्येक प्रार्थी को फ्लैट आवंटित किये जायेंगे अथवा इन जातियों के लोगों की आर्थिक क्षमता को ध्यान में रख कर ही फ्लैट दिये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा ससदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) जी हा । तथापि, 25 प्र० श० तक बढ़ाया गया यह आरक्षण केवल "जनता" तथा "सामुदायिक सेवाओं के कर्मिकों" की श्रेणियों के फ्लैटों तक ही सीमित है ।

(ख) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को दिल्ली विकास, प्राधिकरण को अग्रिम पंजीकरण योजनाओं में स्वयं की पंजीकृत करवाना अपेक्षित है । इस प्रकार पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की पर्ची डाल कर फ्लैट आवंटित किए जाते हैं ।

(ग) ये फ्लैट केवल उन्हीं व्यक्तियों को आवंटित किए जाएंगे जिनकी आय योजना में निर्धारित सीमा के भीतर होती है ।

Residential Premises under DDA given on Hire for Office Use

1853. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the residential premises under D.D.A. have been given on hire for office use;

(b) whether Government Undertakings have hired the residential premises for office use; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Some private residential buildings have been given on hire for office use.

(b) and (c). A number of houses in residential areas have been hired by Government public undertakings for office use. Where this has been done without obtaining the approval of DDA by way of special appeal, the owners and tenants have been prosecuted under section 14 read with section 29 (2) of the Delhi Development Act.

Celebration of International Women's Year

1854 SHRI B. V. NAIK Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the programmes drawn up as part of the celebration of International Women's year by the Government; and

(b) whether there is any programme for the benefit of tribal women thereunder?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Following programmes have been drawn up so far for the celebration of the International Women's Year:-

(1) Distribution of educative material among educational institutions, Panchayat Raj institutions etc; so as to bring about a greater awareness of women's position in society.

- (ii) Publicity measures through various mass communication media covering various aspects of women's life in the country.
- (III) Conduct of national and district level essay competitions to stimulate thought among the younger generation on the special problems being faced by women in the country.
- (IV) Publication of special commemorative volumes/articles etc.
- (V) Conduct of special sports meets for women.
- (VI) Sponsoring programmes of research on problem relating to the status of women and women's welfare
- (VII) Observance of All India Women's Day on 16th of February. 16th February, 1975 has been observed as 'All India Women's Day' in the country to bring about an awareness in the community about the rights and responsibilities of women in society.

2. Guidelines have been issued to State Governments and major voluntary organisations in the field that the programme of celebrations for women's welfare during the year be made productive with minimum cost.

3. Besides, in addition to general programmes such as establishment of maternity hospitals, programmes for the welfare of women workers under the Factories Act, etc., many special programmes are being implemented for the benefit of women, though not as part of the programme for the International Women's Year. These include, among other things, incentive schemes for promotion of women's education, condensed courses of education for employment and vocational training for adult women, socio-economic programmes for women, expansion of hostel facilities for working women, strengthening of Mahila Mandals, training of associate women workers etc. A total provision of Rs.129.54 crores is envisaged for

all these schemes in the draft Fifth Plan. In planning further programmes for the benefit of women, the recommendations of the Committee on the Status of Women in India will also be kept in view.

4. No specific programmes have so far been drawn up exclusively for the benefit of tribal women as a part of the celebrations of the International Women's Year. However, when any scheme is launched, the special needs of tribal women will be kept in view during the course of implementation.

Conference of Food producing countries in London

1855. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of major food producing, consuming and trading nations will be held in London in a few days;

(b) whether the Government of India will send a high power delegation to the said conference; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The Government of United Kingdom is organising a Commonwealth Ministerial Meeting in London on Mobilizing Commonwealth resources to promote Rural Development and Increase Food production from 4-12 March, 1975. It is proposed to send a delegation to the Meeting led by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Minister of State for Agriculture and Irrigation. The other members of the delegation will be:-

1. Shri R. N. Azad, Joint Secretary, Department of Rural Development, New Delhi.
2. Counsellor (Commercial), High Commission of India, London.
3. Scientist (Dr. Tandon), High Commission of India, London.

Representation regarding Pay-Scales of Delhi School Teachers

1856. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Secretary of the All India Federation of Teachers Associations has represented on 5th February, 1975 to the Prime Minister to give justice to the Delhi school teachers by removing the anomalies in the report of the Third Pay Commission pertaining to school teachers; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Drought in Maharashtra

1857. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of districts of Maharashtra which are suffering from drought this year;

(b) the extent of this drought; and

(c) help given by the Centre to the Maharashtra State to face this drought?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The following areas have been declared as scarcity affected by the State Government:-

District	Villages
Bhandara	1227
Chandrapur	1208
Kolaba	472
Sangli	101

(c) No central assistance has been either sought by or given to the Maharashtra Government for drought relief in 1974-75. However, a sum of Rs. 417 lakhs is available to the State Government for such a purpose as "margin money" provided in terms of the 6th Finance Commission's Report.

Additional Allocation of Foodgrains to Kerala

1858. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have requested the Centre for additional allocation of foodgrains in view of acute shortage of foodgrains in the State;

(b) if so, the quantity of additional foodgrains asked for by that State; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala have been representing for increased allotment of foodgrains. In a recent communication the state Government have made a request for increasing the foodgrains quota to 85,000 tonnes per month. Despite limited availability of Foodgrains in the Central pool, and the increased demands from various drought affected States, the monthly allotment of Foodgrains to Kerala from the Central pool has been maintained at 80,000 tonnes.

Construction of Canals under Gandak Project

1859. SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the canals under the Gandak project has been completed; and

(b) whether this project would be completed this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) On the Bihar side the construction of main canals and branches of Gandak Project is almost complete except that on Tirhut Main Canal. The Tirhut Main Canal has been completed upto RD 704 out of a total length upto RD 909 and the balance works are in progress. The work on the distribution systems is in progress.

On the Uttar Pradesh side, the Main western Gandak Canal (Mile 11.6 to 81-5-275), Power House Escape (Nepal benefit scheme), Bheri Escape and Manjharua Escape have been completed. Out of 98 masonry structures on main canal, 95 have been completed and work is in progress on the remaining 3 structures. The work on the Naraini and Deoria branches is nearing completion. A major portion of the distribution system has also been completed and the remaining work would be completed during 1975-76.

(b) The project is scheduled to be completed by 1980-81.

Ration Shops in Scarcity Areas of Tripura

1860. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ration shops have not been opened in scarcity areas of Tripura; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to save the lives of starving people in Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Distribution of Foodgrains through fair price shops/ration shops is the responsibility of the State Government. Keeping in view the overall availability of Foodgrains in the Central pool, the needs of other deficit States, local availability and other relevant factors

maximum possible quantities of foodgrains are being supplied to the Government of Tripura every month for meeting the requirements of the public distribution system in the State. The Government of Tripura have reported that though there are deficit pockets within the State, these are fully covered by the fair price shops and more shops are opened, wherever considered necessary.

राजभाषा कार्य के लिये पद

1861. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय/विभाग में राजभाषा हिन्दी के कार्य के लिए कौन-कौन से पद कितनी संख्या में स्वीकृत किये गये हैं और उन के भर्ती नियम क्या हैं ?

(ख) क्या इन में से कई पदों पर नियमित नियुक्तियां नहीं की गई हैं और कुछ पदों पर विभागीय कर्मचारियों को ही तदर्थ रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) नियमित नियुक्तियां करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थ, लघु में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी 9060/75]

Release of Levy and Free Sale Sugar and Profits earned by Sugar Mills

1862. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) month-wise release of (i) Levy and (ii) free sale sugar during 1974;

(b) price per kg. of (i) Levy and (ii) free sale sugar month-wise during 1974;

(c) whether it has been alleged that the sugar mill owners have earned windfall profits of Rs. 17-18 crores per month during 1974; and

(d) if so, what are the facts thereof and the reasons why retail price of free sale sugar is on the increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement showing monthwise releases of levy and free sale sugar during 1974 is attached—Annexure I.

(b) The retail price of levy sugar fixed at Rs. 2.15 per kg. in December, 1972 continues to remain unchanged. Another Statement showing the month-end (Friday) retail prices or

free sale sugar at selected centres during 1974 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 9061/75.]

(c) and (d) No such allegations have come to the notice of the Government. However, a news item published in the 'Economic Times' of 25th September, 1974 stated that the sugar industry had earned profits to the tune of Rs. 18 crores i.e. Rs. 6 crores in August and Rs. 12 crores in September, in addition to their normal profit, due to a steep rise in the price of free sale sugar. The position in this regard was explained in reply to Unstarred Question No. 965 ble Member and another. The prices of free sale sugar have, however, exhibited a declining trend since December, 1974

Statement ANNEXURE

Statement showing monthly releases of levy and free sale sugar during 1974

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Month	Levy quota	Free sale quota	Total
1974			
1. January	2 00	1 05	3 05
2. February	2 00	1 05	3 05
3. March	2 00	1 05	3 05
4. April	2 00	1 05	3 05
5. May	2 00	1 05	3 05
6. June	1 90	0 90	2 80
7. July	1 80	0 80	2 60
8. August	1 80	0 80	2 60
9. September	1 80	0 80	2 60
10. October	1 80	0 80 + 0 25*	2 60 + 0 25*
11. November	1 80	0 80 + 0 25*	2 60 + 0 25*
12. December	1 80	0 80	2 60

*Additional free sale release for festivals.

Lack of Basic Amenities in D.D.A. Colonies

1863. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some colonies built by the Delhi Development Authority still lack several basic amenities like a regular market, toilets, proper street lighting and sanitary arrangements etc.;

(b) whether the material used by the Delhi Development Authority to build the flats is also of a poor quality and several flats have developed cracks; and

(c) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry in this behalf and if so, findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAM-AIAH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have by and large made provisions in all their colonies for basic amenities like regular markets, roads, drainage, water supply, street lighting, sewerage etc; according to required planning standards.

(b) No. sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Power, Diesel and Water to Farmers of Haryana, Punjab and U.P.

1864. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is short supply of power, water and diesel to the farmers of Haryana, Punjab and U.P., at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to rationalise the

consumption of power, diesel and water to ensure their timely supply to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There have been no reports recently of any general shortage of diesel oil except temporary and local shortages due to dislocation of transport etc. However, shortage in supply of power for irrigation pumping is being felt in the States of U.P., Haryana and Punjab since the requirements are exceeding the availability in these States.

(c) The steps proposed to be taken to rationalise consumption of power, diesel and water to ensure their timely supply to farmers include:

(i) regulation and allocation of power to the States of Punjab, Haryana and U. P. from Central Generating Station at Badarpur.

(ii) imposition of restrictions on the use of power consumption in the non-agricultural sector including domestic consumption in the keen irrigation demand.

(iii) making realistic assessment of the requirement of diesel oil and issuing on this basis diesel allocation cards to the consumers in the agriculture sector so that supplies to such consumers could be ensured on priority.

(iv) taking measures for economising in the consumption of the high speed diesel oil in transport sector.

(v) imposing a ban on the use of diesel oil for power generation for festival purposes under the essential commodities act.

(vi) keeping the irrigation system in a fit condition for making maximum use of existing irrigation facilities and laying maximum emphasis on the utilisation of the new potential created.

Reappraisal of Fifth Plan for Education

1365. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking in terms of a reappraisal of the Fifth Plan for education in four-fold drive;

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

(c) the reasons for such a reappraisal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (Prof. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held in November 1974 considered the strategy of educational development in the light of severe constraint of available resources and recommended a four-fold strategy of (i) planned expansion of secondary and higher education, (ii) concentration of effort on a few major programmes of identified significance and priority such as, universalisation of elementary education, programmes of qualitative improvement, vocationalisation of secondary education, adoption of the new pattern of 10 plus two plus three, development of youth services; (iii) introduction of non formal education at all stages of education; and (iv) creation of a climate of enthusiastic and sustained work in all educational institutions through a deep involvement of teachers, students and the community. These recommendations will be kept in view, while finalising the draft Fifth Five-Year Plan. The details of the strategy adopted at the 37th Session of the Central Advisory Board of Education, are contained in resolution No. III. Copies of the resolutions are available in the Parliament Library.

Medium Irrigation Projects in Tripura

1866. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any medium irrigation projects are being taken up by the Centre in Tripura during the coming financial year; and

(b) if not, whether the Government of India will take initiative to take up some medium irrigation projects in the tribal belts of Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Tripura have recently requested the Survey of India to take up serial survey of the catchment of rivers Hoora and Khowai and proposed a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for this work in 1975-76. The tentative Fifth Plan provision for irrigation is Rs 9 lakhs and this is meant for surveys and investigations of irrigation projects only. As it is, therefore, the question of taking up of any medium irrigation project in the State (including tribal belts) in the next financial year does not arise.

Gujarat Governor's Relief Fund

1867. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether a fund called Gujarat Governor's Relief Fund has been operated to meet the challenge of scarcity in the State;

(b) if so, the total amount collected so far; and

(c) how has it been disbursed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State

Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Earthquake in Himachal Pradesh

1868. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

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

(a) number of people killed, due to the earthquake in Himachal Pradesh on 19th and 20th January, 1975; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to rehabilitate the dependents of those killed and who lost their hearths and homes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) According to the information received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh, 42 persons were killed due to the earthquake.

(b) Immediately after the earthquake, supplies of atta, rice, dal, gur, tea, salt, cooking oil, kerosene oil, soft coke, fire-wood etc., were rushed to the area by air and by road and distributed amongst the affected people. Besides ration commodities, tents tarpaulins and blankets in large numbers were sent to the area to provide immediate shelter to those rendered homeless and others whose houses had become unsafe. As regards permanent rehabilitation of the affected people, the state Government is getting up a technical committee to go into the question about the design of houses that should be built in this cold earthquake belt. A survey is being carried out to assess the damage to irrigation and drinking water channels, cattle, goats, sheep, buildings, roads, agricultural land etc., with a view to take necessary reconstruction, land reclamation and soil conservation measures.

Anti-Sea Erosion Project in Kerala

1869. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the anti-sea erosion project in Kerala has come to a stand-still due to lack of funds; and

(b) whether Government of Kerala have demanded an amount of Rs. 2 crores for this project and if so, reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The anti-sea erosion works in the State of Kerala had to be slowed down during the current year due to financial constraints. The State Government had reported that the provision of Rs. 1 crore in the State Plan for anti-sea erosion works had been completely exhausted by October 1974. According to the latest report, the actual expenditure during 1974-75 to end of December, 1974, was Rs. 158 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during the last quarter of 1974-75 is Rs. 73 lakhs.

(b) The State Government had been pressing for Central assistance of Rs. 2 crores for the anti-sea erosion works during 1974-75 and had requested for an immediate release of Rs. 1 crore. The Centre has recently agreed to provide an amount of Rs. 1 crore as loan assistance to the State Government during 1974-75.

Allotment of more funds to State Government of Gujarat

1870. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat had requested him for the allotment of more funds to the State to meet the unprecedented drought and famine situation in the State;

(b) if so, what amount has been allotted to the State Government to meet the situation;

(c) what was the total demand made by the State Government and to what extent their demand for financial help has been met; and

(d) whether this has raised the funds earlier allotted to the State; and whether this will be given any consideration for current year's allotment of funds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The State Government, in their estimate presented to the Central Study Team requested for an assistance of Rs 50.22 crores including non-plan assistance. However, as from 14 1974, the old policy of giving *ad hoc* assistance to States for relief expenditure has been given up. Under the new policy only advance plan assistance, which is to be adjusted against central assistance due to the States in future years, can be given to enable them to take up an accelerated programme of relief works in affected areas. The Govt. of India has sanctioned advance plan assistance to the extent of Rs 14.14 crores to Gujarat State during 1974-75 under the new policy. They have also sanctioned a short-term loan of Rs. 10 crores for agricultural inputs.

Appointment of Scarcity Relief Commissioner for Gujarat

1871. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Scarcity Relief Commissioner for Gujarat State has been appointed; and

(b) if so, what are his functions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The functions of Scarcity Relief Commissioner are generally to guide, coordinate and supervise the various programmes for scarcity relief in the State.

Central aid for Flood and Drought affected States during 1974

1872. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) Central aids given or proposed for the benefit of the flood and drought affected people of different States during the year 1974;

(b) break-up of such aids;

(c) salient features of the reports of the Fact Finding Committee sent to different States; and

(d) steps taken on the basis of these reports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Following Government's acceptance of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the previous scheme of *ad-hoc* Central assistance to States towards expenditure necessitated by natural calamities has been rescinded with effect from 1-4-1974. No Central assistance is now available to State Governments for drought or flood relief purposes as such. However, in cases where the margin money provided to the State is not adequate to meet its needs in respect of an accelerated programme of plan works necessitated by the emergency, advance Plan assistance can be provided by the Centre.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the new policy and based on the recommendations of the Central Study Teams which visited the affected States Government have sanctioned

advance Plan assistance as indicated below, which is adjustable in future years:

State	Amount (Rs. in crores)
Assam	4.00
Bihar	4.00
Gujarat	14.14
Haryana	2.00
Madhya Pradesh	6.50
Orissa	7.91
Rajasthan	10.24
Tamil Nadu	7.50
West Bengal	2.25

Engineers Posted in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1873. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CPWD Engineers posted to Andaman and Nicobar Islands have represented to him about the discrimination meted out to engineers as compared to Administrators in regard to transfers to main land, provision of a cabin class of accommodation in ships, lower type of quarters, residential accommodation, allotment of scooters, invitations for the State functions, deputation allowance, sanction of leave reserve posts; and

(b) if so, the main grievances and demands submitted by them and action taken for redressal of their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMANAH): (a) and (b). The C.P.W.D. Junior Engineers' Association have submitted representation on the following points:—

(i) Period of stay in Andamans and transfer on completion of tenure.

(ii) Deputation allowance to Engineers posted in Andamans.

(iii) Discrimination in allotment of residential accommodation.

(iv) Allotment of Cabin in the ships.

(v) Fixation of special quota of scooters.

(vi) Medical facilities.

(vii) Sanction of leave reserve posts.

The Andaman and Nicobar Administration are examining the points raised in the representation in consultation with the Principal Engineer, Andaman Public Works Department.

Production of Fertilizers vis-a-vis their Demand

1874. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present production of fertilizer vis-a-vis their demand in the country; and

(b) the quantity of fertilizers being imported to meet the deficit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The agronomic requirements of fertiliser nutrients for Kharif 75 and Rabi 75-76 and the estimated domestic production for the period from February, 1975 to January, 1976 is as given below:

(in lakhs tonnes)

Agronomic demand	Estimated domestic Production
N 34.00	15.53
P 10.35	3.69
K 6.50	

(b) The Government of India has been able to contract so far 7.84 lakh tonnes of N 3.65 lakh tonnes of P and 0.46 lakh tonnes of K. In addition to this, the stocks in hand and the spillovers from past contracts are estimated at 3.36 lakh tonnes of N, 1.78 lakh tonnes of P and 2.57 lakh tonnes of K. Attempts are on, to import further quantities of nutrients to meet the deficit.

Breakdown of Rationing System in Greater Calcutta due to strike by the Employees of Food Corporation of India

1875. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRI C. M. SINHA:

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

(a) whether the rationing system in Greater Calcutta may break down because of the indefinite strike by the employees of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether, in the open market, rice prices are rising almost every day even in the surplus districts of Midnapore, Burdhum and Burdwan; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to ease the delivery of ration to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Distribution of foodgrains through ration shops/fair price shops in a State is the responsibility of the State Government. West Bengal Government have reported that although the rationing system in Greater Calcutta had come under considerable strain, the situation has now improved, as considerable supplies of rationed commodities have been rushed to all shops.

With the arrival of rice in the market in October, 1974 wholesale prices of rice took an easy turn which

continued till the end of November, 1974. Prices displayed a mixed trend during December, 1974, while they showed generally a hardening tendency during January, 1975. Thereafter, prices have either shown a fall or have ruled steady during February, 1975.

Land Colonisation Scheme

1876. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Land Colonisation Scheme aimed at rehabilitation of surplus rural labour in selected pockets of the country has been considered by Government for implementation;

(b) if so, important features of the scheme; and

(c) progress of its implementation so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PHABHU DAS PATEL): (a) No land colonisation scheme for rehabilitation of surplus rural labour is under consideration of Government of India. However, a scheme for Gainful Employment through Land colonisation contemplated to be implemented in the Central sector during the Fifth Plan, is under consideration of Government of India. This will, to some extent, help in rehabilitation of landless agricultural labourers.

(b) The contemplated scheme envisages establishment of colonies in compact units of about 500 hectares each capable of settling about 200 economic pursuits to every person families and be able to provide employment progressively in different offering himself for work in those areas. The units are intended to be self dependent and, in the long run self-supporting.

(c) The scheme is under consideration of Government of India.

Agricultural Polytechnics during Fifth Plan

1877. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Agricultural Polytechnics in various parts of the country during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, main features of the proposal and their break-up, State-wise;

(c) action taken/progress made so far in the matters; and

(d) how many Agricultural Polytechnics are to be set up in Maharashtra and their location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P SHINDE): (a) There is a scheme to set up Krishi Vigyan Kendras to impart technical literacy in the broad area of farming occupations

(b) A scheme for the establishment of 32 Krishi Vigyan Kendras during the Fifth Plan on the basis of agro-climatic, technological and socio-economic considerations has been proposed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The main objectives will be to impart technical training to both serving employees of Agricultural and allied Departments and farmers to increase production and to rural youth to create self employment potential. State-wise break of expenditure will be made after the proposed scheme is approved by the Finance Ministry.

(c) The scheme is awaiting approval of the Ministry of Finance.

(d) At the Central level, a small Committee will be set up in the ICAR to help implementation of the programme, to select the location of the Centres, the quantum of assistance to be given, in consultation with the State Governments, Agricultural

Universities and other State Institutions. The number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras to be set up in Maharashtra State and their location etc. will be decided by the aforesaid committee.

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के ग्रामीण बिजली घर

1878. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के अथवा मध्य प्रदेश में कोई बिजली घर है और यदि हा, तो वे किम-किस स्थान पर है, और

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक बिजली घर में श्रेणी-वार कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

पेय जल सम्बन्धी परियोजनाएँ

1879 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की सप्लाई सम्बन्धी कुछ परियोजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मजूरी दे दी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) चूंकि ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति राज्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम के अधीन है इसलिए ऐसी योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार क, वित्तीय स्वीकृति अपेक्षित

नहीं है। धतः इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा 1974-75 में ऐसी कोई योजनाएं स्वीकृत नहीं की गई हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश को चीनी का प्रतिरिक्त कोटा

1880. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अपने चीनी के कोटे में वृद्धि करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1974 के दौरान राज्य को चीनी का कोई प्रतिरिक्त कोटा दिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्धे) : (क) ज. हा।

(ख) जी नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि उपयोग बोर्ड

1881. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्देश नुसार राज्य में एक भूमि उपयोग बोर्ड स्थापित करना स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बोर्ड की स्थापना कब तक होगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक राज्य भूमि उपयोग बोर्ड पहले ही स्थापित कर दिया है।

Land for School Buildings in DIE Area

1882. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 847 on the 18th November, 1974 and state.

(a) when each of the four schools as referred to in part (a) of the reply deposited the amount for the land and the amount deposited by each of the Schools;

(b) the particular reasons for not handing over land to the Jain Happy School in Edward Square when land in Edward Square has been handed over to another School namely R. M. Arya Girls Primary School; and

(c) when the land is proposed to be handed over to the Jain Happy School, the area of land proposed to be handed over and the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMIAH):

	Amount	Date
(a)	Rs.	
(i) R. M. Arya Girls Primary School	6,245/-	8 12 1970
(ii) Union Academy School	1,600/-	14 2 1939
(iii) Jain Happy School	6,815/-	18 7 1967
(iv) St. Columbas School	14,745	14.1.1966

(b) Due to revised alignment of Peshwa Road, the plot earmarked for Jain Happy School was affected whereas the plot for R. M. Arya Girls Primary School was unaffected.

(c) A new plot of land will be considered for allotment to Jain Happy School when detailed planning of the area is undertaken on the basis of broad plan evolved by the Design Group after it is finally approved by the Government.

Scheme for Sluice-gate-cum Bridge Across River Khirori

1883. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2768 on the 2nd December, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the schemes for Sluice-gate-cum bridge across river Khirori between Hariharpur and Kaligaon villages and near Muraitha in Darbhanga District of Bihar have since been finalised or are being finalised; and

(b) what is the estimated expenditure to be incurred on each of the above two schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). In reply to Unstarred Question No. 3768 answered in the Lok Sabha on 28-8-1974 on the same subject, it was stated as follows:

"The State Government of Bihar have reported that further discharge data is required to be collected during the next two years for the formulation of the scheme"

Therefore the question of preparation and finalisation of the scheme does not arise at present.

सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति की सदस्यता का समाप्त किया जाना

1884. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्माण, आवास और गृह मन्त्रालय की सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति के कुछ सदस्यों का सदस्यता, सरकार द्वारा समिति को भूमि का आबंटन करने सम्बन्धी निर्णायक दौर से पहले किसी न किसी बहाने रद्द कर दी गई;

(ख) भूमि आबंटित होने के ऐन पहले पुराने शेयर होल्डरों की सदस्यता खत्म कर नये शेयर होल्डरों को शामिल करने की इस कार्यवाही में प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को न्याय दिलाने के लिए मन्त्रालय किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है और इसके लिए क्या प्रक्रिया और उपाय अपनाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त मामले का ब्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के. रघु रावैया) : (क) निर्माण, आवास तथा गृह मन्त्रालय की सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति नामक ऐसी कोई समिति नहीं है। तथापि, निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति है। समिति के किसी भी व्यक्ति को सदस्यता अब तक रद्द नहीं की गई है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Implementation of Scheme Under Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmer's Agricultural Labourers in Various States

1885. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) how many districts in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Orissa, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have been included for the implementation of the scheme under Small Farmer's Development Agencies (SFDA) and Marginal Farmer's Agricultural Labourers (MFAL);

(b) the progress made by these agencies to ameliorate the lot of small and marginal farmers in these States; and

(c) the amount spent by these agencies state-wise and district-wise and project wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P SHINDE). (a) A list of Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies (MFAL) taken up during the 4th Five Year Plan and the SFDAs sanctioned for the 5th Five Year Plan is given in statement-I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT 9062/75] Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram were not sanctioned and such projects in the 4th Plan During the 5th Plan Arunachal Pradesh has been allocated 1 S, F D A project but suitable proposals in that regard are still awaited from the U T Administration

(b) Out of the total 87 Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies taken up during the 4th Plan in the country, as many as 24 were sanctioned to the States (except Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram) mentioned in part (a) of the question. During the 5th Plan, the total number of projects will go up to 41, including the one which is allocated to Arunachal Pradesh. These Agencies are extending benefits to identified small and marginal farmers under various programmes, viz cultivation of high-yielding varieties, multiple cropping, horticulture, soil conservation, land development, improved agricultural implements, minor irrigation and subsidiary occupations programmes like dairy, poultry, piggery, etc. On all these programmes a subsidy of 25 per cent/33 1/3 per cent is being made available by the Agencies on the capital cost involved in the various schemes to small/marginal farmers respectively. In addition marginal farmers are given subsidy on inputs upto Rs. 100 per season and maximum of Rs. 200 for two seasons. Agricultural labourers are provided off-season employment during slack season under Rural Works Programme, which forms part of M.F.A.L.

and composite projects. They are also assisted by the Agencies to take up dairy, poultry, piggery and such other subsidiary occupations. The progress made by the projects set up in the 4th Plan upto the end of December, 1974, since inception is indicated in the Statement at statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-9062/75]

(c) The expenditure incurred by the various Agencies in different States upto the end of December, 1974, since inception is indicated in the statement at statement-III laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT 9062/75] In the states of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Tripura the SFDA/MFAL projects are confined to one district or part thereof. The project area in respect of Agencies in Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland covers more than 1 district.

Allocations for Construction of houses under Low and Middle Income Housing Scheme

1886 SHRI TUNA ORAON

SHRI S N SINGH DEO.

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

(a) the amount allocated to West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh for construction of houses under low and middle income housing schemes;

(b) if so, the amounts sanctioned, State-wise and Scheme-wise, and

(c) places where such schemes have been undertaken in these States?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH). (a) and (b). The Low and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes introduced by the Ministry of Works and Housing are in the State Sector. Since the beginning of

the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central financial assistance is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' for all the State Sector Schemes taken together, including social housing schemes. The State Governments are thus free to allocate and sanction funds out of the block assistance on various schemes and require-
: determin-

(c) As the State Governments are themselves competent to formulate and sanction projects under these Schemes, the required information is not furnished by the State Governments to this Ministry.

Intensive Poultry Farming Programme

1887. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of districts in the country where intensive Poultry Farming Programme have been undertaken under the scheme of SFDA/MFAL; and

(b) the amount spent on the above schemes, State-wise and district-wise"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A list of Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies (MFAL) implementing poultry programme, among others, for the benefit of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and the total expenditure incurred by these Agencies, State-wise, on all the programmes is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-9063/75]. The 87 SFDA/MFAL projects were sanctioned in the Fourth Plan to cover a total number of 95 districts in the country

नये प्रकार का प्रायुर्वेदिक उर्वरक तैयार किया जाना

1888. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रहमदावाद के पार्नर वासी एक कृषक ने ए. प्रकार का उर्वरक तैयार किया है जो रासायनिक खाद की अपेक्षा बेहतर है और उससे उत्पादन में 30 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो सकती है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उस व्यक्ति को प्रोत्साहन देने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल): (क) ने (ग) भारत सरकार को पार्नर के एक किसान द्वारा प्रायुर्वेदिक उर्वरक का विकास करने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है। ब्यापार उपलब्ध हो जाने पर सरकार इसकी उपयोगिता का जाच करेगी ?

इंग्लैंड का दौरा करने वाली भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम का हिसाब-किताब

1889. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय क्रिकेट कण्ट्रोल बोर्ड ने इंग्लैंड का दौरा करने वाली भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम का हिसाब-किताब अभी तक नहीं निबटाया है ;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक खिलाड़ी को मिलने वाले बोनस का भुगतान अभी तक नहीं किया गया है और केवल एक ही क्रिस्म बदा की गई है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त भारतीय टीम के निराशाजनक खेल को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बोर्ड दूसरी किस्त प्रदा नहीं करना चाहता; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में पूरे तथ्य क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) से (घ) भारत के क्रिकेट नियन्त्रण बोर्ड ने यह सूचित किया है कि 1974 में भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम के इंग्लैंड के दौरे से सम्बन्धित उनके लेखे पूरे कर लिये गए हैं और उनका लेखा परीक्षा भी हो चुका है तथा सम्बन्धित खिलाड़ियों को पूरा बोनम ज़िममे दूसरी किस्त भी शामिल है पहले ही भुगतान कर दिया गया है ।

अकालप्रस्थ राजस्थान के लिए केन्द्रीय अनुदान के लिए अनुरोध

1890. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने वर्ष 1974 में अकाल राहत कार्यों के लिये 20 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मांगी है और क्या राजस्थान के अधिकांश जिलों में भयंकर अकाल है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में अकाल राहत कार्यों के लिये कितनी बार धनराशि दी है और हर बार कितनी धनराशि दी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ख) सूचन : एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Sub-standard Milk supplied by D.M.S.

1892. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision under which the authorities of Delhi Milk Scheme ensure the replacement of sub-standard milk supplied to its subscribers, on any complaint; and

(b) if so, the arrangement made by the authorities to redress the complaints in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). If any complaint is received regarding the quality of milk in a sealed bottle being sub-standard, the sample bottle is immediately obtained from the complainant and carefully tested in the Quality Control Laboratory of the Delhi Milk Scheme. In cases of even the slightest doubt, a fresh bottle of milk is invariably supplied to the customer by way of replacement, free of cost.

Rehabilitation of Handicapped Harijans

1893. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3592 on 8th December, 1974 regarding scheme for rehabilitation of handicapped Harijans and Scheduled Tribes and state the amount earmarked for this purpose in the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): Handicapped Harijans are eligible for all the services for the handicapped provided by the Department of Social Welfare. No

specific amount has been earmarked for handicapped persons belonging to these communities.

Single Food Zone for Himachal Pradesh and Punjab

1894. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made by Himachal Pradesh Government for a single food zone for the States of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on this representation?

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

(b). This matter will be considered while formulating the policy for the next rabi season.

Setting up of Joint State Project for Irrigation

1895. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided for the setting-up of medium irrigation projects and lift irrigation schemes for the States of J & K, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana; and

(b) whether the Central Government are planning to set-up by Central or joint State projects for irrigation in this region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are implemented by State Governments within the frame-work of their developmental plans. Central assistance to States

is being provided in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any individual scheme, group of schemes, or head of development.

(b) No, Sir.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की आवास समस्या

1896. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भार० वी० बड़े :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की आवास समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार की भावी योजना और नीति क्या है ,

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इस बारे में सरकार को कहा तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ग) आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा कितने कर्मचारियों को आवास उपलब्ध किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुशरणदास) : (क) सरकार की नीति, ऐसे क्षत्रों में जहाँ कर्मचारी अधिक संख्या में हैं, मुख्यतया बड़े बड़े नगरों में, अथवा जहाँ आवश्यक समझा जाये, अपने कार्य के हित में, अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये कुछ मकान बनाने की है । कुछ बड़े बड़े नगरों में, जहाँ अधिक जनसंख्या के कारण कम किराये पर मकान न मिलते हो, निजी मकान, किराये पर लेने में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सहायता के लिए मकान किराया भत्ता देने की भी योजना है । यह लाभ उन लोगों को भी दिया जाता है जो अपने मकानों में रहते हैं जिससे कि वे सरकारी आवास की मांग न करें । कर्मचारियों को अपने स्वयं के मकानों के निर्माण हेतु यथासम्भव गृह निर्माण अधिनियम की भी इसकी एक योजना है ।

ये नीतियाँ/योजनाएँ जो कुछ समय से चल रही हैं, भविष्य में भी इन्हें जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) भवन निर्माण कार्यक्रम का स्वरूप तथा उसकी गतिविधि और गृह निर्माण अभियम का देना भी निधियो तथा अन्य स्रोतों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है । 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में सामान्य पूल में 1379 मकानों तथा 320 आपटमेंन्टों का निर्माण किया गया तथा गृह निर्माण अभियम के लिए 23.42 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गये ।

(ग) 1975-76 में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आबटन हेतु सामान्य पूल में लगभग 1,870 रद्दायमा एकको के तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है ।

Scheme Submitted by Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission of Expert Committee

1897. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been submitted by the Eastern Region of Brahmaputra Flood Control and Erosion Centre of Dibrugarh as advised by the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission of the Expert Committee, and

(b) if so, when it was submitted and when it was finally approved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). A scheme for the protection of the Majjan area from erosion prepared by the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission on the recommendation of its Board of Consultants was received at the Centre in January, 1975. After scrutiny in the Central Water Commission the scheme was modified and subsequently approved by the Board of Consultants

of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission at the meeting held on 24th January, 1975 at an estimated cost of Rs. 58.5 lakhs. The scheme has been sent by the Central Water Commission to the Planning Commission for according approval to its implementation as required under the procedure laid down for the processing of flood control schemes.

Closing of Nursery Wing in Mother's International School, New Delhi

1898. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mother's International School in New Delhi has suddenly closed down its nursery wing;

(b) whether on account of this even a dozen teachers with 5 to 10 years service have been rendered jobless;

(c) whether the same school had two years ago, dismissed about 20 teachers;

(d) whether at that time Government had decided to take over the school but later abandoned the plan following assurance by the management; and

(e) the action being taken by the Government now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, the nursery department of the School, which is not recognised, has been closed down recently. Consequent to the closure of nursery classes, the services of about 10 teachers have been terminated by the Management. The length of service of the teachers is being ascertained.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e) Since the nursery school is not recognised by the Delhi Administration, the question of its being taken over by Delhi Administration does not arise.

Direction to Punjab State Government to Withdraw Cases against Fertilizer Dealers

1899. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have directed the Punjab State Government to withdraw cases against fertilizer dealers of Ludhiana district involved in the alleged sale of granulated mud as fertilizer to farmers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). During the course of investigations by the Central Bureau of Investigations, their preliminary enquiries indicated that the dealers against whom complaints had been filed earlier by the Punjab State Government authorities, had been cheated by some other persons who had got spurious fertiliser manufactured and had passed it on to these dealers as genuine imported D.A.P. In fact these dealers had made payments for the material on the basis of the full normal price for such fertilisers. The C.B.I., thereupon requested the Ministry of Agriculture to suggest to the Punjab Government authorities to withdraw cases against these dealers and this suggestion was passed on by the Ministry of Agriculture to the Punjab Government. The detailed position in this respect was also discussed by the Punjab Police officials with the C.B.I. officials, after which the Punjab Government authorities withdrew the cases against these dealers. A case against the persons found guilty by the C.B.I. has already been filed in the court by the C.B.I.

आदिवासी क्षेत्र के लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने की योजना

1900. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कारहाल जिला मुरना (म० प्र०) के सब-डिवीजन में हजारों आदिवासियों के लिये पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त क्षेत्र में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुनाथैया) : (क) ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति राज्य क्षेत्र में है तथा इसको पाचवी योजना में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन शामिल किया गया है । अपेक्षित सूचना मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मांगी गई है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Misuse of Funds Allotted to State Governments for Drought and Relief Works

1901. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI D. D. DESAI;
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR;

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA;

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether there has been misuse of funds allotted to State Governments for drought and relief works;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether the Centre would monitor the use of such fund?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). It is primarily for the State Governments to keep a close and critical watch on the expenditure incurred on natural calamities relief and to ensure that the funds expended are properly utilised. So far as the Central Government is concerned, the final settlement of the Central assistance given for this purpose will be made only on the basis of audited figures of expenditure.

2. The Sixth Finance Commission, which considered the various aspects of financing of relief expenditures, have observed that there has been a good deal of avoidable waste in the expenditure incurred in the name of drought relief and that with better planning and organisation, more enduring benefits could have been secured. They have also pointed out that a substantial part of the relief expenditure has been incurred on schemes formulated in desperate hurry, which therefore turned out to be largely unproductive without any appreciable effect on the permanent improvement of the areas prone to drought and floods. They have, therefore, recommended a complete overhauling of the arrangements which used to be in force till the end of the Fourth Plan period, for providing assistance to the States for meeting expenditure on re-relief operations. According to their recommendations, detailed programmes for the permanent improvement of the drought and flood prone areas should be drawn up and fully integrated with the Plan. Any assistance which is provided to the States for purposes of relief should form part of the Plan and should be adjusted within the overall ceiling of Central assistance to the States for the Plan as a whole. The recommendations of the Finance Commission in this regard have been accepted by the Central

Government, and as from the current financial year, the previous policy of providing Central assistance towards non-Plan expenditures has been rescinded. In terms of the present policy, Central assistance will be provided, where essential, only by way of advance assistance for the State Plan or under the drought prone areas programme, tribal development plan provisions, etc.

3. Since assistance from the Centre will be by way of advance of Plan assistance only, the same kind of information and monitoring system as is adopted in regard to implementation of normal Plan schemes should apply to the relief schemes and expenditures also. In addition, fortnightly reports will also be obtained from the affected States to keep an overall view of the situation.

Operation of Voluntary Social Agency for Relief Work in Gujarat

1902. **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**
SHRI N. R. VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether any Voluntary Social Agencies are operating in Gujarat State for relief work;

(b) whether any suggestion has been made by those agencies; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c): The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Financial Assistance to Gujarat Government for Relief Operations

1903. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) the financial assistance asked by the Gujarat Government for relief operations in scarcity areas of that State;

(b) the total amount paid by the Central Government upto 31st December, 1974; and

(c) manner in which the amount has been spent, area-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Rs. 50 22 crores.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Funds to States for Crash Employment Programme

1904. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) break-up of the Central funds allocated to different States for crash employment programme during the last three years;

(b) amounts spent and the nature of the work undertaken by different States;

(c) the employment created and their duration;

(d) whether this scheme will be continued; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement showing allocation of funds to States/ Union Territories, amount spent, em-

ployment created and nature of works undertaken besides minor irrigation, soil conservation rural roads etc. during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No.LT 9064 /75] Employment was provided to the workers for varying periods.

(d) No, Sir. The scheme has been discontinued w. e. f. 1st April, 1974

(e) Does not arise.

Relief Works in Scarcity Areas of Gujarat

1905 SHRI VEKARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the relief works started in scarcity areas of Gujarat State;

(b) the amount earmarked and amount spent during the last six months-wise an district-wise; and

(c) the progress made so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Report on Aralam Farm, Kerala

1906. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official team which had gone into the different aspects of the working of the Aralam State Farm in Kerala has not yet submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay and when the report is likely to be submitted; and

(c) if already submitted the salient points thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c) The official team set up to examine different aspects of the working of the Aralam State farm at Kerala has not yet submitted its report to the Government. The team had to collect materials on the cropping programmes to be adopted at the farm and the development of infrastructural facilities such as land development social conservation expected to submit its a report shortly.

News Report Captioned "Indian Historical Works Inadequate"

1907. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports published in local daily of 4th February, 1975 under the caption "Indian historical works inadequate", and

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

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

(b) The observations made in the press report represent the views of an individual and are not based on facts. A large number of books embracing all aspects of Indian History are available

Scrapping of Tutorial System in Indian Universities

1908. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI HARI SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to scrap the well established tutorial system in Indian Universities; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

and (b): Tutorial system is well established only in a very few universities in the country. No proposal is under consideration of the Government or the University Grants Commission to abolish the system.

Milling Margins and prices of Wheat Products

1909. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government/State Government fixed any miller's margin for the roller Mills in different States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the milling margins fixed in 1972, 1973 and 1974 in different States and Union Territories;

(c) whether any prices of wheat products were fixed by the Centre and the States in the year 1972, 1973 and 1974 in different States and Union Territories. and

(d) if so, the details there of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The approved milling margin for the Roller Flour Mills in different States and Union Territories varied from Rs. 90 to 98.6 per tonne in 1972 and Rs. 92 to 97.4 per tonne in 1973 and Rs. 98 to Rs 117.3 per tonne in 1974 for fines. For wholemeal atta it varied from Rs. 50.2 to Rs. 51.2 per tonne in 1972, Rs. 49.2 to Rs. 50.2 per tonne in 1973 and Rs. 54.9 per tonne in 1974.

The prices of wheat products in 1972, 1973 and 1974 as fixed by the Central Government are indicated in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-9065/75]. Following the introduction of the new wheat policy the State Governments were asked to fix prices of wheat products on the basis of the open market prices of wheat and the wheat subsequently given from the Central, Pool at the wholesale price fixed for the various States, which, in most cases, was around Rs.

170 per quintal. The prices of wheat products thus fixed by the various State Government with the concurrence of the Central Government are in statement II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT 9065 175]

Employment to the Blind

1910. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the further steps taken to provide employment to the blind trained in various workshops under the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare; and

(b) whether some relaxation has been given in their cases; and if so, what are the relaxation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b): Department of Social Welfare's scheme of scholarships for the physically handicapped has been modified to allow physically handicapped persons, including trainees of the National Centre for the Blind, Dehradun, between 14 and 40 years of age to be placed as inplant trainees in approved industrial establishments with a stipend of Rs. 100 per month for a period not exceeding one year.

No relaxation is permissible in respect of persons of any particular organisation. Relaxation in the upper age limit by five years has, however, been allowed to physically handicapped persons, including the blind, for the purpose of entry into class III and IV Central services.

Construction of houses for class III and class IV employees

1911. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to construct houses for Class

III and Class IV employees in Delhi; and

(b) amount sanctioned during the Fifth Plan for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) In August, 1973 the Government imposed a ban on undertaking of new construction work or works which had not crossed the plinth level. The ban is still in operation. Therefore, only old and continuing schemes, which had crossed the plinth level before the imposition of the ban are being completed. Class III and Class IV employees are normally entitled to type II and type I houses. Of the continuing schemes, 148 type II houses have been constructed during 1974-75 and 180 type I and type II houses are under construction. Nearly 500 type I and type II houses are proposed to be taken up for construction during the year 1975-76 if these are exempted from the purview of the ban.

(b) Since no firm allocation for construction of general pool accommodation during the Fifth Five Year Plan period has been made, no specific amount has been sanctioned for construction of houses for Class III and Class IV employees. However the bulk of the construction is done only for the employees in the lower income bracket.

Demand for Inquiry against Principal, Government Boys H. S. School, Madapur, Delhi

1912. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of the Staff of Government Boys Higher Secondary School, Madipur, New Delhi in a Joint representation dated the 2nd February, 1972 have demanded an enquiry against the Principal of the said School for the latter's alleged misappropriation of funds and various other acts of omissions and commissions;

(b) whether some Members of the Parliament have also taken up this issue with the Delhi Administration;

(c) whether the Principal had resorted to harrasing and victimising the members of the Staff; and

(d) if so, how his Ministry propose to protect the interests of the Members of the Staff and what prevented the Directorate of Education from taking action for the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d): The Directorate of Education has taken cognizance of the complaint in 1972 itself and instituted an enquiry which is still in progress. The Directorate has not recived any complaint that the Principal is harrasing and victimising the staff.

Regional Centres of N.S.S.

1913. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Education had opened various Regional Centres of National Service Scheme in all the State Headquarters and the Staff of the Centres is simply idling without any work;

(b) whether one of the Officers of the N.S.S. had written to this effect to the Ministry; and

(c) if so, whether his Ministry propose to close down immediately all the Regional Centres of N.S.S. and hand over the affairs directly to the Universities to ensure economy during these days of Financial stringency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). For esta-

blishment of liaison at the State and University level for effective implementation of the National Service Scheme and for coordinating the increasing number and size of various youth programmes, 4 N.S.S. Zonal Centres are functioning at Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Chandigarh and Madras, and 11 N.S.S. Regional Centres at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Delhi Hyderabad Lucknow, Patna, Poona, Gauhati, Jaipur and Trivandrum. These Offices are responsible not only for proper implementation of the National Service Scheme in the States and Universities and the residuary work of the erstwhile National Fitness Corps, but are also required to oversee other youth programmes in various States and Universities. They assist in planning and organisation of the National Service Scheme and other youth programmes. They have helped in the planning and organisation of special camps under the Youth Against Famine Campaign during 1973 and Youth against Dirt and Disease during 1974-75, as part of the National Service Scheme. Monthly reports on the activities of these offices show that they have been active in their work

2. In view of the necessity to utilise these officers for activising and assisting in the implementation of the important Youth Welfare Schemes in the Vth Plan the question of their offices being closed down, does not arise. Considering the constraint on financial resources, the strength of staff at these Regional Offices is not being increased despite the increased scope and volume of student and non-student Youth Programmes.

Release of Grant-in-Aid to State Government in Respect of N.F.C.

Personnel

1914 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is net releasing Grant-in-Aid to the State Governments in respect of National

Fitness Corps personnel to meet expenditure on travelling allowance, cycle advance, vehicle advance, festival advance, house building advance annual refresher course, etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) what is the Grant-in-Aid released during the last year item-wise as specified above and State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Grants-in-Aid the State Governments are sanctioned for meeting the expenditure on pay and allowances of N.F.C. personnel, and the administrative staff provided by the State Governments for N.F.C. work. No funds have been placed at the disposal of the State Governments for sanctioning advances. No programme of refresher courses is in operation

(b) The transfer of the administrative control of the Instructors to the State Governments is a step towards their eventual absorption in the State service. During this transitional period, funds to meet the pay and allowances of the Instructors and the administrative staff are being provided.

(c) Does not arise.

Functions of National Seed Corporation

1915. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 128 on the 11th Nov. 1974 regarding working of National Seeds Corporation and state:

(a) whether the enquiries referred to in the reply, have been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when the enquiries are likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The report of the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri V. N. Gadgil, Member, Rajya Sabha, and a Director of the National Seeds Corporation has been received and is under examination of the Government.

As regards the enquiries into the transaction involving export of potato seed to Bangladesh, the Enquiry Officer has submitted the report to the Government. His findings are to the effect that the allegations made in the newspaper reports about losses incurred by the N.S.C. in this deal were not established. It has also been held that no irregularity has been committed in the matter of award of transportation contract. The Government have accepted the findings of the Enquiry Officer.

Free Trade Policy in Foodgrains for Rabi Crop

1916. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Press Report in a local English daily dated the 24th January, 1975 wherein it has been stated that the Federation of All India Food Grain Dealers Association has demanded a National Policy for free trade in foodgrains from the next rabi crop;

(b) whether the Federation have also favoured a rise in wheat procurement price from the present rate of Rs. 105 to Rs. 130/- a quintal; and

(c) if so, whether the demand has since been considered by the Government and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Government have seen such

Press Reports.

(c) The price and procurement policy for the rabi marketing season 1975-76 will be formulated shortly in consultation with the State Governments.

बिहार में सिंचाई के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

1917. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने वर्ष 1975-76 के लिए सिंचाई विकास के सबध में उनके मंत्रालय को कोई योजना भजी है तथा उसकी क्रियान्विति के लिए सहायता की मांग की है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या है , और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार ने छोटानागपुर और दक्षिण बिहार के निरकाल से सूखा प्रवण जिलों में 0 85 लाख हेक्टेयर (2 09 लाख एकड़) भूमि को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए 346 लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों के क्रियान्वयन हेतु राज्य योजना की सीमा में बाहर 17 33 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया है ।

(ग) मौजूदा संकेतों के अनुसार सभी साधनों में सभी उपलब्ध साधनों का अन्दाजा लगा लिया गया है और उनके अनुसार ही पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना को तैयार किया गया है । इसलिए, राज्यों को योजना के बाहर कोई सहायता, जिसे राज्यों को स्वीकृत स्वीकृत की जाने वाली योजनाओं से अमम्वद्ध एक पृथक ब्राइटन समझा जाएगा, देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

उपलब्ध साधनों के आधार पर, बिहार को समग्र पाचवी योजना के लिए 1267.43 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के अन्तर्लिप्त परिष्वय में लघु सिंचाई के लिए 84 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि नियत करना प्रस्तावित है । इस परिष्वय पर इस समय योजना आयोग विचार कर रहा है । लघु सिंचाई के लिए 1974-75 वर्ष के लिए स्वीकृत परिष्वय और 1975-76 वर्ष के लिए विचाराधीन परिष्वय क्रमश 10 50 करोड़ रुपये और 12.45 करोड़ रुपये है ।

Amount spent on Sports

1918. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government on all round activities of sports in the year 1974-75;

(b) the actual expenses on football and hockey, and

(c) sports grants given by U.G.C. to various Universities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) Rs 93 92 lakhs

(b) Rs 1 lakh for FOOTBALL

Rs 1 83 lakhs for HOCKEY

(c) Rs 891 lakhs to 23 Universities.

Increase in cost of Imported Foodgrains

1919 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether there has been a substantial rise in the cost of imported foodgrains; and

(b) if so, reason therefor and steps taken to check this rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNAS-AHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Due to abnormal increase in the prices of foodgrains in world markets and of freight rates, there has been a substantial rise in the cost of imported foodgrains in 1974 as compared to 1973. However, since January 1975 there has been some softening of prices of foodgrains in world markets. Government of India has no control over international trends in foodgrain prices and freight rates which are subject to world supply and demand position.

Construction of Dam on Narmada

1920. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the reasons why Madhya Pradesh is not being permitted to take steps to utilize the surplus water by constructing Baagi, Punasa and other dams on Narmada and its tributaries when the assured water plan of Narmada river is much more than the quantity demanded by Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): The question of allocation of water between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat has been left to be decided by the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal according to the agreement reached amongst the party States in July, 1974. Adjudication proceedings are in progress. However, efforts are being made by the Centre to evolve a consensus for taking up construction of some schemes in the basin in both the States without prejudice to their claims before the Tribunal.

3728 LS-6.

Forest Plantation of Industrial and Commercial Uses

1921. SHRI TUNA ORAON:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR

SARKAR:

SHRI KUMAR MAJHI:

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 904 on 18th November, 1974 regarding the Forest Plantation of Industrial and Commercial uses and state:

(a) State-wise programme regarding economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses scheme under forestry development during the current year; and,

(b) reaction of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Unstarred Question No. 904 sought information in respect of State and Union Territories in the Eastern and North-Eastern region of the country. Information from all State and U.Ts. in this region except Manipur has been received and is shown in the enclosed statements. Information from Manipur is still awaited and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received. This is a State Sector scheme.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

State Union Territories	Allocation made during 1974-75
<i>States</i>	
Assam	26.33
Bihar	11.00
Manipur	Not received
Meghalaya	6.00
Nagaland	2.75
Orissa	13.50
Tripura	10.67
West Bengal	9.60
<i>Union Territory</i>	
Arunachal Pradesh	5.60
Mizoram	2.00

Fishing Harbour at Dhamara, Orissa

1922 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the required clarification of additional information on fishing harbour at Dhamara in the district of Balasore, Orissa have been received by the Centre from the State Government, and

(b) if so when the final decision is likely to be taken for the execution of the harbour project during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The case is under active consideration of Government

Shortage of Drinking Water in Orissa

1923 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of shortage of drinking water facilities in most of the Gram Panchayats, Nagar Panchayats in the State of Orissa,

(b) if so, the scheme framed in this regard during the current financial, and

(c) the number of water tankers supplied for this purpose during the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Offer from Bulgaria to set up Agro- Industrial Complex

1924 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state,

(a) whether Bulgaria has offered to set up Agro Industrial Complexes in different parts of the country,

(b) whether the Centre have selected sites in North and South Bihar for this purpose, and

(c) if so, the places selected in Bihar and salient features of the Agro Industrial Complexes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c) One of the items agreed to for Indo Bulgarian collaboration in the first meeting of the Indo Bulgarian Joint Commission held between 7—11 October 1974 at New Delhi, was the setting up of two Agro Industrial Complexes in India one in Karnataka and one in Bihar. For Bihar a site has tentatively been selected for this Complex in Vansadal District. The salient features of the complex are to integrate the production processing and marketing of horticultural and other agricultural commodities in the region, to improve the economic conditions of the people and to provide more avenues for gainful employment.

Enactment of Legislation in regard to Ceiling on Urban Property by States

1925 SHRI D B CHANDRA
GOWDA

SHRI RAM PRAKASH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the names of the States which have enacted legislation in regard to ceiling on urban property, and

(b) the names of the States which have decided to enact legislation for ceiling on urban property?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The Jammu and Kashmir Urban Property (Ceiling) Bill, 1971 became an Act on the 11th October, 1971 after receiving the assent of the Governor. However, the Act has not yet been brought into force.

The legislatures of the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan have passed legislations imposing ceiling on urban property. They have not so far received the assent of the President.

(b) Following States have authorised the Parliament to enact the legislations.

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Gujarat
3. Haryana
4. Himachal Pradesh
5. Karnataka
6. Maharashtra
7. Orissa
8. Punjab
9. Tripura
10. West Bengal

Financial Assistance for Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes to Karnataka

1926. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given for major, medium and minor irrigation schemes to Karnataka during the last two years; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject and funds for irrigation projects are provided by the State

Governments within framework of their overall developmental Plans. Central assistance is given for financing State Plans but it is in the form of block loans and grants, not related to any individual sector of development or project.

The block Central assistance provided to Karnataka during the last two years and the current year has been as under:—

1972—73	. Rs. 35.50 crores
1973—74	. Rs. 35.46 crores
1974—75	. Rs. 35.46 crores

In addition to the above, an amount of Rs. 529.9 lakh was given to Karnataka as a long-term loan during 1972-73 under Emergency Agricultural Production Programme and an assistance of Rs. 11.00 lakhs during 1973-74 for strengthening State Ground water Organisations.

Supply of Fertilizers to States during 1975

1927. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are facing the problem of supply of fertilizers according to the requirements of various States and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the allocation of fertilizers made to Karnataka during 1974 and proposed to be made during 1975; and

(c) how far it will meet the requirements of the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir, Government of India is not facing any particular problem of supply of fertilizers to the States.

(b) The net requirements of the State for Kharif 74 and Rabi 74-75 seasons were assessed as 2.84 lakh tonnes of nutrients, against which a quantity of 2.71 lakh tonnes of nutrients was allotted. For Kharif 1975 season, the net requirements of the State have been assessed as 1.61 lakh tonnes of nutrients. Against this an allotment of 0.8 lakh tonnes of nutrients has already been made. Further allotments for Kharif 75 will be made in April 1975.

(c) Since further allocations for Kharif 75 are still to be made and since the requirements of Rabi 75-76 are still to be assessed, it would not be possible at this stage to indicate the extent to which requirements of the State of Karnataka can be met in 1975-76.

Foodgrains allotted to Karnataka during 1974

1928. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the quantity of foodgrains, commodity-wise allotted by Union-Government to Karnataka during 1974; and

(b) the quantity proposed to be allotted during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNAS-AHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Allotments of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made every month keeping in view the requirements of the State Governments, availability of stocks and other relevant factors. Karnataka was allotted 1.03 lakh tonnes of wheat and 1.24 lakh tonnes of coarse grains during 1974. For the first quarter of 1975, the State has been allotted 35,000 tonnes of wheat and 20,000 tonnes of coarse grains.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा साल उतारने और बढ़ाने के लिए दी गई राशि और इसे हुआ घाटा

1929. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम का गेहूँ के व्यापार में प्रति बोरी 26 रुपये हेंडलिंग चार्ज के रूप में खर्च आया; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी स्वरेखा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 1974-75 में गेहूँ को सम्भालने पर जिसमें उसकी अधिप्राप्ति और वितरण का खर्च शामिल है, अनुमानतः 24.98 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल खर्च किए थे जोकि इस प्रकार है —

अधिप्राप्ति	प्रति क्विंटल
	रुपये
1 अधिप्राप्ति खर्च	9.93
2 वितरण खर्च	15.05
जोड़	24.98

D.D.A. Transaction in Land Business

1938. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which the land at Lawrance Road was acquired by D.D.A. in Delhi;

(b) the development cost of it;

(c) the profit earned by D.D.A. out of auction of commercial and bigger residential plots; and

(d) the rate at which this land has been allotted to low/middle income group people?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAM-AIAH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Complaints about the Flats constructed by D.D.A.

1931. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. have received complaints that the flats constructed by D.D.A. through N.B.C.C. are sub-standard in construction, plaster material and other masonry work, and complete electric points have not so far been provided; and

(b) if so, why the Government are not taking any remedial steps?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) One complaint was received regarding poor quality of material used for plastering. Some complaints regarding failure to provide electrical fittings were also received.

(b) As regards plastering material it was found, on examination at National Test House, to be satisfactory. The provision of some electrical fittings was delayed in some building on account of contractual difficulties but has since been taken up by the D.D.A.

Wheat allotted and supplied to Orissa from November, 1974 to January, 1975

1933. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of wheat allotted to Orissa in November, December, 1974 and January, 1975;

(b) whether the wheat quota has been increased;

(c) what was the quantity which the Orissa Government had asked for during these months; and

(d) whether any rice was supplied to Orissa in November and December, 1974 and January, 1975; and if so, the quantity supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The quantity of wheat demanded and allotted to Orissa during November, 74 to January, 75 was as follows:

(In '000 tonnes)			
Month		Qty. demanded	Qty. allotted
November 74		33.5	25.0
December, 74		25.5	23.0
January, 75	.	20.0	23.0

(d) Against 5000 tonnes of paddy allotted to Orissa in October '74 3000 tonnes were supplied in November, 1974 and the balance 2000 tonnes are being milled by the Food Corporation of India in the State for supply as rice. No other quantity of rice has been allotted to Orissa.

N.C.E.R.T. Text Book Containing outdated information

1934. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some of the text books produced by the N.C.E.R.T. contain very outdated information about socio-economic and political matters;

(b) whether some of the social science books contain cheap anti-communist propaganda; and

(c) steps taken by Government to improve the contents of the N.C.E.R.T. text books and to ensure better contents in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Government have received no such complaints. The text books produced by the National Council of Educational Research and Training are revised from time to time and with every new edition the outdated information on any matter is deleted and up-to-date information is included. Further, objective presentation is aimed at and there is no place for any propaganda.

Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Eradication of Illiteracy

1935 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes of Government and the amount provided for helping and assisting the voluntary organisations working to eradicate illiteracy during the last two years;

(b) the names of organisations who received an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 or more in 1973-74 and 1974-75 and the broad outlines of the work done by each of them; and

(c) how far these schemes to eradicate illiteracy have been successful and effective?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Government operates a scheme for extending assistance to voluntary organisations working in the field of adult education (including the eradication of illiteracy). Rs. 10 lakhs was provided for the scheme during 1973-74, and an equal

amount has earmarked for the current year, 1974-75.

(b) No organisation except the West Bengal Committee to Eradicate Illiteracy falls under the category of those which received more than Rs. one lakh during 1973-74 and 1974-75. This organisation conducted 1375 adult literacy centres; made 33,176 adults literate; brought out 2 primers (50,000 copies each); and 100 sets of charts. They are also bringing out 4 books each in Bengali (25,000 copies each) and Nepali (5,000 copies each) for adult literacy programmes, and mass literacy campaign in the Hill districts of West Bengal.

(c) The scheme is only one of several measures launched to promote adult education. Its primary purpose is to encourage and help voluntary organisations in carrying out their programmes in this area. This limited objective has been achieved and has been effective. During the last four years, over 4300 literacy centres have been conducted for about 1.4 lakh adults; 300 mobile libraries organised for nearly 50000 new and post literates, and about 110 publications (including journals) have been published by organisations assisted under the scheme.

पांचवीं योजना में सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत भूमि

1936. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सिंचित एवं अस्सिंचित भूमि का, राज्यवार क्षेत्रफल कितना-कितना है;

(ख) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रत्येक राज्य में कितनी-कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई का लक्ष्य है और उस पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा; और

(ग) अस्सिंचित भूमि में कितनी ऐसी भूमि है जो परती रह जा करती है

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) 1971-72 के (अथवा वर्ष जिसके लिए आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं) भूमि उपयोग के अनुसार 1971-72 में राज्यवार सिंचित (सकल) और असिंचित (सकल) क्षेत्र सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण 1 में दिया गया है [प्रश्नांक में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-9066/75]

(ख) पांचवीं योजना के दौरान सिंचाई करने के लिए सभावित फालतू सकल क्षेत्र और उस पर किया जाने वाला संभावित खर्च विवरण 2 सभा पटल पर रखे गए में दिया गया है। [प्रश्नांक में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-9066/75]

(ग) कुल कृषि योग्य भूमि और 1971-72 में बोये गए निबल क्षेत्र का अन्तर जोकि वर्ष के दौरान खेती के अन्तर्गत न लाया गया असिंचित क्षेत्र है, सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण 3 में दिया गया है [प्रश्नांक में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-9066/75]

Shortage of Drinking Water in Haryana

1937. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats and Nagar Panchayats in the State of Haryana which are affected by shortage of drinking water;

(b) the plans framed to tide over the drinking water shortage in the areas; and

(c) the number of water tankers supplied for this purpose during the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAM-MALAH): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Haryana and will

on receipt be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Effect of Policy Change on FCI Procurement

1938. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India admitted that the quantum of indigenous procurement of foodgrains has decreased in the wake of policy changes and setting up of own Food Corporations by several States;

(b) whether the Chairman has also stated that efforts were being made to diversify the activities of F.C.I. and thereby utilise the expertise, resources and surplus man power; and

(c) if so, to what extent these policy changes have affected the procurement and what steps are being taken to achieve the target fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) The Chairman of the Food Corporation of India had made an observation relating to procurement done by the Food Corporation of India during the 1974-75 rabi season and the need for diversification of its activities. Procurement of wheat and rice during the current season has been so far 18.99 lakh tonnes and 26.11 lakh tonnes respectively. The shortfall in the procurement of wheat and rice has been mainly due to fall in the production of wheat and rice

Facilities to Farmers at Door Step

1939. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are planning certain facilities at farmers door-steps if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether the T A Par's Committee report in this regard has been fully implemented, and

(c) what were the Committee's other recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c) A Statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-9067/75]

National Children Board

1940 SHRI P M MEHTA.
SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Union Government have set up a National Children Board;

(b) if so, its main functions,

(c) when was the same set up, and

(d) the performance of the Board since its formation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM). (a) to (d) The National Children's Board was constituted under Government Resolution No F 1-14/74-NCD dated December 3, 1974, a copy of which was placed on the Table of the Sabha on December, 4, 1974

The functions of the Board are —

- 1 to create and sustain public awareness of the needs of children in general,
2. to coordinate and integrate the efforts made by different governmental and private agencies engaged in implementing programmes for the welfare of children,

3 to review periodically the progress made in the different programmes;

4 to locate gaps in the existing services and suggest measures for eliminating such gaps; and

5 to suggest from time to time any changes needed in the priorities accorded to the different programmes

The functions of the Board will be advisory and coordinational

Nominations from some of the State Governments concerned are still awaited. Consequently, no meeting of the Board has been held so far.

मध्य निषेध के बारे में विभिन्न राज्यों के समाज कल्याण मंत्रियों से बातचीत

1941. श्री मूलचन्द डागा: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य निषेध के बारे में सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों के समाज कल्याण मंत्रियों के साथ कोई बातचीत की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री धरविन्द नेताम): (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय मध्य निषेध समिति की 24 मार्च, 1973 तथा 26 मार्च, 1974 को हुई दो बैठकों में सरकार ने राज्यों के मध्य निषेध के कर्षाकारी मंत्रियों के साथ विचार विमर्श किया था। राज्यों में समाज कल्याण मंत्रियों पर मध्य निषेध का कार्यभार नहीं है। केन्द्रीय मध्य निषेध समिति की 24 मार्च, 1973 को हुई बैठक में समझौते के मुख्य विषयों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [प्रश्न क्र. 9068, 75]। इन देखिये सभा एल टी-9068, 75]। इन

विषयों पर बाद की बैठक में भी विचार विमर्श हुआ था। इन पर अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

जल प्रदूषण अधिनियम

1942. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ज. प्रदूषण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नियम और उप नियम बनाये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) वे राज्य कौन-कौन से हैं जहाँ इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बोर्डों की स्थापना की गई है और प्रत्येक बोर्ड की स्थापना कब की गई थी और प्रत्येक बोर्ड के सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं,

(घ) यदि इन बोर्डों की स्थापना नहीं की गई है तो इस के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ङ) क्या उपरोक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को सख्ती में लागू न करने के कारण नदियों का पानी दूषित हो रहा है और लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के. रघुरामैया) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार को जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के अधीन जिन 15 मदों के नियम बनाने हैं उनमें से 12 मदों के नियम जारी किए जा चुके हैं। शेष मदों के नियमों को संबंधित अधिकारियों के परामर्श से अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभ्य पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Rise in Prices of Oilseeds and Oils

1943. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to some pre-budget speculative activities (pro-budget) the prices of oil seeds and oils have shown an upward trend; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. In fact, in recent weeks, prices of major oilseeds and oils at various important markets of the country have generally shown a fall.

(b) Does not arise

Chairmanship of Consultative Committee

1944. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules regarding functioning of the Consultative Committees of various Ministries,

(b) whether any of the Committees were chaired by a non-member of either House of the Parliament; and

(c) if so, whether the action of the non-member has been considered proper?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) There are no rules as such regarding the functioning of the Consultative Committees of the various Ministries/Departments. However, in 1969 certain guidelines were formulated by the Government in consultation with the Leaders of the Opposition Parties to regulate the constitution and functioning of the Consultative Committees for the

various Ministries/Departments. A copy of the Guidelines is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9069/75].

(b) and (c). During the last inter-session i.e. from 22nd December, 1974 to 16th February, 1975, twenty-two Consultative Committees held their meetings. Of these, the meeting of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Planning held on 4th February, 1975 was chaired by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, who is not a Member of either House of Parliament. This meeting was to be chaired by the Prime Minister. She had to cancel her programme at the last minute owing to indisposition. The Deputy Chairman, conveyed to the Hon'ble Members of the Committee the regret of the Prime Minister. When one of the Members of the Committee raised an objection to the Deputy Chairman presiding over the meeting, the latter left the matter to be decided by the Members. All the Members present, with the exception of one Member, took the view that the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission should conduct the meeting. In the circumstances, the wishes expressed by the Members prevailed.

Government want to assure the Hon'ble Member that no discourtesy was meant to the Committee or to any Member thereof.

Foodgrains Deficit in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1945. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the deficit in foodgrains in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three successive years; and

(b) the steps taken to remove the difficulties in attaining self-sufficiency in the production of foodgrains there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b). Production of foodgrains in Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years was not adequate to meet the internal requirements. The production of foodgrains, mainly rice, in 1971-72, 72-73 and 73-74 was 10,400, 16,500 and 11,700 tonnes respectively. In addition to that the supplies from Central Pool during 1972, 1973 and 1974 were 6000, 11,000 and 12,200 tonnes respectively.

The steps being taken to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains in the Union Territory includes programmes for supply of fertilizers and manure, seed multiplication and distribution, plan protection popularisation of improved agricultural practices and intensive agricultural development programmes such as demonstration on cultivators' fields, soil conservation, irrigation etc.

Exploitation of Forest Wealth in Andaman

1946. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long term plans have been formulated for exploitation of the forest wealth in Andamans; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An integrated project for setting up an Andaman and Nicobar Forest Development Corporation for the exploitation of remote and inaccessible forests covering an area of 4,182 sq. kms. in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, has been formulated and is

under consideration of the Government of India. The salient features thereof are as follows:—

- (i) The total estimated investment on the setting up of the Corporation during the period of 5 years will be Rs. 26.15 crores and the gross revenue will be Rs. 29.82 crores.
- (ii) 9,43,500 cu.m of timber will be harvested from the area of 18,122 hectares.
- (iii) 4,060 hectares will be planted and 5,397 hectares will be naturally regenerated during the period of 5 years.
- (iv) It is proposed to set up a Plywood factory, a Saw Mill and a knockdown furniture manufacturing unit in North Andaman, a Saw mill and Plywood plant in Little Andaman, and Saw-cum-preservation Plant and Veneer units in Great Nicobar.
- (v) The Project offers employment opportunity to about 3,600 workers annually excluding managerial staff.

हाकी और क्रिकेट का स्तर

1947. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में हाकी और क्रिकेट के खेलों के स्तर में गिरावट आई है ,

(ख) यदि हा तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन खेलों के स्तर को बढ़ाने हेतु कुछ कदम उठाने का है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो तत्संबन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को देश में खेला के घटिया स्तरों की जानकारी है । तथापि यह उल्लेखनीय है कि प्रतियोगी स्तर पर खेलों का प्रबन्ध अपने राष्ट्रीय खेल मण्डलों/मण्डों द्वारा किया जाता है जो स्वायत्त निकाय हैं । फिर भी, जहां तक हाकी का संबंध है भारतीय दल ने एशियाई खेल, 1974 में रन संस्था की हैसियत अपनी स्थिति कायम रखी । भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम को भी भारत-वेस्ट इंडीज खेलकूद माला, 1974-75 में चैम्पियनशिप में से दो खेल जीत कर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट में अपनी प्रतिष्ठा को पुनः बनाए रखने में सफलता मिली है ।

(ग) और (घ) (विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [प्रश्नसंख्या में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी—9070, 75]

Enquiry Report on the Affairs of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Delhi

1948. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2606 on the 2nd December, 1974 and state—

(a) whether Government have since completed the examination of the Report submitted by the Enquiry Officer appointed to look into the affairs of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Delhi;

(b) if so, the list of Members of the Society eligible for allotment of Plots as finalised on the basis of the Enquiry Report; and

(c) the follow up action taken or proposed to be taken for holding the elections to the Managing Committee of the Society. Development of land and allotment of plots to Members etc.?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The report of the Enquiry Officer is being examined by the Delhi Administration.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Increase in Wheat Quota to Karnataka

1949. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka have requested the Central Government to increase the quota of wheat to the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka asked for increased allotment of wheat. They were informed that because of the difficult stock position, it was not possible to increase the allocation.

Scope for Development of Fishery in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1950. **SHRI P. R. SHENOY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a great scope for the development of fisheries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps have been taken to settle fishermen from the main land, provide training facilities, strengthen Fisheries Development in the Islands, set up ice

and cold storage plants, introduce mechanised boats and induce private enterprise and public sector corporations to undertake deep sea fishing.

Steps taken to increase production of Sugar

1951. **SHRI P. R. SHENOY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for Indian sugar in international market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the production of sugar in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir, judging by the good prices which sugar exports fetch.

(b) The following steps have been taken to increase sugar production in the country:—

- (i) continuing the policy of partial control;
- (ii) giving incentives in the shape of excise duty rebates;
- (iii) commissioning new factories and accelerating the expansion programme of the existing factories; and
- (iv) development of cane both quantity-wise and quality-wise

Recommendations of Sugar Enquiry Commission

1952. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have accepted three recommendations of the Sugar Enquiry Commission:

(b) if so, what are the recommendations accepted;

(c) what is the position of other recommendations; and

(d) when the recommendations of the Commission will be implemented?

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

(b) to (d) The three recommendations of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission which have been accepted and implemented relate to the following matters:—

(i) fixation of the basic recovery at 8.5 per cent for determining the minimum cane price payable by factories;

(ii) allowing premium in cane price for higher recoveries on full proportionality basis;

(iii) sharing equally of higher realisations from sale of free sale sugar by factories with cane growers.

2. The recommendations dealing with the rational and efficient organisation of the sugar industry, including its nationalisation, are under consideration of the Government

3. The remaining recommendations which relate to research/development of sugarcane/sugar industry are

under reference to the State Governments, Central Ministries/Organisations concerned for their comments. Views of the State Government are awaited.

Abolition of Control on Price of Fertilisers

1953. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether controls have been totally abolished on the prices of different types of fertilisers in the country; and

(b) the increase in the prices of different types of fertilisers as between 1st January 1974 and 1st January 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir. The maximum selling prices of three fertilisers namely, Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate continue to be controlled under the statute.

(b) A statement indicating the increase in the prices of some of the major fertilisers as between 1st January 1974 and 1st January 1975 is appended.

Statement

Name of Fertiliser	Retail Price As on 1.1.74	Retail Price As on 1-1-74	Retail Price As on 1-1-75 (Effective from 1-6-74)	Increase	
Urea (46 %N)	.	.	1050	2000	950
Ammonium Sulphate (21% N)	.	.	650	935	335
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (26 %N)	.	.	645	1145	500
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate (26%*)	.	.	775	1145	370
Di-Ammonium Phosphate (18-46-0)	.	.	1335	3005	1670
Ammonium Nitrophosphate (20-20-0)	.	.	1200	1855	655
Nitrate of Potash (60% K ₂ O)*	.	.	670	1220	550
Sulphate of Potash 50% (50% K ₂ O)*	.	.	800	1565	765
N.P.K. (15-15-15)*	.	.	1375	1700	325

*The figures are in respect of fertiliser issued from the Central Fertiliser Pool.

Agitation of Students of Birla Institute of Technology

1954, SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of the Birla Institute of Technology had started an agitation early this year;

(b) if so, the form of this agitation;

(c) what were their main grievances, and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to redress these grievances?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) to (d) The students of Birla Institute of Technology and Science started an agitation as a protest, *inter alia*, against high mess costs. They organised boycott of classes, hunger strike and demonstration. The Government of Rajasthan have increased the allocation of food grains and sugar from the public distribution system for the Institute.

Distribution of Land to Scheduled Castes/Tribes during Fourth and Fifth Plan

1955 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land acquired and allotted to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes landless agricultural labourers during the Fourth Five Year Plan in the country and the extent of land likely to be allotted during the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) the area of land State-wise, allotted during the Fourth Plan to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) Figures of waste

and other categories of land available with the Government as well as surplus land obtained from the implementation of the land ceiling legislations and distributed are not available separately for the Fourth Five Year Plan period only. However, on the basis of data covering the past few years which are available, a statement has been prepared (Statement A) and laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT/75].

Extent of surplus land acquired as a result of the implementation of the land ceiling legislations operative for the past several years and distributed, can be seen in Statement B laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT/9071/75].

Tentative estimate of the extent of surplus land likely to be available as a result of the implementation of the recently revised land ceiling legislations is available and can be seen in Statement C laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT/9071/75].

Sharing of water from Bikaner Canal

1956 SHRI B. S. BHURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a dispute over the sharing of water from the Bikaner Canal between the Punjab and Rajasthan Governments, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and what measures are being taken by Central Government to solve the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b) Differences have arisen between the Punjab and the Rajasthan Governments over the construction by the Punjab Government of Kanianwali minor with a capacity of 22 cusecs taking off from Bikaner Canal (designed capacity 2720 cs), to serve its areas.

According to the Punjab Government, additional supplies whenever required for feeding Kanianwali minor are being introduced at the Bikaner Canal head by Punjab out of its own share of waters. This has been done, it is believed, under an agreement arrived at with Rajasthan long time back. Rajasthan Government has, however, objected to the construction of the minor because no specific approval of that Government for the construction of the minor had been taken and that Punjab is trying to use Bikaner Canal while it has not implemented the other parts of the said agreement, which would have benefitted Rajasthan. The matter is under discussion between the two State Governments.

Survey of Utilisation of Agricultural Wastes

1957. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey was conducted by a Committee on utilisation of agricultural wastes; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). In 1972, the National Committee on Science and Technology undertook the task of preparation of a Science and Technology Plan for the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Its main objective was to identify the lacunae in research and development in various sectors after consideration of the present status and to assess India's requirements in the near future.

Under the Sector on 'Utilisation & Recycling of Wastes a Planning Group on Utilisation of Agricultural Wastes was constituted by the NCST to review the present state of utilisation

of agricultural wastes and assess the potential scope for their exploitation. The availability position regarding the amount of wastes was estimated by the Planning Group in consultation with the user Ministries and Agencies, research organisations and scientists working on this topic. It did not undertake any survey.

The Planning Group submitted its report in November, 1974. The report contains information on the various wastes/by-products which have hitherto been totally neglected or partially utilised and the various economic products which can be obtained therefrom. Each topic has been studied broadly from the following two aspects:

1. Potential uses and the present status of technology, availability position and the average chemical composition of the wastes/by-products
2. Main problems in the utilisation of these wastes and suggestions for their maximum and better exploitation.

The Planning Group has identified 42 viable research and development projects involving a financial out-lay of Rs. 6.72 crores, which the NCST has submitted to the Planning Commission for consideration.

Forest Development Corporation

1958. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to set up a Forest Development Corporation for better and integrated development and harnessing of forest resources; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The State Forest Development Corporations are being set up by the State Governments and Union Territories.

(b) The main features of the Corporations are :—

- (i) to utilize hitherto inaccessible forests in the respective States by proper investment on roads and machineries;
- (ii) to plant, grow, cultivate, produce and raise plantations of selected species to meet the requirements for pulpwood, industrial timber and constructional timber for the needs of the State and the country; and
- (iii) to promote forest industries to utilise the wood released as a result of intensified felling programmes and the utilisation of subsequent planted material; and
- (iv) to promote companies, firms, establishments, concerns or undertakings for the purpose of development of industries based on forest produce and to assist and finance any individual or company with capital and credit resources

News Item Captioned 'Oil Sardine's Potential Untapped'

1959. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in an English daily dated the 24th January, 1975 under

the caption 'Oil Sardine's potential still untapped'

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the observations made therein; and

(c) steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As the existing fishery of oil sardine is seasonal and for highly fluctuating, a project for pelagic fisheries investigation was established in 1971 with UNDP/FAO assistance to study, among other things, problems relating to abundance and distribution of oil sardines. The investigations so far conducted have significantly extended our knowledge on the potential for exploitation. Steps have also been taken to exploit the additional resources located.

Central Aid for Famine-Stricken Areas in Karnataka

1960. **SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in the State of Karnataka which have been declared famine-stricken areas;

(b) whether any financial assistance has since been provided by the Central Government for the relief purposes during the last 6 months; and

(c) if so, the relief work undertaken in these areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Fund Allocated to Universities for Conducting Scientific Research

1961. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some funds have been allocated to Universities for conducting scientific research;

(b) whether requests from universities have been received regarding inadequacy of the amount; and

(c) the amount allocated to each University during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha in due course.

Tickets for World Table Tennis Championship

1962. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a very poor response from the public to purchase season tickets for World Table Tennis Championship at Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether an Enquiry Committee has been set up for finding out the causes for such a poor response; and

(c) if so, the expected loss to be suffered by the organizers and who are responsible for this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The 33rd World Table Tennis Championship was held under the auspices of the Table Tennis Federation of India. According to the Federation, the sale of tickets for the Championship was most encouraging and yielded an income

of over Rs. 40 lakhs. Although the accounts are stated to be under preparation, the Federation hopes that they would not sustain any loss on organisation of the Championships.

Priority for Agriculture

1963. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to fix inflexible priorities for agriculture in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

(c) the names of the States where these priorities are likely to be fixed on experimental basis particularly in Rajasthan and the time by which these are to be fixed; and

(d) the estimated increased food-grains likely to be available to the country as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No. Sir.

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

White Revolution Through Military Dairy Farm

1964. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Central Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in an English daily dated the 8th February, 1975 under the heading "Military Farms can pioneer white revolution";

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to increase the milk production to meet the increasing demand for the same; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the milch animals in the country from being slaughtered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Military Dairy Farms have been established solely for production of milk to meet the requirements of the Defence forces spread over the country. Their own production at present is not enough and to Supplement the need, milk is also purchased from private contractors and from the Milk Scheme being implemented by the various State Governments/ Public Undertakings. Steps are being taken to increase milk production in the Military Farms to meet the increasing demand of milk for the Defence Services.

(c) Slaughter of milch animals is banned in the country.

Import of Pesticides

1965. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are importing 18,000 tonnes of pesticides;

(b) if so, the foreign exchange likely to be incurred on this import and the names of the countries from which these pesticides are to be imported and the reasons for their import;

(c) the extent to which the imported pesticides are superior to DDT and other indigenous pesticides; and

(d) the names of the States particularly Rajasthan where these pesticides would be utilized?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Against the estimated requirements of 63,000 tonnes of technical grade material of various pesticides used in agriculture for 1975-76, the indigenous availability has been estimated at 47,000 tonnes.

It will, therefore, be necessary to import pesticides to the extent of about 16,000 tonnes. The foreign exchange expenditure on this is estimated at Rs. 33 crores. The countries where these chemicals are available and from which import is usually made are U.S.A., Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, USSR and the East European countries.

(c) Import of pesticides is being arranged only to the extent of the overall shortage of the different types required, and after taking into account the indigenous production and not on the ground that imported pesticides are superior to the pesticides produced within the country.

(d) Pesticides are used in all the States in their plant protection programmes. The estimated requirements of pesticides for 1975-76 in respect of Rajasthan are of the order of 3,000 tonnes of technical grade material.

Differences between I.O.A. and I.H.F

1966. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the persisting differences between the Indian Olympic Association and the Indian Hockey Federation are affecting the morale of the Indian players and affect the performances of the Indian teams in International matches; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to find out a permanent solution to the problem and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Government are regretfully aware of

the difficulties that still exist in the normal functioning of the Indian Hockey Federation as duly constituted after the fresh elections of office bearers were held under Government auspices on 27th December, 1974. On the advice of the All India Council of Sports, Government have decided to assist, in all possible ways, the validly constituted Indian Hockey Federation to discharge its functions to manage the Indian Hockey affairs.

In the circumstances, Government have advised the Indian Olympic Association to withdraw its adherent membership of the International Hockey Federation which was granted to it pending elections of office bearers of the Indian Hockey Federation, and which cannot be indefinitely continued after the valid elections of office bearers of the Indian Hockey Federation held on 27th December, 1974. Consistent with this position Government have, at the request of Indian Hockey Federation and on the recommendation of the All India Council of Sports, cleared the Indian Hockey Team for participation in the 3rd World Cup Hockey Tournament being held at Kuala Lumpur from 1st March, 1975.

It is hoped that, in the interest of promotion of this National Game, the Indian Olympic Association would act the responsibility and impartiality expected of this apex National sports body.

Alleged malpractices in sale of tickets for Cricket Test

1967. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports regarding the widespread malpractices in the selling of tickets for the recent Cricket tests between India and West Indies in all centres where the matches were played; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and the steps Government propose to take to prevent such malpractices in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Government have seen Press reports about alleged mal-distribution of tickets for the India-West Indies Cricket Test matches played in India during 1974-75.

Visits of foreign cricket teams to India are arranged by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, which is an autonomous body. However, Government proposes to advise the Board to take note of all complaints regarding the arrangements made by various centres in the conduct of these matches, and in future to appoint a Management Committee at each Test Centre to look into all relevant details, and to ensure that tickets are distributed to the interested public in such manner that there is no scope for complaints. The Board will also be requested to associate the concerned State Government authorities with the proposed Management Committee.

Flood relief for Kerala

1968. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total amount demanded by the Kerala Government for flood relief during the year 1974-75;

(b) how much amount was given by the Centre during the said period;

(c) whether Government of Kerala has approached the Centre for more assistance; and

(d) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). Soon after the occurrence of the floods and landslides in July 1974, the Government of Kerala had asked the Central Government for an immediate release of Rs. 1 crore for flood relief, pending a detailed assessment of the situation. Following the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the previous scheme of providing Central assistance towards non-plan expenditures necessitated by natural calamities had been rescinded with effect from 1-4-74. The State Government were, however, given in August, 1974 a ways and means advance of Rs. 1 crore in order to minimise the strain on their ways and means position in undertaking the immediately needed relief measures. The State Government were also given in August 1974 a short term loan of Rs. 10 crores for aiding the recommencement of agricultural operations in the State and this loan was made repayable in 9 months, as a special case, instead of the normal period of 6 months.

Soyabean Cultivation

1969. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme to introduce soyabean cultivation on a large scale has failed miserably;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to encourage the utilisation of soyabeans and other non-traditional oil-seeds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The commercial cultivation of soyabean has been taken up in the country only from the year 1971-72 under a Centrally Sponsored scheme. The rate of growth in acreage under soyabean has, however,

not kept pace with the targets due to certain constraints. One of the constraints has been the lack of adequate processing facilities for soyabean in the country. The programmes for the development of protein-rich foods initiated by the Food and Nutrition Board of the Government of India have so far been mostly based on the use of edible groundnut flour. To remove this constraint to some extent, a Soyabean Processing Plant of about 100 tonnes capacity per day is being set up at Faridabad by the Food Corporation of India. Another project for setting up a pilot Soyabean Products Development Research Plant for development of various soyabean products for human consumption and industrial uses is also being implemented by the G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar.

Of late, a number of processing units are coming forward to purchase soyabean at remunerative prices and during the past two seasons, there has been a hopeful trend in the development of market for soyabean. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to continue the soyabean development scheme in selected areas during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Besides, the commercial cultivation of sunflower, another non-traditional oil-seed which is being used in the manufacture of vanaspati and was successfully introduced over large areas in the Southern States during the Fourth Plan, is proposed to be taken up on an extended basis during the Fifth Plan.

मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश में बच्चों के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि (यूनीसेफ) सहायता कार्यक्रम

1970. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के अनुरोध पर संयुक्त राज्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात

निधि ने मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में बच्चों के लिए विशेष सहायता कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत इन राज्यों के बच्चों को किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आयात निधि से असम, पश्चिम बंगाल उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के चुने हुए बाढ़ग्रस्त और सूखाग्रस्त जिलों में 5 महीने की अवधि के लिए 3,70,000 अन्नपूर्णा पूर्व अवस्था के बच्चों तथा गर्भवती और दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं के लिए संबंधित सेवाएं (अनुपूरक पोषाहार, दवाइयां, कपड़े और कम्बल) शामिल होंगी । इस कार्यक्रम के लिए मुनिमेरु की सहायता का अनुमानित मूल्य 4.3 मिलियन डालर होगा ।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन में छात्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व

1971. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन में छात्रों को प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्णय की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों के बारे में भी यही नीति अपनाई जाएगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुदल हसन) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के

कानूनों में छात्र परिषद में छात्रों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने की व्यवस्था है । परिषद के सदस्य होने वाले पांच छात्रों में से एक अनुसंधान छात्र, दो स्नातकोत्तर छात्र तथा दो अवर स्नातक छात्र होंगे । पात्रता की योग्यताएँ तथा छात्र सदस्यों के चुने जाने का ढग कानून के अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों में निर्धारित किया गया है । विश्वविद्यालय न पाठ्यक्रम तथा आनर्स अध्ययन स्नातकोत्तर तथा अनुसंधान समितियों और विश्वविद्यालय की स्नातकोत्तर छात्रावास प्रबंध समितियों में छात्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का निर्णय भी किया है ।

विश्वविद्यालय कोर्ट में छात्रों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने का एक प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का संबंध है, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय तथा जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के कानूनों में क्रमशः कोर्ट तथा शिक्षा परिषद् में छात्रों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने की व्यवस्था है । अन्य केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के अधिनियमों में आगामी संशोधन के समय छात्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व रखने की उपयुक्त व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

कुछ राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों के अधिनियमों/कानूनों में भी विश्वविद्यालयों के विभिन्न निकायों में छात्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व रखने की व्यवस्था है । तथापि, छात्रों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए अपने विश्वविद्यालयों के अधिनियमों में संशोधन करना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर करता है ।

Distribution of Surplus Land

1972. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land declared as surplus in the various States as a result of enforcement of land ceiling legislations and its break-up, State-wise; and

(b) the number of beneficiaries thereunder State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS

PATEL): (a) and (b). Before the ceiling laws were revised in accordance with the national guidelines issued by the Government of India in 1972, the extent of surplus land taken over by the States and Union Territories and distributed was as follows:—

State	(in '000 acres)		
	Surplus area declared or taken possession	Surplus area distributed	No. of beneficiaries
Andhra Pradesh	74	0·872	N.A.
Assam	89	11	N.A.
Bihar	8·95	0·797	968
Gujarat	55·4	37·19	13,042
Haryana	170	65	31,523
Himachal Pradesh	6·2	0·292*1	..
Jammu & Kashmir	450	450	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh	84	25·149	3,393*3
Maharashtra	396	189*2	12,396*4
Punjab	178	64	25,979
Rajasthan	125·6	27·4	4,526
Tamil Nadu	66	36·943	14,554
Tripura	0·201	..	119
Uttar Pradesh	214	202	35,524
West Bengal	942	445	4,60,000
Delhi	8·5	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2·9	..	..
	2970·761	1550·494	

Since the current series of revision in the land ceiling laws, the following

States have taken possession of and distributed surplus land as follows:—

Kerala	13·677	2·249	1930
Tamil Nadu	23·660	7·590	4420
West Bengal	21·557	9·374	N.A.

*1. In the merged areas of the State.

*2. Out of this an area of 84,154 acres was allotted to the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation.

*3. Includes 772 acres leased out to 48 persons.

*4. Including 76 acres. Besides an area of 84,154 acres of land was given to the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation.

N.A.—Not available

Major and Minor Fishing Harbours in Maharashtra

1973. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the location of major and minor fishing harbours in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and when it was taken; and

(c) if not, why is it delayed and when is it likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). It has been recently decided to develop two sites in Maharashtra namely Sassoon Dock to meet the immediate requirements and Agardanda as an All weather port as a part of an area development plan to meet the long term requirements, subject to technical and economic viability.

As regards fishing harbour at Sassoon Dock, the design has been revised by the Bombay Port Trust in January, 1975. The revised cost is indicated as Rs. 352 lakhs. The economic evaluation report for this investment is still awaited.

In respect of Agardanda the detailed plans, estimates and economic evaluation report are yet to be received.

It is also proposed to consider sanction of landing and berthing facilities at 10 fish landing centres.

विजय घाट के निर्माण कार्य पर हुआ व्यय

1974. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974 के अन्त तक विजय घाट के निर्माण कार्य पर, मदवार कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ख) कार्य के पूरा होने में कितना समय लगेगा और इस पर अनुमानतः कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है ।

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) 1974 के अन्त तक, 40.562 लाख रुपए का व्यय किया जा चुका है । मदवार व्यय नीचे दिए जाने हैं :—

मिथिल 37.522 लाख रु०

बिजली कार्य 2.066 लाख रुपए

उद्यान संबंधी कार्य 0.974 लाख रुपए

(ख) मूलभूत विकास कार्य पहले ही पूर्ण किया जा चुका है । चल रहे शेष कार्य पर लगभग 8 लाख रुपए खर्च होने की संभावना है और उसे पूर्ण होने में लगभग 1 वर्ष लग सकता है ; लेकिन एक निर्माण कार्य भूमि उपयोग के परिवर्तन के कारण रुका पड़ा है ।

तथापि, विकास की प्रक्रिया स्थगित नहीं रखी जा सकती और यदि आवश्यक समझा गया तो समय समय पर और निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किए जायेंगे ।

राजघाट के निर्माण पर हुआ व्यय

1975. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजघाट के निर्माण पर वर्ष 1974 के अन्त तक कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गयी है और यह व्यय किस किस मद में किया गया है ; और

(ख) यह निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और इस पर अनुमानतः कितनी धनराशि लगने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के. एच. देवुरमैया : (क) 1974 के अन्त तक 66,09,718 रुपए का कुल व्यय किया गया था। मदवार ब्योरा निम्नलिखित है :—

मिदिल	55,92,505.00 रुपए
उद्यान	7,22,269.00 रुपए
विद्युत	2,94,944.00 रुपए

(ख) इनकी स्वीकृति के उपरान्त इस पर लगभग एक वर्ष लगेगा। शेष निर्माण कार्य पर मार्च, 1974 में 28.66 लाख रुपए के प्रत्याशित खर्च का अनुमान था।

Major Irrigation Schemes in the Second Year of Fifth Plan

1976. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of major irrigation schemes to be taken up in the second year of Fifth Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the schemes to be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The irrigation proposals for the second year of the Fifth Five Year Plan viz., 1975-76 have not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise

Realization of Central and Agricultural Loans from Cultivators of Contai Sub-Division

1978. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Contai Sub-division suffered five major floods and one

drought during last eight years causing serious crisis for the agricultural economy of the cultivators of the area;

(b) whether in view of their problems, realisation of Central and other agricultural loans have been withheld for the last 7 years;

(c) whether this year, penal measures are being used for collection of the arrears of loans; and

(d) whether in view of past successive natural calamities the Government will make remission of Central agricultural loans taken by the cultivators of Contai Sub-division having lands below 6 acres and whether for others, remission of compound interest will be made and repayment of loans be ordered by instalments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Removal of Zonal Restrictions on Movement of Wheat and Rice

1979. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for removal of zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat and for doing away with price restriction on non-levy wheat;

(b) whether any steps would be taken to formulate a uniform policy for rabi states regarding the movement and imposition of levy by the State Governments so as to protect the interests of consumers as well as producers; and

(c) whether the rabi policy is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) and (c). Government will formulate and announce its policy for the next rabi season 1975-76 near about the time of the harvesting of the crop.

Rice and Wheat Demanded by and Supplied to Kerala

1980. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:**
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether rationing through the public distribution system in Kerala had been badly dislocated recently due to the failure of the Centre to supply sufficient quantity of rice and wheat to that State;

(b) the quantity of rice and wheat demanded by Kerala and supplied by the Centre during the last six months, month-wise, upto February, 1975; and

(c) the quantity of wheat and rice demanded and supplied during the same months of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Maximum quantities of wheat and rice are being supplied to Kerala, keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, the need of other deficit States, local availability and other relevant factors. A total quantity of 9.9 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was supplied to Kerala from the Central pool during 1974 and, in order to ensure that there is no dislocation in the issues through the public distribution system, the stocks of these foodgrains are being maintained in the FCI depots in Kerala at a reasonable level.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the demands for rice and wheat as indicated by the State Government from time to time and the quantities supplied to them during the last 6 months upto February, 1975 and during the corresponding period of the previous 3 years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9072/95].

Wages in Aralam Farm Kerala

1981. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wages given to the workers of Aralam State Farm in Kerala are very low as compared with the wages given to the workers of the farm owned by the Kerala Government;

(b) whether this fact has been brought to the notice of the Government that the workers in Aralam farm are demanding a parity of wage with the worker in Kerala State farms; and

(c) if so, the reasons for denying them this parity and the reaction of the Government in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). Information is not available with the Government of India as to the wages given to the workers of the different farms owned by the Kerala Government. However, the wages given to the workers in Aralam State Farm in Kerala are lower than those paid to the workers in the Pepper Research Station, Tali-paramba Farm and the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargode, where the wages are linked to the cost of living index number obtaining at the nearest district headquarters. In the case of the Aralam State Farm under the control of the State Farms Corporation of India, the wages are fixed after taking into

account the minimum wages fixed by the State Government of Kerala and the Central Government for Cannanore district. The present rates paid to the workers in the Aralam State Farm are higher than the minimum wage fixed by the Central/State Government.

बिहार में सोन नदी से निकलने वाली नहरों का विकास

1982. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोन नदी से निकलने वाली नहरें पटना, गया, पालामाझ, रोहतास तथा भोजपुर जिलों के कुछ भागों को गत 100 वर्षों से सिंचाई करती रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बात का भय है कि इन नहरों के विकास के लिए सन्तोषपूर्ण कार्य न करने के कारण समय आने पर ये नहरें कहीं अनुपयोगी न बन जायें अथवा अपनी सिंचाई क्षमता न खो बैठे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनके विकास के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके तथ्य क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सोन नहर प्रणाली का उचित-रूप से पुनर्निरूपण कर दिया गया है ताकि वर्तमान सिंचाई लाभों को स्थिर रखा जा सके और नए क्षेत्रों की सिंचाई की जा सके ।

(ग) और (घ) . हाल ही में, सोन नदी पर पुराने एनिकट के लगभग 8 किलोमीटर प्रतिप्रवाह में एक बराज का निर्माण करके, सोन नहर प्रणाली का विस्तार कर दिया गया है । बराज के निर्माण तथा सम्पर्क नहरों के पुनर्निरूपण कार्यों से प्राप्त प्रतिरिक्त सिंचाई लाभ 1.243 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि को मिलेंगे ।

अन्य स्कीम नामशः सोन उच्च स्तरीय नहरों का कार्य, जिसमें सोन बराज की कमरा: पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी सम्पर्क नहरों से 8 किलोमीटर पर निकलने वाली दो उच्च स्तरीय नहरों का निर्माण परिकल्पित है, भी हाथ में ले लिया गया है । इसका निर्माण प्रौढ़ा-वस्था में है और इसके जून, 1977 तक पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है । इसकी अनुमानित लागत 19.94 करोड़ रुपए है । इससे 1.62 लाख हैक्टेयर अतिरिक्त भूमि की सिंचाई होगी ।

वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान कृषि उत्पादन के लिए बिहार को केन्द्रीय सहायता

1983. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है और इस हेतु केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) इस संबंध में बिहार सरकार से कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में चीनी मिलों के पास गन्ना-फार्म

1984. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में चीनी मिलों के पास गन्ने का उत्पादन करने के लिए अपने स्वयं के फार्म हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनमें से प्रत्येक फार्म का एकड़ क्षेत्र कितना है ;

(ग) इन मामलों के संबंध में भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने संबंधी अधिनियम को लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग) . उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारों से सूचना मांगी गई है और यथा शीघ्र सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

UGC Guidelines for Post-Graduate Studies under Fifth Plan Period

1985. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has prepared some guidelines for the post-graduate studies under the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has communicated to all the Universities guidelines for preparation of proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan. The guidelines in respect of post-graduate education are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9073/75]. A copy of the guidelines is available in the Parliament Library also.

बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के बीच नदी तथा बांध जल विवाद

1986. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन नदियों तथा बांधों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका जल बिहार तथा पश्चिम

बंगाल के बीच विवादों के विषय है और क्या केन्द्रीय मंत्री ने दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच कोई बैठक की व्यवस्था कर इन विवादों को हल करने की कोई पहल की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विवादों का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उनका समाधान क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सिंचाई के कार्य के लिए बिहार की दामोदर घाटी निगम से जल की सप्लाई करने संबंधी प्रश्न पर भी बातचीत हुई थी और यदि हां, तो इन संबंध में क्या अंतिम निर्णय किया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के बीच अभी तक हल न किए गए जल-विकास संबंधी मामले दामोदर, अजोए, सुवर्णरेखा, मयूराक्षी बसलोई, तोराई, गोमानी और तीस्ता-महानंदा नदी बेसिनों से सम्बद्ध हैं । नमें निहित बांध ये हैं : दामोदर बेसिन में निर्माण किए गए तिलैया, कोनार, मैथन, पंचेत और तेनुघाट, मयूराक्षी नदी पर निर्मित भारसन-जोर बांध तथा सुवर्णरेखा और अजोए नदी बेसिनो में प्रस्तावित जलाशय/बराज ।

केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री द्वारा 11-8-1972 को बुलाई बिहार तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्यमंत्रियों की बैठक के बाद, हल न किए गए मामलों की जांच करने के लिए एक संयुक्त नदी अध्ययन दल का गठन किया गया था । इस अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट का अंतिम रूप में पुनरीक्षण मुख्यमंत्रियों द्वारा किया जाना है जो इस उद्देश्य के लिए अपनी बैठक नहीं कर पाए हैं ।

केन्द्रीय कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री द्वारा 29-1-1975 को एक और बैठक सुवर्णरेखा बहुद्देशीय परियोजना पर विचार करने के लिए बुलाई गई थी जिसमें बिहार, पश्चिम

बंगाल और उड़ीसा के मुख्यमंत्रियों ने भाग लिया था ।

(ख) और (ग) . ये मतभेद मुख्यतः दोनों राज्यों द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गई अथवा प्रयोजित विभिन्न विकासत्मक स्कीमों के लिए दामोदर घाटी निगम सहित, इन दोनों अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नदियों के जल के इस्तेमाल करने के प्रश्न से सम्बद्ध हैं । बिहार-पश्चिम बंगाल नदी अध्ययन दल द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए समाधानों पर बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा अभी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

सुवर्णरेखा बहुदृष्टीय परियोजना के संबंध में 29-1-1975 को हुई उपर्युक्त (क) में निदिष्ट बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग दोनों बाध स्थलों, नामश चाडिल में सुवर्णरेखा पर तथा बिहार द्वारा प्रस्तावित खर्काई पर सचय क्षमता में वृद्धि करने की सभावना की जाच करेंगे । तीनों राज्य सरकारें सुवर्णरेखा बेसिन में अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में सचय बाधों के निर्माण की व्यवह र्यता की जाच कर सकती हैं । उड़ीसा सरकार, अपने राज्य में बुराबलांग बेसिन में सचय स्थल को सभाव्यता पर भी विचार करेगी ।

विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान

1987. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन प्रथम 15 विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको देश में अनुदान की सबसे बड़ी राशि मिल रही है तथागत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष उनमें में हरेक को अनुदान की कितनी राशि दी गई ,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए क्मा काट जाच की है कि क्या विश्वविद्यालयों को दिए गए अनुदानों का उचित उपयोग किया जा रहा है , या नहीं, और

(ख) इन अनुदानों के देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या आधार अपनाया जाता है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हुसन) : (क) . अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय से प्राप्त परियोजना पर किया गया वास्तविक खर्च तथा उसकी भागों की आवश्यकताओं को दर्शाने वाली प्रगति रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अनुदान मस्वीकृत किए जाते हैं । विश्वविद्यालय को, वैधानिक लेखा परीक्षक से इस आशय का उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र प्रमाणित करवाकर कि जिस प्रयोजन के लिए अनुदान मस्वीकृत किया गया था, उसी प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग किया गया है, प्रस्तुत करना होता है ।

(ग) आयोग, केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुरक्षण अनुदान और केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों को विराम अनुदान प्रदान करता है । निरीक्षण समितियों की सिफारिशों पर अनुदान साधारणतया अनुमोदित विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए योजना अवधि के लिए आवंटित किए जाते हैं । निरीक्षण समिति, विश्वविद्यालय के विकास का स्तर, उक्त क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं, विश्वविद्यालय के कार्यक्रमों, उनकी नामांकन संख्या, अध्यापन स्टाफ की मख्या इत्यादि को ध्यान में रखती है ।

Policy Regarding Internal Procurement

1988 SHRI NOORUL HUDA will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the basis of the Minister's statement that overall food position in the country is better and that there is possibility of bumper raby crop;

(b) the policy regarding internal procurement of foodgrains;

(c) the target fixed for procurement and achievement made so far, and

(d) whether the prices of food-grains in the open market are much higher than those fixed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAH P. SHINDE): (a) The statement made by the Minister regarding overall food position in the country and better prospects for rabi crop is based on the latest reports available with Government.

(b) Under the existing policy food-grains are procured by the State Governments, Food Corporation of India and other public agencies including cooperatives at fixed procurement prices. Apart from purchasing food-grains directly from the producers, procurement is also made through levy on producers, traders and millers.

(c) For the rabi season 1974-75 no target for procurement was fixed. The actual procurement of wheat on Central account was, however 18.98 lakh tonnes. As regards kharif cereals Government have fixed a procurement target of 41 lakh tonnes of rice for the kharif marketing season 1974-75. Against this, the quantity procured upto 28th February, 1975 is approximately 26.10 lakh tonnes.

(d) the open market prices of food-grains are generally higher than the procurement prices fixed by Government.

Enquiry into Working of Modern Bakeries

1989. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

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

(a) whether Government of India have since inquired into the working of the Modern Bakeries (I) Ltd. during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, whether a number of irregularities have been found by the Government;

(c) whether this undertaking has been producing high percentage of defective and stale breads; and

(d) whether Government propose to remove the draw-backs of this undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAH P. SHINDE): (a) No specific enquiry into the working of Modern Bakeries has been made by Government. The Committee on Public Undertakings (5th Lok Sabha) has, however, gone into the working of the Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., for the period upto 31st March, 1973.

(b) and (c). The findings of the Committee are contained in its 47th Report presented to Parliament in March, 1974.

(d) Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., are taking action on the suggestions/recommendations made by the Committee in its 47th Report.

Disputes regarding Control of Distributary of Western Jamuna Canal

1990. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made to resolve the dispute regarding the control of the distributary of the Western Jamuna Canal and Agra Canal among Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi; and

(b) whether the matter has been referred to the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation and the time by which this long dispute is likely to be resolved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). These issues were discussed by the Union Minister

of Agriculture and Irrigation with the Chief Ministers of U.P. and Haryana and the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi on the 23rd January, 1975. The Chief Ministers and Chief Executive Councillor agreed that these may be decided by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation and they would abide by his decision.

A critical review of the various aspects involved in the transfer of control of distributaries of these two canal systems after eliciting the views of the States/Administration has been initiated. Final decision would be possible after the completion of such a review.

12 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Kindly allow me to make a submission. That is regarding the privilege issue against the Prime Minister. I have received a letter from the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you bring it everyday?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I should be permitted to make my submission on a procedural matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I had not accepted it as a privilege motion. If the Minister wants to make a statement independent of the motion, I do not mind. The Prime Minister has a prerogative to see and so far as this is concerned, it is clearly mentioned 'as in the past.' Every time do not go to the extent of hair-splitting.

(Interruption)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Speaker, the privilege arises out of the explanation.

You have not given it your considered thought at all.

MR. SPEAKER: No privilege is involved.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Without thinking about it, you have said 'No.'

because the Prime Minister is involved. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It was said 'as in the past'. Privilege does not arise. I do not allow it.

The Prime Minister has got the prerogative to see the statements. She has to coordinate and she is to have general supervision. What is wrong about it? It has been said 'as in the past'. The Prime Minister can explain it.

For your satisfaction, I have permitted her to explain. This is not a privilege at all. I do not treat it as a privilege.

I have said it clearly. The Prime Minister has got the prerogative and she said 'as in the past'. That circular itself says. Please do not put anything in the circular which is not there. I am not prepared to listen to this.

The Prime Minister can explain.

The Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy, Minister of Electronics, Minister of Space, Minister of Planning and Minister of Science and Technology. (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Sir, the question that was raised in the House was this. If you permit me, I would read out the sentence. This was the quotation of Mr. Madhu Dandavate.

"It is our information that a circular has gone that henceforth all the replies sent by the Ministers must be first sent to the Prime Minister".

It is to this that I gave a reply that no such circular has gone. The circular which was sent, as I have told the hon. Speaker and I think that Mr. Madhu Dandavate is also in the know, was to the effect that when statements are made by Ministers in the House, copies of those plus any notes which they may have for supplementaries on those statements should be sent to the Prime Minister's secretariat (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: After a statement, there are no supplementaries.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: May not be. But this is our system. If queries arise, the Minister must be prepared with further facts (Interruptions) The hon. member is quite right in saying that the earlier circular also was sent by my Secretariat because I think it is the Prime Minister's business to know what important matters are going on in the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Why did you deny it?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I denied that I had asked all replies to questions which are put during question hour should be submitted. I have not asked for this. What I had asked for was.... (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why did you not admit on the last occasion that it was not for this, but it was for this, instead of splitting hairs?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: When a specific question was asked whether I had asked for advance copies of questions and their replies, I said 'No' (Interruptions). But I certainly think that matters that come up in connection with call attention motions and so on are important, and here also I said that the final version should be sent to me, so that I know what Ministers are saying in the House. It may be necessary, to have followed up action. I think it is the Prime Minister's business to keep abreast of what is going on in the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: She has contradicted what she has said in writing.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister's position is very clear. (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why are you so afraid of submissions from this side?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed the privilege motion. When I have not allowed anything, what is there to submit?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me put the record straight.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I am not going to allow anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When you have allowed the Prime Minister to make a statement, I must also be allowed to make my submission. She has contradicted what she has said in writing.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vajpayee raised the question. I had disallowed it. He said that he could explain it. But I had expressly said that he could do it, but I do not treat it as a privilege.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Since you have allowed the Prime Minister to make a statement, as a member of the House I have a right to put the record straight.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no There is nothing to put the record straight.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have the right to put the record straight.

MR. SPEAKER: As a privilege, I cannot allow it. There is no question of putting the record straight.

I am not allowing anything. I am not calling any member.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मालियर)
अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने प्रधान मंत्री को मुना ।
आप हम को भी मुन लीजिये । हम कार्यवाही
में कोई बाधा नहीं डालना चाहते बल्कि प्रधान
मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा हम उस के बारे
में निवेदन करना चाहते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared to have any debate. I am not going to allow any debate on that. There is no question of privilege. The same thing, the identical, every day you want to bring the same matter.

After the Prime Minister's statement, nothing is going on record. There is no business before the House. This item is over. The second item is to be taken up. There cannot be any point of order now.

हर रोज एक ही मसला ले आते हैं, और फिर उसी मसले को दूर दिन ले आये, तो यह हाउस कैसे चलेगा।

We will go on like that. I have made it very clear. I have disallowed that. When Mr. Vajpayee raised it again, the Prime Minister made a statement. That disposes of it. There is now no question before the House.

हर चीज को बड़ा बड़ा बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं। हर रोज वही बात, वही चीज।

No points of order now. No question on that.

Why do you ask this question? I will ask you not to do it. There is no question of any discussion on the Prime Minister's statement; nor can there be any points of order now. It is all over. I am not allowing anybody. The Prime Minister has got the right to co-ordinate the business. What is wrong about it? She has that prerogative. I am not going to take it up again; I am not allowing any discussion. Papers to be laid.

(Interruptions)

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and copy of Bombay Land Requisition (Gujarat Amendment) Act.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMIAH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution

(Procedure of Transaction of Business) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 3(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1975, under subsection (3) of section 63 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9551/75.]

- (2) A copy of the Bombay Land Requisition (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 16 of 1974) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1974 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9052/75.]

Notification under Gujarat Panchayats Act and statements, Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda (Notifications under Essential Commodities Act and Food Corporations Act).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE the MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Panchmahals District Local Board Pension Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. KP/190/PRR/1067/6340/74/TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 19th August, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 323 of the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat, together with an explanatory note.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.
- (3) A statement, (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Notification. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-9053/75.]
- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-9054/75.]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
 - (i) The Inter-Zonal Wheat & Wheat Products (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 9 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 1975.
 - (ii) The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control (Amendment) Order, 1975 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 22(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th February, 1975.
 - (iii) The Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Amendment Order, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 23(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9055/75.]
- (6) A copy of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Rules,

1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 16(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act 1964, as corrected by corrigendum published in Notification No. G. S. R. 54(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1975.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT-9056/75.]

BOMBAY PROHIBITION (MANUFACTURE OF SPIRIT) (GUJARAT) (AMENDMENT) RULES, BOMBAY NEERA (GUJARAT) (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES AND A STATEMENT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): I beg:

- (1) to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Bombay Prohibition (Manufacture of Spirit) (Gujarat) (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. GH/SH/322/BPA-1973-6080-P in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 27th June, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 143 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(2) to lay on the Table—

- (a) A copy of the Bombay Neera (Gujarat) (First Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. GH/SH/1492/N R A-1972/2490-P in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 2nd December, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 143 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

- (b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Notification [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9057/75.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of (Notification No. G.S.R. 44 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1975, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9058/75]

12.20 hrs.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—
contd.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Kindly do not interrupt. I have not allowed anybody; you do not force me to do it. We are already on the other business. This was disallowed the other day. The Prime Minister has made a statement and after that I am passing on to the next business. I have gone to the next item.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): May I make a submission?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am only submitting for your consideration one thing. Nobody is questioning either your ruling or what the Prime Minister has stated. My friend Prof. Dandavate appears to have something in writing which causes some confusion in his mind. I submit that you call him to your Chamber—and also whoever else you think is interested in this matter—and you settle the matter there. It cannot go on like this
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He can write to me; he can see me.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: You can make an offer in the House to call him.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (खालियर): क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कहा है, उस को चुनौती नहीं दी जा सकती? (शब्दबान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर प्लीज । मैं आप से बात करूंगा ।

उस दिन आप ने इस को रेज किया था और आप उस पर बोले । आप ने कुछ मिनट इस बारे में कहा और उम के बाद मैंने कहा I do not treat it as privilege. और उम के बाद आप ने कहा कि मिनिस्टर ने आफर किया । आप दोबारा कैसे इस को रेज कर सकते हैं ? आप ने उस दिन इस को रेज किया था और आप उस पर बोले और उम के बाद मैंने डिसएलाउ किया । हर रोज यह वान आए, यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह ठीक है कि आप ने प्रिविलेज मोशन पेश करने की इजाजत नहीं दी । यह ठीक बात है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोले भी उस दिन ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन आप को याद होगा कि उस दिन पार्लियामेंट १ एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि उन्हें इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है और वे थोड़ा समय चाहते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have made it clear.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे पूरा कर लेने दीजिए । दूसरी बात यह है कि आज श्री भट्ट डवते कुछ कागज लेकर आए हैं जिन के बारे में उन का कहना है कि प्रधान मंत्री से कोरेसपोंडेंस हुई है । वह कोरेसपोंडेंस उस समय मेरे पास नहीं थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात की कोरेसपोडेंस ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसी मामले को लेकर ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned. It was not there in the privilege motion. I had disallowed that a few days ago and he cannot bring an identical motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तीसरी बात यह है कि आप ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को बयान देने की इजाजत दी (अवधान) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं ने इस को डिसएलाऊ कर दिया था तो आप फिर कैसे इस को रोज कर सकते हैं ।

It is outside that. I had not accepted it.

ऐसे गोलमोल चक्कर से यह चीज नहीं आ सकती । मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ । कोई रीजनेबिल बात होती है, तो मैं मान लेता हूँ । आप इस को इस ढंग से मान की कोशिश करें यह नहीं हो सकता ।

यह कौन सी बात है आज भी यह मामला आया, पहले भी आया था और फिर तीसरे दिन आप इस को लाए । जब मैं ने इस को डिसएलाऊ कर दिया है तो दूसरी दफ्ता कैसे यह आया । क्या मैं सब क्लस फैंक कर क्योंकि आप ज्यादा शोर करते हैं, आप की बात तबज्जह से सुनूँ और जो क्लस है उन के मुताबिक चलूँ । ऐसा नहीं हो सकता ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): If the issue was closed, why was the Prime Minister allowed to make a statement and not I? I am on a point of order..

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order can be raised when we are not on any business. I have moved on to the next item. I cannot allow any question or any debate on the Prime Minister's statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Because of her statement, our doubt is confirmed.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate, if you have any thing, you can write to me or see me. You cannot raise in in this manner. I tell you once for all, I am not prepared for it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): First of all, you do not read anything. The only right we enjoy in this House is the right of speech. If you take that right away, we do not need a House and we do not need a Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Next item. Shri Kulkarni.

12.30 hrs.

PLANTATIONS LABOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: I beg to lay on the Table the record of the Evidence tendered before the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951.

12.31 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE— contd.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contaj): On a point of order, under Rule 376.

MR. SPEAKER: I have passed on to the next item. I am sorry I cannot allow it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have you nationalised all points of order?

MR SPEAKER: A point of order can be raised on the item on which we are at present and that is item No 8. I know rule 376. If the point of order is regarding the privilege motion or the Prime Minister's statement I have disallowed it and passed on to the next item.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have to hear the points of order.

MR SPEAKER: That item is already over and we have gone to the next item.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to raise a point of order on the statement made by the Prime Minister.

MR SPEAKER: I am not prepared for that, no, please.

एक ही बात को रोज-रोज नहीं उठा सकते हैं। आज भी उठाए, कल भी उठाए, परसो भी उठाए यह नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: प्रश्न कर लेने दीजिये।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र: लोग क्या कहेंगे आपके बारे में बाद में क्या इस पर आपने कमी सोचा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कौन मा है वह रुल जिस के तहत स्टेटमेंट के बाद आप प्रश्न कर सकते हैं? रुल यह है कि मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट के बाद आप क्वेश्चन नहीं कर सकते हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The rules of procedure are not your personal property. It is the property of the House. You have to be guided by the rules of this House.

MR SPEAKER: I cannot allow it.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: When the Prime Minister makes a statement, it becomes the property of the House and we can raise a point of order.

MR SPEAKER: If you see the rules, after the statement, no questions can be put.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is that a statement of that kind?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: According to rule 376, we have the right (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akoja): Under rule 372, when a statement is made by the Minister, no questions can be asked on that (Interruptions).

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र: हमें अपनी राइट एसर्ट करोगे। हमारा मोशन है।

MR SPEAKER: No, I am not prepared for that.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: We must have the same right as the Prime Minister (Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER: I am very clear in my mind. I will not allow any questions. If you want to obstruct, that is a different matter. As a matter of fact, when the same question was raised by Shri Vajpayee last week, when he wanted to ask questions, I disallowed it. So, there is no question of allowing one member, when I have disallowed in the case of another member. It cannot be done. When I have disallowed in another case earlier, how can I allow it in this case? I cannot accept that position. No, I cannot do it.

इस में सुनने की कोई वान नहीं है। बाहे इस में सारा दिन चला जाए। जो बात ठीक नहीं है वह नहीं करूंगा?

The Prime Minister has got the prerogative and she has used that prerogative.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I am seeking your ruling on a procedural point. When Shri Vajpayee raised the question you said that the matter is closed. Yet, the

Prime Minister was allowed to make a statement. I should enjoy the same rights as the Prime Minister.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप यह कहेंगे कि नहीं चलने देंगे तो आपका हाउस है न चलने दें ।

श्री इयासनन्दन मिश्र : गलत चीज, नहीं चलने देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बेयर की रुलिंग मंजूर नहीं है इसलिए नहीं चलने देंगे तो यह कोन सी बात हुई ।

श्री इयासनन्दन मिश्र : गलत चीज नहीं चलने देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो गलत चीज । जो मैंने सुना था उस दिन सुन लिया था । उसके बाद मैंने डिसएलाउ किया है । मैं दुबारा नहीं सुन सकता हूँ ।

श्री इयासनन्दन मिश्र : हम लोग नौकर नहीं है । जिस को नौकरी रखनी हो वह रहे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं जो मैंने दो दिन बसपी से आपका बेहरा देख रहा हूँ कभी हैरानी से आपका बेहरा देख रहा हूँ ।

No point of order except on the item on which we are. We have finished item 8.

उस दिन यह ममला उठा और माननीय सदस्य बोलेंगे । मैंने बात खत्म कर दी । फिर अगले दिन आप इस तरह उठकर कहते हैं कि हम कार्यवाही नहीं चलने देंगे ।

मैं आपको बता दूँ कि जो बात उस दिन डिस्पोज-आफ हो गई, उसको दोबारा नहीं लाया जा सकता है । हस्स के मुताबिक मैं उसको एलाउ नहीं कर सकता हूँ प्राक्क 8 में इसीने रिजर्व जोकर दिव्य है, जब उस पर वाइन्ट प्रोक्सी रोज करना चाहते हैं तो कीजिये ।

Under the rules, I cannot allow it. It cannot be done like that. I do not accept it. Please sit down.

Order, please. Kindly do not disturb the House. All of you may please sit down. I want to proceed with the business. The members should not shout at each other. Kindly sit down. I have been allowing you, I have been listening to you, but I have made it very clear that the subject which was disposed of on that day, cannot come up again. Therefore, I cannot allow that. By this attitude I cannot be cowed down.

The matter was disposed of. That is not before the House now. I am not allowing any gentleman to speak anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the ruling about the point of order I have raised?

MR. SPEAKER: I have repeatedly said that this matter was raised the other day by Mr. Vajpayee and I listened to him and after that, I had disallowed it. He was given full chance to say. I am sorry I cannot allow the subject to be re-introduced again.

SHRI PILOO MODY: In the last two weeks legislation has proceeded quite smoothly. In the last two weeks the Opposition gave you no trouble.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed any Member.

I tell you the Opposition in this country gets the maximum opportunity for expression of its views in spite of its size. Nowhere in the world you get so much time. It is a wrong propaganda that you are making that you are being stifled. It is an absolutely wrong propaganda. Nobody is going to believe it. You submit any Committee and let us have their verdict as to what chances and opportunities you get in this Parliament. But you are not at all appreciating as to how many chances

[Mr. Speaker]

you are given and how much latitude you get. But the more you get the more unreasonable you are. You are simply exploiting that latitude. I will ask anybody to judge. Compared to any country in the world, the Opposition gets the maximum accommodation in this country.

Please sit down. I am not prepared to listen to you. There is a limit to it. You try to exploit this latitude.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY: On whose training and bidding are these people shouting? Will you please answer that question?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down all of you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Did you ever think of that? What conspiracy is going on over here? Do you know of that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am asking for your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is that I have not admitted it. I have not given my consent to the privilege motion. I cannot admit a motion on an identical matter everyday.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There is a definite point of order on account of the statement of the hon. Prime Minister. What is this?

MR. SPEAKER: No. please. I cannot admit it. You can make a submission, if you want, on the last item of Shri Raja Kulkarni.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We do not pass on to that item.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now go to the next item. Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

I am sorry, I am not allowing anybody. I don't allow matters over which I have given my ruling.

I had clearly told you in the very beginning that this matter was raised by Mr. Vajpayee last week and he was given a chance to speak. After all, on the day it was raised, whatever be the position, he wanted to say something about it and I allowed him to say something on it. And I ruled that I cannot give my consent to this Privilege issue. After this was disposed of, then the Minister voluntarily said that he would...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Immediately when I raised the question of privilege involving Prime Minister he got up and said he would like to have time.

MR. SPEAKER: I told you that this is not a privilege matter. But independently of that, you said, he can do that; this is what you said:

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के बाद भी आप ने प्रधानमंत्री को स्पष्टीकरण देने के लिए बुलाया। अगर मामला बिल्कुल बन्द हो गया था, तो प्रधानमंत्री का स्पष्टीकरण कैसे आया?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने खुद ही कहा कि वह स्पष्टीकरण दें। मैंने इस-एलाक कर दिया था। मैंने कह दिया था कि मैं अपनी कानसेन्ट नहीं देता हूँ। आपने स्पष्टीकरण मांगा और उन्होंने आप को भावसहित कर दिया। मैं बीच में कहाँ आ गया?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री मधु दंडवते के साथ जो कारेसपांडेस हुई है, वह मेरे सामने नहीं थी। मैंने पार्लियामेंट का उन का जवाब देखा था और मुझे लगा कि प्रधानमंत्री ने गुमराह किया उन के पास तो करेस्पण्डेंस है।

13.00 hrs.

MR SPEAKER: You can show it to me. I have not got it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Would you not kindly consider that I have given a notice yesterday evening and this notice contains fresh facts and materials? Now, if fresh facts and materials are brought to your notice, would you not kindly consider whether a breach of privilege arises or not? The hon. Prime Minister has been pleased to make a statement. Whether it was in response to a request from an hon. Member on this side or not that is immaterial. But, a statement had been made by the Prime Minister which disclosed certain things which go in variance against whatever she said and therefore..

MR SPEAKER: I have already asked Prof. Dandavate to send it on to me. How can I know what is in his hands now? I say that it was identical. But, if you think that there is a difference, then send it on to me. I can examine it. But, don't cite this without any notice to me.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप यह कह सकते हैं कि जो नये नोटिस आए है उन के बारे में आप विचार करेंगे, कल विचार करेंगे लेकिन आप ने तो सारे दरवाजे ही बन्द कर दिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो इस वक्त तक आए वह मैं ने सभी देखे । उन के बाद में फेश चाहते हैं तो

You send that on to me, I can examine it. You can produce that and say that this is your correspondence. How can I now know that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I can send it on to you. Unfortunately, you do not find time to go through it.

MR. SPEAKER: If there is anything which is entirely fresh and not connected with that I am prepared to examine it—but not on this already disposed of.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The motion is against the Prime Minister—not against any other person. If you think that a fresh motion cannot be brought against the Prime Minister, then we do not go by that kind of your ruling.

MR SPEAKER: Not on identical matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I can place that before you.

MR SPEAKER: Please send that on to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If I place the material before you very briefly you will agree that—even the Prime Minister will realise there is a contradiction between that and her statement now.

MR SPEAKER: You give it to me and I shall see to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, what is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is this. I have already seen it. I cannot allow an identical motion. If you have some fresh facts you can send them on to me. I shall see whether there is any difference from the previous one.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I shall send you a fresh notice. I sent my notice; there are four reminders to it.

MR. SPEAKER: At 10-30 when I saw the notices that were received they were all identical.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

13.05 hrs.

RE. RESIGNATION BY SHRI
MOHAN DHARIA

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
नियमों के अनुसार जो मंत्री त्यागपत्र देता
है वह आप की इजाजत से सदन में वक्तव्य
दे सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या
श्री मोहन धारिया ने आप से वक्तव्य देने
की इजाजत मांगी है? क्या वह वक्तव्य
देने जा रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह जब चाहें दे
सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष
महोदय नियम 199 देखिए।

I shall read Rule 199. It says:

"A member who has resigned the
office of Minister may, with the
consent of the Speaker, make a
personal statement in explanation
of his resignation."

हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या उन्होंने
आप की इजाजत मांगी है? हम उन्हें सुनना
चाहते हैं क्यों कि त्यागपत्र का मामला केवल
प्रधान मंत्री और श्री मोहन धारिया के बीच
का मामला नहीं है। उस में बहुत राष्ट्रीय
महत्व के मुद्दे जुड़े हुए हैं।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.
Please try to listen to this. What are
you doing?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
(Begusarai): Sir, I have made a re-
quest to you....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):
What kind of partiality is it! It is my
right to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise a
point of order on the subject before
the House. I will allow you after
Mr. Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Sir, under Rule 377 I had made a re-
quest that since a great deal of con-
fusion has been created with regard
to the mode of exit from the Council
of Ministers of the hon'ble Member,
Shri Mohan Dharia, a statement is
required to be made both by the
Government and the hon'ble Mem-
ber, Shri Dharia. Certain constitu-
tional issues also arise. The news-
paper reports and the statement that
he made after his return from Ahme-
dabad indicate that he had received
a letter from the Prime Minister at
1.15 P.M. to say she was informing
the President that he should cease to
be a Member of the Council of Min-
isters. I ask the hon. Members
on the other side to consider it coolly
whether the Prime Minister has only
to inform the President or the Prime
Minister has to advise the President.
The Prime Minister cannot take an
action because a Minister, according
to us now, holds an office during the
pleasure of the President and the
Minister can cease to be a Minister
only when the pleasure of the Presi-
dent ends and the pleasure of the
President ends on the advice of the
Prime Minister. But the Prime Min-
ister cannot drop a Minister and in-
form the President. That is the
point.

Another point is that since the hon
Member was introduced to the House
as a Minister, so the House has every
right to know in what way he has
been disposed of. Then further
doubts have been created because of
conflicting reports from the AIR and
the newspapers. The All India Radio
said that the hon. Member was being
dropped from the Council of Ministers
and the communique from the Rash-
trapati Bhavan says that the President
was pleased to accept the resignation
of the hon. Member Mr. Dharia. Now
Sir, please mark the difference. All
India Radio says that he was being
dropped. That is also the headlines
in many of the newspapers which say
that he is being dismissed. But, the
communique which is the authorita-
tive statement from the Rashtrapati

Bhavan says that the resignation of the hon. Minister was accepted by the President. Now, we would like to know what exactly is the position, whether he has resigned or he has been dropped or dismissed because these are different concepts. They are not the same thing. We would like to know about both the issues which arise out of this, whether the Prime Minister has written in her letter to the hon. Minister Mr. Dharia that she would only inform the President that he was being dropped and secondly, whether he had resigned or he has been dropped from the Cabinet. These issues arise and we demand that statements should be made in the House, both by the Prime Minister and by Mr. Dharia, what is the position in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: I will treat it as a submission only and not as a point of order.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA (Poona): Sir, with your permission, may I inform this House that I have already informed the hon. Speaker that under Rule 199 I should be allowed to make a statement. (*Interruptions*) Under the rules, I am supposed to give a copy of the statement or the gist of the points to be made in my statement 24 hours before making the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: They will be full statements, not gist.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have written to the Speaker that I should be allowed to make a statement on Wednesday and I shall submit to him my statement or the points or the gist of my statement, before 12 Noon tomorrow because it should be before 24 hours. I shall have to make a statement immediately after the Question Hour. You can be rest assured that whatever may be the circumstances, the statement will be made before this House.

MR. SPEAKER: That statements have always come in full. We have not allowed any gentleman to say

anything out of the statement, in this House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Not necessarily.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, kindly see the proviso to sub-rule (2) of Rule 199.

"Provided that in the absence of a written statement, the points or the gist of such statement shall be conveyed to the Speaker....".

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, today's business is before you and before the House. The most important point which has appeared in the Press today is the resignation of Shri Mohan Dharia. (*Interruptions*) Sir, this resignation has been made in an intriguing situation. It has already been explained by my friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra that the President was only informed. A Minister has been dropped. If it was a case of resignation of the whole Cabinet or it was a major reshuffle, one would have understood. But, when a Minister is dropped and the President is informed about it, a duty is cast on the Government and on the Prime Minister to inform the House about the reasons for dropping a Minister in whose name the second item in today's List of Business stands. Therefore, Sir, you should ask the Prime Minister to explain first why he has been dismissed.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no right to ask her. It is her prerogative. I do not enter into that. It is the Prime Minister's prerogative to exclude or include.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: A Minister has been dropped in whose name the second item in today's List of Business stands. The House has got to know. The Government should inform the House about the reasons. They must make a statement. The House must know what are the reasons, whether he has actually been dismissed or it is just a version of the Press.

(*Interruptions*)

[Shri Samar Guha]

Will you ask the Prime Minister to confirm whether he has been dismissed, and if so, the reasons for the dismissal? The Prime Minister owes this to the House. Otherwise, since this business stands in the name of the Minister, we are not supposed to know whether he has ceased to be a Minister before an official statement on the floor of the House by the Prime Minister herself.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think the Speaker can give a direction. It is the Prime Minister's prerogative. It is for her to tell or not. I cannot give any directions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is not the Prime Minister obliged to tell the House why she has acted in a manner *ultra vires* of the Constitution?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have not said whether it is a point of order or not. What has happened to you?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not come in. I cannot give any direction to the Prime Minister. It is her prerogative.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If she makes a statement, that is welcome.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We are here by the will of the people. Have you got any communication about the resignation and dismissal?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. You have said what you wanted to say.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Have you got any communication? If not, you must inform the House.

श्री रामरतन शर्मा (बादा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय कृपा कर मुझे दो मिनट सुन लीजिये । बादा में हरिजन छोड़ने के साथ बहुत अन्याय हो रहा है

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Have you got any communication?

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Otherwise, how does this business stand in the name of the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: It is purely the Prime Minister's prerogative.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is her prerogative no doubt. But there is item 2 standing in his name. The Speaker should be informed, the House should be informed whether he has ceased to be a Minister. But in his name a business is before the House and the House does not know.

MR. SPEAKER: You have said what you wanted to say.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is not the point.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let us know whether you have got any communication. A business stands in the name of the Minister. But we are not informed about it. How do we know? Are we to be cheated in this way?

MR. SPEAKER: I have received a communication.

"Under item 2 of the Order Paper, Shri Mohan Dharia is to lay on the Table of the House the document. Since Shri Mohan Dharia has ceased to be a Minister, I may kindly be allowed to lay it on the Table".

He has informed me this morning.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Who?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Has this become a playground of the Prime Minister or anybody else? With all respect to her is this the why to

treat the House and the Members? Is it a farce that we are playing here? We are not informed that a Minister has ceased to hold office or that he has been dismissed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I rise on a point of order. Earlier, when any Minister is appointed by the Hon Prime Minister, he is introduced to the House. The House comes to know that a particular Member is now a Minister and therefore, the House deals with that Member as a Minister accordingly. The House has again the right to know when a particular Member has been withdrawn from the Council of Ministers. Otherwise the House cannot reckon with that. The whole point is whether the House deserves a communication from the Government or not. This is a communication to the Chair for the purposes of the business on the agenda, but the main thing is that the House deserves a communication from the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I admire your fertile brain.

जब कोई मिनिस्टर बनता है तो खुशी के मीके पर उस को इंट्रोड्यूस करते हैं। जाते हुए को क्या करता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं अध्यक्ष जी, मातम की भी खबर देनी चाहिये।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र . फातिहा का भी लट्ठू बटता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने कहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर का प्रेरोगेटिव है। तो क्या यह भी प्रेरोगेटिव है कि ईमानदार मिनिस्ट्रो को निकाल दे और जिन के खिलाफ अफ्टाचार के आरोप है उन को बनाए रखे ?

13 22 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the

following message dated the 28th February, 1975 from the President:

"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th February, 1975."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने समझा कि धारिया साहब को हटा दिया इसलिए बड़ा सेटिस्फेशन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो उस में लिखा हुआ है वही मैं ने पढ़ा है।

13.23 hrs.

MOTION RE. PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the discussion on the Prime Minister's statement on Jammu and Kashmir. Four hours have been allotted for this. We can have some marginal adjustment.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): It can flow over to the next day.

MR. PEAKER: It has to be finished today.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 28th February, 1975 in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi.]

My task has been made easier because of the warm and widespread welcome which the understanding with Sheikh Abdullah and my statement of February 24 have received in the House and in the country at large. In the week that has gone by, the Statement has been analysed and commented upon by the Press and the public. And, with the exception of groups which have had a closed mind on Kashmir (or which do not like the Government to do anything right) the reaction has been one of relief and rejoining.

Why have the people welcome this accord? Because they feel that a controversy, which had been with them for two decades and which had caused much misunderstanding and defied solution, had now ended through an act of reconciliation. Any act of vision and statemanship appeals to people, especially the people of India.

So, something which was becoming chronic has been settled through discussion, through dialogue, through an exercise of political courage and personal accommodation on both sides. It is particularly praiseworthy that Sheikh Abdullah, overcoming whatever bitterness he might have had, should have clasped the hand of friendship extended to him. He has done this in the larger interest of Kashmir and of the country as a whole and of the cause which is dear to him, namely the strengthening of democracy and secularism.

This new political understanding is worthy of a person of Sheikh Abdullah's long record of service to the people and our cherished values. About forty years ago, Sheikh Abdullah became the foremost leader of the Kashmir people's fight against feudalism and he made his struggle a part of the larger national struggle for freedom and secularism. In the forties he stood out against the divisive policies of the Muslim League. In 1947 when the State was invaded by Pakistan, he rallied the people in the defence of

the State and promoted the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India.

How right this accord is can be judged if we see what elements are opposed to it and why Pakistan is not happy, because the accord has strengthened India and deprived Pakistan of a pretext to mislead world opinion. Mr. Bhutto gave almost ill-advised call for hartal on Friday. But the people of Jammu and Kashmir ignored this call, and rebuffed this blatant interference in our internal affairs. This shows their good sense and patriotism. The small group of pro-Pakistan elements which has not taken kindly to the agreement, will, I hope, draw the appropriate lesson. Pakistan should realise that it cannot exploit persons in the State and continue to mislead world opinion.

Another group which has been unhappy with the agreement is the Jan Sangh. When I made my statement on February 24 the Jan Sangh spokesman was quick to call it a "surrender". I hope that in the intervening week the party would have tried to find out the value of the understanding and why the people have welcomed it.

Hon. Members might have read of the two explosions in Srinagar, one on the 24th and another on Saturday night. These are pitiful demonstrations of the frustration of anti-national elements, a confession of their failure. Fortunately, they did not cause much damage. Such acts will not affect the morale of the people of Kashmir and of India. On the contrary they will arouse indignation. I warn the wrong doers that they will be sternly dealt with.

I do not propose to go into the details of the understanding. Some of my colleagues will deal with these in the course of the debate. As I said in the House the other day, it is not so much the legal niceties involved in the accord which matter as much as the substance of the achievement which Sheikh Abdullah has described as the re-establishment of trust and confidence. We believe we

have established a solid foundation for mutual cooperation. I am sure the House will also view it as a great essay in harmony.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 24th February, 1975 in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 24th February, 1975 in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, approves of it." (1)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 24th February, 1975 in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, resolves that the process of integration of Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of India going on during last more than two decades be carried further and the State be brought at par with the other States of India." (2).

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapura): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 24th February, 1975 in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, resolves that the other States of

the Indian Union should be accorded the same amount of autonomy granted to the State of Jammu and Kashmir so that the State Governments in the matters of the Concurrent List such as social welfare measures, cultural matters, social security, procedural laws and the like may get larger freedom of action so that there should be uniformity in Centre-State relationship." (4)

13.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-three minutes past fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir with your permission, I have to make a submission. As you are aware, thousands of teachers in the higher secondary schools and colleges in Delhi are on stay-in strike. They have also threatened to boycott the forthcoming higher secondary examinations, which means that 80,000 students who are preparing for this examination are going to find themselves in a chaotic situation at a time when the examination is fast approaching. So, Sir, I would request you, and through you the Education Minister, to intervene effectively and immediately so that the situation may be avoided.

14.35 hrs.

MOTION RE. PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR—Contd.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Party has already welcomed the accord arrived at between the leaders

[Sri Samar Mukherjee]

of the Kashmiri people and the Government of India. It is good that, since the emergence of Bangladesh and the failure of all the manoeuvres and machinations of American imperialism in South East Asia, to defeat all the reactionary anti-Indian policies of the Pakistan Government, some new thinking started on both sides. In 1972, after the emergence of Bangladesh, the Leaders of the Plebiscite Front came out with the statement that they are prepared to come to some understanding through negotiations and to re-forge the relations between the people of Kashmir and the people of the rest of India. Government of India also responded to it and the negotiations were going on since that time. But, from the outcome of the negotiations and the period it took, it is quite clear that there was some hard bargaining—because it took nearly three years to come to this accepted accord or settlement.

I will not go into the details of the actual agreement or settlement but will deal with the political part of it. This is a political understanding arrived at between the leadership of the Kashmiri people and the Government of India. But, what was the bone of contention? The question was that of autonomy. According to Sheikh Abdullah and his associates, they wanted that Kashmir should enjoy a special status as accepted under the Constitution of India under art. 370. So, their point was that conditions should revert to the position of pre-1953. And what was the position in pre-1953? The position was that the State of Kashmir enjoyed all the residuary powers accepting the powers of Defence, Communications and Foreign Affairs. That is the character of a true federation or a confederation. The position in pre-1953 was that Kashmir had a separate Constitution, there was a separate flag, the Kashmir Prime Minister was called the Prime Minister and the

Governor was a Governor elected by the State Assembly and in all internal matters they had the fullest autonomy.

I am not going into the details about the reasons as to why this previous relationship was distorted because, when both sides have come to some political understanding, we want that relationship should further strengthen and become more closer and that the peoples of both Kashmir and India should come more and more united through common movements and common aims for building up the future of India including Kashmir.

One thing is quite clear that the forces of secularism have triumphed over the forces of colonialism and disruption. It has passed through long trials. In the past Kashmir was attacked by Pakistan. There was aggression and infiltrators were allowed to penetrate to create trouble inside Kashmir or raise communal fanaticism.

It has been admitted by the Government of India now through various statements that the people of Kashmir did not surrender to communalism and that they stood firmly against communalism with their ideology of secularism. So, this accord is a victory of secularism. Still, there are forces of communalism both inside Kashmir and Jammu. Now, they are on the defensive. It is true they are trying to create disruptions. I have no hesitation in mentioning here the stand taken by Jana Sangh as well as the stand taken by the Action Committee of Maulana Farookhi. Their stands are not at all helpful for the integration and closer relations between the two peoples. These are disruptive. This will give handle to Bhutto and others to create further disruption inside Kashmir.

Secondly, it has also been quite clearly established beyond doubt that the policy of repression has been completely defeated. The Government of India must have that much honesty

to accept that they pursued absolutely a wrong policy in relation to the movement of Kashmir people by putting Sheikh Abdullah and his associates inside jail and by resorting to suppression there. It has been established that the demand of Kashmir people for autonomy is a genuine demand of the masses. After 22 years' effort by the Government of India to isolate Sheikh Abdullah and the Plebiscite Front leaders, they have completely failed. The reality has dawned on the Government of India. That is why they have changed the tactics and have come to some understanding. That is a good thing. We support this stand. But they must admit failure of their policy of repression. It has been proved beyond doubt that by resorting to repression, the people's genuine urge and aspirations cannot be suppressed.

The question is, whether the demand for autonomy is justified or not. Here, our Party holds a clear and positive view that to call the demand a disruptive demand with a view to weaken the Centre is absolutely a wrong approach. The demand for autonomy on the part of various linguistic nationalities is a just and democratic demand. The population of India is composed of not one homogenous unilingual nation. But the population of India is composed of various multi-lingual nationalities. This very concept is absent in the mind of the leadership. That is why the contradiction comes. Wherever any demand is raised from any State that there should be more powers in the hands of the State, that the State should be given more autonomy, it should not be immediately taken as a disruptive demand.

In India, the question of unity and national integration must be thought of keeping in view the diversity of various linguistic people's social and cultural life. So, here the inherent unity is based on the acceptance of diversities. That is why, in India, the

Centre will be firmly strong if the Centre accepts the democratic urges of various linguistic nationalities. That is why, we, from our party, have been repeatedly supporting the demand of this autonomy, for the formation of new states for various linguistic nationalities. Now, you have accepted the States like Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya, etc. But the demands for these new States have grown out of their genuine desire. They have the right to administer their own affairs according to their own choice. This is a first democratic demand, and in that respect, the demand of the Kashmiri people is just and democratic. Kashmir has some history also, and it is a point to be kept in mind, that article 370 was incorporated in the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly with the tacit understanding of the leadership of the National Conference and it was unanimously accepted. This separate special Status for Kashmir, which was accepted in the Constitution, was a part and parcel of the Constitution of India. That is why the genuine urge of the Kashmir people to go back to that position must be considered sympathetically. Here is a point regarding the agreement, the statement for which has been placed before this House itself. It states that the agreed conclusions have been formulated within the framework of the Constitution of India. I am reading from the text of PM's statement on J and K. It says "A proposal made by Mr Mirza Afzal Beg that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in relation to the State should be curtailed." This was not accepted, but a slight concession had been given under Section 132(2). Then the question was raised that the Government of India had not accepted the question of abrogation of 356 and the right to the imposition of President's rule. This is a very vital question, and in the Prime Minister's statement, it has been accepted that still both Sheikh Sahib and the leaders of the plebiscite front hold very strong views regard-

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

mg this. If the people have doubts over the Government of India regarding the imposition of President's rule which was not extended in the case of Kashmir before 1963; subsequently, it had been extended then a vital aspect of the autonomy is lost. People have got some experience how this Article 356 was been misused to topple the Governments formed by various Opposition Parties in the country—elected Governments toppled. It is our experience that the Governor acted as the tool of the Central Government. That is why there is a genuine apprehension in their minds that the autonomy will not be a real one, if these exceptional powers are maintained in the hands of the Centre. There is no guarantee that it will not be used or misused against the elected representatives of the State of Kashmir. That is why they have got that strong feeling in their minds, and my point is that the Government of India must keep that in mind. Simply formal agreement and understanding will not satisfy the people of Kashmir. After all, Sheikh Abdullah and the leaders have to carry the people along with them. That is a very important and vital factor that should be kept in mind.

The second point is about the scope of the Election Commission. We know to what role the Election Commission has now been reduced. The Election Commission has now become a tool in the hands of the ruling party. That is the experience everywhere. We have the recent experience in Trivandrum. While the by-election date had been announced, all of a sudden a circular was issued saying that there would be no election. The election was postponed for an indefinite period without giving any explanation. What does it mean? It is because in Kerala the General Elections are coming in the month of September, and the Trivandrum by-election result will influence the General Election. This is just to suit the interests of the ruling Party.

After issuing the declaration that there would be election, after the date had also been announced, all of a sudden it was stopped. This is how the Election Commission is being used as the tool of the Central Government. Therefore, the fears, the apprehensions and the doubts of the people of Kashmir are genuine that this Election Commission which will be entrusted with the work of conducting elections in Kashmir is a tool in the hands of the Central Government. Then where is the question of autonomy? It will remain simply on paper. And that will estrange the relations which you are going to establish by this Accord.

Similarly, on some other points also, they have expressed very strong resentment. Despite this, they have accepted this understanding and agreement as a political understanding. The Prime Minister also has explained here that that is more important. I am also emphasizing that. But keeping in view the tendency of the Central Government which is more and more going towards totalitarianism and erosion of Parliamentary democracy, will it not influence the judgment of the Government of India in relation to the people of Kashmir? When totalitarianism raises its head, it becomes all-pervasive. The general tendency is to curb even the elementary rights of the States and to use the entire State machinery to keep the ruling Party in power. There lies the real problem. But we will have to pass through all these stages, because only the Agreement has been arrived at after three years' long negotiations.

Shri Sheikh Abdullah has expressed his desire, as a reason behind accepting this Agreement, that he wants to build Kashmir in a new way, and in the National Conference, before 1953, they declared that they would build Kashmir as a new Kashmir. He has said that he wants to bring about changes in the economic conditions of the people who are now suffering under poverty, exploitation, corrup-

tion, lack of employment etc., which we see outside Kashmir in the rest of India. So, if you really want to bring about changes in the economic and social life of the people, you will have to attack the vested interests, you will have to provide food for the people, you will have to attack the landlords. But there lies the main obstacle on the part of the Central Government because their very policy is to maintain feudalism in agriculture. Till now, after more than 28 years of Central rule by the Congress Party, even the land reforms which the State Legislatures have passed have not been implemented, and the role of the hoarders is very dominant in the villages. Some progressive agricultural legislations have not been given assent to by the President. This shows the class character of the Central Government. Here lies another round of difficulties which the Kashmir people will have to face, and they will have to contend with the Government at the Centre. That is why you are retaining the power in regard to Fundamental Rights in your Constitution. You have not allowed the State Constitution to incorporate the Fundamental Rights. And the Fundamental Right given in the Indian Constitution is the right for the landlords, for the capitalists and for the vested interests. No land can be taken over, and landlordism cannot be abolished, without sufficient compensation. So, you have provided for all the compensations for the capitalists and the landlords; but not for the elementary needs of food, jobs and living conditions of the people. There is no guarantee in the Constitution. That is why if radical land reforms are proposed in Kashmir, we have the fear that Central Government will come as an obstacle. I am expressing these fears. We will keep a watch on the developments and we hope that the people of Kashmir will join the fight, with the people of India, against all these vested interests and exploitation; and that in building a new Kashmir, the democratic people of India will stand by their side.

With these expectations, I support this agreement.

SHRI DINESH CHANDHRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, from the comments appearing in various platforms of press and public the last few days and the trend of discussions here, it has become apparent that but for a solitary discordant note, this understandings has received widespread support from all sections of the people of this country. I find that in some quarters an attempt has been made to interpret this agreement in terms of gains or losses; but I feel that such an interpretation is completely untenable. This is not a treaty or an agreement between two belligerent nations so that one may interpret it in terms of gains or losses. It is purely a domestic understanding, which has been brought about with the sole objective of greater participation of all sections of the people of Jammu and Kashmir in the national mainstream so that they may make their effective contribution for the prosperity of our country. Such an understanding has to be viewed from two standpoints: one, whether this agreement is going to be beneficial to the people of Jammu and Kashmir in particular, and to the rest of India in general; and secondly, whether any compromise has been made, while arriving at this agreement, with the basic commitments of this country, like those of democracy, secularism and socialism. The entire approach to this agreement should be viewed from these standpoints, if it is beneficial to the people of Jammu and Kashmir, Sir obviously it should be welcomed, and if no violation or no compromise has been made with the basic commitments, I have no doubt that the entire House will approve of it. Before I approach this agreement from these basic standpoints, I want to keep before the House certain basic facts as well; and the facts are: first that in any system of government, no sizable section of the government, hesitable section of the

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]
community should remain alienated from the rest; otherwise, that isolation will mean a loss to themselves and to the rest. The second assumption is that the constitutional Government is for the welfare of the people; and as such, any process of reconciliation between sections of any people or with a section of people cannot be wrong either from the constitutional, political or from the ethical point of view. And the third assumption is that in a democracy, the spirit of give-and-take is an indispensable part of political life, more so in a country like India where assimilation and conciliation of different viewpoints have been the distinguishing features of our civilization and history. Keeping these basic facts in the forefront, let us examine this understanding. I do not think it necessary to go back to the history of all these years the post-independence years of Kashmir; but suffice it to say that in the early part of that period, Sheikh Saheb played a very notable role in the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India and also in guiding the State in the path of progress. His role has been adequately referred to by the Prime Minister in her statement itself. It is, to a great extent, his secular outlook and commitment to the national objectives and ideals that frustrated the efforts of Pakistan to woo the support of certain sections of the community, on the basis of sentimental or religious appeal. We also know how much the State has suffered due to his non-effective participation in the national mainstream. And I have no hesitation in saying that even his worst critics will admit that his non-association made the State and the country poorer. It cannot also be denied that this aspect of non-association, non-association of Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah in the mainstream of the political life of Kashmir was taken advantage of by Maulana Farooq and his handful of followers, to create an anti-national faction. The Sheikh's re-entry into the politics of the State on an effective basis will undoubtedly hit hard those persons who

are trying to create an anti-national situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir itself and it is, therefore, no wonder that we hear the agony of Mr. Bhutto and his call for a hartal in Kashmir. I feel that the Sheikh Saheb will play a very important role not alone in Jammu and Kashmir, but in the national life also, in stabilising and strengthening the national life in the role of a mentor leader of the minority community, a role which is eminently suited to his wide secular outlook. Therefore, probably, we hear to-day from the Jana Sangh of very adverse reaction over his re-entry into the political life. It is probably the greatest irony of fate to-day and I repeat it that it is probably the greatest irony of fate that Mr. Bhutto and Shri Bajpayee, who upto now had nothing in common except that their surname started with the initial 'B', have found a common platform for a hartal call. Reports also have appeared that in the recent unfortunate incidents in Kashmir Jana Sangh played a certain part. It shows the kind of patriotism to which this Party is wedded to.

15 hrs.

When we view the understanding in the above light coupled with the fact that the Sheikh Saheb has reaffirmed and reiterated that the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is final and irrevocable and further coupled with the fact that even the people of the Plebiscite Front have admitted to-day that plebiscite has become irrelevant, I think one conclusion only is possible that this agreement should get our whole-hearted support.

Let us also at this stage have a look at the criticisms that have been levelled against this agreement. One criticism is that Article 370 has been made permanent by this agreement. Secondly, Supreme Courts' jurisdiction under Article 132 has been taken away. Thirdly, more autonomy has been granted to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and there has been a second line of agreement. Why not grant the same kind of autonomy to other States also? Then there are also

some discordant notes about the nomenclature of Wazir-e-Azam.

Coming to the first criticism, I feel that the Jana Sangh has tried to make much out of it without any substance. Looking to the debate of the Constituent Assembly, we find that the framers of the Constitution thought that such a provision was desirable because the State was faced with certain unique features to which I will make a reference later in my speech. The framers decided that as regards the application of constitutional provisions and powers of the Parliament to extend the laws framed by it, certain safeguards should be provided by way of concurrence by or in consultation with the State Government under Article 370. The framers also made the further provision in the Constitution of Article 370 or Article 306A as to, of Article 370 or Article 306A as it then stood, or its retention in the Constitution or if it should be retained, whether it should be retained with certain indications or exemptions, the initiative should come from the Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir. This is clear from the contents of Article 370, which has provided that the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the State referred to in clause (2) is necessary before the President issues a notification making any change in the article. The moment the Constituent Assembly of Jammu & Kashmir accepted the present Article 370 and the corresponding Article 306A as it then was with only one modification it became a permanent feature of the Constitution in the sense that it has become a regular feature of the Constitution. The word 'permanent' does not mean that it is irrevocable because such type of permanency we have given a goodly while we did not accept the judgment of the Golak Nath case. While framing the constitution this was treated as a transitory provision because, at the time of the adoption of our Constitution, the framers of the Constitution left it to the Constituent Assembly of Jammu & Kashmir to decide whether this provision will

remain in the Constitution or not and this very position has to a great extent been confirmed by the latest judicial pronouncement of the Supreme Court in AIR Supreme Court 1970, 1118—I will not go into the details of the judgment because time will not permit me to do so. Therefore, Sir, it is my respectful submission that the argument advanced by Jan Sangh that by this agreement Article 370 has been made permanent is absolutely misleading, because this agreement has only reiterated the existing position which was confirmed by the pronouncement of the Supreme Court long before this agreement came into being i.e. as early as 1970. Also from the political angle, a view advanced 25 years ago, that Article 370 had come in the way of emotional integration of Jammu & Kashmir with the rest of India has proved to be false by the lapse of time. Up till now we have found that Article 370 has done no damage so far as relationship of Jammu & Kashmir with the rest of India is concerned. Rather, this Article has acted as a bridge between Jammu & Kashmir and the rest of India because it is through this bridge that the Acts passed by Parliament have passed to Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, I feel, the argument advanced to make capital out of Article 370 is meaningless.

Now I come to the second point as to why more autonomy has been granted. Obviously, we must keep note of the fact that this State has certain unique or special conditions existing in the State. This was taken note of while the Constituent Assembly formed our own Constitution. The special conditions are:

1. It is the only State which has a Constitution of its own.
2. Substantial portions of this State are in the occupation of more than one hostile nation.
3. U.N. forces are still roaming about in the State.

Because of the prevalence of these special conditions, Jammu & Kashmir is treated in a certain way in the Con-

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stitution while framing laws for that State. I do not know why one should raise objections to it.

It is not that Jammu & Kashmir has been treated specially like this but other States too have been treated in different ways according to the special conditions of the State. Take for instance, Article 371 which deals with Nagaland making special provisions for the State of Nagaland. Under the provision Nagaland is treated separately in matter of transfer of land or its resources. You yourself know that in your own State, a certain section of the people are not to pay income tax. Should we argue that because people of Meghalaya or Nagaland are not to pay income-tax, make the same provision throughout the whole country. I feel that in a big federal country like ours, it is not possible nor desirable to have uniformity of law throughout the country. Laws should take note of special conditions prevailing in different States. This has been done while framing the Constitution and even the subsequent amendments have taken note of this. Therefore, the question has been put as to why greater autonomy has been granted is misleading and equally the argument which has been advanced that that such autonomy should be granted to other States is equally fallacious, because you know that the conditions prevailing in Jammu & Kashmir do not prevail in the rest of the country. I do not feel that these two objections have any sound basis.

Arguments regarding Article 132 has no force in view of other Articles including—Article 136 and Article 32. Thus, if we look to the entire agreement from the positive point of view and also the criticisms that have been levelled against this agreement, one and only one conclusion is possible—that this agreement which is for the benefit of the entire Jammu & Kashmir and also for the rest of India deserves wholehearted support.

Before concluding, I will submit that this understanding has once more confirmed that our Prime Minister is not merely a politician but a statesman. You may well ask what is the difference between a politician and a statesman. I will say a politician looks to the next election but a statesman looks to the future of the country—25 or 30 years ahead. It is only her determination and courage that enables such a sensitive matter to be taken in hand and a favourable conclusion arrived at. Congratulations are also due in unbounded measure to Sheikh Abdullah for acting with such foresight and mutual trust not permitting the experiences of the past few years to cloud the issues. I feel we should also make special mention of Mr. Parthasarathy and Mr. Afzal Beg. But for their immense patience we probably would not have any occasion to debate this issue today. I pay tribute to Mr. Mir Qasim and other legislators who have shown a remarkable spirit of sacrifice rarely seen in a politician today. I hope and I have no doubt in saying that this agreement will pave the way for a better Kashmir, this will pave way also for permanent solution of the problem of Kashmir. Before concluding I wish to draw the attention of the House to the last para of Sheikh Saheb's letter to Prime Minister. It says:

'The country is passing through a critical period and it is all the more necessary for all of us who cherish the ideals of democracy, secularism and socialism to strengthen your hands as the leader of the nation and it is in this spirit that I am offering my whole-hearted cooperation.'

I hope that those who really believe in the ideals of democracy, secularism and socialism and all those who swear by it will obviously take note of this spirit which has been shown by Sheikh Abdullah. With these observations, I hope the House will accept the Substitute Motion which I have submitted and approve the statement made by

Prime Minister regarding Jammu and Kashmir on 24th February, 1975. Thank you.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Communist Party of India, I welcome the Prime Minister's Statement and the new agreement on Kashmir.

I hope that this will be a blow to the conspiracies of imperialism and other hostile groups against our Sub-continent. This opens up a new chapter of progress for the people of Jammu and Kashmir and also the rest of India.

It is a happy thing that the issue had been resolved after a fairly long endeavour on the basis of secular and democratic principles. And I am sure the House will not grudge to our Prime Minister and also Sheikh Abdullah genuine congratulations for their achievement.

Sir, the fundamental framework of the agreement is to my mind, the reaffirmation by Sheikh Abdullah of the finality of the accession of Jammu and Kashmir State to India, and the reiteration by the Prime Minister (without any equivocation) that Jammu and Kashmir enjoys a special status by virtue of Art. 370 which will not be eroded. Undisputed leader of Jammu and Kashmir as Sheikh Abdullah is,—he has reaffirmed the fact of accession after long but mutually understanding dialogue with the Government of India. For reasons—good, bad or indifferent—a somewhat rigid stand was taken for years by both sides and since the dark days of August, 1953, many things have happened which we would like to forget. Sheikh Abdullah at any rate has refused to be permanently soured by long years of detention and he has taken the genuinely statesman like view which was expected of him. And, the Prime Minister—I don't mind repeating—has shown imaginative understanding by reassuring Kashmir of its special status.

A Muslim-majority State, further even to the north of India than Tibet is,—which is in the mainstream of our national life and culture,—out of its own free-will, acceded to the Union and in fact and in law this matter is now without question. This is a tremendous thing and we are happy that this agreement has come about.

Sir, I cannot help recalling a Debate in this House some 23 years ago.

I see to my right my good friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra who spoke on that occasion and my friend Com. A. K. Gopalan also spoke. I had also an opportunity in participating in that debate. It was on some date in August 1952. Jawaharlal Nehru had placed the agreement before Parliament and we ratified it. I remember very distinctly how Mr. Mishra had given a fine reply to the late Shri Shyama Prasad Mukerjee who as you know, was a highly distinguished Member, but on Kashmir and related issues, he took a certain communal and chauvinistic attitude. I hope, when Shri Mishra speaks today—I know that he would say many things—will apply the same attitude to the hon. Member sitting on his right.

I looked up the record to refresh my memory. On that occasion, Jawaharlal Nehru had said:

"In law and in fact, accession of Kashmir is complete. We had agreed to some slightly greater measure of internal autonomy and in the full freedom of friendly discussion, we had arrived at certain agreements."

He had also said that Kashmir and the Sheikh Abdullah administration had done a good job of work. He said in the course of his speech:

"I look with some envy on the speed and celerity of land reforms already implemented".

It was rather go-ahead compared to the India of 1952. He had referred to the matter of no land acquisition by

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outsiders, a genuine step in the interest of the people. He had said:

"I hope, this great Republic of India is a free, voluntary, and affectionate union of the States of India."

Repeatedly, he reiterated that Jammu and Kashmir in most difficult circumstances had shown in action their friendship and their intimate links of comradeship with this country.

Sir, it is, therefore, rather melancholy to remember that the agreement which we ratified in August, 1952, had led to certain communal and chauvinistic elements setting up disorderly activities in Jammu and Kashmir in late 1952 and early 1953. And I am afraid, Sir, that the agreement just concluded has already been followed by certain activities which are particularly pernicious and it is a disgrace—nothing to be short of it—that when Prime Minister, Bhutto of Pakistan, poking his nose into our garden declares a hartal against the agreement that we have entered into between ourselves, certain elements in this country, in Jammu and elsewhere—they can operate with certain degree of freedom—have joined hands in order to register their objectionable temper and in order to distort the atmosphere of friendship which this agreement is trying to create. Over the years, the progressive forces in this country, particularly my Party, have striven to bring closer the secular and democratic forces.

The friendly atmosphere was lacerated in the Kashmir valley when Sheikh Abdulla had to be unseated from power some 22 years ago.

It was an unhappy chapter which followed since then and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru himself wanted, in the last days of his life, to put a final stop to this Chapter and to re-construct the process of friendship which had been distorted and disclosed for a certain period. It is a good thing that

after the confidence generated by the statesmanlike handling of the Bangladesh liberation crisis, New Delhi rightly turned its attention towards mending its fences in Kashmir and Jawaharlal Nehru's unfinished task was taken up with patriotism and with a sense of realism on either side and the settlement before us is the result.

I want to make a special mention of Sheikh Abdullah. I came to know of him since 1951 and I continued to count him as one of the more remarkable men of our times. It is a good thing that he has been restored as one of the senior leaders of the entire nation.

As far as Kashmir is concerned, whether he is called 'Wazir-e-Azam' or whatever else, wherever he sits, he is the head of the table. If he comes here, he might sit anywhere but he is a head of the State. The irony of Sheikh Abdullah, having been in the fight for freedom and having dreamt the visions of India which was never going to be distorted and having dreamt such dreams and having seen such visions had the blow of partition which was something which was almost impossible to get over. Living in a Muslim majority area, leading the people of whom 85 per cent or more were Muslims and who were giving the most crucial and cruel dilemma had no choice between joining India and Pakistan made up his mind to be with India and not with Pakistan because secularism, democracy and socialism can be comparatively safe in India but never in Pakistan. This sort of decision has been pilloried in some quarters in Pakistan. Imagine the agony of partition felt by Sheikh Abdullah more than many others, more than many of the younger generation today can imagine. I saw some debate where I saw the quotation from the poet Meer Taqi Meer which got stuck in my memory. I quote—

दिन हा क जी काया बना तो क्या कि ।

Even if the House of God is built on the ruins of a heart, what good is it? In this country ever since that free-

dom came, so many of us died. So how do we react to what has happened? It was a problem for the sensitive people in Kashmir. Look at the dilemma with which Sheikh was confronted. But, Sheikh Abdullah, as Jawaharlal Nehru said, in the 1952 debate, is no God. He commits many errors: he will commit many more. But, he is a brave man and a great leader of his people. Bigness is bigness in spite of a hundred mistakes. Kashmir question was a big question which could be solved by a big man and a big leadership and big people of whom Kashmir is a part in spite of whatever differences we have where there is a multi-national configuration. There is no doubt about it. There is unity and diversity—not merely diversity and unity but between all of us.—I hope we shall make a very good job of it regarding Kashmir. We have yet to do something else. What I look forward to in Jammu and Kashmir is an advance of democratic life. How far that would happen I do not know. I share some of the misgivings in the mind of my hon. friend, Shri Samar Mukherjee in regard to certain things that may develop. But, still, I would like to be an optimist in this regard at least now that the settlement is before us the advance of the democratic life in Jammu and Kashmir will take place and this will have its repercussions not only on the so-called Azad Kashmir held by Pakistan but in Pakistan itself. Progressive forces in Kashmir has now the task of bringing about cohesion and advance. A new dynamism must appear in the stagnant society of the valley. A certain deprivation of democratic rights of which Sheikh Abdullah has been complaining for years will now go. I feel, and with popular support the Centre will not find it a self-defeating and onerous job to bear the mantle and administrative burden it has done in regard to Kashmir upto today. A great deal of subsidisation had taken place but along with corruption, it has appeared as if water went out of the jug and nothing yet genuine happened as far as the people were concern-

ed. But now that the people are likely to be happy, now that political tensions are removed, the Government would not have the argue of having to perform the self-defeating task of pumping money into Kashmir and not either get benefit to the people nor any kind of recognition of India's Constitution in Kashmiri life.

Sir, I do not share the fear that there would be similar autonomy demand from other parts of the country. The position of Jammu and Kashmir is again something very special, very unlike compared to what it is elsewhere. I am not afraid of principled discussion of Centre-State relationship. That should never be unwelcome. But as far as we are concerned, in a country like ours, we need a plan, and the importance of Central direction is also extremely important, is extremely valuable I am not here to barter away the centralised direction of our planned economy, because, howsoever Government does its muddled job with the plan, we have to depend upon planning for the progress of our people. Since Sheikh Abdullah has given assurances regarding Jammu and Ladakh which are regions which have to be better looked after in the present context of things and since the main irritants in the way of administration of Jammu and Kashmir are being removed, I am looking forward to smoother sailing than in the past.

Prime Minister Bhutto of Pakistan is very unhappy and has poked his nose into our affairs. I shall be happy today if Mr Vajpayee says that he has nothing whatever to do with any kind of collaboration with this game. I say this because this is happening at a point of time when the United States is bolstering bellicose hardliners in Pakistan in order to destabilise condition in other parts of the world. The United States has always helped Pakistan with irredentist talents on Kashmir, on purely communal grounds. Behind imbroglie of 1953-54 there was the United States-Pak Pact—the idea of Asians to fight

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Asians, Asian hordes to do the fighting for Americans who were too costly to transport to other parts of the world; and Pakistan after 1953-54 according to CENTO and SEATO, destroyed even the formalities of an old democratic Government. But the 20th Century bourgeoisie in Washington and Islamabad learn nothing and so they did nothing.

The State Government, the Pentagon and the C.I.A. cannot adjust themselves to new winds blowing, the winds of thought, the winds of dialogue for settlement, the winds of development, of people wishing to find fulfilment of their freedom. This is seen in the fact that the clients and beneficiaries of the United States, from Saigon to Tel Aviv via Islamabad and Tehran are now having pumped into their systems billions of dollars worth of arms. But these billions of dollars worth of arm cannot put back the wheels of history.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should now conclude.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am concluding in a moment. But I was going to say that the law of artillery cannot defeat the laws of history in other parts of the world. Things are happening which not all the confabulations and conspiracies of the reactionaries at home and abroad can stop. This is right, the idea of a new Kashmir which is a pillar as I have said, a new Kashmir which will be a part of a new India. The idea that will enthuse these people, of an India that extends from Kanyakumari to Kashmir, a unity cemented by blood and friendship, unity cemented by understanding that comes of a dialogue. If on the basis of that new India we cannot build our future, to hell with all hopes. These gentlemen specialise in pessimism and that is why they peddle the ware supplied by the Pentagon and other agencies. My point is that we have to say good-bye to that kind of activity on the basis of things

like the Kashmir agreement and rebuild our country nearer our heart's desire.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I normally do not take part in political debates in this House. The only time I had done that was nearly four years ago on the subject of Bangladesh and, I believe, I was the first Member from my party to stand up in this House and demand the kind of policy that ultimately came to be adopted and helped in the liberation of Bangladesh.

AN: HON MEMBER: You should take more interest in the House.

DR. V.K.R. VARADARAJA RAO: But not in politics. Again I felt this was an occasion when in spite of my inhibitions about political matters I should raise my voice in this House because I do think this agreement which has been concluded is a great gesture of friendship based on mutual understanding, mutual forgiveness and generosity. It is not just a matter of the Congress Party or any one political party. It is my feeling that this is a matter that concerns the nation as a whole irrespective of the political parties in which we rightly or wrongly divide ourselves. I would, therefore, like to appeal to those of my friends in the House who might be tempted to take a somewhat political view of this matter to regard this not as a party matter but as a national matter, something that affects the entire future of this country.

Sir, this House in the recent past adopted a national outlook on the question of Bangladesh. I found that the whole House combined without a single exception when it came to the question of Bangladesh—liberation of Bangladesh and establishment of secularism in that part of our continent. I found recently a similar kind of unanimity appearing in this House and outside when it came to the question of resumption of arms sale by

United States to Pakistan. I would like to suggest that the indentical situation exists today and the indentical stand-point also be brought in the picture. By all means we can fight on party elections but on this particular subject, I suggest, that we have a national view. I do not want to dwell too much on the past of Sheikh Abdullah. I was a very youngman when I used to hear the name of Sheikh Abdullah.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): You still are.

DR. V.K.R. VARADARAJA RAO: I do not want to provoke my friend. Mr. Mody, to go into bouts of his humourous sallies, but I would like just to read from the statement that Sheikh Abdullah made when he talked about his own past. He said: The history of my life has been an open-book ever since 1931. I was involved, in fact, had the honour of leading the struggle of bringing the democratic rights to the people of Jammu and Kashmir and also participated in the national movement for the country's freedom.

"I had the privilege to be comrade-in-arms of Mahatma Gandhi, Mulana Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Badshah Khan and host of other freedom fighters, in the freedom struggle of India in those freedom struggle years."

I think, Shaikh Abdullah constitutes a link with a glorious past, with that past which was there when we fought for independence. The glorious past of India today is represented in the main national stream of the country by the presence of the lion of Kashmir, Shaikh Abdullah. I do not want to dwell on the tragic events that took place between 1953 and 1974. I cannot say that. I as an Indian citizen, feel too proud of what happens to individuals. Of course, everyone of us knows that he is a man who is genuinely dedicated to secularism, genuinely dedicated to so-

cialism and to democracy and yet for reasons which are very difficult to explain and understand, he was in the wilderness. I think, a great tribute must go out from this House to the magnanimity of the Shaikh who has shown a true Gandhian outlook, even Shri Jawaharlal Nehru did in and the context. Here was a man who was imprisoned time after time, abused and pilloried and yet as soon as he found a way out, he walked into the open gate even without being bid to do so, stretched out his hand and took the hand that was stretched out to him. Let us not forget that the dialogue with the Sheikh was initiated by Jawaharlal Nehru and the dialogue has more successfully brought to the conclusion by his daughter, Indira Gandhi. I think, Sir, we must look at the agreement, therefore, not in terms of of legal constitutional niceties, article 370, Supreme Court, this or that and so on, but in terms of a new and broad political understanding which we are beginning to have in this country, of rapprochement and integration of the entire country.

Sir, Kashmir, as we all know, is an issue that always has confronted us when we go abroad. It has been an issue which has been raised by imperialistic powers in the United Nations and the absence of Sheikh Abdullah from Kashmir political scene made the problem much more difficult for some of us when we went to stand up in defence of what we were doing. He was hailed and trotted by our imperialist friends who said: "The lion of Kashmir, the hero of Kashmir—Sheikh Abdullah—is not there, how can we have elections; what kind of government you have." All these things were thrown at us rightly or wrongly. Now that Sheikh Abdullah has come back into the mainstream, now that issue has been finally settled and international misunderstanding will now cease in spite of any attempts that may be made by our friend across the border to try and revive it. I do not bother too much about the international reac-

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1947 they were offered a choice about which way to go, in that predominantly Muslim part of the country, he stood by secularism. When there was holocaust and communal killing, when people were being killed on either of the border between us and Pakistan, it was in Kashmir, a predominantly Muslim State with the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah that they maintained tranquillity and secularism.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): In spite of Balraj Madhok.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Mahatma Gandhi had paid the richest tribute that could be paid to any person living in those days. He said "Kashmir is a ray of light in the darkness of death and strife and Sheikh Abdullah may still prove to be a ray of light, not only for Kashmir but for the entire country in the days to come." This was what Mahatma Gandhi said about Kashmir and Sheikh Abdullah in 1947. It is not as if Sheikh Abdullah has swerved from the path of secularism, it is not as if he has swerved from the path of democracy. It is the other side, those who were responsible....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Which side?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The other side that opposed to him. It was that side which in 1953 on the 9th August—August 8 is a national day of celebration of the Quit India Movement—asked the person who stood shoulder to shoulder with others in India in the quit India Movement, the person who was the leader of the Quit Kashmir Movement in this country, to quit office, and in a very unceremonious way at dead of night.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Like Dharia.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Dharia was thrown out but he is still here. Sheikh Abdullah was thrown out and was sent to the prison on the same day.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You do not know where Dharia is going to sleep tonight.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: On August 9, 1953 at the dead of night orders of dismissal were issued and Sheikh Abdullah was put behind the bars. All canons of fundamental liberties and parliamentary democracy were thrown overboard; he was removed not by a vote of no-confidence in the Assembly; he was not removed from Prime Ministership by the Assembly but by the Governor, "Sardar-i-riyasat"; I do not know on whose advice he did so. Shaikh Sahib pleaded for an opportunity to explain his position; he said that he owed a duty to the Assembly as the Prime Minister but he was denied that opportunity. For 22 years he was put in darkness. According to Mahatma Gandhi he was a ray of light but that ray of light was put in darkness. After 4½ years on a cold January morning he was let out, literally stranded on the road, he was let out to stand on the snow capped rocks of a place called Kud, 140 miles away from Srinagar without any transport facilities. They say he has come to the main-stream again. Of the 22 years that have passed since then, 13 years were spent in prison by Sheikh Abdullah. The ray of light was put in dungeons of darkness just because he pleaded for what he considered to be his right. You may differ from him, but he has a right. He pleaded for that. Why was he put in prison?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He wanted independent Kashmir.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He wanted self-determination. Whatever it is, is that the way to resolve differences? Has he come to the reverse side now? They could not be solved by external orders and prison bars and dungeons of darkness or by repression or charges of conspiracy. When he was dismissed from Prime Ministership, it was said that he had become an agent of the United States imperialism.

against the interests of India and Pakistan. Later on he was dubbed as an agent of communalism and separatism under the aegis of Pakistan. Then, when he met Chou En-Lai he was called an agent of China.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now that Mrs Gandhi had reached an understanding with him you can call him an agent of Indira Gandhi.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am glad Dr. Rao referred to this point. In spite of all the repression and the agony through which he was made to pass, he was not bitter when he came out. He was not angry with those people because he still believes in secularism, democracy and socialism. When the opportunity came, he availed of that opportunity. The lesson to be drawn is that August 1953 should not be again tried, not only on him but on others also not only in Kashmir but in other places also. I appreciate, not what you did for Sheikh Abdullah, but what you did for solving problem which defied solution for all these years. The approach is the main thing. The approach towards the solution of any problem should be through the table, through a dialogue, not through dungeons of darkness.

There is no use of these dungeons and other things. My appeal to you is this. You may not approve of my attitude, but on that score do not call me a communalist. Opposition should not be taken as being equivalent to treason. If an unpalatable demand is made by Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan or anybody else, you should not immediately say that he is an enemy of the country, an agent of foreign imperialism. Often times you have been found to be wrong. Those who were at the helm of affairs in 1953 have been proved to be wrong in respect of Kashmir. All the prosecution cases dragged on for years. I think Mr. G. S. Pathak went all the way to argue the case. What happened? After years of prosecution, after years of producing so much evidence it had to

be withdrawn, the charges could not stand the test of a court, not to speak of ordinary human imagination.

The Prime Minister is very right in saying that nothing significant has been conceded to weaken the present constitutional position. Some people who were against the agreement have pointed out that the title of 'Wazir-e-Azam' has been conceded. Wazir-e-Azam is a mouthful for me, but the people of Kashmir like it and accept it. Under the 1935 Act in those days the Chief Ministers of the respective provinces were called Premiers and Rajaji was the first Premier in the then composite State of Madras. In Australia the State Governments have got Prime Ministers even though there is a Prime Minister of the Federal Government. We have got Ministers both at the centre and in the States. Therefore, just by a change in name nothing has happened, nothing is conceded. Therefore, if we ask for similar things, you should not feel that we are asking for something more.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): What is the Tamil equivalent?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Mudal! Amatchar.

As has been rightly pointed out even if article 132(2) is amended, article 136 will take care of those cases where an appeal lies to the Supreme Court. Mr. Goswami has pointed out that in respect of income tax not being paid in Nagaland and Maghalya, they have been given permission under article 254(2).

For Jammu and Kashmir they have a separate Constitution. Under that Constitution certain rights have been conceded to them. Therefore, it is nothing strange, nothing unusual. You should not call it anti national if one State can have a Constitution of its own as against the Federal Constitution. In the United States each State has got a Constitution, has got a State Anthem and a State flag also. In

[Shri Sezhiyan]

1947 they were offered a choice about which way to go, in that predominantly Muslim part of the country, he stood by secularism. When there was holocaust and communal killing, when people were being killed on either of the border between us and Pakistan, it was in Kashmir, a predominantly Muslim State with the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah that they maintained tranquillity and secularism.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): In spite of Balraj Madhok.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Mahatma Gandhi had paid the richest tribute that could be paid to any person living in those days. He said "Kashmir is a ray of light in the darkness of death and strife and Sheikh Abdullah may still prove to be a ray of light, not only for Kashmir but for the entire country in the days to come." This was what Mahatma Gandhi said about Kashmir and Sheikh Abdullah in 1947. It is not as if Sheikh Abdullah has swerved from the path of secularism, it is not as if he has swerved from the path of democracy. It is the other side, those who were responsible....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Which side?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The other side that opposed to him. It was that side which in 1953 on the 9th August—August 8 is a national day of celebration of the Quit India Movement—asked the person who stood shoulder to shoulder with others in India in the quit India Movement, the person who was the leader of the Quit Kashmir Movement in this country, to quit office, and in a very unceremonious way at dead of night.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Like Dharia.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Dharia was thrown out but he is still here. Sheikh Abdullah was thrown out and was sent to the prison on the same day.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You do not know where Dharia is going to sleep tonight.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: On August 9, 1953 at the dead of night orders of dismissal were issued and Sheikh Abdullah was put behind the bars. All canons of fundamental liberties and parliamentary democracy were thrown overboard; he was removed not by a vote of no-confidence in the Assembly; he was not removed from Prime Ministership by the Assembly but by the Governor, "Sardar-i-riyasat"; I do not know on whose advice he did so. Shaikh Sahib pleaded for an opportunity to explain his position; he said that he owed a duty to the Assembly as the Prime Minister but he was denied that opportunity. For 22 years he was put in darkness. According to Mahatma Gandhi he was a ray of light but that ray of light was put in darkness. After 4½ years on a cold January morning he was let out, literally stranded on the road, he was let out to stand on the snow capped rocks of a place called Kud, 140 miles away from Srinagar without any transport facilities. They say he has come to the main-stream again. Of the 22 years that have passed since then, 13 years were spent in prison by Sheikh Abdullah. The ray of light was put in dungeons of darkness just because he pleaded for what he considered to be his right. You may differ from him, but he has a right. He pleaded for that. Why was he put in prison?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He wanted independent Kashmir.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He wanted self-determination. Whatever it is, that is the way to resolve differences? Has he come to the reverse side now? They could not be solved by external orders and prison bars and dungeons of darkness or by repression or charges of conspiracy. When he was dismissed from Prime Ministership, it was said that he had become an agent of the United States imperialism.

against the interests of India and Pakistan. Later on he was dubbed as an agent of communalism and separatism under the aegis of Pakistan. Then, when he met Chou En-Lai he was called an agent of China.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now that Mrs. Gandhi had reached an understanding with him you can call him an agent of Indira Gandhi.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am glad Dr. Rao referred to this point. In spite of all the repression and the agony through which he was made to pass, he was not bitter when he came out. He was not angry with those people because he still believes in secularism, democracy and socialism. When the opportunity came, he availed of that opportunity. The lesson to be drawn is that August 1953 should not be again tried, not only on him but on others also not only in Kashmir but in other places also. I appreciate, not what you did for Sheikh Abdullah, but what you did for solving problem which defied solution for all these years. The approach is the main thing. The approach towards the solution of any problem should be through the table, through a dialogue, not through dungeons of darkness.

There is no use of these dungeons and other things. My appeal to you is this. You may not approve of my attitude, but on that score do not call me a communalist. Opposition should not be taken as being equivalent to treason. If an unpalatable demand is made by Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan or anybody else, you should not immediately say that he is an enemy of the country, an agent of foreign imperialism. Often times you have been found to be wrong. Those who were at the helm of affairs in 1953 have been proved to be wrong in respect of Kashmir. All the prosecution cases dragged on for years. I think Mr. G. S. Pathak went all the way to argue the case. What happened? After years of prosecution, after years of producing so much evidence it had to

be withdrawn, the charges could not stand the test of a court, not to speak of ordinary human imagination.

The Prime Minister is very right in saying that nothing significant has been conceded to weaken the present constitutional position. Some people who were against the agreement have pointed out that the title of 'Wazir-e-Azam' has been conceded. Wazir-e-Azam is a mouthful for me, but the people of Kashmir like it and accept it. Under the 1935 Act in those days the Chief Ministers of the respective provinces were called. Premiers and Rajaji was the first Premier in the then composite State of Madras. In Australia the State Governments have got Prime Ministers even though there is a Prime Minister of the Federal Government. We have got Ministers both at the centre and in the States. Therefore, just by a change in name nothing has happened, nothing is conceded. Therefore, if we ask for similar things, you should not feel that we are asking for something more.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): What is the Tamil equivalent?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: *Mudal Amai-char.*

As has been rightly pointed out even if article 132(2) is amended, article 136 will take care of those cases where an appeal lies to the Supreme Court. Mr. Goswami has pointed out that in respect of income tax not being paid in Nagaland and Maghalya, they have been given permission under article 254(2).

For Jammu and Kashmir they have a separate Constitution. Under that Constitution certain rights have been conceded to them. Therefore, it is nothing strange, nothing unusual. You should not call it anti national if one State can have a Constitution of its own as against the Federal Constitution. In the United States each State has got a Constitution, has got a State Anthem and a State flag also. In

[Shri Sezhiyan.]

Jammu and Kashmir under article 144 of the Constitution, a separate flag has been provided for that State.

I also concede that there is a peculiarity, a special case for Jammu and Kashmir, but on that score if somebody else has asked for similar things do not call them names. Jammu and Kashmir has been a very sensitive border area. Apart from that half of the State has been occupied by Pakistan. In such a State, you have given some special powers, State autonomy, a separate Constitution for the State and a separate flag for the State. You gave a separate name for the Chief Minister there. In spite of that, the unity and solidarity of the country has not been disrupted. Then, why are you afraid if other States demand the same autonomy and powers? Here is a sensitive area which has withstood this. Sheikh Abdullah said in Madras that special problems require special remedies. He also said, "Don't bracket Kashmir with other States". He was aware of the demand for State autonomy in Tamil Nadu. He gave the advice that we should not equate other States with Kashmir. But he said, he supported the demand for greater autonomy. He said, "it will also strengthen national integration. If the people of a State want to have autonomy, they should have it. You cannot keep people by force." This is the statement made by a statesman who has been subjected to much persecution. Our worthy friend Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, said that this concept of self-determination should not be taken as an example by others and demanded. If the principal of State autonomy has been experimented and found to draw the people of Jammu and Kashmir into the mainstream of India, I do not know how it is going to affect the other parts of the country if they also demand State autonomy. I have not brought here the relevant literature, but when the first election was fought in 1943, in their election manifesto, the then undivided Communist Party of India demanded 17 Constituent Assemblies for the

country. They did not accept the idea of one nation. They said, this is a country consisting of so many nationalities and each should have a Constituent Assembly. Each Constituent Assembly should have the right of self-determination and send their representatives to the Federal Constituent Assembly. They supported that idea. Probably they might have changed their views now and I do not blame them for that. All I say is, when I demand more autonomy and powers for the States, when I say there may be a separate flag for each State, a separate State Anthem and a separate Constitution for each State, you may agree or disagree with me, but come and discuss it round the table. Don't call us names. Don't call our demand as anti-national.

This is not something fresh that we have developed a soft corner or respect or admiration for Sheikh Abdullah. I remember in 1962 and 1963, when others were afraid, whenever any petitions came, we were one in asking for the release of Sheikh Abdullah and having a dialogue with him round the table. I am very hopeful that with the new opportunity given under the able leadership of Sheikh Abdullah, a really new Kashmir will come into being, worthy of being followed by other parts of India.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Sir, I am happy to see that the DMK leaders are appreciating the efforts made for a settlement. I am particularly happy to see their approval of the steps Government has taken.

Sir, my impression is that we have been over-playing the issue of Kashmir for a very long time. It may be that its location determines this sort of controversy. Kashmir has been placed on the map of India in the Northern-most position and its height also is more than five to six thousand feet. This top position, in a way, is contributing to this controversy as well as to the importance it has gained. There is a Shakespearean drama

by the name of "Much Ado about Nothing"; I might transform it and say that there is much ado about a little thing. The whole population of Kashmir put together is not equal even to a constituency of some of us. It is not even as big as Bangalore in the matter of population. But that does not determine its importance; its importance is determined by the controversy and not by its contribution to the national progress nor even by the example some of its leaders have set in the matter of integration and unity.

There was what is called 'Marshall Aid' after the second world war in order to help the economic recovery of European countries. Ultimately it ended in a joke that if any European country wanted fresh money from USA they had to say that there were a lot of communists there. They used the Communist bogey to gain more and more aid. Somewhat in the same way, the bogey of plebiscite, referendum or separatism has been played up advisedly, I think, so that they may get more aid and they may get more importance. If you scan the set-up of the Government of India you will see that even the personnel of Kashmir who hail from Kashmir occupy a disproportionately important place in the administrative set-up from the Cabinet downwards. All the time, they have been framing and managing Plans and they have been assisting the Prime Minister. Unwittingly, the Opposition people are adding to this bargaining power of Kashmir. I do not envy this disproportionate importance and bargaining power; for, all of us are Indians, and it does not matter whoever get places whether he comes from Kashmir, Karnataka, Tamilnadu or U.P. We do not make a distinction between an Indian and an Indian. We have developed a sense of tolerance so far as this undue importance is concerned. All the time we have been requesting the Opposition Members not to unwittingly and unintentionally play up this issue so that this question of imbalance in the matter of treatment which you allege continues, and continues to grow. The

Kashmir problem has been there because of the unfortunate development that took place in India after or simultaneously with the granting of independence.

Then the two-nation theory entered into this controversy and for a time Sheik Abdullah behaved in a very correct manner, I would not say in a magnanimous manner. For most of us who have fought for the freedom of the country, have played an equal part in the matter of integration, unity and framing of the Constitution. But the situation was so exploited by some leaders of the area just to keep themselves in the front position in the front page of the national and international newspapers. Therefore, I want to warn you, rather I want to request you, the opposition leaders, to see that this undue importance is not further encouraged or developed. If you had kept everyone of us, I mean the States, in their proper places, this kind of controversy would not have arisen.

At the time Sheik Abdullah was, what is called, the Prime Minister in Kashmir, I was a poor Chief Minister in Karnataka. Then, many of you do not know, the controversy was whether there must be two flags in the State. In order to set an example to these people, including the Kashmir Government which wanted two flags, I removed what is called the State flag and made the national flag to fly high with all solemnity and supremacy. In those days, the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru very much appreciated this move and congratulated me on having given a hint to Sheik Abdullah. But Sheik Abdullah did not take the hint. As you know, he went to the extent of claiming a separate status for Kashmir. Also, I am told, he got the help of some foreign countries, who were interested in keeping this fire alive.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): You did well in dismissing him. The language he is talking is worse than that of Shri Dharwadkar. The Government is criticised. He

[Shri S. A. Shamim]

says that Sheik Abdullah took advantage of assistance from foreign countries. Shame on you.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I do not take Shri Shamim seriously....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Your party is not taking you seriously; they are laughing at you.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: because, when he says 'shame', it rhymes with his name!

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: The same to you.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: We have discussed this question of Sheik Abdullah several times in the AICC meeting. The last time when I spoke on this subject, some of my friends may remember, I did not approve the attitude of my friend Sheikh Abdullah. Here I may tell you for your information that I have got very good relationship, friendly relationship with him in spite of these differences. In the days when he was considered a hostile person by our Governmental leaders, he once came to my house and discussed this problem. I advised him correctly.

I advised him correctly.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: How foolish of him! To come to you of all persons!

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: He had such a set fools around him that he was misguided.

It took 20 years for him to get properly educated. Without personal anticipation of anything, disinterestedly, I say that I have found in our leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, a person who is capable of taking correct political steps at the right time. She can weigh things and takes the right decision, and that is what has exactly happened in this case.

All that he has now accepted in this agreement if he had done at

that time, there would have been no occasion for him to be arrested and there would have been no time for all this controversy either. In fact, I told him personally that he would have been in the Central Cabinet or in any good positions he would have liked to take.

Sir, the Central Government—one has to understand—is the Central Government and every other State Government is only a State Government. So, to place them and argue on terms of equality with the Centre—whoever may be the Chief Minister—is like an ant arguing with an elephant. I told him so.

I was speaking, having had experience of freedom fighting and having had experience of forging unity, in my own small way. In a country like India we cannot afford to have all states and Governments equal—not in the legal sense but in the political sense. Even in the DMK, if everybody claims equality with Karunanidhi, there will be no Karunanidhi.

So, let us accept this hard fact that Indian unity is the basis and the foremost important factor in all administrative set-ups or political set-ups or Constitutional set-ups. It may be. I envisage, that the very people who argue for State autonomy will argue the other way if they happen to come to the Centre—for, it is only human nature to be subjective. It is only people like Mahatma Gandhi who have risen above all political and personal temptations that could afford to be impersonal and objective. Most of us are subjective. Therefore, wherever we are, in our view, that place becomes the most important place. I see the same development in the evolution of political ideas of the DMK. I know them personally. The former Chief Minister Mr. Annadurai was a great friend of mine and he spoke kindly of me even when I was not in office.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: That is a great thing.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA; Sir, this DMK stood for a separate State after the independence of India. But when their representatives came to Parliament they mixed in the mainstream of national politics. I know this through my personal friendship with the MPs and they modified their stand. I thank them and their patriotic spirit. They did not stand on formalities or on a question of prestige in modifying their political stand to be willingly one of the States of India. Now they want State autonomy.

As you know, I happened to be Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission which has given its report on Central-State relations. It was assisted by eminent jurists including the late Advocate General Setalvad, C. D. Deshmukh and such other eminent persons from all over India.

At that time, the Government of India wrote to me an urgent letter that a report must immediately be submitted on this subject as they wanted to consider the problem. It was in the then existing context.

After examining all the suggestions proposals and claim for autonomy, we came to this conclusion:

"We, therefore, do not think it necessary to suggest any amendment to the Constitution. We have, however, made recommendations to delegate more financial and administrative functions and powers to the States with the twin objectives of making relations between the Centre and the States smoother and introducing efficiency and economy in the administration of the Union and the State Governments. It is not in the emendment of the Constitution that the solution to the problem of Central-State relationship is to be sought but in the working of the provisions of the Constitution by all concerned in the balanced spirit in which the founding fathers intended them to be worked."

Even the Congress Chief Ministers have been advocating some devolution of financial powers and functions. Mahatma Gandhi made a famous statement depicting the kind of administrative set-up that is to serve India. He said that it should be like a pyramidal structure with the base on the ground, not topsy-turvy making the apex stand on the ground and the base on the top. That would look ridiculous. In a big country like India where 60 crores of people have to be 20 headed persons to manage the affairs of the whole of India, having personal knowledge of persons and problems of the country. It has been one of my dictums that nobody can be efficient in a Government unless he knows persons he is dealing with and the problems he is handling. Progressively, the administrative set up in India has become somewhat impersonal. Therefore, where efficiency and economy are needed we have to introduce certain measures which are in the nature of devolution of administrative and financial powers. This can be examined impersonally on all-India basis without any particular State claiming a particular privilege or a particular way of dealing with this problem.

It is not merely the DMK. If you know the correspondence and other things, even the Congress Chief Ministers have been urging for such devolution. This will come. This has nothing to do with Kashmir. If you mix up Kashmir with State autonomy, you are likely to lose the case and you are likely to be misunderstood. Sheikh Abdullah was misunderstood and, ultimately, he had to clear the misunderstanding by making this agreement. Nobody can question his statements which are printed and published. At one time, he wanted Kashmir State to be an independent State. At another time, he wanted plebiscite and, at another time, he wanted some special status. Once when the controversy was going on—I will disclose to you—I asked Pandit Nehru "What is that he wants".

[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya.]

Some talks were going on in those days. Pandit Ji told me, "He wants a kind of condominium, something like that." But let it be said to the credit of our great leader, though he had personal affection for Sheikh Abdullah, and he wanted to do his very best to see that this problem is settled, he did not concede, because he considered Indian unity much more important than any personal friendship. Sir, the documents placed by the Prime Minister before the House concerning the statement and the conditions in the agreement are quite satisfactory.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, you have started speaking on the statement. You have taken 20 minutes.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I obey your orders. He has agreed ultimately and I hope finally. I appreciate that the main purpose of the dialogue was to remove misapprehension on either side to ensure the bond between the Union Government and the State. He has accepted the question of accession and integration as irrevocable. These are the two commitments he has made after a considerable period of thinking and suffering also. Ultimately, suffering makes us wise and he has become wise. It is all the work of the Prime Minister. She has brought about this change of attitude in the minds of the erstwhile Kashmiri leaders who wanted some special status and the like. Let us accept this agreement unanimously, and also let us not again build up this controversy so that the rest of India is not exploited.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गालियर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के प्रस्ताव में मैंने भारतीय जनसंघ की ओर से एक संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है। यह संशोधन प्रति-प्रस्ताव के रूप में सदन के सामने है। मैं उसे पढ़ कर अपना भाषण आरम्भ करना चाहता हूँ :

"This House having considered the statement made by the Prime

Minister in the House on the 24th February, 1975, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, resolves that the process of integration of the Jammu and Kashmir State with the rest of India going on during the last more than two decades will be carried further and the State be brought at par with the other States of India."

अगर सदन इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर ले...

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव):
यह कभी नहीं करेगा।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर):
यही तो गड़बड़ है। आप काश्मीर को अलग ही रखना चाहते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो समझौता हुआ है उसके बारे में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने वक्तव्य देते हुए हमें बताया था कि शेख अब्दुल्ला 1953 की स्थिति को वापस लाना चाहते थे। लेकिन उन से कहा गया कि घड़ी की सुई को पीछे नहीं घुमाया जा सकता। अगर यह बात सच होती तो आज हमें विरोध को अभिव्यक्ति देने के लिये इस सदन में खड़े नहीं होना पड़ता। हमारी मांग रही है कि 1953 के बाद से जम्मू काश्मीर और शेष भारत के संबंधों के बीच में जो भी प्रगति हुयी है उसे न केवल बरकरार रखा जाय बल्कि उस प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाया जाय। जम्मू काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न भाग है। जम्मू काश्मीर के लिए चार-चार बार हमारे जवानों ने जान की बाजी लगाई है। जम्मू काश्मीर भारत माता का क़िरात है। उस जम्मू काश्मीर और शेष भारत के बीच में कोई दुराव, कोई द्वैत कोई खाई नहीं रहनी चाहिए।

श्री गोस्वामी ने कहा कि धारा 370 एक पुल है। पुल उन चीजों के बीच में बनाया जाता है जो एक-दूसरे से दूर होती हैं। जम्मू काश्मीर जब भारत का एक भाग है तो पुल पर चढ़ कर जम्मू काश्मीर तक जाने की बधा जरूरत है...

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : क्या समुद्र में डूब कर जायें ।

श्री वसन्त साठे : (अकांक्षा) : नदी पर पुल हो सकता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नदी पर पुल हो सकता है इस लिये कि नदी के दोनों किनारे दूर होते हैं । जुड़ी हुई जमीन में पुल नहीं बना करते ।

श्री वसन्त साठे : लेकिन इस में दो देश नहीं बनते ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दो देश हम बनने भी नहीं देगे । दो देश बनाने वाली सरकार इस देश में रह भी नहीं सकती ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ज़िम बान की ओर संकेत कर रहा हूँ उसे हमारा मित्र जग मोशने की कोशिश करें । यह कहा गया है कि हमें प्रेम की भावना में सारे प्रश्न की देखना है लेकिन प्रेम का रास्ता बड़ा सकरा होता है

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे : आप क्या जाने उस रास्ते को ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : संकरो पैड़ो प्रेस को, जामे दुई न समाहि, सीम उतारो भुईं धरो, तब पैठो घर माहि । प्रेम का पथ द्वैत की इजाजत नहीं देता । जब काश्मीर भारत में शामिल हुआ तो अन्य राज्यों की तरह से तीन विषयों के लिए हुआ । लेकिन अन्य राज्य अपनी पृथक सत्ता समाप्त कर के, अपना अलग झण्डा उतार कर, भारत में संघ में विलीन हो गये, लेकिन काश्मीर अलग रखा गया । आज से नहीं, हम तभी से जाग कर रहे हैं कि कोई भी दीवार बीच में नहीं रहनी चाहिये ।

धारा 370 का हवाला देकर आज यह कहा जा रहा है और मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को किस कानूनवेत्ता

ने, विधिवेत्ता ने सलाह दी है जिसके आधार पर उस दिन उन्होंने सदन में कह दिया कि धारा 370 स्थायी है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस संविधान का काँट धारा स्थायी नहीं है—ऐसा हमारे कांग्रेस के सदस्य कहते रहे हैं कांग्रेस पक्ष यहाँ कहता रहा है कि संविधान की हर एक धारा का बदला जा सकता है; संसद के द्वारा बदला जा सकता है मूलभूत अधिकारों का भी बदला जा सकता है घटाया जा सकता है लेकिन अब कहते हैं कि धारा 370 नहीं बदली जा सकती . . .

श्री विक्रम महाजन (कांगड़ा) : किम ने कहा है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है—मैं पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ । मैं जूग उड़ूँ नहीं कर रहा हूँ केवल प्रश्न का भाग पड़ रहा हूँ—

"That Constituent Assembly completed its work in 1956."

कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली में मतलब है—काश्मीर की कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली—

"But it did not suggest deletion or modification of article 370 which, therefore, became a permanent part of our Constitution since 1956."

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It cannot be more permanent than the other articles.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ । यह संविधान की व्याख्या का मसाला है । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जा व्याख्या की है—मेरा निवेदन है कि वह व्याख्या संविधान के विरुद्ध है । धारा 370 के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर आज तक जो व्याख्या की गई है नई व्याख्या उस के विरुद्ध है । यह घड़ी की मई को घुमाना है ।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : क्या उसे इस को ठीक करना है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारी कांस्टीच्यूट असेम्बली में आर्टिकल 370 पर बहुत बहस हुई थी। मैं उस की कार्यवाही को देख रहा था—मैंने मौलाना हसरत मोहानी का एक भाषण देखा—जिन्होंने शिकायत की थी कि धारा 370 काश्मीर के साथ भेदभाव करती है काश्मीर के नागरिकों को वे अधिकार नहीं मिलने देती जो भारतीय गणराज्य के नागरिक के नाते उनको मिलने चाहिये मौलाना हसरत मोहानी ने कहा था कि यह आर्टिकल डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करता है। तब श्री गोपालास्वामी आयरगर ने—जिन के सुपुत्र श्री पार्थसारथी की सलाह पर उस दिन प्रधान मंत्री ने वह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण वक्तव्य दिया—बेटे ने बाप की बात को झुठला दिया और पुत्री ने अपने पिता की नीति रां पर पानी फेर दिया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० गोपालास्वामी आयरगर ने क्या कहा था—

“This discrimination is due to the special conditions in Kashmir.”

स्पेशल स्टेटस की बात नहीं थी वह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन था जो पैर की बेड़ी थी वह अलकार बन गया है जो भेदभाव का आधार था, वह माथे का धृगार बन गया है। श्री आयरगर ने कहा था :

“This discrimination is due to the special conditions in Kashmir. That particular State is not yet ripe for this kind of integration. It is the hope of everybody here that in due course even Jammu & Kashmir will become ripe for the same sort of integration as has taken place in the case of other States.”

हम इसी पर बल देते रहे हैं। क्या यह बात कहना साम्प्रदायिकता भड़काना है? क्या यह बात कहना प्रतिक्रियावाद को उत्तेजना देना है? केवल हम ने ही नहीं, उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भी

27 नवम्बर, 1963 को इसी लोक सभा में कहा था—

“Article 370 is a part of certain transitional and provisional arrangement. It is not a permanent part of this Constitution. This process of gradual erosion of Article 370 is going on; it should allow to go on. that process is continuing.”

अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में कह दें। . . .

श्री दिनेश चन्द्र गोस्वामी (गोहाटी)
वाजपेयी जी, उसके बाद भी दो लाइनें हैं

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वं आपको पढ़नी चाहिये थी।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Why are you avoiding it?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं एवाउंड नहीं कर रहा हूं, मेरे पास इतना ही है।
I yield. You read out those lines.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी उस दिन कह देती कि आर्टिकल 370 स्थायी नहीं है, जैसे संविधान के आरंभ अनुच्छेद हैं, वैसे ही वह भी है. . . .

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यही मतलब था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यही मतलब था तो आप ने उसे ठीक भाषा में प्रकट नहीं किया।

यह धारा 370 का मामला गजेंद्र गडकर कमीशन के सामने भी गया था। श्री गजेंद्र गडकर मुंबई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस थे। अगर यह अनुच्छेद स्थायी स्वरूप का होता, तो गजेंद्र गडकर कमीशन वह टिप्पणी न करता, जो उसने की थी। मैं उसका भी एक हिस्सा उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :—

“The title of the Article 370 itself is like this: Temporary and Transi-

tional Provisions with respect to the State of Jammu & Kashmir."

कोई अगर यह कहे कि आर्टिकल 370 को आज खत्म करने की जरूरत नहीं है, तो हमारा ईमानदारी से मतभेद हो सकता है, हम बल देंगे कि इसको खत्म कीजिये। आप कहेंगे कि अभी वक्त नहीं आया है, मिचुएशन इज नाट राइप। लेकिन उस दिन तो दरवाजे ही बन्द कर दिये गये—हमारे विरोध का यह पहला कारण है।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि हम ने समझौते के द्वारा रेसिड्यूअरी पावर्स जम्मू-काश्मीर को दे दी है, जब कि यह पावर केन्द्र को दी गई है—संविधान इसकी व्यवस्था करना है। किसी राज्य को हम ने रेसिड्यूअरी पावर्स नहीं दी है, तब जम्मू-काश्मीर को देने की क्या जरूरत है, इसका क्या औचित्य है?

तीसरी बात—हम ने ऐलान कर दिया है कि जहां तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जुरिस्डिक्शन का सम्बन्ध है, अधिकार क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है, अब जम्मू-काश्मीर की जनता संविधान की धारा 132 के अन्तर्गत सुप्रीम कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकेगी। लेकिन फिर कहा जाता है कि 132 के अन्तर्गत तो नहीं जा सकेगे, लेकिन 136 के अन्तर्गत जा सकते हैं। तो क्या शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब को खिन्नोना दिया गया है? क्या शेख साहब इस बात को नहीं समझ सकते? आखिर वह इस बात पर अड़े क्यों? अगर वहां के नागरिक सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में 136 के अन्तर्गत जा सकते हैं तो फिर 132 अनुच्छेद के अन्तर्गत क्यों न जायें। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की हमारे मंघीय संविधान में सारे देश को जोड़ने की भी एक भूमिका है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : जैसे आपकी तोड़ने की है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जैसे आप की मूड मोड़ने की है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चौथी आपत्ति इस बात पर है कि 1953 के बाद जो भी कानून

संसद् ने बनाये और जो जम्मू-काश्मीर पर लागू किये हैं उन्हें रद्द किया जा सकेगा। अगर राज्य सरकार उन्हें रद्द करने के बारे में केन्द्र के पास आयेगी तो राष्ट्रपति महोदय राज्य सरकार की प्रार्थना पर बड़ी सहानुभूति के साथ विचार करेंगे। जो भी कानून लागू किये हैं वह संसद् ने किये हैं। संसद् में जम्मू-काश्मीर के प्रतिनिधि भी बैठे हैं। क्या यह संसद् जिसमें सारे देश के प्रतिनिधि बैठे हैं जम्मू-काश्मीर के हितों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती? अगर आप इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कर लेंगे तो बड़ा खतरा मोल लेंगे।

आज गुजरात में विधान सभा नहीं है।

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA: The Parliament's sovereignty is maintained intact in this agreement. It is not disturbed in any way.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि आज गुजरात में विधान सभा नहीं है। संसद् के कानून लागू हो रहे हैं। संसद् वहां के सारे प्रशासन की देख-भाल कर रही है। अब गुजरात में ऐसी सरकार आ जाय जो यह कहे कि राष्ट्रपति राज्य के दारान पार्लियामेंट ने गुजरात के बारे में जो कुछ किया है हम उसे स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, क्या यह केन्द्र को चुनौती नहीं है? क्या यह संसद् की मना को चुनौती नहीं है? प्रधान मंत्री ने यह स्वीकार करके न केवल संसद् की अवहेलना स्वीकार कर ली, मगर शेख अब्दुल्ला के बाद जम्मू-काश्मीर में जो भी मुख्य मंत्री आये थे उनके ऊपर भी परोक्ष रूप से यह आरोप स्वीकार कर लिया कि उन्हें जम्मू-काश्मीर की चिन्ता नहीं थी, अगर किसी को चिन्ता है जम्मू-काश्मीर की तो शेख साहब को है। बख्शी, मादिक, कामिब को किसी प्रकार की चिन्ता नहीं थी।

श्री एस० ए० शर्मा : आप उन तीनों के खिलाफ थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हां, इसीलिये खिलाफ थे कि वह तीनो 370 को बनाये रखना चाहते थे।

और चौथी बात है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वजीरेआजम। पहले कश्मीर की सविधान सभा ने वजीरेआजम रखा था। मगर जब एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया चली तो मुख्य मंत्री हो गये। अब मुख्य मंत्री जा रहे हैं, वजीरेआजम घा रहे है। घड़ी की सुई पीछे घूम रही है। अभी शमीम साहब कह रहे थे कि वजीरेआजम और वजीरेआला मे क्या फर्क है। तो फिर वजीरेआला कहा जा सकता है शेख अब्दुल्ला को। मगर नहीं, वजीरेआजम कहा जायेगा। प्रधान मंत्री वजीरेआजम है। अब देश मे एक और वजीरेआजम होंगे। उनके लिये फिर सविधान बदला जायेगा। डा० कर्ण सिंह सदरे रियासत हुआ करते थे। फिर वह राज्यपाल बने। अब फिर वहा सदरे रियासत होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शेख साहब कहते है कि समझौते के बारे मे जो पार्लियामेंट मे बहा गया, जो अखबारो मे निकला, जो कुछ रेडियो मे आया है उसमे समझौते का पूरा-पूरा चित्र सामने नहीं रखा गया। हम जानना चाहते हैं और कौन सी बातें है जो अभी सामने नहीं आयी है? यह उनका वक्तव्य है समझौते के बाद। उन्होंने यह भी शिकायत की है कि समझौते का "बैलेस्ट पिक्चर" पेश नहीं किया गया है। यह बैलेस्ट पिक्चर क्या है, हम जानना चाहते हैं।

शेख साहब को यह भी शिकायत है कि मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर मे वजीरेआजम रहूंगा और बाहर जाते ही मुख्य मंत्री हो जाऊंगा यह हम ने नहीं माना है। तो फिर क्या क्या माना है? इसका मतलब यह है कि कुछ ऐसी चीजे हैं जो सदन के सामने नहीं आयी हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आज की चर्चा मे पूरी तस्वीर रख दी जाय। न हम को शिकायत हो और न शेख साहब को शिकायत हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे लिये भारत की एकता और अखंडता यह निष्ठा का विषय है। हमारे दृष्टिकोण से कोई मतभेद रख सकता है। लेकिन हम लगातार इस बात पर बल देते रहे है कि केन्द्र मजबूत होना चाहिए। भारत का सविधान मूल रूप से यूनिटरी है, और हम ने जो आर्टिकल (1) मे कहा है कि :

India is Union of States

यह वर्णन गलत है।

India is Union of States

का यह मतलब है कि राज्य पहले थे उन्होंने मिलकर यूनियन बनाया। यह गलत है। भारत पहले था और शक्ति को बांट कर हम ने राज्यों का निर्माण किया। शेख साहब हम को चुनौती दे रहे हैं। हमारा यूनियन है, फेडरेशन नहीं है। अमरीका जैसा ता बिल्कुल नहीं है। इसीलिये रेजीडेंसरी पावर देने की बात मेरी समझ मे नहीं आती।

लेकिन जो बातें नहीं मानी गई वह मचमूच मे स्पष्ट करती हैं कि शेख साहब और उनके साथी क्या चाहते हैं? वह यह चाहते थे कि जम्मू-कश्मीर को सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जूरिस्टिक्शन से बाहर कर दिया जाय। वह यह भी चाहते थे कि मूलभूत अधिकार सम्बन्धी धाराये जम्मू-कश्मीर के सविधान को लौटा दी जायें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी)

यह तो नहीं हुआ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं मानता हू कि नहीं हुआ। मगर वह चाहते थे। वह चुनाव आयोग के अधिकार क्षेत्र मे भी जम्मू-कश्मीर को बाहर करना चाहते थे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि धारा 356 जिसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्र किसी भी प्रदेश मे सफ्ट के समय राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर देता है, बहा लागू न हो। राज्य सरकार की राय से काम किया जाय। मैं मानता हू कि इसका दुरुपयोग हुआ है, लेकिन अगर दुरुपयोग

हुआ है तो इस पार्टी ने किया है, संविधान के निर्माताओं ने कोई गलती नहीं की, केन्द्र को यह अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह संकट के समय किसी भी प्रदेश का शासन अपने हाथ में ले ले। यह है और दलों तथा हमारे बीच में बुनियादी अन्तर। हमारा आप से मतभेद है, मगर आप से मतभेद के कारण हम केन्द्र को दुर्बल करना नहीं चाहेंगे। आज आप हैं कल नहीं होंगे। मगर शेख साहब और उनके साथी यह बातें क्यों मांगते हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मुझे कुछ अतीत के पन्नों को पलटना होगा। सच्चाई यह है कि अगर जम्मू-कश्मीर पर पाकिस्तान का हमला न होता तो शेख अब्दुल्ला और उनके साथी जम्मू-कश्मीर को स्वतंत्र राज्य बनाने की कोशिश करते। आज भी अखबारों में जो उनका बयान छपा है और जिसमें पाकिस्तान की भर्त्सना करते हुए कि वह कश्मीर के मामले में दखल दे रहा है, शेख साहब ने एक बात कही है जिसको पढ़ना चाहिए कि अगर पाकिस्तान उस समय हमला न करना तो जो घटनाएं घटी शायद उनका रूप भिन्न होता। जम्मू-कश्मीर ने भारत में मिलने का फैसला किया जब हमला हो गया। हम मिलने के फैसले का स्वागत करते हैं। जिस दिन जम्मू-कश्मीर के महाराजा ने इन्स्ट्रूमेंट ऑफ एक्सेशन पर दस्तखत कर दिये जम्मू-कश्मीर भारत का अंग बन गया। महाराजा के निर्णय पर जनता ने अपनी मोहर लगायी

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : जनता यानी शेख अब्दुल्ला।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शेख अब्दुल्ला उनके नेता थे, यह मैं मानता हूँ कि शेख साहब ने इसमें निर्णायक भूमिका अदा की यह स्पष्ट है। लेकिन 1953 में शेख साहब को गिरफ्तार करने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी ? शेख साहब को हम ने गिरफ्तार नहीं किया। सरकार ने गिरफ्तार किया। शेख अब्दुल्ला जेल में गये। . . . (अवधान) . . . नेहरू जी का

फैसला था। माफ कीजिये, आप अगर टोका-टाकी करेंगे तो मुझे ऐसी बातें कहनी पड़ेंगी जिनको मैं इस चर्चा में लाना नहीं चाहता। शेख अब्दुल्ला के बारे में नेहरू जी का असेसमेंट किस तरह से बदला, यह मलिक साहब की किताब में है, जिसको चुनौती नहीं दी जा सकती।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : वह सी० आई० डी० का अफसर था। वह घटिया अफसर था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप के लिये वह घटिया अफसर हो गया।

"Pandit Nehru said that all trouble in Kashmir was due to the Sheikh's communal outlook and it was he who was not allowing the State to settle down in peace and stability."

The Sheikh always talked about the rights of the Muslims forgetting that the Hindus also formed nearly 35 per cent of the population of the State and he never showed any consideration for them.

Pandit Nehru mentioned that finally he and other Indian leaders had to go along with the Sheikh for a considerable period and had also helped him and played him up hoping...that the Sheikh would be able to get rid of this communalism. But communalism was a disease with him and he can never get rid of it; and his entire outlook on life was based on the fact that Kashmir Valley had a Muslim majority."

यह मेरा लिखा हुआ नहीं है।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : यह घटिया अफसर का लिखा हुआ है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये सरकार के लोग हैं। श्री वी० एल० शर्मा, जो डाइरेक्टर थे फोरन एफयर्स मिनिस्ट्री से श्री जे० काश्मीर का मामला देखते थे मैं उनके किताब में उद्धरण दे सकता हूँ मगर श्री शमीम फिर कहेंगे कि वे भी घटिया हैं।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने भाषण को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि आप बार-बार घटी बजा रहे हैं। वैसे कहने के लिए तो मेरे पास बहुत सी बातें हैं। मुझसे पहले और दलो के नेता बोले और उनके भाषणों न हमारी आशंका की पुष्टि की है। काश्मीर को विशेष स्थिति दे कर और उस विशेष स्थिति को स्थायी बना कर देश के और भागों से इसी तरह की मांग उठे, इसके लिए आप दरवाजा खोल रहे हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब शेख अब्दुल्ला काश्मीर में शासन में थे, तो जम्मू के साथ बड़ा भेदभाव हुआ था और लद्दाख की उपेक्षा की गई थी। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जम्मू से मांग उठी कि जम्मू को अलग कर दिया जाये और वह हम थे जिन्होंने जम्मू में खड़े हो कर कहा कि शेख से लड़ना एक बात है, मगर जम्मू को काश्मीर से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता। जम्मू और काश्मीर एक साथ रहेंगे, जैसे कि जम्मू-काश्मीर तो शेख भारत के साथ रहना है। मगर यह मांग उठी थी। हमारे मित्र श्री कृष्णक बाकुला जो यहाँ पर बैठ हुए हैं, वे मांग करते रहे हैं कि लद्दाख को केंद्र को अपने शासन में ले लेना चाहिए। यह एक सचार्ड है कि लद्दाख की हालत खराब है लद्दाख के साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है और इसलिए गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन बना था। उस कमीशन की सिफारिशें अभी तक लागू नहीं की गई हैं। डवलपमेंट बोर्ड नहीं बने हैं। जम्मू के लिए अलग म डवलपमेंट बोर्ड बनना चाहिए था, लद्दाख के लिए अलग से डवलपमेंट बोर्ड बनना चाहिए था। रिजर्वमेंट नीति बहननी चाहिए थी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो राशन की मात्रा भी जम्मू और श्रीनगर में अलग-अलग थी माना कि श्रीनगर में भूख अधिक लगनी है और जम्मू में जठराग्नि जरा मन्द हो जाती है। यह भेद क्यों? मजे डर है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला के शासन में आने के साथ ही

जम्मू और लद्दाख की आशंकाएं बढ़ेंगी और नये संकट पैदा होंगे।

एक बात और। प्रधान मंत्री ने आशा व्यक्त की है और राज्य सभा में उनका भाषण कुछ कुछ बदला हुआ था, उन्होंने कहा है कि यह एक महान प्रयोग है। अगर यह प्रयोग सफल हो जाये और शेख अब्दुल्ला को राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारा में लाने में हमें कामयाबी मिले, तो हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी, लेकिन इसके बावजूद जो संवैधानिक प्रश्न है, वह भिन्न है। जम्मू-काश्मीर में मुस्लिम मेजोरिटी है, इसलिए उसे एक विशेष दर्जा दिया जाये, यह साम्प्रदायिकता को बढ़ाने वाला तर्क है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह का तर्क मत दीजिये।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : यह जम्मू में आप कह कर आगे है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जानने हुए बोलते हैं या सोते हुए बोलते हैं यह समझ में नहीं आता। लेकिन मुझे डर है कि शेख साहब शासन में आने के बाद वही ऐसा काम न करे जिसमें हमारी आशाएं पूरी न हों। अभी जम्मू-काश्मीर में ऐसे लाखों लोग हैं जो लोक सभा के लिए वोट दे सकते हैं, मगर विधान सभा के लिए नहीं। क्या नहीं दे सकते? वे भारत के नागरिक हैं या नहीं? हमारे जवान जम्मू के लिए जान दे सकते हैं मगर जमीन नहीं खरीद सकते। मैं मानता हूँ कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में वहां पर लोग जमीन खरीदें, यह ठीक नहीं है, मगर संविधान को उसमें बाधक नहीं बनना चाहिए। उस बात का भी डर है कि शेख साहब जम्मू के दो हिस्सों को, डोडा और पृष्ठ को घाटी के साथ जोड़े और फिर कहे कि जम्मू प्रोटोनामी ले ले लद्दाख प्रोटोनामी ले ले। सचमुच में उन्हें लद्दाख या जम्मू की चिन्ता नहीं रही है। वे तो घाटी तक अपने को सीमित रखना चाहते हैं। अगर ऐसा होगा, तो यह देश के लिए दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम दूध के जले हैं, इसलिए छाछ को भी फूक फूक कर पीना चाहते हैं और इसीलिए हम अपनी आशंकाओं को प्रकट करते हैं। जब डा० मुकर्जी ने विशेष दर्जे का विरोध किया था तब डा० मुकर्जी अकेले थे, मगर बाद में डा० मुकर्जी सही साबित हुए और उनकी आलोचना करने वाले शक्त साबित हुए। किन्तु आज मैं सही साबित नहीं होना चाहता। मैं कामना करता हूँ कि परिस्थितियाँ मुझे शक्त साबित कर दे, मैं कामना करता हूँ कि मेरी आशंकाएँ निरमूल हो जायें। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . पूरी होगी, तो ठीक नहीं होगा और इसलिए मैं यह कहूँगा कि मेरा जो संशोधन है, वह सारे सदन की भावनाओं को प्रकट करने वाला है और इसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाये। इसका स्वीकार कर लेना इस बात की कसौटी होगी कि सचमुच हम घड़ी की सुई का आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, पीछे नहीं।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise not essentially as a representative of Jammu and Kashmir but as an Indian from whom every inch of our beautiful land from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari and Jaisalmer to Arunachal Pradesh is equally sacred. It is true that State and regional loyalties have a place in our political thinking, but atleast in the Lok Sabha, which is the focus of national aspirations and the guardian of national interests, it should be the national view when we talk of such problems.

16.57 hrs.

[SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA in the Chair]

Having said that, I am proud to associate myself in a very special way with this State. In fact my association goes back five generations—the founding of the State, the consolidation of the State was largely the result of my family. In 1947 it was my father who signed the instrument of accession of Jammu and Kashmir which made the State legally and

constitutionally a part of India, and he was strongly supported in that move by Sheikh Abdullah. Let me remind you, Sir, he signed the instrument of accession for the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir including those areas that are at present under illegal foreign occupation. I myself thereafter for 18 years, from the age of 18, had the privilege of being Head of the State, first as a Regent, then for three terms as elected *Sadar-e-Riyasat*, then Governor; and for the last eight years I have represented the State in Parliament. Therefore, I feel that I can perhaps speak with some special knowledge, if not authority with regard to the problems of the State.

The re-entry of Sheikh Abdullah into main stream of national life after 22 years is an important event. A great deal has been said about 1953. I do not at this stage consider it necessary or useful to go into the details of that particular happening, but I think it is important to remember that in 22 years that have lapsed since 1953, a great deal has happened. Time has not stood still. Three years have been fought on Indian territory in Jammu and Kashmir, and precious blood from all over the nation has been shed in the defence of motherland. The old Pakistan has ceased to exist. Bangla-Desh has been liberated and Jammu and Kashmir itself has been integrated with the rest of the country in numerous ways and, if I may venture to express my own opinion, in the interests of the people of the State and with the agreement and concurrence of the State Government. There has been constitutional and legal integration. 92 out of 97 entries in the Union List have been extended to Jammu & Kashmir and 26 out of 47 entries in the Concurrent List have been extended to Jammu and Kashmir. Economically, special attention has been paid to the development of Jammu and Kashmir. The Five Year Plans of the State have been dovetailed into the national Plan. The Finance Com-

[Dr. Karan Singh]

missions have taken cognisance of the national Plan. The Finance Commissions have taken cognisance of the special requirements and problems of the State and a great deal of development has taken place in these last two decades. Administratively there has been a great deal of integration in the administrative services and so on and politically Jammu and Kashmir has come into the main-stream of national life. I think this is incontrovertible. This is important. And perhaps Hanumanthaiya ji was suggesting, the very fact that three MPs from Jammu and Kashmir are part of the Council of Ministers itself bespeaks of the political integration that has taken place between that State and the rest of the country.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY On the contrary this indicates special treatment.

DR. KARAN SINGH Sir, it is very important for us to remember that a whole new generation has come of age for whom the old partition situation is only a part of history. For this post-independent generation, the whole outlook is something different. They are eager for change. They are impatient of incompetence. They are angry at corruption. They have the same hopes and aspirations as the younger generations do in the rest of the world. The river of time can never be forced to flow backwards. And what I wish to submit is that in these 22 years a great deal of water has flown down the Indus in Ladakh, the Jhelum in Kashmir and the Tawi in Jammu. I do not think it is possible for time to be turned back, and I think it is important therefore for us to understand that this agreement that has taken place takes into cognisance the events and the developments that have occurred in the last 22 years.

Sir, I do not want to go into the legal problems. Perhaps my senior colleague may intervene later on, if there is any necessity, with regard to

the legal and constitutional problems. Therefore I do not want to say much except this, that as far as Article 370 is concerned it is as much a part of the Indian Constitution as any other Article and it is therefore subject to amendments, subject, of course, to the concurrence of the State because Article 368 also applies to the State. This is a simple problem but Atal Bihari ji has been making heavy weather of it. I do not think that any new situation has developed. What the Prime Minister was saying was that Article 370, which today governs the relationship of that State with the rest of the country, will continue to govern the relationship of that State. That is very clear in her statement.

So, Sir, without going into the constitutional and legal points, there are three or four salient aspects which I would like to submit before you, Sir, and before the House, with regard to this whole problem.

As far as national unity, integrity and security of the nation are concerned they are paramount and they are non-negotiable, especially in Jammu and Kashmir, with its unique geographical location and with the fact that large portions of the State are still under illegal foreign occupation, of which I will have something to say a little later. Therefore Sir, no risk or compromise with regard to national unity and security can be made and none has been made. Sheikh Abdullah has only re-affirmed what is an incontrovertible fact, that Jammu and Kashmir is, and will always remain, a part of India. I think this must be very clear. I do not think there need be any fear or trepidation or doubts about this particular position.

Then, the second problem to which I would like to refer is one to which Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has briefly referred, that is, with regard to the Regions of the State. Every State has got its Regions whether it is Maharashtra or Andhra and so on. But it is true that in Jammu and

Kashmir the Regions are very clearly demarcated and defined, because it is a composite State that was built up due to historical reasons over the last century. I think it is a unique thing that Jammu and Kashmir State has three Regions where religions differ, customs, food, dress, language, all are different to a very large extent, but, nevertheless, it has remained, and continues to be, a single family. I think, Sir, this is a glowing example of secularism and of the composite nature of our whole philosophy of life.

Now, as far as the question of a fair-deal to the Regions is concerned, certainly, due to historical reasons, certain imbalances had crept in. And it is a result of this that the Jammu and Kashmir Government set up the Gajendragadkar Commission, which, I may add, was boycotted by the Jan Sangh and its party in Jammu. They boycotted and opposed it, I can prove it by quotations at that time. As a result of this Commission which was set up, a large number of steps were taken to remedy these regional imbalances.

I can go into the details. With regard to Jammu itself, there were a number of requirements which have been made up subsequent to this report. There was the necessity of a University, a Law College, a Medical College, a Sainik School. And a vast Hydro-electric project worth Rs. 140 crores, the Salal project has been started there. The rail line has been extended to Jammu after a quarter of a century. Crores of rupees worth of traffic, tourism, various other handicrafts and fruits are there in Jammu now. A large number of other things have come about. The bridge on the Tawi, a Jammu bypass is under construction which will provide the second bridge.

As far as this point is concerned, we have been aware of it and we have taken, the Prime Minister has taken, particular interest to ensure that

Jammu gets a fair deal, that the development in the Kashmir valley also proceeds rapidly and that the problems of Ladakh are also looked into. It is true that Ladakh has very special problems which require special solutions. A Development Board was also set up in Ladakh. It is possible that the development there could have been more rapid than it has been, I will admit that. But nevertheless, attention has also been paid to Ladakh.

The point I wish to make, is not what we have done so far, but Sheikh Abdullah before he took over office and after that has on several occasions reiterated his determination to ensure a fair deal for Jammu and Ladakh. Therefore, we hope and expect not only that there will be no backsliding, but that he will take further measures to ensure a fairer deal, a fuller participation politically, economically and administratively to these regions. I think he will be very well advised to do this. After what he has said, we are now looking forward to some concrete steps in that direction.

Apart from ensuring a fair deal to the regions, Sheikh Sahib has spoken a great deal about his determination to eradicate corruption and to make Jammu and Kashmir a model State. I must say, I welcome this. Jammu and Kashmir, along with other States, can do with a good deal of cleaning up. I only hope that Sheikh Sahib will succeed in his efforts to give as clean an administration as possible and not be side-tracked by corrupt elements who specialise in hovering around the corridors of power and who are particularly efficient when it comes to Jammu, and Kashmir. Therefore the problems of national unity, the problems of a fair deal for the regions and the question of improving the administration—all of these, we hope sincerely, will not be weakened but in fact, there should be progress on all these fronts.

Even more important than this is the political aspect. Jammu and Kashmir has been the arena not only

[Dr. Karan Singh]

of military battles but of ideological battles with secular and democratic forces ranged against communal and obscurantist forces, whether they are Hindus or whether they are Muslims. This ideological conflict has been at the heart of Jammu and Kashmir for a long time in history. I would like the House to realise and appreciate that in this ideological battle, to have the active participation on our side of Sheikh Abdullah is a valuable and a very definite asset. There can be no two opinions about it; Sheikh Abdullah is definitely the tallest of all the Kashmiris, both figuratively and literally. He is a mass leader of a considerable stature. We are sure that his coming actively into the main stream will strengthen the forces of democracy and secularism, and thereby, apart from the developmental aspects, it will also help in the political and ideological battles that are being fought. I would, therefore, urge that we should not take a narrow party view of this matter. If we had to take a Party view, our own Party was in power there. There was no threat to it. We voluntarily and happily relinquished power because we felt that ideology was more important than political power. We believe not only in remaining in power, but particularly in strengthening the ideological roots for which our party has stood

Sir, I am aware of the fact that there are fears and apprehensions. I do not want to oversimplify the whole matter. I do not want to brush aside all fear or apprehension as being motivated, because it is a delicate and difficult situation. But, I would like to submit that to exaggerate the fears like the Jansangh is trying to do, day-in and day-out, betrays a lack of confidence in the resilience of our own democracy. Our democracy is a strong and vibrant one, and I would submit that only a strong and confident government and leadership can take an imaginative and bold step of this nature. No weak government could have taken this step; the step that the

Prime Minister has taken, I think, we must be very clear, does not flow from weakness but flows from the confidence in our own strength and our ideology and the fact that India, after all, is a great nation. I do not think we should tremble and be over-apprehensive. As the poem goes:

"Quiver and quake and shiver and shake like curd on a camel's back."

That is not what we should do. We are after all a great nation, and I would submit that the Jansangh's position betrays the lack of self-confidence. That lack of self-confidence is justified as far as your party is concerned. But it is not justified as far as the nation is concerned, because I feel that our nation is great enough, unaguanimous enough, powerful enough to take this agreement in it will also help in the political and success

It is unfortunate that two of the most unhappy people after this agreement were Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Bhutto. It is a strange coincidence that these are the two unhappy people after this agreement.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शिमला में भुट्टो साहब ने श्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से समझौता कर दिया, क्या तब भुट्टो शकस्त था ?

DR KARAN SINGH: I would like to say this. It is sad to say that Pakistan is taking this attitude on the one hand, while on the other hand it is in occupation of two-fifth of the State and it continues to interfere in our domestic affairs. It is whipping up hysteria; a hartal is forced on Pakistan. If you ever listen to the Pakistan radio, particularly, from Pakistan occupied Kashmir, it is quite hair raising (Interruptions).

Because this is a free country, you can listen to any radio you like. This is a very serious thing and I would like this hon. House to note that after our unparalleled generosity at Simla

and after the trauma of Bangladesh and all that happened subsequently, Pakistan should realise that it is only by grasping the hand of friendship that we have extended that it can develop. We did expect Prime Minister Bhutto to rise to the occasion. It is very disappointing that he has not done so. I do not want to go into details. There are domestic problems in Pakistan. The re-arming of Pakistan is ominous; Jammu and Kashmir has been the battle ground repeatedly. Four times there have been wars and it was Indian territory in Jammu and Kashmir that was attacked. Even on the last occasion, the magnificent victory this nation won, it was 20,000 people from Jammu and Kashmir in Chhamb who gave sacrifices and had to leave their hearths. We must realise that the people of Jammu and Kashmir have been living on the mouth of the volcano for twenty five or thirty years. Therefore we must be cautious and vigilant, and, be prepared. But we need not be nervous. I am confident that if Pakistan is foolish enough to embark upon another adventure, the Prime Minister—it is somewhat embarrassing for me to say this in her presence—will be able to face them boldly. The world remembers in the moment of crisis the bold lead that she gave to this nation, and how she got through the very difficult situation during the Bangladesh crisis.

If Pakistan, I repeat, again comes to attack us, I am sure that it will end in disaster of what remains in Pakistan. I sincerely hope that even now, after his first intemperate outburst, Mr. Bhutto will re-think and reconsider the position and not once again embark upon the policy of confrontation which will plunge his long suffering people into renewed disaster.

These are the few points that I would like to put forward. Sir, I would submit that it is in this whole background, that the understanding with Sheikh Abdullah must be seen. I would urge this because I happen to

know the affairs and the situation in the State very intimately. I feel that we should not take, should we say, a constricted or constipated view of the situation. We must realise that this agreement is a political agreement. Sheikh Abdullah belongs to a vanishing generation and genre who were associated with Gandhiji: Panditji, Maulana Azad, Badshah Khan. Sir, I heard his acceptance speech in Jammu on the 24th of February. It was indeed a moving experience. He spoke with great evident sincerity of the ideals of secularism, socialism and democracy, of the importance of cleansing public life, of the necessity of re-introducing spiritual values so that not only material progress takes place but the soul of the nation is also strengthened. He said all these things. I would urge, Sir, that we give him trust, trust begets trust and let us see how the situation develops. He has now come forward in a totally changed situation, he has come forward to strengthen the ideals for which we all stand. So we should wish him well, and I would submit that this entire House should extend to Sheikh Saheb confidence and good wishes in the very difficult task that he is undertaking. And that task is to build a new Jammu and Kashmir as part of our nation that we all so deeply love and cherish.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) Mr Chairman, Sir, while congratulating Sheikh Abdullah on his return to power after two decades of incarceration, I would have welcomed this accord without any reservation had it drawn the final curtain, put an end to the estrangement between India and Sheikh Abdullah and his followers. Sir, though the Prime Minister's statement claims that "finality has been reached" in India and Kashmir relations, according to a recorded statement, Sheikh Abdullah would not concede it. In this context, I would invite the attention of the House to Sheikh Abdullah's press statement published in the Times of India with dateline of Jammu, February 26th. Sir, the House

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

will recall that a new portfolio has been created under the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah, under the nomenclature of 'Centre-Sheikh Accord' in charge of Mirza Afzal Beg. When the newsmen asked Sheikh Abdullah why this new portfolio has been created—'Centre Sheikh Accord'—what was it rationale, Sheikh Abdullah replied that 'it (the Accord) is a continuous process'. Sir, the fact remains that even though the Prime Minister would claim that this accord has lent a seal of finality to the relationship between India and Kashmir, between the Centre and Sheikh Abdullah, Sheikh Abdullah himself would say it is a continuous process and it behoves the Government to enlighten the House where this continuing process was going to lead.

Sir, there is another aspect of the matter to which I would invite the attention of the House. Who are the signatories to this agreement? On the one side is Mr. Parthasarthy and on the other side is Mirza Afzal Beg. Let us look at the history of Mirza Afzal Beg.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) If you are supporting the agreement then why go into that.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Why not? I am just laying the facts objectively. I would quote from the speech of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, in the Lok Sabha on 8th August, 1953:

"It was still more unfortunate that wrong advice is given to Sheikh Abdullah who had been the acknowledged leader of the national movement in the State. Certain utterances of Sheikh Abdullah reflected this advice and created confusion in the minds of the people of the State. Disruptive elements who had not accepted the principles on which the democratic movement of the State"

has been built up took advantage of the position and attempted to disrupt the State."

It was Mirza Afzal Beg according to that speech of Jawahar Lal Nehru who had master-minded this disruptive attempt to which Sheikh Abdullah fell a willing prey. Therefore, it behoves the Government to convince the House how the same Mirza Afzal Beg could turn round and be the mediator between the Centre and the State. I was enquiring from my friend, Mr. Shamim as to how old is Mirza Afzal Beg. He replied that he is past sixty-eight and, I presume Sheikh Abdullah is past seventy. In their advanced old age when they had been frustrated in their repeated attempts to drive a wedge between India and Jammu and Kashmir they have now come round with this kind of agreement to which unfortunately the Prime Minister of India has fallen a prey.

Sheikh Abdullah, if I refresh the memory of the House was invited on 8th August, 1953 by the Sadre-Rayast to his residence to resolve the difference that had arisen among the members of the Cabinet to which Sheikh Abdullah clearly declined to attend that conference. Thereafter he was dismissed and arrested in Gulmarg along with Mirza Afzal Beg. I would like to know what has happened in the meantime to again bring the same Sheikh Abdullah to the picture and the same Mirza Afzal Beg to the picture after two decades of normalcy to hatch out this kind of accord of doubtful merits.

Sir, much has been said about Article 370. Article 370 was originally Article No. 306A in the Draft Constitution. Late Gopalswami Aiyangar who had piloted this Article 306A in the Constituent Assembly, had said:

"When it has come to a decision on the different matters, it will make a recommendation to the President who will either abrogate

Why was the Home Minister not consulted at any stage? Sir, according to me the Prime Minister wants to make the accord an election stunt. She would claim that she had solved the Bangladesh problem, even though today, it is a thorn on the flesh of India. Let me say this—I never mince words. In regard to Kashmir, she would claim that what her father could not achieve, has been achieved by her. But what has been achieved? It is a continuing process which in future will lead to further dis-integration and which will never attain the objective which

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

it aims at. However, Sir, since it is hoped that the accord is going to ring the final curtain on this tragic drama, I welcome this accord with this proviso that the kind of autonomy which has been conferred on the State of Jammu and Kashmir should also be extended to other States. If it can be conferred on Jammu and Kashmir why not on Tamil Nadu why not on Orissa and why not on West Bengal? Therefore, Sir, I welcome it only from that point of view with the hope that it will lead to the emergence of the State as distinct political entities and units not as some animals in the menagerie called the Indian Nation.

17.32 hrs

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

MR SPEAKER There are many Members on this side. We have one hour left. How much time Government would like to take?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) Half-an-hour

MR SPEAKER I do not think the remaining half-an-hour will be enough for that.

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र (बेगुमराय)

तब हम लोग बल बालेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आज यत्न कीजिये।

आज आपने फैसला किया था कि इसको खत्म कर देंगे।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE We are holding our all India Session and the next meeting will begin at 6 P.M. We have arranged the programme in that manner. If the time is extended, I will have to be in the House.

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH. I would like to submit this for your consideration and for the consideration of the House. Every day, we are cutting into the Demands for Grants. This is a very important thing. Now, what I suggest is that, Members from the Opposition will get a chance and some of our Members will also get a chance. Let us complete this today. If it is to be continued again tomorrow, then, it means, we will be cutting into everything else.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA We have said that if the Government wanted it the debate could be dispensed with or postponed to the last day of the Session. Government has fixed this debate. We want it to be a meaningful debate. This can go over to the next day. How can we accommodate all the speakers within 15—20 minutes?

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Bara-mulla) We can postpone it because no Kashmiri has spoken.

MR SPEAKER Mr Vajpayee, if you want I can give you time. After Mr Aga I can call you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE I have already spoken.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA None of the Kashmiri has spoken on this. We would like to hear Shri Kushok Bakula also. I can go over to the next day.

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH, We will sit one hour more and complete it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Not today. One hour tomorrow.

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH At this rate, it will go on for many hours. It is better to sit and finish it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If it cannot be finished in one hour tomorrow, how can it be finished in one hour today?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: He is of a different view because he has already spoken.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have given notice of a substitute motion. I would like to press it. I would very much like to be in the House when the Prime Minister replies to the debate. I have to be in the party session at 6 P.M. Let this either be finished by 6 P.M. or let the debate be extended till tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Your party session is going the whole night.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No, the President is to deliver his address at 6 P.M.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Shri Vajpayee's position in the party is such that they will wait for him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If the usual time of adjournment is 6 P.M. we should stick to it, particularly when an important organisation is having its annual session.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA:

مجلسِ عام سے آگے نہیں نکالنا چاہیے۔

اور مجلسِ عام سے آگے نہیں نکالنا چاہیے۔

[ملخص عام سے آگے نہیں نکالنا چاہیے]
اور ملخص عام سے آگے نہیں نکالنا چاہیے۔
(مجلسِ عام)

This is how the Prime Minister of India, the leader of India has acted. She has acted with foresight. She has looked far into the future and she has brought us to this stage.

I have heard what people have been talking about. Kashmir, as if Kashmir is just a piece of land with its mountains, with its trees, its water, its greenery. That is certainly not Kashmir. Kashmir means the people of Kashmir. The Instrument of Accession was there

because the people of Kashmir forced the Maharaja to sign it because Kashmir is wanted to become a part of India.

It was as far back as 1938 that we started a change in our thinking. The credit for that goes to Sheikh Abdullah. Sheikh Abdullah trained Kashmiris into thinking that the two-nation theory was wrong. He trained Kashmiris to understand that the partition of India would lead to further trouble. He trained them to understand that if they are oppressed by Muslim jagirdars and landlords they are also oppressed by Hindu jagirdars and landlords. Both the Kashmiri Hindu and the Kashmiri Muslim are oppressed. The quarrel is not between the Muslim and the Hindu; the quarrel or the differences are between the rich and poor. It is the poor who have to be enabled to catch up and go ahead. This is how Sheikh Abdullah trained the people and that was precisely why when Mr. Jinnah came to Kashmir when he had almost succeeded throughout India, he had to go back. When this trouble was going on between Hindus and Muslims, the Hindus in other States said: 'All right; let it be partitioned we can get rid of them'. It was at that time, when he had succeeded in projecting that way of thinking that he came to Kashmir, but he had to go back because every Kashmiri was trained in thinking that it was not a Hindu-Muslim problem, but a problem of the rich vs. the poor. The foreign rulers had oppressed us; foreign rule had not enabled us to catch up and progress. It was therefore that we got rid of foreign rule. With the foreign rule gone, we in Kashmir could only progress in a secular India and not in Pakistan. Therefore, the people of Kashmir forced the Maharaja, who was still undecided whether he should go to Pakistan or to India or remain independent, to accede to India. In that indecision Kashmiris rose as a people and asked Sheikh Abdullah to see that they acceded to India. I wanted

[Shri Syed Ahmed Aga]

Atal Bihari Vajpayee to be corrected on his point. He thought that it was not the Kashmiri people who had acceded but it was the instrument of accession signed by the Maharaja that had given the territory which must be protected. It is certainly not that. It is not the territory that you protect that matters. It is the people of Kashmir who want to be here with you for ever. This accord has enabled everybody to be clear about certain things. Because of the coming in of Sheikh Abdullah the doubts that had been created about accession had been cleared. There is no more any case for Pakistan at international forums. They could not go about it again. It has been reduced to the status of a domestic matter. Plebescite Front has become irrelevant. It has been established beyond any doubt that Kashmir continues to be an integral part of India.

There is a storm in a tea cup about article 370. 92 out of 97 entries in the Union List had been extended to Jammu and Kashmir. A time may come when that article will be irrelevant. To talk of article 370 is only to divert attention. There is nothing in that article. Article 370 and Sheikh Abdullah are not like giants in the Arabian Knights who could lift Himalayas on the one hand and Karakoram on the other hand.

While talking about autonomy, they must be clear of one thing. Why do Kashmiris want accession to India? Because they wanted to implement the Naya Kashmir doctrine, socialist ideals. It was not possible in Pakistan. Jagirdars and landlords were controlling things. If local autonomy is used for making labour laws more liberal, for giving some advantage to the people of Kashmir. I do not think you must grudge it because from the base of our heart we wanted a socialist economy. The first thing that Sheikh Abdullah did when he came to power in 1947 was to implement land reforms 450,000 acres of land went to the tillers. He took this land from Jagirdars and landlords. The

Muslim landlords in Kashmir and the Hindu landlords in Jammu combined and started an agitation. In Jammu it took the name of Praja Parishad agitation. It was actually the agitation of landlords against land reforms. This was given a different colour by the Intelligence officer Mallik and he misreported which Atal Bihari Bajpayee has quoted; it was given a wrong basis. Sheikh Abdullah was provoked by unsympathetic attitude of some people towards the measures he was taking in order to curb those elements, the landlords.

It was only the agitation against land reforms that he was trying to curb and he was mis-quoted here. When all that happened, he naturally put it down. I can understand that things went wrong and misunderstanding followed. Now we are bringing back Sheikh Abdullah and those people who went away from us are coming into the main stream and they are helping us to go ahead.

It was said that there was a news item according to which Sheikh Abdullah did not agree with the newsman's view that Mr. Bhutto's call amounted to an interference in India's internal affairs. Much was said about it, but that is not correct. The correct thing is what he has said today, namely that Bhutto should mind his own business, that he has no business here, that he should leave us alone. Our attention should not go to what a newspaperman or somebody else says because he might have been quoted out of context.

There was another news about Pak troop movement across the borders. Why did this not engage the attention of Mr. Vajpayee? He should have been perturbed by this rather than anything else. There was movement in Kotli and on the Mirpur side. Our attention should go to that. The U.S.A. has given arms aid to Pakistan and the object is to see that our normalisation process is delayed and hurdles are placed on it.

These troop movements are further proof of the attitude which Pakistan is developing with regard to the normalisation process. We want the normalisation process in this sub-continent but the United States does not want it. Therefore, they are giving arms to Pakistan and Pakistan now shows that she also does not want normalisation.

I think the main concern of Atal Bihariji should have been the establishment of the base at Masera and at Gowder in the Arabian Sea, through which oil comes to us. In an emergency there can be a hurdle to the coming of oil to this country. These are matters which should draw our attention and not article 370 or a little more relief given under the labour laws.

Shyam Babu was very eloquent with regard to the ending of the emergency. I am a small person, but I am of course against the ending of the emergency more particularly when troop movement is there, when the Cradle of Erotica is in Calcutta. These are the things he should have pointed out not article 370. I think when they talk about other things it is only to divert our attention.

On the 6th March, there is going to be march on Parliament. Is that not a matter of concern? The army is being asked to disobey, the entire police is being asked to disobey and rebel, the entire civil service is being asked to disobey orders. Shyam Babu was saying that half a million would march. How much money does it need. Where does that money come from? Who is going to pay for half a million people to come and stay in Delhi and march on Parliament? The money is coming from the United States, the proof of which is that only a few days ago a cheque was received....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: His own party had been organising rallies in Delhi. Does he mean to say that the money for it came from the Soviet Union?

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: What about that cheque which came for Mr. J. P.? It was a foreign cheque. Where has it come from?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let him prove the charge that money is coming from America. I challenge him. This cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) :
यह रेकार्ड में निकाला जाय ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, अध्यक्ष जी, आप मुना इन्हें क्या कहा ? यह कह रहे हैं कि दिल्ली में जो प्रदर्शन हो रहा है 6 मार्च को उसके लिये अमरीका से पैसा आने वाला है ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मन्च ई बड़ी कड़वी होती है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मूर्खता की बातें न करो । यह कहना कि अमरीका से पैसा आया है या सी० आई० ए० से पैसा लिया है, यह देश भक्ति को चुनौती देना है । इन्होंने कहा कि 6 मार्च को जो प्रदर्शन हो रहा है इसके लिये अमरीका से पैसा आ रहा है । इनको अपना यह आरोप वापिस लेना होगा । और अगर इनको पता है कि अमरीका से पैसा आ रहा है तो सरकार रोकती क्यों नहीं ? अमरीका को प्रॉटेस्ट क्यों नहीं करती है ? जो पैसा ले रहे हैं उनको क्यों नहीं पकड़ती है ? अध्यक्ष जी, यह शब्द इनको वापस लेने होंगे, और अगर वापस नहीं लेते हैं तो आप एम्बेज करिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: A number of times I have requested all the parties not to throw such accusations and counter-accusations at each other.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : ऐसी बेहूदा बातों का हम जवाब देने हैं ? इसको आप निकलवाइये, उनको कहिये कि विदड़ करे ।

श्री सैयद अहमद आगा : मैं अखबार में पढ़ा। इन्होंने भी अखबार में पढ़ा होगा उड़ीसा असेम्बली में यह कहा गया कि जे० पी० साहब के खर्च के लिये चैक भ्राये है।

(व्यवधान)

मैंने यह कहा कि यह पैसा कहा में आता है ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : हम लोग भी फिर इसी तरह जा खबरे अखबारों में छपती है उनको यहाँ रख ? कहीं किसी स्टो अखबार में कोई बात छपती है ना बिना सोचे समझे यहाँ कह दी जाय।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं अखबार में पढ़ा है कि आगा साहब पाकिस्तान के गेजट वह पाकिस्तान में पैसा लेते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण पर यह आरोप लगाये जा रहे हैं और प्रधान मंत्री यहाँ बड़ी हुई है। कश्मीर की चर्चा हो रही है उसमें जयप्रकाश नारायण कहा में भ्राय ? और इन्होंने अखबार में पढ़ा कि श्री जयप्रकाश के पास अमरीका से चैक आता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन बातों में तलखी पैदा हो उसको आप न कहें।

श्री सैयद अहमद आगा : मैं इसलिय उसका जिन किया ऐसा हो सकता है कि कल कश्मीर में भी इस तरह की हरकतें हों। इन हालात में अमरजोमी का खत्म करना गलत है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह पाकिस्तान के दस्तावेज हैं वहाँ में पैसा लेते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप देखिये इन्होंने क्या कहा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं भी कह रहा हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के गेजट हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब देखिये यहाँ भी इस तरह की बातें कह रहे हैं जो कि नहीं कहनी चाहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह वापस न लेंगे।

SHRI S A SHAMIM Sir, I want these allegations to be expunged Every time the Jan Sangh people want to accuse the Muslim members saying that they are doing this or that. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE He is accusing J P of being under American influence (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA I am an elected representative and I have a right to speak (Interruptions) Sir they should not be allowed to make so much noise, you should allow me to speak (Interruptions)

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY Sir, I rise on a point of order I submit that you in your wisdom had said that this gentleman should withdraw the allegation that Shri Aga is a Pakistani agent and Shri Aga should withdraw his remarks about J.P. (Interruptions) You, in your wisdom advised both sides to withdraw their calumniating remarks But the Prime Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs waved their hands at Mr Aga directing 'do not withdraw'

MR SPEAKER Members should avoid remarks against each other

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY. Sir, I rise on a point of order

and not a point of order

MR SPEAKER Members should SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY Sir, you are the Speaker and you are controlling the proceedings of the House

MR SPEAKER Please sit down,

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY:
This is no ruling.

MR. SPEAKER. There is no suggestion of a point of order kindly sit down.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Who is presiding and conducting the proceedings of the House? Don't be brow-beaten by the Prime Minister. I have been chosen by the people; I did not come here like a 'chancha'.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : (इलाहाबाद)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ देखकर रुलिंग दिया करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER Order please

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : व इशारा कर रही थी कि बिद्वान न करो। यह समझी व्यवस्था के लिये चुनौती है।

MR. SPEAKER Mr. Agha please conclude.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : जो कुछ हुआ है क्या उसके लिये आप रुलिंग नहीं देंगे ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : ऐसी बेहदी बातों को वापस लेते हैं या नहीं लेते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसी बातें करते हैं जैसे कि मुझे हुकम दे रहे हो। मैंने ऐडवाइज किया है कि ऐसी बातें दोनों तरफ से न कही जाये जो कि इर्रिटेटिंग लगे।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : इनको अपने शब्द पास लेने पड़ेंगे। यह क्या मजाक है। आँखें देख कर बातें कर रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)।

MR. SPEAKER: I have advised both sides not to exchange words

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कांटा टोपकर रुलिंग यह है कि अखबार में जो भी छपे वह सदन में कहा जा सकता है, उसका हवाला दिया जा सकता है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : अगर ऐसा होगा, तो कल यहाँ अखबार लगे जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्टिक्ल, आप राज अखबार में कोट करने हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कोट करना अलग बात है (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात के लिये मैं आप सबसे निवेदन करूंगा कि तलबही पैदा करने वाली बातें न करें और इसके पत्रले भेज दें हम चारे में रुलिंग दो थी।

It is not that I don't want unparliamentary words to be withdrawn; but he has not used any unparliamentary words. You cannot say that I have failed to give a ruling.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : इस पर आप रुलिंग दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रुलिंग की क्या जरूरत है

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आप क्लिब कर रुलिंग दीजिये नहीं ना जो अखबार में निकलता है उसको हम यहाँ कोट करेंगे कल सुबह से। हम दिखला देंगे।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें कोई कोई रुलिंग की जरूरत नहीं है।

No question of ruling on it.

Mr. Aga, may I advise you, when you speak, not to create unnecessary irritation? (Interruptions).

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : जो रद्दी अखबार है और उनमें जो इनके खिलाफ बातें निकलती हैं, उन सारी बातों को हम यहां कोट करेंगे . . . (व्यवधान) . . . इनके पैसे से जो अखबार निकलते हैं, उनमें ऐसी बातें निकलवाते हैं और फिर यहां कोट करते हैं ।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The Opposition leaders, some of them, have objected to what my colleague has read from the newspaper. He has quoted the newspaper. Every day, even the privilege motions are based on what is alleged to have been published in the newspaper. If it is the wisdom of the House that we should not quote from newspapers, let us follow it from tomorrow. Both sections of the House will cooperate.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There are categories of things which can be quoted from the newspapers. If these things are to be quoted from the newspapers, we will be at perfect liberty to quote such things from the newspapers. (Interruptions).

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: The matter is very simple if they only care to listen to me. What I said was that this accord with Sheikh Abdullah is promising and something very bright. Therefore, I quoted three instances. . (Interruptions).

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : एक तरह से समझौता हो जाता कि श्री कछवाय ने जो इनके खिलाफ आरोप लगाया है कि ये पाकिस्तानी दलाल हैं, उनको वे वापस लेने को तैयार थे और इसी तरह से ये भी अपने शब्द वापस ले लेते लेकिन इस चीज में, हम लोग देख रहे हैं, कि प्रधान मंत्री ने इशारा किया और उन्होंने शब्द वापिस नहीं लिये । तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या प्रधान मंत्री के इशारे पर इस सदन को चलाना चाहते हैं और उनके इशारे पर अपनी रुलिंग देंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: If you want my ruling on it, it will be too sweeping if I say, nothing can be quoted from the newspapers. It will not be in the interest of both the sides of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Such things should not be quoted from the newspapers.

MR. SPEAKER: I advised him not to irritate others and, in such matters, to avoid making such remarks. I told him a number of times. I said, you should not hurl such charges at each other. But if you want me to give a ruling that nothing can be quoted from the newspapers, that will not be in the interest of the House. That is to be decided on merits. If he says something unparliamentary, then only I can ask him to withdraw it. He has only made an observation. All that I can do is, in case of counter-accusations, to ask the hon. Member to avoid it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No question of avoiding it. Whatever he has said has to be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do it. It is not unparliamentary. . . .

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): What does he want Shri Aga to withdraw? Mr. Mishra does not know as he was not in the House when Shri Aga was speaking. Let Mr. Mishra tell us what he wants him to withdraw. (Interruptions).

श्री सैयद अहमद आगा : चूंकि शोर मच गया इसलिये इन्होंने कुछ और ही मेरी बात में मानें निकाले, वे निकाले जो उसके मानें नहीं थे । अब भी ये शोर मचा रहे हैं । मैंने कहा कि काश्मीर में एकाई हो गया है और इसको कामयाब करना है । यह फ्यूचर की बात भी है । लेकिन मैंने तीन मिसालें इनको दी हैं । मैंने कहा कि वेस्ट बंगाल में, कलकत्ता में कुरान को यू० एस० आई० एस० ने छपा और छाप कर दुकानों पर, मजदूरों को दे दिया ताकि ग्रासर्स इनका

इस्तेमाल कर सकें। अब इसका क्या नतीजा निकल सकता था इसको आप जान सकते हैं। दूसरे मैंने यह कहा कि उड़ीसा में चीफ विहा ने डिप्लेयर किया है कि एक बैंक आया फारेन से जे० पी० की रिसैजेशन के लिये। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, उन्होंने कहा है। यह अमरीका से, सी० आई० ए० से आया। मैंने यह कहा कि ऐसी हरकतें अगर सी० आई० ए० कश्मीर में करे तो किया कराया काम खराब हो सकता है। अगर इनको सी० आई० ए० से बहुत प्रेम है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है और तब मुझे ये जो कुछ भी चाहें कहें, मुझे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। मैं जो कुछ हूँ, हूँ।

एक आखिरी बात कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूँ। बात यह है कि इन्होंने बहुत कोशिश की है, ग्रांड एलायंस बनाया, ग्रांडर एलायंस बनाया लेकिन इन्हीं हाथ कुछ नहीं लगा . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : ये फिर दोहरा रहे हैं, रिपीट किया जा रहा है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जे० पी० वः बिये सी० आई० ए० से बैंक आया। ये यह कह रहे हैं। साबित करें कि आया . . .

MR. SPEAKER: May I request that both sides should avoid such observations. They should not irritate each other.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I had a talk with Mr. Vajpayee and others. The suggestion has been made that we adjourn now and the time we shall spend on this tomorrow will be added after 6 O'clock and the House will sit late to that extent, so that we compensate for the loss of time. I hope it will be acceptable to all others. Otherwise, we have to sit late today and finish.

श्री संयुक्त अग्रवर आया : मैं अब मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ इस विषय में तो करने हैं सभी मेहरे दरबशा को तब सबको किमत में सहर् हो यह जरूरी तो नहीं।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : इनको विदवा करता होगा। यह नहीं चढ़ता।

SHRI PILOO MODY: The matter is under our consideration. That is what the Government usually says. So, we will think about it tomorrow.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: You are not the Government.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने आपसे प्रार्थना की थी कि 6 बजे स्थगित सदन को आप कर दें क्योंकि हमें अपने अधिवेशन में जाना है। मेरा एक सक्वेटोट्यूट मोशन और उसको मैं पेश करना चाहता हूँ। इस पर चर्चा कल चल सकती है। अगर जरूरी हुआ तो मैं शांति को और आगे ब्रेट जायेगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Now it is fifteen minutes past Six O'Clock. There is no use continuing. We will have the remainder of the time tomorrow, and if more time is taken than that, to that extent the House will be extended at the end.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We do not agree. We will also consider the business before the House tomorrow.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There can be no question of dictation. It is a question of accommodation.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: We are already running against time. This is the Budget Session. Certain fiscal things have to be passed. Therefore, I want the cooperation of all of you. Tomorrow we have to sit beyond 6.00 p.m., such time as is taken by this will be added at the end. On that condition we agree to adjourn now. Otherwise, we have to sit now and complete our work. I am sorry there is no other way.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
The hon Minister has made a very
reasonable proposal We are always
agreeable to reasonableness

MR SPEAKER I hope we agree to
reasonableness

SHRI PILOO MODY The matter
is still under consideration You may
adjourn the House If you do not ad-
journ the House I am leaving in any
case

MR. SPEAKER We have to decide
today We are short by one hour
That will be completed tomorrow and
then we resume our other business

We adjourn to reassemble tomorrow
at 11 00 a.m

18.19 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday
March 4 1975/Phalguna 13 1898
(Saka)