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(Sixth Session)



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CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 12. *Wednesday, November 29, 1972/Agrahayana 8, 1894(S)*

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 223, 228, 230, 232 and 236 to 238 1-31

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 221, 222, 224 to 227, 229, 231, 233 to 235, 239 and 240 31-41

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2201 to 2209, 2211, 2212, 2214, 2216 to 2283, 2285 to 2323, 2325 to 2340, 2342 to 2349 and 2351 to 2400 4-209

Papers laid on the Table 209-11

Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill—Introduced 211-12

Matter under Rule 377

Examination of 'Balyogeshwar' by Customs Authorities 212-220

Re. Business of the House 220-21

Motion re. Twelfth Report of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities 221-63

Shri Tarun Gogoi 221-25

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee 226-35

Shri Kartik Oraon 235-39

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra 239-46

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury 246-55

Shri Liladhar Kotoki 255-59

Shri Birender Singh Rao 259-63

Motion re. Food Situation 263-340

Shri Fatsinghrao Gawkwad 263-72

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah 272-77

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

	COLUMNS
Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya	277-80
Shri P. R. Shenoy	280-81
Dr. Karni Singh	282-86
Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha	286-92
Shri D. K. Panda	292-97
Shri Panna Lal Barupal	297-301
Shri G. Viswanathan	301-04
Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar	304-07
Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya	307-12
Shri Piloo Mody	313-17
Prof. Sher Singh	317-18
Shri B. V. Naik	318-20
Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar	320-22
Shri Birender Singh Rao	322-24
Shri Vasant Sathe	324-26
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	326-28
Shri Annasaheb P Shinde	328-40

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 29, 1972/
Agrahayana 8, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

F.F.C. Help in Film Production

*223. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation was formed to help the development of film production on language basis or State basis;

(b) how far it has helped to develop films in Oriya, Assamese, Bhojpuri, Nepali, Manipuri and Tripuri languages; and

(c) the role played by the Corporation to stop closure of studios in Eastern Regions mainly, East Indian National Sound Studio, Eastern Talkies, Bharat Laxmi of Calcutta?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI BHARAM
BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). A statement is
laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Film Finance Corporation has been set up to finance production of films of good standard and quality with a view to raising the standard of films produced in the country. The Corporation gives uniform consideration to all loan applications

received by it, irrespective of the language/State.

2. No loan application has so far been received by the Corporation for films in Nepali and Tripuri languages. As compared to other languages, the loan applications for production of films in Oriya, Assamese, Bhojpuri and Manipuri languages is comparatively less. Consequently, the Corporation has been able to develop film production in these languages to a lesser extent than in other languages, although it is anxious to encourage production of good quality films irrespective of languages.

3. The Corporation's main activity is to finance production of films. As such, it has no direct role to play in the prevention of the closure of the studios in any region.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: May I know from the hon. Minister how many loan applications were received from the Bengali film producers and how many from the Marathi film producers and how much loan was advanced against those applications during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K.
GUJRAL): My hon. friend had asked the Question specifically about Oriya and other languages. But all the same, I can give him the figures. As regards films in Bengali, the applications received were 47; 9 were withdrawn; there were 23 rejections and 13 approved. The loans were sanctioned for 13 films in Bengali. About films in Marathi, 32 applications were received; 2 were withdrawn; 18 were rejected and 11 were sanctioned.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: What is the amount sanctioned?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The amount sanctioned in total for Bengali films was Rs. 33 lakhs and odd and for Marathi films, it was Rs. 15 lakhs and odd.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: The answer to part (c) of my Question has been evaded, that is, about helping the studios which have been closed due to financial crisis. The statement says that the Corporation's main activity is to finance production of films. If the studios are closed, how can there be production of films? Therefore, the Film Finance Corporation should have helped the studios which have been closed due to financial crisis. My question is: Why have they not subsidised or helped to get re-open the studios named here in the eastern region?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The Film Finance Corporation has been set up for a specific purpose and that is to encourage better films and to see that films are low-budgeted which contribute to the improvement of taste. So far as the studios in Calcutta are concerned, we have been concerned about them. Recently, we had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Dutt who was formerly the Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. They have given a detailed report about the studios in Bengal, about the laboratories in Bengal and about the cinemas in Bengal. The recommendations made are being examined by the Government. We hope that we will take a decision very soon to come to their assistance. Also, I might say that the West Bengal Government, independently, is also proposing to take some steps in this direction.

श्री सुखदेव ठापा : क्या फिल्म बिना निमात्र का उद्देश्य केवल धार्मिक सहायता देना ही है या फिल्मों के स्टैंडर्ड को ऊंचा करना भी है ?

श्री आर० बी० गुजराल : यह जो दूसरी बात जानने वाली, फिल्म बनाने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं है जिसका कि अच्छी फिल्मों को

की तरफ है। फिल्म फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन इसलिए नहीं बनाया गया कि हर फिल्म को सब्सिडी देकर बल्कि अच्छे फिल्म बनवाने के लिए कर्जा दिया जाये।

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: May I know from the Hon. Minister how many Malayalam films were financed by the Film Finance Corporation last year, and how many applications had Government received?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: For Malayalam, there were 16 applications, one withdrawal, 11 rejected, and thus there were four films; approximately about Rs. 8 lakhs were given.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: At one time the Andhra Pradesh Government had declared certain subsidies or some financial assistance to such of those film producers who came to Hyderabad and produced films. May I know whether the Film Finance Corporation's assistance has also been sought in this regard to encourage production of good films in Hyderabad?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as encouraging the making of films in one particular city or State is concerned, the Film Finance Corporation does not take account of that; they are concerned with making films in various languages of the country and good, standard films. It makes no difference to the Film Finance Corporation whether a film is made in Hyderabad or in Vijayawada.

श्री सुखदेव ठापा : फिल्म फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन की मदद से जो फिल्में बनी हैं उनमें से कुछ फिल्में बहुत अच्छी हैं लेकिन क्या अभी भी फिल्म की मान्यता है कि उन फिल्मों की बिजनेस के लिए बिगटर नहीं है ? अब फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन का कोई लक्ष्य नहीं होगा जो कि फिल्मों का बनाया हुआ होगा ?

श्री अशोक कोठे 'बैजपुरी' हैं इसी चीज की ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रॉर्ट बिजनेस बनाने की स्कीम बनाई गई है। बम्बई में पहला प्रॉर्ट थिएटर शुरू हो गया है, दूसरा दिल्ली में मेरे ज्वाला में दो तीन महीने में शुरू हो जायेगा और मंदरास व कलकत्ता में भी दो तीन महीने में शुरू हो जायेगा। हमारी स्कीम यह है कि अगले पांच वर्षों में सारे देश में करीब सौ थिएटर बन जाये जहाँ अच्छी फिल्में दिखाई जा सकें, जो भी अच्छी फिल्में बने चाहे उनको कर्जा दिया गया हो या न दिया गया हो।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त मैं पंजाब के बारे में पूछ ? पंजाब की फिल्मों के लिए कितना पैसा दिया गया ?

SHRI J K GUJRAL As you know, Sir, Punjabis are self-reliant

अध्यक्ष महोदय मालूम पड़ता है माननीय सदस्या सवाल पूछने के लिए खड़ी हुई हैं। वे अपना सवाल पूछ लें।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय मध्य प्रदेश में हिन्दी फिल्मों के लिए कितना खर्च दिया गया है ? (Interruptions)

SHRI R S PANDEY She is not asking about film studios or television, she is waiting to know as to how much money has been allotted for Madhya Pradesh

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी डाकुओं के लिए जितनी अच्छी फिल्म मध्य प्रदेश में बन सकती है उतनी अच्छी फिल्म कहीं नहीं बन सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय उस में मेरा एकतरफ़ी कठघारा को ही रखना पड़ेगा।

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल मध्य प्रदेश के लिए जो क्वेश्चन पूछा है तो उसके बान्ते कर्जा हम देते हैं अर्थात् वित्त निगम द्वारा यह सहायता दी जाती है। उसका ताल्लुक अवेशों से नहीं होता है। जहाँ तक मुझे इत्स्य है मैंम्बर साहब के कहने के बावज़द भूपान म कोई स्टुडियो अभी तक खुला नहीं है लेकिन खोलने की सोच रहे हैं।

MR SPEAKER Shri Ramachandran Kadannappalli—not here

SHRI A K Gopalan—absent

Shri Dharamrao Sharnappa Afzalpurkar—absent

SHRI Pampan Gowda—I have been authorised to ask this question

MR SPEAKER The procedure is that after we finish the whole list and when I take up the second round, I will allow you.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait—also absent

Shri K M Madhukar—not here

Shri Daga

अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर कोई मिनिस्टर ऐबसेंट हो तो आप लोगों को कितना गुस्सा आता है।

पिछड़ी योजनाओं की असफलताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए पांचवी योजना में अस्तित्व नहीं व्यवस्थाएं

*228 श्री मूलबन्ध डागा क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने पाचवी योजना को करेखा बनाई समय पिछली कर योजनाओं की उल्लिखितों और अनुसूचितों को ध्यान में रखा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पाचवी योजना में कुछ नई-नई मुख्य बातें शामिल करने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो पाचवी योजना में क्या नई व्यवस्थाएँ करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) to (c) The Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan has not been finalised by Government so far. The lessons gained from past experience would no doubt be taken into account in the formulation of the Fifth Plan.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डांग्रा अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा है, "पिछले अनुभव से जो सबक सीखने को मिले है उन्हें निस्संदेह ही पाचवी योजना बनाने समय ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।" मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी और चौथी योजना में कौन कौन से सबक सीखे हैं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह सबक हर साल मचने रहने हैं और हर प्रगती योजना में पहले सीखे हुए सबक को भुनाने रहे हैं जिससे कि उन्हें उत्तर में कहना पड़ा है वह पिछले अनुभव से मिले सबक का बराबर सीखने रहने हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जो सबक सीखे हैं वह टेबुल पर रख दें।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डांग्रा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिखाना चाहूँ। मैंने पूछा है कि उन्होंने पिछली चार योजनाओं के दौरान क्या क्या सबक सीखे हैं ? पिछली चार योजनाओं के एक झील कौन सी उन्होंने धूलें या बलियाँ की हैं, कौन-कौन से वह कारण थे ? इसका उत्तर मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक, दो मिनट में बतला सकते हैं तब तो ठीक है।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA. In the document on the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan, we have brought to the notice of the House and also to the country as to what are the shortfalls and what are the reasons, and they are narrated there. We have taken them into consideration while formulating our Approach to the Fifth Plan document and also while framing the outline for the Fifth Plan.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमने से कुछ नहीं निकला है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक भी सबक का पता नहीं लगा।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डांग्रा : अब पाचवी योजना बनने जा रही है तो मंत्री महोदय ने यह सोचा होगा कि पिछली चार योजनाओं के दौरान कौन कौन सी गतिविधि हुई थी। मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि वे गतिविधियाँ जो पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी और चौथी योजना के दौरान हुईं वह कौन-कौन सी हैं ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA. The various drawbacks begin right from the formulation of the Plan itself. If at the formulation of the plan projects, no proper care is taken either for want of information or due to other difficulties, naturally, at the

stage of implementation, it becomes very difficult. Besides, there are factors like administrative machinery, co-ordination in between the various governments including the State Governments and the Central Government. All these factors have to be taken into consideration. We have pointed out in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan what are the shortfalls and how they are to be bridged. So, that experience is taken into account.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: I sit a fact that one of the lessons learnt is this, that for the next planning, it will be better if you replace the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: What...?

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will replacement of Minister result in better planning? *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

बहु तो बदलते ही रहते हैं ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the hon Minister be pleased to state whether at least in the next Fifth Plan, the major mistake which arose in the earlier Plan by which the rich became richer, would be rectified at least hereafter? Sir, will he also take care to see that more employment opportunities are generated in the Fifth Plan? What are the positive steps that are being envisaged by the hon Minister in this regard?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, the main object of the Fifth Plan is self-reliance and removal of poverty. Naturally care will be taken to see that the rich do not become richer and to see that those who are in need get at least the bare minimum for their lives. So far as we are concerned, we have got in view these two objectives, as I said, of self-reliance and removal of poverty and with that end in view the whole Plan has been formulated

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about employment? He has not replied to that.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: He will kindly appreciate that employment is very much related to removal of poverty. If poverty is to be eradicated, naturally, we shall have to take care of employment. This is what is being done. I entirely appreciate the point of view of my hon. friend.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I know it is related to poverty, but what about the steps- I wanted to know the steps you took.

MR. SPEAKER: These are all matters for general discussion on the Plan. These are much too wider questions to be answered in brief supplementaries.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I make a brief reply on behalf of the Minister, Sir? *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In view of the fact that during the First Four Five-year Plans the peoples' participation and involvement at the local and regional levels had been far from adequate, will the hon. Minister tell this House, what concrete steps and measures he proposes to take to mitigate this defect and will he see to it that people's participation and involvement really become effective?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I agree with the hon. Member, that people's participation in earlier plans was not adequate and therefore we have requested the State Governments to have Planning Boards at State levels to involve the people more and more both at the State and at the local levels in formulating the Plan and in implementing the Plan.

श्री नाबूराम बहिरवार : पिछली चार पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में बड़े बड़े नगरों में उद्योगों का केन्द्रीयकरण किया गया है तो क्या उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि हम ने पिछड़े इलाकों में जहां पर कि एम्प्लायमेंट ज़िगादा

मिस लक्ष्मण है वहां पर हथ ने उद्योग बंधे नहीं
 खोजे हैं जिससे कि बैकारी बड़ी है वो इसको
 भी क्यों सरकार ने अपनी ध्यान में रखा है कि
 पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में यह उद्योग बंधे खोले जाय ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have taken certain measures in the Fourth Plan itself so that there is enough industrialisation in the backward areas. Certain districts have been declared or identified for grant of concessional finance. Besides, some additional districts are also identified for 10 per cent subsidy. Surely, steps are being taken so that there is no unemployment in the rural areas.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: One of the major failures in the last Four Plans was that the deficit financing in the First Plan was Rs 333 crores, in the Second Plan it was Rs. 954 crores, in the Third Plan it was Rs. 1133 crores, and in the Fourth Plan, it was Rs 850 crores, and in the approach document for the Fifth Plan, it has been suggested that by the termination of the Fifth Plan, deficit financing will be completely eliminated. What concrete steps do Government propose to see that this particular objective is achieved?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Government have taken certain basic decisions so far as the overdrafts by the State Governments are concerned. A scheme has been evolved whereby there will be no further overdrafts which will be taken by the State Governments. Government are also insisting to do away with deficit financing and to mobilise resources to the extent possible. In the Fourth Plan, even though the resources to be mobilised by the Central Government were of the order of Rs. 2100 crores, actually, the mobilisation has been to the tune of Rs 2900 crores, but because of natural calamities and also the war with Pakistan, it was not possible to do away with deficit financing, but that care will be taken by the Government.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I think that it is much better to have a discussion. This question has taken a lot of time. It is too general a question.

Arrest of Freedom Fighters in Goa

***230. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of freedom fighters from Goa were arrested on the 15th August, 1972 at Panjim; and

(b) if so, the reasons of their arrests and the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) and (b). No freedom fighter was arrested in Panjim on the 15th August, 1972. However, on the 8th September, 1972 on the occasion of the foundation stone laying ceremony of a youth hostel at Mira-mar, Panjim, 70 persons including 42 freedom fighters were arrested under section 151 Cr.P.C. According to the Goa Administration, these arrests were made as the local police apprehended that the association of freedom fighters was going to disrupt the proceedings of this function.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the reply it has been stated that probably, the police apprehended a breach of peace and that was why these freedom-fighters were arrested. But is it not a fact that from out of the good number of freedom fighters whose names had already been recommended as freedom-fighters, some were struck off those lists, and later on, the Chief Minister said in a press conference that they had been eliminated and dropped because some of them were dacoits, and when he was asked to clarify what he meant by saying that they were dacoits, it was further clarified by him that during the liberation struggle, some of these freedom-fighters had attacked police stations of the Portuguese, and, therefore, even in their records it was

stated that they were treated as dacoits and, as a result of that they were not being treated as freedom-fighters, and it was because of that that these people staged that demonstration? Was that the reason why they were arrested, or were these the grounds on which they were arrested?

SHRI K. C. PANT: They were not arrested on those grounds. There was a ceremony to which Dr. Sarojini Mahishi had gone. As I have said, the Goa Administration have informed us that the police suspected that they might disturb it. But my hon. friend is correct when he says that the story does not begin here but it goes back to the distribution of Tamrapatras and to the mistaken notion of the Chief Minister that he was acting on his own in preparing the list, and that the Centre had nothing to do with it while as a matter of fact he was acting as the agent of the Centre in preparing the lists, because we did in many cases change the lists where ever we thought it proper; the Chief Minister did also address a press conference in the course of which he had made statements which had angered not only the freedom-fighters of Goa but a lot of other people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am glad that the hon. Minister has referred to Dr. Sarojini Mahishi's visit. Is it not a fact that when those freedom-fighters, who were arrested met Dr. Sarojini Mahishi in Panjim and told her that this was the background of their demonstration, she was convinced of that particular argument of the freedom-fighters and she also felt that they were not arrested on proper grounds, and as a result of that, she actually refused some invitation for dinner the same night?

SHRI K. C. PANT: That is correct. She did not attend the dinner hosted by a Minister in the Goa Government. The freedom fighters had met her. I cannot quote her exact words, but she said that if there was no security for freedom fighters, she thought it improper to attend the dinner.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Have Government received a memorandum from the Freedom Fighters' Association of Goa to the effect that the Chief Minister made a deplorable, highly objectionable and anti-national statement regarding Operation Vijay at a press conference and further confirmed it with his clarificatory statement and this was the reason for the protest of, and discontent among, the freedom fighters in Goa? If so, what is the reaction of Government?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have said in my first reply that the statement of the Chief Minister to the press on 18 August 1972 with regard to Operation Vijay angered not only the freedom fighters but a lot of other people. But later he said that he had been misreported and he issued a clarification. But even after reading the clarification—since he has asked for Government's reaction in the matter—I can say that the statement was unfortunate and the clarification does not entirely clear it up.

Incentives to Small Industries

*232. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether new incentives are proposed to be given to small industries;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

(c) whether these incentives are intended to improve the export performance of the small industries; and

(d) what is the contribution of the Small Industry Sector in the export performance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Several incentives are being given for promotion of small scale industries; no new incentives are under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is estimated that small scale industries export goods worth Rs. 100 crores annually.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In the last ten years, the cost of replacement or purchase of new machinery has gone up by 180 per cent. Since the ceiling is financial and not physical, it is hardly possible to replace worn-out machinery or purchase new machinery. Is it the intention of the Ministry to reduce small-scale industry to smaller-scale because whoever has invested money ten years ago does not have money now to replace that machinery?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: Very recently the Government of India had appointed a Committee. It has gone into this question also besides others. We are examining its report and after that this will be taken into consideration.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Till the 8th century AD India was the largest exporter of manufactured goods specially handicrafts....

SHRI PILOO MODY: That was before the days of the Planning Commission.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: It was only the Industrial Revolution which displaced India as the world's number one exporter. Today our situation is that we are advantageously placed in regard to labour-intensive industries. All the world, over there is a labour shortage and there is a chance of India leading other countries in exports of industrial goods in this category. How are we going to take advantage of the new situation?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: A separate Board is there to take care of the problems of the handicraft industries.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade is making all efforts to see that exports go up to the fullest extent possible.

श्री हुसैन खान खन्ना: बानी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि 100 करोड़ रुपया लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये रखा गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह आप ने एक साल के लिये रखा है या पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये रखा है जो भी रुपया आप ने रखा है वह उन तक ठीक से पहुंचता नहीं है। उन को मिलने में काफी बिलम्ब होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किनकिन उद्योगों के विकास के लिये रुपया रखा है और उन को मरलता में मित जाये इसके लिए आप क्या विशेष कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? इसके इलावा सात लाख रुपया तक जो लघु उद्योगों के लिये दिया गया है वह उन्हीं को दिया गया है जिन के पास बड़ी पूंजी है। क्या इस को घटा कर पांच लाख करने का विचार सरकार रखती है?

श्री सद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: माननीय सदस्य ने तीन सवाल पूछे हैं। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि उन्होंने मेरे एक उत्तर को ठीक से सुना नहीं। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि सौ करोड़ रुपया लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए रखा गया है। मैंने बताया है कि करीब सौ करोड़ रुपये के माल का निर्यात होता है उन चीजों का जो लघु उद्योगों द्वारा बनाई जाती है।

जहां तक दूसरे सवाल का सम्बन्ध है उन्होंने पूछा है कि क्या साढ़े सात लाख की सीमा को घटा कर हम पांच लाख रुपये का करेंगे? मैंने बताया कि एक कमेटी बनी थी जिस ने अन्य बातों के अलावा इसपर भी विचार किया था। उसकी सिफारिशों अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

जहाँ तक सीमारे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, लघु उद्योगों की विकसित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को हर तरह से सहायता दी जाती है और केंद्रीय सरकार उनकी तकनीकी एवं अन्य प्रकार की सुविधाएँ देती है। यदि उनको बैंकों से ऋण आदि की जरूरत होता है तो उसे मामले में भी बैंकों के साथ उन बातों को लिया जाता है ताकि आसानी से उनको ऋण मिल सके और दूसरे प्रकार की सहायता मिल सके।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: In order to have a complete decentralisation of industrial production, there is the very concept of introducing small scale industries and to give a boost to have local or indigenous production through the small scale industries, and so, may I know whether it is not true that in many States, due to the dearth of raw materials many units have been closed down? May I know whether the Government have any information to the effect that due to the dearth of raw materials, many units in the small scale industries are closed down and are not able to run?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: As far as the steel-based engineering industries are concerned, we have received complaints about the raw materials from the different States, and we are making all-out efforts, even to import steel, so that it will be made available to them, besides other small industries also.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : यह प्रश्न दो मंत्रालयों से सम्बन्ध रखता है ? एक औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय और दूसरे विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय । क्या दोनों मंत्रालयों में इस बारे में तारतम्य है और क्या लघु उद्योगों की उपेक्षा

मही हो रही है । क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बड़े उद्योगों पर ही केवल विदेश मंत्रालय का ध्यान है जिस कारण से लघु उद्योगों का बहुत अधिक विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : हम लोगों की पूरी कोशिश होती है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में पूरा तालमेल और समन्वय हो और यदि कोई विचारभेद की बात होती है तो आपस की बैठकों में उनको सुलझाने की कोशिश हम लोग करते हैं। लघु उद्योगों द्वारा निर्मित सामग्री का जहाँ तक सवाल है और उसके निर्यात का सवाल है, विदेश मंत्रालय पहले की तुलना में अब इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान देने लगा है ।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या यह सच है . .

अवश मश्रूबय : इसको छोड़ दिया करे ।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : वैदर इट इज ए फैक्ट का यह हिन्दी अनुवाद है ।

क्या आपके पाम स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन बिहार से कोई शिकायत आई है जिस में यह बताया गया है कि उद्योगों को बढ़ाने में उनको कुछ कठिनाईयाँ हो रही है ? यदि हाँ तो वह क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER. This is about incentives and then about exports, I am sorry I cannot allow this question. You put relevant question.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मैं डेफिनिट होना चाहता हूँ इसके बारे में कि कोई शिकायत आई है या नहीं आई है ।

कायदा महीना: प्रत्येक से प्रत्येक चीज
द । हर एक में हर एक चीज को न बुझ
दिया करें ।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: As the Minister has just stated that there are no further considerations before the Ministry about the industrial incentives being given to backward regions for setting up small scale industries, can it be taken from this answer that the Minister is still awaiting the results from the incentives that are already provided by the Ministry or looking to the facts of the situation as they stand? Since these incentives have not yet proved strong enough to draw the industries in backward regions, may I know whether the Ministry will consider some other proposals for this particular aspect of putting industries in the backward regions similar to some suggestions that were put up before the Ministry. For example, decentralisation of the monolithic public undertakings wherein smaller and ancillary parts for the public undertakings could be manufactured in the backward regions in small scale industries.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: Only in the beginning of this year certain concessions were announced by the Government of India; we are watching the impact of these concessions. We should have a proper study of these concessions which have been announced and which are being implemented by different States; it is too early to take up a new series of concessions.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: May I know whether the Central Government is aware of the fact that the incentives given by the Central Government are nullified by the inexcusable delay by the State Governments in processing them. What steps do the Central Government propose to minimise delay?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: This was brought to our notice and we had a meeting of State Directors of Industries recently and we have brought it

to their notice so that these cases are expedited to the extent possible.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: What concrete steps do Government propose to take to discourage entrepreneurs establishing industries in developed areas and implement the Pande Committee report and the Wanchoo Committee report to give incentives to establish industries in the backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): The question is not with reference to backward areas at all. This is with reference to small scale industries in general. Perhaps the next question is concerned with backward areas (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Lakkappa is getting up every time Your question is coming later on.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It may not be reached.

MR. SPEAKER: So, you are making it up here? It will be reached. There are persons who are absent who will enable you to reach the question

Steps to Honour the Heritage of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

*236. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to honour the heritage of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his contributions to the freedom struggle of our country and consolidation of our Independence; and

(b) if so, the main points of the steps taken by the Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Following main steps have been taken by the Government:—

1. *Teen Murti National Memorial.*

In 1964 Government decided to convert the Teen Murti House New Delhi, into a museum and library. This was dedicated to the memory of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru by Dr. Radhakrishnan in November of the same year. This museum presents the life and work of Jawaharlal Nehru in the context of the struggle for India's freedom. The library has been planned as a research library on the history of Modern India from Raja Ram Mohan Roy to Nehru with special emphasis on Indian nationalism.

2. *Nehru and New India Exhibitions.*

Exhibitions have been held in the past in some of the world capitals like New York, London, Tokyo, Canberra and Santiago. At present one set of such exhibitions is being displayed in Asia 1972 Fair.

3. *Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund.*

This is a public charitable trust and its main activities are:—

(a) *Jawaharlal Nehru Fellowships*

29 fellowships have been awarded so far in various fields. They carry a monthly stipend of Rs. 3,000 plus an annual grant of Rs. 10,000.

(b) *Jawahar Bal Bhavans*

These are institutions based on the prototype of Delhi Bal Bhavan. So far they have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, West Bengal, Pondicherry and Gujarat. Steps are being taken to establish Bal Bhavans in Madras and Bombay also.

(c) A series of 20 volumes on the selected works of Jawaharlal Nehru are proposed to be published. So far, three volumes have been published.

(d) *Biography of Jawaharlal Nehru*

A definitive biography of Jawaharlal Nehru is also being written by Dr. S. Gopal.

The Memorial Fund is developing Anand Bhavan which was donated by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi two years ago into a memorial to Jawaharlal Nehru. Swaraj Bhavan which has been taken over on long lease will be fully renovated and a Jawahar Bal Bhavan located there.

4. *Jawaharlal Nehru Award on International Understanding.*

An award of Rs. 1 lakh is given every year to an outstanding personality. Five such awards have been given. The sixth award for 1970 has been announced.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The reply given is not complete. The Education Ministry is undertaking certain projects and programmes to honour the heritage of Jawaharlalji. I find these programmes and projects have been excluded. Is it a complete reply?

SHRI K. C. PANT: If he has read the statement, the main points are given there.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We have not been given any statement.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I shall read it out, with your permission; it will take some time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether the projects adopted by the Education Ministry are also included in it?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Are you referring to Jawaharlal Nehru University?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Jawaharlal Nehru University and some other projects also.

SHRI K. C. PANT: So far as Jawaharlal Nehru University goes, this actually was a project which was proposed by Jawaharlalji himself during his life time. It took shape later on. He had in fact suggested the name of Raisina University. It was Mr. Chagla as Education Minister who after his death suggested that the name should be Jawaharlal Nehru University. So far as yuvak kendras are concerned, this scheme also was envisaged during the life time of Jawaharlalji and it is being continued since then. Government had taken a decision to establish yuvak kendras at Panditji's instance in each district and that scheme is actually now continuing.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether there is any central committee that has been constituted by the Government to look into all these institutions and also take steps for furthering the cause of honouring the heritage of Jawaharlal Nehru?

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is no Central Committee required for this purpose. Different schemes are administered differently. As I said, there is a Memorial Fund and that acts in relation to certain programmes which I have outlined in the main statement. There are several schemes, some of which are run by Government. A centralised committee cannot look after all these diverse kind of programmes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is one award called Nehru Award given by the Soviet Union. It is in the name of Jawaharlalji and I presume it is to honour his heritage. Naturally when it is given by a different country, there may be certain political overtones, some political indoctrination...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is an aspersion on those who receive it. They are poets of much more eminence than Mr. Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The word "Russia" or "Moscow" creates some response in the minds of some friends here. I cannot help it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why don't you ask America to give some award?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not know why my hon. friend gets annoyed when anything is paid about Soviet Russia. Let the House judge it. These awards are given by the Soviet Land. Naturally, it is given by the foreign country in honour of Jawaharlal Nehru. Is there any committee which decides to whom the award would be given and, if so, how is this committee constituted?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not know how this question arises out of the main question. I cannot be expected to know whether there is any committee or not, what is the procedure for selection and to whom they give the awards. It does not arise out of this question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have used the word "heritage" in my question. The award is given in India and it is in the name of Panditji. So, I have a right to know what is the procedure for selection and whether there is any committee constituted for that.

MR. SPEAKER: How can the Minister know about a committee which formed by a foreign agency?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: First he said that it does not arise. Then I said it refers to heritage.

MR. SPEAKER: Even if it does not arise, you have asked it and he has replied to it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There are two aspects here. He said about some committee. I do not know about the committee. So far as the other question which he later on asked about Nehru's Heritage is concerned, it has nothing to do with the

government, if somebody selects his name for giving an award. But I would say that the promotion of international understanding was Panditji's ideal which he pursued in his life time and this is in consonance with that idea. India has friendly relations with other countries.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My fear is that his heritage may be exploited for the purpose of political indoctrination. That is why I asked this question

MR. SPEAKER: It is not relevant at all.

Refund of Telegraph Charges in Respect of Telegrams Sent by Post

237. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA**

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to refund Telegraph charges when the telegrams are sent by ordinary mail; and

(b) if so, the date from which this decision will be given effect to,

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a). Yes Sir. Provisions already exist according to which, in case of telegrams disposed of by post and reaching the telegraph office of destination after the expiry of 24 hours in case of Express and 48 hours in case of ordinary telegrams, a refund voucher for the cost of telegram less 50 paise, is delivered along with the telegram, to the addressee who posts it, post free, to the sender to claim and obtain the amount of refund from the office of origin. In addition, refunds are ordinarily granted on complaints of delay, when the delay exceeds the normal postal mail time in case of ordinary telegrams and half that time in express telegrams.

(b) These orders are in force since April, 1963.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There are several complaints regarding sending of telegrams which do not reach the destination, that is, the addressee in time. There is inordinate delay so far as this organisation is concerned. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has made any assessment of the situation and, if so, what steps he has taken to improve the situation to see that the telegrams reach the addressees in time. What are the effective measures that they propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): The delay in the sending of telegrams is not on a large scale. Therefore, the reply to the first part of the question is in the negative. So far as further reduction in the delay is concerned, with the introduction of mechanical system, that is, having the teleprinter service and working the circuits on co-axial and micro-wave, the delay is being further reduced. But it is true that a large number of areas are served by open wire lines, and long-distance transmission systems sometimes result in a number of breakdowns. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to see that this type of situation is further improved.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there are any cases of this nature as a consequence of the shortage of telegraph offices in the country and also because of the fact that the new mechanisation has not been improved and, if so, what steps they have taken to improve the system of mechanisation and to improve the telegraph system in the country.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It depends on the availability of funds and resources. As and when the funds are available, we are progressing in the matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The answer that the hon. Minister has given is in general terms. I am putting a specific

question. What are the specific improvements that they have devised to improve the situation? This is a general complaint.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The question is general. I could not give a specific answer to a general question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether it is a fact that the large-scale theft of copper wire is also one of the contributing factors for the inefficient working of the telegraph system in the country and, if so, what effective steps the hon. Minister has taken to see that such thefts do not occur.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The open-wire line system is always subject to these thefts. My hon. friend has rightly pointed out that that is one of the major causes of break-downs in the system. So far as we are concerned, we have written to the Chief Ministers to help us in apprehending the criminals who are responsible for this type of activity. Secondly, we are converting copper wire lines into aluminium conductors which are not subject to thefts in the same measure.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BAKHSI: The hon. Minister said that a refund voucher for the cost of telegram minus 50 paise is delivered along with the telegram to the addressee. Would it not be more proper and correct to send it to the sender?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: When the telegram reaches the destination, it has gone to the other end, and the other man knows the full address of the sender. We give him free postal service; he does not have to affix stamps; he is given a refund card; he has merely to write the address of the person and it is the sender who receives, who ultimately gets back his refund.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The Minister was narrating a number of steps to reduce the delay in sending telegrams. I want to know from the hon. Minister by which year he is going to completely eliminate the delay in sending telegrams.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is our effort to do it as soon as possible, but, obviously, it depends on a lot of things.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: As soon as possible, like the telegram itself!

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री
नैकस्ट क्वेश्चन ।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मैं नहीं पूछना चाहता ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या कोई मैन्युअल सबन में उपस्थित रहते हुए यह कह सकते हैं कि वह सबान नहीं पूछने ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह यह कह सकते हैं कि मुझे सबान नहीं पूछना है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह मामला थका गम्भीर है । अगर वह सबन में उपस्थित न होते तो मैं समझ सकता था या कह सकता था कि वह सबान ले सकते थे । लेकिन सबान दे दिया गया है, साबुन पैपर पर है और वह सबन को जीवित है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी मुझसे है कि वाजपेयी श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की यह सबान जीवित सबन है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में हाल ही में आत्म समर्पण करने वाले डाकुओं से हथियारों तथा गोलाबारूद की बरतवारी

* 238. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में हाल ही में आत्मसमर्पण करने वाले डाकुओं से जो हथियार और गोलाबारूद मिला था, क्या उसमें भारतीय सेना के भी हथियार थे ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि ये हथियार और गोलाबारूद डाकुओं के पास कैसे पहुँचे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह अपराध करने वाले व्यक्तियों को दण्ड देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री :

(श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग).

सरकार द्वारा इन बातों की एक विस्तृत जांच की जा रही है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : यह जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायगी ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र कछवाय : प्रधान मंत्री, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ

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श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मैं ने पूछा कि यह जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायगी, कोई समय दे सकते हैं क्या ? निश्चित उत्तर नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जो मेम्बर खड़े हैं यह भी तो किसी बात पर खड़े होंगे। जांच तो हो रही है, इन का प्रश्न पहले ही पैदा हो गया।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनके पास जो हथियार मिले हैं उसमें अधिकतर हथियार हमारी सेना के हथियार हैं और डाकुओं ने नाम बताने से इनकार किया है कि यदि नाम बता देंगे तो हमारे केस पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। इस प्रकार का उन्होंने वक्तव्य दिया है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या सरकार उन लोगों की जांच करेगी जिन पुलिस आफिसरों की उनके साथ साठ थी, जिन्हें सरकार एक तनब्दाह देती थी और उसके अतिरिक्त ये डाकू लोग भी उन्हें तनब्दाह देते थे और उनकी साठ गाठ उनके साथ थी, यह समाचार पत्रों में छपा है, तो जब आप इस की जांच करने जा रहें हैं तो क्या इन बातों को भी ध्यान से रखा जायेगा?

जबलपुर के कुछ मिलिटरी आफिसरों का इसमें हाथ है, जहाँ से ये हथियार सप्लाई हुए हैं—इस प्रकार की खबर समाचार पत्रों में आई है—क्या आप इस का भी ध्यान रखेंगे?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जी हाँ। जांच करने में जो भी चीज मदद करेगी, उस का ध्यान रखेंगे। भारतीय सचिव के पास भी कोई सूचना हो तो उसका भी ध्यान रखेंगे, आप उसको भी हमें दे दें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Question No. 239.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you.

The Question-Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Unesco Aid to set up a TV Training Institute in Delhi

***221. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:**

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

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

(a) whether **UNESCO** has agreed to give one million U.S. Dollars to India for the establishment of a Television Training Institute in Delhi;

(b) whether it has also agreed to give aid for research programmes; and

(c) if so, when the aid is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Financial assistance is being provided under the United Nations Development Programme for the establishment of a Television Training Centre at Poona. The quantum of assistance is under consideration in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

(b) and (c). A proposal for **UNDP** assistance for the establishment of a TV film research and prototype production unit is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

INCENTIVES TO EFFICIENTLY RUN INDUSTRIAL UNITS TO ENCOURAGE THEM TO INVEST THEIR PROFITS

***222. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:**

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain proposals to encourage plough back of profits in the case of efficiently run industrial units by providing them incentives are now being considered by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the incentives proposed to be given to such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No such proposals are under consideration of the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidy for Backward Districts in Kerala

***224. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:**

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether the two districts recommended by the Government of Kerala for inclusion in the list of backward Districts in addition to the three Districts already selected for the purpose of grant of 10 per cent Central subsidy, has been accepted; and

(b) if not, the present stage of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRA-

MANIAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The extra District recommended by the Kerala Government could not be selected as the State's quota of three Districts had been filled by selection of Alleppey, Cannanore and Malapuram recommended earlier by the Kerala Government.

Selection of Development Projects in each District for Completion in Shortest Period

*225. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up one or two development projects in each District which can be completed in the shortest period; and

(b) if so, the Central help proposed to be given to the States for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Precision Instruments Project at Palghat (Kerala)

*226. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN, SAIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present stage of the Precision Instruments Project at Palghat in Kerala; and

(b) What is the production pattern envisaged for the Plant and when it will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a). Instrumentation Limited, Kota, who have been entrusted with the

task of setting up of this Project, have already taken action to finalise the site and to assign key-personnel to this Project. They are, presently, conducting negotiations with foreign firms with a view to obtain requisite technical know-how. The negotiations are expected to be finalised within next two to three months' time. Thereafter, further action will be taken to implement the Project.

(b) Manufacture of Control valves and allied items and relief and safety valves is proposed for the present. According to the present indications, the Project is likely to be commissioned during 1974.

सी० आई० ए० की भारत विरोधी गति-
विधियों के बारे में लोगों को शिक्षित करने
के लिए कार्यक्रम

*227. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने सी० आई० ए० की भारत विरोधी गतिविधियों के बारे में प्रचार करने तथा उनकी ऐसी गतिविधियों को कुचलने के लिए लोगों को शिक्षित करने और उनका सहयोग प्राप्त करने का कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : विदेशी खुफिया संगठनों की गतिविधियों का विषय विभिन्न मंचों जैसे राजनैतिक दलों की सभाओं, देश के विभिन्न भागों से निकलने वाली पत्रिकाओं व समाचार पत्रों इत्यादि में विचार-विमर्श के लिए आया है। संसद में भी इस विषय पर विचार-विमर्श करने का अवसर आया है। सरकार को इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारे लोग देश की अखण्डता तथा सुरक्षा के हित में पूरा रूप में सज्जत हैं।

Telephone Facilities in Rural Bihar

*229. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Bihar which have been provided with Telephone facilities, and

(b) whether Government propose to provide telephones in at least one out of three villages in the State during Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA):

(a) The number of villages in Bihar which have been provided with Telephone facility is 463

(b) Such a proposal is not under consideration.

Time for expansion of Industries

*231 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMI

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

(a) whether some industries in the country have been given some more time to seek expansion;

(a) if so, the names of the industries given time and for what period; and

(c) the reasons for giving the extension?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The last date for submitting applications to avail of the facilities for fuller utilisation of plant and machinery in respect of 54 specified industries, has been extended to December 31st, 1972.

(b) A list of these 54 industries is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3847/72]

(c) The last date for submitting applications has been extended with a view to enable as large a number of entrepreneurs as possible to avail of these facilities and to optimise their impact on industrial production.

Reorganization of Industrial Testing and Research Laboratory in Kerala

*233 SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR.
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme submitted by the Government of Kerala for the reorganisation of the Industrial Testing and Research Laboratory to the level of a Regional Laboratory has now been approved;

(b) whether the Union Government are aware that the above scheme is primarily meant for carrying out investigation on the local raw materials, industrial and agriculture wastes, forest products, food products, minerals etc that are available in plenty in the State; and

(c) whether there is no such Regional Laboratory in the Southern region of the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Kerala Government scheme for the reorganisation of their Industrial Testing and Research Laboratory as a UNDP Project was submitted to the Department of Economic Affairs together with a large number of other projects from other Ministries and Departments for UNDP assistance. Unfortunately it has not been able to find a place in the UNDP Country Programme which has been drawn up.

The Government of India fully appreciate the proposal of the Government

of Kerala regarding the reorganisation of their Industrial Testing and Research Laboratory into a multipurpose regional research laboratory. Government are exploring how best the foreign exchange of about 2,50,000 dollars required for the project can be provided. These requirements of foreign exchange are being considered actively in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

(c) There is one Regional Research Laboratory at Hyderabad.

Failure to utilise Concessions for Development of Backward Districts by State Governments

*234 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the reasons why most of the State Governments have failed to utilise the concessions offered by the Planning Commission in respect of the development of backward District?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The incentives available for development of industries in Backward areas are :—

- (1) Concessional Finance through Central Financial Institutions;
- (2) 10 per cent Central outright grant or Subsidy Scheme, 1971; and
- (3) The Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971.

* The first mentioned scheme is implemented by Financial Institutions and it is for entrepreneurs to take advantage thereof. The State Governments do not come into the picture.

Under the 10 per cent Central outright Grant or subsidy scheme, the State Governments are the implementing authorities who publicise the scheme, register units and through the State Level Coordination Committees, sanction the subsidy to eligible industrial units in the selected backward district/area in the State. So far 12 State Governments have sanctioned subsidy of over Rs. 45 lakhs in favour of 205 units.

The Transport Subsidy Scheme applicable to J & K and the North Eastern States is similarly implemented by State Governments. No progress has been reported thereunder yet.

It is perhaps too early to say that State Governments have failed to utilise the concessions or incentives, since after the announcement of the schemes, the States were required to make procedural and organisational arrangements which was a time consuming process. Besides, the Indo-Pak conflict, and natural calamities like serious floods disrupting normal life in the border States of J & K and North Eastern India could have contributed to slowing down of the implementation of the schemes, specially the Transport Subsidy scheme.

Due priority not being given by States to Village and Small Scale Industries

*235. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state—

(a) whether Planning Commission's review has revealed that the village and small-scale industries have not been assigned deserved priority by State Governments; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the action taken by Government in this regard??

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRA-

MANIAM): (a) and (b). In the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission has observed that the expenditure under "village and small industries" during the first three years of the Plan would be less than half of the total Fourth Plan outlay. It has been estimated that while the State Governments have spent 58 per cent of the overall approved outlay for the 4th Plan during the first 3 years, expenditure on village and small scale industries during this period was 42.9 per cent of the approved Plan outlay for this sector. While performance has not measured up in financial terms to what was intended at the time of the formulation of the Plan, direct budgetary support by State Governments may not, however be a sufficient index, as institutional finance is becoming increasingly available. The total credit advanced by the public sector banks to small scale industries has increased from Rs. 251 crores in June, 1969 to about Rs. 524 crores in March, 1972.

The attention of State Governments has been drawn towards the importance of the village and small industries programme and they have been requested to accord a higher priority to this matter.

Financial aid to U.P. for Development of backward districts

*239. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to give financial aid to U.P. to develop its backward districts;

(b) whether any amount has been provided during the Fourth Plan;

(c) the amount likely to be provided during the Fifth Plan;

(d) whether the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has submitted its requirements; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) 10 per cent of the Central assistance allocable to State has been distributed among those States whose *per capita* income is below the national average and Uttar Pradesh, which is one such State, has received special assistance under this criterion. Since Uttar Pradesh is a heavily populated State, it has in addition to the above received a comparatively big share out of the 60 per cent of the total amount of Central assistance which is allocated on the basis of population. Further, six districts of Uttar Pradesh which have been identified as backward in industrial development have been selected for a scheme of 10 per cent Central subsidy of fixed capital investment and together with 30 other districts, also backward in industrial developments, for concessional finance from financial institutions.

(b) Under the formula for providing Central assistance during the Fourth Five Year Plan for financing State Plans, Uttar Pradesh has been allocated an amount of Rs. 109.12 crores on the basis of weightage given on the ground of the States *per capita* income being less than the national average. Further, under the same formula for Central assistance, an amount of 10 per cent of the total amount of Central assistance available after providing for the requirements of the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Assam and Nagaland, has been kept aside for States which have special problems: on this score, another amount of Rs. 25 crores has been allocated to Uttar Pradesh

(c) to (e). A view has yet to taken on the amount of Central assistance likely to be provided during the Fifth Five Year Plan to various States, including Uttar Pradesh, for developing backward areas in those States. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has not yet furnished the requirements of the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan for developing backward areas in that State.

Officials punished on the basis of enquiries by C.B.I.

*240. SHRI CHINIAMANI PANIGAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials punished as a result of enquiries by the Central Bureau of Investigation during the current year; and

(b) the number of enquiries in progress at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) 880 officials have been punished in 1972 upto 31st October, 1972, either in departmental disciplinary proceedings or due to charge-sheets filed in courts, as a result of inquiries made by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(b) 1010 inquiries by the Central Bureau of Investigation are now in progress against officials

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Government employees

2201. SHRI AMBESH: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at present in various categories in Government employment; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the lot of these Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A statement showing the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees to total number of employees, Classwise, in the services under the Government of India as on 1st January, 1971 is given in Statement I laid

on the Table of the House. [Pleced in Library. See No. LT-3848/72].

(b) The concessions and facilities provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees for improving their prospects in services are detailed in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Pleced in Library. See No. LT-3848/72].

Demands made by Grih Kalyan Kendra Workers Union

2202. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of Grih Kalyan Kendra Workers Union met the Minister of State for Home Affairs at his residence on the 27th October, 1972 and made some demands regarding their pay structures; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to those demands?

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

(b) The demands were considered by the Grih Kalyan Kendra Board, an autonomous institution registered as a society, and responsible for the organisation and administration of the G.K.K. Scheme. In keeping with the objectives of the Scheme, the Board could not agree to the suggestion of having regular pay scales for the employees of the Grih Kalyan Kendra. The Government accepts this view.

Assistant to Unemployed Engineers in Kerala

2203. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has any

scheme to provide financial assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up new industries;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the total number of applications received from Kerala for assistance under this scheme and the total amount allotted on it, for the year 1972-73; and

(d) whether Government of Kerala have given any representation regarding assistance to unemployed engineers and technicians under the scheme and if so Centre's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b). In order to provide a package of assistance to the educated unemployed, specific amounts have been allocated to the various State Governments and Union Territories during the year 1972-73. The scheme provides for a package of assistance in the form of industrial estates, seed money for purchase of machinery, establishment charges and training.

(c) Applications from entrepreneurs under this scheme are received by the State Director of Industries. A sum of Rs. 35 lakhs has been allocated to the State Government for the year 1972-73 under this Scheme.

(d) The State Government have made a request for allocation of additional funds. Further details have been called for from the State Government which are awaited.

Allocation of Industries in Rajasthan during Fifth Plan

2204. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite its economic backwardness, Rajasthan's share of Centrally sponsored industries has been very low

during the Fourth Plan period, as compared to the all-India allocations;

(b) whether the low allocations to Rajasthan during the Fourth Plan will be taken into account when the Fifth Plan allocations are made so that Rajasthan may get an equitable share from the Central allocations; and

(c) the number of suggestions from the State Government received by the Centre during the Fourth Plan period for setting up centrally sponsored industries and how many of them were accepted and the reasons for not conceding the rest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Due share of Centrally-sponsored industries for the Fourth Plan period has been given to the State of Rajasthan. An expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs in respect of such industries has been allocated to Rajasthan during Plan period as against the total outlay of Rs. 510 lakhs for the country as a whole. This allocation is quite in tune with the allocations for other similarly placed States.

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

Funds for setting up of Industries in Rajasthan during Fourth Plan

2205. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the setting up of new industries under the Fourth Plan and the share for Rajasthan, under the Central sector;

(b) the progress so far made by industries set up in Rajasthan; and

(c) whether the targets of such industries in Rajasthan have been fulfilled and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Out of the total outlay of Rs. 3150.86 crores envisaged on the completion/setting up of various industrial and mineral projects during the Fourth Plan, the share of Rajasthan amounted to Rs. 129.93 crores. Consequent to the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan, the revised share of Rajasthan amounts to Rs. 126.23 crores, as against the revised total outlay of Rs. 3126.03 crores.

(b) and (c). The progress made by the various central industrial and mineral projects under implementation in Rajasthan is briefly explained below:—

A. Projects under the control of Ministry of Industrial Development.

1. Instrumentation Limited, Kota.
2. Machine Tool Corporation, Ajmer.
3. Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur.

All the above projects are in production and making satisfactory progress.

B. Projects under the control of Department of Mines and Metals.

- (1) Prospecting and development of new mines.

(a) Balaria Mines,

It is proposed to open a second mine at Balaria for feeding the Debari Zinc Smelter after its expansion. The project report prepared by the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., is under examination. In the meanwhile, the work of inter-connecting Balaria with Central Mochia by 2.4 Kms. long tunnel has been started which is in progress.

(b) East and West Mochia

Both these properties have been entered into through old adits. Underground exploration and development are in progress at East Mochia. Surface and underground exploration are in progress in West Mochia mine.

(c) Zawarmala mines

Exploratory mining is in progress on the basis of feasibility report prepared by the Hindustan Zinc Limited.

(d) Debari-Raipura mines

M/s R.T.Z. Consultants Ltd., of U.K. have prepared a conceptual engineering-cum-feasibility study report for the project. The final report for sustaining a production of about 3,000 tonnes per day has since been received from the foreign consultants and is under technical scrutiny of the company. Meanwhile, advance action is being taken to start developmental mining, installation of a portable ore-dressing plant, posting of key personnel, construction of essential buildings and connected roads.

(2) Debari Zinc Smelter Expansion

Administrative approval for the expansion of the existing smelter was accorded in September, 1971. Proposals for consultancy arrangement are under examination.

(3) Development of Maton rock-phosphate deposit near Udaipur

The Government have approved the scheme of the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., for development of rock phosphate mine at Maton including beneficiation facilities. HZL have taken necessary steps to implement the scheme.

(4) Khetri Copper Project

This project is in an advanced stage of construction and is likely to be commissioned in early 1974.

(5) Dariba Copper Project

Is under construction and is scheduled to be commissioned in mid 1973.

(6) The Chandmari Copper Project

This has yet to be taken up and it is expected that this would be commissioned in 1975-76.

नगर और ग्राम निवेश अध्यादेश/विधेयक,

19 72

2206. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश अध्यादेश विधेयक, 1972, राष्ट्रपति की पूर्वानमति के लिए प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अपेक्षित स्वीकृति अब प्रदान कर दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय म राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द पन्त) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

World Bank Aid for Assistance to S.S.I.

2207. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to allocate any financial grant to India as part of its non-project assistance for the Small Scale Industries; and

(b) if so, how this aid will be utilised in promoting Small Scale Industries in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Pilferage of Copper Wire

2208. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI B. S. BHARUA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undergone a heavy loss due to the pilferage of copper wire and other equipments;

(b) if so, the extent of loss Government had to suffer during the last two years, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government have appointed any Committee to go into the depth of this serious problem and if so, the terms of reference thereof ?

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

(b) Statement is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Losses due to Copper Wire thefts during
1970-71 & 1971-72 (Rupees-lacs)

Name of the State	1970-71	1971-72
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Andhra . . .	12,76,335	5,58,973
2. Assam . . .	82,78,228	18,38,409
3. Bihar . . .	68,96,179	31,71,424
4. Madhya Pradesh . . .	10,01,868	11,34,753
5. Gujarat . . .	1,56,445	1,09,073
6. Jammu and Kash- mir . . .	7,080	3,350
7. Kerala . . .	84,346	57,881
8. Tamil Nadu . . .	6,18,154	7,87,275
9. Maharashtra . . .	15,13,241	19,89,284
10. Mysore . . .	1,17,93	..
11. Orissa . . .	8,48,502	18,71,194
12. Punjab . . .	25,40,912	10,36,809
13. Rajasthan . . .	38,750	2,00,444
14. U.P. . . .	71,11,172	38,10,330
15. West Bengal . . .	62,16,010	45,03,369
	2,97,09,393	2,08,52,568

फिरोजपुर और अमरस जाति में हुए
संगों के
सम्बन्ध में प्रतिक्रियाएँ सरकार द्वारा
प्रतिक्रिया प्रतिक्रिया प्रतिक्रिया

2209. श्री अम्बेश : क्या गृह मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तमिलनाडु सरकार ने द्रविड़
मुन्नेत्र कल्गम तथा मुस्लिम लीग के सदस्यों
तत्त्वों का एक प्रायोजन उत्तर प्रदेश में अलीगढ़
विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम के भावने को लेकर

फिरोजपुर और अमरस जाति में हुए
संगों की जांच करने के लिए भेजा है ;

(ख) क्या अम्बेश प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में
प्रतिक्रिया प्रतिक्रिया कर प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसकी एक
प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कानून विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज निवास मिर्जा) :
(क) से (ग). सरकार ने प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी
है कि द्रविड़ मुन्नेत्र कल्गम तथा मुस्लिम
लीग के सदस्यों समेत कुछ व्यक्ति
फिरोजपुर और वाराणसी गये थे ।
तमिलनाडु सरकार से सम्बन्धित तथ्य भेजने
के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है ।

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो : द्वारा राजपत्रित
अधिकारियों, भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्रियों, राज्य के
मंत्रियों, तथा निगमों के अध्यक्षों के विरुद्ध जांच

2211. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय
जांच ब्यूरो ने कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारियों,
राज्य सरकारों ने के मुख्य मंत्रियों और मंत्रियों
तथा विभिन्न निगमों के अध्यक्षों को विरुद्ध
जांच की है ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने के विरुद्ध
न्यायालयों में अभियोग दायर किये गये
हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कानून विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज निवास मिर्जा) : (क)

और (ख). दिनांक 22-11-1970 से लेकर 21-11-1972 तक की अवधि के दौरान, इस श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिनके विरुद्ध केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने जांच की है तथा जिनके विरुद्ध व्यायालय में आरोप-पत्र दायर किये गये हैं, उनकी संख्या नीचे दी जा रही है :—

जिनके विरुद्ध जिनके जांच की विरुद्ध गई उन न्याया-अधियों न्यो करियों में आरोप धादि की पत्र की दायर संख्या किये गये उन अधि-कारियों धादि की संख्या

(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधि-कारी	1564	106
(ii) राज्य सरकार के राजपत्रित अधि-कारी	154	33
(iii) राज्यों के भूत-पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री	1	1
(iv) राज्यों के मंत्री	7	1
(v) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन निगमों के अध्यक्ष	3	कुछ नहीं
(vi) राज्य सरकारों के अधीन निगमों के अध्यक्ष	3	कुछ नहीं

Telephone Switch Gear Factory, Kerala

2212. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-
KAPPAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the location of the Telephone Switch Gear Factory proposed to be started in Kerala, has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the location decided and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). It has been decided to locate the second Telephone Switching Equipment factory at Rae Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh. The land for the factory has been selected at Rae Bareilly and preliminary action for setting up the factory is being taken

विभिन्न प्रयोगशालाओं में किये गये उद्योग तथा व्यापार संबंधी अनुसंधानों का उपयोग

2214. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरवा : क्या बिज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा किये जा रहे अनुसंधानों को उद्योग तथा व्यापार द्वारा उपयोग में लाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रगति उत्साहजनक नहीं है ;

(ख) प्रयोगशालाओं के विकास और उनमें किये जा रहे अनुसंधान कार्यों पर अब तक क्या व्यय हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या अनुसंधान कार्य की उपयोगिता के बारे में कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है ; और

(घ) विभिन्न प्रयोगशालाओं में किये जा रहे अनुसन्धान कार्यों के बोहरापन को रोकने और विदेशी जानकारी के आयात को कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रौद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (जी. सी. लुक्काथन) :

(क) जी, नहीं। उद्योगों द्वारा सी० एस० आई० आर० अनुसन्धानों के उपयोगों की संख्या में उन्नीस सत्रह बढ़ी हो रही है। वर्ष 1967 में उद्योगों द्वारा उपयोग में लाई गईं प्राविधियों का प्रतिशत 42 था। जब कि वर्ष 1971 में यह बढ़कर 46.6 प्रतिशत हो गया।

(ख) गत 5 वर्षों में सी० एस० आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं/संगठनों पर कुल खर्च का वर्षवार गीरा इस प्रकार है :—

(संख्या लाखों में)

	1967-68	1968-69
कुल खर्च :	1371.991	1473.562
1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1432.543	1622.330	1722.553

(ग) राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं की व्यवस्था अधिकांशतः उनकी कार्यकारी परिषदों के हाथ में होती है और वही समय समय पर इनके द्वारा किये गये अनुसन्धान कार्य की उपयोगिता का मूल्यांकन किया करती है।

अनुसन्धान परिणामों का उपयोगिता सम्बन्धी प्रगति का उल्लेख सी० एस० आई० आर० द्वारा प्रकाशित निम्नलिखित प्रकाशनो में दिया गया है :—

- (i) रिसर्च फोर इन्डस्ट्री 1964
- (ii) डटा ग्रान रिसर्च यटि- 1965
लाइजेशन
- (iii) डटा ग्रान रिसर्च - 1966
यूटिलाइजेशन
- (iv) डटा ग्रान रिसर्च
यूटिलाइजेशन 1967-68

सी० एस० आई० आर० प्रयोगशालाओं ने कुछ महत्वपूर्ण योगदान किया है। इनका उल्लेख जिन पुस्तिकाओं में किया गया है, उनके शीर्षक हैं (i) सी० एस० आई० आर० के पञ्चवीं वर्ष (ii) सी० एस० आई० आर० का विशेष प्रतिवेदन (1970) और उद्योगों में विज्ञान का सहयोग (1972) इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतिलिपिया ससद् के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(घ) सरकार समिति के प्रतिवेदन खण्ड-दो में की गई एक सत्सुति के अनुसरण में राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं/संस्थानों को 6 वर्गों में संबंद्धित कर दिया गया है : इनके नाम हैं :—

- (i) रासायनिक विज्ञान वर्ग।
- (ii) भौतिक और भूविज्ञान वर्ग
- (iii) इजीनियरी वर्ग।
- (iv) जीव विज्ञान वर्ग।
- (v) देशा विज्ञान वर्ग।
- (vi) सूचना विज्ञान वर्ग।

प्रयोगशालाओं के अन्तर्गत बगों की वास्तविकता को ध्यानपूर्वक मानकर परस्पर सहयोग के लिये सम्बन्ध परिचय वृद्धि की गई है। इन परिषदों में प्रत्येक बग से सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं के निदेशक/प्रधान को सम्मिलित किया गया है।

सम्बन्ध परिषदों के अध्यक्षों को अपने बगों के अन्तर्गत प्रयोगशालाओं और समस्त सी० एस० आई० आर० की नीतिवर्तियों, कार्यक्रमों और लक्ष्यों को निर्धारित करने में कड़ी के रूप में कार्य करना होगा। इससे कार्य की पुनरावृत्ति को रोका जा सकेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रयोगशालाओं के मध्य अनुसन्धान कार्य के पुनरावलोकन को रोकने के लिये एक से अधिक प्रयोगशालाओं की खर्च के विषयों पर अन्तः प्रयोगशाला बैठकें और प्रयोगशालाओं अनुसन्धान कार्यक्रमों, वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों और अन्य प्रकाशनों के त्रिनियम की व्यवस्था करने के लिये भी कदम उठाये गये हैं।

विशेष तकनीकी जानकारी के माध्यम से सम्बन्धी प्रश्न पर सहकारिता और निर्वहण क्षमता के उद्योगों के अन्तर्गत निदेशक सहयोग को प्रोत्साहित देने के कारण यह बताया जा रहा है कि ऐसे सहयोग निरन्तर चलते रहने की आशंका पर किये जाते हैं और उनके साथ कार्य सम्पादन की प्रतिवृत्ति होती है।

रासायनिक, नैसर्गिक, और यौगिक इंजीनियरी पर कार्य से सम्बन्धित इंजीनियरी परामर्शदाता केन्द्रों के स्थापित करने का श्री गणेश कर दिया गया है। ये केन्द्र औद्योगिक और

गिक और अत्यधिक लक्ष्यी के मूल्यांकन करने इंजीनियरी परामर्शदाता केन्द्रों के अन्तर्गत सहायता करने और अतिरिक्त इंजीनियरी उपलब्ध करने के आवाश्यकतानुसार सहायता प्रदान करेंगे।

अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशालाओं के औद्योगिक फर्मों ने प्रयोगशालाओं को स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिये लक्ष्य तथ्यों को सुव्यवस्थित करने हेतु भी जो कदम उठाये गये हैं, वे अत्यन्त प्रभावशाली हैं।

(i) प्रस्ताव है कि प्राथमिकता के साहचर्य में, जहाँ तक करनी और लाइसेंस प्रदान करने के लिये फर्मों को बचने करने सम्बन्धी मूल्यांकन करने और निर्णय लेने के लिये एक निर्धारित सिद्धान्त अपनाया चाहिये। और इसके लिये प्रयोगशालाओं सहित सी० एस० आई० आर० और एन० आर० डी० सी० को एक साथ व्यवहार निर्णय लेने होंगे। इस प्रकार एक ही केन्द्र पर निर्णय लिया जा सकेगा और इस कार्य के लिये एक समन्वय से दूसरे समन्वय में जाना नहीं पड़ेगा।

(ii) स्वीकृत मार्गदर्शकों के अनुसार एन० आर० डी० सी० के निदेशक मंडल की ओर से एन० आर० डी० सी० के प्रबन्ध निदेशक को तकनीकी जानकारी के लाइसेंस प्रदान करने का अधिकार प्रदान किया गया है।

(iii) विकासार्थक और उद्योगार्थक संबंध स्थापित करने के लिये और औद्योगिक पूंजी प्रदान करने के लिये एन० आर० डी० सी० के पैनल दो करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त की गई है।

(17) सरकार को विद्युत की आवश्यकता है उन तक विभाग की पट्टा की के कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये केंद्रों पर विभाग स्थापित किया गया है।

प्रादेशिक तकनीकी संशोधन और स्वतन्त्रता के उन्नत तरीकों के माध्यम से यह धारा की जाती है कि राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं में किये गये अनुसंधान के परिणामों का तत्कालपूर्वक व्यापारिकरण और स्वातन्त्र्य करने में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार होना और इस प्रकार विदेशी तकनीकी जानकारी के आयात में कमी की जा सकेगी।

Investment in Public and Private Sector

2215. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state: -

(a) whether industrial investment during the last three years has been keeping with the targets set both for the public and private sector industries under the Fourth Plan,

(b) if not the shortfall in both and

(c) what are the causes for the shortfall under each category and whether Government's intention to define the role of the private sector in the joint sector is one of them and the time by which this is going to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). No year-wise targets as such have been fixed for investment in public and/or private sector industries during the Fourth Plan. However, the Fourth Plan envisaged an investment of

approximately Rs. 5298 crores during the entire Plan period in organised industry and mining, out of which Rs. 3048 crores was expected to be invested in the Public Sector and Rs. 2250 crores in the private and cooperative sectors.

In the absence of any specific year-wise targets (b) and (c) do not arise.

Collection of Registration fee by Overseas Booking Centre for giving jobs Abroad

2217. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Overseas Booking Centre is collecting a registration fee of Rs. 1,000 for giving a job abroad,

(b) whether even after collecting money, the firm is not giving any job to the persons who are registered with them nor refunding the money,

(c) if so, whether Government have any intention to take action against the firm; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have received reports to this effect.

(b) to (d) Inquiries are being made.

Central aid to Small and Medium Industries in Rajasthan

2218. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of money which the Central Government have given to the Rajasthan Government for the development of industries both small scale and medium scale, during the last three years;

(b) what has been the progress of the projects for which the Central fund was given;

(c) how does the allocation of central fund compare with the allocations made to similar economically backward states for the same period; and

(d) whether in view of the slow economic development of the State's economy, the Central Government propose to raise their contribution to the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) Central assistance is not allocated to the States either by sectors or by schemes/programmes but are given through block grants and loans on Annual Plan basis.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement showing the allocation of Central assistance approved for the first four years of the Plan period is laid on the Table of the House. [Place in Library. See No LT 349/72].

(d) Rajasthan's share of Central assistance can be considered in keeping with the overall pattern of allocation of Central block grants and loans.

Adjustments in Administrative Organisation for Implementation of Fifth Plan

2219. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken to make necessary adjustments in the administrative organisation for implementation of the plan while finalising the Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The 'Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan' has not yet been finalised by the Government.

R.M.S. Traffic at Jwalapur Station (U.P.)

2220. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of mail bags are received at the R.M.S. Jwalapur Station near Hardwar (U.P.), but due to lack of hand carts, the peons are made to transport the heavy mail bags on borrowed cycles from R.M.S. premises to trains and vice-versa; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide hand carts for carriage of mail bags at this station and if so, when these will be provided?

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

(a) There is no R.M.S. office at Jwalapur railway station. The mail peon Jwalapur sub-office, which is at a distance of 0.75 kilometer from railway station delivers six bags and receives five bags. No hand cart or cycle has been provided to the mail peon.

(b) Yes, Instructions have been issued to Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Saharanpur to provide one hand car/cycle to mail peon for carriage of bags.

Planning for Employment

2221. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the articles entitled 'Educated Unemployment' published in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 25th August, 1972 and 'Planning for Employment' published in *Times of India*, dated 15th, 16th and 17th June, 1972 have come to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the points raised in the articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have not taken a view on the main suggestion contained in the article, namely reducing the age of retirement to 55. The other suggestions contained in the article are being considered.

है। इलेक्ट्रीकल्लस, भोपाल द्वारा कर्मचारियों को बोनस के स्थान पर विशेष अनुदान देना

2222. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पंडित :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्लस, भोपाल ने अपने कर्मचारियों को बोनस के स्थान पर विशेष अनुदान देने की घोषणा की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका स्वरूप और आधार क्या होगा . और

(ग) प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को कितना न्यूनतम विशेष अनुदान प्राप्त हो सकेगा ? औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय से उपसत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Memorandum submitted to Prime Minister by Shri J. R. D. Tata

2223. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the main suggestions made in the Memorandum submitted recently to the Prime Minister by Shri J.R.D. Tata;

2653 LS—3.

(b) whether Government have considered these suggestions; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The memorandum itself contains a summary of the points made in it. A copy of the summary was attached to Lok Sabha Starred Question No 50 answered on the 15th November, 1972.

(b) and (c). The policies of the Government for bringing about rapid industrial growth in the country are kept under constant review. Various suggestions, such as those in the Memorandum, are also put forward before the Government from time to time. While all suggestions are taken note of by Government, their policy will be guided by the need for ensuring speedy and broad-based industrial growth attended with social justice.

Report on Power Supply Situation in West Bengal

2224 DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the action group appointed by the Planning Commission to study the power supply situation in West Bengal has submitted its Report;

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

(c) what are Government's decisions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A preliminary Report of the Action Group to Review the Power Supply Position in West Bengal has been received and the same is under examination in the Planning Commission.

Issue of Letters of Intent for setting up of Industries to Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation

2225. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have issued nine Letters of Intent for setting up industrial units in Rajasthan to the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, since 1970;

(b) if so, the estimated production and employment opportunities to be generated under each letter of intent and the time by which those projects will start functioning;

(c) whether these projects enjoy any Central financial assistance and if so, the quantum of assistance in each case; and

(d) the present progress of these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). A statement showing particulars of letters of intent granted to the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation during the period from 1st January, 1970 to 30th September, 1972 and indicating the estimated production, employment potential, and the year in which the Corporation expects these projects to start production is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3850/72]. The Central Government do not give direct financial assistance to any project of the State Industrial Development Corporation. The projects are at various stages of progress.

Central Government's instructions to State Governments regarding detention of Persons under M.I.S.A.

2226. **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA**
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF

Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether after Supreme Court's order quashing the detention under Maintenance of Internal Security Act on several detainees the Union Government sent fresh instructions to the State Governments in this regard; and

(b) if so, the nature of such instructions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). There have been some instances in which the Supreme Court have recently set aside orders of detention issued under the M.I.S. Act, 1971, on the ground that the requirements of the constitution and of the Act have not been strictly complied with. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to ensure that all authorities competent to exercise powers under the M.I.S. Act are fully conversant with the pronouncements of the Supreme Court on the Act, and that while making use of the powers conferred under the Act, the requirements of the Constitution and of the M.I.S. Act, 1971, are strictly complied with.

Applications for Manufacture of Trucks with Russian Collaboration in U.P.

2227. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether application for licence for production of light truck with Russian collaboration was denied to applicants from West Bengal;

(b) whether applications for the project from Uttar Pradesh has been approved and necessary licence issued promptly;

(c) if so, outlines of the projects including the names of the applicants, from West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, submitted to Government; and

(d) the reasons for issuing licence to applicants from Uttar Pradesh and denying the same to others from West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). M/s. Associated Industrial Enterprise, Calcutta had submitted an application on 6-10-64 for the grant of a licence for the establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of light commercial vehicles with Russian collaboration. It was proposed to set up the undertaking either at Panchut Dam Area in West Bengal or near Koraput in Orissa. As the Government's policy at that time was not to permit the establishment of new units for the manufacture of commercial vehicles, the application was rejected on 26th December, 1964.

Some of the promoters of M/s. Associated Industrial Enterprise, Calcutta, floated another company in the name of M/s. Insov Auto Ltd., Calcutta, and submitted an application on 4-4-70 for the grant of a licence for the establishment of a new undertaking in Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture of light commercial vehicles with the same USSR collaboration. By that time Government had lifted the ban on licensing new units in this field. The application was, therefore, entertained and on the recommendation of the Licensing Committee, the party was granted a letter of intent on 2-11-70 for an annual capacity of 12,000 Nos.

Location of the project was not a factor of consideration in either decision.

Persons made to leave the Islands by Laccadive Administration

2228. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Laccadive Administration made some persons to leave the islands;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government there-to?

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

(b) Rule 3 of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Restrictions on Entry and Residence) Rules, 1967, provides that no person who is not a native of the islands shall enter or reside in or attempt to enter or reside in the islands except under and in accordance with a permit issued by the competent authority, provided that no such permit shall be necessary in the case of certain classes of persons specified in the proviso to that rule. Twelve persons whose permits had expired and who did not obtain renewal of permits but were continuing to reside in the islands without valid permits, were required by the competent authority in September, 1972, to leave the islands by the first available ship. These persons left the islands on the 26th September, 1972.

(c) As the twelve persons referred to above were not native of the islands and were staying in the islands illegally without valid permits, the local Administration lawfully required these persons to leave the islands.

Advertisement to Bihar Dailies

2229. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of dailies and weeklies of Bihar in which advertisements of the amount of one thousand rupees and above have been got published during 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) whether in respect of advertisements, dailies and weeklies of Bihar and specially Chhotanagpur were neglected; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A list of newspapers

to which a sum of Rs 1000/- and above was paid for advertisements released by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No 1 F—1851/72]

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

Page Plan for Rural Development

2230 SHRI NIMBALKAR Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the salient points of Page Plan for rural development, and

(b) whether it has been implemented if so with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra has been implementing an integrated area development scheme also called 'the Page Scheme' since 1966. The scheme was gradually extended at the rate of 4 to 5 Districts per annum. All the 25 Districts in Maharashtra State have now been covered, each containing one integrated area development block comprised of a compact area of 20 000 to 30 000 acres and beneficiary population of about 25 000. The scheme aims at increasing agricultural income of small holders and is meant for identifying and finding out solutions for small farmers and landless agricultural labourers by adopting an integrated approach by providing for subsidiary occupations and creating more employment opportunities. The programme includes land development intensive cultivation, irrigation and dairy and poultry units. The scheme is reported to be making good impact on small holders.

A proposal to extend the scheme on a statewide scale has been approved by the Planning Commission under the Special Employment Programmes of the Government of Maharashtra, involving an outlay of Rs 5 crores for 1972-73 out of which an amount of Rs 2.47 crore would be provided as Central Assistance.

रोजगार और बेरोजगारी का राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण द्वारा सर्वेक्षण

2231 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी

श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(1) क्या राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण ने देश में रोजगार और बेरोजगारी की वास्तविक स्थिति के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री गृह मंत्री सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) और (ख) देश भर के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार बेरोजगारी तथा अपूर्ण-रोजगार सम्बन्धी आकृति एकत्र करने के उद्देश्य से सांख्यिकी विभाग के राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन द्वारा इस समय एक नमूना सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। इस सर्वेक्षण का क्षेत्रीय-स्तरीय अक्टूबर, 1972 में भारम्भ हुआ था और सम्भवतः वह मितम्बर 1973 तक समाप्त होगा। उसके बाद उक्त सर्वेक्षण के कतिपय महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्ष निकालने के प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे और इसमें 6 से 9 महीने तक का समय लग सकता है।

Aid to Orissa to meet scarcity due to Cyclone and Flood

2232. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have complied with the demands of Orissa Government to meet the scarcity situation upto December, 1972 arising out of recent Cyclone and flood, and

(b) if so, the actual assistance in cash and in kind advanced to Orissa till June, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The demand of the Orissa Government to meet the situation arising out of recent cyclones and floods was for allocation of an amount of Rs. 2033.72 lakhs upto December, 1972. A statement showing the assistance given to the State Government, both in cash and in kind upto 30th June, 1972, and upto date is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Assistance given by the Government of India to the Government of Orissa to meet scarcity due to cyclone and flood

Ministry/Department of the Government of India giving assistance	Assistance given in Cash		Assistance given in kind
	Upto 30-6-72	Upto date	
Ministry of Finance	Rs. 3.00 crores	Rs. 4.00 crores	
Department of Agriculture	Rs. 2.00 crores	Rs. 3.00 crores	
TOTAL	Rs. 6.00 crores	Rs. 7.00 crores	500 M.Ts. and 300 bags of Milk powder 1,740 bags of Corn soya meal.

1,65,200 M.Ts. of Wheat

69,800 M.Ts. of Rice.

2,800 M.Ts. of Maize.

The following items are in the process of dispatch:—

Peas=3,872 M.Ts.

Soya Fortified Bulgar

Wheat=5,824 M.Ts.

Milk powder- 966 M.Ts

Setting up of a Plant by H.M.T. at Luxembourg

2233. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

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

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools Limited has decided to set up a Plant in Luxembourg;

(b) if so, whether this will be the first Indian factory ever to be started in a foreign country; and

(c) the main purpose of setting up the factory in the foreign country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Hindustan Machine Tools Limited are considering to set up a small "Base-shop" in Luxembourg for finishing their machines.

(b) Since this would not be a factory as such, the question does not arise.

(c) The main purpose for setting up the proposed base in Luxembourg is to step up the export sales of HMT machine tools in Europe.

Survey of Mineral deposits in Orissa Coast by Indian Rare Earths Ltd.

2234. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Rare Earths Limited has a proposal to undertake the techno-economic feasibility study of the mineral sand deposits in the Orissa coast for assessing the monazite content;

(b) if so, the time by which the study is expected to begin; and

(c) how long it will take to complete the study?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). A techno-economic feasibility study of the mineral sand deposits on the Orissa coast is being conducted by Indian Rare Earths Ltd., for the recovery of all the valuable minerals contained therein including monazite. The study is likely to be completed by March, 1973.

केन्द्र से राज्यों को अनुदान

2235. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना मंत्री ने हाल में सुझाव दिया था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल उन्हीं राज्यों को अनुदान दे जो अपनी योजनायें ठीक समय पर और उचित विधि से पूरी कर लें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सुझाव से सहमत है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार भी इससे सहमत है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जो इससे सहमत हैं और उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इसका विरोध किया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) हरियाणा में दादरी नामक स्थान

इसे हमें योजना मंत्री ने सुझाव दिया कि
केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय प्रावृद्धि करने की एक कमीटी
योजनागत परियोजनाओं के वायव्ययन का
निर्वाह करना चाहिए।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य
दोनों सरकारों का अन्ना इस मामले की जाच
पड़ताल करनी है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Advertisement space in Indian Newspaper
purchased by foreign Mission

2236 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN
MISHRA Will the Minister of INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING be
pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that
several foreign countries or their Missions
in India are purchasing advertisement
space in bulk in Indian newspapers some-
times jumping into several pages in a
single issue for publication of political
views;

(b) whether they obtain Government's
permission for this publicity, and

(c) the total amount of money paid to
various newspapers by the foreign Missions
in India or their agents for such pub-
licity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR
SINGHA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's permission for pub-
lication of advertisements in the newspapers
by foreign missions in India is not neces-
sary

(c) Advertisements in Indian news-
papers and periodicals are placed direct
by foreign missions Government do not
have complete information

Losses suffered by Heavy Electricals,
Bhopal

2237 DR KARNI SINGH Will the
Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNO-
LOGY be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government's attention has
been drawn to the speech delivered by
the Chairman of the Heavy Electricals
(1) Ltd., Bhopal at the 16th Annual
General Meeting held on 30th September,
1972 at New Delhi mentioning inter alia
that the operating results for the year
1972 show a loss of Rs. 142 lakhs and
that the Company has incurred losses
aggregating to Rs. 5927 lakhs as on 31st
March 1972, and

(b) if so Government's reaction there-
to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-
SAD) (a) and (b) Yes Sir As per the op-
erating results for the year 1971-72, Heavy
Electricals (India) Limited Bhopal have in-
curred a loss of Rs. 142 lakhs which
compared to the loss of Rs. 578 lakhs
which the company suffered during the
year 1970-71, it is an improvement.
Moreover, if account is taken of the re-
ceipt of Rs. 231 lakhs relating to the
earlier years, there is a net surplus of
Rs. 89 lakhs during the year. The total
accumulated losses which the company has
incurred as on 31st March, 1972, aggre-
gate to Rs. 5927 lakhs. The Government
are fully aware of the situation and have
besides carrying out the necessary reorga-
nisation in management, decided to reor-
ganise the capital structure of the company
which will go a long way towards improv-
ing its financial position.

Criteria for grant of Assistance to states

2238 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY.

Will the Minister of PLANNING be
pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have urged the Centre to recast its aid formula, and

(b) if so the reaction of Central Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No modification in the existing criteria for allocation of Central assistance to States as approved by NDC is contemplated during the Fourth Five Year Plan. In relation to the Fifth Five Year Plan a view has yet to be taken on the principles which should govern Central assistance to States.

Investigations by C.B.I. into the malpractices by Industrialists and Businessmen

2239 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the cases of malpractices by industrialists and businessmen in which Central Bureau of Investigation is conducting investigations and

(b) the number of cases in which prosecutions have been launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) On 17th November 1972 there were 277 cases under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation relating to alleged malpractices by industrialists and Businessmen. Prosecution was launched in 223 cases of this type during the years 1971 and 1972 (upto 17th November, 1972)

सौन्दर्य प्रसाधनों का उत्पादन करने वाली कम्पनियों में पूँजी निवेश

2240. श्री महावीर सिंह साखु :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सौन्दर्य प्रसाधनों का उत्पादन करने वाली उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें विदेशी पूँजी लगी है,

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक कम्पनी में कितनी-कितनी विदेशी पूँजी लगी हुई है, और

(ग) उन्होंने अब तक भारत से लाभ के रूप में कितनी धनराशि विदेश भेजी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) और (ख) एवं विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

विवरण

क्रमांक	कम्पनी का नाम	विदेशी पूँजी का प्रतिशत
1	मे० बेकम (1) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई	100 प्रतिशत
2	मे० बीरो बैलकम एण्ड क० (1) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई ।	100 प्रतिशत

कृपांक कर्ता का नाम

का प्रतिशत

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 3 मे० कोलगेट पालमोलिब
(1) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई। | 100 प्रतिशत |
| 4. मे० सी० आई० धी० ए०
आफ इण्डिया लि०, बम्बई। | 63 प्रतिशत |
| 5 मे० धूपड़ इनफेन, बम्बई | 50 प्रतिशत |
| 6. मे० ज्याफरे यैन्स एण्ड
क०, लि०, बम्बई। | 45 प्रतिशत |
| 7 मे० ग्लैक्सो लेबोरेटरीज
(1) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई। | 77.5 प्रतिशत |
| 8 मे० हिन्दुस्तान लीवर
लि०, बम्बई। | 85 प्रतिशत |
| 9. मे० जॉनसन एण्ड
जॉनसन (इण्डिया)
लिमिटेड, बम्बई। | 75 प्रतिशत |
| 10. मे० रैकिट कोलमैन आफ
इण्डिया लिमिटेड,
कलकत्ता। | 100 प्रतिशत |

Financial Assistance to Madhya Pradesh to Eliminate Dacoits infested atmosphere

2241. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government had submitted to the Union Government Rs. 18 crore Five Year Programme for the improvement of the dacoit-infested areas with a view to the elimination of atmosphere for dacoities; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Minister for Social Welfare and Panchayats, Madhya Pradesh had left a scheme with the Government for the rehabilitation of dacoits involving an estimated outlay of Rs. 18 crores.

(b) The scheme is under examination.

सब्जी मंडी, दिल्ली में आग लगना

2242. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में दिल्ली की सब्जी मंडी में 10 दिन के अन्दर दो बार भयंकर आग लगी थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 50 लाख रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने आग से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को अनुदान के रूप में कुछ धनराशि दी है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । नई सब्जी मंडी, आजादपुर, दिल्ली में 23-9-1972 और 29-9-1972 को दो बार आग लगी । मुख्य अग्निशमन अधिकारी, नई दिल्ली ने इन अग्निकाण्डों में हुई क्षति क्रमशः 10,000,00 रुपये और 3,50,000 रुपये आंकी है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) प्रभावित व्यक्तियों से अनुदान के लिए कोई औपचारिक प्रार्थनापत्र नहीं दिया गया है ।

Issue of Licences for setting up Small Scale Industries in Mysore

2243. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many fresh licences were issued in the State of Mysore to set up Small Scale Industries during the year 1971-72 and 1st April, 1972, to 30th October, 1972;

(b) how many of them have started their production;

(c) whether some small scale industries have not yet been started for want of raw

materials to whom licences have been issued; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to supply raw material to those small scale industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) No licence is generally required for setting up small scale industries.

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

However, the position of allocation of raw material has improved as follows:

Value of import licences issued to SSI Units in Mysore State.

Year	Rs. lakhs
1969-70	268
1970-71	389
1971-72	602

Allocation of Non-ferrous metals made to Mysore State by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries.

Item	Year	Total Allocation to the small scale sector	Allocation to Mysore State
1	2	3	4
E.C. Grade Aluminium	1970-71	20,500 Tonnes	415 Tonnes
	1971-72	30,000 Tonnes	567 Tonnes
	1971-72 (upto-date).	24,140 Tonnes	1,022 Tonnes
Commercial Grade Aluminium	1971-72	5,000 Tonnes	258 Tonnes
	1972-73 (upto date)	5,000 Tonnes	262 Tonnes
Zinc	1971-72	1,000 Tonnes	15 Tonnes
	1972-73 (upto date)	1,500 Tonnes	20 Tonnes
Cadmium	1972-73 (upto date)	14,500 Kgs.	170 Kgs.
Antimony	1970-71	90,000 Kgs.	9,583 Kgs.
	1971-72	1,00,000 Kgs.	10,653 Kgs.

Iron & Steel

(i) S P C 'A' Last allocations to Mysore

Period	Total Allocation in M Tonnes
Jan-March '71	441
April-June '71	
July-Sept, '71	1221
Oct-Dec '71	883
Jan-March '72	1542
April-June '72	1625
July-Sept '72	Details awaited from J P C
Oct-Dec. '72	1829

(ii) Actual dispatches of finished steel in '000' tonnes

Period	Total Dispatches to SSIC/SSI Units in Mysore State
1970-71	1'7
1971-72	8'5
1972-73 (April-June '72)	2 5

Shortage of Raw Materials in Small Scale Industries in Mysore.

2244 SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of raw material required by the Small Scale Industries in the State of Mysore;

(b) if, so, how many small scale industries are closed for want of raw materials in that State, and

(c) whether these small scale industries have approached the Central Government for the supply of raw material and if so, Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) There is a general shortage of certain raw materials in the country which is being experienced by actual users including those in the State of Mysore

(b) Information is being collected

(c) Representations have been received from all over the country including the State of Mysore about shortage of raw materials. Efforts are being made to en-

hance the allocation of raw materials for small scale industries depending upon their availability. The position regarding allocation of raw materials has improved as follows:

Value of import licences issued to SSI Units in Mysore State

Year	Rs. lakhs
1969-70	268
1970-71	389
1971-72	602

Allocation of Non ferrous metals made to Mysore State by the Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries

Item	Year	Total allocation to the small scale sector	Allocation to Mysore State
1	2	3	
H.C. Grade Aluminium	1970-71	20,500 Tonnes	41 Tonnes
	1971-72	30,000 Tonnes	46 Tonnes
	1972-73 (upto date)	24,140 Tonnes	1,022 Tonnes
Commercial Grade Aluminium	1971-72	5,000 Tonnes	258 Tonnes
	1972-73 (upto date)	5,000 Tonnes	262 Tonnes
Zinc	1971-72	1,000 Tonnes	15 Tonnes
	1972-73 (upto date)	1,500 Tonnes	20 Tonnes
Cadmium	1972-73 (upto date)	14,500 Kgs.	170 Kgs.
Antimony	1970-71	90,000 Kgs.	9,583 Kgs.
	1971-72	1,00,000 Kgs.	10,653 Kgs.

Iron & Steel(1) *S P C 'A' List of allocations to Mysore*

Period	Total Allocation in M Tonnes
Jan—March '71	441
April—June '71	
July—Sept, '71	1221
Oct—Dec '71	883
Jan—March '72	1542
April—June '72	1625
July—Sept '72	Details awaited from J P C
Oct—Dec '72	

(1) *Actual despatches of finished steel in '000 tonnes*

Period	Total Despatches to SSIC/SSI Units in Mysore State
1970-71	1 7
1971-72	8 5
1972-73 (April—June '72)	2 5

गोष्ठा, केरल तथा आंध्र प्रदेश में मदिरा
उत्पादन के लिये उद्योग स्थापित
करना

2245 श्री हरी सिंह क्या औद्योगिक
विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गोष्ठा, केरल तथा आन्ध्र
प्रदेश में मदिरा उत्पादन के लिए उद्योग
स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है,
और

(ख) उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी
होगी और क्या उनमें उत्पादित मदिरा
की बिक्री भारत में होगी अथवा उसे विदेशों
को निर्यात किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Grants and Aids to National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad

2246. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned recently in favour of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad;

(b) the total amount received by the Institute as grants and aid from various sources;

(c) the total amount received as aid and grants from the State Government of Gujarat by the Institute; and

(d) whether the purpose for which the Institute was set up is going to be fulfilled and if not, the action being contemplated by Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The total quantum of grants received from all sources, including the Central Government, by the National Institute of Design since its inception in 1961 is Rs. 203.19 lakhs. Of this, the Central Government has given Rs. 116 lakhs. The Government of Gujarat has contributed Rs. 17 lakhs.

(d) The main purpose of the Institute is to provide training, research and service in the field of designing in industry, graphic arts, architecture, city planning and other allied areas. In this the Institute is working to this purpose.

Palace of Former Tripura Maharaja

2247. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Palace of former Tripura Maharaja has been purchased by Government of India;

(b) if so, the amount paid by Government on this account; and

(c) for what purpose the building has been purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, State Government are considering the purchase of Ujyanta palace for locating some of their office.

राजघाट के समीप मीनार की स्थापना

2248. श्री प्रोकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजघाट, नई दिल्ली के समीप देश के सभी शहीदों की स्मृति में क्रांतिकारियों ने 15 अगस्त, 1972 को एक शहीद मीनार खड़ी की थी जिसे बाद में पुलिस ने रात्रि को गिरा दिया था; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा शहीद मीनार के निर्माण के लिए सरकार का किस प्रकार की सहायता देने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ. एच. मोहसिन) :

(क) क्रांतिकारियों द्वारा 15 अगस्त, 1972 को नई दिल्ली में राजघाट के समीप, देश के सभी शहीदों की स्मृति में कोई मीनार अथवा अन्य संरचना खड़ी नहीं की गई थी। किन्तु कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा 14 अगस्त, 1972 को गांधी समाधि व शान्ति वन के मध्य रिंग रोड के समीप सड़क के

किनारे 35 मंगमरमर की टुकड़ियां रखी गई थी। यातायात के आवागमन में बाधा डालने के लिए पुलिस द्वारा बम्बई पुलिस अधिनियम की धारा 112/117 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था। स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा इस मामले में एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा घटनास्थल पर पड़ी टुकड़ियों व दरियों इत्यादि को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया गया। न्यायालय के आदेशों के अन्तर्गत टुकड़ियों को 23-8-1972 को वापस दे दिया गया।

(ख) जहीद मीतार बनाने के लिए सरकार का सहायता देने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश की चलचित्रों और दृश्य तथा श्रव्य उपकरणों की कमी

2249. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में चलचित्रों तथा दृश्य और श्रव्य उपकरणों की वृद्धि कमी है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रचार और प्रसारण सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों में बाधा पड़ रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन वस्तुओं को सरकारी विभागों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उपलब्ध करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) इस मंत्रालय को प्रदेश सरकार से ऐसी कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता !

Publishing of Pamphlet Detailing the Safeguards for Linguistic Minority by Tripura Government

2250. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any instruction to the Government of Tripura for publishing pamphlet detailing the safeguards for Linguistic minority;

(b) if so, the response of the Government of Tripura; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement the Government of India's memorandum of 1956 in respect of the safeguards of linguistic minority in Tripura-

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has requested the Government of Tripura for publishing a pamphlet detailing the safeguards for the linguistic minorities.

(b) The Government of Tripura are taken steps to publish such a pamphlet.

(c) The Government of Tripura have made arrangements to impart education through the medium of Tripura and Lushai at the primary stage and through the medium of Lushai at the secondary stage in some selected schools.

Some progress has been made for provision of text-books and teachers in the minority languages.

The Tripura Government have also drawn up a list of the areas where a linguistic minority constitutes 15 per cent or more of the population so that administrative facilities regarding publication of notices, rules substance of laws etc could be provided to them

The Tripura Government have accepted the principle that in recruitment to the State services knowledge of the national language should not be a pre requisite

Schemes to Solve un-employment of Educated Unemployed

2251 SHRI CHINIAMANI PANI GRAHI Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether various Ministries at the Centre have drawn up scheme for the employment of educated unemployed, and

(b) if so the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) The main feature of the schemes drawn up for promoting employment of educated unemployed as well as others have been described in detail in the Brochure 'Employment Opportunities' copies of which are available in the Library of the Parliament and also circulated to Members of Parliament

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Employment of Poor and Backward sections of Society in Andhra Pradesh

2252 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether a centrally sponsored employment programme been launched in Andhra Pradesh this year to provide employment and gainful vocation to the poor and backward sections of the society, if so the main feature thereof;

(b) the estimated cost of the programme, and

(c) how many Districts in the State have been covered by the programme and the estimated number of people expected to be benefitted by the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No 17 3852/72]

बिहार में जमाखोरो और मुनाफाखोरो की गिरफ्तारी

2253 श्री एम० एस० पुरती

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बिहार में बाल बर्ग में खाद्यान्न खाद्य वस्तुओं और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं का अवैध मगह के जुर्म में मागत रखा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कितने जमाखोरो और मुनाफाखोरो को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और

(ख) उनमें कितनी खाद्य सामग्री जप्त की गई ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार में सूचना मांगी गई है प्राप्त होने पर समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

बिहार में ट्रेक्टर बनाने की योजना

2254. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने पूर्णिया, पटना तथा रांची में 15,70,00,000/- रु० की लागत वाली 20125 अश्व शक्ति के 15,000 ट्रेक्टर प्रतिवर्ष बनाने की योजना प्रस्तुत की है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस योजना के बारे में अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है ? और इसको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए बिहार सरकार को सहायता देने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) बिहार राज्य कृषि-औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने ऐसी योजना प्रस्तुत की थी। परियोजना की अनुमानित प्रयोजित लागत 9 करोड़ रु० थी।

(ख) और (ग). योजना विचाराधीन है। इसे स्वीकृति मिल जाने के बाद योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए निगम को सभी सम्भव सहायता दी जायेगी।

संविधान को आठवीं अनुसूची में लड़ाई भाषा का सम्मिलित किया जाना

2255. श्री अशोक बाबुला : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में लड़ाई भाषा को सम्मिलित करने का सरकार का विचार है;

2653 LS-4.

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भाषा को उसमें कब तक सम्मिलित किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) सरकार का यह विचारपूर्ण मन है कि व्यापक राष्ट्रीय हित में आठवीं अनुसूची को और अधिक नहीं बढ़ाया जाय।

Production of Power Manufacturing Units in HEL and BHEL

2256. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether the progress in production of power manufacturing units in Heavy Electricals Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is slow and if so, what steps Government are proposing to take to expedite production thereof in the aforesaid units or elsewhere?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The power generating equipments are being manufactured in the Public Sector only, at the plants of Heavy Electricals (India) Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. These are sophisticated items and require longer time to design, manufacture and to master the high degree of skills needed by the operators. Excepting for certain delays in the case of a small number of sets by and large the quantum of production of these items has been meeting the current requirements, consistent with the readiness

of the State Electricity Boards to instal and commission the equipment after its delivery. Action is on hand to step up the production to achieve by 1975-76 the rated capacities of HE(I)L, Bhopal and BHEL units for thermal and hydro sets which are 2.7 million KW/year and 1.3 million KW/year respectively, in addition to 0.235 million KW for nuclear turbines. Capacity of this order is expected to meet adequately the anticipated requirements of the power sector.

Fixation of Pay and Grant of War Service increments to re-employed ex-Servicemen

2257. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the instructions issued by the Government to the Departments employing ex-Servicemen to observe the rules regarding the fixation of pay and grant of war service increments on such re-employment;

(b) whether despite these instructions the rules are not being observed by the Departments; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government to remedy this unhealthy trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Orders have been issued by Government from time to time regarding the manner in which the pay of ex-servicemen re-employed under Government should be fixed. Under these orders, administrative Ministries are required to fix the pay of ex-servicemen re-employed under them. The administrative Ministries are also authorised to delegate their powers in this regard to lower authorities at their discretion in respect

of appointments which are within the powers of such lower authorities. Instructions have also been issued regarding the manner in which the pay of released Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers on their appointment to civil posts should be fixed. No instances where the orders relating to pay fixation have not been observed by Ministries/Departments have come to notice. However, if any such instance comes to notice or any clarification in this regard is sought for by Ministries/Departments concerned in the matter of fixation of pay, these would be dealt with in accordance with the rules applicable to the instance in question.

Expansion of Manufacturing Capacity of Pump Sets

2258 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Assam have increased their capacity of agro-industries including that of manufacturing pump-sets;

(b) how many leading agencies are supplying pump sets to these States; and

(c) whether any complaint has been received against any of these agencies for supply of defective pump-sets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHODHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) According to the available information, there is no unit in the organised sector in these States manufacturing agricultural tractors; as for pump industry there are, one unit in Bihar with a capacity of 1972 Nos per annum and 8 units in West Bengal with a total capacity of 45,201 Nos. per annum.

(b) and (c). No information is available in this regard. These relate to the transactions among a large number of consumers, producers and agencies.

Discussions between Indian and Soviet Planners

2259 **SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:**

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions between Indian and Soviet Planning experts were held in New Delhi on 1st November, 1972.

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the discussions held by the Minister of Planning during his visit to Moscow in September, 1972, three Groups of Soviet Experts also representing Soviet Planning Organisation came to India and are at present having discussions with a view to exploring possibilities of further cooperation in the fields of (i) ferrous and non-ferrous industries and (ii) industrial production intended to increase the trade between the two countries.

Utilization of Services of Home Guards and Civil Defence Employees

2260. **SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:**

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have directed all the State Governments to utilise the services of Home Guards and

Civil Defence Corps to the maximum extent while providing relief to the victims of natural calamities and riots; and

(b) if so, how many States have accepted the Centres advice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). State Governments are already aware that the major role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary to the Police and to help the community in any kind of emergency, such as an air raid, a fire, a flood, and an epidemic, etc.. So far as Civil Defence volunteers are concerned, it was suggested to the States in August, 1969 that they might bring them within the fold of emergency relief organisation and utilise their services for emergency relief work during natural calamities. According to the information received so far, thirteen States have accepted this suggestion.

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition). Bill, 1972 of Kerala

2261. **SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:**

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bill entitled "The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Bill, 1972" has been received from the Government of Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the concurrence of Government of India to the provisions of the Bill has been communicated; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Bill 1972, has been received for the concurrence of the Central Government. The Bill is under examination in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Tacket in Tyres in Asansol

2262. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether a large scale tacket in Tyres of Heavy Duty Type has been going on in the Asansol area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the Government of West Bengal and will on receipt be laid on the Table of the House.

Difficult Area Allowance in Tripura

2263 SHRI DASSARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4167 on the 30th August, 1972 regarding Difficult Area Allowance in Tripura and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision regarding the payment of Difficult Area Allowance to the Post and Telegraph employees working in the difficult terrain in Tripura like Kancharpur and Dada; and

(b) if so, when the payment will be started?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) The matter is under the consideration of Ministry of Finance.

Financial Assistance to states for employment programmes

2264. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial assistance being given to the States for various employment programmes is in the form of grant or loan or both; and

(b) whether the Central Government propose to accede to the request of the Kerala Government for treating the whole financial assistance given to them for the implementation of scheme for assisting unemployed engineers and technicians as grant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Financial assistance given to the States for various employment programmes is mostly in the form of outright grant, the exceptions being cases which involve creation of permanent assets and grant of loans for setting up industrial units. In such cases, assistance is in the form of one-third grant and two-thirds loan.

(b) The request of Kerala Government has been considered and the State Government has been informed that the existing pattern should continue viz., 1/3rd grant and 2/3rd loan as the assistance is intended to create productive assets.

**बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में ग्रामीण
उद्योग**

2265 श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :
क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में केन्द्रीय सरकार
द्वारा संचालित ग्रामीण उद्योग योजनाओं
केवल कुछ चुने हुए जिलों में ही चलाई
जाती हैं ?

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट
भविष्य में ऐसी पांच-पांच योजनाएँ बिहार
के चम्पारन तथा अन्य सब जिलों में चलाने
का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन के कब तक
चालू होने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) से (ग):
केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना "ग्रामीण
उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम" जिसका उद्देश्य
कुछ चुने हुए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों
का गहन विकास करना है, के अन्तर्गत
1962-63 की अवधि में बिहार में 5
परियोजनाएँ चुनी गई थी तदनन्तर 15,000
से अधिक जन संख्या वाले गाँवों को छोड़
कर इस योजना का विस्तार सभी जिला
क्षेत्रों में किया गया था। विस्तार कार्यक्रम
के अन्तर्गत, पांच वर्षीय योजना की अवधि
में सरकार का प्रस्ताव चम्पारन सहित राज्य
के और चार जिलों में नई परियोजना स्था-
पित करने का है। इस कार्यक्रम को सारे
क्षेत्र में प्रावस्थाबद्ध रूप से बढ़ाना है इसलिए

बिहार के शेष जिलों को ग्रामीण योजना
अवधि में ले लिया जायेगा।

बिहार में लघु उद्योगों की प्रगति

2266. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :
क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में चार पंचवर्षीय
योजनाओं के उपरान्त भी लघु उद्योगों की
प्रगति अत्यन्त धीमी रही है ?

(ख) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के
दौरान लघु उद्योगों के लिए आवंटित राशि
अभी तक पूरी मात्रा में खर्च नहीं हो पाई है,
यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिहार
के लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए कितनी
धनराशि नियत की गई, उस में से अभी
तक कितनी खर्चा की गई, कितने औद्योगिक
एकक स्थापित किए गए तथा कितने व्यक्तियों
को रोजगार दिया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस
मामले पर बिहार सरकार से बातचीत की
है, और यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या निष्कर्ष
निकला है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) से (घ):
सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा पटल
पर रख दी जायेगी।

Issue of Licences to large Industrial Houses for Joint Sector

2267. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences which are to be issued to large Industrial Houses for joint sector; and

(b) the names of the large industrial houses to whom the licences are to be issued and the goods to be produced in these industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Government cannot determine in advance the number of licences to be issued for any category of applicants. Applications for licences will be considered on merits in accordance with the policy of the Government as announced and keeping in view the need for prevention of concentration of economic power.

Postal requirements of D.D.A. Colony Naraina

2268. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the postal requirements of the D.D.A. Colony, Naraina;

(b) whether D.D.A. has earmarked a plot of land for a full-fledged Post Office and if so, whether the construction of building for Post Office has since been started in the colony; and

(c) if not, the time by which the building would be constructed and a post office opened to meet the demand of the residents.

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

(b) D.D.A. has earmarked a plot of land for the post office with certain restrictions regarding construction. Construction of that P.O. building has not yet started. Suitability of the land is under examination.

(c) Construction of the building for the Post Office would be taken up if the plot is found suitable. A Post Office already exists at Naraina village and the same serves the Postal needs of the adjacent D.D.A. Colony.

Status of participants of Royal Indian Navy uprising of 1946 as freedom fighters

2269. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to include the participants of the Royal Indian Navy Uprising of 1946 for the benefits of facilities given to freedom fighters; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) It has been decided that persons who participated in the Royal Indian Navy Uprising of 1946 would be treated on par with other freedom fighters for the grant of pension etc., provided they fulfil the conditions of eligibility.

(b) Does not arise.

Imposition of Rent Control Act in Chandigarh

2270. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rent Control Act Sabha, Chandigarh has submitted a memorandum to the Government demanding imposition of Rent Control Act in Chandigarh;

(b) whether the Chandigarh Administration has also recommended imposition of Rent Control Act; and

(c) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) A notification applying the provisions of the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949 to Chandigarh was issued on the 13th October, 1972.

British Coat of Arms on Various Buildings

2271. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether old British Coat of Arms is still exhibited on the Government buildings such as Rashtrapati Bhawan;

(b) the names of other Government premises or institutional buildings exhibiting the British Coat of Arms; and

(c) what steps are taken to change these into "सत्यमेव जयते" (Satyameva Jayate)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). In October, 1949, the State Governments, etc., were instructed to gradually replace the British Crown and other old symbols on Government buildings by new Indian Emblems. By and large the change over has been effected. However, in order to ensure that the old symbols do not continue indefinitely, instructions have been issued again to the State Governments, etc., that steps may be taken to complete the process of replacement as soon as possible and in any case before 15th August, 1973. They have also been advised to ensure that the Moto 'Satyameva'

"सत्यमेव जयते"

should be incorporated in the State Emblem of India whenever this has not been done so far. In the Rashtrapati Bhavan only the Jaipur Column bears the British Coat of Arms and the question of replacing it is being considered.

Prosecution of companies and individuals for illegal forward trading

2272. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forward Market Commission has prosecuted a number of Companies and individuals for illegal forward trading;

(b) if so, the prosecutions launched during the last three years and the number of convictions;

(c) whether Government have assessed the role of Forward Market Commission in reducing illegal forward trading; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the assessment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Prosecutions against companies and individuals in illegal forward trading are institution by the State Police authorities under the penal provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. The Forward Markets Commission, Bombay, only communicates information in its possession to the State police authorities; and renders necessary technical assistance to them.

(b) During the last 3 years viz., 1969, 1970 and 1971 588 cases of prosecution were launched and in 100 cases convictions have been secured.

(c) and (d). The principal role of the Forward Markets Commission as specified in Section 4 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 *inter alia*, relates to proper regulation of forward trading permitted under the Act. Besides, the Forward Markets Commission plays a very useful and active role in curbing illegal, forward trading by rendering technical assistance to the State Police authorities in investigating and launching of prosecutions, and scrutinising documents seized in raid.

C.B.I. Inquiry against Managing Director of Cement Corporation of India

2273. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether C.B.I enquiry has been completed against the Managing Director of Cement Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The C.B.I had looked into certain complaints against the former Managing Director of the Cement Corporation of India. These have not been substantiated.

Expansion in Industrial, Agricultural, Power, Irrigation and other Section

2274. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the Industrial, Agricultural, Power and Irrigation Sectors; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal and the steps being taken by Government to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Various measures have been initiated for achieving higher production. In the agricultural field the Government have undertaken an emergency agricultural production programme for Rabi 1972-73 for making up the likely shortfall in Kharif production (1972-73) as a result of drought and flood. Besides there are special programmes for accelerated production of jute and cotton introduced after the mid-term appraisal of the Plan.

Various measures have been initiated to improve and expand industrial production including fuller utilisation of existing capacity. Production of consumer goods like cotton textiles, vanaspathi, sugar etc. is dependant on the availability of raw materials like Cotton, oil seeds and sugarcane covered by the emergency programme of agricultural production.

In regard to Power and Irrigation special efforts are being made to accelerate existing projects where such acceleration is possible through provision of additional funds and removal of bottlenecks. The drought relief measures recently introduced will also help improve minor irrigation facilities in several areas.

Fire in Simla Main Post Office

2275. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main Post Office building in Simla went up in flames on the 22nd September, 1972;

(b) if so, the total loss due to the fire and cause of the fire; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been instituted?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) On 23rd September, 1972, fire broke out in the second floor of Simplified Post Office building.

(b) Besides damage to the building and office records, the approximate loss to the Government on account of destruction of furniture and office equipment etc. is about Rs. 33566. The cause of fire is being investigated by the police.

(c) Departmental enquiries were got made through a senior officer whereas police investigations are still in progress.

Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation at Kanpur

2276 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation has prepared a project for setting up an artificial limbs manufacturing factory; and

(b) if so, the estimated outlay on the projects and the foreign exchange involved.

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

(b) Rs. 400,00 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 82,00 lakhs.

Setting up of Industries in Bihar

2277. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Central Government to set up new industries in Bihar to remove the problem of unemployment by 1973; and

(b) if so, the number of industries to be set up and the places where these are proposed to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Industrial Development has no proposal of the type mentioned by the Hon. Member. However, under the special scheme of assistance for educated unemployed for different states, a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs has been allocated to Bihar State for the year 1972-73 to assist, educated unemployed in setting up their own indus-

trial units. Efforts are also being made to promote ancillary units particularly in heavy engineering and other public sector undertakings in Bihar. Some private sector undertakings have been also asked to promote ancillary units with a view to provide more employment.

Expansion of capacity of key industries

2278. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

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

(a) whether Government had permitted 54 critical industries to double their capacity and some more industries have recently been added to the list; and

(b) if so, the names of industries recently added to the list and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). On the 1st January, 1972 Government announced that in respect of 54 specified industries, industrial undertakings which were licensed/registered on single or double shift basis will be allowed to increase their production on the basis of maximum utilisation of capacity and in other cases they would be permitted to expand the production up to 100 per cent over and above their licensed/registered capacity, provided certain conditions are satisfied. For undertakings belonging to larger industrial houses and foreign concerns this facility will not be available as a matter of course. They will have to apply specifically to Government and their applications will be considered by a Task Force constituted for this purpose. These concessions will not be available to industrial undertakings engaged in industries reserved for small scale sector.

On 3rd October, 1972, keeping in view

the requirements of the economy, Government has added 11 industries to this list, for which the concessions will be applicable in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as for the 54 industries. Undertakings in these 11 industries should have commenced production before 1st October, 1972. The list of these 11 industries is given in the Statement attached.

Statement

1. Hosiery needles.
2. Road rollers.
3. Polystyrene.
4. Steel wires.
5. Wheel Dises, Bogie Wheels and crawler traction tracks
6. Industrial Chains.
7. Polyethylene (low density and high density).
8. PVC Resins.
9. Diesel Locomotives (different gauges).
10. Industrial Alcohol.
11. Synthetic Detergents.

Aid from U.K. for Importing Paper Plant Machinery

2279. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Kingdom Government have provided aid for importing paper plant machinery in the country; and

(b) if so, the quantum of aid provided and the restrictions imposed on spending the aid money?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No specific Credit has been provided by the U.K. Government for the import of paper plant

machinery. The total amount of Credit is £12 Million out of which £5½ Million is earmarked for the import of machinery by public sector industries, £5½ Million for the private industries and the remaining £1 Million is earmarked for the National Small Industries Corporation. In terms of the Loan Agreement, imports against this Credit are confined to equipment mainly manufactured in the U.K. (including Channel Islands and the Isle of Man), the maximum percentage of non-U.K. component in the equipment being 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the equipment.

Crisis in West Bengal Film Industry

2280. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 479 on 2nd August, 1972 regarding the report of Study Team on West Bengal Film Industry and State:

(a) the findings of the inquiry and the remedial measures recommended by the Committee;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the recommendations;

(c) the personnel who constituted the inquiry committee and the persons and organisations, whose views it examined; and

(d) the broad outlines of the views expressed by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (d) The Study Team set up by Government to consider the grievances of the film industry in West Bengal submitted its report in September, 1972. A copy of the report is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Pleaded in Liharay. See No. LT-3853/72]. The recommendations made by the Team are being processed in consultation with the Government of West Bengal and concerned Ministries.

Police Station in DDA Colony Naraina

2281. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority earmarked a plot of land for a Police Station in DDA Colony, Naraina to be constructed by the Ministry;

(b) whether the Police Station there is at present housed in tents; and

(c) if so, the time by which the regular building for Police Station is likely to be constructed?

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

(b) No. The Police Post at Naraina is at present located in private rented accommodation.

(c) The survey site plan is under preparation by the Executive Engineer. At this stage it is not possible to specify the time likely to be taken for the construction of the regular building.

Honouring the Heritage of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

2282. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have decided to take steps to honour the heritage of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose during the Silver Jubilee year of our Independence;

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration are working out the details of a proposal to honour Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Some proposals are also under consideration of the Government of West Bengal and Manipur.

Some of the other steps undertaken in this context are:

(a) Preparation of a History of the I.N.A.;

(b) Compilation of sources relating to revolutionary activities that took place outside India for India's Independence during the period 1905-1947, including the activities of the INA;

(c) the Gallery of National leaders to be set up during the Independence Jayanti Year will also include Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

(d) Sanction of Rs. 50,000/- for a memorial for I.N.A. soldiers at Moirang including a statue of Netaji to a non-official body who sponsored the proposal;

(e) A.I.R. Programmes on Netaji's birthday;

(f) Release of a Quickie on Netaji,

(g) Release of general articles on "Netaji & I.N.A." by the Press Information Bureau;

(h) The fourth volume of the book "History of the Freedom Movement in India" by Dr. Tara Chand, which is under print, states in detail the part played by Netaji in the freedom movement of the country covering his revolutionary activities in India and abroad.

Payment of Pension to Freedom Fighter's of I.N.A.

2283. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister told on the floor of the House that the issue whether the I.N.A. men will be considered as freedom fighters and entitled to freedom fighter's pension is under consideration of

the Government and whether the same view was expressed by the Prime Minister at the Ex-INA Conference at Madurai held a few months ago and communicated to the Ex-INA representative at Delhi as well;

(b) if so, whether Government have finalised the issue; and

(c) if so, the decision arrived at by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN). (a) to (c) Yes, Sir It has already been decided that ex-INA personnel will be eligible for grant of pension under the Scheme which commenced from the 15th August, 1972 provided they fulfil the conditions of eligibility Ex INA men who were detained or imprisoned for six months or more outside India and the families of ex-INA personnel who died fighting the British are also eligible for the grant of pension

बिल्सी में बंगों के दौरान बसों को जलाने तथा क्षतिग्रस्त करने और दुग्ध केन्द्रों को लूटने के कारण हानि

2285. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल ही में हरिजन बालिका प्रेमलता की आत्म हत्या के कारण जनता में व्याप्त रोष के परिणाम स्वरूप हुए सड़बो, बसों की लूटने और जलाने की तथा दुग्ध केन्द्रों को लूटने की बढमाओ से अनुमानतः कितने रुपये की हानि हुई और क्या सरकार ने क्षतिपूर्ति देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय लिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री दुष्यंत चन्द्र पन्त) बिस्वी प्रशासन में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार लगभग 4,28,400 रुपये की कुल क्षति होने का अनुमान है। क्षतिपूर्ति देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Number of Riots in Delhi

2286 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of riots which took place in Delhi during the last three years up to September, 1972 date-wise and year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN)

Year	Number of riots
1969	92
1970	192
1971	241
1972 (upto September, 1972)	269

A statement showing the dates of these riots will be laid on the table of the House

Reopening of Closed Industrial Units in West Bengal

2287 SHRI S M. BANERJEE; Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether more closed units in West Bengal have started working;

(b) if so, the number of units which have started working during 1972 upto 1st July, 1972;

(c) the number of units which are still closed; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to start the same?

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

(b) 38 industrial units were reopened during 1972 upto 30th June 1972.

(c) As on 30th September 1972, 227 industrial units remained closed.

(d) The following steps are generally taken:—

- (i) Take over of management of industrial undertakings under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act wherever justified.
- (ii) Extension of reconstruction assistance by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, Calcutta.
- (iii) Conciliation by the Labour Department.
- (iv) Direct extension of financial assistance to the units by the Central/State Government.

I.T.T.C. Share in I.T.I. Bangalore

2288 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American firm namely International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation has been asked to unload its shares of the Indian Telephone In-

dustries Limited, Bangalore, because of defect in technology; and

(b) whether the foreign Company has been asked to pay any compensation for the supply of defective technology?

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

(a). The issue relating to unloading of the shares held by International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, America, has been raised with the Company but not because of the reasons made out in the question.

(b) The issue of rectification of the switching equipment supplied by the Belgian subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation has been raised with the party concerned and the same is under execution. A team of engineers from both the sides, that is Posts and Telegraphs and the Belgian Company (The Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company of Antwerp, Belgium), jointly decided upon the solutions to be adopted, the rectification programme and its actual implementation. The cost of the rectification for the 48,000 lines of switching equipment supplied by the Company is being borne by it. A task force consisting of Posts and Telegraphs and Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., engineers is working out solutions for further improvements to be adopted in future production by Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore.

Sound and Light Programme in various cities

2289. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a). whether the Sound and Light programme is likely to be shown in other cities in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the cities and themes of such programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b): Sound and Light Programmes on the theme 'Struggle for Independence and Progress thereafter' are proposed at present to be put up at seven other centres in the country including Delhi.

Employees of Former Rulers of Indian States

2290. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to assure livelihood after the abolition of Privy Purses to those employees who were working with ex-Rulers of various States;

(b) the number of such employees in various States; and

(c) whether they are being recognised as Government employees after the abolition and if not, the future of these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). Since such persons were under private employment, Government cannot guarantee any relief in this regard nor can they be recognised as Government servants. However, State Governments have been addressed to consider sympathetically the applications of such of those employees as may be eligible for appointment and are found suitable in various Departments, Organisation etc. Government do not have information about the number of such employees.

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1973-74

2291. SHRI CHINTAMANT PANIGRAHI:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Annual Plan for 1973-74 has since been prepared; and

(b) if so, its salient features?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Discussions are being currently held with the State Governments and Central Ministries on their Annual Plans for 1973-74. After these discussions are over, the Annual Plan for 1973-74 will be prepared and placed before the House.

Pending Applications from Madhya Pradesh for Licences and Letters of Intent

2292. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

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

(a) how many applications for industrial licences were received during 1970-71 and how many licences/letters of intent were granted;

(b) out of them how many applications were from Madhya Pradesh and how many licences/letters of intent were granted in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) how many applications of Madhya Pradesh are pending for decision; and

(d) by when decision in these cases can be expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The following statement indicates the number of applications for industrial licences received and the number of letters of intent and licences granted during 1970 and

1971, and the share of Madhya Pradesh therein:—

	1970	1971	Total
No. of applications received. Total	3033	2932	5965
Share of Madhya Pradesh	85	105	190
No. of letters of intent granted. Total	438	1015	1453
Share of Madhya Pradesh	9	31	40
No. of industrial licence granted. Total	363	625	988
Share of Madhya Pradesh	2	20	22

(c) 89 applications for industrial licences for Madhya Pradesh are pending as on 1st October, 1972.

(d) Every effort is being made to decide the pending applications as expeditiously as possible.

TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to the U S Q. No 5701 on 10th May, 1972 regarding the profits repatriated by the Foreign Tobacco and Cigarette industries and state whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

Profits etc., Repatriated by Foreign Tobacco and Cigarette Industries

2293 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND

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

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Name of the Company	For the Year	Amount of dividends/profits remittances	Net fixed Assets	REMARKS
(Rupees in lakhs)				
1. M/s. India Tobacco Company, Calcutta	1969	138.29	1109.19	(As on 31-3-1971)
	1970	143.61		
	1971	146.05		
2. M/s Vazir Sultan Tobacco Manufacturing Company, Hyderabad.	1969	19.70	207.31	(As on 30-9-1971)
	1970	22.16		
	1971	9.91		

Name of the Company	For the Year	Amount of dividends/profits remittances	Net fixed Assets	Remarks
3 M s Godfrey Philips, Bombay	1969	Nil	85.31	(As on 31-12-1970)
	1970	Nil		
	1971	14.59**		
4 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Ltd	1969	38.16	106.74	(As on 31-3-1971)
	1970	32.63		
	1971	Nil		
5 The British India Tobacco Corporation Ltd, Madras	31-10-1968	6,04,797	31.96	*(As on 31-10-1970)
	31-10-1969	12,79,723		
	31-10-1970	4,98,512		

*The Company has been allowed to credit the above amounts to its Head Office Account and to retain the funds in India for financing purchase of tobacco for export to the U K

**Interim and final dividends for the year ended 1968

Issue of Licence for Manufacture of Glass Bottles in Hazaribagh

2294 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Bihar recommended in January 1971 the grant of Industrial Licence for manufacturing glass bottles and containers at Hazaribagh,

(b) whether Bihar Government also recommended in April, 1971 another application of M/s Indian Oxygen Limited Calcutta for the production of Argon Gas in Bihar, and

(c) whether neither of them has yet been granted the licence and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) One Shri Lalit Kumar Agarwal of Hazaribagh has been granted a Letter of Intent dated the 15th April 1971, for establishing a new Glass Bottles Unit with a capacity of 18,000 tonnes per

annum at Dhanbad. As his application for import of plant and machinery is not yet cleared, the Letter of Intent has not been converted into a Licence. A final decision has not yet been taken on the application of M/s Indian Oxygen Limited Calcutta for the production of Argon Gas in Bihar.

De-Recognition of Hindi Daily Vishwamitra Patna by Audit Bureau of Circulation

2295 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Hindi Daily Vishwamitra (Patna) has been de-recognised by the Audit Bureau of Circulation,

(b) whether its actual circulation is only 500 and it allegedly makes profit by selling newsprint in black market and through Government advertisements, and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA) (a) The Audit Bureau of Circulation is a private organisation and

Government have no information on the subject.

(b) The publisher's claim of a circulation of 2311 copies during 1971 in respect of the Patna edition of VISHWA-MITRA was found to be in order by the circulation team of the Registrar of Newspapers which conducted an on-the-spot verification of the claim in May, 1972. No complaint has been received about the sale of newsprint in the blackmarket by the newspaper; and it is being used by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity for Central Government advertisements only as a part of the group to which it belongs, on a combined rate.

(c) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Project Allowance to Bihar P&T Staff

2296. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs staff stationed at Begu Sarai, Barauni, Hathidan, Mokamah and other places in Bihar were granted Fertiliser Project Allowance in 1970;

(b) whether the same was abruptly stopped in February, 1972 if so, the reasons for the stoppage; and

(c) whether it is proposed to renew the same if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project allowance was stopped on 1st February, 1972 in respect of P&T offices in question except the Barauni Oil Refinery, P.O. and Barauni Telephone Exchange. The project allowance at these latter two P&T offices has been stopped with effect from 9th November, 1972. The reason for stoppage is that none of
2653 LS-5.

these P&T offices fall within the project area of Fertiliser Corporation of India.

(c) The project allowance at Urvaraknagar P.O. which serves the Fertiliser Corporation of India has been restored from 1st February 1972 i.e. the date from which it was stopped. Renewal of the allowance at other P & T offices is not permissible as these do not fall within the project area.

Indo-British Technical Group

2297. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3293 dated 19th April, 1972 regarding meeting of Indo British Technological Group and state;

(a) whether consideration of the proposal of the Indo-British technical group has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Government has no proposal for reducing the level of export obligations announced as part of its licensing policy.

Liabilities of Sick Mills taken over by Government

2298. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sick mills taken over by Government and their liabilities at the time of taking over;

(b) whether the liabilities were greater than the assets; and

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the liabilities have been inflated and in certain cases the private management while handing over the mills, tried to remove important and costly parts from the machinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) A list of the sick/closed mills/undertakings taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is given in the Statement attached. (Placed in Library. See LT. 3854/72].

Information on other points of the question is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Issue of Licence to Maharashtra for Manufacture of Radios

2299 **SHRI S. C. BESRA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has charged the Central Licensing Authorities with forging a date to justify issuing a licence to Maharashtra for manufacture of radios though West Bengal had applied earlier; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). M/s Philips (India) Ltd. a 69.2 per cent majority foreign equity company, had in October, 1968 applied for an industrial licence for expansion of their Poona Radio Factory in Maharashtra from 3.3 lakh radios per annum to 19 lakh radios per annum. This application was considered by the Licensing Committee in March, 1969 and a capacity of 7 lakhs radios per annum was recommended. A letter of intent for this capacity was

issued in May, 1969; and the industrial licence was issued on 12th August, 1970.

M/s. Philips also applied in April, 1969 for expansion of their Calcutta Radio Factory in West Bengal from a capacity of 60,000 radio receivers per annum to 175,000 radios per annum on the plea that they had, in fact, set up this capacity. This application was considered by the Licensing Committee in June, 1970; in view of the new industrial policy applicable to majority foreign equity companies the expansion to 175,000 radios per year was recommended subject to an export obligation of 75 per cent of the additional capacity. M/s. Philips were informed of this decision in July 1970

M/s Philips wrote on 24th August, 1970 to the Department of Electronics asking for a capacity of 3 lakh radios per annum for their Calcutta factory without any export obligation and stating that they have already created this large capacity. This request was not accepted and M/s Philips were informed in December 1971 that the original decision of the Government stands. As M/s. Philips have sent no reply to this communication so far no letter of intent has been issued

The Director of Industries, West Bengal had addressed a letter dated 13th August 1970 to the Department of Electronics suggesting that M/s. Philips be given a capacity of 3 lakh radios per annum for their Calcutta factory without any export obligation as no export obligation had been imposed on the expansion of the capacity of their Poona Factory and as M/s Philips had actually set up capacity for the larger volume of production in their Calcutta Factory.

The Director of Industries, West Bengal wrote a letter to the Department of Electronics in August, 1972 in which he has raised a doubt as to whether the industrial licence for the expansion of the Poona Factory of M/s. Philips was actually issued at a later date after receipt of the Director of Industries letter dated 13th August, 1970 mentioned earlier,

but predated 12th August, 1970. This contention is not sustained as the Licensing Committee had taken a decision on expanded capacity at the Poona factory in March, 1969, the letter of intent was issued in May, 1969 and the industrial licence for the expansion of the Poona Factory had been actually issued and delivered on 12th August, 1970 whilst the letter mentioned by the Director of Industries was dated at Calcutta the 13th August, 1970. In contrast, the application for expansion of the Calcutta Factory was received in April, 1969.

Production of Cheap Watches by H.M.T.

2300. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools is considering a proposal to manufacture cheap watches;

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

(c) what will be the selling price of the proposed cheap watches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A proposal to manufacture low-priced watches is under preliminary stage of consideration of H.M.T.

(b) and (c). The stage at which either the broad features or the selling price could be indicated has not been reached.

Vigilance wings in Government Departments and Public Undertakings

2301. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion has been

made by her that each Government department and Public Undertaking should have a vigilance wing of its own;

(b) whether the suggestion has received any response; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). While addressing the sixth Joint Conference of Central Bureau of Investigation and State Anti-Corruption Officers on 12th October, 1972 the Prime Minister stressed the need of integrity in the services and public life; but no specific suggestion was made by her that each Government Department and Public Undertaking should have a vigilance wing of its own. However, vigilance units are already functioning in all the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, all the Nationalised Banks and most of the Public Sector Undertakings.

Benefits to Persons who are Incapable of performing their duties on Health grounds in Central Secretariat for early Retirement

2302. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in the Central Secretariat who are incapable of performing the duties on health grounds and are allowed to continue in their position on humanitarian and other grounds; and

(b) whether the desirability of giving them certain benefits in order to seek retirements has been considered with a view to solving the unemployment problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Under the existing rules,

where the competent authority has reason to believe that a Government servant is suffering from a contagious disease or a physical or mental disability, which in its opinion interferes with the efficient discharge of his duties, that authority may direct the Government servant to undergo a medical examination and on the basis of the opinion expressed by the examining medical authority, may retire him from service on invalid pension. A Government servant also may himself apply for retirement on invalid pension on medical grounds in accordance with the procedure prescribed in this regard. Even though there are special provisions for appointment of disabled persons in Government service, such appointments are made only against posts in which the disability will not interfere with the performance of one's duties. In the circumstances the question of persons who are incapable of performing their duties on health grounds being allowed by Government to continue in their position on humanitarian or other grounds, does not arise

Industrial Estates Programme in Backward Regions

2303. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the Industrial Estates programme has failed in the rural and backward regions;

(b) whether the programme has been successful in urban and semi-urban areas;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the total amount that the Central and State Governments and the financial institutions have spent in the Fourth Plan to develop industrial estates in various parts of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The position of occupancy of sheds in the industrial estates in the rural and backward regions and urban and semi-urban areas is as follows.

	Sheds com- pleted	Sheds occu- pied	Per- centage of occupancy
Rural and backward regions	1937	1141	59
Urban and semi-urban areas	2489	1914	77

In order to ensure fuller utilisation of shed, State Governments have been advised to provide essential infra-structural facility like electricity and water etc. and special incentives and inducements to entrepreneurs to occupy sheds, and to conduct techno-economic surveys before setting up new industrial estates in future.

(d) The total amount spent by the Government on industrial estates during the Fourth Five Year Plan upto 31st March, 1971 was Rs. 3.70 crores. The provisional figure of expenditure for 1971-72 was Rs. 2.84 crores. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 5.08 crores for 1972-73.

The expenditure incurred by financial institutions in the establishment of industrial estates is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

People Living below Poverty Line in States and Union Territories

2304. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2277 on 16th August, 1972 regarding the people living

below the poverty line and state the percentage of people living below the poverty line in each State and Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Prof. V. M. Dandekar and Shri N. Rath have suggested that to ensure a national minimum level of consumption it will be necessary that the average *per capita* monthly consumption expenditure should be Rs. 27 in rural areas and Rs. 40.50 in urban areas at 1968-69 prices. Official consumer expenditure data based on the 19th Round of the National Sample Survey are available for the year 1964-65. Making adjustments for the price rise between 1964-65 and 1968-69, the *per capita* monthly expenditure of Rs. 20 in the rural areas and Rs. 30 in the urban areas at 1964-65 prices would be necessary to ensure a minimum level of living. On this basis the approximate proportion of the population living below the poverty line in different States and the Union Territories in 1964-65 may be estimated as follows:

States	Rural	Urban
1. Andhra Pradesh	48.50	57.61
2. Assam . . .	18.30	48.51
3. Bihar . . .	42.80	55.55
4. Gujarat . . .	45.59	54.48
5. Haryana . . .	21.16	48.11
6. Jammu and Kashmir . . .	26.63	61.38
7. Kerala . . .	60.82	66.36
8. Madhya Pradesh	46.32	54.73
9. Madras . . .	50.94	55.16
10. Maharashtra . . .	47.02	43.93
11. Mysore . . .	48.99	51.81
12. Orissa . . .	62.04	57.58
13. Punjab . . .	22.69	43.39
14. Rajasthan . . .	35.29	51.41
15. Uttar Pradesh . . .	41.61	62.56
16. West Bengal . . .	50.19	40.18
17. Union Territories	33.24	24.12
18. ALL INDIA . . .	44.57	51.34

Employment of ex-military Personnel in the Administrative Service

2305. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to utilise the ex-Military personnel in the administrative services of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). As a measure of rehabilitation of Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers who were commissioned during the period of emergency and were released subsequently, 20 per cent of the vacancies in the Indian Administrative Service to be filled by direct recruitment have been reserved for such officers from the year 1966. Recruitment to these vacancies are made in the basis of the Indian Administrative Service etc. (Released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers) Examination held annually which is restricted to released Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers. This concession which was initially granted in 1966 for a period of five years has been extended for a further period of three years upto 1974. As regards utilisation of ex-military personnel in the administrative services of the States, the Scheme to rehabilitation of released Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers as obtaining under the Central Government has been brought to the notice of the various State Governments for adoption by them in making recruitment to services under them.

**Ministerial Committee for Suggesting
Basic Administrative Reforms**

2306. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are setting up a small Ministerial Committee to suggest basic administrative reforms for the speedier implementation of Government decisions and if so when the Committee is likely to be set up;

(b) whether the Committee will also study the system of selection of candidates for Administrative Service; and

(c) whether Government are going to bring out changes in the present system of selection of candidates for various Administrative examinations, if so, the proposed changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission in its report on Personnel Administration regarding the setting up of a Committee to go into the questions of devising speedier methods of recruitment in general, of bringing down the proportion of candidates to posts of reducing the expenditure on publicity and of revising the syllabus of the examinations for the higher services is under consideration.

Selection of Projects in each State

2307. SHRI P. GANGADEB

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission is

considering a scheme for selecting two projects in each State and aid their implementation through supply of funds, equipment, expertise, managerial personnel and other assistance; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Defeated Members of Parliament and Ministers Appointed as Chairmen of Public Sector Corporations

2308. SHRI RAMKANWAR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of defeated Ministers, Members of Parliament who have been appointed recently as Chairmen of Public Sector Corporations, and

(b) the factors weighing in favour of these individuals for appointing them as chief of these autonomous corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

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

Development of Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh as a Satellite Launching Station

2309 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in developing Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh as satellite launching station; and

(b) the expenditure so far incurred on the project?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The approach bridge and road from Sullurpetta, a launching pad and a block house have been completed. The rocket assembly building and a hardware store are nearing completion. The electrical sub-station is operational. The range has become operational and the first rockets were launched in October, 1971.

(b) The capital expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 75 lakhs on land acquisition and Rs. 150 lakhs on works.

Representation for Enquiry Regarding the Working of the Convents in Kerala

2310. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation demanding an enquiry into the working of the Convents in Kerala after the running away of a sister from a Convent in Trichur District with burn injuries suffered in retaliation from the Convent authorities; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A representation has been received from one sister Annie Rosamma containing allegations of cruel treatment by the authorities of a Convent in Kerala. The facts in regard to the allegations are being ascertained from the State Government.

Excessive Telephone Billing

2311. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state how many complaints have been received for excessive billing of Telephone calls for the year 1970-71 and upto October, 1972 in Delhi and what specific remedial measures have been taken on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): The number of complaints for excessive billing of telephone calls in Delhi for the year 1970-71 and October, 1972 are 5,404 and 565 respectively.

Specific remedial measures taken are as follows:—

- (i) Cycles of routine checks and testing of equipment have been increased.
- (ii) Special schedules are introduced to check the working of equipment frequently.
- (iii) Heights of the Distribution boxes are being raised and arrangement for locking these boxes is in progress.
- (iv) Supervision over the line staff has been strengthened.
- (v) The subscribers have been cautioned about their visitors making STD calls on the pretext of making local calls and also to replace the hand-set properly and to check for dial-tone after STD call is over.
- (vi) Suitable checks have been prescribed for detecting and rectifying clerical and arithmetical errors in the bills.
- (vii) Check-meter to indicate the number of STD calls for providing at subscriber's premises is under trial.
- (viii) Computerisation of building system is under way.

- (ix) All complaints are thoroughly investigated and suitable rebate is allowed where justified.

पांचवी योजना के दौरान राज्यों के कार्य-निष्पादन के आधार पर राज्यों के रूप में राज्यों को सहायता

2312. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी योजना के दौरान राज्यों को ऋणों के रूप में जो सहायता दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है उसकी मात्रा का निर्णय उनके कार्य-निष्पादन के आधार पर किया जायेगा; यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या कुछ राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री इस प्रस्ताव से सहमत नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस प्रश्न को किस ढंग से निबटाने का विचार है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) : (क) पांचवी योजना से संबंधित कितने ही मामलों पर योजना आयोग द्वारा अभी विचार किया जाना है, जिनमें राज्यों को दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता भी शामिल है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Pending applications from Rajasthan for grant of Industrial Licences

2313. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 59 applications duly recommended by Rajasthan Government for setting up of new industries in the State have been pending with the Central Government for more than a year; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and by what time these applications will be disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The number of applications for industrial licences to set up new undertakings in Rajasthan, pending for more than a year as on 1st October, 1972, is 37.

(b) Consideration of industrial licence applications necessitates fairly detailed examination of various aspects of the proposals. The disposal of a particular application may get delayed due to a number of reasons beyond the control of Government, as where the applications do not provide complete information in the first instance, additional information is required. Occasionally, policy decisions on the industries concerned are required. Government is, however, making all possible efforts to ensure expeditious disposal of the pending applications.

Setting up of Ministerial Panel to Watch Speedier Implementation of Government Decisions

2314. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether slow implementation of Ministerial decisions by administrative wings is responsible for slow pace of economic growth in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a Ministerial panel which will suggest administrative reforms for speedier implementation of Government decisions; and

(c) if so, in what way this Ministerial Committee will be different from the Administrative Reforms Commission which has already submitted its recommendations and whether the proposed Ministerial Committee has since been constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Cutting down of Shortfalls by Improving Performance during the remaining period of Fourth Plan

2315. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) how far the likely shortfalls as indicating in the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan are likely to be cut down by improved performance during the rest of the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) what corrective measures are to be taken to improve performance during this period to obtain better utilisation of capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). These have been discussed in detail in the Mid-term Appraisal Document on the Fourth Five Year Plan which was placed on the Table of the House on 22nd December, 1971, and discussed in the Lok Sabha on 5-6th April, 1972. Some of the measures as indicated in the Appraisal document itself are such as:—

- (1) high priority being given to optimum utilisation of capacity;
- (2) undertaking detailed exercises for identifying the measures necessary to increase output in public and private sector industries,
3. greater emphasis on export promotion.

(4) import substitution to proceed with greater urgency.

(5) issue of detailed guide-lines to State Governments and Central Ministries to ensure greater financial discipline.

Generation of Additional Job Opportunities during 1973-74

2316. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of additional job opportunities likely to be generated under the 1973-74 annual plan; and

(b) the likely backlog of unemployed persons at the end of the Fourth Plan as envisaged under the said annual plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DARIA): (a) The annual plan for 1973-74 is yet to be finalised.

(b) A statement attached.

STATEMENT

In the past Planning Commission used to present estimates of the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Plan and the estimated increase in the labour force during the plan period and of additional employment likely to be created through implementation of the plan as formulated. In view of considerable divergence of opinion regarding the appropriate definitions and suitable yardsticks for measuring unemployment and underemployment in rural and urban areas and in view of the widely differing magnitudes of unemployment worked out on the basis of various sources, it was felt that the various aspects needed a closer scrutiny. Accordingly, a Committee of Experts was set up by the Planning Commission in 1968 to enquire into the estimates of unemployment worked out for the previous plans, data and the methodology used in arriving at them and to ad-

wise the Planning Commission on the various connected issues. As a result of the recommendations of this Committee in the Fourth Plan, no attempt has been made to give estimates regarding backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Fourth Plan, and the estimated increase in the labour force during the Fourth Plan and of additional employment likely to be created through implementation of the Fourth Plan as formulated. Government have appointed an Expert Committee on unemployment who are looking into this matter also. The Committee's interim report has been received; the final report is awaited.

Take-over of Britannia Engineering Company, Titagarh

2317. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the take-over of the Britannia Engineering Company, Titagarh, which has been lying closed since October 1970, by the Government-owned Jessop and Company; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and when the said Company is likely to be revitalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No such proposal has so far been placed before the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Unutilised Letters of Intent in West Bengal

2318. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item, captioned 'Bengal industrial revival uncertain', published in the *Financial Express* of October 6, 1972;

(b) if so, the details of the letters of intent referred to therein; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the projects sanctioned are set up according to schedule?

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

(b) It is not clear from the news item in question as to which set of letters of intent has been referred to therein. However, the details of letters of Intent issued from time to time are published in 'the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences' the weekly 'Indian Trade Journal' and the monthly 'Journal of Industry and Trade'. Copies of these publications are supplied regularly to the Parliament Library.

(c) Government are anxious to accelerate the implementation of the various letters of intent and industrial licences issued relating to all States. It has been observed that, in practice, the setting up of an industrial undertaking and commencement of production therein takes about 3 to 4 years' time from the issue of a letter of intent. The progress made by holders of industrial licences is reviewed, as a matter of course, at the stage of considering applications for the extension of the validity of letters of intent and of the period for implementation of licences. An increasingly selective approach is being adopted for granting such requests. In cases where it has been found that negligible interest has been taken in implementation, warnings have been issued or a final extension given and, in appropriate cases, licences revoked or cancelled. The progress made by certain categories of holders of letters of intent and industrial licences has been reviewed. As a result of such selected reviews, some general bottlenecks stand-

ing in the way of speedy implementation have been identified and steps are being taken to remedy the situation to the extent possible. Government are considering the introduction of a centralised, continuous review of implementation, with a computerised information system regarding, *inter alia*, progress in the implementation of industrial licences.

Draft Annual Plan for Rajasthan for 1973-74

2319 DR H P SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state—

(a) whether a draft annual plan for 1973-74 for the State of Rajasthan

has been submitted by that Government;

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

(c) the income growth, agricultural and industrial growth contemplated thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) The State Government which was requested to furnish the required information has indicated that the income growth and agricultural and industrial growth contemplated in the State Annual Plan 1973-74 have not been worked out.

STATEMENT

1. Broad features of the Rajasthan Annual Plan—1973-74.

(i) Financial outlay suggested by Rajasthan Government—Rs 78 41 crores.

(ii) Physical targets suggested by Rajasthan Government under important sectors:

Item	Unit	1973-74 proposed target
I. Agriculture		
Food grains production	Lakh	77.96
Area under Minor Irrigation (additional)	000 Hectares	35.00
II. Power:		
Electricity generated	MKHW	962.00
<i>Rural Electrification :</i>		
(a) Villages electrified.	Nos.	1000
(b) Pumpset Tubewells energised	Nos.	20000
III. Transport:		
Roads	Kms.	33380
IV. General Education:		
<i>Enrolment—Classes I-V as percentage of population in age group 6-11 :</i>		
(a) Boys	%age	83.3
(b) Girls	%age	35.2
Total	%age	60.7
<i>Classes VI-VIII—age group 11-14 :</i>		
(a) Boys	%age	45.1
(b) Girls	%age	13.4
Total	%age	30.0
V. Health		
<i>Beds:</i>		
Urban	Nos.	251
<i>Primary Health Centres</i>		
Sub-Centres		711

Punjab Telephone Directory

2320 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Telephone Directory for Punjab Circle has not been published since 1969,

(b) if so, the reasons for delay, and

(c) the likely date by which the Directory would be published?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) No Sir December 1970 issue of Punjab Circle Directory corrected upto 28th February 1971, was published and 30 000 copies received from printers were distributed in some of the important towns

(b) There has, however been delay in printing of balance 44,000 copies due to failure on the part of printers The printing has now been completed and binding is in hand

(c) These copies are expected shortly and the work of distribution of directories to all subscribers in the circle will be completed soon thereafter Arrangements are also being made for issue of a supplement incorporating corrections upto date

Scheme for Educated Unemployed for setting up of Industries

2321 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH
SHRI M C DAGA

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether a scheme has been drawn up by his Ministry to provide jobs to the educated unemployed,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the allocation made for the purpose, and

(c) the number of persons likely to be provided with jobs or assistance to set up industries and the stage at which the matter stands at present.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) In order to provide a package of assistance to the educated unemployed, specific amounts shown in the statement attached have been allocated to the State Governments and Union Territories for the year 1972-73 The broad pattern of expenditure indicated to the State Governments and Union Territories is for industrial estates, provision of seed money for purchase of machinery establishment charges, miscellaneous expenses and training of 200 persons State Governments and Union Territories are implementing the scheme The scheme aims at providing assistance to about 4,000 persons

STATEMENT

Scheme for Educated Unemployed Allocation for 1972-73

List A.

States which have been allocated Rs. 35 lakhs each —

- 1 Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
- 3 Bihar
4. Gujarat.
- 5 Haryana.
6. Himachal Pradesh.
7. Jammu & Kashmir.
- 8 Kerala.
- 9 Madhya Pradesh
- 10 Maharashtra
11. Mysore
12. Orissa
13. Punjab.
- 14 Rajasthan
15. Tamil Nadu.
16. Uttar Pradesh
17. West Bengal.

List B

	Allocations (Rupees in Lakhs)
1. Nagaland	8.00
2. Manipur	2.00
3. Meghalaya	3.00
4. Chandigarh	2.00
5. Delhi	20.00
6. Pondicherry	9.00
7. Goa, Daman & Diu	11.00

जादूगुडा यूरैनियम प्रयोगशाला से प्लेटीनियम की चोरी

2322. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :

श्री बेकारिया :

क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जमशेदपुर के समीप जादूगुडा यूरैनियम प्रयोगशाला से चोरी किए गए 9 लाख रुपये के प्लेटीनियम की चोरी का पता इस बीच लगा लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री और सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (जीवन्ति इंदिरा गांधी) (क). और (ख). 14 अगस्त, 1972 की शाम के 5 बजे तथा 16 अगस्त, 1972 को प्रातःकाल 7 बजे के बीच यूरैनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, जादूगुडा के अनुसंधान तथा विकास विभाग के निबंधक की ताला-

बंद तिजोरी से लगभग 50,000 रुपये के मूल्य के प्लेटीनम के पात्र (कुठालियां, ठकन, तश्चरियां आदि) चोरी चले गए, चोरी की रिपोर्ट स्थानीय पुलिस को दर्ज करा दी गई है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में जांच-पड़ताल जारी है। इस दौरान कम्पनी में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक और तारघर

2323 श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक और तारघरों की जिला-वार संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) 1972-73 में कितने नए डाक-तार घर जिला-वार खोले जाने वाले हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवन्ति मन्गन बहु-गुला): (क) और (ख). यह सूचना विवरण पत्र में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया]। देखिए संख्या एल टी-38 55/75]

Restrictions on Non-Resident and foreign controlled Companies in issue of Licences

2325. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial licensing policy of the Government provides for any restriction on the issue of licences to non-residents and foreign controlled companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the policy decision of Government has been strictly adhered to in this regard; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). A foreign concern or a branch or a subsidiary of a foreign company referred to in the licensing policy announcements include all companies as have more than 50 per cent of their paid up equity capital held by companies registered abroad or by Non-Indian nationals or Non-resident Indians. These companies will have to invariably apply for a licence for establishing new undertakings and for substantial expansion and diversification, after the announcement of the new policy. They are expected, along with other applicants, to participate in and contribute to the establishment of industries in the core and heavy investment sectors, leaving the opportunities in the remaining sectors primarily to other classes of entrepreneurs. Their applications for normal expansion in the middle sector, involving investments ranging from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crores, shall be considered where such expansion is necessary to develop the undertaking to a minimum economic level which would ensure reater cost efficiency. Undertakings belonging to these concerns may also be considered for expansion or establishment of new undertakings in the middle sector provided they undertake a minimum export obligation of 60 per cent of the new or additional production which should be achieved in a period of three years. The minimum export obligation will be 75 per cent in respect of items reserved for the small scale sector.

The facilities of fuller utilisation of existing capacity in respect of 65 industries announced by Government are not automatically available to these compa-

nies. They will have to apply to a Task Force for this purpose.

All applications from these companies are considered by Government at appropriate levels in the light of these criteria.

Shortage of Newsprint

2326. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI P. K. SINHA:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in *Economic Times*, Bombay, dated the 28th September, 1972, under the caption "newsprint shortage—communication gap widens"; and

(b) if so, Government's observations on the same, with particular reference to (i) demand and supply of newsprint year-wise, during the last three years (ii) respective shares of indigenous production and imports during the same period and (iii) estimated demand and supply at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) While the minimum standard of Newspaper Circulation recommended by the UNESCO is kept in view as a goal to be achieved as early as possible, the existing constraints of limited foreign exchange availability and low domestic production do not permit unrestricted growth in this field. The restricted demand of newsprint and the manner in

which it was met during the last 3 years was as follows:

Year	Restricted demand	Indigenous supply	Imports
	(Tonnes)	(Tonnes)	(Tonnes)
1969-70	1,56,000	36,000	1,20,000
1970-71	1,72,957	32,957	1,40,000
1971-72	2,20,040	40,040	1,80,000

By the end of the Fourth Plan the demand and supply are likely to be marginally higher.

लघु उद्योगों के स्वामियों को विद्युत् बोर्ड को न्यूनतम गारन्टी चार्ज देने से छूट देना

2327. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों को कोई ऐसा सुझाव दिया है कि लघु उद्योग चालू करने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों की विद्युत् बोर्ड की न्यूनतम गारन्टी चार्ज का भुगतान करने से छूट दे दी जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन्-किन् राज्य में इस प्रकार की छूट दी गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शिवशेखर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Family Planning Unit in P. & T. Dispensary, Patna

2328. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Family Planning Unit in P. & T. Dispensary at Patna is not being opened for want of suitable staff for which posts stand sanctioned by the P. & T. Department;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Two Family Planning Field Workers have been appointed and Family Planning Programme in the P & T Dispensary at Patna has been started from 28th October, 1972.

Pak Spies arrested and detained in the Country

2329. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KASHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested and detained in country during the last six months as Pakistan spies, and

(b) the action taken by Government against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of Punjab, 19 persons were arrested on suspicion of involvement in espionage on behalf of Pakistan during the period 1st May, 1972 to 31st October, 1972. Appropriate action under the law is being taken against these persons.

Relevant information regarding the number of detentions made in that State is being ascertained. 3 persons were detained in Delhi with a view to prevent them from acting in any manner prejudicial to the defence and security of India. They were subsequently released.

Information is awaited from the Governments of Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal and Mizoram. No such arrests/detentions have been reported by the remaining States/Union Territory Administrations during the relevant period

Burning of Extract from 'Manu-Smriti' in Visakhapatnam

2330. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ambedkar Mission on 2nd October, 1972 burn extract from 'Manu-Smriti' in Visakhapatnam;

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Shifting of Satellite Systems Division from Thumba to Bangalore

2331. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Kerala Assembly had unanimously passed a resolution expressing concern over the move to shift the proposed satellite systems division from Thumba Rocket Station to Bangalore; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government had decided even earlier that the Satellite Systems Division will not be shifted from Thumba.

Political Broadcast over A.I.R.

2332. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the political parties have arrived at a decision on the question of allocation of time for party political broadcasts on sound media at the time of elections; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale Centre for H.M.T. Watches

2333 SHRI VEKARJA: SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) the number of Sales Centres of H.M.T. Watches in India, State-wise;

(b) whether there is only one sale centre in New Delhi and whether there is always a huge rush of customers at that Centre to purchase watches and

(c) whether Government propose to open more Centres to meet the demand of the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There are 12 sales centres for sale of H.M.T Watches in India, and State-wise they are as follows:

- (i) Mysore: Watch Factory Sales Counter, Bangalore and Bangalore city.
- (ii) Delhi: New Delhi.
- (iii) Maharashtra: Bombay.
- (iv) Tamilnadu: Madras and Coimbatore.
- (v) West Bengal: Calcutta.
- (vi) Punjab & Haryana: Chandigarh and H.M.T. Machine Tool Factory, Pinjore.
- (vii) Kerala: Ernakulam.
- (viii) Andhra Pradesh: Hyderabad.
- (ix) Gujarat: Ahmedabad.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is only one sales centre in New Delhi.

(c) The question of opening new sales centres will be considered in the context of increased availability expected in foreseeable future.

New Unit of I.T.L., Bangalore

2334. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore propose to have a new unit for the manufacture of Cross Bar Telephone Switching equipments;

(b) whether the Chairman, Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore 2653 L.S.—6.

alongwith other technical officers visited the State of Madhya Pradesh in September, 1971 and saw the proposed sites, i.e. Indore, Ujjain and Dewas; and

(c) if so, the finding of the team and the decision taken by Government thereon?

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

(c) The team suggested certain sites. The Government of India, have after taking into account the relevant factors, decided to set up the factory at Rae Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh.

Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh/Vidhayak, 1972 of Madhya Pradesh

2335. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh/Vidhayak, 1972 has been received from Madhya Pradesh for prior approval of the President;

(b) if so, whether the required approval has been accorded; and

(c) if not, the present stage of the case and the causes for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Setting up of Cement Plant at Neemuch (M.P.)

2336. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state by what time Government are expected to give approval to the establishment of a Cement factory at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The feasibility report on the establishment of a cement factory at Neemuch (M.P.), submitted by Cement Corporation of India is already under the consideration of Government of India, and will be formally approved as soon as the examination is completed.

**Setting up of Cigarette Factory in
Tamil Nadu**

2337. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have recently approached the Central Government for assistance for the setting up of a Cigarette Factory in that State in the Joint Sector;

(b) whether the proposal has since been examined by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A letter of Intent was issued to the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited for setting up of a Cigarette Factory in Dharangudi Distt., of Tamil Nadu with a capacity of 4,500 million Nos. per annum. No formal proposal for starting the factory in the joint sector has been received from the Corporation.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

India-Ceylon Micro-Wave Link

2338. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposal to link Ceylon with a micro-wave system; and

(b) if so, the time by which this system will be started?

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

(a) No, Sir, not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

**Manufacture of Asbestos Cements sheets
by Mysore Cement Limited**

2339. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore Cement Limited have recently approached the Central Government for permission to manufacture Asbestos Cement Sheets in their present project;

(b) if so, whether the request has been turned down by Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). M/s. Mysore Cement Limited, Bangalore, had applied for licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, on 1st September, 1971 for the manufacture of Asbestos Cement Products in Mysore State. The request of the Company was not agreed to as another unit had al-

ready been licensed for the manufacture of Asbestos Cement Products in the State of Mysore itself and it was considered that the State of Mysore and the areas immediately contiguous to it, could not possibly absorb the products of two units.

Overstay of Pak Nationals in India

2340. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the overstay of Pak. Nationals who are staying in India by violating the passport rules State-wise during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to deport them to Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The problem of overstay of Pakistani nationals in India as on 30th April, 1972, is being assessed by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The requisite information is awaited from some State Governments. Action, including prosecution and deportation, as may be appropriate, will be taken according to the law relating to Foreigners against those found overstaying without valid reasons.

Self Employment Complex at Katedhan (Hyderabad)

2342. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether Government are proposing to have a self-employment complex in the country at Katedhan near Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the total number of Units for which there will be accommodation available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Information has been sought from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

भारत में राकेटों द्वारा उपग्रहों का छोड़ा जाना

2343. नरेन्द्र सिंह

ओ एस० ए० सुधानन्दन :

क्या अंतरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में राकेटों द्वारा उपग्रह छोड़े जाने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे राकेटों के विकास हेतु तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहायता मांगी गयी थी ।

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) भारत में अब तक कोई उपग्रह नहीं छोड़े गए हैं । राकेट विज्ञान तथा उपग्रह प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में देश की क्षमता का विकास करने की दिशा में हुई प्रगति का विवरण परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की

वर्ष 1971-72 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है, जिसकी प्रतियाँ संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) भारत द्वारा समुक्त राज्य अमरीका, सोवियत संघ, फ्रांस, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, ब्रिटेन तथा जापान के सहयोग से अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में कार्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं। रॉकेटों के विकास के लिए कोई तकनीकी या आर्थिक सहायता नहीं मांगी गई है।

Raid by C.B.I. on the House of a High Ranking Police Officer at Dhaulpur, Rajasthan

2344 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH,
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether CBI has raided and searched the house of a high ranking Police Officer posted at Dhaulpur (Rajasthan),

(b) whether valuable stones and currency were recovered from there, and

(c) if so, the articles and currency recovered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Launching of a Satellite for T.V. Programmes

2345. SHRI S C SAMANTA: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state

(a) whether the agreement between the Government of India and the USA for launching TV Satellites for the expansion of TV programmes in the country holds good,

(b) if so, from what time the programme is likely to be taken up,

(c) in view of the fact that the Satellites may have to be changed every two or three years, what arrangements are contemplated to be made for the availability of the Satellites, and

(d) whether indigenous production of the Satellites is also planned, if so, the outlines of the plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) The agreement with the USA regarding the use of the ATS-F satellite of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the USA for undertaking the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment, holds good

(b) The programme under the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment is likely to be taken up some time in 1975

(c) and (d) The life of a communication satellite is expected to be five years. Following the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment, the first operational satellite may be fabricated through a foreign contractor. It is hoped that the second and subsequent satellites required after 1980 will be fabricated in India.

बिहार राज्य के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को सम्मानों का वितरण

2346. श्री एच० एल० पुरी : क्या कृपया यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य से "ताम्र-पत्र" प्राप्त करने वाले स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की कितनी संख्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को कुछ ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि कुछ ऐसे लोगों को "ताम्र-पत्र" मिले हैं जिन्होंने स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में कभी भाग नहीं लिया है ;

(ग) बिहार के ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें रजत जयन्ती समारोह के पश्चात् "ताम्र-पत्र" मिले हैं; और

(घ) क्या ये "ताम्र पत्र" आई०एन० ए०, के सिपाहियों को भी दिए गए थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) बिहार राज्य के 239 स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को दिल्ली तथा पटना के समारोहों में अब तक ताम्र-पत्र दिए गए हैं। जयन्ती वर्ष की शेष अवधि में बिहार में और अधिक समारोह आयोजित होने हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि ऐसा कोई मामला उनके ध्यान में नहीं लाया गया है।

(ग) स्वतन्त्रता की 25वीं वर्षगांठ समारोह 15 अगस्त, 1972 से 14 अगस्त, 1973 तक पूरे वर्ष मनाये जा रहे हैं। अतः राज्य स्तर के समारोहों में दिए गए ताम्र-पत्र भी जयन्ती समारोहों में दिए गए ताम्र-पत्र भी जयन्ती समारोहों के दौरान दिए गए माने जायेंगे।

(घ) राज्य सरकारों से ताम्र-पत्रों के पुरस्कार के लिए आज हिन्द फौज के कर्मचारियों के सम्मिलित करने के संबंध में

सूचना आनी है। कार्यक्रम में भारद्वाज के अन्तर्गत आजाद हिन्द फौज के पात्र कर्मचारी भी आते हैं।

Demand production and consumption of Cement

2347. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimated demand of Cement in the country is almost 17 million tonnes, while production is around 16 million tonnes;

(b) the quantity of cement being exported to foreign countries; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to meet the requirement in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) to (c). The present capacity of cement industry is 19.5 million tonnes. The production during 1972 was expected to be of the order of 17 million tonnes against the estimated demand of the same quantity. The actual production is, however, now anticipated to be around 15.5 million tonnes only due to labour strike in the cement industry from 17th August to 29th August, 1972, loco strike in the South, power restrictions being enforced by the various State Governments and mechanical troubles, breakdowns etc.

The quantity of cement exported to foreign countries during the period January to September, 1972 was 87,300 tonnes.

To meet the requirements of the country, an additional capacity of about 8 million tonnes by way of expansion and new units has been licensed and a further capacity of about 6.5 million tonnes is under consideration. It has also been

decided that the Cement Corp of India should set up further capacity not only in deficit areas but in other areas also. The Corporation's first unit at Mandhar with a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes per annum went into production on 19.7.70, while its second unit with similar capacity at Kurkunta in Mysore is expected to begin commercial production shortly. Two other units each with similar capacity are under construction at Bokajan (Assam) and at Paonta in Himachal Pradesh. The Corporation has also submitted project reports for the locations at Baruwala (U.P.), Neemuch & Akaltara (M.P.), Tandur, Yerraguntla & Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh. These are under consideration of Government. A proposal for the expansion of Mandhar unit to double its capacity has been approved by the Government. The Corporation is also having under consideration a proposal to double the capacity of its unit at Kurkunta in Mysore and a feasibility report for Mahar in Madhya Pradesh.

Alleged Misuse of Funds Allotted for Freedom Fighters of Goa

2348 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Freedom Fighters Association of Goa has reported to the Centre that the funds allotted to the Goa Government for the Rehabilitation of freedom fighters is misused, and

(b) if so the action taken by the Centre in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, in October 1971, a representation was received from Shri Thomas Dias of Bombay, alleged to be the President of Union of Goan Freedom Fighters, in which he had referred to the misuse by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu of funds intended for the rehabilitation of freedom fighters of Goa, Daman and Diu. The Government of Goa, Daman

and Diu have reported that the allegation was baseless.

Arrest of Pak Nationals by Raid in a House in Katihar Town in Bihar

2349 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a raid was made in a house in Katihar town in Bihar on the 30th September 1972,

(b) whether during the raid Pakistani nationals were arrested from the house, and

(c) if so, the action taken against the persons giving shelters to such elements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) to (c) The required information is still awaited from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Financial Assistance to Kerala for 1973-74 Plan

2351 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the financial assistance demanded by the Kerala Government to implement the annual Plan for 1973-74; and

(b) the decision taken by the Planning Commission

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) The Government of Kerala have indicated Central Assistance of Rs 43.50 crores for financing the State's Draft Annual Plan proposals for 1973-74, which are to be discussed in the Planning Commission on the 4th and 5th December, 1972 and are yet to be finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Enlargement to Fourth Plan for Kerala

2352. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to enlarge the Fourth Five Year Plan for the State of Kerala in view of its backwardness; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the schemes and allocation of money for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reducing Expenditure on Raj Bhavans

2353. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the ways and means of substantially reducing the expenditure on Raj Bhavans; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. Mohsin): (a) and (b). A Committee of officers has been set up to study the pattern of expenditure in the Raj Bhavans and recommend measures for rationalisation of this pattern keeping in view the need for maintaining reasonable standards and at the same time curtailing expenditure which is not strictly necessary.

Allotment of Funds to Madhya Pradesh during Fifth Plan

2354. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to allot bigger funds to Madhya Pradesh State in the Fifth Five Year Plan in view of the

fact that backward communities in the State comprise nearly 34 per cent of the population and the area of the State is over 12 per cent of the geographical area of the Union; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Planning Commission has yet to take a view on matters relating to the size of the Fifth Five Plans of States and other related matters.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Health Schemes during Fifth Plan

2355. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether priority to Rural Health Schemes is proposed to be given while finalising the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposed schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rural health scheme pertain mainly to delivery of health care services to rural areas. The emphasis in rural health will be on prevention, family planning, nutrition and detection of early morbidity with adequate arrangement for referral services. Apart from intensification of methods currently adopted, rapid progress will have to be made in integration of health, family planning and nutrition services. The delivery of health services to peripheral areas is intended through primary health centres complex.

No definite outlines of the proposed schemes can be indicated at his juncture as several proposals in this direction are under consideration.

**Automatic Telephone Exchanges for
Mysore State**

2356. SHRI K MALLANNA With the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities in the Mysore State where Automatic Telephone Exchanges are likely to be set up during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74, and

(b) the amount likely to be spent on each project?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) and (b) The names of places in Mysore State where automatic telephone exchanges are likely to be set up during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the amount likely to be spent on each project is given in statements (a) and (b) laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No LT-3856/72)

**जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य के लद्दाक जिले में डाक
व तार सुविधाएँ**

2357 श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के लद्दाक जिले के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें टेलीफोन, डाक व तारसुविधायें विद्यमान हैं; और

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ ये सुविधायें देने का प्रस्ताव है तथा ये सुविधायें कब तक दे दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नरान बेहुल्ला) :

(क) जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य के लद्दाक जिले के उन स्थानों के नाम जहाँ डाक, तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधायें मौजूद हैं, विवरण

'क' में बताए गए हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिए गए हैं। [संभावित में रखी गयी। देखिए सभा एल टी-3857/72]

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम जहाँ नए डाकघर, तारघर और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले जाने की संभावना है, विवरण 'ख' में दिये गये हैं। जो सभा पटल पर रख दिए गए हैं। [संभावित में रखी गयी। देखिए सभा एल टी-3857/72]

**रेलवे माल डिब्बा उद्योग की उत्पादन
क्षमता**

2358 श्री रामावतार झास्त्री क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे माल डिब्बा का निर्माण करने वाले कारखाने अपनी पूर्ण क्षमता से कार्य कर रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त कारखानों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेकर उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने का है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) अधिष्ठापित क्षमता के कम उपयोग होने के संदर्भ में स्पष्टतः इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ग) ऐसी परिस्थितियों निर्माण करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं जिससे विद्यमान क्षमता का पूर्णतम उपयोग किया जा सके।

गठित की थी। जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने तथा उसका विचार कर लेने के बाद ही एकक के प्रबंध को अधिकार में लेने का निर्णय संभव हो सकेगा।

बटलर रैंलवे बैंगनस मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी
मुजफ्फरपुर को हाथ में लेना

Self-Sufficiency in Generation of Nuclear Power

2359. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

2360. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state whether any targets have been fixed by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre to become self-sufficient in the generation of nuclear power with the sole aim of developing modern technology and power potentials in the country?

(क) क्या बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर नगर में स्थित इटलर रेलवे बैंगनस मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी पिछले कई वर्षों में बन्द पड़ी है ;

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The objective of the Government is to reduce to the minimum dependence on outside resources and technology. Steps have been taken to progressively increase indigenous content of atomic power stations which are being built by Indian scientists and engineers

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से उसे हाथ में लेने की सिफारिश की है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

No specific targets can, however, be fixed as self-sufficiency in this sphere is also dependent upon the development of an adequate industrial base in the country.

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-
मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हा

(ख) जी हा।

(ग) चूंकि इस कम्पनी के खिलाफ कुछ मकदमों निर्णीत पड़े थे, केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस एकक के मामले की जांच के लिए अनुमति हेतु कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय में जाना पड़ा। मंजूरी मिलने के बाद ही उपोद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन इस उपक्रम के मामले की जांच करने के लिए सरकार ने (27 सितम्बर, 1972 को) एक जांच समिति

Use of isotopes for Preservation of Food
Stuffs and for other Purposes

2361. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to increase the use of isotopes for the preservation of foodstuffs, fish products, medicines and surgery and the products of high yielding varieties of seeds for agricultural purposes; and

(b) if so the outlines of the scheme?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Details of the various programmes being undertaken in this regard are set out in the Annual Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1971-72 which was circulated to the Hon'ble Members and copies of which are available in the Parliament Library

Newsprint Plant in Kerala

2362 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the detailed project report prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation for an 8000 tonne newsprint factory to be set up in Kerala by the Hindustan Paper Corporation has been examined by Government and

(b) if so the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHR SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) The details project report for the proposed 8000 tonnes newsprint factory is under examination of Government and a decision is expected to be taken early

Crash Programme for Telephone Industry

2363 SHRI R R SINGH DEO Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have formulated a crash development plan for telephone industry

(b) if so, the main features thereof,

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the likely requirement of telephone instruments in the country by the end of the Fifth Plan, and

(d) whether it will be possible for the existing units to cope with the demand and if not how the gap is likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) to (d) A high level technical committee has been set up by the Ministry of Communications to examine the demand and supply of telecommunication equipment in the country suggest ways and means to meet the deficiencies and to recommend a perspective plan for expanding telecommunication equipment manufacturing capacity in the country. Meanwhile the production capacity of the Bangalore factory of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited is also being expanded. Two new factories are being set up at Naini (Allahabad) one for the manufacture of telephone instruments and the other for long distance transmission equipment. In addition, another new factory for manufacture of telephone switching equipment at Rae Bareilly has been sanctioned.

Capacity of Milk Powder and Condensed Milk Plant

2364 SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4169 on 30th August, 1972 regarding indigenous production of milk powder and state:

(a) the reason for idle capacity of existing plants in manufacturing milk powder and condensed milk, especially in the face of shortages of powder and its continued import; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take for encouraging full utilisation of installed capacity and for allowing expansion to the applicants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Increasing needs of society for fluid milk is given priority over production of milk products. During the lean months the availability of fluid milk is reduced considerably. These factors give rise to a certain amount of idle capacity in the existing plants of milk powder, condensed milk and other milk products.

With a view to increasing milk production an integrated programme, which, *inter-alia* includes intensive cattle development and improved animal husbandry practices, has been envisaged in the National Plan. Steps are being taken to absorb fluid milk from surplus centres in rural areas by encouraging establishment of additional capacity for manufacture of milk products. Schemes for setting up dairy units with a total capacity of 16,125 tonnes have been approved. Besides this, proposals envisaging capacity of 11,480 tonnes are also under consideration.

Technical and Non-technical Class I Services

2365. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of all technical and non-technical Class I Services, including Central Secretariat Service, All India and Central Services under the Central Government and the total sanctioned strength (both permanent and temporary) of each service, separately, as on 1st October, 1972; and

(b) the number of Officers, separately, from each service posted as Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Directors and Deputy Secretaries in the Central Secretariat Pool controlled by the

Central Establishment Board under the Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. F.34(3)EO/57, dated 17th October, 1957?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production and Export of Machine Tools

2366. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether there has been glut in the production and export of machine tools; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Plan Implementation and Monitoring Cell

2367 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had announced the setting up of a plan implementation monitoring machinery a year back but this monitoring cell has yet to take any concrete shape; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in setting up the cell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) A Monitoring and Information Division has been set up

in the Planning Commission in April, 1972 and it has been functioning since then

(b) Does not arise

पांचवी योजना में अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान

2368 श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान के क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं, और

(ख) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (अभिनीत इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों में अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में देश की उपलब्धता का विवरण परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के 1969-70, 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के वर्षों के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनो में, जिनकी प्रतिया समद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है, दिया गया है।

(ख) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान जिन परियोजनाओं पर काम शुरू किया जायेगा उन पर होने वाले सम्भावित खर्चों का विवरण तैयार किया जा रहा है।

Loss incurred by Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India

2369 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DE-

VELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India has gone into loss during 1970-71, as compared to the previous year;

(b) if so, the extent of loss and the reasons therefor, and

(c) the value of output during 1970-71?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd., Kanpur was formed with the specific object of taking over from the British India Corporation Ltd its Leather Units, namely Cooper Allen and North West Tannery These units had been incurring losses since 1953 and were facing closure when the Government intervened and took over the units on 23rd March, 1969 During 1968 Cooper Allen's loss was Rs 96 lakhs against this, TAFCO's losses were Rs 48.18 lakhs in 10 months of 1969-70 and Rs 57.83 lakhs in 1970-71 The plant will become profitable only after its modernization plans are implemented for which necessary action is in hand

(c) Rs 193.45 lakhs

Advertisement of Nirodh over A.I.R. (Vividh Bharati Programme)

2370 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the Vividh Bharati, AIR is listened to by all age groups and not exclusively by adults and whether Government have received complaints against repeated advertisement of 'Nirodh', and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to evolve some other method for their advertisement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Government have received a few complaints about the 'Nirodh' advertisement. However, Government have taken adequate steps to ensure that 'Nirodh' advertisement is put out only late at night by which time younger members of the normally retire for the night.

BSF and CRP Personnel Belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2371. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gazetted and Other Ranks including Sepoys in the Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police under the Ministry belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the community including the minorities; and

(b) the policy Government have under taken in this regard?

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

(a) (i) C.R.P.	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class—I	1	2
Class—II	Nil.	Nil.
Class—III	4,913	2,129
(ii) B.S.F.		
Class—I	10	5
Class—II	13	1
Class—III	6,289	2,490

(b) Efforts are made to recruit as many candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as possible to give them adequate representation in

these Forces. However, due to all India Service liability and arduous nature of duties, sufficient number of suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not volunteer to join the Forces.

Preparation of designs for machine tools by H.M.T. Collaboration with Foreign Firms

2372. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether H.M.T. is making an arrangement for designs and marketing with two firms of international repute;

(b) whether there are proposals under consideration under which Engineers of HMT and the foreign concerns will jointly prepare designs for new machine tools; and

(c) if so, the main outlines thereof and the benefit which Government will gain through this process?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The arrangement would enable Hindustan Machine Tools Limited to further their research and development efforts for taking up the manufacture of sophisticated items of machine tools to cater to the internal and export market. This is also expected to lead to considerable saving in foreign exchange expenditure as well as some export earning.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स उद्योग के विकास के लिए सोवियत संघ से सहयोग

2373 श्री हरि सिंह क्या प्रभाव
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उद्योग
के विकास के लिए सोवियत संघ से सहयोग
प्राप्त किया गया है ,

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में भी भारतीय
विशेषज्ञ दल रुक गए थे , और

(ग) क्या उक्त अध्ययन दलों ने कोई
रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है, यदि हा, तो उसकी
विशेष बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) (क) से (ग) सोवियत
संघ तथा अन्य पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों में इले-
क्ट्रॉनिक्स विकास के संबंध में जानकारी
प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने जुलाई-
अगस्त, 1972 में दो प्रतिनिधि मंडल इन
देशों को भेजे थे। इनमें से एक का संघ
कम्प्यूटरों से और दूसरे का सामान्य इलेक्ट्रॉ-
निक्स से था।

प्रतिनिधि मंडलों ने भारत तथा इन
देशों के मध्य इन क्षेत्रों में विशाल तकनीकी
सहयोग तथा उद्योग की सम्भावनाओं की
जांच की।

अभी प्रतिनिधि मंडलों, द्वारा प्रस्तुत
रिपोर्ट का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के आर्थिक विकास सम्बन्धी अध्ययन ग्रुप का प्रतिवेदन

2374. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या योजना
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के आर्थिक
विकास की समस्या का अध्ययन करने के
लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त अध्ययन
ग्रुप ने इन क्षेत्रों का अध्ययन पूरा करने के
पश्चात् अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ,

(ख) उन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं
जिनका अध्ययन किया गया है , और

(ग) इस प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या
हैं और इनकी सिफारिशों को कब तक
क्रियान्वित कर दिया जायेगा ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
मोहन चारिया) (क) तथा (ख) पहाड़ी
क्षेत्रों के विकास की समस्याओं से निपटने
के लिए एक विशेष सैल योजना आयोग में
खोल दिया गया है, जो कि तत्सम्बन्धी आकड़े
इकट्ठा करने तथा उन पर कारवाई करने में
लगा है तथा उपयुक्त अध्ययन प्रारम्भ कर
रहा है। यह सैल कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगा
ऐसा विचार नहीं है। यह योजना आयोग के
अन्य दलों अथवा प्रभागों की भांति ही कार्य
करेगा तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं को
निपटारेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त योजना आयोग के
सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में एक मिशन समिति
गठित कर दी गई है जिसमें कि योजना

आयोग, कृषि मंत्रालय तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अधिकारीगण सदस्यों के रूप में शामिल हैं। निर्देशन समिति के अनुरोध पर उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के विकास से संबंधित कितने ही अध्ययन प्रारम्भ कर दिये गये हैं जो अभी पूर्ण किए जाने हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

3000-Line Cross Bar Telephone Exchange for Baroda

2375. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 3000-Line Cross Bar Telephone Exchange for Baroda was sanctioned in 1964;

(b) whether a new building for the Cross Bar Telephone Exchange is ready and most of the equipment is lying idle;

(c) whether an assurance was given that the Exchange would start functioning by the end of 1971; and

(d) whether Government propose to install and commission the Cross Bar telephone exchange during the next year if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Project estimate for installation of 3000 line crossbar automatic exchange at Baroda was sanctioned in December, 65.

(b) New building for the crossbar telephone exchange is ready. Installation of exchange in this building has already commenced from August, 1972.

(c) No such assurance was given to the House.

(d) Installation of telephone exchange has already been taken up and the same is likely to be commissioned in 1974.

Steps to bring down prices of TV sets

2376. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that because of the prohibitive costs of the TV sets, TV programmes do not reach the masses for whom they are intended; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring down the prices of TV sets within easy reach of the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Generally speaking, a TV set even at internationally competitive prices, is a high-priced item and thus is not within the reach of the large masses of India for private purchase. It is hoped to cover a large audience through use of community receivers. The number of TV sets in use is continuously on the increase.

Government is aware that the prices of TV sets in the country are somewhat high. To bring down the prices of TV sets, some of the important steps being contemplated are:—

(i) Gradual reduction in the prices of electronic components by setting up large volume production; components account for a substantial portion of the cost of television sets; in particular, Government is considering ways of bringing down the price of the TV picture tube which is the largest single item;

(ii) Larger quantity production of TV sets, so that the supply is adequate for the demand; approvals have been given to a large number of parties, particularly in the small scale sector, and it is hoped that there will be sufficient commercial competition;

- (iii) production of transistorised TV sets;
- (iv) through the introduction of TV sets with small screens; there are technical/marketing aspects relating to small TV tubes/screens which are under examination and decision will be taken shortly.

Industrial Undertakings in Joint Sector

2377. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any industrial undertakings in this country which conform to the criteria of joint sector;

(b) if so, the names of those industrial undertakings; and

(c) what is their overall performance as compared to other sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Central and State Governments have participated in the equity of Public Limited Companies along with other parties. Amongst such cases, a list of public sector undertakings in which equity shares are held by the Central Government, State Governments and other parties, has been compiled by the Bureau of Public Enterprises and has been published as Annexure-II to their Annual Report on the working of industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central Government, 1970-71, copies of which are available with the Parliament Library. No general conclusions regarding the overall performance of undertakings in which shares are held by Central or State Governments can be drawn in relation to other undertakings inasmuch as the results would depend on the nature of the industries, the circumstances and production patterns peculiar to individual undertakings, and other relevant factors.

Loan to Industrial Units of Delhi

2378. SHRI N. K. F. SALVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several hundred Industrial Units which have taken loan from Delhi Administration have fallen into arrears in the matter of repayment of loan;

(b) whether in most cases the Industrial Units have either wound up their establishments or shifted away from Delhi;

(c) what is the total amount involved in these cases of defaults; and

(d) what action is being taken by the Delhi Administration against these defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (c). The number of industrial units who have taken loans from Delhi Administration and have fallen into arrears and the amount involved are as follows:—

Number of industrial units which have taken loans 5816

Total number of industrial units which have fallen into arrears 861

Total amount of loan disbursed
Rs. 386 lakhs

Amount of arrears Rs. 7.61 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(d) The dues are recovered as arrears of land revenue.

National Integration

2379. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sons of soil concept recently being preached or raised by the leaders

of some State Governments have any approval of the Central Government;

(b) whether this concept waters down the movement of National integration and prepares the masses for the breakaway from the Mainbody (Nation), and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA) (a) to (c). The Committee on Regional Aspects constituted by the National Integration Council took note of the existence of discontent in the States arising from inadequate share of the local people in employment opportunities in both private and public sectors. The Committee emphasised that the Constitution recognises one citizenship and it is vital for Indian unity that this should be respected and preserved. The Committee recommended that at the same time, in order that adequate employment opportunities are available to local people and they do not suffer from a sense of injustice, where qualified—local persons are available from amongst the people of the State, they should be given a major share of the employment and employers should be requested to give effect to this objective as a matter of policy. This recommendation was brought to the notice of the concerned Ministries as well as the State Governments for taking appropriate action. In pursuance of these recommendations, suitable instructions have been issued by the concerned Ministries

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to fill up this gap; and

(c) whether Government propose to compel each industry to have an attached design development wing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) Even though a substantial industrial base has been developed in the country, technological gaps exist in certain complicated and newer areas of technology where indigenous technology has not developed adequately. A selective approach has, therefore, been adopted by Government for the import of technology in such fields only and side by side a strong emphasis is being laid on indigenous Research and Development. In July, 1970, Government issued an illustrative list of 121 items in respect of which technological gaps existed in the country and where there was scope for foreign collaboration.

(c) The need for a separate design development wing would depend on the nature of the industry. Government attaches considerable importance to indigenous design development and necessary measures are taken to encourage indigenous design capabilities. Government, while approving foreign collaboration proposals, also lays down a condition that the Indian Company should develop and set up its own design and research facilities during the period of foreign collaboration, so as to avoid continued dependence upon the foreign company, after the expiry of the period of collaboration.

Technological Gaps in Industry

2380. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Industries in both the sectors are suffering from Technological gap;

Screening of Tibetan Refugees

2381. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of persons acting as Chinese agents especially from among Tibetan refugees have come to the Government's notice;

(b) if so, their number and action taken against them; and

(c) whether screening of the Tibetan refugees has been relaxed recently, if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) Eleven suspected Chinese agents have been detected amongst refugees from Tibet during the last three years. Seven of them were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine. Three are under trial and one case is under investigation.

(c) No, Sir.

International Society for Krishna Consciousness

2382 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have ascertained that the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) has contacts or financial obligation to CIA

(b) the sources from where it receives the fabulous funds,

(c) whether their attempt is to get hold of the film fans only to increase their financial resources and following, and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Government have no information

(b) According to information available with the Government, the sources of finance of the Society are subscriptions, donations and sale of literature

(c) No complaints in this behalf have reached the Government.

(d) Does not arise

Reimbursement of Medical Bills of P & T Staff at Patna

2383 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the bills regarding the reimbursement of medical expenses of the P&T staff at Patna have increased three-fold in recent times, and

(b) if so the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) No, Sir. The rise in expenditure on the reimbursement of medical expenses of the P&T staff at Patna during the year 1971-72 is about 43 per cent over the figures of the preceding year 1970-71.

(b) Stringent measures such as rejection of claims of doubtful nature under the power vested in the controlling authorities have been taken. Besides, an additional P&T dispensary for Patna has also been approved. This dispensary is expected to result in further reduction of expenditure of medical reimbursement.

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए एकाधिकार वाले गृहों से आबेदन पत्र

2384 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 1 मार्च 1972 के पश्चात् किसी एकाधिकार वाले गृह से मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई आबेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने आबेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) औद्योगिक
लाइसेंसिण्ग नीति जाच समिति की रिपोर्ट
में परिभाषित 20 वृत्तर गृहों से मध्य
प्रदेश में नया उपयुक्त स्थापित करने के लिए
वाई आवेदन 1 मार्च 1972 के पश्चात्
प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विदेशी ने आ५।शवाण। + मवाददाता

२३६ श्री गंगा चरण दीनित
क्या सचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह प्रतान
की गंग पर। वि

(१) स्या आदिवाणी व 'तदशा मे
काय फल' मयाददाताम म' फल मध्य
प्रदेश न। भी ह

(ख) यदि ग नी उमन वष 1971-
72 के दौरान फिना गार नवद भज
आर

• (ग) श्व वह पृग कानिक सवाददाता
ह अथवा अशकालि ?

सखना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप
मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) (क) आकाश
वाणी के पूणकालिक तीन सम्वाददाता
बिदशा में तैनात है। नियुक्ति करते समय
संवाददाता की नागरिकता पृष्ठी जाती है न
कि यह कि वह किस राज्य का निवासी है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Investment in Private Corporate Sector

2386 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Will the Minister of INDUS-

TRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be
pleased to state

(a) the investment in organised private corporate sector during the Fourth Five Year Plan Year wise, and

(b) the corresponding plan targets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Investment data in private sector industries become available after a considerable lapse of time is this involve mainly is of the balance sheet of companies. However the details of capital raised by non government companies during the calendar years '969 to 1971 are furnished below

1969 . R9 Q2 7 LCTCT

1970 Rs 54 7 cr 6

1971 \$ 77.7 ciores.

(b) No year wise plan targets have been fixed in this regard.

Applications from Maharashtra and West Bengal for Industrial Licences

2387 SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIES, DE
VELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(i) the number of applications for Industrial Licences received from States of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal during the last three years year wise

(b) the number of licences granted for Malabar and West Bengal during the above period and

(c) the amount of capital involved in the licences granted for Maharashtra and West Bengal during the period?

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

PRASAD): (a) The number of applications for industrial licences received for Maharashtra and West Bengal during the last three years is as follows:—

State	1970	1971	1972 (upto 30-9-72)	Total
Maharashtra	735	641	452	1828
West Bengal	156	197	180	533

(b) The number of industrial licences granted for Maharashtra and West Bengal during the above period is as follows:—

State	1970	1971	1972 (upto 30-9-72)	Total
Maharashtra	106	168	95	369
West Bengal	41	84	42	167

(c) The amount involved by way of investment in land, building and machinery in the licences granted for Maharashtra and West Bengal during the years 1971 and 1972 (upto 30th September, 1972) is as follows:—

State	1971	1972 (upto 30-9-1972)	Total
(Rupees in lakhs)			
Maharashtra	9,013.74	8,664.10	17,477.84
West Bengal	6,881.52	3,790.77	10,672.29
	15,895.26	12,254.87	28,150.13

During the year 1970, such figures were not being maintained centrally at one place.

Financial Assistance to States for converting drought relief works and emergency production programme stated during drought, into long term development programmes

2388 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether he has suggested to the States that drought relief works and emergency production programmes initiated during drought should be dovetailed into long term development programmes; and

(b) if so, whether any additional financial assistance has been provided to complete such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The emergency production programme taken up this year throughout the country to meet the likely deficit in Kharif food production on account of shortage of rains, is a special programme. No suggestion for dovetailing this into long term development programmes has been made. In connection with drought relief works which are being undertaken in various States to relieve distress caused by scarcity of rainfall, a suggestion has been made that the works undertaken in this behalf should be integrated with the long term programmes so as to yield permanent benefits.

(b) The State Governments are advised by Central Teams which are deputed to fix ceilings of expenditure on drought relief works, to bring the relief works to a state of completion within those ceilings. The question of additional financial assistance, does not, therefore, arise.

Direct Telephone Lines between State Capital and District Headquarters of Maharashtra

2389 SHRI A. S. KASTURI. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state which are the District Headquarters of Maharashtra so far not connected by direct Telephone lines with the State Capital?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHGUNA): The following District Headquarters of Maharashtra are not connected by direct telephone line with the State Capital:

Bhandara, Bhir, Buldana, Chanda, Alibag (Kolaba), Osmanabad, Parbhani and Wardha.

Issue of Licences and Letters of Intent in Rajasthan

2390. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state,

(a) the total number of applications for industrial licences recommended by the Rajasthan Government during the last two years and the current year so far;

(b) the total number of Letters of Intent issued by the Central Government during the above period; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reduce the time lag between the receipt of applications and the grant of letters of intent with a view to accelerating the pace of industrialisation in Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the State Governments concerned are invariably invited and taken into consideration before final decisions are taken on industrial licence

applications During the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 (upto 30th September 1972) 259 applications for industrial licences have been received and 60 letters of intent issued for Rajasthan

(c) Government are making every effort to expedite decisions on applications for industrial licences and the procedure for dealing with them is kept under constant review. Various instructions have been issued and steps taken from time to time for securing prompt disposal of pending applications. These include instructions for taking special drives to deal with the oldest applications, periodical reviews of pending applications at senior levels, time limits for completion of action at various stages upto the issue of a letter of intent, the automatic consideration of pending cases after a certain period of pendency without awaiting the formal completion of scrutiny by various authorities, decentralisation in certain classes of cases and revision of the information system regarding these cases etc.

Projects taken up for Completion in Rajasthan during Fourth Plan

2391 SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the total outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan for the State of Rajasthan

(b) the Central assistance both grants-in-aid and the loans separately as also the State's share in the resources for the 4th Plan,

(c) the total amount so far spent,

(d) the schemes projects programmes and works undertaken and completed, separately, so far, and

(e) whether there has been diversion of the outlays earmarked for specific pro-

grammes to other developmental projects and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) The approved Fourth Plan outlay for Rajasthan is Rs 302 crores which comprise, of Central assistance of Rs 220 crores and State resources of Rs 82 crores. Under the existing procedure Central assistance for the State Plan is released in the shape of block loans and block grants—30 per cent grant and 70 per cent loan—according to the actual expenditure in relation to the approved outlays on the State Annual Plans.

(c) According to the information furnished by the Government of Rajasthan the actual expenditure in the first three years of the Plan period (1969-72) amounts to Rs 173.08 crores. For 1972-73 the State Government has reported an anticipated expenditure of Rs 63.72 crores against the outlay of Rs 65 crores approved by the Planning Commission.

(d) and (e) The State Government which was requested to furnish the required information has stated that it is difficult to supply the information. As regards diversion of earmarked outlays, the State Government has informed that there have been no diversions from earmarked to non-earmarked sectors.

Strike by Delhi Sweepers

2392 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Delhi sweepers are on strike since twelve days, and

(b) if so the steps taken to settle their legitimate demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) A few sweepers of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have been on strike since 30th October 1972.

(b) Out of their nineteen demands, fourteen demands were accepted on 19th May 1972 and are being implemented by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The other five demands have been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal Delhi and adjudication proceedings are in progress.

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में रिक्त पड़े हुए पद

2393 श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री .
क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में एक वर्ष में श्रेणीवार कितने-कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं और

(ख) बेरोजगारी की समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन पदों को शीघ्र ही भरने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानूनी विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) (क और ख) विभिन्न श्रेणी में रिक्त पदों को उन पदों के भर्ती नियमों में निर्धारित पद्धति के अनुसार भरने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही मंत्रालय विभाग स्वयं करते हैं। इसलिये विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में श्रेणीवार कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं इसकी जानकारी केन्द्रीय कुल रूप में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

बचन ही अनिवार्य आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान टैक्नीकल अपरेशन अथवा श्रेणी कार्यकारी पदों अथवा वैज्ञानिक, वाणिज्यिक तथा व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठानों के पदों को छोड़कर श्रेणी iii तथा श्रेणी के पदों में सीधी भर्ती पर एक सीमित पाबन्दी लागू रही है जिसके

परिणामस्वरूप इस प्रकार के कुछ प्रतिशत पदों को रिक्त रखना पड़ा था। किन्तु इस मामले पर फिर से विचार करने के बाद उपर्युक्त प्रतिबन्धों में निम्न प्रकार संशोधन किया गया है —

(I) मन्त्रालय-विभाग तथा उनके सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालय श्रेणी II सेवान्धो/पदों में होने वाली सीधी भर्ती की रिक्तियों को अधिकतम 75 प्रतिशत तक भर सकने हे। इस प्रकार भर्ती की जाने वाली रिक्तियों की संख्या में वृद्धि प्रत्येक कार्यालय/संस्थान की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर, दो से तीन वर्षों में एक क्रमिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पूरी की जाएगी

(II) श्रेणी IV कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों की आवश्यकताएं प्रत्येक श्रेणी के लिए निर्धारित किये गये मानदण्ड के अनुसार निर्धारित की जावेंगी और उनमें वर्तमान संख्या के मुकाबले में जो कमी होगी उसे दो से तीन वर्षों में भर्ती के एक क्रमिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार मन्त्रालय/विभाग सम्बद्ध वित्त अधिकारी के परामर्श से पूरा कर सकेगा।

Recasting of C.S.I.R. Set-up

2394 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal of recast C.S.I.R. set up, and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir The Sarkar Committee in Part II of the Report has suggested certain ways and means of improving the working of the CSIR and the National Laboratories

(b) A statement is attached [Placed in Library Sec No LT 3858/72]

Award of Tamra Patras to Freedom Fighters from Madhya Pradesh by Prime Minister and Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

2395 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Freedom Fighters honoured with Tamra Patras during the current Silver Jubilee Year of Independence by the Prime Minister, belonging to the State of Madhya Pradesh,

(b) the number of Freedom Fighters who received Tamra Patras from the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and

(c) whether ex soldiers of INA were also honoured with Tamra Patras and if so the names of INA personnel so honoured by Prime Minister and Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) 74 freedom fighters, belonging to Madhya Pradesh were awarded tamrapatras in Delhi on 15th August 1972

(b) According to information received from the State Government, no function for the award of Tamrapatras to freedom fighters has, as yet been held in the State But the State Government will be arranging a number of functions in the course of the Jayanti Year

(c) The freedom fighters from Madhya Pradesh who have been so far awarded Tamrapatras do not include any INA personnel But since the guidelines for this provide for giving Tamrapatras to all eligible freedom fighters the names of any eligible INA personnel of Madhya Pradesh will be included in subsequent lists

Guidelines for District Plans

2396 SHRI JAGANNATH MISRA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Centre has communicated to the State Governments any guidelines for district plans, and

(b) if so, what are the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

GUIDELINES FOR DISTRICT PLANS

The Guidelines For The Formulation Of District Plans explain the concept of district planning and the specific steps to be followed in the preparation of district plans These start from the basic premise that the formulation of district plans is the only means for ensuring efficient use of local potentials and resources as also for providing a firm basis for planning at the State level and lay down specific steps for the formulation of district plans Steps laid down are the following

(a) Data in respect of physico geography conditions in the different sub regions of the district in terms of elevation topography rainfall drainage soil structure distribution of population and levels of development in productive sector infrastructure and social services should be collected. These data would provide the basic raw material for the formulation of district plans.

(b) Study and integrate this set of data into a preliminary framework listing resources, problems and prospects and setting forth the priorities to be accorded to different activities in the various sub regions of the district.

(c) On the basis of the preliminary framework on prospects objectives and priorities a series of meetings should be organised with the officials and non officials to obtain their reactions on the different assumptions and hypothesis underlying the framework. In addition to the meetings with the BDOs as well as the District Level Officers consultation with progressive farmers and entrepreneurs and non officials should also be held not for obtaining their endorsement but for seeking their ideas about the problems and prospects of development and the feasibility of approaches set forth in the preliminary framework.

(d) Reapprised, revise and enlarge the framework in the light of the discussions. This should result in a statement of long term perspective of development as well as of integrated strategy for the medium term and short term plans.

(e) Determine inter-sectoral and intra sectoral priorities, specify sectoral and programme objectives stipulate the lines on which the new schemes should be drawn up and existing schemes modified.

(f) Preparation of concrete scheme with estimates of the financial, physical and personnel requirements.

The Guidelines contain the following five Chapters

I Concept of District Planning

II Preparing District Plans

III Assessing Existing Levels of Development

IV Planning for Development

V Fixation of Targets for the Fourth Plan and Perspective Plan

To facilitate the formulation of district plans in a systematic manner the Guide lines have included annexures which give (a) a suggestive format for district plans, (b) forms of data collection (c) guide points and (d) method of demarcation of sub regions.

Government take over of PTI

2397. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of recommendations from Ministries and other Committees received by Government to the effect that Government should take steps to take over PTI

(b) whether Government are aware that PTI is organising a new institution to manage the building of PTI at Parliament Street New Delhi and

(c) whether Government propose to exercise some control over it so that this building constructed with financial aid from Government does not go into the hands of others?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) No such recommendation has been received by Government

(b) and (c) The Press Trust of India Employees Union have referred to such a proposal in a resolution passed by them and in representations addressed to Government. Prior permission of Government is necessary for any such scheme.

No communication has been received from P.T.I. in this regard.

Report of the Study Team on Atomic Power Plants

2398. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to establish a new Atomic Power Station in the Western Region;

(b) whether an Expert Survey Team of the Atomic Energy Department has been suveying different sites for assessing relative merits for locating the Atomic Power Stations; and

(c) whether the Survey Team has given its report, if so, its recommendations and the action taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). A Site Selection Committee has been appointed by the Department of Atomic Energy to examine the question of selection of suitable sites in the Northern, Western and Southern Electricity Regions for the establishment of new atomic power stations. The Committee has already submitted its interim report regarding the sites in the Northern Electricity Region. It is at present examining the sites in the Western Electricity Region and will thereafter take up similar examination in the Southern Electricity Region. A decision on the location of an atomic power station in the Western Region can be taken only after the report of the Committee is received and considered by the Government.

Elements behind disturbances in the Country

2399. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made enquiries to find out the elements which have their hand behind the disturbances in Delhi and other parts in the country; and

(b) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Law and order situation in different parts of the country has its own specific aspects. There is no information that the same set of elements are responsible for the various disturbances. Central Government keep in close touch with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and extend all reasonable assistance in dealing with the disturbances.

सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन क्षमता

2004. श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपयई: क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की रूप्यों में कुल कितनी वार्षिक क्षमता तथा उत्पादन है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र की तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या है ?

प्रौद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) . (क) श्री (ख)

एक विवरण सलगन है (प्रश्नालय में रखा
गया है देखिए संख्या LT--3859/72)]

12.01 hrs.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavanagar) : I have a submission to make. An important motion given by me was accepted by the Business Advisory Committee and I attended the meeting of the BAC but today I do not find that subject on the order paper.

MR SPEAKER : Order please

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) . It is rather strange that it has been pushed out. It never happened before. When we are functioning so smoothly here, the Government want to butt in and complicate the things. This is not the way that democracy should function.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : It was a motion on the working of the STC.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is not here, let him come.

Paper, to be laid.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIA TELEGRAPH ACT

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. RAHUGUNA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act 1885:—

- (1) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Demonstration Licence) Amendment Rules, 1972, published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 1446 in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1972.

- (2) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Experimental Service) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1447 in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1972

[Placed in Library See No LT-3845/72.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

- (1) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1152 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1972
- (2) The Indian Forest Service (Probation) Second Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1153 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1972
- (3) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1313 in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3846/72].

FOREIGNERS FROM UGANDA ORDER, 1972 AND ASSESSMENT REPORT ON PROGRAMME FOR SPREAD AND DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Foreigners from Uganda Order, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 446

(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th October 1972 under sub-section (2) of section 3A of the Foreigners Act, 1946

12.04-1/2 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

[Placed in Library See No LT 3844/72]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Assessment Report for the year 1970-71 (Hindi and English versions) on the programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for various official purposes of the Union

[Placed in Library See No LT 3843/72]

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमंड हार्बर) :
इस ने बारे में कुछ बहस होनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय कुछ एग्जीशिवट भी करना चाहिये—मिथ्या साहब की लड़की की शादी हो रही है उस से मे उट कर आये हैं ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर)
हिंदुस्तान का ऐसा ही आदमी चाहिये ।

12.04 hrs

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act 1890"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI T A PAI I introduce the Bill

**EXAMINATION OF BALYOGESHWAR BY
CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES**

MR SPEAKER Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) This Balyogeshwar issue although I have raised it at least three times before this House and many members have expressed anxiety on this issue

MR SPEAKER He is making a statement

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The most astonishing statement is that one Customs Officer has demanded a lakh of rupees from him as bribe. Even a Congress Member Shri Shambu Nath Misra is defending his case as a lawyer. If he has done so in his wisdom, it is upto him. It is very clear, Sir that we want a clear and categorical statement about this on the floor of the House

MR SPEAKER When is the Minister going to make the statement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) Now itself

MR SPEAKER Yes

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) Then will you allow clarification?

अध्यक्ष महोदय कल क्लेरिफिकेशन होते होते कहाँ तक काल-एग्जेशन चला गया, क्या आप इस को भी इसी तरह से बनाना चाहते हैं

MR SPEAKER You can ask for a Debate but no clarification. Don't break the rule every day

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You can see the record, Sir, I am the most obedient Member of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K. R. Ganesh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH). Shri Prem Pal Singh Rawat 'alias' Bal Yogeshwar was summoned under Section 108 of the Customs Act 1962 to appear in person before the Assistant Collector of Customs (Preventive) New Delhi on 21-11-72 at 10.00 hrs. in the Custom House for giving evidence and producing documents in connection with alleged smuggling of Foreign Exchange, Jewellery and Watches at Palam on 7-12-72.

In response to the summons, Shri M. N. Kacher, Advocate for Shri Prem Pal Singh Rawat made a written request that Shri Rawat may be examined on 22-11-72 at 6.00 P.M. in Ashoka Hotel. This was agreed to.

On the appointed date and place, Shri Prem Pal Singh Rawat presented himself before the Assistant Collector of Customs (Preventive) New Delhi at 6.20 P.M. He was accompanied by 8 other persons including Sarvashri—

1. S. N. Misra, MP and Sr. Advocate, Supreme Court.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Please say clearly who is this S. N. Misra. Please say that he is belonging to your party. He is Mr. Shambhu Narayan Misra.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): He is belonging to the Congress Party.

SHRI K. R. Ganesh. The others are: Sarvashri

2. Y. S. Mahajan, MP and Bar-at-Law.

3. N. S. Bist, MP and Advocate,

4. B. M. N. Kacher, Advocate

5. B. D. Mukherjee, Advocate

Shri S. N. Misra, MP, Advocate raised a preliminary point that under Article 20 of the Constitution Shri Rawat was not bound to make any statement to the Customs. The Assistant Collector of Customs informed him that Article 20 of the Constitution which provides that "no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself" was not applicable to this case as Shri Rawat had not been summoned at this stage in connection with any offence for prosecution as contemplated under the Constitution. Shri Misra then contended that the interrogation of Shri Rawat should take place in their presence and also insisted that they shall tape-record the enquiry proceedings. They had brought a tape-recorder with them for this purpose. The Assistant Collector of Customs informed Shri Misra and others that under Section 108 of the Customs Act 1962 under which the summons had been issued gives the Customs Officer necessary powers to summon a person either in person or by an authorised agent and since in this case the summons had been issued requiring Shri Rawat to attend in person, he could not allow several counsels or agents to be present. He also added that there was no provision entitling a person summoned under Section 108 to the use of a tape-recorder. Shri S. N. Misra insisted that both the conditions laid down by him must be fulfilled. Discussions continued, each side maintaining its position. Finally, at 1.00 P.M. Shri N. S. Bist and Shri S. N. Misra got up to go and took Shri Rawat and others with them.

On the next day a letter was received from Shri B. M. N. Kacher, Advocate stating that he was very sorry to say that due to some misunderstanding Shri Prem Pal Singh Rawat could not be interviewed on 22nd November. He requested for the hearing being fixed on the 23rd at 6.00 P.M., at the same place, only one person being allowed to come along with him. Towards the evening, however, information was received that Shri Rawat had fallen ill.

In this connection, I would like to state that this information had been obtained as the Hon'ble Speaker had desired that I should make a statement in the House. The proceedings will continue in accordance with law and the Government would not wish to interfere, in any way, with the normal course of investigations by the competent field officers or with the subsequent adjudication proceedings.

MR SPEAKER Under the rules no questions are allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Then what about the findings? We are anxious to know about it.

MR SPEAKER Under the rules, no questions are allowed after a statement. The hon. Member may ask for a debate on it. But there can be no questions on the statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU On a point of order....

SHRI R. S. PANDFY (Rajnandgaon) A serious allegation was made against a customs officer namely that he wanted to take Rs. 1 lakh. It was very unfortunate on the part of any person to make such allegations against a customs officer.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) Why should they go to Ashoka Hotel to interrogate him?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) Why should the Government officers go to Ashoka Hotel for interrogating him? (Interruptions)

SHRI P. H. MODY It was easier to take a bribe at the Ashoka Hotel.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I had made a specific allegation. It has come out in the press that the customs officer had demanded a lakh of rupees...

MR SPEAKER Order, please. No questions are allowed after a statement. He can ask for a discussion. There will be no more questions on it.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : बलोरिफिकेन न दिलवाइए

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN Let us have a discussion on this.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : दि ब्रहन दिदि ।

MR SPEAKER There is no change in what I have said. It will be considered on merits.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE May I seek your guidance? Do you sincerely think that the customs officer should go to Ashoka Hotel for interrogating him? After all he is a fourteen year old boy, and he could easily walk. I am told that a legal opinion has been obtained that a fourteen year old boy cannot be punished. What is all this? I cannot understand.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN He should be sent to a juvenile court because he is fourteen years old.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE He is always fourteen years only and never more than fourteen years. What is this?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Sirampur) That is why he is Balyogeshwar.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barnes) Balyogeshwar.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA He is getting protection from the hon. Member's party.

MR SPEAKER No more questions now. I am taking up the next item.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU May I have one clarification from you, Sir...

MR SPEAKER He can ask for a discussion. There can be no questions and clarifications now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I on a point of order.

MR SPEAKER I am sorry I am not allowing anything further on this now. There can be no clarifications now. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक साथ सारे लोग क्यों बोल रहे हैं ।

SHRI G. VISAWANATHAN: May I seek one clarification from you, Sir?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I seek one clarification from your good self, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: He wants clarification from me only on the point of order or he wants information about the Balyogi?

SHRI G. VISAWANATHAN: In regard to the procedure adopted by the customs authorities, under the Government rules....

MR. SPEAKER: No, let him not go into it in this circuitous way. This cannot form part of the record....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I am told that the Balyogeshwar is as old as Shri Piloo Mody? Is it a fact?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I am seeking a clarification. We want to know the list of the smuggled goods that have been brought in because he is a CIA agent....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The other day, when I had raised this matter in connection with his interrogation, the Chair was pleased to ask the hon. Minister to make a statement after ascertaining the facts. But when he makes a statement, should that statement not be complete? Should it be incomplete? He has not come out with the information about the articles which were seized or found....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Currency also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is a very important information. No other individual can enter this country with all that. Let him tell us all that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it a fact that he brought Rs. 50 lakhs in foreign exchange?

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is under inquiry, as the hon. Minister says.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam). That is not under inquiry....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक साथ दो तीन मैम्बर बोलेंगे तो रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why does the Government give the impression that it is shielding him?....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I make a submission of importance?

MR. SPEAKER: What importance?

SHRI PILOO MODY: A submission on procedure unconnected with Balyogi. What I am saying is that we were agitated about several points for which reason we asked you to request the Minister to make a statement. The request for a statement implies that he gives information regarding those matters which are agitating our minds. If he chooses to read an innocuous statement and you in your wisdom thereafter do not permit us any questions, then the only other thing for us to do is to re-request you to re-ask the Minister to re-make his statement which will answer all the questions agitating our minds.

MR. SPEAKER: I am re-replying to it. I did not know that you asked me to direct the Minister to come out with a statement. He has come out with a brief statement.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Innocuous.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: About the goods seized, he could give a list.

MR. SPEAKER: Will it be possible?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Also the total value of the articles.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: On a point of order. A person has been caught at the airport and certain goods were seized from him. An inquiry was constituted. Now it would be very difficult for the inquiry officer to proceed with the inquiry, it would be very difficult for the customs officer to do justice to his work, if a loose allegation that he demanded one lakh of rupees is made. It will vitiate the process of inquiry. To malign the departmental official is very wrong. Some protection must be given to those who are engaged in the inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER. Please sit down.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: When an hon member raised this question that day, it was confined to this particular proceedings.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You read my notice.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): He is right.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as the particular proceedings are concerned, I have given a reply. As for the larger question, about seizures and about other aspects, there is no doubt that we have seized many things. There is a question coming up day after tomorrow in this very House.

MR. SPEAKER: You will come out with a full list of seizures.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Yes, Sir, on that day. I would be in a position to answer all the points raised in the question.

There is another point. An allegation has been made against the customs officer. With all responsibility, I must state that the particular officer did his duty. This officer is known for his integrity.

Questioning his integrity is a malicious lie against the officer for doing his duty properly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very glad to hear it.

SOME HON MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anything further on this. Next item.

12.20 hrs.

RE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Sir, that day, at the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, we consulted the wishes of all the Members and out of the three motions that have been tabled, food has been selected by all. Mr P. M. Mehta also raised the question that he wanted to discuss the STC. It was observed that that was a very wide subject and that if he could give an amended motion with respect to that we would certainly take it up. I have no objection. Certainly, after this discussion, I will consult the convenience of the Minister of Foreign Trade and include that also.

MR. SPEAKER: That ends the matter. (Interruption)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have not received Mr Mehta's amended motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): My objection is this. We have finalised it at the Business Advisory Committee that this is the subject which would be taken up first. Although we do attach importance to food and we had to raise this issue through an Adjournment Motion on prices.....

MR. SPEAKER: The procedure, as I explained the other day, is that this is sent by the Sub-Committee on No Day Yet Named Motions. The Members gave one choice, but so far as the date was concerned, we finally reached the conclusion that the date rests with the Minister. I hope he will fix up the date as these motion keep on coming.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Within this constraint that they have to find the time during this session. Otherwise, if we go on whisking away subject after subject. (*Interruption*).

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have already said that we will consider it.

12.22 hrs.

MOTION RE TWELFTH REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up further discussion of the report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. Shri Tarun Gogoi was on his legs.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): The time may be extended by one hour. Let us continue this up to 3 O'clock, and the Minister may reply tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: The time allotted was five hours. Already, we have taken 3 hours 30 minutes. The time now remaining is 1 hour 30 minutes. We will try to adjust the debate. Do not fix any hard and fast limit. The Speaker has got some margin to be adjusted.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my deep sense of sorrow for the loss of life sustained in the recent disturbances in Assam, and I would like to convey, through you, my deep sense of sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

What has been the national policy in regard to education? It has been clearly laid down, and that is a most important constitutional provision, that there should be facilities for instruction through the mother-tongue in the primary stages. With respect to the secondary stages also there is a provision that there should be adequate facilities for instruction through the mother-tongue where the number of students is 60 in the last four classes and 50 in the other classes.

What is the policy with regard to university education? It has been clearly laid down and recommended by the Education Commission, and it has been agreed to by all the States, that the medium of instruction in the universities shall be the regional language. It has been the policy of the Central Government, and the Central Government insist on the implementation of the regional language as the medium of instruction in all the universities of India.

Now, let us examine what was the decision taken by the universities in Assam. There are two universities in Assam—Dibrugarh and Gauhati universities—and both these universities have taken the decision to switch over to the regional language. This is a decision which is perfectly in conformity with the national policy. The Gauhati university or the Dibrugarh university has taken the same decision which has already been taken by the Calcutta university or the Patna university or the Madras university or many universities in any of the States. In Assam, it is not Bengali alone which is the minority community. There are many minority communities; there are the Hindi-speaking people, the Oriya-speaking people, and also Tamil or Telgu-speaking people. Besides, there are more than 100 dialects. I would like to refer to the policy of the CPM regarding the educational policy. It was their policy that every child should get education through their mother tongue from primary stage to the university stage. I would have been glad if it were possible to provide education, particularly university education, to all the children through—their mother tongue. In India there are fifteen recognised languages, besides others; there are a thousand dialects. Could a university provide instruction through all the languages? This is not only Assam. In Bengal, Bihar and other places also, there are many linguistic groups and many dialects. Could Patna University or Calcutta university provide the facility of mother tongue in all the languages? It is neither practicable nor advisable.

[Shri Tarun Gogai]

Then why is there so much trouble and agitation in Assam? It is because there are those who do not want to merge with the interests of Assam, who do not want Assam University to follow the national policy. The Gauhati University took a decision in 1970 that the medium of instruction should be English and Assamese and students have the option to write the answer in Assamese, Bengali and English. This was opposed vehemently by all the sections of the people of Cachar, by their associations and political parties. Naturally it provoked other students and the public in other areas. It raised suspicion and apprehensions in the minds of the people of the Brahmaputra valley, particularly among the student community, that there was a determined bid to make Assam a bilingual State. The students of the Brahmaputra valley agitated that the medium of instruction should only be Assamese. Gauhati university took the decision on 12th June, that the medium of instruction should be Assamese but English shall be retained for a period not exceeding ten years and the students had the option to answer them in English or Assamese. This was vehemently opposed by the people of Cachar. The Assam Assembly in order to accommodate the section of the people living in Cachar unanimously passed a resolution that for the Universities of Assam and Dibrugarh and Gauhati the medium of instruction shall be English and Assamese and for Cachar a separate university should be set up. Even that was opposed by the people of Cachar for whom it was meant.

I refer to Mr. Indrajit Gupta's statement, why the Government revoked the unanimous decision, supported by all the parties of Assam. When the decision has been rejected by all the people whom it affected, is it a democratic procedure and practice to stick to that resolution? The Government of Assam had decided to revoke the decision in conformity with the wishes of the people. This started the whole trouble. I am not minimising it or magnifying it. Certain members want to paint a horrified picture and I do not want to enter into that controversy.

There is violence and looting and we all condemn those things; no sensible person can support it. But what are causes of these disturbances? We have to examine it in proper perspective.

To me there are certain factors. The apprehension in the minds of the people of the Brahmaputra Valley is that there are certain sections of people who want to make Assam a bilingual State; there is also a fear that the Assamese might be overwhelmed. Secondly, there is the economic backwardness of the area, economic exploitation of the area, apprehensions of the youth in matters of employment, failure of a section of the people to merge with the interests of Assam. Why is this fear? Because it is the only place in India where there are large numbers of people from outside the State. It points me that Mr. Frank Anthony and Mr. Chande made allegations against us, that the Assamese were driving out outsiders.

The allegation is made that Assamese are exterminatory the Bengalis. Sir, it is only in Assam that you will find maximum number of people from other States and nowhere else. The number of Bengalis in Assam has been increasing by leaps and bounds according to the 1961 and 1971 census. The growth of population in Assam is mainly among the Bengalis. In spite of that, if allegations are made that Bengalis are being annihilated, it pains us and it is a most irresponsible statement. This makes the matter more and more complicated.

I can say with all the emphasis at my command that nowhere there are such facilities for employment to the minority communities as exist today in Assam. Go to the railways; go to the Post and Telegraphs; go to the banks; go to the I.G.'s office; go to the oil refineries; go to the Central Government undertakings and private firm-everywhere you will find that all the posts are monopolised by the minority community. Will any State allow such monopolisation of jobs? Will Bengal or Bihar or Madras allow it? I am sure not. The whole economy, trade

and commerce, everything is monopolised by the minority community. In spite of that if allegations are made against us, naturally it hurts us. It leads to some confusion and it raises suspicions in our minds. It leads to frustration in our youths that they are not getting their rightful share.

It has been criticised that the Government has failed to give protection to the minority communities. I can say with all the emphasis at my command that Government took all the possible and effective measures sternly and firmly. They resorted to firing not once but on several occasions. They resorted to lathi charge. They clamped down curfew even for a single instance of stabbing 5,000 persons were arrested. Other persons were arrested under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. CRP was deployed. Army was alerted. Was all this not done only to give protection to the minority community? The Central Government was also fully alive to the situation and concerned about the maintenance of law and order. The Union Home Secretary, the Director of CRP, even the Prime Minister has been there because she was very much concerned with the maintenance of law and order and restoration of peace. Sir, it is a problem of a complex nature. Let us hope for the best. You will be glad to know that normally is fast returning to Assam. Most of the camps constructed by the Government have been closed. Only three camps remain. People have returned to their homes and the houses have been re-built. Don't you appreciate all this?

MR. SPEAKER: He should conclude now.

I think we should avoid the tone which will revive the same old controversy. We should be interested more in finding a solution than in reviving the controversy again. It is our duty.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गालियर):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह खेद का विषय है कि इस रिपोर्ट पर सारी चर्चा असमियो बगला के विवाद तक सीमित हो गई है। असम के भाषायी उपद्रव सारे देश के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। उन की ग़ौर मदन का ध्यान जाय यह नितान स्वाभाविक है, लेकिन भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रश्न को केवल असम तक सीमित कर के नहीं देखा जा सकता। मैं इन मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ कि असम के उपद्रवों की जांच होनी चाहिये। मुझे सन्तोष है कि असम के मेम्बरों ने भी हिमात्मक घटनाओं की निन्दा की है, और मुझे विश्वास है कि असम में जो कुछ हुआ है उस की पुनरावृद्धि नहीं होने दी जायेगी।

इस बात का भी पता लगाया जाना चाहिये कि असम के उपद्रवों में कोई छिपा हुआ हाथ तो काम नहीं कर रहा है। मैं जानन, चहुँगा कि उन लोगों की क्या भूमिका है जो असम के बाहर से आये, जिन्होंने पहले अपनी मातृ भाषा असमिया लिखाई और अब बगला लिना रूटे है, और परिस्थिति का लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं।

असम की परिस्थिति को बिगड़ने, नहीं देना चाहिये। बगला देश हमारा मित्र है असम की घटनाओं की प्रतिक्रिया बगला देश में भी हो सकती है और इस लिये आवश्यक है कि कानून और व्यवस्था को दृढ़ता से कायम किया जाय तथा भाषा के प्रश्न का समाधान सब लोग मिल कर निकालें।

[श्री प्रदुष सिंह जी वरिष्ठ शिक्षक]

मुझे कहने में कोई सकोच नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रश्न पर टुकड़ों में विचार करती रही है पहले उस ने प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के बारे में फैसला किया, फिर इस को विधान में लाया गया। लेकिन आप इस रिपोर्ट को उठा कर देखिये। हर बच्चे को अपनी मातृभाषा में प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन इस अधिकार पर कहीं श्रमल नहीं हो रहा है। अब कमिशन ने मुझसे कहा है कि इस को मॉडरेटरी बना देना चाहिये। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर राज्य सरकारें चाहती ही नहीं हैं तो संविधान में रक्खी गई धारा 30 मॉडरेटरी बना देने मात्र से समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

भारत एक बहु-भाषी देश है। अंग्रेजी को छोड़कर सारी भाषाएँ हमारी राष्ट्रीय भाषाएँ हैं। उन के द्वारा भारत की आत्मा बोलती है। सब भाषाओं को बिकास हो, उन का संवर्धन हो यह हमारी नीति होनी चाहिये। लेकिन आज स्थिति ऐसी बिचल हो रही है कि जब बंगला और असमिया का झगडा होता है तो अंग्रेजी भागें बढ़ती है। अंग्रेजी को अन्त काल तक बनाये रखने की बात हो रही है। अगर हम भारतीय भाषाओं के संवर्धन को समाप्त नहीं करेगे तो केवल अंग्रेजी लाभ उठायेगी। अंग्रेजी द्वारा लाई गई एकता राष्ट्रीय एकता नहीं होगी, जनता की एकता नहीं होगी। वह दो ढाई प्रतिशत अंग्रेजी बोलने वालों की एकता होगी। अगर हम को सचमुच

भाषनात्मक एकता लानी है तो वह केवल भारतीय भाषाओं द्वारा आ सकती है। इसी लिये भाषावार राज्य बनाने का फैसला हुआ था। श्री श्रीक एनथोनी वहाँ पर नहीं हैं। अब इस सवाल पर पीछे जाने की गजाइश नहीं है, लेकिन भाषावार राज्य का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि एक राज्य में दूसरे राज्य के या दूसरी भाषा के बोलने वाले लोग न रहे। अगर राज्य की एक भाषा होगी तब भी वहाँ दूसरी भाषा बोलने वाले लोग हो सकते हैं। प्रश्न इस वक्त यह है कि उन्हें शिक्षा दीक्षा में और राज काज में क्या सुविधायें लनी चाहिये।

मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा था कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो निर्णय किया गया था उस को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है। असम के मेम्बर मुझे माफ करे, असम की सरकार यह दावा करती है कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा में मातृ भाषा कोन सी हो यह असम सरकार तय करेगी। वह जो सूचो बनाएगी उसके अनुसार मातृभाषा होगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि मातृभाषा माता पिता तय करे और अगर उस मातृभाषा में शिक्षा की सुविधा मागने वालों की एक संख्या है तो उसकी सुविधा होनी चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि अभी तो यह प्रश्न भी तय नहीं हुआ है कि मातृभाषा कोन निश्चित करेगा? इस सम्बन्ध में असम की सरकार का रवैया ठीक नहीं है। उसको सूची बनाने का अधिकार नहीं दिया जा सकता। यह तो जो शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं उन से पूछना होगा कि उनकी

भाषाभाषा क्या है और वे उस में शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं या नहीं करने चाहते हैं ।

लेकिन प्रश्न केवल प्राइमरी शिक्षा का नहीं है । सरकार ने पहले प्राइमरी शिक्षा पर विचार किया और फैसला लिया। फिर उसे लगा कि सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन का भी लाल है । फिर मुख्य मंत्रियों ने सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन के बारे में निर्णय किया । आप रिपोर्ट उठा कर देख कि सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन के बारे में कमिशन ने राज्य सरकारों से जो जानकारी मांगी राज्य सरकारों ने वह भेजी नहीं । व भेजती ही नहीं है । ऐसा लगता है कि यह कमिशन किमी काम का कमिशन नहीं है । क्या इसका काम केवल सूचना एकत्र करना है और वह भी ऐसी सूचना जो राज्य सरकारें भेजती नहीं है । आप एपेन्डिक्स 9 को देखें । वहां राज्य सरकारों के आगे लिखा हुआ है, इनफर्मेशन नाट फनिशड, इनफर्मेशन नाट फनिशड ।

अंसे भी यह रिपोर्ट जून 1970 तक की है । यह नवम्बर 1972 है । एक साल पहले इस रिपोर्ट पर दस्तखत हो गए थे । एक साल के बाद यह चर्चा के लिए आ रही है । जानकारी इस में दी सान पहले की है ।

कमिशन को जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से मिले इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है । सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन के बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है । मुख्य मंत्रियों ने उसकी

चर्चा की थी । कुछ सुझाव दिए थे जिन्हें अमल में नहीं लाया गया । अब सवाल पड़ा हो गया है यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन का । असम के हमारे मित्रों को यह कहने का अधिकार है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं है और नीति निर्धारण का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार का है । मेरा निवेदन है कि जब सब भारतीय भाषाओं को हमने अपनी भाषाएँ माना है तो हर भारतीय भाषा में ऊँची से ऊँची शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये । विद्यार्थियों की संख्या की कोई सीमा हो, इसको मैं समझ सकता हूँ, वह भी इसका एक व्यावहारिक पहलू है । एक विद्यार्थी के लिए एक अध्यापक नहीं रखा जा सकता है । एक निश्चित संख्या होनी चाहिये । लेकिन एक राज्य में अगर किसी दूसरी भाषा के माध्यम से लोग शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं तो उस भाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा की सुविधा देने में किसी तरह की कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये । प्रश्न केवल अमल का नहीं है । पंजाब की भी समस्या है । पंजाब में ऐसे लोग हैं जो हिन्दी के द्वारा अपना काम चलाते हैं । अब उन्हें हिन्दी से काम करने की छूट नहीं है । उन्हें सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दरवाजे खटखटाने पड़े । राज्य सरकार ने जो सुविधा उनको नहीं दी वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट से उन्होंने प्राप्त की । और भी प्रदेशों का यह सवाल है । इसी रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि अब तक तमिलनाडु से विभाषा फार्मुला लागू नहीं किया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश के लिए यह फार्मुला जब बना हुआ है तो क्या इसको एक राज्य में लागू नहीं

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

किया जाएगा ? अगर नहीं किया जाएगा तो राज्य सरकार को समझाने बुझाने का या उससे बात को मनवाने का क्या कोई तरीका केन्द्र के पास है ? केरल में अरबी भाषा के स्कूल खुल रहे हैं। अरबी किम की मातृभाषा है ? लेकिन हिन्दी और संस्कृत की सुविधाये कम की जा रही है। प्रश्न केवल एक राज्य का नहीं है एक राष्ट्रीय नीति के निर्धारण का यह प्रश्न है। मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्र इस सम्बन्ध में पज़ल करे। मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाए। विरोधी दलों में भी मलाह ली जाए। यह प्रश्न राष्ट्रीय एकात्मकता परिषद में जा सकता है। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन काउंसिल को ता किसी ताले में रख दिया गया है। ताले में रखने का क्या कारण है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। शिक्षा के बारे में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति का निर्धारण होना चाहिये और मैं समझता हूँ कि नीति एक ही हो सकती है कि ऊँची से ऊँची शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का हर एक भाषा भाषी को अपनी भाषा के माध्यम से अधिकार होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस में डर को कोई बात नहीं है। एक भाषी राज्य दो भाषी हो जाएगा ऐसा डर नहीं होना चाहिये। मेरा निवेदन है कि दूसरी राज भाषा बनाने के प्रश्न की शिक्षा से अलग करके देखना चाहिये। शिक्षा की सुविधा देना एक बात है और किसी राज्य की दूसरी भाषा बनाना दूसरी बात है। राज्य की काम काज की जो भाषा होगी उसका ज्ञान उस राज्य के

रहने वाले प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए अनिवार्य होना चाहिये। लेकिन साथ ही अगर कोई उस राज्य में किसी अन्य भाषा के द्वारा शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहता है तो उसकी सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती है।

इस चर्चा में उर्दू की बड़ी बकालत की गई है। हम उर्दू भाषा के विरोधी नहीं हैं। उर्दू भारत में पैदा हुई है फली-फूली है। हम चाहते हैं कि आगे भी यह फलेफूले।

मैं उर्दू का केवल मुसलमानों की भाषा नहीं मानता न उर्दू सब मुसलमानों की भाषा है। लेकिन पृष्ठभूमि ऐसी है कि उर्दू को हथियार बना कर साम्प्रदायिक राजनीति इस देश में खेनी गई। अब यह खेल बन्द होना चाहिये। जब चुनाव आते हैं तो ये वादे किये जाते हैं कि उर्दू को सैकड़ अफ़िशल लैंग्वेज बना दिया जाएगा। चुनाव समाप्त होने ही वह बात रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दी जाती है। अभी तक यह तय नहीं हुआ है कि सैकड़ अफ़िशल लैंग्वेज बनाने के लिए कौन सी कसौटिया हानी चाहिये। स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन कमिशन ने कुछ कसौटिया निर्धारित की थी। अगर उन पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है तो केवल उर्दू के सदर्भ में नहीं हर भारतीय भाषा के सदर्भ में उस पर विचार करना होगा।

लेकिन उर्दू का मामला उठाया जाता है इस तरह से कि जैसे वोट प्राप्ति की राजनीति का एक साधन है। इससे उर्दू का भला नहीं होगा। हम चाहते हैं कि जनता

तक सूचनायें सब भाषाओं में दी जाए । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार आदि की सरकारों को हर बार कटघड़े में खड़ा किया जाता है और कटघड़े में खड़े करने वाले या करने वाली इसी मदन के सदस्य और सदस्यायें होती हैं । आखिर उत्तर प्रदेश में किस दल की सरकार है यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ । यह कहा जाता है कि उर्दू के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि ऐसा है तो अन्याय का निराकरण होना चाहिये । लेकिन मामला इतना सरल नहीं है । उर्दू को दूसरी राज्य भाषा बनाने का उत्तर प्रदेश में बिहार में और मध्य प्रदेश में जो फैमला किया गया है वह किन्हीं साम्प्रदायिक कारणों में प्रेरित हो कर नहीं किया गया है । वह सही फैमला है । लेकिन केन्द्र यह दिखाना चाहता है कि उर्दू के मामले में वह बड़ा प्रगतिशील है और कमलापनि त्रिपाठी जी या सेठी जी बड़े प्रतिक्रियावादी हैं । यह मखोल बन्द होना चाहिये । भाषा का राजनीति का हथियार नहीं बनाना चाहिये । अगर राजनीति का हथियार बना दिया जाएगा तो असम जैसी परिस्थिति की पुनरावृत्ति होगी । क्या कोई इसमें इन्कार कर सकता है कि असम में कांग्रेस के लोगों ने भी परस्पर विरोधी बातें कही हैं, उपद्रवों को भड़काया है ?

वहा के मुख्य मंत्री की स्थिति दयनीय है । जो मुख्य मंत्री केन्द्र से बोले गए हैं वे राज्य की समस्यायें हल नहीं कर सकते हैं । जब कभी राज्य में झगड़ा होता है वे दिल्ली

भाग आते हैं । फिर मिर्चा साहब उनको पकड़ कर हैदराबाद ले जाते हैं । पता नहीं उनको किसी खूटे से बांधा गया है या नहीं बांधा गया है । कुछ गड़बड़ हो जगगी तो फिर वे दिल्ली भागे आएंगे । केन्द्र की सूवेदारी काम नहीं कर सकती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इसमें पहले भी भागने गये हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मरा निवेदन है कि भाषा का प्रश्न आर्थिक प्रश्न भी है । अगर राजगार के अवसर कम हैं बेरोजगार अधिक हैं तो भाषा झगड़े का साधन बन जाती है । प्रश्न राजनीतिक भी है । इसलिए मरा निवेदन है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इसको हल करने का प्रयत्न आप करें । प्रशासन के काम काज में सुविधा, हर भाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की छूट लेकिन भारतीय भाषाओं को आगे बढ़ाने का मकसद और अंग्रेजी को पीछे लाने की आवश्यकता । कहीं ऐसा न हो कि भारतीय भाषाओं के झगड़े में अंग्रेजी छूट जाए । ऐसा हुआ तो वह समस्या का हल नहीं होगा और अगर वह हल होगा तो समस्या उसमें भी ज्यादा खतरनाक रूप धारण कर लेगी । उससे हम बचें । भारतीय भाषाओं के समर्थक भारतीय भाषाओं के बोलने वाले आपस में बैठ कर फैसेल करें और देखें कि उन फैसलों को ईमानदारी से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है या नहीं । यह रिपोर्ट कहानी कहती है ऐसे फैसलों की जिन पर असल नहीं किया गया और

[श्री कर्तिक बिहारी वाजपेयी]

झगर फैसलो पर झमल नहीं किया जाना है, तो एक कमीशन बनाए दूसरा बनाए कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है ।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): It is really unfortunate that we all the time keep ourselves involved in trying to solve the problems which are, I should say, created by ourselves. After All what are these linguistic minorities? I could not understand myself. How do we define a 'linguistic minority'?

We have created States for linguistic majorities. That means that wherever a particular language is spoken, in that particular region of our country, we have created a State for the people speaking that language. Take Andhra Pradesh Andhra Pradesh was created on the basis of linguistic States. So also many other States, like Gujarat and others. They came up on the basis of language. But have we been able to see whether language has been able to unify people?

We must always try to find out as to what is the basic reason for these troubles—linguistic, communal and religious. They all arise out of exploitation, and when we are trying to solve the problems, we create more problems. There are linguistic minorities, religious minorities and then political minorities also and then, sub-human minorities like the tribals of India. We were trying to find out some sort of a solution regarding Mulki Rules. Some people yesterday said that the Prime Minister did not say anything when she was in Shillong. She cannot keep on jumping all the time everywhere. She had found out some solution for the Mulki rules, but that is not acceptable to the people of Telangana. Therefore, these are matters which should be dealt with on some sort of national norms. There should be a national standard. There should be a national policy, whether it be family planning, whether it be creation of States, or whether it be one of languages. Unless

we follow some sort of a national policy, we will not be able to sort out these problems. We cannot keep on moving all the time whenever and wherever there are some linguistic troubles or communal troubles or religious troubles. We cannot go on doing like this.

As a matter of fact, everybody is very keen about his own language. Bengalis must have their own language and they must be protected. But where is the question? There is the question of protection? There is the question of the necessity of preparing a good climate where, regardless of what language people speak, they must be able to live and learn to live together in a harmonious way. If that atmosphere is not created, it will not matter whether I am in Bengali area or in any other area. I should be able to feel that I am a free citizen of free India. There should be no question of where I come from.

In fact, everybody talks in terms of his own language. Why should we talk in terms of a language. In fact, nobody has paid any care for the languages of the tribal people. If people like you whose languages are so rich fight with each other, what about the tribal people who have two hundred dialects all over India. And the Government has done nothing about it and they do not bother about it. If you people, civilised people, fight like cats and dogs—what is this? —what about tribals? We do not quarrel. We do not fight ... (Interruptions) The tribal languages should be developed. We will fight for it. When we find that you stop fighting, we will stop.

You start fighting for Bengali language or some other language; you say, linguistic minorities, this and that. We can always say that the tribal people have a right to develop their language. They must not speak in any language other than the tribal dialect. I feel sure about it. Sir, all this trouble arises out of fragmentation. The Mulki rule trouble and all the troubles arise out of fragmentation. Therefore, let us go to the root cause of

the matter. What is the root cause, Sir? It is exploitation. Let us go deeper into the matter. We should punish the people who are responsible for creating ill-will and disaffection among the people. We should not create ill-will among the different sections of the people on communal ground or religious ground or political ground. Whoever creates that sort of trouble must be punished severely. There should be the same rule for everybody.

Whoever commits offence which is against the State must be punished, irrespective of whatever language he speaks, irrespective of whatever religion he may belong to. This is my submission. If he does anything wrong to the State he must be punished.

Sir, the tribal people of India constitute 3 crores. They will also start trouble and drive out everybody from the jungles. Nobody will be allowed to stay there.

Therefore, we should forget about the linguistic, caste, religious, communal and political passion and prejudice. If there is any breach of peace in the country, the person concerned must be punished. Such activities should not escape any punishment. This is my submission

Yesterday we witnessed in this House much mud-slinging and sabrerattling against one another, purely on ground of religion, State or language. Members of Parliament have to give a good account of themselves in the presence of the people from the whole country in the public gallery. I do not know why they should make a show of their religious, State and linguistic passion. This is not proper.

Sir, I suggest that there should be a kind of Fire Brigade. Let the Home Minister take note of my suggestion. They must have a 'National Council of Action' and this 'National Council of Action' must be composed of fifty strong people. Wherever there is trouble, they must immediately rush to that spot and then submit a report to the Government, so that Government can take action imme-

diately and punish the guilty persons concerned. There is no question of Bengali or Assamese or any other linguistic minority. Whoever commits the mistake must be punished. It is only then that we may be able to stop all these troubles. Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Should I also have a 'Fire Brigade' in this House?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I will say one thing. I want to point out that whatever happens in this country can very well be brought under the law of sedition. The law of sedition relates to the uttering of seditious words and publication of seditious libels and conspiracies, to do an act for the furtherance of a seditious intention. Sedition under the criminal law may be defined as an intention to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection against persons or the Government and the Constitution of the land as by law established or either House of Parliament or the administration of justice; to excite the subjects or to attempt otherwise than by lawful means the alteration of any matter in religion or State by law established, or to raise discontent or disaffection among the subjects, or to promote feelings of ill-will and hostilities between classes of such subjects. I do not know whether our Government are going to be guided by this definition, but they should not be guided merely by excitement and emotion.

13 hrs.

Lastly, I would say that it is the birth-right of every citizen in the country to discuss fully and freely any matter which concerns the State, but such discussions must never be directed towards creating breach of peace or creating heat or generating passions amongst classes of people. Therefore, I must say that whatever has been done very wrongly. We are discussing the report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities and not about Assam and Bengal. But we find that Members have been speaking mostly about Bengal and Assam, as if minorities mean only Assamese and Bengalis. I would suggest that we should take a national view and there should be a national policy, and if there is a violation

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

of the national policy, then anybody and everybody concerned must be punished

Thank you very much, Sir

MR SPEAKER I did not ask the hon Member to sit down I was just ringing the bell for lunch

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Now, he has finished his speech

SHRI KARTIK ORAON I have finished Sir Thank you

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) His speech is a good appetiser

MR SPEAKER Yes it is a good appetiser

SHRI B V NAIR (Kanara) Could we not forgo the lunch because there are quite a few speakers from various parts of the country and they would like to participate? It is too important a subject is it not possible for us to forgo the lunch? It has been mostly an Assam Bengal debate so far This country is much larger than Assam and Bengal I would therefore make this request because there are many other participants from other parts of the country who would like to present their viewpoint Or you may kindly extend the time

MR SPEAKER Now, he may kindly sit down please

I think Shri Shyamnandan Mishra wants to start his speech after lunch?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Yes after lunch

MR SPEAKER The time allotted was five hours Quite a few speakers have already participated It is not very essential that

SHRI B V NAIR: If I may submit, the majority of them or about two-thirds of them are from Bengal and Assam The Members from the rest of the areas in the country did not have a chance.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indians) When is the hon Minister going to reply?

MR SPEAKER How much time does the hon Minister require?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)
Half an hour

MR SPEAKER In that case, he may start at 3 p.m.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU At 3 p.m. we are having the food discussion

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHARY He can reply better tomorrow after having time for preparation

MR SPEAKER He can reply tomorrow At 3 p.m. we are taking up the discussion on the food situation in the country So it would be so much better if we continue this discussion till 3 p.m. and the hon Minister replies tomorrow

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री डॉ० सोहनलाल (करीमबाग)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के अन्दर हैजा शुरू हो गया है और जनसंघ प्रशासन जो दिल्ली के अन्दर कापेरेशन में है, वह उसकी तरफ बिल्कुल तबज्जह नहीं दे रहा है। आपको यह पता होना चाहिये कि जब कि भगियो के नेता ने यह कहा है कि जो आदमी जितने दिन हडताल पर रहे है उन की तनखाह वे ही जाय और जो एस्टेड हुए हैं उनको छोड़ दिया जाए तो वे काम पर आने के लिए

तयार हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उनकी तरफ से हड़ताल तोड़ने के बारे में झकास होने पर भी जातंत्र वाले क्यों जान-बूझ कर इसको खत्म नहीं कराना चाहते हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब इसके बारे में सोचें और इसको जल्द खत्म कराने की कोशिश करें। बारिश पड़ने से बीमारी शुरू हो गई है, पोलियो और हैजा फैलना शुरू हो गया है और मैं यह भी कह सकता हूँ कि मेरे पड़ोस में हैबे से मौत भी हुई है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is to be done now? This was raised before.

श्री शशि भूषण (दिल्ली—दक्षिण) :

वह चाहते हैं कि हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब इसका जवाब दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have raised your point now. Please sit down. Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra.

14.06 hrs.

MOTION RE. TWELFTH REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES—Contd.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is clear from the report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities that there have been failures all round and at all levels. Although there are provisions in the Constitution safeguarding the interests of the linguistic minorities, broadly speaking, these provisions have remained non-operational; they have remained a dead-letter, or one might say, they have remained mere adornments in the Constitution; only as a catalogue of the intentions and good wishes.

In the first instance, in this connection, one would like to point out that the major share of responsibility has to be borne by the Central Government. The Government at the Centre has not been able to impart meaning or vitality to these provisions of the Constitution, and they think that they had already done their duty by bringing out a memorandum in the year of grace 1956 and by holding occasional conferences.

Then, the State Governments too have been very much remiss in this matter. The State Governments and their administrative set-up do not seem to attach much importance to this work and they have, if at all, only minimal sensitiveness to the needs and the miseries of these people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is also my firm view, that the Parliament of India has been no less slack or remiss in its duty because it has found time for everything under the sun to discuss but it has not been able to discuss the report which concerns these sections of our community. So that once in eight years we have now this opportunity of discussing this report of the Commissioner.

A few words, about the office of the Commissioner. Though the office of the Commissioner is useful, there seems to be serious limitations on its usefulness.

AN HON. MEMBER: Even in the constitutional provisions?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The office of the Commissioner, I report, has serious limitations.

Now, the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Frank Anthony, is a clear evidence of the fact that a considerable feeling of concern and consternation exists among the linguistic minorities. To my mind, much of this is due to the refusal of the ruling party to accept the point of view of the majority of the Opposition that those clauses in Chapter III of the Constitution which relate to fundamental rights of particularly the linguistic and cultural minorities, should be insulated from the amending powers of Parliament. That is

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

one of the main causes for concern and consternation among the minorities.

Then, it beats us completely why the National Integration Council has been put out of action. This was one body where many of these problems concerning the linguistic minorities could be discussed at the highest level. For mysterious reasons, it seems that the National Integration Council is as good as disbanded.

In this connection I should also like to suggest that there should be a body like the Press Council to take cognisance of the complaints of the linguistic minorities and to take such steps as might be deemed fit for the redressal of their complaints. In fact I would even go to the extent of suggesting that there should be a commission on civil rights to which citizens might go and register their complaints how their rights, very legitimate and fundamental rights, are not being cared for. The Government should take steps immediately to set up a body like this. This is my concrete suggestion.

I am also clearly of the view that there should be a special programme for the development of the languages of all the linguistic minorities. At the moment we do not seem to have even an anthology of some of the best pieces that exist in different languages of the linguistic minorities. It is strange that the Government should not have taken care to produce even an anthology of the best specimens of these languages. While I am on this point, I should suggest that there should be funds provided not only by the States but also by the Centre for this purpose.

The basic thing to my mind is that the linguistic minorities must not have a feeling of being refugees in many of these areas. They must not have a feeling of inferiority or that they are second-class and third-class citizens. There must be a comprehensive plan embracing the development of not only their language, but also of trade, commerce and employment opportunities and so on.

So far as Urdu is concerned, I find that it falls between two stools; it has neither the status of a major language nor the protection of a minority language. It is my fear that probably Urdu would disappear from Pakistan because of the regioned fanaticism that is being fostered there. It would remain in India, it should remain in India and we should take all possible steps to see that Urdu remains in India because Urdu had been one of the unique contributions of India to world culture. At the moment we find that Urdu which is one of the most vital and beautiful languages of the world is in a pitiable condition. Madrasas are in a bad way, teachers of Urdu are disappearing from the schools and one does not know whether there is any one who is thinking of either the existence or the development of this language. We are keenly looking forward to the report of the Gujral Committee—or is it Commission—and we hope that this would make concrete suggestions for the development of this language.

I now come to the most sensitive aspect of the present linguistic situation, that is, the language problem that arose in Assam and which is perhaps continuing still with a little abated virulence. Clearly, there has been failure in this case of leadership both at the State and at the Central level. Otherwise, things would not have been allowed to cross all norms of civilised behaviour. After all, why do these language riots occur? Why did not the Assamese clash with Gujaratis or Maharashtrians or with Hindi-speaking people? To my mind, these languages clash because the economic dimensions of these languages clash. If there was no clash in the economic dimensions of these languages, perhaps there would have been no clashes at all. You do not find any clash between Assamese and Gujarati. If there is no disability arising out of a language in the form of employment or lack of trade and commerce facilities and so on. I think there would not be much of the troubles which we are confronting at the present moment. But speaking specifically in the context of Assam, my suggestion is, if no adjustments seem to be coming

about at the local level, there must be a national approach brought to bear on it. In the initial stage, a large part of the concern of even the central leadership was to see that some kind of adjustment or accommodation was brought about at the local level. But we have waited for a long time and a national approach must be brought to bear on it. If the Government finds it impossible to come forward with a solution, this should be remitted to the care of Parliament and we shall give such suggestions as we think fit in this connection.

It has been suggested that a parliamentary delegation should be sent to Assam. I am all for this kind of suggestion, because I do not think this delegation would exacerbate the problem as it would be visiting the area in a constructive spirit. It had been done in the past also when similar situations had arisen.

On behalf of many languages claims have been urged for their recognition and inclusion in the Eighth schedule. Some amendments have been tabled to that effect. I think Government should appoint a Commission to examine their claims and take the necessary decisions in this matter. I would not like to go into the individual claims of some of these languages, though I do have some kind of a soft feeling for the Mythili language. So my submission is that there should be a commission appointed by Government to go into the claims of many of these languages for their recognition and inclusion in the Eighth schedule.

Finally, my submission would be that there should be a body at the national level, as suggested by the Commissioner, to oversee the implementation of the safeguards embodied in the Constitution. As pointed out by another hon. member, steps should also be taken to incorporate in the Constitution an amendment which might make some of these safeguards mandatory. But even if these are made mandatory, I do not think much would be done unless there is a body at the national level to oversee their implementation not as the Commissioner does, but

as a body which has the responsibility to bring about the implementation. To what extent and in what manner this kind of executive responsibility could be given to a body like this should be considered seriously. Although the Government had tried to bring into being a machinery consisting of the Vice-Presidents of the Zonal Councils that has not met after one or two meetings. So, Government must see to it that there is a body set up at the national level which does have the responsibility of getting the safeguards implemented in an effective manner.

With these words, I would commend this report, which has got many lessons for the Government and for Parliament. It is indeed a very useful report that has been presented to us.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while discussing this Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in our country, we have come across several speeches which had nothing constructive or positive to suggest for the protection of the linguistic minorities. The Report itself does not very clearly recommend any specific or adequate steps to protect the interests of the linguistic minorities spread over the different parts of the country. Even though under a constitutional provision steps should have been taken by the Government of India, they have not acted very promptly to arrest some of the unhealthy developments in Assam and other parts of the country where minorities are residing. Even if one goes through the Report of the Commissioner in a casual manner, one will find that most of the State Governments are not very much helpful to the Commissioner. In fact, even the statistics asked for by the Commissioner are not supplied in proper time. This is the case not only in Assam but in many other States. Although 11 reports have been presented by the Commissioner and this is the Twelfth Report that we are considering, even at this stage we have not seen any enthusiasm on the part of the Central Government to take effective measures so that all the linguistic minor-

[Shri B K. Daschowdhury]

ties can have their protection, can have a chance to develop their mother tongue and get medium of instruction through their mother tongue wherever they like to

Special attention has been focussed on the recent disturbances and language riots in Assam and an attempt has been made by some of the hon Members from Assam to give a colour to the whole incident saying that certain particular linguistic minorities were responsible for the recent language riots and mention has been made to what happened at Kharupetia in the first week of October and also at Hojai at the same time. I feel it my duty not to go into the details so as to avoid arousing any controversy about this matter. But if one cares to study the situation prevailing in Assam on the language issue for the last two and a half months one will find that it did not start with what had happened in the first week of October in Kharupetia and Hojai but it started in the third week of September this year. At that time certain people whose names I do not like to mention certain groups or sections gave a call for hartal or protest and some linguistic minorities did not respond to that call. The trouble started with that. This was published in the *Assam Express* of 22nd September. Although the *Assam Tribunal* which always gives a communal and provincial tone, does not mention it the *Assam Express* published from Assam does make a mention of it. So should I not mention it that the incidents were not confined to Kharupetia alone but Barapeta and other places in the last week of September and also in the first week of October in Dibrui sub-division of Goalpara district? Without mentioning any details of the incidents I would say that the linguistic minority groups have been tortured, oppressed, their houses burnt, property looted and women folk molested and raped in Dibrugarh, Nowgong, Jorhat Tezpur, Dhubri, Gauhati and almost in all parts of the Brahmaputra valley.

Instead of going into all the details, I will first of all submit to you, Sir, and through you to the Government to accept

this proposal to send a Parliamentary Team, as suggested by some of the hon. Members in this House yesterday and today. Just now Shri Shyamnandan Mishra also made the same suggestion. That will give us a chance to understand what has happened and where the trouble lies. After the 1960 language riots a parliamentary team under the leadership of Shri A P Jain was sent to Assam for an on-the-spot study. A similar committee can be formed and send there to study the situation now prevailing. It is not a question of how many persons were killed or how many women were raped or molested. We have to go into the basic reasons for these incidents. It is not enough that doctors belonging to a linguistic minority gave a report declaring that particular girls were molested that girls were raped. But there be even doctors from other parts of the country those who are not living in that part of the country. I mean Assam so that there may be a fair judgment of the whole situation.

A doubt has also been raised about the population figures that I mentioned in connection with the Call Attention motion in this House on the 14th last. Some hon Members from Assam wanted to give a twist to the extent that probably the figures were not correct or they wanted to give their own interpretation.

I would like to quote from this book Census of India, 1951, Volume XII, Assam Manipur and Tripura, Part I-A Report. Why the percentages of some of these linguistic minority groups have gone down and the percentage of some particular linguistic groups the Assamese-speaking people, has gone so high? It is mentioned in the Report. Without mentioning all that I would simply quote one line.

"All this decline has gone to swell the percentage of the people speaking Assamese in 1951."

It may be recalled, the other day I mentioned, according to the 1931 Census, 19,93,106 is the population figure of

Assamese-speaking people and, in 1951, it went upto 49,70,493, roughly speaking from 20 lakhs to 50 lakhs in the course of two decades, that is, 20 years. This is what the Superintendent of Census Operations, Mr. R. B. Vaghaiwalia, an ICS official, has said. I quote :

"All this decline has gone to swell the percentage of the people speaking Assamese in 1951. The figures do not fail to reflect the aggressive nationalism now prevailing in Assam, coupled with the desire of many persons among the Muslims as well as tea garden labour immigrants to adopt Assamese as their mother-tongue in the State of their adoption. It is not unlikely that some amongst the persons who have returned their mother-tongue as Assamese have done so from devious motives, even though their knowledge of Assamese may not amount to much."

This is how the game started, the ball set rolling. Since the partition of this country and since the referendum took place in the district of Sylhet which was a part of the Assam State, as you know, Sir, this was the process how it started, that it happened to such an extent and that is how the figures have been showing an increase of 150 per cent, roughly, from 20 lakhs in 1931 to 50 lakhs in 1951.

I am not mentioning about other linguistic minority groups as to how the figures have gone down. It is clear from the lines I have read out here that the percentages of other linguistic minorities have come down. If I were to mention the whole list, it will take a long time.

The process started there even long before that. Before the Census operations took place in 1951, there were so many instances. Immediately after the partition of the country, some leaders of Assam, the Ahom Jantia Mahasabha, said that Assam is the place which should be declared as sovereign and independent, not to have any connection with the rest of India. On the 4th January, 1948,

after having a conference of their own, on an earlier day, the President Ahom Jantia Mahasabha sent a telegram to the President, to the then Naga National Council leader, Dr. Imti Aliba stating, "Whatever you are claiming for sovereignty, not to have any connection with the rest of India, we wholly support it. You also kindly support us."

This is all on record. I would not like to go into those details. Even then, whatever might be the situation in Assam, the language formula and the solution that was arrived at in 1960, even in that solution, it was said that in Assam, having its peculiar geo-political situation, here are so many linguistic minorities and all those linguistic minorities should be given a chance to develop their own language. No doubt, Assamese is one of the national languages and it must have scope for its own development. There is no doubt about it.

It is stated in Assam Language Act, 1960, even in State service, any person knowing Assamese, Bengali or other local language or Hindi should be quite competent to compete in the Assam State Civil Service. All these solutions and formulas were evolved. A special provision was made for the district of Cachar, that the people of Cachar district will regard Bengali as the State language for that part of the State. That was accepted. I do not know what happened even with all these solutions and formulas, and what we arrived at, at a later stage, under the patronage of great leader, Lal Bahadur Shastri. I do not know what happened. This situation has been cropping up in Assam State again and again; not only this year, but in the past few years also this had been happening.

While mentioning all such instances, I would simply like to give you one or two more examples. Very recently, one circular has been issued. It is Government of Assam, Education (G) Department's letter No. ESS. 211/72/1 dated the 14th September 1972, from Shri B. N. Das, Under Secretary to the Government of Assam, to the D.P.I., Assam, Shillong :

[Shri B K Daschowdhury]

*'SUBJECT Provincialisation of deficit
secondary schools'*

I am directed to request you to write to the Managing Committee of each deficit secondary school enquiring if they are agreeable to the provincialisation of the respective institution with their assets and submit a consolidated report to the Government indicating the assets and liabilities, member and category of approved teaching staff along with the opinion of the Managing Committee of each institution

It may be pointed out in this regard that Government may not take over any staff nor approved nor sanctioned by the department for the institution concerned

An early action is solicited in the matter "

There are so many secondary institutions in Assam, particularly belonging to the linguistic minorities, for example Bengali-speaking and others, and those secondary institutions are running at a loss or deficit. Now the Assam Government has sent this order that all these deficit secondary institutions may be taken over by the Government provided they agree to provincialisation. What does this mean? They want to have Assamese as the medium of instruction and no other language. Does it not go to that extent? It is the pressure created by the Government of Assam that the medium of instruction should be only in that particular language, Assamese, and in no others. Does it not go to that extent that the Government of Assam, by their action, are violating the Constitutional provisions regarding protection for linguistic minorities—as embodied in our Constitution? Does it not go to that extent that it is a calculated process to assassinate the cultural traditions of these linguistic minorities, Bengalis and other plain tribal people, those who are speaking Dimas, those who are speaking Bodo, those who are speaking Hmar, etc? What does it mean? I do not know whether the Government of India has got knowledge of this parti-

cular order. This much I feel that the Government of India, as the protector of the rights of linguistic minorities throughout the country, must take note of all these situations.

This is how these things spread from one to the other. Innumerable pamphlets, lakhs and lakhs of pamphlets in Assamese language, without the printer's name or the publisher's name, have been distributed to create a scene that something is going wrong and that the Assamese Nationalism must have to rise on this occasion. What have they said in these pamphlets? My Assamese friends here will excuse me if I am wrong. In Assamese language it has been mentioned (*Quotation in Assamese*). By this if I am correct they have meant to say that the Indira Government is nothing but the dancing doll in the brains of Bengalis, for example Bongaigaon refinery, Bangladesh liberation and many more things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Dancing doll in the monopolists' hands

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER If you go on reading every letter every leaflet.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU On a point of order, Sir

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I am just attending to him

In English, in Assamese—how long will you take? You have already taken fifteen minutes. Kindly be brief and if you go on reading every letter, in Bengali, in English and in Assamese and then you translate it you will be taking such a long time that you cannot make your case.

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY I will finish within two minutes. I would not raise any controversy.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am only pointing out that you can make your speech more effective by not going into so many details.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I would like the Government of India to take a serious note of the situation.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In that case you will take two hours to argue your case.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I want the Government to take a serious note of the situation. I humbly submit that it will be possible on their part to come to their own conclusions. What are the reasons behind this?

There is another pamphlet in Assamese stating the message for the language revolution—"Myopic stature of the Assam Chief Minister". Thereby, they denigrated and threatened the Chief Minister of Assam for changing the Assembly resolution of 23rd September 72 and the Chief Minister yielded to them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has mentioned the name of the Prime Minister but you prevented us....

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The Prime Minister is our leader.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: These are the things that have incited the recent situation. There are reports like that, that even now the linguistic minority groups are pressurised to adopt the Assamese language and declare that they will never make a demand to have the medium of instruction in their own mother tongue. These are the pressures created

To-day I have received a letter from the Secretary of the Linguistic Minorities Rights Committee. They say that they have started realising a sort of collective fines in most parts of the Brahmaputra Valley. I would request the Government of India to take a note of this.

Finally, I would like to submit that the attitude shown by some of the hon. Members of this House even to declare it inside the House—Sir, I would just quote the speech of one hon. Member:

"I appeal to the minorities of Assam to...."

I am not going to mention the name of the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you quote him? You can mention it in brief.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: "I appeal to the minorities of Assam to identify themselves with the aspirations of the people of the State. If they identify with them there will be no problem. If they do not identify and they want to try to create an atmosphere that they have got a special identity of their own, unfortunately, the language movement in Assam in spite of all our wish that it should not happen, may happen."

In this regard, I would request that if this is the sort of attitude of my friends coming from Assam, then, it will not solve the language problem. The linguistic minorities and the tribal people speak different languages. They must all be given a chance to develop their own language and culture and if this sort of attitude continues, then, in future, what will happen to Assam which has already been carved out into various States. The tribal and minorities people have already started asking for protection of their rights or to their a separate State. Then, the Bengali-speaking people who are mainly populated in Cachar, North Cachar and some portions of the Nowgong District such as Lumbding, Hojai and Lanka, etc., must demand for a separate State which will not be in the interests of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you spare the Chair your linguistic domination now?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Not that. I only say that this will happen if this attitude continues.

Therefore, I will appeal to the Government, I will beseech my friends, I will beseech the Government. Let them sit together and have a compromise solution. Otherwise, Assam will face further bifurcation....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And I will beseech you to conclude

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY The loud are the linguistic minorities in Assam, the voice is up and nobody can check it.

Thank you

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) On a point of personal explanation, Sir

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) On a point of order Sir

The Linguistic Minorities Commission's report was being discussed on a wider context. But unfortunately, the whole debate has been converted into a Bengali Assamese controversy and some of us who want to participate in the debate are denied of that. I hope you will keep this in mind.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am keeping that very much in mind.

SHRI B R SHUKLA (Bahraich) You know, Sir, that I was the first member to speak on this question but I have been denied that privilege.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I say I am keeping that in mind. At the same time I am keeping in mind the lists submitted by the Whips of the Parties.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Now gong) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir I agree with my hon friend, Shri P Venkata subbaiah that it is unfortunate that instead of discussing the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities yesterday and today we had to deal mostly with a so-called linguistic problem and the troubles that have developed in my State.

Sir, at the very outset I would like to place before the House certain cardinal points. The medium of education of Gauhati and Dibrugarh Universities is sought to be brought in here to be the cause of the present troubles in Assam. The

medium of instruction in universities is guided by the National Policy on Education, 1968, which states as under. This is from paragraph 3. There is a sub-paragraph (a) which I will quote.

"Development of languages (a) Regional languages: The energetic development of Indian languages and literature is a *sine qua non* for educational and cultural development. Unless this is done the creative energies of the people will not be released, standards of education will not improve, knowledge will not spread to the people and the gulf between the intelligentsia and the masses will remain if not widen further. The regional languages are already in use as media of education at the primary and secondary stages. Urgent steps should now be taken to adopt them as media of education at the university stage."

This is exactly Government of India's policy. This is the national forum of Parliament where we can discuss all these issues. We are discussing national problems. Many hon Members have made out a case that the situation in Assam should be treated from a national approach. That is the point which was made, Sir, I entirely agree with that and therefore I have brought up this aspect of the National Policy on Education. But what we find is that they bring in the provisions of the various Articles of the Constitution governing the right of the linguistic minorities in the primary and secondary stages of education in order to mix up with the medium of education adopted in the universities of Gauhati and Dibrugarh. This is something which is not germane to the issue.

I appeal to the hon Members of the House and the people outside, particularly in my State. We have got so many communities. Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you also belong to our region. You know the whole history. (Interruption) During the last 15 years I have never interrupted the speech of another hon Member. It is not my habit to interrupt anybody. I be-

seech my friend, let me have my say within the limited time that I have

The Hon Speaker, during the pre-lunch period, had counselled us not to rouse passions which were already very high. Shri Indrajit Gupta appealed to us yesterday to make a categorical statement on the floor of the House denouncing or condemning violence, in a full-throated voice. We condemn violence. My hon friend Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami yesterday and Shri Tarun Gogoi have also condemned it this morning. I go a step further to share this information with the House that as early as the 25th October eight of our Members from Assam who happened to be in Delhi issued a statement to the press which appeared also in the national press here and also in Assam and Bengal and which it is relevant to quote. The statement read thus:

We most unequivocally condemn all Acts of violence and lawlessness committed by anybody in any part of Assam. Violence and democracy can not go together and no problem can be solved by violent methods.

I need not go further. The Chief Minister himself has condemned it in his statements. The ten political parties that exist in my State have also unequivocally condemned the violence. Various associations and other organisations are also condemning it. So we are pained when we are counselled like this, ignoring all that has happened, exaggerating things that may not have happened, overlooking the fact that we are ourselves concerned and overlooking the fact that the State Government are taking all the steps that are possible. Instead of appreciating that, and instead of helping the situation which is still under high tension, the type of speeches that have been made here is really very unfortunate in the light of all this. That was why I began my speech with an appeal. You saw it yesterday and also today. The other day, when my hon friend Shri Priva Ranjan Das Maiti spoke, on the calling-attention-notice pertaining to the

same subject, he paid tributes to the youth and particularly the students of my State who exercised the utmost restraint despite provocations. As I have said unequivocally, and in terms of what Shri Indrajit Gupta—He is not here, still, for his benefit I would say this with all the loudness that I am capable of—I am condemning violence anywhere, and I condemn it in my State. What I am pleading for is only this. Let them also come forward and join hands with us. The appeal is to all. It applies both ways.

There is a saying that it requires two to quarrel. One cannot go on quarrelling along. Therefore, there should be two. Why should this issue of the medium be allowed to go to that extent as to create a holocaust, and misery to so many innocent people? I am mourning it, not the deaths of members of one community or the other only. The other day while participating in the discussion in the miseries caused by national calamities, I expressed my agony, today I express my deep anguish at the calamity that has beset the various people in my State as a result of man-made calamities. I understand the limitation of time that I have, but still I would crave your indulgence to correct a factual information that my hon friend Shri B. K. Daschowdhury sought to place before the House. Provincialisation in our State as you know means the taking over of an institution by Government to be run with Government funds. Therefore, at the time of taking over certain rules have to be conformed to. Many high schools and other institutions are started and run by private people, for them there is a system of deficit grants, which means that whatever deficit is there is paid by Government, there, this question of provincialisation does not arise. It is this type of distortion of facts and coupled with the excitement and passion which goes with it, which is responsible for the provocation that comes from the other side.

Therefore, I appeal to my friends from Bengal, more particularly to my friends from Cachar, not to create that kind of tension which we want to avoid.

[Shri Liladhar Kotaki]

Lastly, in the speech of Shri Goswami, to which Shri Daschowdhury referred, he made an appeal. He put it in a particular way. Again that was sought to be distorted. How unfortunate it is? Because we happen to belong to a particular community, because we happen to be situated in a particular part of the country, should we be treated so unkindly as is sought to be done? I am quite sure that the great men of Bengal who have been the thinkers of our country will never countenance the kind of insinuation, incitement and accusation that is sought to be made against the people of Assam as a whole. I repudiate it.

Again I make an appeal to them and hope they will understand the problem and help us and the Governments both Central and State to restore normalcy and to find a solution which will bring peace so that this backward region may develop economically and socially.

श्री श्रीरेन्द्र मिह राव (महेन्द्रगढ़)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भाषा के झगड़ों में जो कुछ इस देश होना रहा है वह बाकई बहुत ही अफसोसनाक, दर्दनाक और तश्रीशनाक है। हर भाषा के लिए मुझे पूरा पूरा एहतराम है क्योंकि मेरी निगाह में भाषा एक ऐसा मन्दिर है जिसमें बोलने वालों की आत्मा बसती है उनका इतिहास बसना है उनकी संस्कृति बसती है और उस भाषा के लिए हर एक आदमी के दिल में, बोलने वालों के दिल में प्यार होना लाजिमी है। मैंने अफसोस के साथ एक बात कहनी पड़नी है कि जितना कमिशन निगिबस्टिक माइनारिटीज चुप्स ही १४४ में कमिशनर का निगिबस्टिक माइनारिटीज की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर हुआ है वह सब भाउंड आफ काउन्सिल है। हमने जब को-मिटी पकड़ा कि इन सारी खराबियों को जड़ क्या है? हमने को काट रहे हैं

और शाखाओं को पानी दे रहे हैं। यह इतना बड़ा देश है। इसके अन्दर निगिबस्टिक माइनारिटीज के लिए जो सेफबाइस कास्टीट्यूशन में प्रोवाइड हुए उन के कुछ आधार हैं। आफिशियल लैंग्वेज के ऊपर एक प्रलाहिदा चेप्टर है और वह चेप्टर शुरू होता आर्टिकल ३४३ से। आर्टिकल ३४३

कहता है कि The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script

SHRI B V NAIK On a point of order Now that the time for this discussion is coming to a close I would like you to tell us one thing The entire debate has literally become an Assam Bengal debate whereas actually this is a debate in respect of linguistic minorities About 75.80 per cent has not been represented

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You come to the point straight

SHRI B V NAIK There should have been a separate allocation of time for the purpose of the Assam Bengal debate Is it not fair that there should be an extension of time at least to let the view points of the other areas to be represented?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Why can't you put that in one sentence? You are an intelligent man I understand what you want I think what the House feels will be conveyed to the Speaker These things I hope will be taken into consideration Beyond that, I cannot say anything just now

SHRI B V NAIK The other day it was said that certain documents are not confidential We have also seen the list All of us have presented our names for that purpose (Interruption)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Order, please What is that document? About the extension or allocation of time ..

SHRI B V NAIK Since I quote that list in which all our names are included, I do not think it would be an improper quotation. We would request you once again to really convert this and appropriate the time that would have been given for the purpose of the Assam-Bengal debate as an additional time for this.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER All this will be kept in mind and will be conveyed to the Speaker for his consideration.

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव उम के बाद आर्टिकल 344 प्रोमीजर लेडाउन करता है कि एक कमीशन होगा हिन्दी के लिए और वह कमीशन एक कमेटी को रिपोर्ट करेगा जो कमेटी पार्लियामेंट के 30 मेम्बरान की बनेगी। वह कमेटी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर गौर करके राष्ट्रपति को अपनी रेकमेडेशन भेजेगी। जो सेफगार्ड्स कास्टीट्यूशन में लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज को दिये गये हैं वे कुछ गिवन कडीशंस में दिये गए हैं। वे कुछ एक्समेशन रख कर दिये गए हैं कि 15 साल के अन्दर इस देश की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी होगी और 344 आर्टिकल के अन्दर यह कहा गया है कि कास्टीट्यूशन के लागू होने के पांच वर्ष बाद एक कमीशन बनेगा। वह कमीशन अपनी रिपोर्ट देगा कि कहा तक हिन्दी की प्रोग्रेस हुई है और अग्रजी के इस्तेमाल को कहा तक रेस्ट्रिक्ट कर दिया जाय। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर, और उसके बाद फिर दूसरी शर्त रखी है कि दस वर्ष के बाद दूसरा कमीशन बनेगा जो पन्द्रह वर्ष के अन्त तक रिपोर्ट देगा कि कहा तक हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा बनाने में सरकार कामयाब हुई है। आज पन्द्रह वर्ष नहीं पच्चीस वर्ष हो चुके हैं और अफसोस

की बात है कि जहाँ लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज के कमिशनर की बारम्बार रिपोर्टें हाउस के अन्दर डिस्कस हो रही हैं, कास्टीट्यूशन के अन्दर कोई प्रावीजन नहीं रखा गया है कि क्या कुछ किया उस कमीशन ने, क्या किसी कमेटी ने विचार किया और राष्ट्रपति ने क्या डाइरेक्टिव दिए, वह इस हाउस के सामने आए। हाउस के सामने यह सब कुछ नहीं आया। जो लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज कमिशनर की रिपोर्टें हैं वह कास्टीट्यूशन के तहत पार्लियामेंट को पेश करनी होती हैं। लेकिन जो कमीशन हिन्दी के मतानुसार बने हैं, अभी तक एक ही बैठक है, उसकी रिपोर्ट आज तक हाउस के सामने नहीं आई।

14.58 hrs.

(SHRI K N TIWARY in the Chair)

मैं सभापति महोदय, यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ हर भाषा बोलने वाले को इस देश के अन्दर अधिकार दिए गए हैं, सब से जरूरी चीज यह है कि हम जहाँ लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज को प्रोटेक्शन दें, वहाँ मेजारिटी को इन्फोरम किया जाय। अगर मेजारिटी को नंगलेक्ट किया जायगा तो जो नेशन बिल्डिंग की प्रोसेस है वह रिवर्स हो जायगी और आज अगर देश के अन्दर नये नये तरीके से नई नई टेक्सीज उभर रही हैं डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की, अलग होने की तो उसकी वजह यह है कि आज देश के अन्दर एक भाषा नहीं है। भाषा के जरिए से विचार व्यक्त होता है और अगर भाषा की आइडेंटिटी नहीं है, किसी देश के अन्दर तो कभी नेशन की आइडेंटिटी नहीं हो सकती, कभी विचारों की आइडेंटिटी नहीं हो सकती। आप देखते हैं, बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि किंग

[श्री बीरन्द्र सिंह राव]

जार्ज के स्ट्रेच्यु को तो हम बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते, उसके लिए तो आम्बालन हो सकते हैं, उस स्ट्रेच्यु को तोड़ा जा सकता है लेकिन किम जार्ज इंग्लिश आज उसी तरह से उसी शान से यहां चल रही है जिस शान से ड्रगैंड के अन्दर चल रही है या अमेरिका के अन्दर चल रही है ।

MR CHAIRMAN Please resume your seat

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Sir, most of my time was taken up by others I want some more time

MR CHAIRMAN Please continue to-morrow

MOTION RE FOOD SITUATION
14 59 hrs

MR CHAIRMAN We are now taking up the motion by Shri Fatehsinghrao Gaekwad and Dr Karni Singh, namely,—

That this House do consider; the food situation in the country"

SHRI Fatehsinghrao Gaekwad

SHRI IATLH SINGHRAO GAEKWAD (Baroda) Mr Chairman I beg to move

That this House do consider the food situation in the country"

This Government has indeed earned the gratitude of the entire nation for the most efficient manner in which it has gloriously bungled on the food front. Roughly about this time last year its spokesmen were thumping their backs proudly announcing to the world that the country had at last reached self-sufficiency and there would be no need to further rely on food imports

We were further told that the green revolution was a success and that a buffer stock of 9 million tonnes had been created. These pronouncements were received with great joy.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) सभापति महोदय, खाद्य मंत्री जी कहा हैं ?

कछ भारतीय सदस्य वह यहां बउ हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ये पूरे खाद्य मंत्री नहीं है—माफ वर । कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर कहा हैं ? शिंदे पाहव काबिल आदमी है लेकिन कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर क्या बनाये गये है ? आप शिंदे माहव को कौनसा मे ल लीजिये, हमे यहा वाई शिवा-यन गी है । इस समय पउ निवाशन ग्रेट है ताउस उम पर डिस्कशन कर रहा है आर फूड मिनिस्टर गायब है ।

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवर्धन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) सभापति महोदय मैं बने अवद में बताना चाहता हूँ—यह मिथ्या के खिलाफ बात है । जब एक मिनिस्टर को उस भ्रान्तगी या रिजेंट बग्ने हे, यहा मौजूद हैं तो फिर वाई आपनि नही उठाई जा सकती । ओर इसके बार में कानून भी है तो इसमें कोई आपनि नही हानी चाहिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हाउस के कान को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय आज तक यह प्रकटित रही है और यह कन्फेशन भी है कि कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर की सन्नेस में स्टेट मिनिस्टर या डिप्टी मिनिस्टर यहा रहते है तो भी डिबेट हो सकती है, काम चल सकता है ।

की जलन बिहारी बाजपेयी : वह यहाँ क्यों नहीं है, क्या व्यस्तता है ? हाउस में जाने से बड़कर क्या काम है और अगर कोई काम है तो शिंदे साहब को कैबिनेट में ले लीजिये, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन यह तरीका गलत है—मैं विरोध प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI JYOTIRMROY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order. The minorities business is a very important matter. The Prime Minister is not here; Mr. Mohsin is the Deputy Minister and he has been deputed. Now we are taking up the food situation which is getting serious and grave; we do not see the Food Minister; his *ladki ka shadhi* is not taking place; we see only Mr. Shinde. What is happening? We can adjourn the House.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): He should write to the Chair if he wants to be absent.

MR. CHAIRMAN That is true. What Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu had said has gone on record. But this has been the convention that in the absence of a Minister the Minister of State or the Deputy Minister represents him here.... (Interruptions) There may be some reason, we do not know. He may not be keeping good health.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: I was saying that Government pronouncements were received with great joy by the people but little did they know that in less than a year later they would be shedding tears, not of joy but of woe.

Prices have rocketed skyhigh and are still rising. Despite securing a massive mandate in the last two elections, this Government now seems to be almost groping in the dark and in the process has created a total muddle of the food situation. The well-known cabinet policy is still being followed. On November 14th, the Minister of Agriculture informs

Parliament "The overall position is better than anticipated". Another spokesman of the Government could have let few days pass, but no, a few hours later no less a person than the hon. Finance Minister gives the country a dismal picture of the food situation and forecasts a gloomy picture, warning the Nation that "We are facing a much deeper crisis". 13 days later, the Minister for Agriculture categorically denies any intention on the part of Government to import rice and declares that the situation is "satisfactory" forgetting that only a day or two before, he himself had informed this august House that "we are likely to make some marginal imports from abroad, but this will be purely on a commercial basis".

What is the definition of marginal? All this I think proves that this is the most confused confusion ever created by this Government. The days of attempting to fool all people for all time have gone.

It is high time that the Nation be taken into complete confidence and a crystal clear picture of the food situation be presented to the country. Let the practice of taking hasty policy decisions and making grandiose pronouncements thereon be curtailed.

We are tired of hearing excuses and reasons for failure. After four good monsoons we should have known that a bad one was due. I think we also know that despite widespread rains we had two days ago, the rabi crop is going to fall short of expectations. We do not want to hear the excuse that we helped Bangladesh in their food problem. The country knows about it. In short, therefore, there is no excuse for this utter failure and magnificent muddle that this Government has got into on the food front.

The good monsoons in the preceding years followed by jubilant but premature statements have already resulted in creating a sense of complacency. The failure of the monsoon this year, I think, should not be looked upon as a calamity, for it a proper lesson is to be learned, it could

[Shri Fatehsingh Rao Gawkwad] turn out to be a blessing in disguise. A fact which we must never lose sight of is that our economy is still greatly dependent on the monsoon and until and unless this dependence is at least partly removed, the situation that we are facing today may have to be faced by us periodically and may be for many years or centuries to come. What need to be done therefore is to immediately undertake some flood control measures in some parts of the country and to increase the land under irrigation. The fourth plan envisaged an increase of 4.77 million hectares in irrigation potential and 3.89 hectares in utilisation, raising the total to 23.3 hectares and 20.7 hectares respectively.

This achievement, I am afraid, is likely to fall short of the target. I have always voiced my concern against the policy of importing foodgrains, definitely never with strings attached and never even without strings. This has been the prime reason for the complacency prevailing in the country. A shortfall in food production has never been taken seriously either by the government or the people, for we always knew that the shortfall would be met by imports.

The import figures and the prices paid for them since 1950 make both interesting and heart-breaking reading. The average annual figure for food import during the First Plan amounted to Rs. 120 crores and during the Second Plan the figure rose to Rs. 160 crores. The Third Plan average was Rs. 216 crores. In the first 15 years of the Plan the total would be of the order of Rs. 2,450 crores. In 1966-67 the value of foodgrains imported amounted to Rs. 377 crores, which increased to Rs. 518 crores in 1967-68, perhaps the highest import since 1950. The quantum of food imports in the First Plan was 3.1 million tonnes of cereals. The figure for the Second Plan moved to 3.4 million tonnes. During the Third Plan the average annual foodgrains import showed a further increase to 5.12 million tonnes. In 1966-67 the total quantum of foodgrains imports stood at the record figure of 10.4 million tonnes.

As earlier stated, lofty pronouncements were made last year to the effect that we had now achieved self-sufficiency and that, therefore, henceforth there would now seem certain that at least some wheat will have to be imported. But where is it going to come from? The Russians have bought American wheat and we reliably learn that they have booked orders for the next two years. So far as China is concerned, it has bought from Australia and other countries. So, it seems that if we have to buy what the Minister says as marginal quantities of wheat, we will have probably to turn to Canada, and that too only if a quick decision is taken. We know how red-tapism is working in the country. I would, therefore, say that if they want to import this so-called marginal quantity of wheat, they have to take a quick decision. Perhaps, a decision taken even now may be too late, even though stocks of wheat may be available in Canada, because the prices for us will be much too steep. But if we want to have wheat, we have to pay that price. Taking all factors into account, it must be accepted that the situation is indeed alarming.

I will now turn to the sharp rise in prices of essential commodities. Upto 1962-63 the rise in wholesale prices was minor but then it rose sharply during the subsequent years. The consumer price index, which was accepted as 100 in 1949, advanced to 124 in 1960-61, to 169 in 1965-66, to 213 in 1967-68 and in July of this year it stood at 244. This menace of inflationary spiral has caused widespread frustration and resentment among the common people. While it is admitted that there is no escape from inflationary trends to some extent in a developing economy, I must say that this Government has failed to hold the price line of essential commodities.

Groundnut oil which was available around Rs. 5.30 per Kg. has risen to Rs. 7 per Kg. within the last fortnight. The price of sugar has risen to Rs. 4 per Kg. an increase of about 100 per cent in the last six months. The same is the case with prices of rice, bajra, etc. etc.

I would now like to turn to the State of Gujarat which I represent in this august House, as I can then speak on an authoritative basis and where the situation is particularly grim. The total reported area of Gujarat for land utilisation purposes is 185.53 lakh hectares of which less than 97.46 lakh hectares is cultivated. The cultivable area measures 123.78 lakh hectares, i.e., about two-thirds of the reported area; of this, at present, only about 18.70 lakh hectares of land has irrigation facilities, that is, only 11.43 per cent of the cultivable land is provided with dependable irrigation facilities.

Gujarat, as you know, is one of the most heavily deficit States with an annual deficit of about 1.64 million tonnes valued at Rs. 100 crores. Agriculture is the back-bone of Gujarat's economy, as nearly 70 per cent of its population depends on agriculture, which in turn has, under the circumstances, to depend on monsoon. This forces me to make a pointed reference to the Narmada Project. It is a matter of deep regret that this problem has yet to be solved. The precious waters of this national river have for decades been flowing into the Arabian Sea while the poor farmer has been left with no alternative but to say his annual prayer to the Rain Gods. This is, indeed, a tragedy too deep for words. We gather that the hon. Prime Minister is at last likely to give her award before the end of the year. I hope, this is true.

Finally, before I end, I would very humbly demand categorical answers from the Minister concerned to the following specific questions.

1. Has Government once and for all taken a policy decision never to import foodgrains under the PL 480 concessional programme or any like arrangements?

2. What is the total shortage in foodgrains that the Nation is facing today? And where does the bufferstock stand today?

3. Is Government committed to implement the AICC resolution passed at Gandhinagar for taking over the whole-

sale trade in wheat and rice, and, if so, by what time? What are the difficulties standing in the way of Government for giving this immediate effect?

Is it a fact that the Food Secretary, as reported in the papers, was in the United States, in fact, in Washington, last week? What was he doing there? Was the trip official or private? If it was official, one can understand what he was doing, and at least we should be told about it. But if the visit was private, what was he doing there when the nation is facing this calamity?

I am sorry if I have given an impression of being a bit harsh on Government. But my sole objective in tabling this motion was to draw Government's attention to the grim situation prevailing in the country and to request Government to be frank and forthright with Parliament and with the people.

सभापति महोदय : सवाल यह है कि चूँकि 6 बजे बगला देश के प्रेजीडेंट आ रहे हैं इस लिये हाउस को ऐडजर्न कर देना है। मेम्बरों के नाम बहुत हैं। इस सारे डिबेट का परपज यह है कि गवर्नमेंट का रिप्लाय सुना जाये। इसलिये जितना टाइम जिस जिस पार्टी के लिये अलाटेड है अगर उतने तक ही सब लोग अपने को कन्फाइन्ड रखें तब तो काम चल सकता है।

श्री पीलू मोदी : (गोधरा) : यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

सभापति महोदय : जहाँ तक मिनिस्टर साहब का सवाल है, वह जवाब नहीं दे सकेगे अगर मेम्बर लोग ही 6 बजे तक टाइम ले लेंगे क्योंकि हाउस को तो ऐडजर्न होना ही है।

एक बांग्लादेश सदस्य उनको कल सुन
लेंगे ।

समाप्ति सहोदय जो सूबर है उनका
फिराई भी होता है । इस सब में बहुत
असहजता है । आपके सहा बगलबेस
के आदेश देने वाले हैं (Interruption)

The President of Bangladesh is coming to the Central Hall So, the House has to be adjourned just at 6 00 P M The Minister will take at least half an hour The Mover will also have to reply So if the hon members keep themselves to the time allotted to their respective parties then something can be done There are many names in these lists, given by the Opposition as well as by the Congress If I do not call the Minister at 5 15 p.m., then it will not be possible to get the reply from the Government If you think that without getting any reply the debate should go on I have no objection but the purpose of the Mover will not be served That is the problem before us

AN HON MEMBER Minister can
reply tomorrow

MR CHAIRMAN I cannot commit myself for this It is not the convention that he should be asked to give the reply tomorrow That will not be done

Motion moved

"That this House do consider the food situation in the country"

Before I call the next hon Member to speak, I would like to mention that there is a substitute Motion in the name of two members, Dr Laxminarain Pandeya and Shri R V Badi

Is Dr Laxminarain Pandeya moving his Substitute Motion?

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur) Yes, Sir.

I beg to move

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, notes with regret that the prices of food-stuffs have soared sky-high and the purchasing power of the people has been constantly declining and the Government have utterly failed to check this tendency" (1)

DR KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) rose

MR CHAIRMAN I have to call a member from this side and then I will call you

Mr P Venkatasubbiah

SHRI P VENKATASUBBIAH
(Nindyal) Mr Chairman Sir the hon Member while moving his Motion on the food situation tried to create an impression in this House that the food situation was dismal in the country, he painted a dismal picture In that he has laboured hard to apportion the blame to the Government for all the things that have happened in this country Having an objective and dispassionate view we have to see whether the present situation, the situation as it obtains today, is due to the faulty policies pursued by the Government or whether it is due to certain unforeseen circumstances on which Government or anybody have no control

Shri Fatesingh Gokwad has given figures to show that year after year, our import bill has been rising But he did not care to mention the increase in population in this country and also the cycle that we have been experiencing once in three years, drought, floods and all these factors, he did not care to mention all these facts. Fortunately for this country except for this year, for the last three to four years we had good monsoons as well as progress in our developmental activities particularly, with regard

to minor irrigation and also in regard to some of our electricity projects that have done very much for the increase in food production

Another important factor about the green revolution My friends make a fun of it, but, perhaps they do not have the field experience or the experience that is obtaining in the rural areas With each year new strains have been introduced They have been taken up very enthusiastically by our farmers and the increase in the production of paddy as well as wheat has been phenomenal in this country The green revolution, of course we may say, has benefited only a particular section of the agriculturists, especially, the people who had the benefit of irrigation They might have benefited I agree that here is some force in this argument But that does not mean that the production has not gone up in this country In the matter of food production Punjab Haryana and some of the States have witnessed a phenomenal increase But, to offset this food production, we had certain calamities For instance, this year, the entire Andhra Pradesh and the neighbouring States of Maharashtra and Mysore have been experiencing an unprecedented drought unheard of in the annals of history Only a century back we had such a terrible calamity in those parts and after that no such calamity took place in these three or four States.

These States especially, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Mysore have been pioneers in food production, especially in paddy and also in the coarse grains like Jowar For instance, Maharashtra and the dry Districts of Rayalseema and Mysore have been producing coarse grains in large quantities That is adversely affected. When the production of the coarse grains which is the staple diet of the people is affected, naturally, the offtake of rice has increased. That has created a problem also With the failure of monsoon, our production has gone down because we could not produce as much of electricity as possible. The local Governments were

compelled to cut down electricity which has adversely affected the food production programme as well as the industrial growth in this country.

But, one thing I will accept with regard to the lop-sided development of the areas For instance, the green revolution has helped the areas that have been benefited by irrigation but, little has been done so far about areas that are subjected to adverse seasonal conditions So a programme has been vigorously taken up with regard to dry-farming areas in this country But even these dry farming programmes have to be taken up in a very systematic manner Unless that is done, our food production programmes so far as coarse grains are concerned and also commercial crops such as groundnut and oil seeds will be affected This also has to be borne in mind and more emphasis has to be given especially to the minor irrigation programmes Unfortunately, all these years, in these three or four Plans, we have been laying more emphasis on bigger irrigation projects which have got a long gestation period as a result of which it will not be possible to get the results immediately whereas there are a large number of tanks which have been kept out of use and which are not in operation They have to be repaired and put into action These programmes are also labour oriented Many people get engaged in these works So, these minor irrigation programmes must be taken up very systematically With regard to projects which are now in the drought-affected areas, the Planning Commission, I am told, has taken a decision that such of those irrigation programmes that are in the drought-affected areas, must be given priority and they must be completed soon If that is pursued vigorously we will be able to get over some of these difficulties

Sir, with regard to the Hydro-electric programmes, the same emphasis should be laid about implementation of all these programmes in the drought-affected areas In my constituency, in Rayalseema the

[Shri P. Venkatasubbiah]

Srisallam Hydro-Electric Project has been started some years back for execution but it is lagging behind and the estimates are going higher and higher day by day. From Rs. 35 crores, this has gone up to Rs. 75 crores. Before it is completed, I do not know how much it will come to and what additional amounts would be required. So, attempts should be made to complete this project in right earnest. This is my submission.

Then, Sir, I wish to point out that we have to make a radical change in our distribution system. There is an anomaly in the situation; we cannot get sugar in the fair price shop or at the retail or ration shops. But it is available in plenty in the black-market. This shows that there is something radically wrong in our distribution system.

I wish to submit that the wholesale trade in food-grains should be taken over by the Government as soon as possible.

Sir, unless this is done, the anti-social elements will take advantage. The black-marketeers and others will take advantage of the present situation in the country. So, this aspect of the problem should be kept in mind.

The distribution system in the States is not properly done. I want Mr. Shinde to use his good offices with the State Governments in order to see that the distribution system is put on a proper footing. This is very necessary. Every day we hear about the increase of the fair-price shops. But still the foodgrains do not reach the consumers. The dealers do not take them to the villages but they dispose them off in blackmarket and so an artificial scarcity is created. Therefore, this factor must be kept in mind. There is no point in quoting statistics saying that so many fair price shops have been opened. That will not satisfy the people. That will only go to satisfy the vested interests. Those who get the dealers' licence exploit the situation. This

should not happen. We must take proper steps in this regard.

About importing foodgrains we should not be hesitant for apologetic. Even advanced and progressive countries like Russia and China are going and buying foodgrains on a large scale from other countries. So, why should we be chary about that? The Minister has rightly said that we will purchase foodgrains at commercial rate. He said, we are not going with a bagging bowl; we have got to be very rational in our approach. I am glad the hon. Minister has made a statement that if necessary we will certainly go in for importing foodgrains. That has given a lot of confidence among our people.

Lastly, I would like to say that our farmers have taken up the agricultural programmes with all seriousness. They must not be disappointed. They should not get frustrated on account of lack of supply of fertilisers and other agricultural inputs. The position regarding supply of fertilisers is very deplorable. Prices are exorbitant in the black-market. Even urea or sulphate are not available. They are not able to get them at fair prices. Government are not able to supply them in time. The farmers have to remain at the mercy of unscrupulous dealers. I would like to know as to what concrete steps have been taken to create a proper infra-structure to help the farmer to produce more foodgrains.

I am not one who would say that there is terrible shortage of foodgrains in the country. Our farmers are able to produce more. The attitude of our farmers has changed radically nowadays. He is prepared to take up any new strain that comes in the market. He is taking up new varieties of I.R. 1990. By that he is able to produce 60 bags per acre. He is prepared to go in for new varieties and produce more food for the country. Supply of fertilisers, supply of insecticides, supply of water—these are the three important things which are needed by the farmers. What happens is that

the farmers in the rural areas, even if they produce more, are not able to market their products, are not able to sell their products, in time; they are at a disadvantage compared to the farmers who are roundabout the cities. This is the present position. I would beg to submit that these imbalances should be corrected. Remedial measures should be taken. If all these measures are taken I am sure we will soon achieve self-reliance in foodgrains. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri B. V. Naik has written to me about his substitute motion. There are three grounds on which that has not been allowed. Firstly, the motion has not been given in time.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I gave it before time, I gave it before 10.30 a.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secondly, it is not in proper form. Thirdly, it has not been on the form on which it should have been given. So, I do not allow this.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: As regards the first point, I would like to submit that it was given before 10.30 hours, and I think that it was in time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Without going into any further discussion, may I read out to him rule 345 which reads thus:

"Notice of an amendment to a motion shall be given one day before the day on which the motion is to be considered, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved without such notice."

AN HON. MEMBER: So, you may allow it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing it, because there are three lacunae.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Ulaberia): During the last session the hon. Minister Shri Annambab P. Shinde

gave us the hope that there was sufficient food in the country and there was no need to worry about famine and other things and that sufficient food will be sent to the villages and there would be no difficulty about rice. But during this session, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan has said that there is a calamity before us. I do not know who is responsible for having created this confusion. I think that it is Government which has been responsible for this.

As the situation stands in our country today, the consumer has to pay 13 per cent more now for cereals, 60 per cent more for pulses, and 40 per cent more for eggs and hundred per cent more for sugar, and this is over and above the 8 per cent price rise as compared with the last official figure. In Tripura, the price of rice varies from Rs 2.50 to Rs 3 per k.g. Due to drought, there has been no rain there. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: We had discussed all these facts when we were discussing the price, situation, and, therefore, there is no need to repeat it. The hon. Member may make new points now.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: I let me come to the point now. 80 per cent of the crop has failed and there are no proper foodgrain supply arrangements. 1,25,000 fair price shops are there, but these are mostly in the urban and suburban areas. As regards villages only one out of 10 villages has got a fair price shop, and the other 9 villages have no fair price shops. You can understand, therefore, that the villagers have to depend on blackmarket prices. Our Government have been so very generous that while giving increase of wages on account of increase in index of prices, they do not take into account the outside prices but only the prices in the fair price shops. The result is that the workers and the villagers are compelled to pay high prices. That does not come within the purview of the index calculations. These people are kept totally in the dark and in difficulty. . .

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

Shri Anandashankar Shinde had told us during the last session that arrangements would be made to increase the kharif production as much as possible. But I come from West Bengal, and I went to Midnapur, and I found that there was no arrangement to reserve the river water for producing more of the IR-8 crop. No amenities have been given. The peasants are eager to produce more, but if you go and ask them you will find that nothing has been done in this regard, and the lands are remaining dry, and even the sweet water from the rivers, which could be reserved so that more production can be had, is not being reserved.

I ask you to take this matter seriously. You are in a responsible position. You are in a position to do something to solve the problem and save the situation. I went to Midnapur in Khajuria thana. The big landlords are cutting half-ripe paddy grains simply to chastise the tillers and bring them under their control. The police are helping those big landowners. This is not the situation in one district only; in most districts, this is the situation.

Then you must stop all evictions of tillers from the soil immediately. Instructions should be given to all State Governments in this regard.

Then irrigation facilities should be increased. There should be reserve water canals for the next season and for the present season also. Arrangements should be made to increase the crop to the maximum extent.

Then radical land reforms should be effected. You have already rejected it. But without that, the problem cannot be solved. Because of these and other things, you have not been able to increase production and you have to beg before other countries for foodgrains.

Then wholesale trade should be taken over by Government. You should buy directly from the producers, not through intermediaries. Now you are helping the profiteers in the name of State trading.

This should stop immediately. Take the full responsibility of buying from the producers and then distributing it to the people.

Then as regards ration and fair price shops in the villages, you must know that the people have no buying capacity. There should be irrigation arrangements, canal cutting arrangements, embankment arrangements for more production. Thus there will be work for the rural poor and with the wages thus got they could buy foodgrains. Otherwise, there will be starvation. You have gagged the press. It will not report any news about starvation. Let the people die of starvation, nothing will be said about it in the papers. Please do not rest satisfied that with that things are all right. The situation is getting very serious. I ask you to take it very seriously. What is required at the present time is maximum production and maximum procurement. Then if it is still required, you can buy from other countries. But do not place much reliance on it. Try to produce as much as possible within the country. Then the problem can be partly solved, if you are really serious and sincere about it.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): There is no doubt that the food situation in the country is very bad due to failure of monsoon. But it is very heartening to know that Government are taking steps to meet it. A crash programme has been undertaken to raise 14 million tonnes of foodgrains during the rabi season. The Government has also proposed to increase the number of fair price shops and strengthen the public distribution system. It has also proposed to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. The Government has also declared that it will not hesitate to import foodgrains if necessary.

Sir, while the Government is taking every step to improve the food situation, it is unfortunate that some of the public sector undertakings have not taken

the problem seriously. There are allegations of mismanagement in the Food Corporation of India, and these allegations are already discussed on the floor of this House. The Fertiliser Corporation of India is also not very serious in solving this food crisis. It is not taking interest in moving the fertilisers from the factories in the north to the farms in the south. The price of fertilisers is also not uniform at the farm level. It is uniform only at the factory level. The Fertiliser Corporation of India is also collecting illegally a premium of Rs 200 per tonne and over and above the control price for the sale of ammonium sulphate. I request the hon. Minister to take note of this and set things right in the Fertiliser Corporation of India.

The existing fair price shops form mostly a part of the open market shops. The fair price shops at the co-operative level also are not working well. The fair price shops should be entrusted to enthusiastic and enterprising young men who are now unemployed or under-employed.

There is power crisis in this country and this power crisis is sought to be solved always by sanctioning thermal projects which of course can be completed in a short period but these are sanctioned in preference to hydro projects. The hydro projects are comparatively very cheap whether they are compared to thermal projects or to nuclear projects. They are always cheap and are always connected with irrigation projects. I therefore request the Government to give preference to hydro projects. Though the gestation period of hydro projects is long, their utility is much, and therefore, priority should be given to hydro projects so that if some hydro projects are undertaken in the fifth Plan, they may be completed during the sixth Plan and may be useful both to the industrialists and the farmers.

Sir, I conclude.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you do not mind I will give a chance to Dr. Karni Singh, only five to seven minutes. Dr. Karni Singh.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Sir, I must get at least 10 minutes as a co-mover of the motion. Otherwise I will not be able to develop my theme.

The rising prices and food shortages create a very dangerous combination and they can create a very explosive situation. It would be the simplest thing for me to start hurrying abuses at the Food Minister, but I do feel that the question of food shortages in the country cannot be looked at in isolation purely in relation to the bungling of the Government but must also be taken into account with the increase in population. That is one of the major contributing factors to the food shortage in the country.

Sir, about 15 years ago when Mr. Nehru was Prime Minister he had made a statement in this House to say that India would be self-sufficient in food in a very short while and that there would be no need for food imports. We have seen in spite of all these assurances even this year we will have to make marginal imports. Sir Jeremy Raisman, the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council had at one time made a profound observation that Indian budget was a gamble in rain. It seems a tragedy that even in this age of science and technology we have not been able to make a breakthrough in this direction. Green revolution has to some extent succeeded. I think it has given Indian agriculture a shot in the arm. But let us not forget the fact howsoever successful the green revolution may be, it must one day reach the law of diminishing returns. I feel that unless we look at the food and the population explosion together I do not think that anybody can get the correct picture. I have been able to get a few figures which I shall place before my colleagues here today. If we make a study of the figures of world population council, we shall understand why the

[Dr. Karam Singh]

Government, is in the predicament it is in today. I always blame the Government because they do not have the courage or the guts to stand up on public platforms and over and over again speak to the public on the great menace to underdeveloped countries, namely population explosion. In 1891, India's population stood at 23.5 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not give too many figures because you have limited time

DR KARNI SINGH: Because I cannot emphasise my case without them. For the last 15 years I have been speaking on this and the Government would not have been in this predicament today had the population question been given the highest priority. For too many of us are for too sacred to speak on family planning because we might lose that almighty vote. Because of that we are losing the future of India's prosperity. In 1891, as I said, India's population was 23.5 crores and in 1901 it went up by 50 lakhs. Today, in a ten-year period it is going up by 12-13 crores. Between 1901 and 1911, India's population went up by 1.45 crores and between 1911 and 1921, it actually went down in 10 years by about 19 lakhs because of world war I's influence. In other words, in sixty years between 1891 and 1951 the population of India went up by a bare 11.41 crores, but today in a period of just ten years it is going up by about 13 crores. Unless these two Ministries, the Ministry of Family Planning and the Ministry of Food sit down together, I do not think that even God can solve India's food problem.

I shall make this forecast. This year is a bad year, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra are facing famine; you are short of food and you may have to make marginal imports. But the day is not far off when, if something definite is not done, if a breakthrough in medicine is not made to control population explosion off when, if something definite is not done, we are going to face food shortages even when we

have bumper crops. One need not have to be a great wizard; it is a matter of pure mathematics; it is a matter of adding up two and two. I think it will require a little bit of courage from our politicians to be able to stand up, like Japan did.

Japan was bombed twice by atom bombs. Yet they have today reached a stage when they are equal with America. Look at their economy and compare with our economy; we are both Asian countries. What did Japan do? They put a population control and curbed it, resulting in population trailing off at ten crores. Today Japan's economy is one of the best in the world; surely India can also achieve it. When we talk about modern technology and science, surely ways and means can be found of combating this problem. I think we have debated food over and over again in this House. The Chairman has stopped me from quoting figures in detail. Statistics show that per capita availability of foodgrains in 1965 was 471 gms per day and in 1970 it was only 445 gms; it has gone down. It almost reminds me how India since Independence has increased its expenditure on education, doubled the number of schools and teachers, but still the literacy percentage is going down because your base-people under 21—are increasing. You are facing the same problem on the food front.

The question of uneconomic holdings in this country has to be examined very carefully. 39 per cent of operational holdings are under one hectare each. In one hectare you cannot have intensive cultivation unless you go in for collective farming. I do not think the Indian farmer is ready to accept it now. The question of ceilings on agricultural land should also be examined in relation to Grow More Food. I am not opposed to ceilings, but if we go purely by theory, we would not only be hit by the population explosion but also by the fragmentation of land, which may become uneconomic in relation to increased food production. So, Government has to find an

optimum ceiling whereby it will be available economic unit and more food can be produced and if does not reach the point of diminishing returns very soon.

Modern methods of agriculture which are being shown on television in one or two cities in India today have to reach the masses throughout the country. Grow More Food is one of the paramount battles, that mankind has to fight for survival. I say this today. Five years from now it will become far more important. Your imported visuals media should like T.V. should reach the villages, not Delhi or Bombay city alone.

Government-owned tractors must be kept in pools, so that the poor people, the 39 per cent who have less than one hectare, can be given free service of tractors. That would be the biggest form of socialism. Large quantities of subsidised seeds must be made available. Free seeds must be given to those 39 per cent who have less than one hectare.

The speedy implementation of irrigation projects is very important. Whenever there is a famine we raise it in this House and plead, for God's sake, speed up your river valley projects, irrigation projects, lift channels, etc., because the most positive definite way of solving famine conditions is through irrigation. Take Rajasthan Canal and the lift channel. During the last famine 3 years ago, we raised it here and Government assured us that this would be given high priority. But the canals are not ready. The lift channel is held up because some petty contractor is not prepared to fulfil his job. Today the Government is in a position to give these matters high priority. Food is the basic necessity of the human beings and unless we grow adequate food, the country is going to face a very dark spectre.

You send teams to visit various parts of the country where there are famine conditions. One team—Malchanda team

—which visited Rajasthan has reported like this:

"The Malchanda team was reported to be unhappy over the inordinate delay on the part of the State Government in submitting a final detailed report to the Centre on the drought conditions in the State. According to knowledgeable circles, the State Government machinery was so inept and lethargic that it could not prepare its report on the drought conditions so far. Perhaps only two district Collectors had submitted their reports to the State Government."

This I think is the greatest bungling. My appeal to the Government is, wherever famine conditions prevail, whether it is Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan, Andhra or Bihar or any other State, please give it the highest priority and see that the collectors and Chief Ministers give their reports quickly so that adequate aid can be given from the Centre quickly.

Regarding the question of digging deep tubewells and electrification in villages, these are matters that require your immediate attention so that in the future years we will be able to produce more food for India's ever increasing millions.

16. hrs.

श्री नाजूराम मिर्धा : (नागौर) :
माननीय सभापति जी, हमारे देश में आजादी के बाद, जैसा मेरे पूर्व बक्ता ने कहा, देश की आजादी कुछ सालों में कम बढ़ी, लेकिन अब किस प्रकार तेजी से बढ़ रही है, मैं भी इसी बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ। इतने बड़े देश की आजादी के उपर नियंत्रण होना चाहिये और वह भी सिर्फ सरकार के जरिये नहीं, बल्कि सदन में बैठने वाले सभी माननीय सदस्य इस बात पर सहमति से तैयार कर

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्षा]

अपनी आवाज गावों तक और लोगों तक पहुंचाये कि हमारे देश की आबादी का नियंत्रण होना बहुत जरूरी है, इस काम को किये बिना हमें चाहे कितना फूड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाये, उत्पादन की गति को तेज करें, हम बहुत वर्षों तक ऊंचे स्तर को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते और हमारे देश की आर्थिक हालत को बहुत तेजी से ऊंचा उठाना सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिये आबादी का सवाल बहुत अहम सवाल है और इस पर मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन के तत्तम माननीय सदस्यों को चाहिये कि जब कभी भी फुरत मिले और जहाँ कहीं भी कुछ कहने सुनने का मौका मिले, हम आम जनता तक इस सन्देश को पहुंचाये और इस भवाल को हल करने की कोशिश करें।

हमारे देश में खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में पिछले दिनों वैज्ञानिक तौर पर जो तरक्की हुई है, नये नये बीज आये, खाद आई और क्रेडिट की जो सुविधायें मिलीं, उसके हिसाब से किसानों ने और देश के वैज्ञानिकों ने, सब न मिल कर खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाया, यहाँ तक कि पिछले-से-पिछले साल हम 107 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा कर सके। पिछले साल भी 104 मिलियन टन तक पहुंच सके और इस साल भी इतनी हालत खराब होते हुये भी, जो कुछ हमने कैश प्रोग्राम उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये हाथ में लिये हैं, हमारी खरीफ को जो कुछ नुकसान हुआ है, उसके बावजूद भी जैसा पिछले साल ने हिसाब लगाकर बताया है, 100 मिलियन

टन के आस पास उत्पादन कर सकेंगे। मैं इस बात को तो मानता हूँ कि इसमें थोड़ी बहुत ऊंच-नीच हो सकती है, लेकिन इस बात से ऐसा ग्रहसाह होता है—और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य भी जो इस का ज्ञान रखते हैं वे भी इस बात को महसूस करेंगे कि जितना उत्पादन हम करने जा रहे हैं, वह देश के लिये कोई खतरा नहीं है जिस के लिये हम बहुत ज्यादा चिन्तित होकर यह सोचें कि अब हमारा क्या होगा। यह ठीक है कि कुछ धान आदि किसी न किसी प्रकार हमको मंगाना होगा लेकिन स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है जैसी अभी जाहिर की गई है।

सभापति महोदय : भोजन यह है कि आज फूड मिनुएशन कान्ट्री में क्या है ?

श्री नाथू राम मिर्षा : मैं उसी के बारे में बात कर रहा हूँ। बाहर से मंगाने का सवाल भी उसी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है और इस साथ का उत्पादन भी उसी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है अगर आप कोई चीज गलत समझते हैं तो मुझे फर्मा दें।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने याद दिलाया है।

नाथू राम मिर्षा : मैं मोहान पढ़कर ही खड़ा हुआ हूँ और बहुत गहराई के साथ सोचकर खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे कितना कहना है यह भी मैं जानता हूँ क्योंकि मुझे आपके समय का भी क्याल है।

(Motn.)

मैं निषेदन कर रहा था कि हमें बहुत ज्यादा चिन्ता करके कहीं न कहीं से कुछ न कुछ प्राप्त करना है, किसी भी णत पर प्राप्त करना है—ऐसी स्थिति अभी नहीं है। लेकिन चूँकि हमें सावधानी रखनी है, जो हमारा उत्पादन का लक्ष्य है, जिसको पूरा करने की हम क्षमता रखते हैं, उसके बाद भी कुछ माजिनल हमारे पास होना चाहिये ताकि यदि कोई मुसीबत आवे तो हम उसका सामना कर सकें, इन दृष्टि से कुछ प्रयत्न अवश्य करना चाहिये और हमारी सरकार कुछ देशों के साथ समर्पण कर रही है ताकि जरूरत पड़े तो कितना अनाज हम व्यापारिक तौर पर खरीद सकते हैं। . . .

श्री पीलू मोदी : कुछ नहीं कर रही है।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : मेरी जानकारी है कि वह कर रही है और जिस डिपार्टमेंट से इस काम को करना चाहिये, उसी तरह से सरकार के आदमी इस काम में लगे हुये हैं।

श्री पीलू मोदी : आपके सामने झूठ कहने में आया है।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : झूठ क्या है और सच क्या है, इसका ज्ञान मैं रखता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के जो प्रयत्न होने चाहिये, वह सरकार कर रही है। इसलिये बहुत चिन्ता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(Motn.)

फिर भी, सभापति महोदय, थोड़ी सी बरसात के बिना देश की हालत कितनी नाजुक बन सकती है—इस बात को समझ कर चलना चाहिये। खाद्यान्न को बढ़ाने के लिये तुरन्त जो भी कार्यवाही की जा सकती है उसे तुरन्त करना चाहिये। जैसा मेरे पूर्व बक्ता ने कहा कि कुछ एरियाज में ट्यूब वेलज बनाये जा सकते हैं, मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पानी काफी है वहाँ तेजी से ट्यूब वेलज बनाये जायें। इसके अलावा उत्पादन के सिलसिले में जिन जिन साधनों की जरूरत है—बहुत से क्षेत्रों में तो बिजली ही चुकी है, लेकिन लेट-वैराइटीज का काम अभी भी चल रहा है, उस इलाके में जहाँ खाद अभी नहीं पहुँची है, बीज नहीं पहुँचा है, उसकी शीघ्र व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। किसानों के कुएं किसी भी कारण से बन्द न हों, उनको बिजली देकर चलाया जाय तो इससे उत्पादन में सहायता मिल सकती है। इस समय गांवों में बिजली बहुत कम मात्रा में मिल रही है और कहीं कहीं तो छोटे-छोटे अधिकारी कुछ गड़बड़ करके जब तक पैसा न मिले, बिजली नहीं पहुँचने देते, इस अव्यवस्था को दूर करना चाहिये।

कुछ किसान बिजली की बजाय जानबूझकर डीजल इंजन चला रहे हैं क्योंकि फूड कम भावों में लोगों को मिलता था। लेकिन अब वह भी ब्लैक में है। पाली जिले से कई चिट्ठियां मेरे पास आई हैं, वहाँ पर कूड आयल देने भावों में चाहे जितना लेलें, लेकिन रात को ले लें, दिन में तेल नहीं मिलेगा। यह अव्यवस्था की बात है, कोई नई बात नहीं

[श्री बाबू राम मिर्जा]

है, लेकिन आज इस अवस्था को बहुत तेजी से ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि किमान अपने पग को चला सके।

हमारी नीतियों में टिकाऊपन होना चाहिए। पिछली दफा गेहूँ ज्यादा पैदा हो गया था, 9 मिलियन टन का स्टॉक था तो सरकार कहने लगी कि किमान के भावों में कुछ कमी हो जाये तो वाम चलेगा। फिर बाद में सरकार ने फैसला किया और उन का भावों की गारंटी दी। लेकिन हमारी नीतियों में थोड़ा सा टिकाऊपन न होने में किसानों पर इस का असर पड़ता है।

श्री राज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है— उस का असर भी किसानों पर पड़ा है। उसने एग्रीकल्चरल होल्डिंग्स टैक्स बड़े काम्पलीकेटेड तरीके से लगाने की बात कही है। हर साल टैक्स तय किया जाएगा और उस की दूसरी इन्कम के साथ मिला कर लगाया जायगा जैसे किसान बहुत मालदार हो गया है। उन के ऊपर बहुत कम टैक्स हैं—इस तरह की हवा देश में फैलाने की कोशिश की गई है जिसका हमारे किसान की माइक्रोलोजी पर असर पड़ता है और उस के अन्दर उत्पादन बढ़ाने का जो जोश है उस पर भी असर पड़ता है।

मैं आप की मारफन निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप बहुत मोव मवस कर ऐसे निर्णय करें जो टिकाऊ हों जिन से अननेसेसरी उद्देश का वातावरण न बने—इन बातों को ध्यान में रख कर हमारी नीतियों को ढालकर चलाने की आवश्यकता है।

सरकार ने ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनाज खरीदने का जो निर्णय लिया है वह ठीक है लेकिन विचौलिंग हटे तब किमान को फायदा हो सकता है। वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक हो। हमारे गांवों में बहुत से इलाकों में खाद्यान्नों की कमी है। अगर वहां फेयर-प्राइम पात्र ठीक हो ठीक वक्त पर अनाज पड़े उस का मही वितरण कर सके तो फिर किसी भी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी पैदा होने की जाइश नहीं है। इसी तरह से चीनी का वितरण ठीक हो। इस में मेरे एवं वरना ने अभी कहा है कि कई राज्य सरकारों ने गिनाई भी वैधान्तरी को है जिनका वितरण उन्हें देना चाहिए। उनका नो दिया है—मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार में कहना चाहता कि उन बातों पर वह लगातार वाच रखें और उन की मदद करने की रागिण कर ताकि काम ठीक तरह में चल सके।

मुश्किल हमारा सामने है हम उन को पार कर सकते हैं बशर्तकि सब सम्माननीय सदस्यों का इस काम के लिए मत बना हुआ हो। एक मही वितरण बनाते हुए अगर हम देश की जनता की मुसीबतों के साथ मुझने हुए चलेंगे तो निश्चिन्त रूप से वे मुसीबतें हल हो सकेंगी और निस्कोब बिना किसी मुसीबत के हम उन को हल कर सकेंगे—ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. D. K. Panda. Your party has only six minutes.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bharjanagar) Mr. Chairman, Sir, the food situation in the country is very critical. Daily we are getting reports about horrible starvation

deaths, and Orissa is hit hardest. Reports of starvation deaths from all over the country, numbering about 11 to 12 States and specially from Orissa, have been pouring in. It is also well known that the situation, as far as it looks today, is not completely under our control. So; I would like, first of all, to ask the hon. Food Minister whether he is prepared to admit the universal truth about the food situation or food condition. Regarding the possibilities of improving food situation, even at the U.N.O. level there have been several discussions, and the final conclusion is that, if countries fail to provide satisfactory conditions for food production and distribution, it is usually the fault of the Government concerned. Here the Central Government is concerned about the decrease in food production. The situation has really become horrible. Who is responsible for this? The defective planning of the Agriculture Ministry and lack of co-ordinated and integrated planning between Railways, the Irrigation Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry have been responsible for this horrible situation today which is taking hundreds and thousands of lives.

Now this truth has to be admitted that it is not a natural deficiency but it is a human deficiency, it has been created by human forces. We could have overcome this difficulty, but because of our defective planning, we are not able to overcome it.

Keeping in view the rate of growth of our population which is 2.50 per cent, let us examine as to what has been the increase in food production. It is only 2.25 per cent. Therefore, how can we overcome this?

The simple point as every one has stated in this House—several times the same matter has been discussed here—is that we must lay much stress on irrigation facilities because the increase in crop yield mainly depends on irrigation. The statement which was laid on the Table by our Agriculture Minister, Mr.

F. A. Ahmed, has mentioned that minor irrigation projects have been taken up. Merely saying that we have taken up minor irrigation projects will not do. Suppose in a particular district one or two projects have been taken up, will that meet the requirements of the districts? What is the actual potentiality of the district for developing minor irrigation projects, at the same time what is the requirement, and to what extent we can meet the target, on these things there is absolutely no planning. That is why, no concrete things are forthcoming, but here and there Government in their statement only makes a mention that minor irrigation projects have been taken up. If, with this much, Government gets satisfaction, then the same starvation deaths will definitely continue.

I want to mention one thing in this respect. We have 323 million acres of arable land. Out of it only 19.9 per cent. are irrigated. What about the rest? All these 25 years since Independence what have we done? Are we going to fulfil the target of achieving irrigated land to the extent of 50 per cent? That must be very clear. So, irrigation has to be given much stress.

About tube-wells, several times the hon. Members of the Opposition Parties here have been giving plans and in the river basin areas where it is possible and where it does not require much effort, let there be tube-wells. But that has never been done.

As far as land reforms are concerned, that has now been kept in cold storage. Even in Orissa, the proposal of 10 acre ceiling that has come to the Centre has again been kept in the cold storage. What has happened to land reforms over which there was a lot of heated debate? If the Government is sincere, they must come forward to implement it. But that has not been implemented and that is one of the main defects as far as our planning is concerned.

[Shri D K Panda]

Thirdly I would like to say a word about the distribution system. What is the public distribution system? I will only give some facts. When we were discussing this in this very House, the same hon Minister, Mr Shinde, pointed out that we are ready to meet any type of contingencies and we have enough stocks. We have got a buffer stock. Now I want to put a simple question. During the month of September in Orissa after the cyclone for 15 to 20 days there was no supply of foodgrains. Absolutely no supply. But there was so much fantastic talk. But we found actually their agents and mill owners have actually no stock. When we inquired from the Government sources from the Secretaries to the Government of Orissa they said, No no. That is a feature. That is the boastful feature. What about this fantastic boastful feature? Actually for 15 to 20 days there were no stocks and people could not get even one ounce of grain. We can say what has happened. The real situation is that the FCI distribution system has failed. It is defective and we find in some States, like Tamil Nadu the Food Department handed over the procurement system to 54 monopoly merchants by-passing the FCI but no action has been taken.

We say that there is really a food shortage. That position has to be admitted and methods have to be devised and we must face the real situation and the Government must take the people into confidence.

Now, they say there is self-sufficiency. What is self-sufficiency? We required in Ganjam, my District in Orissa, 500 tonnes of rice per month but we actually get only 200 tonnes. Is this self-sufficiency? Now, as far as paddy is concerned, our annual requirements of paddy in my District are 7,500 tonnes but the real supply has never reached beyond 400 tonnes. Is this self-sufficiency?

Finally, I want to tell one thing only. 4,18,164 acres of paddy lands in Ganjam is undercast and the agricultural backbone

of Orissa is completely broken. My suggestion will be that not only minor irrigation works should be taken up, but that tube wells should be sunk immediately in river basin areas and land reform measures have to be taken up and implemented immediately. Thank you.

MR CHAIRMAN: There are at least 15 persons to speak. I told you that I will call the Minister at 5.15. The hon Member has got the right of reply. Now I request hon Members to tell me when they want the reply of the hon Minister.

SHRI PHILCO MODY: After I speak.

MR CHAIRMAN: Let me have the opinion of the House whether the House wants the Government reply today or to continue the subject.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The Minister has to reply.

MR CHAIRMAN: If you continue, he cannot reply. Otherwise I thought of calling him at 5.15.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): He must reply. We would also like to have clarifications.

MR CHAIRMAN: Then only clarifications and nothing else. You must see our limitations also. I have to adjourn the House at 6 O'clock. Nobody is sticking to his time-limit. That is the whole trouble. Is it the opinion of the House that I can call the hon Minister at 5.15 p.m.?

DR KARNI SINGH: We have got the right of reply. I am prepared to waive it if it can suit the other Members.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): You may call at 5.30 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Philco Mody has been getting up; he is very eager.

SHRI PILLOO MODY There is a Select Committee meeting which is going on just now. The Foreign Exchange Regulations Bill Select Committee is going on and I have to go.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA It is over now.

MR. CHAIRMAN Shri Barupal

श्री पन्नामाल बारपाल (गगानसर) गणपति महोदय आज मेरा गना खगत्र हे डगलिये मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लगा लेकिन मेरे माननीय साथी श्री गायकवाड ने मोशन रख कर, जो दोषागोपण मेरी सरकार पर किया है कि उसी की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है, प्लैनिंग ठीक नहीं है, उस के बारे में दो शब्द बजना चाहता हूँ।

हो सकता है कि उनका कहना ठीक हो। लेकिन श्री गायकवाड भी ईश्वरवादी हैं और मैं भी ईश्वरवादी हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार तो मनुष्यों को बनी है, देवताओं की नहीं है। मनुष्य से चलनी हो सकती है। हमारी सब से बड़ी सरकार तो ईश्वर है, जिस की प्लैनिंग चलत हो सकती है, बहो अनावृष्टि है, कहीं प्रनिवृष्टि है। अब फिर हमारी सरकार का गलातया तो हो ही सकती है।

16.25 h.

[Dr. SARADISH ROY in the Chair]

फिर श्री म. तो कहता है कि जब राजादो के पञ्चास वर्ष बाद भी हमारे यहाँ खाद्य समस्या बनी हुई है तब हम को यह तो मानना ही पड़ेगा कि यहाँ कुछ न कुछ चलती है।

आज राजस्थान नहर के प्रश्न को ही नीजियु। उस को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ले कर श्रीमान-श्रीमान पूरा किया जायता होगा। खाद्य समस्या के सम्बन्ध में काफी गहन मित्र सबकी है, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने इस पर कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया। येम तो कुछ भी किया जाये कुछ न कुछ बची जा सकती है लेकिन फिर भी बौधिसत करनी चाहिए। हमारे पहले भी वहाँ अकाल पर चुरे हैं लेकिन राजस्थान में तो इस नामक साल अकाल पड़ा करता है और खाद्य भी बहा की स्थिति बड़ी भयंकर है। मैं ईश्वरवादी होने हुए भी भौतिक दृष्टि में मनुष्य दना चाहता हूँ कि इस आर हमारा सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए और समय रहते हुए इस स्थिति को सम्भालना चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार बड़ा अन्न की व्यवस्था भी करेगी और लोगों का खाना भी देगी, लेकिन वहाँ के लोगों की क्रशक्ति नहीं है। बस वास्तविक बात यह है कि सरकार कुछ भी कोशिश करे होता वही है जो ईश्वर चाहेगा। जैसे

मनचीती नहि हवे प्रभुचीनी तत्काल
मनुष्य ने मता किया था स्वयं को
प्रभु ने ज दिया पतान।

मनुष्य वा? कितना ही सोचें सदा उस के मन को नहीं हातो है, हम नहीं चाहते थे कि हमारा प्रहो लाखा गाय भरे, लेकिन भरी। इसलिए ईश्वर को इच्छा स हम सब ली सकते हैं।

[श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाली]

हम भालिकावादी नहीं है हम ईश्वरवादी है, फिर भी हम सोने हैं कि हमारे यहाँ की जनसंख्या दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जाती है, लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम को भगवान ने भरण रक्षना चाहिए।

होय निजिनन वगे मत जित्त,
पाव दिही यही चन देयगा,
पाव पमार पड़्यो बघो नहीं सावन,
पेन दिया साईं पेठ भरेगो।

जीव जिने जन के धन के बह पन्थर
में पहुँचाय रइगो।

भूबहि भूख पुकारत हैं नर
सुन्दर न कथा भख भरेगो।

हमारे माता पिता का सगम हुआ फिर गर्भाधान हुआ। पहले एक माह फिर दो महीने, तीन महीने का हुआ, इस तरह सौ महीने हुए। तब हम पैदा हुए। फिर मेरी माता की छातिया में तमस दूध साथ साथ हुआ। इतनी जबरदस्त प्लेनिंग भगवान ने की, लेकिन मनुष्य को भगवान पर भरोसा नहीं है। आज जनसंख्या के कारण कहा जाता है कि देश की बुरी स्थिति हो रही है आखिर हम को भगवान पर भी तो भरोसा रखना चाहिए।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार सब कुछ करना चाहती है। लेकिन उसकी प्लेनिंग ठीक नहीं है। कुछ भी हा हम को भगवान पर भरोसा करना चाहिए क्योंकि

होनहार हिरद बसे बिसर जाय सब बुद्धि

जैसा हल्वे होखा वैसा उपजे बुद्धि

सरकार प्लेनिंग करे, कुछ भी करे जो कुछ

होना हाथ वही होगा। आज सरकार की प्लेनिंग चलत है। जैसा कहा गया देश में खाद्यान्न नहीं है। जो है भी उसको इतने महंगे दामों पर खरीद करके हमारा गुजारा नहीं हो सकता। आज लोगों को 4 रुपये किलो चीनी खरीदनी पड़ती है। सरकार को शर्म आनी चाहिए कि हमारे मुँह में चीनी नहीं है जबकि उसकी इतनी उपज हमारा पहा होती है। उस का कारण यह है कि सरकार की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है।

आज गरीब किसान के लिये पानो नहीं है। वह क्या नहीं मिलता। क्याकि बाग बगीचों का पानो मिलता है जहाँ फल पैदा होते हैं। उन फलों को कौन खाता है? मेंट माहूकार खाते हैं। आज किसानों को बिजली नहीं मिलती। बिजली खर्च करने हैं बडबडे लाग रात रात भर उन के यहाँ बिजली जलती है, आदिबो में भी बिजली खर्च होती है, ठूकाना में बिजली खर्च होती है, लेकिन ट्यूबवैल में बिजली खर्च नहीं की जाती है।

श्री बोलू मोदी वह देना कौन है ?

श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाली . कीई भी देता हो, आप को कधी परेशानी है ? मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि

तुम्हो गुना उपदेश, समझ लो देत,

धमिक धारा,

दुनिया में कौन तुम्हारा ?

महगाई देख दिल झिलता है,

सब राशन महंगा मिजता है,

सका रुपये के दिसों भाव से बीते खले

गुजारा,

दुनिया में कौन तु-हारा ।

म इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता है ।
उन्होंने जो भी बात कही है, पालोटिकल
दृष्टि से कही है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार
का विरोध न किया जाय, समस्या का समाधान
बतलाना चाहिए ।

यह जा प्रस्ताव है मैं उस का विरोध
करता हूँ । मैं कुछ मौलिक सुझाव देने
वाला था । आप भी घंटी बजाने जा रह
हैं और ये भी सुनने को तैयार नही हैं ।
मैं मजदूर और वह भी हरिजन । पहले
तो हरिजन की बात सुनने ही नही थे ।
अगर हम बात करते थे तो कान में उगली
डाल लेते थे और हमारे कानों में तासा
डाल देने थे । इस लिये हमारी अच्छी
बात भी इन को बुरी लगती है ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandi-
wash): Before going into the grave food
situation in the country, let me remind the
Ministers of their statements before the
people and the country. In August this
year, **Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde**—let me
take him first because he takes a keener
interest in this than others—reaffirmed
that the country's food situation was
bright and the present situation did not
warrant any need for import from foreign
countries. His senior, **Shri F. A. Ahmed**,
said there was nothing to worry so far as
the food situation in the country was
concerned. **Shri Sher Singh** also contri-
buted. He said that the food situation was
not as bad as had been feared. An ex-
Minister, and now Chairman of the Food
Corporation of India, **Shri Iqbal Singh**,
came out with a glorious statement that
wheat products would be exported to the
Middle East in, he specified, July 1972.
After all these statements of Ministers, an
expert of the Agriculture Ministry came
out with a statement that India will not

only be self-sufficient in rice but will also
be surplus and would be in a position to
meet even the requirements of *Bhigla*
Desh. Not only that; it was forecast that
by 1980, excess wheat would have to be
exported or destroyed to save the farmer
from losing on account of glut.

After reading all these statements the
common man of India would have "ore to
the seventh heaven of delight. But what
is the truth? Government have now been
forced to disclose the naked truth to the
country. What is the reality? **Shri**
Chavan, the Finance Minister, comes with
a statement saying that the food situation
is very grave and we have to import
wheat, rice, pulses etc. The target at the
end of the Fourth Plan was 129 million
tonnes a year, which they are not going
to achieve now. According to the 6 per
cent stipulated in the Fourth Plan, food
output for 1971-72 should have been 112
million tonnes. But what is the reality? A
shortfall of 6 million tonnes. This is the
difference between expectation and realis-
ation.

There is a steep shortfall in coarse
grains. The fall in acreage is 17.1 per
cent for Bajra, 11 per cent for pulses, 7.4
per cent for millets. Not only that. The
daily per capita availability of foodgrains
is going down from year to year. It has
declined from 16.8 oz. in 1965 to 15.7 oz.
in 1970.

SHRI PILLOO MODY: And 14.6 oz
now.

SHRI G. VASWANATHAN: I do not
have the latest figure. **Shri Piloo Mody**
may give it.

The Government, particularly the Food
and Agriculture Ministry, should take the
entire blame for lulling this country into
an unjustified complacency by such state-
ments. The Government let themselves
be carried away by some kind of euphoria,
and now we are faced with this grave
situation.

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

As for the green revolution, though I cannot say it has been an utter failure, Government cannot claim that they have achieved complete success. Food production should be increased. This cannot be done by a few States like Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh only. All the States should take the responsibility to see that the production goes up. Tamil Nadu can claim that it has achieved tremendous success in high yielding varieties, in doubling the crop, in increasing the acreage. Not only that. I would like to tell the House, particularly my friend, Shri Piloo Mody, that the highest per acre yield has been in Tamil Nadu. 1,794 kg. have been achieved, and I think the other States also will emulate this.

What are the reasons for the failure of food production, that we cannot achieve what we expected to? The failure of the monsoon is the main reason, but apart from this, land ceiling is also contributing to it. Not that I do not want the land ceiling, but whatever you fix, the Damocles' sword should not be hanging over the heads of the farmer. Whatever we fix should be a permanent one, and should not go down day by day.

Then, uneconomic holding is another reason, and one should not forget that that has also contributed to shortage. Then there is a shortage of fertilisers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I shall finish in two minutes. We have to mechanise agriculture, and that is the main thing which I want the Government to take up. We understand that the demand for tractors is going down. I want the Ministry to find out the reason and give more and more tractors to the farmers.

Then, in 1971-72, the damage caused by floods was of the order of Rs. 626 crores as estimated. I want the Government to take immediate and effective measures for food control.

Again, so much grain is wasted. 15 per cent is wasted during harvesting, 10 per cent is wasted during processing, and five to seven per cent during storage. Hence, I want the Government to provide enough storage facilities in the rural areas. Again, the farmer in this country cannot always depend upon the vagaries of Nature. Apart from taking up the Ganga-Cauvery link project, I want the Government to take up the groundwater development programme which is going to be the only solution for the farmer for lift irrigation.

Then, there is not enough fertiliser in this country. I want the Minister to make a statement as to what steps are the Government taking to give enough fertilisers to the farmers.

Government must intensify the procurement drive, and they must take stringent measures against the blackmarketers and hoarders. Still I remember Nehru saying that the blackmarketer will be hanged on the nearest lamp-post. I want to know from the Minister whether they could not identify a blackmarketer or they could not get a lamp-post to hang him. (*Interruption*).

These are the main problems. I also suggest that all the States should try to implement the family planning programme.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR (Jayanagar): Sir, let me express my sentiments in Bengali so that I can do justice to the sentiments which I want to express. I request the Minister concerned to listen to the translation. *Sir, this discussion on the food situation in the country that is going on in the House today is a very timely one. Being able to participate in this discussion I want to place my views on the food situation prevailing in the country in general and in West Bengal in particular. It is undoubtedly true that

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

the country is today in the midst of a critical food situation and the crisis is getting deeper every day. From the picture that I have witnessed in Bengal, I can say without any exaggeration that thousands upon thousands of men, women and children have migrated from the villages to the city of Calcutta and are living in sub-human conditions under tin roofs, in Shanties under the trees and even on foot paths. This will be borne out from the issue of the Ananda Bazar Patrika dated the 11th October, 1972. These people are pinning for a morsel of food. West Bengal had been in the grip of unprecedented floods for two years and this was followed by terrible drought. At long last when in the month of September the rains came, we heaved a sigh of relief and thought that perhaps our fortune is turning for the better. But I am grieved to say that after the paddy crop had grown only a few inches, they all dried up for want of water. All the fields became perched and cracked up due to severe drought again. I cannot say about the whole of India, but being the son of a farmer I am intimately acquainted with the condition in West Bengal. There is terrible poverty, scarcity and the shadow of impending calamity is looming large. If we do not face the situation squarely and take immediate measures, then we will not only be unable to prevent famine but will also be unable to prevent the death of lakhs of people. Farmers are migrating to the cities *en masse*. It has also been reported in the news item mentioned by me earlier that the villagers are giving poison to their own children and abandoning their wives, being unable to feed them. What a terrible picture! In the first stages of this crisis they resorted to begging and to keep alive for sometime on the alms they received. But soon alms also were not to be found. I will recall, Mr. Chairman, the writings of Shri Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his famous work 'Ananda Math'. There, while describing the terrible famine of Bengal of 1776, the author says, "The people went out begging for a while, but very soon alms also could not be had." This is the situation which is called famine and this famine conditions have appeared in West Bengal today.

There is no use blaming the Government for this critical situation today. Because this is not man-made. There may be some faults in our planning but in my living memory there has not been such total failure of monsoon at any other time. This crisis today is more due to natural calamities. To meet this critical situation the Central Government has taken steps to raise a good Rabi crop. Funds have been made available to the States for this purpose. But how can a bumper Rabi crop be raised without adequate water? I will place before you the conditions in West Bengal. I have read only in yesterday's newspaper that in my unfortunate State of West Bengal, the water of the 'Mayurakshi' reservoir of the D.V.C. will not be made available for irrigation purposes because that water is needed for generating power. How is it possible then, to raise a good crop? To meet the crisis created by this terrible drought. Sir, I feel that we will all have to unite together and devise means in co-operation with each other. It is true that stress must be laid on rationing of food-grains with a view to equitable distribution. But I regret to say that the Centre is not supplying enough foodgrains to West Bengal to meet the demand in ration shops. The Food Minister of West Bengal, Shri Kashi Kanta Maitra has said that the Centre is not supplying even 50 per cent of the requirement of rice in Bengal. The Chief Minister of West Bengal came here yesterday and I understand that the purpose of his visit was to acquaint the Central Government with the dreadful food situation in Bengal. I will therefore, request the Central Government and the hon. Minister Shri Shinde to do justice to West Bengal. This State has been the victim of terrible calamities in the past years like floods, droughts and the Indo-Pak war. These have completely shattered the economy of West Bengal and they are crippled to regain economic self-sufficiency. Therefore, I feel that the entire agro-economic planning in West Bengal needs to be recast. There is acute shortage of water in West Bengal. The only solution to my mind lies in resort to dry farming. Dry farming alone can solve the agricultural problems of Bengal as well as of

[Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar]

India Therefore, I will request the Central Government to develop dry farming in its agricultural projects

I will again request Shri Shinde with folded hands to reconsider the case of West Bengal To consider the plight of the villagers of Sunderbans who are leaving their hearth and home in thousands and crowding the Streets of Calcutta in miserable conditions due to poverty and scarcity This is the panorama we see after 25 years of freedom I again stress that the food situation is very grave and needs immediate and serious tackling With this Sir I conclude my speech

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मदमीर)

सभापति महोदय खाद्य स्थिति के बारे में सदन में विभिन्न विचार व्यक्त किये गए हैं। सरकार इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकती है कि उस की भद्रदृष्टी नीति के कारण, उस की योजनाओं के सही आकलन न होने के कारण और बाजारों की असफलता के कारण आज हम प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है। श्री शिन्दे ने मत अभिव्यक्ति की 20 नारों का बयान में भाग लेने हुए कहा था कि हमारे पास पर्याप्त अनाज का अभाव है और हम किनी भी स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये तैयार हैं। इसी तरह श्री फज्जुल्लाह अहमद ने भी उसी महीने की 26 नारों को दूसरावाद में एक भाषण में कहा कि हमारे पास 9 मिलियन अनाज का स्टॉक है और हमें किसी प्रकार का आयात करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि जिन मंत्री, श्री चव्हाण, कहते हैं कि हमें गेहूँ, चावल और दालों का आयात करना पड़ सकता है और उन्होंने इस बारे में निश्चित आंकड़े भी दिये हैं। सरकार सूख और बाढ़ की

स्थिति की आड़ में मक्की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सूखे और बाढ़ की स्थिति को कभी न कभी उत्पन्न होनी ही रहती है। प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार ने तब भी प्रभावी कदम उठाये हैं कि भविष्य में सूखे और बाढ़ की स्थिति होने पर हम सफलतापूर्वक उस का सामना करने में समर्थ हो सकें। मैं मंत्री महोदय का याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने गेहूँ और चावल के प्राकृतिक मेट के तदर्थ में इस सदन में इस आग्रह की घोषणा की थी कि हमें चिन्ता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और हमारी खाद्य स्थिति काफी अच्छी और दृढ़ है। किन्तु स्थिति बिपरीत है, खाद्यान्न के दाम प्रति दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं सरकार उनको रोकने में असफल है। दूसरी ओर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने किसानों को सिंचाई और विद्युत की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं? मैं ने पहले भी कहा है कि आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि किसान को उस की उपज का प्रोत्साहन-मूल्य दिया जाये। आज किसान निरन्तरिताहीन हो रहा है। आप गेहूँ और गन्ने का उदाहरण ले सकते हैं। किसान को इन का पर्याप्त मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है, इस लिए वह निरन्तरिताहीन हो रहा है। दूसरी ओर बाढ़ और सूखे के कारण भी देश में खाद्यान्न का संकट है।

अब सरकार विदेशों से लगभग 20 लाख टन गेहूँ और ड्राई फ्राई चावल का आयात करने जा रही है। सरकार गेहूँ के आयात पर दो अरब पचास करोड़ रुपये के आवेदन पर बहुत खर्च करके

जा रही है। इस तरह सरकार का पूर्वानुमान सही न होने के कारण वर्तमान में उस को चानोम प्रतिशत कीमत अधिक देनी पड़ेगी। यदि उस ने पहले से ठीक अनुमान लगाया होता, तो आज वह बाईदश बर्मा जातान, रणा और अमरीका से 40 प्रतिशत कम दाम पर आयात करने की स्थिति में होते। तब उस ने कहा था कि अन्न का आयात करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अब सरकार जो सवा तीन करोड़ पैसे की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करेगी, वह उस देश की जनता पर एक बोझ पड़ेगा। यह स्थिति सरकार का अनुमान ठीक न होने के कारण उत्पन्न हुई है। सरकार की आपूर्ति खाद्यनीति के कारण किसी भी राज्य में स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। उस का मन्त्रालय विवरण की दोषपूर्ण नीति है। मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने, जो कि मन्त्रालय दल में सम्मिलित है, यह घोषणा की है कि हमें केन्द्र से पर्याप्त अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है, हमारी छाटा मिले बन्द हो रही है, भोपाल में डबल रोटी गायब हो गई है और खानियर में होने जा रही है, अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी स्थिति खराब है। श्री मेठी ने कहा है कि अगर यही स्थिति रही, तो मन्त्रालय अनाज की दुकानों पर भी ठीक से वितरण नहीं हो पायेगा। वह ठीक है कि सरकार ने मन्त्रालय अनाज की दुकानों की संख्या 1,25,000 से बढ़ा कर 1,58,000 कर दी है। किन्तु वहां पर जो 11.8 लाख टन अनाज भेजा जा रहा है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं हो रहा है। गांवों में भी अनाज नहीं पहुँच रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ

कि सरकार ने गांवों में अनाज पहुंचाने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की है।

क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अनाज और तेल चोरी-छिपे बगलादग के रास्ते तैपान और चीन जा रहा है? सरकार अनाज के साथ साथ लाखों टन तेल मगाने की बात भी करती है। मैं इस में नतीजा जाना चाहता हूँ कि दो महीनों में चावल के रस चानोम पैसे प्रति क्विंटल दते हैं और गेहूँ के दाम भी बढ़े हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस मामले में एक ० सी० आई० की क्या भूमिका रही है? राजस्थान में एक ० सी० आई० ने बाजरा 45 रुपये में 48 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और मक्का 15 रुपये में 56 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल के हिसाब से खरीदा। आज राजस्थान में अनाज है और लोग भूख में मर रहे हैं। राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में भूख में मर चुके हैं। श्री शिन्दे के निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में भी भूख में मर चुके हैं। वह इस बारे में पता लगाये।

मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर और बिहार के अन्दर तथा गुजरात के कुछ भागों में मृत्यु हुई है और मृत्यु होने के समाचार मिल रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के जसपुर क्षेत्र में 12 लोग मरे हैं और राजस्थान में तो यह दशा है कि लोग अपने अपने घरों की, गांवों को छोड़ कर चले जा रहे हैं और घास खा रहे हैं। गुजरात के अन्दर तो और भी दयनीय स्थिति हो गई है। एक ० सी० आई० के बारे में यह

[श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

कहता हूँ कि उसने वहाँ 45 रुपये से 56 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल मक्का खरीदी और अब लोगों को आवश्यकता पड़ी तो नहीं दिया। राज्य सरकार ने मांगा तब नहीं दिया। लेकिन प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स को वहाँ 80—85 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पर वह आप ने बेचा। लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं लेकिन आप का जो खाद्या निगम है वह अष्टाचार पर तुला हुआ है। मध्य प्रदेश में भी खाद्य निगम अपने काम करने में असमर्थ है। इसलिए वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि हम अपने यहाँ खाद्य निगम को काम नहीं करने देंगे। स्वतन्त्र व्यापारियों को काम करने देंगे। व्यापारी अपने हाथ में यह काम ले कर लोगों को सुविधा पहुंचायेंगे। लेकिन आपकी धोषणा है कि सरकार अनाज का काम अपने हाथ में लेगी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ अखिर आपकी नीति क्या है ?

अन्त में मुझे यही निवेदन करना है कि इस सारे संकट को दूर करना है तो आपके जो कृषि वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा किए कृषि संबंधी अन्वेषण हैं उन्हें गांव गांव तक पहुंचायें, किसानों तक पहुंचाएं। किसानों को प्रोत्साहित मूल्य मिले, उन को छोटी छोटी सिंचाई की सुविधाएं मिल। आज आप की छोटी छोटी सिंचाई की योजनाएं उन को उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, वह उन्हें उपलब्ध कराएं। आप कभी बिजली के सरप्लस की बात करते हैं, कभी बिजली की कमी की बात करते हैं। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि किसानों को बिजली नहीं मिलती

है। तो बिजली किसानों को मिले, नहीं तो आप की सारी हरित क्रान्ति की योजना अधूरी रह जायेगी और आप खाद्य संकट का सामना नहीं कर सकेंगे।

एफ० सी० आई० भी खाद्य संकट के मामले में दोषी है। पर्याप्त मात्रा-चार है। मैं उन मामलों को दोहराना चाहता हूँ जो यहाँ सदन के सामने आये हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एफ० सी० आई० आज भारी मुनाफा कर के और इस बोर्डले के अन्दर शामिल हो कर के एक नया संकट खड़ा करने जा रहा है। आप उस के बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? मेरा निवेदन है कि आप ने यदि इन बातों पर ध्यान दिया और जो मैंने सुझाव रखे हैं उन पर अमल करेंगे तो आप इस खाद्या संकट को ठीक करने में समर्थ हो सकेंगे अन्यथा स्थिति और ज्यादा बिगड़ेगी और देश के सामने जनवरी और फरवरी के अंदर खाद्या संकट आ सकता है जिससे निपटने में सरकार असमर्थ सिद्ध हो सकती है। सरकार उससे बचे और जनता को भी बचाए, मंत्री महोदय इस के लिये क्या करने जा रहे हैं वह हमें बताएं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, you have to call members according to party.

You should have called me before calling Shri Mody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get your chance.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: You should call me first. This is not fair. As a protest, I will not speak on this motion.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Chairman, in order to appease my light-headed colleagues over here, I am willing to accept that anybody who looks at me would not believe that there is a food problem in this country and if they look at the Minister they will believe that there is a very grave food problem in this country. Therefore, the only solution can be switching places between us.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Are you really interested in coming over to this side?

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is just to appease my light-headed comrades here.

We have heard nothing but political propaganda for the last so many years, and the government and the country have become a victim of this propaganda. We have had the Members of the ruling party get up and defend what I cannot understand how they can possibly defend, and that is the failure of the Government. We have had a very worthy colleague like Mr. P. Venkatsubbaiah blaming the mover of the Motion and saying that he was apportioning the blame as if that was the greatest crime he could commit at this particular moment, and, finally, ended up by apportioning all the blame on God who is not here in the House to defend himself.

Then, my hon. friend, Dr. Karni Singh added another dimension and provided the Ministry with another excuse by saying that it was all due to the increase in population. I strongly recommend to my hon. friend here, by all means you do whatever you want to control population but don't provide the Government with all manner of lame excuses. Sooner or later, the Government will have to develop the character to accept the blame for its own failures. But since it is not prepared to do so, today I am prepared to take the whole blame for the famine that is going to occur in this country. I am not ashamed of it. I take the blame

because I blame myself for not having worked hard enough to throw this Government out of power lock, stock and barrel. That is why I am quite prepared to take the blame for the misery that is being faced or is going to be faced by the people of this country.

So many people have get up and said, "I congratulate the Government for having said that they will make marginal imports this year." Several people have congratulated the Government for having made a great announcement that they will make marginal imports this year. I question the mentality of those people who think that a decision like that needs congratulating but a famine such as we are facing requires no condemnation.

It is the prime responsibility of the Government to feed its people. We have appealed on many occasions and we have asked so many times that they should change their policies so that when droughts do occur as they will with the frequency of once every seven years at least, their effect is mitigated. Historical experience has shown that there is one bad year every seven years, one good year, and five years which are neither good nor bad. All this that Government knows. But it takes no action during six years to do anything that will mitigate the effect of famine when it does occur.

I am absolutely shocked at the pusillanimous manner in which we accept lame excuses. The Prime Minister boldly got up the nerve and said, it is the duty of all developed countries to help underdeveloped countries—developed countries must help developing countries. This was a very noble sentiment. But the Prime Minister can do nothing when one State which is slightly better off stops the flow of food to another State in which there is famine. We cannot organise our own affairs as one country. And the Prime Minister is so brash as to lecture to the rest of the world as to how they should behave and help developing nations.

[Shri Piloo Modj]

Take the example of the Food Corporation of India. I think, it has been amply proved that there is nothing but the worst type of corruption in the Food Corporation. The Chairman of the Corporation who is responsible for it still continues to occupy his chair. The Government has not even moved in the matter. I have written letters to the Prime Minister, assurances have been made, an inquiry has been ordered. And yet no action is taken in a vital year such as this when we must continue to play politics.

What has happened about the 'Labour union'? The Chairman brings about a labour union a bogus labour union which does not enjoy any popular support and the Government does nothing to stop that with the result that the workers are agitated. Even the depleted resources of the Food Corporation will not be adequately available to the country when it needs it that most.

17 hrs.

We have said so many times that it is basically the Plan priorities which are wrong. The Second Plan was wrong, the Third Plan was 'wonger', the Fourth Plan was 'wonger' still, and the Fifth Plan which they have projected is absurd. And yet they continue and persist in this sort of ridiculous planning which has absolutely no bearing to the requirements of the country. At the time of the Second Plan many of us saw very clearly what the condition of this country was going to be 15 years hence. Even my wildest expectations have been belied. It is much worse than even what I expected it to be. And the main reason for it is the priorities set in the plan—a total disregard for minor irrigation, a total disregard for infrastructure activity, no adequate and serious programme for afforestation, no decision on important projects like the Narmada and the Rajasthan Canal. What can you possibly expect where every decision of the Government is taken purely for political considerations, where every act is purely for political reasons, without any concern for the country? Look at the atten-

dance in this House. We are going to face a serious famine this year. I really do not know how you are going to feed this country from the month of March. Look at the interest that is evinced by the so-called representatives of the people. Sir, I think, the situation is much too tragic to comment upon, and the sooner the Government wakes up and delineates very clearly what its policy is going to be 1, 2, 3 and 4, the better it will be.

17 02 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

The other day Mr. Chavan made a heroic speech, I do not know from where he captured his heroism. He made a heroic speech the other day saying 'We will do something.' And what did he ultimately promise? He said that we must accept the responsibility for feeding 50 per cent of the people. The other 50 per cent can die.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: You are very unfair you are distorting facts.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have absolutely no intention of being fair or reasonable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were in the House when Mr. Chavan was speaking.

That is on record. You should not mislead the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am not. (Interruption) I have to clarify the situation. Mr. Chavan, I know, did not mean what he said, but he did say this because he was trying to make brave sounds.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): He did not mean what you understood.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will compare my understanding with his and yours at some other time.

He did say in an attempt to be heroic, in an attempt to speak to the gallery instead of speaking to the House that

"we are going to feed 50 per cent of the people of this country". He thought that he was being heroic, but he did not understand the natural corollary that it means that the other 50 per cent will starve to death.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is your interpretation.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is not an interpretation. I am trying to give you the mental processes which bring about such blavado and such bragging statements from responsible members of the Government. This is what I am trying to point out. I am sure he did not mean that; I am sure you also think that he did not mean it. Let us not get into an argument on semantics. I am just saying that this braggadocio of this Government must stop and there must be some realism and humility to admit mistakes and then after having gone through this difficult year to change the priorities of the Five-Year Plans.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ambesh—Not here.

Prof. Sher Singh

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): During this debate in this House, some reference was made about sugar. I am just announcing one recent decision that we have taken, that the levy price of sugar from 1st December will be less than what was contemplated because of some reduction in excise duty.

Ex-factory prices of levy sugar of 1972-73 production for the different zones were notified on the 7th November, 1972 under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. This resulted in an increase of about Rs. 20/- per quintal in the weighted average price of levy sugar for all India. On the basis of these ex-factory prices of sugar of 1972-73 production, the uniform retail price for the consumers all over India should normally be raised from the pre-2653 LS—11.

sent Rs. 2/- per kilogram to at least Rs. 2.26/- per kilogram, including in it the incidence of the extra excise duty involved. However, having due regard to the strong feelings expressed in both Houses of Parliament against such a steep increase in the consumer's price of levy sugar, the Government made a conscious effort to bring down the extent of increase in the uniform retail price as much as possible. By asking the Food Corporation of India to reduce their operational charges and by reducing the incidence of excise duty on levy sugar from 30 to 26 per cent, the Government have decided to fix the uniform issue price of levy sugar through fair price shops to consumers all over India at Rs. 2.15 per kilogram, with effect from the 1st December, 1972 or such date in December on which the first issue period of levy sugar through fair price shops commences in the different states.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ambesh—not here.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I welcome the discussion and the debate in this House as far as the food situation in this country is concerned.

In this behalf, I think, as far as the food is concerned, one thing which we cannot afford to toy with, because it is a question of life and death to the vast majority of the population of this country, is to make political capital out of the food situation in this country. Starvation is no joking matter. Under this circumstances, whether it is the sensationalism that is followed by the various political Parties or whether it is the sensationalism that is followed by the Press in this country, when we are trying to talk about food and when we are treating it as another tool of achievement of political power, I think, the future generations in this country or the coming generations in this country will not forget or forgive us for having committed this basic blunder of trying to make political capital out of the food situation in this country.

[Shri B V Naik]

I wonder whether this urge to get upto power can get the better of our common sense so much so that we find that this is being made into a political issue. I do not want to elongate the argument on this point, but, I would like to state at this juncture itself that one of the main and principal ingredients of food production is water. We have got very reliable sources of information that in this country in the course, not of the Fifth but in the course of the Sixth Five Year Plan (Interruptions) I stand by it. In the Course of the Sixth Five Year Plan when most of us who are sitting here will still be given the good option to live

SHRI PILOO MODY But outside the House

SHRI B V NAIK Why outside? Even inside the House also (Interruptions) Sir, I am trying to remove the sense of diffidence

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Naik, it is all part of the game. Don't get yourself entangled in that

SHRI B V NAIK If we do not have the confidence of solving this food problem then definitely I am joining hands with Mr Piloo Mody that we will be out of this House. If we are going to solve the food problem in the foreseeable future I think there is every reason for us to come back here (Interruptions)

With regard to the irrigation resources, it is reliably learnt that in the course of the Sixth Five Year Plan, starting in the year 1977, in the course of these river waters disputes, whether it be Narmada, or whether it be Krishna or whether it be of any other river, there will be no major irrigation project possible. I think, Sir, it is time that we solve these inter-State political problems in our country. I would suggest that as far as these cases are concerned whether it is Kaveri or whether it is Krishna or whether it is Narmada or whether it is Chambal, all these problems of river waters must be solved and if the concerned States cannot come to an amicable settlement, it is for

the Ministry here, it is for the Centre to plan and see that the entire food production programme of a long-term nature is not scuttled on grounds not at all economical but purely political

श्री भागीरथ मंडेर (भाबुबा) माननीय सभापति जी, यह बात स्पष्ट हो गई है कि देश में खाद्यान्न की समस्या प्रबल रूप धारण करती जा रही है। मैं इस बात को नही दोहराऊंगा कि यह समस्या कैसे पैदा हुई और किसे पैदा की। इस सब में माननीय सदस्यों ने अलग अलग प्रकाश डाला है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी ने अभी तक अलग अलग स्टेटमेंट दिए हैं। पिछले कुछ समय में उन्होंने कहा कि देश में इतना अनाज है कि हम कई सालों तक जनता को खिला सकेंगे और अब वह रहे हैं कि अनाज बाहर से लाएंगे। आज भी वस्तुस्थिति की रिपोर्ट उनके पास नहीं है। जो रिपोर्ट उनके पास है या जो उनके पास आने वाली रिपोर्ट है अनाज के सबंध में वह भोगलत होती है। जहाँ पर चार आने फसल होने को होती है वहाँ से उनके पास 8 आने की रिपोर्ट आ जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि अभी भी वे छोखे में रहे तो स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर बन जाएगी। यहाँ पर बैठकर हम दिल्ली या बड़े बड़े शहरों की बात कर सकते हैं लेकिन देहातों की आज वास्तविक हालत यह है कि वहाँ पर अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है। जहाँ पर कुछ अनाज मिल भी रहा है उसके साथ इतने बड़े चुको हैं कि किसान और साधारण मजदूर खरीद नहीं सकता है। अगर कहीं पर अनाज पहुँच भी गया तो लोगों के पास उसको खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं है। यदि खाद्य निचम का अनाज मिलता भी है तो

बहु अनाज इतना खराब पहुँच रहा है कि अनाज वाले समय से मैं समझता हूँ तो 11 को काफी परेशानी उठानी पड़ेगी। उससे वीमारिया पैदा होने की सम्भावना है। तो इसकी ओर भी शासन को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हरित क्रान्ति के नाम पर जो नारा लगाया जाता रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ उसको हल क्रान्ति कहना चाहिए था। उस हरित क्रान्ति को यदि हल के रूप में कायाविवर्तन दिया जाता तो मैं समझता हूँ आज यह समस्या हमारे सामने इस देश में नहीं होती। जितना भी पैसा खर्च किया जाता है सका आधा हिस्सा सरकारी अधिकारियों की जेब में चला जाता है तथा समय पर उस पैसे का उपयोग न होने की वजह से आज खाद्य समस्या इस देश में प्रबल रूप धारण करती जा रही है। मैं शासन का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहूँगा कि यदि हमने भूमि सुधार के लिए पहाड़ी परियाज और बजर भूमि के लिए खाद, बीज, ट्रैक्टर आदि आधुनिक औजार नहीं दिए तो यह समस्या और भी गम्भीर रूप धारण करेगी और उसका नतीजा क्या होगा वह आप और हम सभी जानते हैं।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ, मेरा क्षेत्र बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है। एक हफ्ते पहले वहाँ पर देहातो में हालत यह थी कि अनाज नहीं मिल रहा था। लोग खरीदना भी चाहते हैं तो अनाज नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में वहाँ के लोग आखिर क्या करेंगे? जैश प्रोब्राम के नाम पर कुछ कार्य चलाए गए हैं, ऐसा कहा जाता है। लेकिन सरकार भी जोखना करती है और

राज्य सरकार भी कहती है लेकिन यदि मौके पर जाकर आप देखें तो लोगों के पास कोई काम नहीं है, कोई धंधा नहीं है, उनके पास अनाज नहीं है। स्थिति बहुत ही गम्भीर रूप धारण कर चुकी है। यदि समय रहते शासन नहीं चेता तो स्थिति और भी गंभीर हो जायेगी।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are all very happy that Shri Fate-singhrao Gaekwad and Dr. Karm Singh have raised a very important issue before the House, namely the food problem that the country is facing.

All sections of the House have agreed that there is a really serious situation. Some have attributed the blame to the vagaries of weather some to God and some to increase in population and Members from the Treasury Benches have thus tried to defend the Government. But when they say that there is really a bad situation in the country, I think that it is agreed that Government is responsible for all this.

We have to briefly look at the record of the performance of Government during the 25 years after Independence. We had about 50 million tons of foodgrains produced in the country when we became independent. During the past 25 years, the production has gone up to something between 90 and 100 million tons. It would have increased at a much faster rate, if only Government had followed correct policies.

We would like to know from Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde when he replies what is the additional acreage that has been brought under irrigation after Independence. Our irrigation today is for hardly 20 per cent of the total cultivated area which is insignificant for a country like India with so many rivers. We can only be proud of two things in this country, namely our peasantry and our agriculture. The peasantry has been ruined

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]
and agriculture has been destroyed. That
is what we have come to after 25 years.

There are people who would say that this is all because lands have not been nationalised, and there is no collective farming. I would like to ask those friends: If collectivisation of land could help, why are Russia and China begging for food in outside countries today? Why is Russia purchasing wheat from America? If Government could do better without the efforts of the peasants or peasant proprietors, why did the Communist Party allow the peasants to return their lands for over 20 years after the Russian revolution, that is, the people who are called kulaks? I would suggest that Government should look into all this seriously.

The situation is going to be worse. The Raj Committee's report is there before us, and the situation will be so bad, I am sure, after one or two years, that peasants would be bribing the officials to get their names struck off from the proprietary rights register because they would not be able to pay these taxes. The ceilings are also unreal. I would suggest that if Government want to improve the food situation in this country, then let them send all their advisers out. Let them be given the permissible area of land, and let them live on this. Let them educate their children on this. Government should have advisers who can really give them practical farmers' advice.

We tried it in Haryana when the U.F. Government was formed in 1967. The food production in that State in the previous year was 21 lakhs tonnes, but because of the programmes, policies and incentives provided by Government, it went up by 100 per cent to about 42 lakhs tonnes in one year. I am sure that the production in the country can be doubled if only Government would look after the interests of the farmers, if they would only run water in the canals, if only they would run the factories at night to provide electricity to the farmers in the villages during the day.

There is no fertiliser available in this country except nitrogen. There is no potash or phosphates. There is only urea which they use for everything, and that is going to damage our lands.

The policies pursued in the past should now change. Incentives should be provided to the farmers. Their confidence should be restored. Vast areas are without irrigation. Take the case of my own constituency. In two districts there is no Government irrigation at all. How much of irrigation have Government provided there so far?

MR CHAIRMAN: Now the hon. Member should conclude and give a chance to others. He is the third person from his party to speak.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I am the only spokesman from my party. I would request Government to see that cheap electricity is provided to the farmers.

Prof. Sher Singh made a statement about sugar. During the past five years, the minimum price of sugarcane fixed by Government was Rs 7.90. Five years ago the sugarcane price was Rs 7.50 a quintal when sugar was selling at Rs 1.50 per kg. Now the minimum price of sugarcane is Rs 8. There is no appreciable increase. But Government finds an excuse for increasing the price of sugar which is now available in the open market at Rs 4.50 a kg. The farmers are not getting any benefit.

Since my time is up, I conclude with this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): We are today discussing a very serious subject. I wish to thank Shri Fatesingh Rao Gokwad for inviting the attention of the House to such a serious situation in the country. As the Finance Minister said the other day, we are really going to face the worst drought situation in this country that we have seen not only since independence but probably for the first

50 years. In Maharashtra particularly, the situation is going to be very bad. We had drought consecutively for three years now. There are regions particularly in Poona district which have been hit. In one place, out of 30 years, for 27 years there had been drought. This is the serious condition. We will be short of even drinking waters this may be the seriousness of the situation in March or so.

Therefore, it is not a question of trying to find fault with this party or that party or Government. Supposing the Opposition were in power, if they put the entire blame on Government, now would they have got over the problem? This is a situation which must be met on a war footing. This is the responsibility of the entire country. Therefore, we must all rise to the occasion and face the situation. Can we take up this challenge not as a party but as a nation and meet it?

There are certain long-term measures and long-term aspects of the problem. As was rightly pointed out by Dr. Karni Singh, the population increase has been a major source of difficulty. In the last 25 years, we have added 22 crores to our population, the population of USA. Every year we add an Australia to the population of the country. Although we have doubled the food production since 1950, we are not able to meet our requirements. Hence there have to be long-term measures. One of them will be population control. Another will be river valley projects like the Ganga-Cauvery link. Floods will have to be controlled. The effects of shortage of water will have to be mitigated.

Therefore, we have to take up this problem not as a party issue, finding fault with a particular party or Government, but as a nation. Let us rise to the occasion and tackle it. There is no use making an issue of it for exploitation on party lines. Taking people out into the streets and burning buses is not going to solve the problem. We will have to take the responsibility as a nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not giving any solution. You are only giving a lecture. That will lead us nowhere. Conclude now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as Government are concerned, we must concentrate all our effort on the small farmer. They must help him in this rabi season, particularly to produce maximum food. That can be done by helping him with seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and other means of wherewithal. They must be rushed to him immediately.

The last but not the least that we must do is to control our system of distribution. Even today, whatever food we have in this country, if we can distribute it properly, I am sure we will be able to meet the challenge, and we may not be required to import food, even at this critical juncture and critical situation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The latest Government report says that in view of the marked improvement and availability in food-grains in 1971-72 and in accordance with the decision taken five years ago, concessional imports of foodgrains under PL 480 have been stopped from January, 1972 with the expectation of yet another good crop in 1971-72; I hope it is an expectation. It is expected that the good food position in the country will remain comfortable in 1972.

The Economic Survey—it is the latest one, 1971-72—says that the other important aspect of increasing production of foodgrains impinges upon the monetary sector of the economy inasmuch as the demand for funds for procurement operations have increased sharply. The outstanding advance against the foodgrains reached the level of Rs. 431 crores towards the end of July, 1971. What sort of drum-beating operations, you understand.

Dr. Ashoka Mehta, once the principal economic adviser to the Government of India and also the Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Commission said recently that the sustained increase in food production has just seen 15 million tonnes between 1964 and 1965 and 1972 and

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

1973, and is almost entirely made up of rice and the output of wheat. Equally noteworthy is the other fact that the average annual rate of growth of food production at 1.8 per cent during these eight years is less than a half of what was attained in the period between 1950-51 and 1964-65. Mr. Shinde, you are very brilliant.

I say there is an unprecedented food situation in recent years. The prices have risen. There is unemployment. *Garibi Hatao* is a complete myth. There is near-famine in the true sense. I know if West Bengal does not get adequate quantity of cereals and rice, the rationing system will come to a collapse. I have been enquiring from various people who say that the flour mills in the country are working at a capacity of 25 per cent. That is your litmus test of attainment and efficiency. (Interruption)

The public distribution itself says that in 1968-69, in million tonnes, it was 10.1. In 1969-70 it has come down, because of socialism, to 9.5. In 1970-71—again socialism—it came down to 8.8. And in 1971-72—*Garibi Hatao* done—it came down to 7.7.

According to the Reserve Bank's report, currency and finance, the most authentic document that one can lay one's hand on, the stock position in 1971-72 is 7.9 million tonnes, although the Government had been quite wrongly and incorrectly and deliberately claiming it was 9.5 million tonnes. I do not wish to say much about what the procurement target was. Mr. Shinde said nice things: that the market price is higher than the grain procurement price, and that the ~~market~~ procurement is likely to fall short of 4.5 million tonnes by one million tonnes or more. Mr. Shinde told the Rajya Sabha today like that. I congratulate him for speaking out what the actual position is.

The Rain God's kindness is the only capital that they have got. This green revolution is a myth. The Agricultural Prices Commission, in its report on price policy for kharif cereal for 1971-72 season, made it clear that the bumper

harvesting in 1970-71 was due to the fact that it happened to be a good year monsoon. The significant fact was that out of the increase of 8.3 million tonnes in that year as much as four million tonnes had come from Rajasthan alone and would seem to be almost entirely the result of favourable weather. Please note it, Mr. Subramaniam and Mr. Shinde.

I say that about the *rabi* season, drive, your performance is again very gloomy. There is nothing before us to look forward to. Precious foreign exchange and scarce capital reserves have to be spent now. Once they boasted that they have done the green revolution, food problem was solved and they had started exporting. Where is the green revolution, Mr. Shinde? And why this hush-hush? This paper comes out; Food Secretary reported to be on a secret mission abroad. We know Mr. B. K. Nehru has rushed from Shillong down to New York and Washington for begging food. I know they will again go for Nixon vandana; there is no other alternative. That is why Billy Graham, C.I.A. agent has been allowed to function for seven days—in border areas.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has no relevance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Hon'ble Prime Minister said to us that the Baptist Mission which is hosting Billy Graham is a CIA agent. Therefore, this Government will politically enslave the country once again to the Yankees for their malpractices. They talked about nationalisation of wholesale foodgrains. What has happened? Now another resolution has come; it may be postponed for the time being. What a wonderful mutual admiration society they have between the Government and the Congress Party. This Government should be condemned utterly; otherwise the whole country and the people will die of starvation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): The resolution moved by Shri Gawkwad—unfortunately he is not here—has given a good opportunity to this House to discuss a very important problem in our economy which concerns millions of our people. There

were many constructive speeches, for instance that of Dr. Karni Singh. Mr. Piloo Mody was very angry with him for making a constructive speech. Dr. Karni Singh, Mirdhaji and a number of our colleagues, even Mr. Viswanathan though he made some political charges because otherwise he could not justify his existence here—made some very constructive suggestions in the debate. Even one of Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu's colleagues, Battacharjee, a very senior Member, made one statement charging my party, but he too made some constructive suggestions in his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is his first House. Senior Member!

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I am not allergic to criticism. Sometimes even Members from this side criticise the Government and I welcome the criticism, it helps us to understand the issue. The Opposition have a right to criticise; I never misunderstand it. But what I object to is distortion of facts. For instance Mr. Piloo Mody said that Mr. Chavan stated on the floor of the House: we will feed only fifty per cent of the population I take serious objection to such distortion of facts. Mr. Mody might criticise us and say our policies are wrong; but he cannot distort facts.

Similarly Mr. Pande—unfortunately he is not also here—made a statement that there were no stocks in Orissa for a few weeks; he also said that a number of starvation deaths took place. What are the facts? On 1st August, 1972 there were 1.29 lakh tonnes of rice in Orissa and on 1st September, 1972, 70,000 tonnes. Even then during that month 33,000 tonnes wheat and rice in addition were sent from the Centre to Orissa. To say that Orissa was without food, people starved, not even an ounce was available—such statements are better avoided. Therefore I say: if you have to criticise, you may criticise policies and other things, but never distort facts...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are learning from you,

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I am coming to Mr. Bosu a little later. My time is limited; I shall appeal to all sides to permit me to make a few observations because the Bangla Desh President is coming and we have to go and welcome him. I request Mr. Bosu to help a little. I was submitting that charges of starvation deaths are very lightly made. I am not denying that in certain areas, the situation is difficult. For instance, I come from an area where I have not seen such a difficult situation in the past. But to say that starvation deaths are taking place is completely misrepresenting and giving a wrong picture to the country. I challenge the hon. Members to give the names of these persons.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सभापति
महोदय

सभापति महोदय : यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। चार चार सदस्य खड़े हो रहे हैं। उन्होंने प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर उठाया है और आप बीच में कूद पड़े हैं.....

श्री ठाकुर चन्द कश्यप (मुरेना) :
मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि नाम बताएं।
नाम बनाए जा चुके हैं। (इंटरप्शनज)

सभापति महोदय : ऐसा आप करेंगे तो रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। एक से ज्यादा सदस्य अगर एक साथ बोलींग तो मैं हाउस को एडर्जन कर दूंगा। रिप्लाइ नहीं होगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I did not expect that he would mislead the House. In the last session, I

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

have given a list of 30 starvation deaths in Malda. I was permitted to lay it on the Table. It is in the library. Government has not contradicted it in these three months. He must withdraw his remarks.

SHRI ANNASAHLE P. SHINDE We take these allegations very seriously whenever they are made by anybody. We refer specific names to the State Government. Full enquiries are made. Even the list given here was referred to the State Government. The State Government has said that nobody has died of starvation. If hon. Members have any other names, I am prepared to refer those names to the State Government. About every single name serious enquiry will be held. These are not light matters.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये मदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। नाम दिए हुए हैं। मंत्री जो ने कहा है नाम बताए जाएं। वे बताए जा चुके हैं। जानबूझ कर वह मदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। वह गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं।

MR CHAIRMAN He has not misled the House. A point of order was raised by Mr. Bosu and he has replied to it. If he has misled the House you can bring a motion according to the rules.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना)

इनकवायरी कमेटी आप बिठाए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय बिहार की विधान सभा में जोषों के नाम पेश किए गए हैं। वे रिकार्ड पर हैं। उसके बाद भी कहते हैं कि कोई मौत नहीं हुई है।

सभापति महोदय उन्होंने कहा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को मीटर रेफर किया गया था। वहाँ से जवाब आया है कि कोई डेथ्स नहीं हुई हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य पार्लियमेंटरी कमेटी क्यों नहीं बिठाते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री सभापति महोदय, उन्होंने हाउस को चैलेंज किया है। या तो वह उस को विद्वद्वा कहे नहीं तो हम उनके चैलेंज को मंजूर करते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय हम उनके चैलेंज को चुनौती देते हैं। (व्यवधान) मंत्री महोदय मारे देश को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) वह पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो की एक कमेटी बनाएँ, जो इस बारे में जाँच कर। हमें राज्य सरकार पर भरोसा नहीं है। (व्यवधान) उन्होंने गलत जानकारी दी है। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय सभापति महोदय, इस सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस और उस ओर से तथ्य दिये हैं कि उन के क्षेत्रों या राज्यों में लोटा भूख से मरे हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने यह कह कर सदन को गुमराह किया है कि हम ने राज्य सरकार ने जानकारी मगवाई है। उनकी इस बात में शक नहीं है। इस सदन के सदस्यों की एक समिति बनाई जाए, जो इस विषय में जाँच करें। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय छ बजे बकनादेश के ब्रेकिंगट आ रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य उससे पहले मिनिस्टर का जवाब ही जाने दें। (व्यवधान)

श्री कलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन): सभा-
पति महोदय, आप मंत्री महोदय से विवाद
कराइये। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : मैं नहीं कराऊंगा।
(व्यवधान)

श्री कलचन्द वर्मा : तो हम आपको
नहीं सुनते। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य
बैठ जायें। अगर वे इस तरह शोर करते
होंगे, तो मुझे उनको नेम करना पड़ेगा।
(व्यवधान)

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : सभापति
महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

मैंने प्रश्न उठाया था कि कई राज्यों से भूख
से मृत्युएँ हुई हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने बिना
जांच किये कहा है कि यह ठीक नहीं है।
मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस
की जांच करने के लिए सदन की एक समिति
बनायें। अगर तब मेरा चार्ज गलत साबित
हो, तब तो वह कह सकते थे, लेकिन बिना
जांच करायें उन का यह कहना ठीक नहीं है।
मंत्री महोदय ने सदन को गुमराह करने का
प्रयत्न किया है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राधाबतार हास्त्री सभापति महोदय,
अगर मैं स्टेशन डेप्ट के चार्ज को
संबंधित न कर सकूँ, दैन द्राई विल रिआइन
फॉर माई सीट। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य
बैठ जायें। (व्यवधान)

श्री कलचन्द वर्मा कश्चाय : लोग भूख
से मर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Sir, my submission is only this. During
the previous discussion also, a list was
provided by Shri D. K. Pandita, a Member
from my group and another list was pro-
vided by Shri Jyotirmoy Bose. We gave
a certain list which was published in the
New Age that there have been certain
deaths. The Minister said that deaths
might have taken place the State Gov-
ernment had said that it was due to mal-
nutrition or gastro-enteritic, something of
that sort. They never denied about the
deaths. But this time, when people have
died in Bihar and in other places—the
people have migrated to other places....
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kachwai has
said it; you are repeating the same thing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When there
is a dispute, when the Minister disputes
the whole thing, I would request you or
the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to appoint a
Committee. There are Members who are
prepared to resign on this issue. Let us
appoint a Committee of this House to find
out whether the people have died or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point
of order. What appeared in the *New Age*
or any other paper is no point of order.
(Interruptions).

The hon. Minister.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I
appeal to the good sense of the hon.
Member....

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (BHAV-
NAGAR): On a point of order, Sir, The
Minister challenges the statement made by
the hon. Member of this House.... (Inter-
ruptions). This is a very serious
matter.... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (MAYATTU-
PUZHA): We will not yield to this. I am
asking: Is this with your permission?
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please; I am not allowing him. Mr. Mehta, why are you agitated? Please sit down. There are so many things that appear in the papers. There is no point of order. Some points have been raised and the Minister is replying to them.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I appeal to the good sense of the hon Member. If hon members have allegations, we are prepared to go into them; serious enquiries will be made into them. Therefore, the hon members need not have any fear that anything will be suppressed. (Interruption)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I have a submission to make. It is a serious matter.

सभापति महोदय आप सब लोग बैठ जाइए। अगर आप लोगो का यह ख्याल है कि मिनिस्टर ने कोई गलत-बगामी की है.....

एक सदस्य : मिनिस्टर ने जेलज किया है कि कोई मरा ही नहीं भूख से....

सभापति महोदय आप तो भ्रजव आदमी हैं। यह मेरी लास्ट बार्निंग है। अगर आप लोगो ने मिनिस्टर का जबाब नहीं सुना और इस तरह से किया तो मैं हाउस को एडजर्न कर दूंगा।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Is it that the Minister is responsible and we are not responsible? We are also responsible. (Interruption)

सभापति महोदय 'आप लोगो ने' जो सवाल उठाये हैं उन का जबाब सुनने के लिए ही तो उठाये हैं।.....(अवधान)
.....आप फिर क्यों उठते हैं क्या घातक सीख सी है आप ने? आप

तो अच्छे आदमी थे, कौसी सोलाइटी में पड़ गये आप? मैं वह कह रहा हूँ कि आप ने सवाल उठाये हैं तो ऐसा करिये कि उसका जबाब सुन लीजिए। अगर उससे भी सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं, आप यह समझते हैं, कि मिनिस्टर ने मिस गाइड किया है तो आप स्पीकर को लिखिए..... (अवधान)। आप एक तरफ को अप्रोपेट करते हैं गवर्नमेंट को और दूसरी तरफ डिस्टर्बेन्स करते हैं, हमारी समझ में ही नहीं आती है यह बात।.....(अवधान) उस का प्रोसीजर है। उस प्रोसीजर के मुताबिक आप स्पीकर साहब को लिख सकते हैं।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: He has not misguided the House; he has challenged the House and the members.

सभापति महोदय आप तो मोनियर आदमी हैं। आप बैठिए।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: He challenged the members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You also challenged the Government that the Government has to give a reply. You have challenged that so many deaths have taken place and Government is concealing the facts. You have also challenged the Government. So, he is replying to you.

Now the hon. Minister. (Interruption)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I want to make a submission. A very important question is being discussed. The House and the country is anxious to know what the Government has to say on this matter. The time allowed to him is already very limited, but about 20 minutes have already been wasted like this. If he cannot finish his speech by 6.00 p.m., then my submission is that an opportunity must be given

to him to make a complete statement before this House. (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you interested in this debate or not? (Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the Minister not give unmixed untruth here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय, मंत्री महोदय
के खुद के क्षेत्र में मरे हैं। उन की वास्टी-
द्यूंसी में पांच आदमी मरे हैं।

SHRI D. K. PANDA: To enable the hon. Minister to give an answer ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There was so much discussion. You have also spoken, yet, you want to speak. You were all along outside. Now you come and want to say something.

The hon. Minister.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Whether the *Praja Tantra* has come out that ten ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No please. I am not allowing it.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Some hon. Members have said that everything is wrong with regard to the agricultural situation in the country and the food policy of the Government. I think it would not be desirable and in the interests of the country for this impression to go outside. Therefore, I would appeal to the good sense of the hon. Members to at least listen to my argument. You may not accept all I say, but be kind enough ... (Interruptions). As far as the word 'challenge' is concerned, I withdraw that word 'challenge', but I have a right to say that as far as the starvation deaths are concerned, as also the Government's view point is concerned, as I said earlier, if any name is given to us, we will inquire into it and we will also refer it to the State Governments. But, to my knowledge, no starvation deaths have taken place in this country ... (Interruptions)

SHRI D. K. PANDA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing the question. It is not going on record. Please hear the Minister.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Shri Fatesingh Gachwad said that the Government has not managed the food economy of this country well. Now, I would just humbly submit for his consideration one thing. In this country there was a drought in the year 1966-67. Now, we have also a similar drought situation in the country in 1972. What is the position? When we compare the facts of the case, you yourself will be convinced that there has been a considerable progress. You may not be satisfied with that. That is a different matter. You can have your suggestions as to what improvements can be made in the present situation. But, I would just submit for the information of the hon. Members some statistics. For instance, in 1966-67, when a drought was on, the price increase that took place is: the price index for rice in 1965 was 129 and in 1967 the price index has gone up to 197 and wheat index was 115 in 1965 and it went up to 204. The total food-graining price index has gone up from 152 to 225. Now, despite this, we imported 8.5 million tonnes in one year and 10.5 million tonnes in another year. Now, when we compare this price rise, when we compare the imports and when we compare the present situation, you yourself will be convinced that this year a word of appreciation ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time will the hon. Minister take?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I will take about 15-20 minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, whatever you have to say, you place it in the form of a statement on the Table of the House.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I have not prepared.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You prepare one and place it.

*Not recorded.

18 hrs.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We would like to hear the Minister. This is not fair. Let him continue tomorrow

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: I would like to speak tomorrow if you permit me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right That will be decided by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN. Why, Sir? The House is supreme. The entire House wants a reply. Why should it be decided by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The whole purpose of the discussion is to elicit a reply from the Government. We want to know what the Government has to say in the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can I say whether there will be time for discussion tomorrow or day-after-tomorrow? We have to see what are the subjects which have to come up before the House tomorrow for discussion, the papers are printed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE. Papers are printed in the night We know everything.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: I would appeal to you. This is such an important subject that I feel that the Government should be allowed to submit its say and reply to the points raised by hon. Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to know whether the House wants the statement by the Minister tomorrow or day after?

SOME HON MEMBERS: Tomorrow.

MR CHAIRMAN: All right, this is the wish of the Minister and also of the House So, I bow before the decision of the House

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: You are a good democrat, Sir

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

1801 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 1972/Agrahayana 9, 1894 (Saka).