

Tuesday, April 18, 1972

Chaitra 29, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 18, 1972 [Chaitra 29,
1894 (Saka)]

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPLAKIR in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

India's Approach to U.K. for Extension
of Existing Trade Arrangements
upto 1975

+

*441. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has approached the
British Government to continue existing
preferential arrangement for Indian goods
in British market till 1975 ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A statement
is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). On the 21st February, 1972
an *Aide Memoire* was handed over by the
Government of India to the British Govern-
ment dealing with problems relating to
India's exports and urging for early consul-
tation with the Government of India with
a view to finding suitable solutions for
these problems.

2. The *Aide Memoire* points out *inter
alia* that the British Government have given

assurances of protection until 31st January,
1975 of the trade interests of commonwealth
countries in Africa and in the Pacific and
Caribbean regions and suggest that similar
assurances be given in respect of India's
trade. It has also been proposed in the
Aide Memoire that even if it is found not
possible to give such assurances in respect
of India's entire export trade with the
United Kingdom, sufficient protection might
be provided now, before U.K. enters the
Community in respect of at least the principal
products of India's exports for the
interim period until 31st January, 1975,
pending the conclusion of satisfactory trade
arrangements between the European Economic
Community including Britain and the
Government of India.

The reply of the British Government to
the points raised in the *Aide Memoire* of
21st February, 1972 is yet to be received.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : It used to be
said in the past that the agreements would
be finalised after the entry of Britain in the
European Economic Community. May I
know what progress has been made in the
negotiations by the Government in the
matter of the European Economic Com-
munity to restore our export to the Common
Market ? Further, what are the points of
difference between the African countries and
Caribbean regions on the one hand, which
have been given special status for the ex-
port to the Common Market, and India on
the other ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : After UK enters
the European Economic Community on
1-1-73 many of the preferences that we are
now enjoying will not be there any more.
But there will be special arrangements for
the African and Caribbean countries whereby
they will enjoy preference on some com-
modities upto 1975. We have taken up this
matter and requested that we may be treated
on par with African and Caribbean coun-
tries up to 1975. We have sent an *Aide
Memoire* on 21st February, 1972. Subse-
quently, our Minister of Foreign Trade had

discussions regarding this matter with Sir Alec Home in March and further talks with Sir Max Brown. The matter is still pending and their reply is awaited.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The hon. Minister knows very well that the most important member in the European Common Market is France, which vetoed twice the admission of UK into the European Common Market. May I know whether this topic of exports to FEC was raised when recently Shri L. N. Mishra had discussions with the French officials on his way to the UNCTAD Conference ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : It is true that the Minister of Foreign Trade had discussions with the Ministers of France. But the details are not available since he has not come back from Santiago, Chile.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Since Britain have not agreed to continue the preference, may I know what is the possible loss that India would incur in the matter of textile exports to U.K. ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Our textiles used to enjoy free entry to U. K. After this new arrangement, we are given only a particular quota of two million sq. yards and there is an imposition of duty of 15 per cent. To that extent our export of textiles will definitely suffer. It is too early to assess how much the loss that we may incur will be.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is it a fact that there is an anomaly in India of not subjecting British goods to import duties as a measure against their activities ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : This new arrangement is not a discrimination against India because it affects all the Asian Commonwealth countries. So, I cannot contribute to the hon. Member's view that there is a discrimination against India.

Looting in Lucknow-Agra express

*442. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :**
SHRI AMARNATH CHAWLA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether fifty passengers travelling by the Lucknow-Agra Express were robbed of their valuables worth about rupees one lakh by the dacoits on the 18th March, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the brief facts of the incident and the measures taken by Government to check the incidents of looting in the running trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. On the night of 19-3-1972, between 0055 to 0130 hrs. valuables worth about Rs. 55000/- were robbed by 6-7 dacoits from the running train.

(b) A statements giving brief details is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details in brief are as under :-

On 19-3-72 between 0055 to 0130 hours, just after the departure of 13 Up Lucknow-Agra Express from Kannauj, 6 persons, equipped with fire arms, boarded two tier coach No. GTCW 7657 which was fourth from the rear. They fired four shots in the air and looted the personal belongings of the passengers worth Rs. 55000/- approximately and threw out the same from the compartment. They got down by pulling the alarm chain near Jasoda railway station. As soon as the train stopped the Government Railway Police escort party and train guard visited the victimised compartment. The train was pushed back to a distance of 5 KM and luggage worth Rs. 39000/- approximately thrown out by the dacoits was recovered.

Seven (7) criminals have been arrested so far and efforts are being made to arrest their other associates also.

In this connection, the Government Railway Police, Farrukhabad have registered case No. 44 under section 395/377 IPC on 19-3-72 and further investigation is in progress.

The following measures are taken for preventing dacoities, robberies and other

heinous crimes in trains and railway premises :

(a) To the extent possible, Government Railway Police escorts are provided on all important night passenger trains to ensure safety of passengers in the affected areas.

(b) Railway Protection Force staff have been directed to active co-operation to Government Railway Police and Civil Police in tracking down criminals responsible for such incidents on Railways.

(c) Close liaison is maintained with the Government Railway Police and Civil Police to keep strict surveillance over the bad characters operating in the Section.

(d) Raids in the affected sections are also arranged by Government Railway Police ; and

(e) Frequent meetings at all levels are held by the Railway Protection Force with the Government Railway Police and Police Officials with a view to ensuring better co-ordination and effective prevention and detection of crime.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Murders, dacoities and robberies in trains is a horrible situation. May I know from the hon. Minister as to how many incidents of this type have occurred during the last one year and whether there is any proposal, under the consideration of the Railways, to give protection to running trains on a large scale ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I have not got the figures readily at hand for the whole year. I will supply them to hon. Member if he wants.

The measures that are being taken are : Government Railway Police escort the trains during night time; the Railway Protection Force staff have been directed to extend active cooperation to Government Railway Police and civil police in tracking down criminals responsible for such incidents on the railways close liaison is maintained with the Government Railway Police and the civil police to keep strict surveillance over the bad characters operating in the section; raids in the affected sections are

also arranged by Government Railway Police; frequent meetings of all the concerned railway officials are held in order to prevent as well as trace the crimes being committed. The hon. Member no doubt knows that these things happen ones in away. Therefore, it is impossible to take preventive steps when dacoits commit their crimes because they are not expected to commit crimes on a certain day or at certain times. It is very unfortunate that dacoities are still going on in this country. I might tell the hon. Member that these things happen on a larger scale only in U.P. and Bihar and not in the rest of the country(Interruption).

SHRI PILOO MODY : The dacoits in Delhi have not yet surrendered.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether any long-pending proposal for the re-organisation of the Railway Protection Force is under consideration; if, so, when it is likely to be implemented ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Re-organisation by itself will not mend matters. I shall take the House into my confidence. What really is the malady with the Railway Protection Force is that there are a lot of persons who themselves commit these crimes and are collaborating with the thieves. It has become a problem for me to trace who they are. The provisions of the Constitution and the laws made thereunder do not lend themselves to an easy disposal. In fact, if the Railway Protection Force personnel were completely honest, 75 per cent of the thefts could be stopped. That is the discovery I have made. I am struggling very helplessly against this aspect of the picture.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : इस डकैनी में अभी तक कितने आदमी पकड़े गए हैं और क्या इस डकैनी में आर. पी. एफ. के लोगों का भी कुछ हाथ था ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The criminals arrested so far are seven people ; the others have not yet been traced. There is no evidence in this case of connecting the crime with the Railway Protection Force.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE : Will the hon. Minister please state whether protection by guards was available on this occasion and whether in view of the fact, as he has stated, that these incidents occur only on these lines, regular protection of guards will be made available for these trains particularly at night time ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : That is what I said ; we will provide that.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE : He has not answered my question. The first question was whether it was available in this particular case.

MR. SPEAKER : The statement laid on the Table contains that information.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : While answering a question, the Minister replied that this kind of an incident occurs only in U. P. and Madhya Pradesh also. Recently, in the South Central Railways, two incidents of dacoity occurred and a woman was also murdered. What is the answer of the Minister to that ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I am happy that my hon. friend from south claims his right to these things in his region also. But these are stray cases, not organised dacoities.

SHRI R. V. BADE : In the statement, the Minister says :

“Close liaison is maintained with the Government Railway Police and civil police to keep strict surveillance.....”

Is it a fact that there is co operation between the Railway police and the State police ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : That was the case some months ago. As the honourable House is aware, I have established coordination committees in every State consisting of the State police, the Railway Protection Force and the Government Railway Police. The Home Secretary of the State Government concerned is the Chairman. This coordination has been well established.

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : I appreciate the information given by the hon. Minister as stated in this case. What I would like to know is whether, out of these 7 criminals who have been arrested, any of the 6 persons who boarded the train are also included in these 7 criminals. Secondly, I want to know whether the fire-arms which were used and the shots fired were muffled and their sound could not be heard by the Government Railway Police who spotted the train, and what was the distance between the carriage in which the police escort was travelling and the carriage which was affected.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : It was fourth from behind the coach. But I will not be able to answer the other question as to whether the shots were muffled or not because that is the matter to be decided through investigation.

Resignations by HHEC Employees posted abroad

*444. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :**
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some employees of the Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation of India who were posted abroad have resigned from their posts on the expiry of their term of tenure and if so, the number of such employees;

(b) the reasons given by them for tendering their resignations ; and

(c) the factors weighing with Government to accept their resignations without calling them back to India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (c) . A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Six employees of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India who were posted abroad

resigned from service of the Corporation on the expiry of their tenure of deputation.

(b) The employees have resigned mostly on personal grounds.

(c) Government do not have powers to refuse grant of ordinary passport to such persons under the passport Act 1967.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Whatever may be reasons for their resignations. It looks that these employees have taken advantage of the passport issued to them. In view of this, may I know whether the Government are considering that those employees be called back and, if so, what steps are being contemplated by the Government to call these employees back and, if not, the reasons for not calling these employees back ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : In the beginning, these employees requested for continued stay in the United States. They were asked to return to India immediately and they were warned that in case they failed to return to India in time, they will forfeit the return ticket for them as well as for their families. But in spite of that warning, they preferred to remain in the United States and tendered their resignations. The H.E.C. has no other alternative but to accept the resignations. As per the existing rules, I am not quite sure whether we have any provision for the repatriation of these employees.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Government tell the House the names of these employees and the respective posts held by them ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Yes. The New York office of H. E. C.—Shri Ram Narayan, Clerk; Shri J. S. Premi, Stenographer; Shri U. S. Chopra, Stores Organiser; Shri T. K. Anantnarayanan, Organiser and Shri Adya Prasad, Chauffeur-cum-Commodity Assistant. The sixth person is, Shrimati Sarla Sharma, Assistant Manager in the Montreal office of H.E.C.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : The hon. Minister has just said that they were requested to return to India. But, Sir, may I now what were the terms and condi-

tions of the appointment ? Were they to come back to India on expiry of their term ? More over, is it a fact or is it within the knowledge of the Government that they have joined other foreign concerns dealing with trade with India or they have started their own business. If it is so, what steps Government propose to take to check this tendency ? Those who had gone at the expenses of the Government and those who had learnt expertise at the expenses of the Government have to come back. What steps Government propose to take to check this tendency ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I agree with the hon. Member that these employees clearly violated and misused the opportunities given to them. In their terms of deputation it was clearly stipulated that, on expiry of their term, they were to return to India. I may inform the hon. Member that, as per our information, they did not start their own business and they did not join any foreign business. One of them joined the permanent Mission of Bhutan in the United States and the others are employed in some other capacities. I accept the suggestion of the hon. Member that, in future, we should try to put more strict conditions and enough provision for safeguards.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I should like to know whether these employees still continue to be Indian nationals or they have acquired American citizenship. Secondly, why were their resignations accepted ? Why were their services not terminated ? Why were they not dismissed by the Government of India ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : We have no specific information regarding the point about nationality. The information available with us does not say that they have taken the United States' citizenship.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What about the latter part of my question ? Why were their resignations accepted ? Why were they not dismissed ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : They were in the United States. (*Interruption*) I will try to implement the measures stipulated in their terms of appointment. Beyond that,

as they were in a foreign country, there was the impossibility of performance.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : In view of the growing unemployment in the country, what is wrong if these people resign and take up some other jobs ? I want to know what is wrong in this. (*Interruption*) Any one who is employed in Government is free to resign. Now if these people have resigned and have taken up better employment, what wrong the Government see in this ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They were to come back to India. They violated the terms of contract.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : The utmost that Government can do is that they can demand the ticket fare. Why should they come back to India ? I want to know what is the policy of the Government in such matters ? Do they propose to call those employees back to India and then compel them to go back or will they accept their resignations to enable them to take up better employment there ? (*Interruption*) There is no question of America. I am talking in general terms. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You are a senior Member. There should be some limit..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. C. GFORGE : Regarding the broader question I will not be in a position to answer, but I will limit myself to the terms of employment and there they have violated the terms of employment. We consulted the External Affairs Ministry and the External Affairs Ministry was of the view that there are not enough grounds for repatriation of these employees to India and refused the grant of ordinary passports to them under the Passports Act of 1947.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I would like to know from the Minister, particularly in view of his last reply as to what was the non-performance of the contract. If they had contracted to you to perform a particular function for a particular period of time, if that period has expired, where is the non-performance of contract ? If any thing, these employees have saved you the expense of repatriating them.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I do maintain that they have violated the terms of employment....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They have to come back.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : You may not agree with me that they have violated the terms of employment because they were deputed and appointed on specific terms that on the expiry of the term they have to return.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I didn't ask whether they violated it or not, I asked as to what was the non-performance. I could understand if you had sent them for a three-year period and if they resign after one year, then there is non-performance. But here it is after the expiry of the contracted period. Just because they do not want to come back, you want to penalise them ? How many of you would like to come back.

SHRI A. C. GFORGE : We view this as a mal-practice because such precedents may be misused by others also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to put a specific question, Sir.

गवर्नमेंट गलत कामी करती है, गलत बताती है ।

Increase in Price of Coal

*445. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have agreed to increased the price of coal ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much money Railways will have to pay more annually due to the increase in price ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase is meant to compen-

sate the collieries for the rise in the cost of production

(c) The additional expenditure to the Railways is estimated at Rs 16 crores per annum approximately

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA In his answer the Minister has said that the Railways are giving Rs 16 crores to compensate the higher cost of production incurred by the colliery-owners. But I would like to know whether it is a fact or not that in the past one or two years the collieries have been making enormous profits and they are creating an artificial scarcity because they complain that the wagons are not available for transportation of coal. I don't know then how the Government can compensate this by spending Rs 16 crore from the public exchequer.

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA This question was gone into most scientifically by the Bureau of Costs and Prices. They examined all aspects of the matter including the production costs and including dearness allowance that has been increased, and wagon loading. After taking all these factors into consideration, they came to the conclusion to increase the price and we have accepted more or less their recommendation.

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA I understand that the Government go by certain recommendations of the committees, but the question is whether it is justifiable that Rs 16 crores had been given to colliery owners who were making enormous profits during the last one or two years. In this context, I would like to ask the question as to how many of these colliery-owners were private-owners and how much of the money had been given to them.

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA I have not got the figures readily to give the share between the private colliery-owners and the public collieries. It is true that there are publicly owned collieries and they have demanded a higher price and, therefore, it was referred to the Bureau of Costs and Prices.

Subsequently it was examined by a committee of secretaries of all the Ministries and finally it was approved by the

Cabinet. I share the anxiety of the hon. Member that we should not pay to either the private collieries or public collieries any more than their due, but all these factors are taken into consideration and it is only then that the rate has been arrived at.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY The public sector has calculated their cost of production. Their cost of production is higher because they have to pay higher wages to their workmen. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that 40% production comes from the public sector and 60% production comes from the private sector. The public sector is paying higher wages to women whereas the private sector is not implementing the wage board award or paying higher wages to workmen. Therefore will he restrict this increase only to the public sector and those private collieries only who have implemented wage board awards and paid higher wages to workmen?

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA That point was also considered in the three levels. It was ultimately decided that coal prices need not be different and need not be linked with the scheme of variable dearness allowance by collieries. The Ministries of Railways and Labour should take appropriate measures to get wage board awards implemented by collieries. There is a separate Act there is a separate Ministry to safeguard the interest of labour, we are only called upon to pay whatever price is fixed.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY Will the Minister advise the Railway not to place the order on the collieries who have not implemented wage board awards?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I hope the Minister will tell us whether this is a fact or not. Previously a decision was taken by the Railways not to place railway's coal order on those collieries which did not implement wage board awards. If that is so, what steps are being taken or have been taken to see that orders are placed on those collieries only who have implemented wage board awards? Secondly, the total increase on this account to the Railways is not Rs 16 crores, it is upto Rs 1.8 crores.

SHRI K. HAMUMANTHAIYA : To my knowledge, no such decision was taken so far as the Railway Administration goes. So far as payment of wages according to the Act is concerned, we will also cooperate, but this is primarily the function of the Labour Ministry. The cost difference is Rs. 0.2 crores, it is a matter of opinion. I don't say this figure of Rs. 1.6 crores in the exact point. It is only an estimate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It has come out in the Press. There is a Press report that the Cabinet which decided this question also discussed how to make implementation of wage board awards by those collieries which have still not implemented them. This is a press report.

MR. SPEAKER : He is contradicting it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is escaping the issue.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I am helping you much more than you think.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN : The Minister said about various implications and loss to the Railways on this account. In respect of the Southern Railway, what would be the extra expenditure involved on this account, in view of the increase of the price of coal? Will this increased amount be given by the Railway Board or subsidised? What is the position?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I have not got the figure separately for each Railway for this question. It depends upon the supply of coal. I may inform him that the Southern zone has taken certain steps to reduce the consumption of coal within three months and therefore they will not come for any trouble on this account. So far as the figures regarding consumption in each zone are concerned, they vary. If the hon. Member wants the figures, I shall furnish him these figures.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN : May I know whether this extra expenditure, if any, incurred by the Southern Railway, would be met by the Railway Board or by the Southern Railway.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The cost is not met that way. The total budgetary figures will determine all these things.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That will increase the railway deficit.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : The clamour of the colliery owners for an increase in price has been there for a number of years. In 1967-70, when they demanded an increase of Rs. 2 per tonne, only 85 paise were given to them. Last year, there was no increase. During this year why should there be an increase? Why should the railways agree to an increase? What is the total off take of coal from the collieries by the railways?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I would have been very happy not to pay increased prices. In fact, that was my case also. But when there was a claim from the other Ministries also which owned the coal mines, it naturally went to an impartial authority like the Bureau who determines the price. So, it has been examined how far and to what extent those demands have to be conceded.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : What is the total total off take of coal from the collieries?

MR. SPEAKER : He should not expect to get answers to so many questions at one time.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : He has to answer this.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैं न रोकू तो एक ही कई दिन चलता रह सकता है।

**दक्षिण बिहार में सिचाई की अवस्था
सुविधाएं**

*446. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या सिचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दक्षिण बिहार में सिचाई की पर्याप्त सुविधाएं नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या बहा पर मिर्चाई की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी शुरुआत कब होगी ?

मिर्चाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा-पत्र पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) बिहार राज्य मिर्चाई आयोग रिपोर्ट (1971) में ऐसा मूल्यांकन किया गया है कि दक्षिण बिहार में पटना, शाहाबाद, गया, भागलपुर और मुंगेर के पांच जिलों में लगभग 92 लाख एकड़ कल फसली क्षेत्र में इस समय सिर्फ लगभग 18 लाख एकड़ में ही मिर्चाई सुनिश्चित की गई है। मिर्चाई सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से मान उच्च स्तरीय नहरों, चन्दन जलाशय और कुछ मध्यम स्कीमों में निर्माणाधीन है। बिहार सरकार ने पांच नई वृद्ध मिर्चाई स्कीमों का प्रस्ताव रखा है। इनके अतिरिक्त कई अन्य मध्यम और लघु मिर्चाई स्कीमों की सम्भाव्यता के संबंध में अन्वेषण किया जा रहा है।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, विवरण को मैंने देखा है। दक्षिण बिहार के पटना, शाहाबाद, गया, भागलपुर और मुंगेर के पांच जिलों में 92 लाख एकड़ जमीन के फसली क्षेत्र में से केवल 18 लाख एकड़ सिंचित की गई है अर्थात् जो सोना उगलनेवाली जमीन है, वह केवल 18 लाख एकड़ सिंचित हुई, यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी 74 लाख एकड़ जमीन को सिंचित करने के लिये मोन नहर चन्दन जलाशय और अन्य मध्यम स्कीमों कब तक लागू होंगी ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार ने किन वृद्ध मिर्चाई स्कीमों के लिये प्रस्ताव किया है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्यम और लघु

मिर्चाई स्कीमों की सम्भाव्यता का अन्वेषण कब तक किया जाएगा ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) : It would not be possible in all cases to give 100 per cent irrigation but we are trying to make it up to 50 per cent irrigation. At the moment, the irrigation percentage in South Bihar is about 20 per cent. I think our object will be to meet or to try and raise it to 50 per cent.

The hon. Member has referred to certain projects which are under construction such as the Sone High level canal and the Chandan reservoir and so on. The only drawback there is paucity of resources. But I expect that mostly they will be completed within the next three or four years. Then, five other irrigation projects have been proposed by the State Government such as the North Koel project, and the Tilaya and Konai river basin project and two other projects including the Bolani project. These projects are still in the stage of preparation and investigation, and some of them have been sent. There are some inter-State aspects to be looked into, and when they are cleared, they will also be taken up. It is not possible to say when these projects will be taken up and completed.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : दक्षिण बिहार मिर्चाई व्यवस्था में कमी न होने देने के लिये क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को वन-मांगर परियोजना के लिये राजी करेगी ताकि वह इस में अड़ना न लगाये बाधक न बने, जो कि मिर्चाई के मामले में इस समय बाधक सिद्ध हो रही है ?

DR K L RAO : I do not follow why the Bihar Government will come in the way of the Bansagar project. It is an inter-State project in which Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Bihar are concerned. Recently, I have had discussions about this project, and I hope that it will be possible for us to settle the inter-State aspects. Only after the question of allocation of waters is settled, it is proposed to take up that project. It

is a matter which requires some inter-State settlement between the States concerned.

श्री सत्यचरण बेसरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मसंगजोड़ डैम और मैथान डैम का पानी, जो बिहार में है, बगाल को मिलता है। क्या बिहार में उस पानी का उपयोग करने के लिये आप लिफ्ट-इरिगेशन की कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

MR. SEHAKER : Order, order.

श्री सत्यचरण बेसरा : क्या मंत्री महोदय उस पानी के लिये लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

DR. K. L. RAO : So far as the Santhal Parganas and Chota Nagpur are concerned, it is true that the water from the Maithen dam is used lower down. It cannot be used in the Santhal Parganas. There are, other, projects which can be taken up. Unfortunately, at the moment I am sorry Chota Nagpur stands low so far as very irrigation is concerned. Some schemes have to be drawn up. After that, we can consider that.

श्री सत्यचरण बेसरा : मेरा मवाल था क्या लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की कोई व्यवस्था की जाएगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Is it a fact that whereas in South Bihar irrigation availability is almost 20 per cent, such availability in Madhya Pradesh is less than 5 per cent ? Also, is it true that the Government of Madhya Pradesh has been repeatedly requesting the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to take into account their repeated requests not to allow further expansion of irrigation facilities in South Bihar in view of the fact that Madhya Pradesh is backward in this respect and would like to use the waters of the Sone for its own irrigation ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. member is probably referring to the Barsagar project. We have not sanctioned it and it will not be

taken up until the question of the division of waters on an inter-state basis is settled.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : While Government are taking up this project, would they also go in for minor irrigation schemes like tubewells and pumping sets to cover particularly the three districts ?

DR. K. L. Rao : Quite so. There are good possibilities of minor irrigation in this area. That is a subject dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Reopening of Howrah-Amta Light Railways in West Bengal

*447 **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are re-examining the possibilities of re-opening the Howrah-Amta Light Railways in the District of Howrah (West Bengal); and

(b) if so, when a final decision on this issue is expected to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir. However, the West Bengal Government is considering the possibilities.

(b) It depends upon West Bengal Government.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : Is the hon. Minister aware that during her election tour of West Bengal in the area served by this light railway, the Prime Minister gave an assurance to an audience in Howrah district at a place called Bednan to the effect that the Central Government will make arrangements to reopen this light railway ? If so, what is the progress in that regard ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I would like the hon. member to produce a copy of any such promise made.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I do not have a secretariat that he has, nor do I

have any intelligence service. It is up to him to find out. I have asked the question on the floor of the House on my responsibility.

Has the hon. Minister seen a press report which has been carried by all the national newspapers of today saying that the Light Railways are going to be taken over by the West Bengal Government? In that context may I know whether he had any discussions with the Chief Minister of West Bengal who was in the capital till yesterday, if I am right. If so, what are the details of the discussions that you had with regard to the taking over of the Light Railways by the West Bengal Government?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Here my friend is on much firmer ground. The hon. Member knows that the previous administration declined to take over this railway line . . . I am not making a reflection upon his party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It was the President's Rule. What are you talking?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I am talking quite right. During the President's Rule the then Governor declined that responsibility. The discussions that I had yesterday with the Chief Minister of West Bengal will make my hon. friend very happy. The new Chief Minister is particular that this line should be restarted. He is examining the position.

Steps to Promote Trade with African Countries

*448. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of expanding India's trade relations with African countries ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) and (b) : A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The possibilities of expanding India's trade relations with African countries are constantly under review.

2. The steps taken include : participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, exchange of delegations, conclusion of trade agreement, encouraging the establishment of joint ventures, coordination with the U. N. Economic Commission for Africa, undertaking of special regional studies, etc.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Out of fifty-five countries in the African region I think we have a large chunk of trade only with five or six countries Egypt, Sudan, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Kenya, etc. And the items of trade are mainly traditional items like jute manufactures, textile products. Because of the expanding economies in the African countries. I think there is scope for our export of capital goods and light engineering products. But if we want to export these things, increasingly we have to import also from those countries many things. Unless we increase our imports, we cannot increase our exports. May I know whether the Government is considering all these aspects with a view to entering into bilateral agreements on trade and economic co-operation with these countries ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I am sorry I may have to disagree with the hon. Member. We have a list of 44 countries with each one of whom we have trade. Our exports have steadily increased during the past three years from Rs. 72 crores in 1968-69 to Rs. 88.11 crores in 1969-70, to Rs. 139.29 crores in 1970-71. The figures for April-September 1971 are encouraging.

Regarding the second part of his question, in our trade with Africa, we have an adverse balance payments position and we are gradually trying to reduce this situation. In 1968-69 imports were Rs. 148.22 crores; in 1969-70 Rs. 149.44 crores and in 1970-71 Rs. 169.82 crores. This year it may cross Rs. 150 crores and on an average the balance of payments position was adverse to us by about Rs. 30 crores.

So, it is not true that we are not importing from them.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : In how many countries have we got our Embassies, and in how many of them are there special trade staff also ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I require notice for this specific question.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The Foreign Trade Ministry is in the habit of giving figures in absolute terms and they do not speak in terms of percentage which will give a real idea. May I know from the Minister whether our exports to these 44 countries in terms of percentage of the import trade of these countries, has increased or not increased ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I gave a figure which will speak for itself. In 1970-71 the export was Rs. 139 crores. It is easy to calculate the percentage from that.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : He has not understood my question. Take the total import of these 44 countries as the basis and determine your percentage. We are saying that our export has increased in absolute terms, but seeing the over-all export of the world, our percentage has decreased. It is in that light I want to find out from whether in percentage also there is similar increase.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : These figures I do not have right now.

DR. RANEN SEN : Encouragement of establishment of joint ventures has also been included in the statement. May I know how many joint ventures our Government has with those African countries, how many joint ventures with private capital existing in India which are monopolies, and whether the establishment of joint ventures includes those empires built up in Africa by Indian monopoly capital with the help of the Government of India.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : We have sanctioned and approved 52 joint ventures in the African countries. Out of this, 15 are already in production. Another 15, for one reason or other, have been abandoned. The rest of them are in various stages of implementation. We do not have State joint ventures with African countries.

DR. RANEN SEN : My third point has not been answered. I wanted to know whether in this category of encouraging the establishment of joint ventures, Indian monopolies doing business there and establishing factories and mills, are included or not.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : These joint ventures, since they are in foreign countries, are governed by the laws of those countries, and we see to it that our image is not spoiled by exploitation by the industrialists there.

DR. RANEN SEN : The answer has no relation no question. I wanted to know the facts, and he is going into the policy.

MR. SPEAKER : You may give a separate notice, or you can draw your own conclusion.

Steps to Increase Exports to East European Countries

*449. **SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is wide scope for expanding India's Exports to the East European Countries ; and

(b) if so, whether steps are being taken to fully utilise the possibilities expanding exports to these countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has under constant review the various possibilities of expanding exports to the East European countries. Among the steps taken to utilise the potential of expanding exports to East European countries are annual bilateral trade negotiations with these countries, namely Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, U. S. S. R. and Yugoslavia, for bringing

about rapid expansion as well as a progressive diversification in India's exports of wide variety of goods. Indian firms/Public Sector Organisations and Export Promotion Councils are encouraged to participate in fairs/exhibitions held in these countries from time to time. Sales-cum-study teams and market surveys have been arranged to study export prospects in these countries. Purchase delegations from those countries are given facilities to visit the various manufacturing centres in our country connected with exports to those countries.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : In view of the growth rate of our exports being rather sluggish, as Mr Salve suggested just now, — it was about 4 per cent in 1971-72 as against the world average of 8 per cent in recent years— may I know if any calculation has been made about our reaching a 10 per cent growth rate target, which is not too ambitious, especially when the Minister says in his reply to part (a) of the question that the scope for expansion of Indian exports to the socialist countries is very wide ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : India's export to East European countries has increased during the past decade by 363 per cent. Our exports at the global level have increased by 46.5 per cent. In absolute terms, the contribution of the East European countries was 7.5 per cent in 1960-61. In 1968-69 it was 19.61 per cent and now it is 23.7 per cent.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : What progress has been made towards the 10 per cent increase ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : We have not reached the 10 per cent target. We have only reached 8 per cent.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : May I know if any progress, and if so, what, has been made with the idea mooted as early as 1964 at the UNCTAD that the socialist countries were ready to cooperate by way of long-term agreements and contracts and coordination development plans, exchange of technical know-how and all that sort of thing ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : It is a welcome idea and we are still pursuing it. It is in various stages of implementation.

SHRI PILOO MODY : May I know whether it is true that the Ministry of Foreign Trade has taken some steps in the recent past towards drastically reducing our trade with the East European countries ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : It is not the policy of the Government of India to reduce our trade with the socialist countries.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : May I know whether the minister is aware of the fact that some officials of his Ministry in collusion with some officials of the Ministry of Finance are trying to sabotage our exports to East European countries and whether in the name of switch deal a number of raids have been conducted and they are deliberately trying to reduce the volume of our trade with East European countries ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is your own suggestion.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : To what extent is the switch trade cutting at the root of exports ? That is the question.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I deny that there is any collusion on the part of officials to sabotage the policy of the Government. Regarding the term "switch deal" used by the hon. Member—I do not contribute to that term—I do not think the so-called switch deal is cutting at the root of our exports.

Distribution of Power to different States from KalPalakkam Atomic Power Plant

*450. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between the Central Government and Tamil Nadu Government regarding the distribution of power amongst the different States from the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant, when it is completed;

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

(c) what will be the share of Kerala under this agreement and its cost per unit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). No formal agreement has been entered into in regard to sharing of power from Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station between the Central Government and Tamil Nadu.

(c) The quantum of supply of power from the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant to Kerala as well as the other States in the region will be worked out according to the needs of these States by the time the power station is ready. The cost per unit will also have to be worked out on the basis of the actuals.

SHRI VAYALAK RAVI : When do you expect to commission this plant? May I know whether the Government has had any preliminary discussion with the Government of Tamil Nadu and other State Governments which may be benefited by this plant? If so, may I know what are the proposals made by the Government of India and what is the reaction of those State Governments.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION & POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The project is expected to be commissioned in the first or the second year of the next Five Year Plan, i. e. by 1975-76. There was some discussion with Tamil Nadu Government. No discussion was held with other State Government. The problem of sharing this Kalpakkam power is yet to be settled.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Considering the high cost of power generated by this plant, do the Government of India propose to consider given more financial aid to Kerala to produce cheaper power?

DR. K. L. RAO : If Kerala wants some more power it can be shared, but I do not know how giving financial aid arises out of this.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Is it not a fact that there was a preliminary discussion between the Tamil Nadu Government

and Kerala Government, where the minister was also present, with regard to sharing of power from Kalpakkam? During the discussion, is it not a fact that Tamil Nadu Government offered to supply power to Kerala from the hydel projects provided the Kerala Government supplies water, which is unnecessarily flowing into the Arabian Sea, for the purpose of irrigation in Tamil Nadu?

DR. K. L. RAO : Regarding the first question, there was no discussion about the Kalpakkam power. Earlier it was thought that Kalpakkam power will be ready in the last plan, but it has been greatly delayed. Therefore, that question has to be considered afresh. With regard to the other question, the exchange of water for power, I do not think it can be so easily disposed of in the question hour like this.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : It is stated that the power generated in the first phase of the Kalpakkam nuclear power station is required entirely for Tamil Nadu. Since this project is being financed entirely by the Central Government, will they see to it that a part of the power goes to Andhra Pradesh, which is actually suffering from shortage of power?

DR. K. L. RAO : At the time when this project was sanctioned it was expected to be commissioned much earlier. At that time there was some discussion between the Atomic Energy Department and the Tamil Nadu Government that most of the power generated would be given to Tamil Nadu. But in view of the changed conditions, and the fact that this project has been greatly delayed, we have got to discuss and find out to what extent power has got to be shared between the four States of the region, namely, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Mysore. This has to be done. Of course, Andhra will have some share, as also Kerala and Mysore. To what extent the share would be is yet to be finalised.

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Sir, I crave your indulgence. The hon. Minister has not answered my question, which is a very important one, which concerns the States of Tamilnadu and kerala. I have asked whether it is a fact that any discussion took place in the presence of the Minis-

ter between the Kerala and Tamilnadu governments about exchange of power for water. I want an answer to this question.

SHRI M RAMGOPAL REDDY : The next question about the export of mangoes and bananas is very important

MR SPEAKER All right, I am going to that question

SHRI G. C. DINI : He is not seen here

SHRI R S PANDFY : Sir, he is in the library. He has authorised me to ask the question

MR SPEAKER you have quietly accepted the authorisation? I do not authorise you ask the question

Report of Committee regarding Export Promotion Council

*152 SHRI N. F. HORO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to go into the functioning of the Export Promotion Council has submitted its report, and

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by the Committee and whether Government have accepted these recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir

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

Statement

The Committee's recommendations, which are under examination, are broadly intended to provide for—

- (i) periodical reviews of the working of the Export Promotion Councils;
- (ii) strengthening the elective as well as the service elements in the admini-

stration of the Councils to increase their efficiency as agencies for export promotion,

- (iii) development of specialisation for dealing with problems of export relating to the main categories of products assigned to each of the larger Councils;
- (iv) effective participation of exporters from the small scale sector in the work of the Export Promotion Councils and greater responsiveness of the Council to the problems of exporters from this sector;
- (v) augmentation of the financial resources of the export Promotion Councils, more especially for their activities, such as market studies, foreign publicity through various media, etc.,
- (vi) greater liberty to the Councils in their working to minimise delays and ensure speedier action, and
- (vii) more purposeful inter action between the Councils, the Government institutions like the trade Development Authority and the Trade for the achievement of the common objective of significantly expanding the country's exports.

SHRI N. F. HORO : May I know whether the Ministry will consider and examine the recommendations of this committee and bring forward definite proposals during this session of the House?

SHRI A C GEORGE : These suggestions are being considered. I cannot give any definite commitment whether it can be done during this session.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Issue of Railway Passes to Co-operative Societies having Parcel and Goods Handling Contracts

*443 SHRI AZIZI MAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state—

(a) whether certain co-operative societies having parcel and goods handling contract have been issued Railway Passes for arranging labourers from out-stations for efficient running of the Railway works;

(b) if so, whether this privilege has been extended to all the societies doing similar work; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to bring about uniformity in the matter of issue of Railway passes to the said Societies ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). One Labour Co-operative Society having parcel and goods handling contract on the Northern Railway is issued with passes as per agreement. This facility will be withdrawn when a new contract is allotted.

ग्रामों और केलों का निर्यात

*451. श्री गंगा खरण दीक्षित : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971 में ग्रामों और केलों के निर्यात में काफी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1970 और 1971 में निर्यात के तुलनात्मक आँकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) इन फलों के निर्यात को और बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) निर्यात योग्य किस्म के केलों का उत्पादन, प्रमुख पतनों के आसपास, बढ़ाने के लिए चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत केला पैकेज कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय स्तर पर आयोजित एक स्कीम तैयार की गई है।

निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से ताजा फलों के निर्यात के लिए, जिनमें आम भी शामिल हैं, विमान भाड़े में इमदाद देने की एक स्कीम भी विचाराधीन है।

International Machine Tool Exhibition at Hanover

*453. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether IMTMA has urged the Government to encourage Indian manufacturers to participate in a big way in the International Machine Tool Exhibition to be held at Hanover in 1973; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement with Ceylon regarding export of tea.

*454. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any common ground has been found between India and Ceylon so far as export of tea is concerned; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). India and Ceylon have agreed to work in close cooperation in marketing of tea and have, since 1970, worked a joint Export Quota under the aegis of the Food and Agriculture Organisation. The joint Export Quota for India and Ceylon for tea exports during the 15 months period ending March, 1972 is 506 thousand tonnes. While the intention is that the Joint Export Quota is to be shared more or less on 50 : 50 basis by the two countries, the short fall in the exports of one country

could be taken advantage of by the other country so as to keep the total tea exports from both the countries within the Joint Export Quota.

**Construction of Embankment from
Baxar to Koilwar**

*455. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had suggested the construction of a 60-mile long embankment from Baxar to Koilwar to save land from floods in the Ganga and the Sone;

(b) whether preliminary work on the project has been started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power after inspection of the flood affected areas of Bihar in July, 1971 had suggested that the embankment in a length of 60 miles from Buxar to Koilwar should be constructed on a priority basis for protecting the areas on the right bank of Ganga in Shahabad district.

(b) and (c). The Government of Bihar have informed that investigations for preparation of the scheme are in progress and the scheme report is expected to be ready by the end of June, 1972.

Reorganisation of R P F.

*456. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Protection Force has since been re-organised; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the re-organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The Railway Protection Force is being re-organised.

(b) The broad outlines of the proposed re-organisation scheme of the Railway Protection Force are—Formation of separate Investigation and Protection Branches, higher percentage of armed personnel, administrative changes at Divisional and Headquarters level and changes in the working methods of the Force.

**Increase in Exports to USA during
1971.**

*457. SHRI NIIHAR LASKAR
SHRI C.T. DIJANDAPANI

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India registered a higher level of exports to the United States during 1971;

(b) if so, the volume of exports during 1971 as compared to 1970; and

(c) the steps taken to further increase the exports to the U.S.A. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Export to U.S.A. of Indian goods in 1971 rose to \$29.2 million (Rs. 246.9 crores) as compared to \$29.1 million (Rs. 223.6 crores) in 1970, showing an increase of \$31 million approximately (Rs. 23.3 crores).

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

Statement

The overall export performances of various commodities are constantly under review and remedial actions and promotional measures taken wherever necessary. Such steps for export promotion apply to export of those commodities to all destinations and not to any particular country such as U.S.A. However, some of those having a particular bearing on the U.S. market are :

(a) provision of compensatory cash support to certain commodities;

(b) participation in exhibitions/specialised fairs and department store promotions;

- (c) sending sales-cum-study teams;
- (d) market surveys;
- (e) encouraging product development and product adaptation in order to adapt Indian products to the U.S. market;
- (f) inviting foreign businessmen to visit India to enable them to study Indian capabilities;
- (g) obtaining concessions in freight rates by sea and by air and payment of subsidies in certain cases;
- (h) collection of information about floatation of foreign tenders and bringing them to the notice of the intending importers;
- (i) undertaking publicity for Indian goods through Departmental Stores in U.S.A. and other countries and through advertisements in local papers;
- (j) implementing a special plan of exports of selected products by Trade Development Authority.

Investigation into Causes of Delay in Lifting Goods Traffic on Eastern and South Eastern Railways

***458. SHRI K. RAMA KRISHNA REDDY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Eastern and South Eastern Railways have failed to lift goods traffic inspite of law and order conditions having improved in West Bengal after the President's rule; and

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter and if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA) : (a) No, Sir, loading on both the Railways started improving from the last quarter of 1971.

(b) Does not arise.

Cauvery River Water Dispute

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

(a) whether in view of popular Government having come into being in Mysore now, Government would initiate talks with the State Governments concerned regarding the Cauvery River water dispute; and

(b) if so when ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). The State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala have gone to the Supreme Court for seeking a declaration to the effect that a dispute has arisen and exists over the distribution of the Cauvery waters and it is the duty of the Central Government to constitute a Tribunal under the Inter State Water Dispute Act, 1956, as already requested by them. The mediation efforts will have to be resumed after the Supreme Court's decision becomes available.

UNCTAD Conference of Santiago, Chile

***460 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India proposes to take any initiative in evolving a common strategy by developing countries for the forthcoming U. N. Conference on Trade and Development at Santiago, Chile; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The developing countries have already evolved their common strategy for the U. N. Conference on Trade and Development now being held in Santiago, Chile. This is embodied in the document "Declaration and Principles of the Action Programme of Lima" adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of '77' held in Lima in November, 1971. India has subscribed to this common position of the

Group of "77". A copy of the document was laid on the table of the House on November 23rd, 1971.

Vamanapuram Irrigation Project in Kerala

3053. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1196 on the 23rd November, 1971 regarding establishment of Vamanapuram Irrigation Project, Kerala and State :

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has received the project report of Vamanapuram Irrigation Scheme in Trivandrum District (Kerala); and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) :

(a) The report has not yet been received from the Govt. of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation for Increased Facilities to long distance passengers from North-East to South

3064. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Shri M. K. Ravindram representing the South Indians of Arunachal Pradesh in November, 1971 and February, 1972 regarding increased facilities for long distance passengers from the North-East to the Southern parts of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA) : (a) No, but a representation dated 3rd December, 1971 was received from Shri E. Pankajakshan, South Indian Fine Arts, New Bongaigaon Assam regarding provision of facilities for long distance passengers from the Northeast to the Southern parts of India.

(b) The suggestions were examined but not found operationally feasible, as shunting at Howrah is not possible.

Production and Consumption of Cotton Textiles and Fibre Cloth

3065. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the present capacity and demand of cotton textiles and the cloth made from man-made fibre;

(b) the estimated production and consumption of these items by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether Government have recently granted licences to increase the production of cloth and man-made fibre and if so, the broad features thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) and (b) : The estimated production of cotton textiles and man-made fibre fabrics during 1971 and the targets for 1973-74 (end of the Fourth Five Year Plan) are as follows :—

Year	Cotton cloth Production Mill Sector	Cotton cloth production Decentralised Sector	Million meters Man- made fibre fabrics pro- duction
1971	3947	3364	900
1973-74	5100	4250	1982

Consumption is expected to be equal to the production minus exports

(C) A programme for expansion in the loomage capacity of existing composite mills mainly for export purposes, and allowing additional spindles was announced in August, 1971

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ashoka Mehta Powerloom Enquiry Committee about one lakh more power looms were decided to be installed in the Fourth Five Year Plan period out of which

about 40% were to be for working on synthetic yarn. The looms have been allocated to various States for allotment to the decentralised sector. Installation permit, for 2976 powerlooms for working on synthetic yarn and 23297 powerlooms on cotton yarn had been issued till the end of 1971.

A statement showing the details of industrial licences and letters of intent issued for production of man made fibre yarn during 1971 is attached

Statement

S No	Name of the Unit	Item of Manufacture
1.	Chemicals and Fibres of India	Polyester Staple fibre (expansion)
2	Guptalon Ltd	Nylon filament yarn

Statement showing the details of Letter of Intent issued during 1971

S No	Name of the Unit	Item of Manufacture
1	Haryana State Industrial Dev Corpn Ltd	Nylon filament Yarn
2	Gujarat State Investment Corpn Ltd	- do -
3.	Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam Ltd	- do -
4	Bihar State Industrial Dev Corpn Ltd.	- do -
5	Industrial Dev Corpn of Orissa	- do -
6	Assam Industrial Dev. Corpn Ltd	- do -
7.	Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment and Development Corpn Ltd	- do -
8.	Punjab State Industrial Dev Corpn Ltd	- do -
9.	Kerala State Industrial Dev Corpn Ltd	- do -
10	Mysore State Industrial Dev Corpn Ltd	- do -
11.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Dev Corpn Ltd	- do -
12	Nirlon Synthetic Chemicals and Fibres Ltd (expansion)	- do -
13.	Garware Nylons Ltd (expansion)	- do -

Manufacture of Persian Carpets for Export

3066 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be
pleased to state

(a) whether India has started manu-
facturing Persian carpets for export, and

(b) if so, the total demand for such
carpets in foreign markets annually ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A C GEORGE) (a) . Yes, Sir

(b) The total annual world demand
for Persian carpets is of the order of labour
US\$ 150 millions i.e. Rs 112.50 crores

Trade Talk with Thailand

3067 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA Will the Minister of
FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether during the recent visit of
the President to Thailand talks between
India and Thailand were held at ministerial
level to increase the volume and quantum
of trade and also diversify the trade pattern,
and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) Opportunity
was taken during the visit of the President
to hold talks between officials on matters of
mutual interest which also covered general
questions of trade.

**Export Earnings of Textiles and Textile
Products**

3068 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA : Will the Minister of

FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether entire group of textiles
including yarn fabric, and related products
improved its export earnings during the
first half of 1971-72 as compared to the
corresponding period of 1970-71, and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) . No, Sir
Exports of cotton textiles including yarn
and other related products during the first
six months (April-September) of 1971-72
were Rs 4739.5 lakh as against Rs 5593.0
lakh during the corresponding period last
year

Export Earning of Leather Products

3069 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA Will the Minister of FOR-
EIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the export earnings of
leather products crossed the target of 1971-
72 much ahead of schedule,

(b) if so, the value and volume of
targets and the actual exports of leather
products, and

(c) the names of countries to which
bulk of leather products have been
exported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir The tar-
get and figures of actual exports are given
in the statement enclosed

(b) Does not arise

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of
the House

Statement

Item	Value in Crores		
	Export Target		Actual Exports
	1971-72	1971-72	April-February
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Leather Footwear	13.7	7.4	8.0
Leather Manufactures/Leather goods	2.25	1.2	1.2

Statement referred to in reply to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 39069 for answer in the Lok Sabha on the 18th April, 1972.

Name of Items	Name of Countries
Leather Footwear	1. USSR
Industrial Leather Manufacturers	2. USA
Leather Goods	3. Australia
	4. U. K.
	5. Zambia
	6. Canada
	7. Bahrein
	8. Nepal
	9. West Germany
	10. Japan
	11. Spain
	12. Netherlands

Profits Earned by South Central Railway

3070. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether South Central Railway made more profit than Northern Railway during the year 1971-72 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) : The accounts of the railways for the year 1971-72 are due to be closed only in July, 1972. At this stage, the final figures of profits earned by South Central Railway and Northern Railway during the year are not available for comparison.

(b) Does not arise.

Selection of Assistant Station Masters and Guards 'C' (Northern Railway)

3071. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a competitive examination for Selection of Assistant Station Masters and Guards 'C' was held by Railway Service Commission (Northern Railway) sometime during March-April, 1971 and subsequently

successful candidates were called for interview ;

(b) if so, the number of candidates called for viva-voce test at Allahabad ;

(c) whether a final selection for appointment has since been made ; and

(d) if so, the names of the candidates finally selected for appointment ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : Yes.

(a) Yes

(b) 2,934

(c) Not yet.

(d) Does not arise.

Diversion of Lines in Kangra Valley

3072. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the construction of Beas Dam, the Railway line in the Kangra Valley is being diverted and a new Railway Station Nigrota Suriyan is under construction ;

(b) whether circuitous alignment is being adopted for the diversion of the Railway line near this village which necessitates the acquisition of lands and business of many poor families ;

(c) whether a straight alternative diversion is possible which would not involve acquisition of any built up houses ; and

(d) whether any representations from inhabitants of this village have been received in this regard, if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) : Yes.

(b) The present alignment has been selected so as to obtain a flat area for the station yard, and in doing so, every care has been taken to keep the acquisition of built-up houses to the bare minimum,

(c) No.

(d) Yes. The representation has been considered sympathetically, but it is not possible to either change the alignment or reduce the area being acquired, as in that case there will be no land for future extension of the yard and goods platform,

Loss of Bales of Cloth at Delhi
Main Station.

3073. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Report of the Central Bureau of Investigation regarding the loss of three bales of cloth at Delhi Main Station in 1962 has since been examined;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the action taken against the staff concerned;

(c) whether the staff involved are still working in Delhi area; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) : Yes.

(b) Investigation made by the Central Bureau of Investigation showed that 3 bales of cloth booked from Jamnagar to Jullundur and Ludhiana Stations were received at Delhi Station on 4.12.62 and instead of being despatched onward they were booked on 5.12.62 ex. Delhi to Hapur as a fresh consignment by Shri Bhim Narain Saxena, Parcel Marker, Delhi, who also took delivery of the consignment at Hapur on 7.12.62 in the name of a fictitious consignee. As a result of departmental action taken, Shri Bhim Narain Saxena has been removed from service with effect from 6.1.72.

Two other Parcel Clerks, namely, S/Shri Des Raj Saini and Ram Saran Dass who were working at the Parcel Office, Delhi, at the material time also figured in the investigations and were taken up with for negligent working etc. Shri Des Raj Saini was punished with stoppage of his increment temporarily for six months while Shri Ram Saran Dass with stoppage of increment temporarily for one year. Subsequently, the penalty imposed on Shri Ram Saran Dass was set aside in a Court of Law.

(c) and (d) : Shri Bhim Narain Saxena, who has since been removed from service was transferred out of Delhi in September, 1968. Shri Ram Saran Dass, who was transferred out of Delhi in 1961, prior to the receipt of the report of investigation from the Central Bureau of Investigation, has been posted back to Delhi area in September, 1969 and is working at New Delhi since then. Shri Des Raj Saini is working at Delhi since July, 1960. The question of his transfer from Delhi area is under consideration.

मध्य रेलवे पर माल यातायात से
अर्जित राजस्व

3074. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान मध्य रेलवे द्वारा कितने माल का लदान किया गया; और

(ख) सरकार ने इससे कितना राजस्व अर्जित किया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) :
(क) और (ख) : वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में रेलों द्वारा सम्भाले गये माल यातायात का व्योरा केवल जनवरी, 1972 तक का उपलब्ध है। मध्य रेलवे से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

अप्रैल 1971 से जनवरी 1972 तक की अवधि में मध्य रेलवे पर सम्भाला गया यातायात और उससे हुई आमदनी

(i) ढोया गया राजस्व उपार्जक माल यातायात, अर्थात् अन्य रेलों से प्राप्त यातायात सहित (दस लाख मीट्रिक टनों में)

... 28.37

(ii) ढोये गये माल पर भाड़ा (करोड़ रुपये में) ... 70.59

129 अप / 130 डाउन वाराणसी पेसेंजर गाड़ी और 9 अप / 10 डाउन दून एक्सप्रेस में तीसरे दर्जे के और अधिक डिब्बों का लगाना

3075. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 129 अप / 130 डाउन वाराणसी आसनसोल पेसेंजर गाड़ी और 9 अप / 1 डाउन दून एक्सप्रेस में तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों की अपर्याप्त संख्या के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या गाड़ियों में तीसरे दर्जे के अधिक डिब्बे लगाने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) :
(क) से (ग) : आपातकाल के दौरान, 129 / 130 वाराणसी-आसनसोल सवारी गाड़ी में तीसरे दर्जे का एक या दो सवारी डिब्बे और

9 / 10 दून एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में तीसरे दर्जे का एक सवारी डिब्बा कम चला करता था। इन गाड़ियों में क्रमशः 5-4-72 और 6-4-72 से सामान्य संख्या में डिब्बे लगाये जा रहे हैं। गर्मी की भीड़ के दौरान अर्थात् मई से जुलाई, 1972 तक 129 / 130 सवारी गाड़ी में तीसरे दर्जे का एक और डिब्बा लगाने का विचार है।

Irrigation Projects in Orissa During Fourth Plan

3076. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the irrigation projects in Orissa which are contemplated to be completed in the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) whether any priority has been given to any of these projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) (a) and (b). The projects in hand in Orissa are Mahanadi Delta and Salandi major projects and 12 medium irrigation schemes.

Priority has been given in the Fourth Plan to the completion of as many schemes in hand as feasible. Salandi Project and all the medium schemes are expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Representation of Scheduled Castes in Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts

3077. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India and High Courts in the States at present.

(b) the number of Judges belonging to the Scheduled Castes; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to give proper representation to the Scheduled Castes in the said Courts ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHAL)

(a) Supreme Court — 12
High Courts — 280

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) Appointments to the Supreme Court and High Courts are made on the basis of merit and suitability. Considerations of caste and community have no place in such appointments

निर्यातजनक परियोजनाएँ

3078 श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी • क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत वर्ष कुल कितनी निर्यातजनक परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है, और

(ख) प्रत्येक परियोजना का नाम क्या है तथा उनका अनुमानित पूँजीनिवेश कितना है और उनसे अनुमानित निर्यात प्राप्ति कितनी है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपसंजी (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) और (ख) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Jute Industry in West Bengal

3079 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the necessity of modern jute industry in West Bengal, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to finance the old type of jute mills to expand and modernise their plants ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C. GEORGE) (a) and (b)

Government are fully alive to the need for modernisation and diversification in the jute industry. A scheme for grant of soft loans to mills for this purpose is already being operated by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India

बूंदी दरबार से बूंदी तक रेलवे राइन

3080 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बूंदी दरबार से बूंदी तक रेलवे राइन के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण की रख तक सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) • (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Representation Regarding Inadequate Supply of Labour by Parcel Handling Contractor, Allahabad Division

3081 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state,

(a) whether 46 members of the staff of Parcel Office Allahabad had submitted a representation to the General Manager, Northern Railway New Delhi on the 29th July, 1971 regarding inadequate supply of labour by the Parcel handling contractor,

(b) whether the representation of Parcel Staff which was sent to the Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad for enquiry and the report has been missing from the office of the Divisional Superintendent,

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken against persons found responsible for the loss of office records, and

(d) the step Government propose to take for the safety of such important documents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The original representation was not received in July, 1971 but a copy of representation was received in January, 1972.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad has been asked to fix responsibility for the loss of the file and take suitable disciplinary action against the person found responsible. He has also been asked to tighten up the arrangements for safe movement and custody of files.

**Goods and Ships seized by India
during last War**

3085. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the position of goods and ships India has seized during the last December War ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE**
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : During the December, 1971 Indo-Pak War, 4 pakistani Ships along with their cargoes were captured by Navy. These ships and the cargoes are treated as "War Booty."

In addition to the above, neutral ships carrying cargoes from/or to Pakistan were also brought to the Indian ports by the Navy and the cargoes destined to Pakistan or loaded from there, were off-loaded. Such cargoes are being dealt with under the Naval & Aircraft Prizes Act, 1971.

Similarly, from neutral ships, which touched Indian ports, cargoes destined or loaded from Pakistan were off-loaded in pursuance of the ban on trade with Pakistan under the Defence of Indian Rules, 1971.

**Report of the Working Group on
Air Cargo**

3086. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working group on Air Cargo headed by Shri T. R. Sarangam has Submitted its report ; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE**
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Working Group on Air Cargo is expected to submit its report shortly

**दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में रेलवे अस्पतालों
का विस्तार**

3087. श्री लालजी भाई :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा नयी दिल्ली में रेलवे अस्पताल हैं ;

(ख) इन तीन वर्षों में रेलवे अस्पतालों में औसत कितने रोगियों का इलाज किया गया ;

(ग) क्या इस वर्ष में अस्पतालों के कमरों की संख्या बढ़ाने और वहां के घोषधियों के भण्डार में वृद्धि करने की कोई योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री बी० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) दो (एक दिल्ली में और दूसरा नयी दिल्ली में) ।

(ख) जितने लोगों का इलाज किया गया (घात और बहिरंग दोनों) उनका दैनिक औसत निम्नलिखित है :—

	1963-69	1969-70	1970-71
दिल्ली मेन अस्पताल, दिल्ली	1878 39	1788*60	1369 35
मेन्टल अस्पताल, नयी दिल्ली	618 81	764 91	718 68

(ग) और (घ) : साधारणतः निदान की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार औषधि का भण्डार रखा जाना है। मरीजों के लिए और अधिक स्थान की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से सेंट्रल अस्पताल, नयी दिल्ली में एक नया ब्लॉक बनाया जा रहा है जिसमें 70 खाटे दिल्ली मेन अस्पताल से अन्तर्गत की जायेगी और 30 अतिरिक्त खाटों की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। दिल्ली मेन अस्पताल की पुरानी इमारत जिसमें अन्दरग मरीज रखे जाते हैं, बहिरग पाली किराणिक के रूप में उपयोग में लायी जायेगी। पुरानी दिल्ली अस्पताल के अहाते की अन्य इमारतों को गिरा दिया जायेगा क्योंकि उनकी आयु-सीमा खत्म हो गयी है उनकी मरम्मत का विनाय औचित्य नहीं है। दिल्ली मेन अस्पताल में बहिरग मरीजों के लिए पूरी सुविधाएँ मिलानी रहेगी जिनमें प्रयोगशाला, एक्सरे और वर्तमान कनिष्ठ विशेषज्ञा शामिल है।

उदयपुर (राजस्थान) में गांवों को बिजली की सप्लाई

3088. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदयपुर में ऐसे गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें गांधी सागर बांध से अब तक बिजली दी जा चुकी है;

(ख) भविष्य में इस बांध से और कितने गांवों को बिजली सप्लाई की जायेगी, और

(ग) इस कार्य को कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). उदयपुर और राजस्थान में कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई चम्बल ग्रिड से होती है जिसे गांधी सागर तथा अन्य विद्युत् केन्द्रों से बिजली मिलती है। उदयपुर में 3159 ग्रामों में अब तक जिन ग्रामों में बिजली दी जा चुकी है उनकी संख्या 315 है। 1972-73 के दौरान 81 अन्य ग्रामों में विद्युतग्रह होने की सम्भावना है।

उदयपुर के लिये माल डिब्बों की आवश्यकता

3089. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)गत वर्ष में उदयपुर (राजस्थान) में व्यापारियों ने कितने माल डिब्बों की मांग की थी। और बड़े व्यापारियों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों को अलग अलग (व्यापारी-वार) कितने माल डिब्बे उपलब्ध कराये गये थे, और

(ख) किम व्यापारी को अधिकतम माल डिब्बे उपलब्ध कराये गये थे और उनको कितने माल डिब्बे उपलब्ध कराये गये थे ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तया) :

(क) पिछले वर्ष उदयपुर (राजस्थान) के व्यापारियों द्वारा मागे गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या 8, 654 और उन्हें सप्लाई किये गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या 6,131 थी। बड़े व्यापारियों और दूसरों को जिनमें माल डिब्बे सप्लाई किये गये उनकी संख्या नीचे दी हुई है :—

	सप्लार्ड किये गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या
राजस्थान मिनरल्स क०	927
एसोसिएटेड सोप स्टोन क०	497
धरती धन सोप स्टोन क०	171
श्री जी० इंडस्ट्रीज	270
के० एम० टी० इंडस्ट्रीज	568
पांडे मिनरल्स	384
एल० एम० पी० एण्ड क०	537
नलविया मिनरल्स	354
किशोर कारपोरेशन	32
प्रताप मिनरल्स	89
पाउडर ट्रेडिंग	32
एस० सी० गुप्ता एण्ड क०	34
अवेहर मिनरल्स क०	7
इडियन मिनरल्स	28
मेवाड़ खनिज	28
अन्य	2, 173

(ख) राजस्थान मिनरल्स क० एक बड़ी व्यापारी कम्पनी है जिसे इस वर्ष के दौरान सबसे अधिक माल डिब्बे आवंटित किये गये थे। उसे 927 माल डिब्बे आवंटित किये गये थे।

**Enquiry against Vigilance Inspector of
Railway Board**

3090. SHRI AZIZ IMAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 946 on the 21st March, 1972 regarding report against Vigilance Inspector, Railway Board and state :

(a) whether on the report of a Member of Parliament during 1971-72 enquiries were conducted against a Vigilance Inspector, Railway Board and whether as a result thereof the misconduct of the Vigilance Inspector was proved ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) : A complaint against an Investigating Inspector of the Vigilance Directorate of the Railway Board was received from a Member of Parliament during 1971-72 i.e., April, 1971 to March, 1972. This is under investigation.

Re-booking of Consignment under Invoice No. 20 and 21 Ex-Khurai to Allahabad

3091. SHRI AZIZ IMAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the consignment booked ex-Khurai to Allahabad under Invoice No. 20 and 21 of 21st September, 1971 was further rebooked to Varanasi by an Official of Divisional Superintendent's Office, Allahabad ;

(b) whether the rebooking of the above consignment was done by a person who was not competent to re-book the consignment; and

(c) the official held responsible for the incident and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) The re-booking was done by Goods Inspector, Allahabad Station on receipt of permission from the Office of Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad.

(b) The file on the subject is not traceable in the Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, Allahabad. Hence it has not been possible to ascertain whether the re-booking was permitted by the competent authority.

(c) On account of non-availability of file on which re-booking order was issued, responsibility for unauthorised re-booking, if any, could not be fixed. Action is being initiated to fix responsibility for loss of file.

Utilization of Return Courier as Cook at Residence of Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Allahabad Division (Northern Railway)

3092. SHRI AZIZ IMAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one Return Courier attached with Commercial Branch, Divisional Superintendent's Office, Allahabad was utilised as a Cook at Divisional Commercial Superintendent's residence in the year 1971-72 ;

(b) whether the Courier protested against this posting ;

(c) whether the Courier fell sick and his pay for the period of sickness was disallowed by the Commercial Officer ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Withholding of Payment to Labourers by Parcel Handling Contractor, Tundla

3093. SHRI AZIZ IMAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Parcel Handling Contractor, Tundla, who held the contract from April, 1968 to March, 1971 had withheld payment of dues to labourers for March, 1971 to the extent of Rs. 2,900/-;

(b) whether this fact had been reported to the Divisional Authority, Allahabad by the labourers ;

(c) if so, whether the said amount has been recovered from the contractor's dues and paid to the labourers as per agreement ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a). There is a dispute as to the actual amount due to be paid. According to the contractor, the amount due is only Rs. 1,316/-.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) : On receipt of a representation the contractor was asked to arrange payment to the labour but he reported that a legal notice through an Advocate of Agra, on behalf of the labourers, had been received by him claiming payment of Rs. 2,980/- to the labourers. The contractor advised the Advocate that the correct amount due was Rs. 1316/- which was prepared to pay in full and final settlement of the claim labourers. The matter is still under negotiation between the contractor and the labourers. Meanwhile, the contractor's security deposit of Rs. 8,00/- has been withheld by the Railway and will be released only after the payment to the labourers is finally settled.

Decline in Export of Tea to Hard Currency Areas

3094. SHRI N K SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of tea from India to countries, other than those with whom we have bilateral agreements, is not growing while the production is increasing ;

(b) whether its export is declining to hard currency areas ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). There has been a decline in export of tea to countries not covered by bilateral trade agreements.

This is due to greater pressure for buying tea from India from most bilateral agreement countries. Government of India have introduced fiscal measures since 1970-71 by way of abolition of export duty and grant of rebate of excise duty on exports, with a view to make Indian tea more competitive. The tea Board is also carrying out promotion of Indian tea in foreign countries in collaboration with the local trade for expanding market for Indian tea. The Board also participates in generic promotion in important markets through the Tea Councils in order to increase share of tea in the overseas market.

Non-Payment of T A Bills to Permanent Way Inspectors, Allahabad Division (Northern Railway)

3095 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the T A Bills of Permanent Way staff are not being paid to them regularly on the Northern Railway, particularly on Allahabad Division ,

(b) whether the T A Bills of some Permanent Way Inspectors have not been paid to them since July 1971 in Aligarh Sub Division of Allahabad Division , and

(c) the total number of T A Bills of Permanent Way Inspectors of Aligarh Sub-Division pending in D S's office, Allahabad indicating the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) As soon as these T A Bills are received they are checked, verified by Accounts and payment made with the least possible delay

(b) Payment of these bills has already been made.

(c) Nil.

मोरना रेलवे स्टेशन से प्राप्त राजस्व

3096 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में सरकार को मोरना रेलवे स्टेशन से कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) उपयुक्त अवधि में इस स्टेशन के रखरखाव तथा मरम्मत पर सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि व्यय की ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के. हनुमन्तैया) : (क) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान मोरना स्टेशन पर प्रारम्भिक यात्री यातायात, अन्य कोचिंग और मात्र यातायात में 22.36 लाख रुपये की आमदनी हुई।

(ख) 15,000 रुपये।

Nepal's offer to supply Power to India

3097 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Nepal Government have offered power supply to India ,

(b) if so, the names of States which will receive power from Nepal ,

(c) whether any agreement has been reached between the two countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the amount of power to be supplied and the rates at which it will be charged ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) There are possibilities of a large bulk of hydro power being sold to India by Nepal from the Chisapam Hydro Electric Project.

(b) Primarily, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab States of the Northern Region will receive power from Nepal.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Tours by Chairman and General Manager of HHEC

3098 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of foreign tours undertaken by the Chairman and the General Manager of the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India during the last three years,

(b) the total amount including foreign exchange spent by Government on these tours, and

(c) the achievements as a results of the tours?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GLOUCE) (a) 18 tours in all were undertaken by the Chairman and 3 General Managers during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72,

(b) Rs 2.18 lakhs were spent on their tours by the Corporation,

(c) The contacts established by the Chairman and General Manager during their tours abroad the orders booked by them and the enquiries generated by their trips abroad have helped in a larger measure to increase the turnover of the Corporation from Rs 285.90 lakhs in 1969-70 to an estimated Rs 461.70 lakhs in 1971-72

Discrepancies in Stocks of HHEC Shops in Foreign Countries

3099 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether during their tours abroad the Chairman and General Manager of the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation made surprise checking of the stocks in foreign countries and found some discrepancies there and

(b) if so, the action taken against

the persons found responsible for discrepancies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GLOUCE) (a) and (b) The General Manager of the Sona Shop in Paris reported an unreconciled amount of Rs 61,050/- in f o b value, as a result of the discrepancy between the stock figures according to the books and the actual stock verification figures at the end of 1970-71

The General Manager (Finance) from HHEC's headquarters in Delhi who was on inspection tour to HHEC's offices in Europe is asked to look into this matter. As a result of the study he came to the conclusion that the total unreconciled amount of Rs 61,050/- in f o b value is a result of two years of commercial operations in Paris. The amount represents 3.8% of the total goods handled during these two years. Measurement shortages in fabric sales which is a normal feature and shop lifting which has become a menace in New York as well as Paris, mostly account for this figures. As the amount involved is no more than 3.8% of the total value of the goods handled, and as no responsibility can be fixed for shop lifting and shortages in measurements of cloth which is a normal feature, no action against the staff is called for.

Railway over and under Bridges under Construction in Kerala

3100 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Railway over-bridges and under bridges now under construction in Kerala,

(b) the railway over bridges and under-bridges which Government have decided to take up for construction in Kerala during 1972-73, and

(c) the amount to be spent by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA) (a) Eight

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. LT—1789/72].

(c) Approximate likely cost Rs. 86 lakhs, as Railway's share of cost (this excludes State Government's share of cost). Of Railway's share approximately Rs. 9 lakhs are provided to be spent during 1972-73.

बिहार के गया जिले में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

3101. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार में गया जिले के उन गांवों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें अब तक बिजली सप्लाई की जा चुकी है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : गया जिले (बिहार) में 6236 गांवों में से, मार्च, 1972 तक 1658 गांवों में बिजली लगाई जा चुकी है। गया जिले में लगभग 26 प्रतिशत गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई है जबकि बिहार राज्य में 12 प्रतिशत गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बेन्चरों (हाकरों) द्वारा हेडलूम के वस्त्रों की बिक्री

3102. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रेलवे स्टेशनों पर (हाकरों) द्वारा हेडलूम के वस्त्रों की बिक्री करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Construction of a Railway Station at Phalgupump between Gaya and Manpur Junctions (Eastern Railway)

3103. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to construct a Railway Station at Phalgupump between Gaya and Manpur Junctions on the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the time by which the construction work will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान रेलवे को हुई क्षति का व्यौरा

3104. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत पाक-युद्ध के दौरान भारतीय रेलवे का बहुत अधिक क्षति उठानी पड़ी थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी क्षति हुई और विभिन्न मदों पर कितनी-कितनी क्षति हुई ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) लगभग 7.59 लाख रुपये। विभिन्न शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत हानि की राशि, इस प्रकार है :

(i) इमारतें	2.94 लाख रुपये
(ii) रेल पथ	1.04 लाख रुपये
(iii) पुल	3.30 लाख रुपये
(iv) बिजली संस्थापनाएं और दूर-संचार	

उपस्कर 0.31 लाख रुपये

भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग का पुनर्गठन

3105. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग का पुनर्गठन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक हो जाएगा ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री नोतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). सराद की संयुक्त समिति ने निर्वाचन विधि के संशोधनों की बाबत अपनी रिपोर्ट के भाग II में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह भी सिफारिश की है कि निर्वाचन आयोग बहु-सदस्य निकाय होना चाहिए, जैसा कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 324 (2) में परिलक्षित है। समिति ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि आयोग को उसके कृत्यों के संपादन में सहयोग देने के लिए प्रादेशिक निर्वाचन आयुक्त भी नियुक्त किये जा सकते हैं जैसा कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 324 (4) में परिलक्षित है। समिति की रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है और समिति की सिफारिशों के बारे में यथासंभव शीघ्र निश्चय कर लिया जाएगा।

इन्दौर रोलिंग मिल, इन्दौर को आयात लाइसेंस देना

3106. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्दौर रोलिंग मिल, इन्दौर को आयात लाइसेंस देने के क्या आधार हैं; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार इस फर्म को कितने मूल्य के आयात लाइसेंस दिये गये तथा उनका अन्य ध्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख).

जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Promotion to Post of Clerk Class I, Accounts Department (Western Railway).

3107. DR. KARANI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Account Department of the Western Railway the cases of promotions to the post of clerk grade I from 1st October, 1962 to 1st November, 1963 and from 1st April, 1968 onwards have been reopened recently to give benefit of retrospective promotion, fixation of pay and arrears to those unqualified staff in 25 per cent quota who were not eligible for promotion originally;

(b) whether similar benefit was given to qualified staff in 75 per cent quota and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any qualified staff were reverted as a result of the review of the cases of promotions; and

(d) the circumstances under which similar reopening of the cases of promotions in leave vacancies of Clerk Grade I has been refused ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demand and Supply of power in West Bengal

3108. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the current assessed demand for power in the West Bengal;

(b) the actual generation of power in the State;

(c) the anticipated demand for power in the State at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the anticipated supply at the end of the 4th Five Year Plan; —

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The current demand for power in West Bengal is of the order of 1,00 MW against a power generating capacity of 1660 MW.

(c) and (d). The anticipated load demand in the State by the end of the Fourth Plan has been assessed at about 1280 MW against the anticipated installed generating capacity of 2130 MW.

Expenditure Incurred on Irrigation Projects State-Wise

3109. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment in the major and medium irrigation projects, State-wise till date;

(b) how many of these projects have been completed in each State till date,

(c) the irrigation potential created through the execution of the projects in each State till date; and

(d) the irrigation potential actually used in each State till date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (d). A statement showing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. LT-1790/72].

Irrigation Schemes Recommended By Andhra Pradesh Government to the Central Government

3111. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the irrigation schemes proposed by Government of Andhra Pradesh

which are pending with the Central Government for decision;

(b) the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the time by which Government are likely to take a decision in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The Somasila project estimated to cost Rs. 33.5 crores and benefit about 4.1 lakh acres is pending for want of replies to some comments. It is hoped to complete the technical examination soon after receipt of replies.

The Thamilleru Project, estimated to cost Rs. 2.9 crores and benefit 0.16 lakh acres, which forms a part of the Krishna Godavari Delta Drainage Scheme has been technically examined. Clearance of it will be considered when resources for its implementation are in sight.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have also proposed Varadarajaswamy Project in Krishna Basin and Suddavagu and Mullavagu in Godavari Basin. These new projects will have to await the awards of the Tribunals.

Export of Tobacco and Plantain Fruit from Andhra Pradesh

3112. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the share of Andhra Pradesh in the export of tobacco and Plantain fruit in 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) whether there is any scheme before Government to further promote the export of these items ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) It is not possible to indicate this as Statewise statistics of exports are not maintained.

(b) The following are some of the measures to further promote the export of these items :—

(i) Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture for developing production of agricultural commodities having export potential. These commodities also include tobacco and plantain fruit.

(ii) So far as plantain fruit (Banana) is concerned, an area of 12,000 hectares is expected to be brought under cultivation during the Fourth Five Year Plan for exportable quality of this fruit.

(iii) Tobacco Export Promotion Council, Madras sponsored by the Government, undertakes a number of measures for promotion of exports of tobacco by dissemination of market information, participation in exhibitions, conducting market surveys, publicity and by sending trade delegations, etc.

(iv) 3% import replenishment of f.o.b. value of exports is allowed to register exporters of tobacco for import of redrying machines, laboratory equipment, equipment for handling leaf packages etc.

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Employees in Khurda Division
(South Eastern Railway)**

3113. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of permanent Railway employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in Class IV, III, II and I of South Eastern Railway (Khurda Division); and

(b) how many of them are permanently domiciled in Orissa State ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Investigation regarding Derailment of
Engine of 7 Down Puri-Howrah
Express (South Eastern
Railway)**

3114. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the derailment of engine of 7 Down Puri-Howrah Express during the year 1971 in between Khurda Road and Bhubaneswar Railway Stations;

(b) whether any investigation has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Presumably the reference is to the derailment of 7 Down Puri-Howrah Express between Retang and Bhubaneswar stations of the South Eastern Railway on 28.11.71.

According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta, who held his statutory inquiry into this accident, the accident was the result of deliberate act of tampering with the track by some unknown persons.

**Railway Accident at Jajpur-Keonjhar
Road Railway Stations (South
Eastern Railway)**

3115. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what were the causes of the Railway accident at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road Railway Station, South Eastern Railway in the year 1969 as found out in the enquiry held in the matter;

(b) whether any compensation has been paid to the victims of the accident; and

(c) if so, the total amount of money paid by the Railway as compensation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a)

Presumably the reference is to the collision between 513 Up Diesel Goods train and 398 Up Asansol-Puri Passenger train at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road station on 14.7.69. According to the finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta, who held his statutory inquiry into this accident, the accident was due to the failure of the railway staff.

(b) and (c). Out of 205 claims received by the *Ad-hoc* Claims Commissioner, under the Indian Railways Act, 1890, 34 were rejected and awards were passed in 168 cases. Out of these 168 cases, Rs. 4,33,183.75 were paid to satisfy 143 awards. Regarding the remaining 25, in 22 cases, writ petitions have been filed in the High Court of Orissa against the awards, in 2 cases review petitions have been filed and in one, the payment is awaiting verification of apportionment of award. Writ petitions have also been filed in connection with 8 out of the 143 cases where payment has been made, to secure a refund to the extent of Rs. 32,000/-. The writ petitions have been accepted.

A further sum of Rs. 26,000/- was paid as compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act, to the dependents of three railway employees out of a total of six employees killed in the accident, compensation in respect of three others being inadmissible under this Act.

Besides the above total amount of Rs. 4,59,183.75 paid as compensation, *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 27,705/- was also made to the victims dependents of the victims.

Number of Villages covered under Rural Electrification in Orissa.

3116. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the total number of villages covered in Orissa by rural electrification so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : During the Fourth Plan the emphasis in rural electrification schemes continues to be on the electrification of pumpsets; village

electrification is a subsidiary part of this programme. In Orissa, 2288 villages have been electrified so far, out of which about 1460 have been electrified since the beginning of the Fourth Plan. With the assistance of the Rural Electrification Corporation, which has been set up in the Central Sector to provide additive finances for acceleration of rural electrification schemes and by the mobilisation of further resources, the State authorities propose to electrify about 20000 pumpsets and 3000 villages during the Fourth Plan. The Rural Electrification Corporation has so far sanctioned 11 schemes covering the electrification of 1826 pumpsets and 1059 villages.

Construction of High School at Jharsugarh

3117. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a High-School is proposed to be established at Jharsugarh in 1972 for the benefit of the children of the Railway employees there; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Electrification in Orissa

3118. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are extending the Hydroelectric power line from Deogarh to Kuchinda for furtherance of Rural Electrification in that part of Orissa State; and

(b) whether this power line is also being extended from Kuchinda to Jaumekiva ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The State authorities have reported that

there is no proposal for extending the power line from Deogarh to Kuchinda. Kuchinda is already availing of hydro power from Jharsuguda Sub-station. For extension of rural electrification, another line from Jharsuguda Sub-station is being considered. The extension of electricity to Jamankiva from the most feasible of the points of supply including Sambalpur, Kuchinda or Deogarh is under the examination of the State Electricity Board.

Scheme for Drainage of Barachanka Basin in Contai Sub-Division (West Bengal)

3119 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government propose to give necessary financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal for early implementation of Barachanka Basin Drainage Scheme in Contai Sub Division of District Midnapur, and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREFL) (a) and (b) Under the procedure evolved for the Fourth Five Year Plan Central assistance to the State Governments for their plan schemes are provided in the shape of block loans and grants and are not tied to any particular project or head of development. In view of this, necessary provisions for the implementation of individual schemes have to be made by the State Government. There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to give special assistance for the implementation of Barachanka Basin Drainage Scheme.

"Protest Fast" and Demonstration by Signal and Telecommunication Staff in November, 1971

3120 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the staff of Signal and Telecommunication Branch of Indian

Railways observed "Protest Fast" and held demonstrations in the month of November 1971 at various places, and

(b) if so, what were the demands of this section of staff and what is the latest position in regard to these demands?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, at some places

(b) The demands of the staff relate to :

- (1) Recognition of Indian Railways Signal & Telecommunication Staff Association,
- (2) Uniformity of designations,
- (3) Relief to Inspectors from Stores responsibility,
- (4) Provision of quarters for S & T Staff free of charge on priority basis,
- (5) Provision of Rest Givers and Leave Reserves,
- (6) Confirmation of staff
- (7) Classification under Hours of Employment Regulations,
- (8) Job analysis and Yard-stick for provision of staff,
- (9) Provision of uniforms
- (10) Revision of Pay Scales
- (11) Training facilities for all categories of S & T Staff

The position in regard to these demands has been explained in reply to Unstarred Question No 7551 answered in this House on 10-8-71.

Approved yard stick for Signal and Telecommunication Staff

3121 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1308 on the 23rd November,

1971 regarding the approved yardstick for Signal and Telecommunication staff and state :

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

(b) if not, when it will be collected and placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes; a statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library Sec. No. LT—1791/72*]

Dry Fruit Trading Corporation

3122. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to form a "Dry Fruit Trading Corporation"; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) (a) and (b) Government have no proposal under consideration for the formation of a Dry Fruit Trading Corporation. However, the question of canalising import of dry fruits through Public Sector Undertakings has been under consideration of the Government. A decision in this regard will be taken in the near future.

Expenditure incurred on Facilities during Strike by Railway Employees in Dhanbad Region

3123. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be please to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6811 on the 3rd August, 1971 regarding the expenditure incurred by Railways in Dhanbad region strike and state ;

(a) the reasons why meals, tiffins and free conveyance were arranged for the employees during the strike on Dhanbad Division (Eastern Railway) in February, 1971; and

(b) whether similar facilities were provided to the employees in previous strikes also ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Meals, tiffin and Conveyance for transport of loyal staff from place to place for running of train services, were arranged in the interest of public service.

(b) Yes, wherever considered necessary.

Conversion to Broad Gauge of Viramgam - Okha - Porbandar Section (Western Railway)

3124. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when Government propose to take up the work on the conversion of Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar section of Western Railway; and

(b) the time by which the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) : This conversion has been sanctioned and the work is in progress. The conversion project will be completed in five years.

गुजरात में रेलवे लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलना

3125. श्री जयर सिंह चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) गुजरात में मीटर गेज लाइनों और छोटी (नैरो गेज) लाइनों की कुल लम्बाई कितनी है;

(ख) क्या इनमें से किसी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या किसी छोटी (नैरो गेज) लाइन को बन्द करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के. हनुमन्तैया) (क) रेलवे लाइनों की लम्बाई के बारे में सूचना राज्य वार नहीं बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेलों के अनुसार सक्तित की जाती है।

यातायात के लिए चालू लाइनों के रेल-मार्ग किलोमीटर का क्षेत्रीय रेलों के अनुसार व्योरा, भारतीय रेल व्यवस्था पर रेलवे बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट, (सांख्यिकीय विवरण) 1970-71 के पूरक के विवरण स० 8 में दिया गया है, जिसकी प्रतिया संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

(ख) बीरमगाम-ओखा, बानालुम-पोरबन्दर मीटर लाइन लाइन खंड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की मजूरी दी जा चुकी है। गांधीधाम-भुज और दिन्नी-अहमदाबाद मीटर लाइन खंड की (जिनका कुछ अण गुजरात में पड़ता है) बड़ी लाइन में बदलने और छोटा उदयपुर-प्रतापनगर (छुछापुरा-टनखाना सहित) छोटी लाइन खंडों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के सम्बन्ध में किये जा रहे सर्वेक्षण का काम प्रगति पर है। इन सर्वेक्षणों के पूरा हो जाने के बाद कोई विनिश्चय किया जायेगा।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में बालाघाट-गोंदिया छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना।

3126. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :
श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में बालाघाट गोंदिया छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : अलाभ

प्रश्न शाखा लाइन समिति, 1969 की सिफारिशों पर आधारित सतपुड़ा छोटी लाइन प्रणाली (गोंदिया-बालाघाट और अन्य मीटर लाइनों सहित) के उत्तरी खंडों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए एक यातायात सर्वेक्षण शुरू किया गया है जो प्रगति पर है। सर्वेक्षण का परिणाम मालूम हो जाने के बाद ही इन खंडों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के बारे में कोई विनिश्चय किया जायेगा।

चौथी योजना के दौरान नई रेलवे लाइनों के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव

3127. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में नई रेलवे लाइनें विद्यमान के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त हुए प्रस्तावों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उन पर क्या कार्यवाई की गई है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा चौथी योजना में जिन नयी लाइनों के निर्माण की सिफारिश की गयी है वे ये हैं — ढल्ली राजहरा में दतिवाड़ा तक, सतना-रीवा गोविंदगढ़ और इंदौर से दोहद तक।

(ख) ढल्ली राजहरा-दतिवाड़ा और सतना-रीवा-गोविंदगढ़ लाइनों के लिए यातायात सर्वेक्षण का काम 1972-73 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है। यातायात सर्वेक्षण का परिणाम मालूम होने के बाद ही इस मामले में आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में खोले गये नये रेलवे स्टेशन

3128. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1970-71 और 1971-72 में मध्य

प्रदेश में कितने रेलवे स्टेशन खोले गये और उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या इस अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नये रेलवे स्टेशन खोलने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव भेजे थे; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन सभी प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दे दी है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित सात नये गाड़ी हाउस खोले गये थे :—

- 1—खारा
- 2—चाकरमाठा
- 3—गगाटोला
- 4—गरा
- 5—टिटवा
- 6—प्रीतमनगर
- 7—कोटलाखेडी

(ख) और (ग). दीवानगंज और सुखी सिवानिया स्टेशनों के बीच यात्रियों की बुकिंग के लिए भड-भडा घाट पार स्टेशन खोलने के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से एक प्रस्ताव मार्च, 1971 में मिला था। प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया लेकिन वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्य न होने के कारण इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका। इस स्टेशन को खोलने के बारे में राज्य सरकार ने पुनः अनुरोध किया है और इस प्रस्ताव पर नये सिरे से विचार किया जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में मिलों द्वारा नियंत्रित मूल्य वाले कपड़े का उत्पादन न करना

3129. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ कपड़ा मिलें नियंत्रित दर वाले कपड़े की प्रचलित किस्मों का उत्पादन नहीं कर रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो ऐसी मिलों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) विद्यमान योजना के अंतर्गत, मध्य प्रदेश में सभी मिश्रित सूती वस्त्र मिलें उनके लिए नियम कोटे के आधार पर नियंत्रित कपड़ा तैयार कर रही हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में खानों के मूहानों से कोयले की बुलाई

3130. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की कोयला खानों के मुहानों पर जमा कोयले के स्टॉक तथा कोयले के वर्तमान उत्पादन की बुलाई के लिए प्रति दिन कितने बैगनों की आवश्यकता होती है; और

(ख) रेलवे विभाग द्वारा कितने बैगन दिए जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) कोयला नियंत्रण से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के कोरिया और रीवा तथा पचघाटी क्षेत्रों में कोयले के उत्पादन, बुलाई और स्टॉक के नवीनतम आंकड़ों नीचे की तालिका में दिये गये हैं :—

	(दस लाख मीट्रिक टनों में)		
	कोरिया-रीवा	पचघाटी	जोड़
अप्रैल से अक्टूबर 71 तक उत्पादन	5.55	1.91	7.46
बुलाई (अप्रैल से अक्टूबर 71 तक)	5.52	1.97	7.49
अक्टूबर, 71 के अन्त तक खानों पर स्टॉक	0.45	0.05	0.50

मध्य प्रदेश के मिर्गोली क्षेत्रों के आकड़े तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं लेकिन उनकी सारी-सारी पूरी की जाती है। पैचघाटी और मिर्गोली क्षेत्रों की कोयला खानों पर कोयले के स्टॉक की मात्रा सामान्य से कम है। कोयले के 15 दिन के उत्पादन को सामान्य स्टॉक मानत हुए कोरिया और रीवा क्षेत्रों में कायले का लगभग 50,000 मीट्रिक टन अतिरिक्त स्टॉक है जिसे प्रतिदिन लगभग 25 माल डिब्बों का अतिरिक्त लदान करके तीन महीने में ढोया जा सकता है।

(ख) 19-1-72 में इन कोयला क्षेत्रों में प्रति दिन लादे गए माल डिब्बों की औसत संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

कांग्रिया रीवा (कोयला और झारमुंडा क्षेत्रों सहित)	8/1
पंच (मध्य और दक्षिण पूर्व दोनों रेलों द्वारा)	413
मिर्गोली	= 86

अप्रैल 1972 से कोरिया-रीवा क्षेत्रों में कोयले के लदान का काम तेज कर दिया गया है ताकि कोयला खानों पर पड़े रहने वाले कोयले की शीघ्र निकासी हो सके।

Linking of Rivers From Godavari to Cauvery

3131 SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any independent proposal to link up the rivers in the South from Godavari to Cauvery, and

(b) if so, the outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL)
(a) and (b) The linkup of the rivers

like Ganga, Sone, Narmada, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and Cauvery is proposed as part of the National Water Grid. A team of UN Experts visited India to give a second opinion on the proposals and their report is expected by July, 1972. There is no independent proposal to link up the rivers from Godavari to Cauvery.

Compensation paid to Oustees of Pong Dam Area (H P)

3132 SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) how many oustees from Pong Dam Area (Himachal Pradesh) have been awarded and paid compensation so far and how many were expected to be awarded compensation under the schedule earlier prepared, and

(b) how many oustees were awarded and paid compensation by the 31st October 1971 and how many more have been paid thereafter till February 1972 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL),

(a) (i) Land owners in whose favour awards of compensation have been given 29,134

(ii) Land owners in whose favour awards of compensation have been paid up to 29-2-1972 12,485

(iii) It is not possible to say to this stage how many of these land owners are eligible to be approved as oustees for the purpose of allotment of land in Rajasthan

It is intended to give award to all the land owners who are likely to be effected up to EL 1280 before next monsoon

(b) (i) Awards paid up to 31-10-1971 7,408

(ii) Awards paid from 1-11-1971 to 29-2-1972 4,971

**Better Maintenance of Railway Quarters
at Liluah Colony, Howrah Division
(Eastern Railway)**

3133. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the maintenance of Railway Quarters at Liluah Colony in the Howrah Division of Eastern Railway is not up to the mark;

(b) whether there was a demonstration against the IOW Incharge of the Colony on the 5th March, 1972; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to tackle the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise

**Refusal to Reimburse Children's
Tuition Fees by Divisional Superin-
tendent, Sealdah Division
(Eastern Railway)**

3134. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Divisional Superintendent, Sealdah has refused to reimburse to the Railway employees under him Children's Tuition Fees for the children reading in Classes I to VIII ;

(b) whether the procedure followed by the Divisional Superintendent is at variance with the procedure followed in the Office of the General Manager, Eastern Railway and other Divisional Superintendents and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Per capita availability and consumption
of power in North Bihar**

3135. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the latest *per capita* availability and consumption of power in North Bihar, the rest of Bihar and the whole country ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : The estimated *per capita* availability and consumption of electricity in North Bihar, rest of Bihar and the whole country for 1970-71 is given below :

	Per capita availability (KWh)	per capita consumption (KWh)
1. North Bihar	19	13
2. Rest of Bihar	87	79
3. All India	98	88

**Expenditure on Kosi Gandak and
Rajasthan Canal Project**

3136. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount to be spent hereafter for the completion of the Western Kosi, Gandak and Rajasthan Canal project; and

(b) the steps that are being taken to ensure completion of the three projects by the end of the Fourth Five year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Rajasthan Canal Stage I need Rs. 37 crores beyond March, 1972. The Project is expected to be substantially completed by the end of Fourth Plan, except for lining of the smaller channels which work will be carried out later.

The Gandak Project of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh requires Rs. 93 crores beyond

March, 1972. The State Governments have been urged to allocate as much of funds as possible for the project. The works in Uttar Pradesh will be substantially completed by the end of the Fourth Plan. However, the work in Bihar will spill over into the next Plan.

Work on the Rs. 37 crores Western Kosi Canal is being undertaken only now after receipt of clearance from His Majesty's Government of Nepal. The project will take 5 to 6 years for completion.

Augmenting of Irrigation facilities in Bihar

3137. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether out of a total crop area of 26.7 million acres in Bihar, hardly 5 million acres get irrigation of some kind, while only about million acres are assured of proper irrigation; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the irrigation facilities in Bihar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The total cropped area of Bihar in 1968-69 was about 10.9 million hectares. Irrigation potential created by March, 1972 is assessed to be about 1.75 million hectares for major and medium projects and about 1.8 million hectares for minor irrigation projects or about 31% of the cropped area.

The Government of Bihar have in hand a number of projects like Kosi, Gandak, Bagmati, Sone High level Canals, Chandan etc. and on completion of all the projects in hand, the percentage of irrigation will go up to about 50% of the cropped area.

Amendment of Import Trade Control Order

3138. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under

consideration to introduce a bill proposing amendment to the Import Trade Control Order to prevent firms from misusing import licences and indulging in various malpractices like under-invoicing and over-invoicing; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A proposal to amend the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 is under active consideration of the Government. The amendment that is being considered is to assume powers for imposition of fines for contravention of the provisions of the Imports & Exports (Control) Act and Orders issued thereunder. This is in addition to the existing penal provisions of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act and Orders made thereunder.

Rowdiness in Eastern Railway Hostel at Patna

3139. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a letter appearing in Statesman dated the 3rd March, 1972 under the heading "Rowdiness in Hostel" at Patna (Eastern Railway) ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No such case of rowdiness in the Hostel has come to notice.

Increase in number of Court Cases filed by Railway Staff

3140. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in recent years Court cases filed by Railway staff are mounting up and whether these cases are lost in Court due to arbitrary orders of the Railway Officers;

(b) whether the Railway Administration has to pay substantial amount of money on account of these cases,

(c) if so, whether any action is taken against the Officers responsible for such orders, and

(d) if not, the remedial measure the Administration propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Although the court cases filed by the Railway staff are on the increase, cases are not lost due to arbitrary orders of Railway officers.

(b) Advocates are paid according to the High Court Schedule. Government Pleaders are paid as per rates fixed by the State Governments, and outside counsels are paid at the rates fixed as per prior contract.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Brutal Assaults on Railway Employees at Kusunda

3141 **SHRI RAMA VARA SHASTRI** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Telegram dated the 8th October 1971 from Divisional Railway Employees' Coordination Committee, Dhanbad was received by Government alleging brutal assaults on the Railway Employees on duty at Kusunda on the 27th October, 1971 by the Police and Colliery owners,

(b) if so, the gist of the incident and the action taken by the Railway authorities at Dhanbad in the matter, and

(c) whether compensation was promised to be paid by the Divisional Superintendent to the staff injured on duty and whether it has been paid ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No. However, the incident took place on 27th September, 1971 and not 27th October, 1971.

(b) A statement is attached

(c) No.

Statement

On 27-9-71 at about 13.00 hrs while the shunting of wagons was going on at Kusunda Railway Yard, the Eastern side level crossing gate of Kusunda Yard was closed for vehicular traffic. At that time one car No. BRW 68631 in the occupation of Shri Parmeshwar Agrawal, proprietor of West Godhar Colliery, Kusunda with his family came there and they demanded the level crossing gate to be opened at once for the said car to pass. The gate-man on duty showed his inability to open the gate as the shunting was still going on, and this resulted in an altercation between the gate-man and Shri Agrawal who felt insulted and enraged on the reply of the gate-man. Suddenly Shri Agrawal went to the Colliery and brought about 40 persons armed with lathis, spears, iron rods etc. and started assaulting the railway employees on duty. On getting this information the RPF armed wing party posted at Kusunda and the local RPF staff rushed to save the Railway employees when the assailants fled away.

The Divisional Superintendent, Dy. Divisional Superintendent, Divisional Operating Superintendent, Dhanbad accompanied by Superintendent of Police, Dhanbad and other Police authorities visited the spot. On being assured by the authorities that appropriate action will be taken against the persons who were at fault, the work was resumed by the Railway employees.

The local police have registered a case which is under investigation.

Confirmation on Posts of Fuel Inspectors and Fireman Inspectors on Railways

3142 **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether permanent and cadre posts of Fuel Inspectors and Fireman Inspectors have been created on the Railways,

(b) if so, the reasons therefore,

(c) whether some members of the staff have been confirmed against these posts being cadre posts, and

(d) what is the procedure for transferring the confirmed employees to their original cadre post ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA). (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Effect on India's Exports consequent upon China's entry in to U. S. Markets

3143 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether entry of China into the U. S. markets has in any way affected the Indian exports to the U. S. A., and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) and (b) The entry of China into the U. S. market has not so far effected Indo-US trade to any appreciable extent

Economy measures adopted by Railways

3144 SHRI K. RAMA KRISHNA REDDY. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the measures of economy taken by the Ministry of Railways to improve the financial position of the Railways,

(b) the monetary savings achieved in the fields of fuel consumption, claims and compensations and unproductive establishments, and

(c) the recommendations of the Claims Committee 1969 which have not been implemented, even though accepted and the recommendations which have been rejected?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA). (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. L1-1792/72]

(b) Improvement in efficiency, operation and productivity leading to economy directly or indirectly is a continuous process by way of various measures adopted on

Railways as briefly mentioned against part (a). There has been no reduction in the payment of compensation for loss, damage etc., on booked consignments during 1971-72. As regards fuel, some savings were achieved during 1970-71 as compared to 1969-70.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the Zonal Railways on the recommendations of One Man Expert Committee on Compensation Claims which have been accepted in full or in part or in modified form. The nature of most of the recommendations is such that implementation thereof is a continuous process. For instance, the recommendations on marking, addressing, sealing, rivetting, labelling, locking, handling, arousing of claims consciousness among the staff, connecting of unconnected wagons, fixing of staff responsibility, repairs of panel cut wagons, training of staff, watching of detentions, issue of damage and deficiency messages, correct compilation of statistics, provision of adequate covered accommodation in goods sheds, expeditious investigations and disposal of claims cases, issue of shortage certificates, periodically meetings with big undertaking Chambers of Commerce etc., holding of mobile claims offices, prevention of litigation, quick satisfaction of defects, watching the performance of Railway advocates etc. are under constant implementation. The reviews of staff strength suggested by the Committee are also being conducted by the Zonal Railways. The implementation of the recommendations as accepted by the Railway Board, for augmentation of the strength of the Commercial Officers and staff will however, have to be done in phases within the available finances.

The recommendations made in the following paragraphs of the summary of observations and recommendations which have not been accepted are —

153, 160, 165, 175, 178, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 192, 215, 216, 235, 248, 259, 319, 351, 357, 376, 377, 431, 441, 481, 496, 526, 556, 557, 561, 572, 601, 615

Capacity of Goods Traffic during Third and Fourth Plans

3145 SHRI K. RAMA KRISHNA REDDY. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the capacity of goods traffic in million tonnes per annum developed in the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans; and

(b) the traffic lifted in 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Dependent on the pattern and leads of traffic prevalent in 1965-66, the Railways' capacity was for a sustained movement of 205 million tonnes of originating traffic at the end of the III Plan. Capacity is being programmed for lifting 240.5 million tonnes at the end of the Fourth Plan subject to certain anticipations of pattern of traffic and lead thereof.

(b) The actual traffic and lifted during 1969-70 and 1970-71 was 207.9 and 196.5 million tonnes respectively.

कासगंज माल गोदाम (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में टेलीफोन सुविधा की व्यवस्था

3146. श्री महावीर सिंह शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कासगंज जंक्शन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के माल गोदाम तथा टी० सी० आफिस में बहुत दूरी है ;

(ख) क्या टेलीफोन सुविधायें केवल टी०सी० आफिस में ही उपलब्ध हैं जिसके फल-स्वरूप माल गोदाम में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को अनेक कठिनाइयां होती हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दोनों कार्यालयों में अलग-अलग टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) कासगंज जंक्शन पर माल गोदाम और टिकट कलक्टर के कार्यालय के बीच की दूरी लगभग 1 किलोमीटर है ।

(ख) टिकट कलक्टर के कार्यालय तथा माल गोदाम में रेलवे और डाकतार, दोनों तरह के टेलीफोन की सुविधायें मौजूद हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कासगंज जंक्शन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में पूछताछ कार्यालय खोलना

3147. श्री मन्नादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कासगंज जंक्शन पर कोई पूछताछ कार्यालय है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) कासगंज रेलवे स्टेशन पर भ्रम में कोई पूछताछ कार्यालय नहीं है लेकिन दूरभाष द्वारा तथा मौखिक पूछ-ताछ का उत्तर ड्यूटी पर तैनात टिकट कलक्टर द्वारा मन्तोषजनक ढंग से दिया जाता है ।

(ख) कासगंज रेलवे स्टेशन पर भ्रम से पूछ-ताछ कार्यालय की व्यवस्था करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

Compensation paid by Railway due to Thefts and Pilferages on North Eastern Railway

3148. SHRI MAHA DEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several incidents of thefts and pilferages have taken place on the North Eastern Railway since 1st January, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the district-wise break-up of the incidents and the amount of compensation paid by the Railways on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Division-wise break-up of the incidents of Thefts and Pilferages from January to March '72 is as under :—

Division	No. of incidents of Thefts	No of incidents of Pilferages
(i) Izatnagar	5	1
(ii) Lucknow	13	17
(iii) Gorakhpur	3	—
(iv) Varanasi	22	—
(v) Samastipur	41	4

Compensation paid from January to March, 1972 on North Eastern Railway on account of Thefts and Pilferages is Rs 4444/ and Rs 8,24 981/ respectively

Conversion into Broad Gauge Line from Delhi to Ahmedabad

3149 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to convert the metre gauge Delhi Ahmedabad line into broad gauge line, and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAJIYA) (a) and (b) A traffic survey is in progress for conversion of the Delhi-Ahmedabad metre gauge section to broad gauge. The proposal will be further considered after the survey is completed and the report thereof examined.

Price of Russian Cotton

3150 SHRI RANABAHADUR

ANDHRA PRADESH

from Mysore, Tamil Nadu & Kerala

GUJARAT

from Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

MAHARASHTRA

from Madhya Pradesh and Mysore

UTTAR PRADESH

from Madhya Pradesh and Bihar

RAJASTHAN

from Punjab, Haryana and Delhi

SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the prices which Government will have to pay for the Russian cotton and the comparative prices of the Indian and East African cotton ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) Under the cotton conversion deal with the USSR, India would receive cotton free of cost for conversion into textiles to be supplied to that country India receiving conversion charges.

Powers Crisis in States

3151. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA
SHRI P. M. MEHTA

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the names of the States which have urged the Union Government to arrange for supply of power to them from the neighbouring States to solve the power crisis obtaining therein and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KURELL) (a) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have asked the Central Government to use their good offices for arranging supply of power from the neighbouring States.

(b) Central Government have promptly arranged power supply from neighbouring States for use in these deficit States to the extent possible.

कोटा (राजस्थान) की माल डिब्बों की मांग

व्यापारी को दिये गये तथा माल डिब्बों की संख्या कितनी थी ?

3152. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि .

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) अप्रैल, 1971 से मार्च, 1972 के दौरान कोटा में कुल 12,185 माल डिब्बों की मांग की गयी थी जिसमें से 9,119 माल डिब्बे सप्लाई किये गये ।

(क) गत वर्ष कोटा (राजस्थान) को माल डिब्बों की मांग क्या थी ;

(ख) बड़े व्यापारियों को कितने माल डिब्बे अलाट किये गये ; और

(ख) बड़े व्यापारियों को आवंटित किये गये माल डिब्बों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है .

(ग) सबसे अधिक माल डिब्बे किस

सप्लाई किये गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या

दू दो मिलिका कं०	270
कन्हैया लाल रामेश्वर स्टोन कं०	156
ढाडा स्टोन क०	207
कुलदीप स्टोन क०	198
गुरुचरण स्टोन क०	238
करतार स्टोन क०	297
सीता राम नारायण कास्टिक सोडा लिमिटेड	184
राजस्थान इन्डस्ट्रीज एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड	140
सिया राम ट्रेडर्स	167
साहा एण्ड कं०	298
भंगल जी छोटा लाल	298
क्रिशन लाल मोहन लाल	219
नारायण हरिशंकर	235
नावा लाल पुरुषोत्तम दास	272
जोड़	3179
अन्य	5940
जोड़	9119

(ग) मैसर्स साहा एण्ड क० और मंगल जो छोटा लाल, जे व्यापारी हैं जिन्हें इस वर्ष में सबसे अधिक संख्या में माल डिब्बे दिये गये। प्रत्येक को 298 माल डिब्बे दिये गये थे।

चम्बल नहर का विस्तार

3153. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चम्बल नहर को बूंदी-राजस्थान से साकड़ होते हुए इन्दरगढ़ व सबाई माधोपुर तक ले जाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). चम्बल और व्याम नदियों के संगम तक अतिरिक्त क्षत्रों की सिंचाई के लिए चम्बल की वर्तमान बूंदी शाखा नहर के मेज नदी से आगे विस्तार की संभाव्यता को राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा जाँच की जा रही है और राज्य सरकार द्वारा अभी तक प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है :

गांधी सागर बांध से बिजली प्राप्त करने वाले गांध

3154. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांधी सागर बांध से अब तक कितने गांवों को बिजली दी जानी थी; और

(ख) निर्धारित समय सूची के अनुसार बांध से कितने गांवों को बिजली दी जानी थी; और

(ग) लक्ष्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). गांधी

सागर बांध से बिजली चम्बल ग्रिड में जो कि दूसरे विद्युत केन्द्रों को जोड़ता है, डाल दी जानी है जो फिर राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों में बिजली सप्लाई करता है। अतः परियोजना के वर्तमान परिकल्पित रूप में, परियोजना से सप्लाई की जाने वाली विद्युत की सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए कोई लक्ष्य नहीं निर्धारित किया गया था। राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश से उपलब्ध विद्युत में, जिसमें गांधीसागर बांध से प्राप्त विद्युत भी शामिल है, राजस्थान में 3868 ग्राम और मध्य-प्रदेश में 8572 ग्राम विद्युतीकृत हो चुके हैं।

Issue of import licences for "U" Foam

3155. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether licences to import machinery from abroad were issued to some firms for manufacture of "U" Foam if so, the date of issue of such licences and names of such firms;

(b) the names of firms who had applied for import licences for purchase of similar machinery but have not yet been issued licences; and

(c) the criteria adopted in issuing such licences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the particulars of import licences issued to twelve parties is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1793/72]

(b) Another statement giving the particulars of pending applications is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1793/72]

(c) Since raw material for the manufacture of polyurethane foam is largely imported, each application is considered on merits keeping in view the availability of foreign exchange to finance the import of the raw materials.

सरकार द्वारा अपने नियंत्रण में ली गई कपड़ा मिलों के लिए दिया गया मुआवजा

3156. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1971-72 में जिन कपड़ा मिलों को सरकार ने अपने नियंत्रण में लिया था उनके लिए सरकार ने कितना मुआवजा दिया है अथवा देना है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : सरकार ने, उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 18 क तथा 18 कक के अन्तर्गत कनिष्ठ मूली वस्त्र मिलों का प्रबन्ध ही अपने हाथ में लिया है। इसलिए कोई मुआवजा देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र

3157. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार की यह नीति है कि गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करते समय अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के मोहल्लों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये और यदि हाँ, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : चूंकि यह देखा गया था कि पहले से विद्युतीकृत ग्रामों के आस-पास की कुछ हरिजन बस्तियां इसलिए विद्युतीकृत नहीं की गई थी क्योंकि इन क्षेत्रों में बिजली देना अलाभकारी था और राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को वित्तीय ससाधनों की तंगी थी, इसलिए भारत सरकार ने ऐसी हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए दिसम्बर, 1971 से एक विशेष स्कीम चालू की है। इस स्कीम के अनुसार, ऐसी हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा रियायती शर्तों पर ऋण-सहायता दी जा रही है। ऋण की ब्याज दर

43/4% वार्षिक है और 15 वर्षों में इसकी चुकोती की जायेगी। पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में इस उद्देश्य के लिए व्यवस्थित 50 लाख रुपये की अपेक्षा, निगम ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यों में 1200 हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 55.84 लाख रुपये की ऋण-सहायता की स्कीम स्वीकृत की है। यदि ससाधन उपलब्ध हुए तो चतुर्थ योजना के अन्त तक लगभग 20000 हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करना प्रस्तावित है। 1972-73 वर्ष के लिए हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपये का बजट प्रावधान रखा गया है। राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की भविष्य में ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए हाथ में ली जाने वाली परि योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में सलाह दी गई है कि ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण करते समय वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि उनसे सटी हुई हरिजन बस्तियां का भी विद्युतीकरण होना चाहिए।

रेल विभाग पर की गयी डिगरियों की घनराशि

3158. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) रेल विभाग पर सन् 1970-71 में कुल कितनी घनराशि की डिगरियां हुईं और उसमें से अब तक कितनी राशि का भुगतान हो गया है, और

(ख) क्या वे डिगरियां इक्तरफा हुईं या रेल विभाग की तरफ से मुकद्दमों की पैगवी करने वाले वकील थे, और यदि थे, तो कितनी घन राशि रेल विभाग को वकीलों को चुकानी पड़ी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तया) (क) अभी तक इस लेख में कुल 67,96,735 रु० 67 पैसे और 66,52,482 रु० 71 पैसे मूल्य की डिगरियों का भुगतान किया गया है।

(ख) 106 रु० 60 पैसे की केवल एक डिग्री एकतरफा पास की गयी थी। अन्य सभी मामलों में वकील रखे गये थे और उन्हें कुल 4,71,112 रु० 38 पैसे का भुगतान किया गया था।

रेल उपकरणों का आयात

3159 श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) रेलवे विभाग द्वारा 1971 में आयात किये गये उपकरणों का दौरा तथा मूल्य क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) रेल विभाग इन उपकरणों को स्वदेश में ही बन तक उपलब्ध करने योग्य हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तया) (क) 1970-71* में खरीद गये आयातित भण्डार का कुल मूल्य 32 59 करोड़ रुपये था जो कुल खरीद का लगभग 9 प्रतिशत था। आयातित भण्डार में मुख्यतः बिजली इंजनों डीजल इंजनों और बिजली गाडी के डिब्बों के अवयव और अतिरिक्त पुर्जों, बिजली के सिगनल और दूर संचार के परिष्कृत उपस्तर और इस्पात तथा अलौह कच्चे माल की कुछ मदे थी। इन वस्तुओं का आयात अनिवार्य था क्योंकि ये मदे या तो अपने देश में उपलब्ध नहीं थी या देगी क्षमता अपर्याप्त थी।

(ख) आयात को बिल्कुल ही बन्द करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि आयात अब केवल कुछ अनिवार्य कच्चे माल, मालिकाना तथा अन्य मदे तक सीमित है जिनके लिए परिष्कृत निर्माण तकनीक और कुछ मामलों में विदेशी सहयोग

*यू.कि. अभिकेखों का अनुरक्षण कलेडर वर्ष के अनुसार नहीं किया जाता, अतः वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 के आकड़े दिये गये हैं।

की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। देशी सामान को अधिकतम मात्रा में खपाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। कुल खरीद में आयातित अंश की, जो 1955-56 में लगभग 26 प्रतिशत था, घटाकर 1970-71 में लगभग 9 प्रतिशत तक ला दिया गया है।

Failure of firms to discharge their export obligations

3160 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a number of firms after obtaining licences for expansion on the condition that a certain percentage of their production would be exported have failed to discharge their obligation in regard to export

(b) if so, the number of such cases brought to the notice of Government and details thereof, and

(c) the action if any taken against the defaulting firms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) No case of default in the export obligation has come to the notice of the Government during the last five years, where licences for the import of machinery to expand the manufacturing capacity, has been issued subject to the condition that a certain percentage of their production would be exported

टी-स्टालों और अन्य स्टालों का आबंटन करने के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र

3161 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय . क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) टी-स्टालों तथा अन्य स्टालों के आबंटन के लिए वित्तन प्रार्थनापत्र पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम मण्डल अधीक्षक के विचारार्थ भेजे हैं और ये प्रार्थनापत्र कब से विचारार्थ भेजे हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे स्टालों का आबंटन करते की वर्तमान पद्धति क्या है,

(ग) क्या इस पद्धति के अन्तर्गत एक ही व्यक्ति एक स्थान पर अथवा विभिन्न स्थानों पर एक से अधिक स्टाल प्राप्त कर सकता है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) कोई नहीं।

(ख) स्टेशनों पर खानपान / खोमचों के ठेकों के नियतन की कार्यविधि यह है कि जैसे और जब किसी सहायी मर्मता या स्वयंसेवी सामाजिक संगठन के अलावा किसी नये ठेकेदार को नियुक्त करने का विनिश्चय किया जाता है तब रेलों द्वारा समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित अधिसूचनाओं या स्टेशन नोटिस बोर्डों पर लगाये गये नोटिसों के माध्यम से आवेदन पत्र मागे जाते हैं। प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की एक प्रवर्णन समिति द्वारा छानबीन की जाती है और ठेकेदारों के अनुभव, उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति और काम को मनोवृत्त दृष्टि से चलाने की क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनमें से सबसे उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों को ठेकें दिये जाते हैं लेकिन शर्त यह है कि किसी ठेकेदार के पास ठेके की छ. में अधिक इकाइयाँ न हों।

(ग) और (घ). वर्तमान की नीति के अनुसार किसी एक ठेकेदार को खानपान / खोमचों के ठेकों की संख्या छ. तक सीमित होगी। ताकि उसका ठेका आर्थिक दृष्टि में सक्षम हो। इससे, अलग-अलग ठेकेदारों को उसी स्टेशन पर या विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर खानपान / खोमचों के ठेकों के नियतन के लिए इस सीमा के अन्दर विचार किया जाता है।

इंदौर (पश्चिम रेलवे) के लिए क्षेत्रीय रेलवे प्रयोक्ता सलाहकार समिति

3162. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय .

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्दौर (पश्चिम रेलवे) के लिए क्षेत्रीय रेलवे प्रयोक्ता सलाहकार समिति का गठन कब हुआ था;

(ख) उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनको किस-किस रूप में मनोनीत किया गया, और

(ग) इस समिति का पुनर्गठन कब होगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) इन्दौर (पश्चिम रेलवे) में कोई भी क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

डोडर और जावरा रेलवे स्टेशनों (पश्चिमी रेलवे) के बीच स्टेशन खोलना

3163. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गन्नाम मण्डल के डोडर और जावरा स्टेशनों के बीच एक नया रेलवे स्टेशन इस बीच खोल दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो यह कब तक खोल दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जावरा और डोडर स्टेशनों के बीच हास्ट स्टेशन अक्टूबर, 1972 के अन्त तक खल जाने की आशा है।

गांधी सागर बांध के जलस्तर को बढ़ाना

3164. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांधी सागर बांध (मध्य प्रदेश) में इस समय पानी का स्तर क्या है, और

(ख) बांध में पानी का उच्चतम स्तर क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) (क) और (ग) गांधी सागर बांध का अधिकतम जल स्तर 1312 फुट है। इसकी तुलना में, 11 अप्रैल, 1972 (8 बजे प्रायः) जल-स्तर 1295.99 फुट पाया गया।

कपड़े के निर्यात के लिए ब्रिटेन के साथ नया समझौता

3165. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगें कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन को भारतीय कपड़े के निर्यात के मन्वन्ध में कोई नया समझौता हुआ है या होने जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) और (ग) ब्रिटेन को रुई का निर्यात करने के लिए अभी तक कोई नया करार अन्तिम रूप में न हो किया गया है, क्योंकि ब्रिटिश सरकार 1967 के भारत-ब्रिटेन वस्त्र करार को, 1971 के अन्त तक जारी रखने के लिए सहमत हो गई है।

Closure of Edward Textile Mill,
Beawar

3166. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALLI Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Edward Textile Mill, Beawar had been closed down,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) whether any arrangement has been made to run it under the control of National Textile Corporation; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (d). Edward Textile Mills Co Ltd, Beawar has been lying closed since August, 1969 due to financial difficulties and labour trouble. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the Central Government have authorised the National Textile Corporation to take over the management of the company for a period of five years.

Silk Delegation

3167 SHRI INDR J MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government sponsored a Silk Delegation with Chairman, Central Silk Board as its head to explore the possibility of increasing our silk exports,

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Delegation, and

(c) the steps Government have taken to implement the recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing certain important recommendations made by the Silk Delegation is attached

(c) The report of the Silk Delegation is under active consideration

Statement

Following are some of the important recommendations made by the Silk Delegation. —

(1) The Central Silk Board should be provided with necessary organisation and resources for ensuring

coordinated planning and development of silk exports on sound and stable basis.

- (2) A comprehensive publicity drive should be undertaken for projecting the image of Indian silk in the world market.
- (3) The Board should organise show-rooms and overseas offices exclusively for Indian silk goods in important markets.
- (4) Diversification of export items including export of raw silk and silk yarn.
- (5) Additional assistance against export of tasar and tasar mixed goods.
- (6) A suitable research station for undertaking technological research relating to silk industry should be set up.
- (7) Sustained efforts should be made for improving the quality of Indian raw silk and reducing its cost of production.
- (8) Effective steps should be taken to increase production of tasar cocoons on oak plantation.

Production and export of Tasar Silk

3168. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government contemplate to increase the production of 'tasar' silk in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase the export of 'tasar' silk ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :

(a) Steps to increase the production of tasar silk in the country :

- (i) A provision of Rs. 1.45 crores has been made in the IV Plan for

development of tasar silk industry in the country.

- (ii) Three sub-stations at Ranikhet, Batota and Imphal have been set up by the Central Silk Board for exploiting the nature grown oak plantations in the sub-Himalayan belt for raising the tasar cocoons.
- (iii) A project for streamlining tasar cocoon production on block plantation basis is under consideration.
- (iv) An Expert Committee has been constituted by the Central Silk Board to review the progress made in the development of non-mulberry silk industry in the country and to suggest measures for further development.
- (v) The production of tasar silk rose from 2.52 lakh kg. in 1969 to 3.53 lakh kg. in 1970.

(b) *Steps to increase the export of tasar silk goods:*

- (i) Import replenishment scheme for natural silk goods has been streamlined.
- (ii) Cash assistance at 10% of the f.o.b. value was permissible against exports of natural silk products containing 100% tasar silk from 1st March, 1971 to 31st December, 1971. From 1.1.72 this cash assistance has been extended to mulberry-tasar blended or mixed products also.

With these measures the declining trend in tasar silk exports has been arrested. The exports rose from Rs. 1.20 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 1.30 crores in 1971-72.

Quick withdrawal of Wagons and their Movement

3169. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :—

- (a) whether Government are aware that withdrawal of loaded wagons from coal-

mines and their weighment and preparation of invoices take days together resulting in congestion of sidings and affecting turn round of wagons,

(b) the reasons for increasing delays in these operations, and

(c) the steps being taken to speed up withdrawal of wagons and their movement?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANI CHAIYA) (a) and (b) Some wagons do get detained in colliery sidings, particularly in West Bengal-Bihar fields, due to factors beyond the Railways control, such as, theft of bearing brasses, track fittings etc. or dislocations in traffic due to Bundhs etc. Of late a large number of wagons are also getting left behind in the colliery sidings in Bengal & Bihar fields due to the collieries' inability to complete loading within the permissible free time. During the months of January, February and March '72, 8840, 9729 and 11568 wagons respectively in terms of four-wheelers were detained for completion of loading beyond the permissible free time. Detention to these wagons also caused detention to other wagons served by the same pilot.

(c) A daily watch is maintained at various levels on the supply of empty wagons and clearance of loaded wagons from colliery sidings by the local pilots. All efforts are also being made to check the incidence of thefts etc. in the sidings. Co-operation of Colliery Managements is also sought to eradicate the evil of thefts in the sidings and to ensure loading of wagons within the permissible free time.

Construction of Salal Project in Jammu and Kashmir

3170 **SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of Salal Project in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) the different phases of the project, and

(c) the probable dates by which the different phases are contemplated to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREFL) (a) The necessary exploratory work for deciding the location of the dam has been done. The road for project site is under construction. The work of acquisition of land, construction of staff quarters and office accommodation and pre-construction surveys are in progress. The arrangements for construction power by procuring diesel generating sets as well as bulk power from local grid have already been made. Orders for the generating units have already been placed with Bhaat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar. All the civil work contracts for the construction of the diversion tunnel and the ridge-cutting for the spillway have been awarded.

(b) and (c) The first phase of the Salal Hydro Electric Project comprises installation of three generating units of 90/115 MW each. The first unit is scheduled for commissioning in September, 1977 followed by the remaining two units at an interval of six months each.

The second phase comprises the installation of additional three generating units of 90/115 MW each and will be taken up after completion of up stream developments on the Chenab River.

Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts held in March, 1972

3171 **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts was held in March, 1972, and

(c) if so, the outcome of their deliberations?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (S. R. H. R. GOKHALE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Conference is held periodically for an exchange of views and ideas on

various matters concerning the judiciary. The Conference held in March, 1972 has also made some recommendations for the consideration of Government.

Balance of Trade with Asian countries

3172. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY. Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the present balance of Trade with Asian countries and the chief sustaining commodities of Trade.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. LI—1794/72].

Boosting of Engineering Exports to Asian Countries

3173. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken to boost export of engineering products to Asian countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Exports of engineering goods to Asian Countries during the last three years have been as follows :

Year	Asia	Total
1968-69	Rs. 46.93 crores	Rs. 84.97 crores
1969-70	Rs. 48.20 crores	Rs. 106.37 crores
1970-71	Rs. 51.30 crores	Rs. 116.59 crores

Efforts to boost export of engineering goods are directed to all the foreign countries including Asian Countries.

Some of the more important measures taken to promote exports of engineering goods are :

1. Registered exporters are allowed imports of raw materials required for export production, supplies of steel and aluminium are allowed on priority basis and cash compensatory support is allowed on selected commodities.

2. Under a scheme of assistance from Marketing Development Fund financial assistance is provided to recognised Export Houses for promotional activities like conduct of market surveys, publicity, participation in Exhibitions and fairs etc.
3. Draw back of Customs and Central Excise duties as also concessional railway freight is allowed on a number of export products.
4. A scheme of registration of contracts insulates registered exporters against disadvantageous changes in the pattern of assistance subsequent to their dates of contracts
5. A wholly owned subsidiary of State Trading Corporation has been set up to specialise in exports of large ventures and turn-key projects by participating in global tenders in the field of railway rolling stock and equipment, public utilities and complete industrial plants and projects.

In addition to the above, following are some of the continuing steps taken by the Engineering Export Promotion Council :

- (i) Maintains Foreign Offices abroad. (Foreign Offices at Beirut and Singapore look after Asian markets).
- (ii) Sends out Trade Delegations, Sales and Study Teams. (Asian delegation has recently visited Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand).
- (iii) conducts market surveys and commodity studies.
- (iv) Arranges participation in Indian and International trade fairs and exhibitions.
- (v) Undertakes publicity in India and abroad. Under this head the council brings out Directory of exporters, overseas journal and Home Bulletin, Brochures and other publicity material.
- (vi) Arranges Seminars and Conferences of exporters.

Trade Delegation from Nepal

3174 **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether a trade delegation from Nepal visited India recently and

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) and (b) The Indo-Nepal Joint Review Committee met in New Delhi on January 28, 29, 1972, to review the implementation of the provisions of the New Treaty of Trade and Transit between the two countries. The talks had to be adjourned when the sad news was received of the untimely demise of His Majesty King Mahendra of Nepal. The next meeting of the Joint Review Committee will be held in Kathmandu.

Rehabilitation of Bhakra Dam Outsees

3175 **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether a Memorandum has been received by Government to the effect that the Bhakra Dam outsees have not been settled properly, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) (a) and (b). Some of the outsees of Bhakra Dam were rehabilitated in Hissar District as far back as 1958-59. Recently a memorandum, expressing some difficulties has been received from them. Various rehabilitation facilities were granted to them as per recommendations from Public also. All the outsees of Bhakra Dam have since been rehabilitated and full facilities as promised have been extended to them. Only in a few cases the proprietary rights of land have not been transferred to the outsees because of some legal difficulties which the Bhakra Management Board are looking into in consultation with the concerned States.

Wagons for loading of salt from Station in Kutch Area

3176 **SHRI VEKARIA** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government propose to increase the number of wagons to load salt from the Stations in Kutch area?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) Consistent with the commitments of the Railways to clear higher priority traffic preferentially, every effort is being made to maximise loading of salt from stations in the Kutch Area. During the period from 1st, 1971 to March 1971, 5835 Broad Gauge and 8554 Metric Gauge Wagons were loaded with salt from stations in this area.

Screening of Casual Workers Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

3177 **SHRI B. P. MAURYA**
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the screening of some of the Casual workers over Delhi Division is done by the Railway Department,

(b) if so, the number of casual workers working under the Signal Inspector (Avoiding Line), Kishanganj, Delhi, Block Inspector (Avoiding Line) Delhi and other staff working in construction in Signal and Telecommunication Department in Delhi Division called for the screening,

(c) the principles adopted for this screening, and

(d) whether some of the casual workers are not included in the list of persons for screening and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) to (d). It is proposed to fill up some Class IV posts on Delhi Division from amongst casual labourers and substitutes who have completed the minimum of six months service subject to their suitability being adjudged by a Screening Committee. None has so far been called for screening. Casual

labourers working under Singal Inspector (Avoiding line Kishanganj, Delhi) and Block Inspector (Avoiding line Delhi) are being called for screening separately by the Construction Organisation.

Discontentment among staff of Signal and Telecommunication Department (North Eastern Railway)

3178. SHRI B.P. MAURYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the North Eastern Railway, there is discontentment among the staff of signal and Telecommunication Department on the issues of retrenchment and reversions of staff;

(b) if so, the total number of employees in various categories affected by retrenchment and reversions ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter to remove the discontentment among the staff ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). 51 juniormost employees of the Construction Organisation belonging to the following categories were retrenched on account of reduction in workload :—

Mechanical Signal

Maintainers	:	5
Masons	:	11
Blacksmiths	:	15
Carpenters	:	6
Painters	:	2
Hammermen	:	12

They have been offered alternative appointment.

Import Licences issued to General Film Distributors of Bombay

3179. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Film Distributors of Bombay have been licensed to import eighteen films, made in U.K., annually for four years, for commercial exhibition in India;

(b) the amount that will be repatriated to U.K., as a result;

(c) whether any other Indian Company has applied for licence to import films from continental producers on the basis of similar agreements, but has been refused; and

(d) if so, the grounds for such discriminatory treatment in favour of General Film Distributors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has entered into an agreement on 18.1.71 with M/S. General Film Distributors Ltd., Bombay for import of films from U.K. The agreement is to last for four years. Numbers of films to be imported has not been mentioned in the agreement. The party would be entitled to import films on a quota of 50% of the best year import.

(b) The remittances out of net earnings due to M/S. Compton International Films Ltd., U.K.:—the suppliers of British Films to Indian party, will be limited to Rs. 50,000 per half year or Rs. 1,00,000 per annum. The balance amount will remain blocked in India for utilisation in terms of the agreement.

(c) No Indian Company had applied for import licence till the agreement with M/S. General Film Distributors Ltd., Bombay was concluded. One party has subsequently applied for an import licence.

(d) It is the policy now of the Government to Import films only through S.T.C. except where special agreement existed already.

अज्ञातकोय लोगों को "कम्पलीमेंट्री पास"

3180. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ अवासीय लोगों को बिना फिर्ग्या दिये रेल द्वारा यात्रा करने के लिये 'कम्पलीमेंट्री पास' जारी दिये हैं

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें यह सुविधा दी गयी है और जारी किये गये पास किस किस श्रेणी के हैं,

(ग) ऐसे 'कम्पलीमेंट्री पास' जारी करने के लिये रेलवे ने क्या मानदंड अपनाया है, और

(घ) इन सुविधाओं के दिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप गत तीन वर्षों में रेलवे का अनुमानित कितना घाटा हुआ ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री० के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) एक विवरण समा पट्ट पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये सख्या LT—1795/72]

(ग) मानार्थ बाई पास उन व्यक्तियों/सम्प्राओं को दिये जाते हैं जो रेल या देश का काम करने के कारण इसके पत्र हैं।

(घ) सरकार की कोई हानि नहीं हुई है।

Replacement of the existing sleeper coach running from Darbhanga to Palezaghut (North Eastern Railway)

3181 SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether berths in the sleeper coach running from Darbhanga to Palezaghut on North Eastern Railway are very small, causing inconvenience to the passengers,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to replace the coach by another coach having berths of normal size, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) to

(c) The berths in the two M G Sleeper Coaches used on the Darbhanga Palezaghut section are 1524 mm long and 508 mm wide. An alternative design having berths 1930 mm long and 570 mm wide has since been finalised. The coaches of the older design of which 24 are available on the North Eastern Railway will be replaced in due course on age cum condition basis.

Introduction of a Fast Passenger Train from Jaynagar to Palezaghut with a Third Class Sleeper (North Eastern Railway)

3182 SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether representations have been received by Government for running a fast passenger train from Jaynagar to Palezaghut on North Eastern Railway having a third class sleeper, and if so Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) Yes, but introduction of a direct train between Jaynagar and Palezaghut has not been found economically justified having regard to the meagre offering of through traffic. One third class through coach is already running between these points. Replacement of this through coach by a III Class Sleeper coach will be made as and when more sleeper coaches become available.

Time taken by Parcels from Calcutta to Madhubani (North Eastern Railway)

3183 SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the time normally taken by parcels from Calcutta to reach Madhubani (North Eastern Railway),

(b) when the parcels booked at Pusa Road (Eastern Railway) booking office of Calcutta (Eastern Railway) on 2nd February, 1972 reached Madhubani, and

(c) the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a)

Normal transit time for parcels booked from Calcutta to Madhubani is four days excluding the days of booking.

(b) There is no booking office named Pusa Road and it appears that the correct name is Rusa Road. The parcels booked from Rusa Road City Booking Office of Calcutta (Eastern Railway) on 2nd Feb., 72 reached Madhubani on 15th February, 1972.

(c) These parcels took excessive time in transit both on Eastern and North Eastern Railways due to non-availability of adequate fit empty parcel vans and also suffered detention at Barauni Junction after transshipment into M.G. Van for non-running of Parcel train caused by temporary shortage of locomotives.

Claim for Loss Damage of Goods in Transportation

3184. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Railway Gazette of August, 1970 under the Caption "Northern Railway and the Common Man. The Sixth Year cry for justice" regarding claim for loss/damage suffered by an official in transportation of goods from Barajamda to New Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, the news item referred to is in Indian Railway Gazette of August, 1970.

(b) In the news item, a complaint has been made about non-settlement of a claim by the Northern Railway on a consignment booked in July, 1964. The original file dealing with this claim has been destroyed by the Northern Railway under age limit as per Rules. It is, however, seen from the claims Index register that a claim for Rs. 470/- on RR 839810 dated 22.7.1964 from Barajamda to New Delhi was repudiated on 28.4.1965. Northern Railway Administration

has been asked to give a personal hearing to the claimant.

Conversion of Guntur-Hubli and Guntakal-Secunderabad Lines into Broad Gauge

3185. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there are any proposals to convert Guntur-Hubli line and Guntakal-Secunderabad line into Broad Gauge and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : In the portion from Guntakal to Hospet of the Guntur-Hubli section, a parallel broad gauge line already exists. A traffic survey for conversion of Guntakal-Guntur section from metro gauge to broad gauge and updating the earlier survey report for conversion of Miraj-Londa, Hospet-Hubli-Mormagao and Alnavar-Dandeli sections have been included in the Budget for 1972-73. As regards Guntakal-Secunderabad section a traffic survey for a separate broad gauge line has been included in the 1972-73 Budget, as it is not possible to give up the existing metro gauge line. Further consideration to these projects will be given after the surveys are completed and the results thereof known.

Conversion of Metre Gauge into Broad Gauge and Laying of New Lines in Rayalaseema

3186. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal under consideration for conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge and for laying of new lines in the backward area of Rayalaseema ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : The conversion of the Dharmavaram-Bangalore section and construction of a parallel B. G. line between Guntakal and Dharmavaram as a composite project, is in progress. Also, surveys are proposed to be carried out for (i) the conversion of Guntakal-Guntur M.G. section into B.C. and (ii) a new B.G. line from Guntakal to Secunderabad. Further consideration to these projects will be given

after the surveys are completed and the result thereof become known

Irrigation Projects in Kerala

3187 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the irrigation potential of the Kerala State at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KURFI) The irrigation facilities available in Kerala at present are assessed to be about 36 lakh hectares from major and medium irrigation projects and about 27 lakh hectares from minor irrigation schemes.

Export of Pepper

3188 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the quantum of pepper exported country-wise and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) A statement showing country-wise pepper exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the year 1970-71 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-1796/72] The export figures for 1971-72 have not been published as yet

Increase in Sleeper Coaches in Metre Gauge Trains on Southern Railway

3189 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government have decided to increase the number of sleeper coaches in the metre gauge trains on the Southern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA) : Yes on all railways according to availability of sleeper coaches.

भिन्न श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति पर वरिष्ठता का निर्धारण

3190 श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिन्न-भिन्न वेतनमानों में भिन्न-भिन्न पदों पर काम कर रहे रेलवे कर्मचारियों को जब "मेटेबिलिटी टेस्ट" और "ट्रेड टेस्ट" उत्तीर्ण करने के बाद ऊँचे वेतनमान वाले ऊँचे पदों पर नियुक्त या पदोन्नत किया जाता है, तो उसकी वरिष्ठता किस प्रकार निर्धारित की जाती है,

(ख) क्या यह वरिष्ठता किसी भी समय बदली जा सकती है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के. हनुमन्तैया) (क) रेल कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता सम्बन्धी नियम भारतीय रेल स्थापना नियमावली में दिये गये हैं, जिसकी प्रतियाँ समय के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : वरिष्ठता सम्बन्धी नियमों का सशोधन अथवा आशोधन करने का अधिकार उसी अधिकारी को है जो उन्हें बनाने के लिए सक्षम है।

बिछिया परियोजना संबंधी प्रतिवेदन

3191 श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या मिन्टो और बिछिया मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से तकनीकी जांच के लिए बिछिया परियोजना प्रतिवेदन कब प्राप्त हुआ और इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है,

(ख) उक्त परियोजना को स्वीकृति दिये जाने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) बिछिया योजना का जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र कितना है जिससे इस परियोजना को जल उपलब्ध होगा तथा यह नर्मदा बेसिन के कुल जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र का कितना प्रतिशत है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). बिछिया ताल परियोजना 29 अक्तूबर, 1968 को प्राप्त हुई। परियोजना की तकनीकी जाँच पूरी की जा चुकी है। यद्यपि बिछिया ताल परियोजना का कमान क्षेत्र 7.5 वर्गमील का एक बहुत ही छोटा बाढ़ क्षेत्र है, तथापि जब तक नर्मदा जल विवाद एक न्यायिकरण द्वारा न्याय निर्णयाधीन है, तब तक भारत सरकार नर्मदा बेसिन (38000 वर्ग-मील) में किसी भी राज्य में किन्हीं नई परियोजनाओं को चाहे वे वृद्ध हों या मध्यम, कार्यान्वयन के उपयुक्त नहीं समझती।

मध्य प्रदेश में मण्डला जिले में उपलब्ध सिचाई के संसाधन

3192. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :** क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आदिवासी जिला मण्डला (मध्य प्रदेश) में इस समय सिचाई के कौन से समाधान उपलब्ध हैं ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 9567 एकड़ शक्यता की 34 सिचाई स्कीमें पूर्ण हो गई हैं और 7190 एकड़ शक्यता की 3 स्कीमें निर्माणाधीन हैं।

बोधघाट परियोजना प्रतिवेदन

3193. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :** क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से बोधघाट परियोजना का परियोजना प्रतिवेदन कब प्राप्त हुआ और इसकी तकनीकी जाँच की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) बोधघाट परियोजना की विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता तथा अन्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) बोधघाट पर परियोजना रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को अगस्त, 1970 में प्राप्त हुई थी। सिचाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और विद्युत् परियोजनाओं की सलाहकार समिति ने मई, 1971 में हुई अपनी बैठक में स्कीम पर विचार किया और तकनीकी दृष्टि से इसे व्यवहार्य पाया। बहरहाल, इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रियक हित निहित थे, इसलिए परियोजना को कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वीकार करने से पहले उड़ीसा सरकार से सलाह-मशविरा करना आवश्यक समझा गया।

(ख) इस परियोजना से इन्द्रावती नदी के पानी का समुपयोजन होगा और लगभग 700 मिलियन यूनिट वार्षिक विद्युत्-जनन के लिए लगभग 110 मीटर के शीर्ष का समुपयोजन करते हुए परियोजना में 80-80 मेगावाट के तीन विद्युत्-जनन सेटों का प्रतिष्ठापन सम्मिलित है।

Recommendations of Monopolies Commission regarding Export Targets

3194. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Monopolies Commission has advised the Centre to fix the export targets of the Undertakings seeking industrial licences on a realistic basis; and

(b) whether Government have accepted the advice ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Monopolies Commission in their Report dated 25.2.1972 in the case of M/s. Vidut Metalics Ltd. Calcutta, has *inter alia*, suggested that the Government should fix the percentage of export at a level which could be achieved in practice.

(b) The Report is under consideration of the Government in the Department of Company Affairs.

**नर्मदा नदी पर बर्गी बांध का
परियोजना प्रतिवेदन**

3195. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से नर्मदा नदी पर बर्गी बांध का परियोजना प्रतिवेदन कब प्राप्त हुआ तथा क्या तकनीकी परामर्शदात्री समिति द्वारा इसे अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). बर्गी की परियोजना रिपोर्ट 22 फरवरी, 1969 को प्राप्त हुई थी। तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति ने 6 सितम्बर, 1969 को इस परियोजना पर विचार किया और इसे इस शर्त के अधीन स्वीकार्य माना कि केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग और मंत्रालय की टिप्पणियों का पालन किया गया हो। राज्य सरकार ने यह भी कर लिया है।

बहरहाल, इस परियोजना को मध्य प्रदेश की विकासत्मक योजनाओं में सम्मिलित करने के लिए स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि गुजरात सरकार ने इस पर आपत्ति उठायी है और नर्मदा जल-विवाद न्याय निर्णयाधीन है।

Import of Power Plant for Uttar Pradesh

3196. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have approached the Central Government with a proposal that a power plant of at least 400 mgw. costing Rs. 60 crores

may be imported and immediately installed on a 'turn key' basis to rescue the State from power famine that would overtake it in 1973-74; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under examination in consultation with the Uttar Pradesh Government.

Declaration of "Protected Workman" in Railways

3197. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Registered Unions Associations on each Railway Zone who have so far applied to the administration for recognition of their office-bearers as "Protected Workman";

(b) the names of the Office bearers, Zone-wise, who have been declared as "Protected Workman";

(c) the names of the Registered Trade Unions/Associations whose applications are still pending with the Administration; and

(d) when their applications are likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Recognition of category-wise Unions Associations of Railway Employees

3198. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways Administration has not recognised the category-wise Unions/Associations of Railway employees:

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether in 1971, the Railway Administration had granted recognition to the Association of Railway Class II Officers; and

(d) if so, the reasons for discrimination between the two categories of Unions/Associations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No category-wise unions/Associations are recognised on Railways.

(b) Recognition of sectional/category-wise unions will lead to multiplicity and consequent fragmentation of Trade Unions on Railways.

(c) Recognition had been given to Associations of Class II Officers on zonal Railways even earlier than 1971; in 1971 the Indian Railways Class II Officers Federation to which these Zonal Associations are affiliated, was given recognition.

(d) The term categorywise Unions/Associations of railway employees vide part (a) of the question, denote separate groups of employees based on the category to which they belong, e. g. Station Masters, Guards, Drivers, etc. In the case of gazetted Officers also, no separate categorywise associations are recognised. The Associations of Class II Officers that have been recognised, are not formed categorywise, such as of Engineering Officers, Transportation Officers, but are composite associations of Class II Officers of all Departments on the Railways the recognition given to these Associations is on the same lines as extended to composite Unions of Class III and IV Railway employees. There is thus no discrimination.

Loss of Power in Transmission and Distribution

3201. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an ever increasing loss of power in transmission and distribution;

(b) if so, the reasons for such losses, their extent, the States in which major losses are detected and when; and

(c) the steps taken to eliminate them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The transmission, transformation and distribution losses in the country in 1958-69 assessed at 18% of the available energy for consumption showed a decreasing trend in 1969-70 when the percentage was 16.8 only. The losses were higher than the all-India, average in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Mysore, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. A certain measure of so-called losses is inherent in electrical power transmission as some energy is consumed in the process of transmission of the power. The higher losses are due to overloading of existing transmission and distribution system as they are not adequate to carry the large loads that are building up in the country in distant areas. The absence of adequate high voltage lines in many States has also led to large power being transmitted over long distances at lower voltages and this has increased the transmission loss. Pilferage of energy is also to some extent contributing to higher losses. Additional high voltage transmission lines are being undertaken in the Fourth Plan itself and systematic efforts are being made to reduce the losses in the different States. The integrated operation of State power systems on regional basis will also assist in reducing the transmission and distribution losses. Vigilance organisations have been set up in some States to detect and enquire into cases of pilferage of energy.

Power Generation Schemes

3202. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the power generation schemes which have fallen behind schedule in the Fourth Plan and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any projections have been made for power requirements during the next two Plan periods and if so, their details; and

(c) the decision taken by Government to implement them ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Twenty Power Generation Schemes aggregating to about 2.7 million kw are likely to fall behind their schedule of commissioning and spill over beyond the Fourth Plan mainly on account of the delay in the receipt of plant and equipment and to a certain extent due to slow progress of civil works.

(b) The Ministry of Irrigation and Power have assessed the requirement of an installed generating capacity at about 42 million kw at the end of the Fifth Plan (1976-77) and 52 million kw by the end of the Decade 1980-81. The additional generating capacity of 21.8 million kw comprises 6.7 million kw from continuing schemes and 15.1 million kw from new schemes. Of the total additional capacity of 21.8 million kw, 8.6 million kw will be from hydro, 11.8 million kw from Thermal and 1.4 million kw from nuclear plants.

The Decade Plan (1971-81) has been drawn up on a regional basis and an attempt has been made therein to achieve balance between different sources of energy for maximum reliability and economy. The Plan also seeks to remove regional imbalances. The power generation schemes have been identified and new technical features such as pumped storage electric plants etc. have been included.

While detailed proposals for power development during the five year period 1972-77 have been drawn up, such proposals for the remaining period of the decade plan as well as for the last three years (1981-84) of the Sixth Plan remains to be done.

(c) A final shape has yet to be given by Government to the Fifth Plan proposals for power development.

Railway officials involved in coal pilferage on Northeast Frontier Railway

3203. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some high Railway Officials were detected in a coal pilferage case in the Northeast Frontier Railway in the month of March last; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to bring these officials to book ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA) : (a) Two Railway Khalasis were arrested under Railway Property (Unlawful Possessions) Act, 1966 for unlawful possession of Railway coal at Dibrugarh Workshop on 15th March, 1972.

(b) A case has been registered under Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966 at R. P. F. post Dibrugarh Workshop, and is under enquiry.

Spindles for Jute Mill sanctioned for Assam

3204. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to be state:

(a) whether 3,000 spindless for Jute Mill have been sanctioned for Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GFORGE) : (a) and (b) A letter of Intent has been issued to the Assam Co-operative Jute Mill, Nowgong permitting expansion of capacity by 150 looms. This will involve installation of additional 2120 spindles. Apart from this, no spindles have been sanctioned for Jute Mill in Assam.

Wagon Shortage for Orissa

3205. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the average number of wagons required during a year by Iron Ore Mines in Orissa to transport iron-ore and how many wagons are made available to them during the period; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The average number of wagons indented by the Iron Ore Mine Owners in Orissa during 1971-72 for Steel Plants and export purposes was 768 wagons per day. The daily average number of wagons supplied during the period was 744.

(b) Adequate steps are being taken to reduce the incidence of various anti-social activities affecting movement in the Eastern Sector through massive patrolling of track and other vulnerable points in conjunction with the State Government. The end-falling trucks utilised for various defence moves, during last few months are being gradually put back to the circuit for movement of export ore from Barajamda sector. More BOX wagons have been put in the export ore circuit to step up despatches for Paradip Port.

Representation regarding Confirmation of Non-gazetted Staff clerk grade I to Dy. C. A. O., Western Railway, Ajmer.

3206. **SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.1608* on the 8th June, 1971 regarding representation for confirmation of non-gazetted staff Clerk Grade-I to Dy.C.A.O., Western Railway, Ajmer and state.

(a) whether the representation made by the employees has since been considered and;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) and (b): On examination of representation of Shri Mangilal Rustogi, Clerk Grade I for

his confirmation it has come to notice that there is one more employee, Shri G. C. Chaturvedi, senior to him who is awaiting confirmation. Earlier Shri Chaturvedi was not considered for confirmation due to certain reasons. It has since been decided that he should be given the benefit of retrospective confirmation. Shri Rustogi's case for confirmation will be taken up next.

Supply of Wagons to Assam

3207. **SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that prices of cement and other commodities in Assam have gone up for want of supply due to shortage of wagons; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to increase the movement of wagons to Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) General goods traffic to Assam during 1971-72 was seriously affected on account of various dislocations to train services in the Eastern sector due to various anti-social activities. Nearly 20,000 wagons were held upto December 1971 on Eastern Railway alone which caused general shortage of wagons. Position was further aggravated due to extensive floods and breaches over North Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways and heavy movement of food-grains and other essential goods for refugees and heavy Defence moves. The number of indents registered by traders were also highly inflated as the Railways allowed free registration of indents without any ceiling. With the improvement in law and order position and reduction of the tempo of various special moves, all-out efforts are being made to increase the movement of goods to Assam. For example, 3454 B.G. and 2205 M. G. wagons of foodgrains; 1812 B.G. and 779 M. G. wagons of cement; 520 B. G. and 647 M. G. wagons of salt and 2038 M.G. wagons of sugar were transported to Assam region during the period January '72 to 10th April '72.

**Halt of Delhi-Bombay Rajdhani
Express at Baroda**

3208. SHRI K.S. CHAYDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to halt Delhi-Bombay Rajdhani Express at Baroda to afford entraining and detraining facilities to passengers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Shortage of Water in Andhra Pradesh

3209. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the crisis that the industry and agriculture are facing in Andhra Pradesh as a result of heavy shortfull m supply of water;

(b) if so, the extent and nature of the crisis;

(c) whether Central Government assistance was sought by the State Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to tide over the crisis and to solve the problem permanently ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (d) : About 7 lakhs acres of groundnut

and 4 lakh acres of second crop rice in the Nagarjunagar anals and Krishna Delta were facing difficulties in water supplies owing to the level of Nagarjunasagar falling down very low. The Andhra Pradesh Government sought the assistance of the Central Government in this regard. The matter was taken up with the Government of Mysore and special releases have since been made from the Tungabhadra reservoir, in order to maintain the level in Nagarjunasagar reservoir.

**Shortage of Commercial Clerks In
Madras Division (Southern
Railway)**

3210 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Commercial Clerks at Arkonam, Salt Cotarau (Madras), Katpadi and Indian Oil Company siding Madras, (Southern Railway);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of Commercial Clerks provided on each of the said stations, grade-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) There is no shortage of Commercial Clerks at Katpadi and Indian Oil Company siding. At Arkonam and Salt Cotaurs there has been increase in workload. Proposals for creation of additional posts at these points are already under consideration.

(c) No. of posts.

Grade Rs.	Arkonam	Salt Cotaurs	Katpadi	Indian Oil Coy. siding
335—425	—	1	—	—
250—380	2	3	1	—
205—280	6	20	4	—
150—240	31	54	16	—
110—200	27	65	10	3
110—200	14	29	8	—
(LR)				

**Overtime Paid to Lower Division Clerks
in Railway Board's Office**

3211. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2230 on the 15th June, 1971 regarding payment of Honorarium and Overtime to Typists in Railway Board's office and Divisional Offices of Western Railway and state :

(a) the rate of honorarium and overtime being paid to the Lower Division Clerks in the Railway Board's Office who also attend to the typing work; and

(b) whether the same rate of honorarium and overtime is applicable to the Typists in the Divisional Offices on the Indian Railways in similar circumstances ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Honorarium is granted for specially laborious work of occasional and intermittent character. No specific rate has been fixed for this purpose.

No overtime allowance is paid for the first one hour in excess of the prescribed hours of work. Beyond this first hour, overtime allowance is paid at the rate varying from Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 1.80 per hour to the Lower Division Clerks in the Board's office depending upon the emoluments of the staff concerned.

(b) No. The typists of the Divisional Offices on the Indian Railways are governed by the provisions of the Hours of Employment Regulations according to which the clerical staff including typists are paid overtime for working over 108 hours in a fortnight at the rate of one and half times the ordinary rate of pay.

**Workload in III Class Booking Office
Ajmer Station (Western Railway)**

3212. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3139 on the 18th August 1970 regarding the assessment of work allotted to various categories of staff at Stations of Western Railway and state :

(a) the number of reservations made, P.T.Os. exchanged and Luggage tickets issued from 06:00 to 18:00 hrs. from the Reservation and P.T.O. window of Ajmer Booking Office from 1st April, 1971 to 31st December, 1971; and

(b) whether the Reservation Clerk in the IIIrd Class Booking Office has also to attend to enquiries from the public in addition to his normal duties ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) : The figures upto 31st October, 1971 are as under :

Month	Reservations made	P.T.Os. exchanged	Luggage Tickets issued
April, 71	3159	1622	194
May, 71	5116	1733	222
June, 71	4468	1746	201
July, 71	3529	1417	165
Aug. 71	3979	1496	151
Sept. 71	3199	1114	173
Oct. 71	3593	1315	171

(b) The Reservation Clerk attends to enquiries from public as a part of his duties.

**Financial Assistance to States for
Irrigation, Flood Control and
Power Projects**

3213. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA :
GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government have granted any financial assistance to the States for investigation of irrigation, flood control and the power projects during the current year,

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up thereof, and

(c) the basis on which the amount

granted to each State has been determined ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREFL) : (a) and (b) : A statement showing the special Central loan assistance given to the State Governments for investigation of irrigation, flood control and power projects during 1971-72, in order to provide additional employment opportunities to engineering personnel is attached. No such assistance has yet been released to the State Governments during the current financial year.

(c) Factors like the number of irrigation, flood control and power projects under investigation; the number of technical personnel employed and the actual expenditure incurred as reported by the States concerned have been kept in view while determining the quantum of loan assistance to the State Governments.

Statement

Sl No.	Name of State	Amount Rs lakhs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25
2.	Assam	5
3.	Bihar	40
4.	Gujarat	28
5.	Haryana	12
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	5
7.	Kerala	12
8.	Madhya Pradesh	40
9.	Maharashtra	27
10.	Mysore	25
11.	Orissa	20
12.	Punjab	15
13.	Rajasthan	25
14.	Tamil Nadu	42
15.	Uttar Pradesh	30
16.	West Bengal	19
17.	Himachal Pradesh	30
TOTAL		400

मेरठ में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की
'न्यायपीठ' को खोला जाना

3214. श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : क्या बिधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेरठ में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की 'न्यायपीठ' खोलने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक खोली जाएगी ?

बिधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क). जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

शहडोल रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य प्रदेश) में निचले पुल का निर्माण

3215. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शहडोल रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य प्रदेश) में निचले पुल (अन्डर ब्रिज) का निर्माण करने की बोर्ड योजना थी और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण हो चुका था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर अभी तक कार्य आरम्भ नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के परामर्श से शहडोल रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक निचला सड़क पुल बनाने के लिए रेल प्रशासन एक अनन्तिम प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है। यह प्रस्ताव अभी भी जांच-पड़ताल की प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है ।

*Investigation regarding Death of a
Girl Travelling in Howrah-
Madras Express*

3216. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of RILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a girl by name Miss K. Dhanalakshmi a final M.B.B.S. student, of the Andhra Medical College, Vishakapatnam, was found missing while travelling in a third class Sleepers Coach of the Howrah-Madras Express on the night of 27th March, 1972 and later her body was found on the 3rd April, 1972 on the Kowur side of the bank of the Godavari ;

(b) whether investigations have held in the incident ; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a). Yes.

(b) and (c) : Two cases which were registered in this connection are under investigation by Andhra Pradesh Crime Branch, C.I.D., Hyderabad, and efforts are being made to find the cause of death and the culprits, if any. Dead body being found in highly decamped state, exact cause of death could not be established on post-mortem examination.

दिल्ली में मनोहर पार्क में बिजली की सप्लाई

3217. श्री लीलाधर कटकी : क्या सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मनोहर पार्क और अशोक पार्क, दिल्ली-35 को नियमित आधार पर बिजली की सप्लाई की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या इन दो कालोनियों के मध्य स्थित मदन पार्क को नियमित आधार पर बिजली की सप्लाई नहीं की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या मनोहर पार्क और अशोक पार्क से जो बिजली डेवलपमेंट चार्ज लिए गए थे वे मदन पार्क से ज्यादा लिए जा रहे हैं, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिन्धु और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब्रजनाथ कुरील) : (क). जी, हां।

(ख) मदन पार्क का विद्युतीकरण अभी नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) : मदन पार्क के लिए विकासार्थक शुल्कों का अभी मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है। दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा निर्धारित की गई नीति के अनुसार किसी भी इलाके के विद्युतीकरण के लिये देय विकासार्थक शुल्क विद्युतीकरण को अनुमानित लागत के 50 प्रतिशत के आधार पर निकाला जाता है और यह निर्मित (विल्ट अप) क्षेत्र, उच्च वोल्टताओं, निम्न वोल्टता वितरण लाइनों की लम्बाई अपेक्षित उपकेंद्र क्षमता, आदि पर निर्भर करेगा। अतः विद्युतीकरण के लिए विकासार्थक शुल्क भिन्न-भिन्न कालोनी में भिन्न-भिन्न है।

Provision of Railway Halts at Deep between Jhanjharpur and Tamuria Stations and at Parsa between Ghogardiha and Nirmali Stations

3218. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide Railway halts at Deep between Ghogardiha and Nirmali stations under Samastipur Division ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA) (a) : No.

(b) Does not arise.

Requirement of Pump-Sets in Rajasthan

3219. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of pump-sets energised in Rajasthan by the 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) the estimated total requirements for the pump-sets in Rajasthan ; and

(c) the number of pump sets proposed to be energised during the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KURFEL) : (a) to (c), Programme for the electrification of pumpsets are financed from the State Plan outlays. Additional finances are being provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation in the Central Sector for specific rural electrification projects of the State Electricity Board. Against the State Plan outlay it has been assessed that 35,000 pump-sets would be energised in Rajasthan during the Fourth Plan. Since July 1969, the Corporation has so far sanctioned for Rajasthan, 16 projects for the electrification of 22,538 pump-sets. Two more schemes for the electrification of 3,120 pumpsets are under consideration of the Corporation. Against the total requirements of 60,658 pump-sets indicated above, the State authorities expect to energise about 60000 pump-sets during the Fourth Plan.

Per capita consumption of power on States

3220. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* consumption of power in Rajasthan, Delhi, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Maharashtra and Gujarat ;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to bridge the wide disparities in the *per capita* consumption of power ; and

(c) the extent to which the *per capita* consumption of power in Rajasthan is proposed to be raised by the end of the current year and the next two years ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) :**

(a)

Name of State/ Union Territory	<i>per capita</i> consumption in 1970-71—kwh
Rajasthan	46
Delhi	264
West Bengal	115
Tamil Nadu	132
Punjab	144
Maharashtra	157
Gujarat	137

(b) Acceleration of the agricultural and industrial development, electrifying more areas and sanctioning additional power generation schemes. It must be remembered that while power generation in a State can be increased by installing additional capacity, increase in consumption require additional investment by the people especially in industry and agriculture.

(c) The *per capita* consumption in Rajasthan will be stepped up to about 60 kwh by the end of the current year and to about 75 kwh by 1973-74.

Rural Electrification in Rajasthan

3221. **SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages in Rajasthan without electricity ;

(b) how many of them are proposed to be electrified by the end of 1972 ;

(c) whether Government have any phased programme for the rural electrification in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) :** (a) and (b). Out of 32,241 villages in Rajasthan, 4,164 villages have been electrified by the end of March, 1972. Out of the balance 28,077 villages unelectrified, it is proposed to electrify 600 villages during 1972-73.

(c) and (d) : Emphasis during the Fourth Plan continues to be on the electrification of pump-sets; electrification of villages is a subsidiary part of this programme. In the State Plan an outlay of Rs. 14 crores has been provided for the electrification of 35000 pumpsets. With the assistance of the Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in the Central Sector since July, 1969 to provide additive finances for acceleration of rural electrification schemes and depending on the mobilisation of further resources, the State authorities expect to electrify about 3,500 villages and 60,000 pump-sets during the Fourth Plan. Since the beginning of the Fourth Plan, about 3,000 pump-sets and 2,000 villages have already been electrified ; with the electrification of the remaining 30,000 pump-sets and 1,500 villages during the remaining two years of the Fourth Plan, the number of villages electrified in Rajasthan would be 22,000 and number of pump-sets electrified 69,000 at the end of the Fourth Plan. Since July, 1969, the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 16 schemes for Rajasthan envisaging loan assistance of about Rs. 859 lakhs for the electrification of 1,010 villages, 22,538 pump-sets and provision of power supply to 2,439 small scale and agro industries.

**Proposal of Mitigate sufferings of Passengers
in overcrowded Trains on Ernakulam-
Quilon-Trivandrum and Quilon-
Punalur Sections**

3222. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No.955 on the 21st March, 1972 and state the measures Government propose to take to mitigate the sufferings of the passengers in the overcrowded trains on Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum and Quilon-Punalur Sections in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA) With effect from 13-3-1972, the load of Nos. 189 Dn/190 Up Ernakulam-Trivandrum Passenger has been augmented. Arrangements are also being made to augment the loads of No. 748 Up Trivandrum-Quilon Passenger, 761 Dn Quilon-Trivandrum Passenger, 745 Dn/746 Up Quilon-Trivandrum Passenger between Quilon and Trivandrum and of No. 880 Up Ernakulam-Quilon Passenger, 885 Dn Kottavam-Quilon Passenger and 887 Dn Ernakulam Kottavam Passenger between Quilon and Kottavam/Ernakulam.

12 hrs

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

REPORTED STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT
COUNSEL BEFORE JAKRU COMMISSION
REGARDING 66TH REPORT OF
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) Sir, may I seek your guidance regarding the question of privilege which I had raised about ten days ago in this House regarding certain remarks reported to have been made on behalf of the Petroleum Ministry by the Petroleum Ministry's counsel appearing before the Pipelines Inquiry Commission? You had promised to look into this matter and give it your consideration. I think, it should not be left pending for so long. One way or the other we should know how you have decided the matter. It was not my intention nor do I think that any other Member has the intention of wanting that there should be a confrontation between this House and any legal counsel, but the point is that the Petroleum Minister on that occasion said here—it is on record—that if the counsel had actually used any language of that kind, it would be a matter of serious concern. But he took the view that they had not said any such thing. He denied that. The Minister did not take the view that it was within the rights or the rules of advocacy for the counsel to argue the way he is supposed to have done. He simply denied it. We had submitted to you that this matter might be verified or sent to the Committee of Privileges to find out the facts so that they could go into it. We do not

know exactly how the matter stands now and how you propose to deal with it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I had also written to you three or four days ago enquiring as to what had happened to the privilege motion that was raised on the floor of this House. We appreciate that you have the Commission, on the one hand, the press, on the other, and the advocates on the third, but since the advocate with whom we may take it had acted on clear instructions of the Ministry and had cast reflection on this august House, it is a very serious matter. I would suggest once again that you kindly entrust this job to the Privileges Committee who could sit in judgment, find out the truth and take necessary steps, instead of delaying it any further.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Our complaint is not against the counsel but against the Ministry which briefed the counsel and the attitude of the Ministry towards the Public Undertakings Committee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) We do recognise that counsels do have certain privileges, but the Committee of Privileges have to find out whether what was stated before the Commission was correct or not and whether the hon. Minister was rightly briefed by the counsel or not.

MR. SPEAKER Thank you very much for giving a few useful suggestions. On the day this matter first came before this House I made the position clear that the information both from the press correspondent or the news agency concerned and also from the Commission, should be before the Speaker before I was able to give a ruling. In between I have been meeting Members who brought up this privilege motion. Even this morning I met a few hon. Members who have raised this issue again today.

I have received the information from the news agency correspondent concerned, in which he says that the information published was correct, he had just reproduced the proceedings in the Commission. I asked the Minister concerned. Of course, besides the information he gave to us, he said that

[Mr Speaker]

the advocates deny it. So, I expressly told him to get this information from the Chairman of the Commission. The Commission has informed us that they do not keep detailed regular records or reports of the proceedings.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is very strange.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not always that verbatim records are kept. You know the working of commissions. Verbatim records are seldom kept except by courts.

I have been very seriously considering the matter. This is a unique case in which three important parts of society are concerned—ourselves that is, this House—we claim certain freedoms and also privileges—the press—they too claim certain freedoms and privileges—and the legal profession.

I happen to belong to all the three. I have been a journalist ; I have been an advocate and also a Member, and, now, Speaker giving the ruling.

I have been seriously thinking over it. The Minister said that the advocates did not say what they are alleged to have said. Even if he had just said, he did say it, we were bound to review the matter in its proper perspective. The field of advocacy is very wide with a lot of latitude and freedom. Even when we go in appeal from a lower court to a High Court or from a High Court to the Supreme Court, we say, the judgement is irrefragable, fallacious, and very often, we say the judgement is perverse. In respect of these law courts against whom an appeal goes to higher courts, they have their own privileges and protections also. The field of advocacy is so wide that they too have full protection.

So, I think, considering all these various aspects of the question, the best thing is that the Privileges Committee should examine all these issues, not with a set view that we have to disturb the freedoms and privileges claimed by all these three parts but with a view to finding out facts. It is not essential that they must give their findings. They can consult the Speaker

also, if they think that I can be helpful to them—of course, I do not bind them by saying this—and they can examine various aspects of the matter as they think proper.

The Minister said that the advocates had not said it. Even if they had said it they were advocates—it is the profession of advocates to interpret before a court or a commission. Of course they act with freedom in the field of their own profession.

I think, the Committee will keep this in view and not encroach upon the liberties which their profession claims. So, I entrust it to the Privileges Committee for examination.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Sir, after your observations we find ourselves completely at sea as to what is to be examined by the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a ruling. The matter is for examination by the Committee. This is what we discussed together and I have put it before the House. The matter is referred to the Privileges Committee.

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES
(DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION)
ACT, 1951

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to lay on the
Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following
Notifications (Hindi and English versions)
under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the
Industries (Development and Regulation)
Act, 1951 :

- (i) S.O.248 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1972 regarding management of the Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills Limited, Rajnandgaon [Placed in Library See No. LT-1786/72]

(ii) S.O. 251(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1972 regarding management of the Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills Limited, Rajnandgaon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1787/72]

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board for the year 1970-71 and the Audit Report thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1788/72]

12.10 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS—CONTD.

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Communications. Time allotted—4 hrs ; time taken—1 hour and 15 minutes ; balance—2 hours and 45 minutes. Shri Phool Chand Verma was on his legs. Where is he ? He is not here ; he is not continuing his speech. Then, Shri Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Department of Communications. I want to make a few points. The first one is about the form and content of the Report. The Report that is before us is for the year 1971-72. In the Report presented for the year 1970-71...

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लाबी में था ।

MR. SPEAKER : Already a member is on his legs.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : In the Report for 1970-71, the claim has been made that the form and overall get-up of the Report have been changed to make it more readable. I perfectly agree...

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मैं लाबी में बैठा हुआ था—

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : बाद में समय दे दिया जाए ।

MR. SPEAKER : You should have been here. I have already called the next Member. I do not want to set up a precedent that the Member who is already on his legs would be stopped and the discussion would be resumed by the Member who was not here when his name was called. It cannot be done according to rules.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मैं लाबी में बैठा हुआ था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपनी गलती का खमियाजा कुछ तो उठाओ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : हमारा समय बचा हुआ है। उसका तो हम उपयोग कर सकेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो समय होगा, दूसरे को दे दिया जायेगा । मैं इसको वाजपेयी जी पर छोड़ता हूँ । उनका फैसला क्या है ? क्या यह प्रापर है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे संकट में मत डालिये । अगर आप उनको मौका नहीं देंगे तो जो बचा हुआ समय है वह किसी और मैनबर को दे दें । अगर कोई और तैयार न हो तो उन्हीं से बुलवा लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो बड़े लीडर होने की बात है ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I was attempting to make an appeal to the hon. Minister that, in preparing the Report, full information with respect to the working of the Department be given. I am compelled to say this because, in comparison, between the Report for 1970-71 and the Report for 1971-72, the information given in the Report for 1971-72 is rather too scrappy. There is nothing in this Report whereas the Report for 1970-71 is a very impressive document. I would, therefore, suggest that, from next

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

year, for preparation of Reports, they should revert back to the pattern of 1970-71 with all those graphs, charts and comparative statements. Nothing is coming out of this Report for 1971-72. It is very difficult to examine or evaluate the working of the Department on the basis of this document.

I do really want to compliment the hon. Minister on the youthful, dynamic, positive and assertive element that he has injected into the working of this Department, because it is a refreshing thing to see that, from the all time low in 1968-69, we have moved up to breaking even in the next year. And there is a steep rise in the matter of financial results in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. We are moving up as per the statements given to us. In 1970-71, there was a profit of Rs. 21 crores. In 1971-72 the profit was Rs. 35 crores and the anticipated profit for 1972-73 is Rs. 45 crores. Of course, the working of the Telegraphs Department shows a depressing picture and the Postal Department has not broken even. But what really matters is the overall profits. There are certain sectors, I do understand which will have to work on loss if you have to expand their activities in rural areas.

Now the tele-communication is offering a challenge to this Department and to the entire nation. With the business activities proceeding and the tempo of activities coming up, it is only natural that we switch over from the traditional pattern of communication to the tele-communication system for all our needs. It appears that the Department has started to face the challenge offered. But still there is a heavy backlog of waiting list to the extent of 3½ lakhs of subscribers seeking connection. It has not been able to give. They are now trying to put up factories. Two factories have already come up in Allahabad, Naini. One factory is to come. The Minister hopes that, by 1972-73, the switch factory will be coming up. He has not said where it is going to come up. This is a very important point. When the public sector starts their factories, two things have got to be kept in view. What is the purpose to be served? That is utility. No. 2 whether by establishing a particular factory a particular need or

a particular requirement of the nation can also be met. I say this to back up my suggestion that when he locates the factory, that area in India which has got the heaviest unemployment, educated unemployment may be taken into consideration. This factory which is coming up, I understand, has an employment potential of 5000-6000 persons and the employment is of technical persons even at the bench level. Kerala, if I may be permitted to say so, does satisfy this requirement. There is an explosive situation in that State. Our Engineering Colleges and ITIs are turning out thousands of qualified technical personnel. People are waiting for employment. If they are not absorbed somewhere, an explosive situation will arise. Without exaggerating the full implication of the word, I may say real explosion is right on the border and this factory, if it can be located there, can take the entire people and a major problem can be solved.

Now, he says that whenever a factory is located somewhere, the higher personnel alone can be taken on all-India recruitment basis and in the lower cadres only the people of the area will get preference. So these unemployed graduates may not get employment elsewhere. So, I would appeal to Mr Bahuguna who knows the problems of that State very well to take into consideration this aspect of the matter. Power is in plenty. Water we have. Land we can give. Labour there is and efficient labour there is. Well-qualified people there are and a problem can be solved. You had appointed a committee and they have examined three places and one of the places they examined was Kerala. Three States they have examined.

The P & T Department have established factories in different areas. All major States have got one factory each and UP has two. My compliments to UP. I have nothing against UP. But we have got everything except this political leverage. Political leverage we do not have, but the small States' claims also have to be taken into account. When you locate the factory in 1972-73 kindly take into consideration with due weight the claim of Kerala for the purpose of locating this factory. This is all I have got to say about that.

Another aspect I want to mention. That

is about the claim of the postal employees. A complete picture of the postal employees we don't have before us. We don't have their salary picture either. We are told that in 1970-71 Rs. 150 crores have been given as salary. With respect to 1971-72 it has given nothing. There is no break-up before us, break-up of the Extra-departmental section and the Departmental section, as to how much the Extra-departmental section got and how much the departmental section have got and how much work-load the extra-departmental section carried and how much work-load the departmental section carried. This picture is absolutely necessary and the Minister also owes to this House to place the entire picture before the House because that is not a small section. I understand the Departmental Post-offices number 78,293 and the experimental post offices number 30,000 whereas the extra-departmental post offices number 71,000. That is almost equal to the departmental post offices. The staff of the departmental post offices is 1,74,000 and extra-departmental post offices staff is near about 2 lakhs. When you say that the loss in the Postal Department is only to the extent of Rs. 0.8 crores, it remains to be seen whether the extra-departmental people are given their legitimate due and whether this huge profit you will be able to make. Profit is a secondary matter. The question is whether we are doing justice by them. A one-man commission was appointed. I understand that its report has been submitted. You have to examine its recommendations and implement them. I understand that these people were given only an increase of Rs. 3 in dearness allowance whereas the departmental persons were given a higher increase. When you pay a higher DA to one section and nearly half of the entire postal establishment is denied that higher DA, it is seething with discontent and there it is a problem for you, it is a problem for this House and it is a problem for this nation. We should take into consideration all those points; the problem should be tackled completely. I would like to say : For Heaven's sake please give us a complete picture and comparative statement of all these things so that we can make some intelligent evaluation of the situation and suggest remedies if any such thing is possible.

I now come to industrial relations in

this department. Much of the success of the department is based upon the efficiency and quality of service of the department which they are rendering and the quality of the service is also interlinked with industrial relations and trade union pattern in this organisation. We have got two unions, the NFPTU and the Federation of Post and Telegraph organisations. The first one was re-recognised but now recognition has been granted. I don't want to go into the details. I don't want to go into discriminatory treatment being meted out. The NFPTU is permitted to have a leader from the outside. The Federation of Post and Telegraph organisation is not permitted to take a leader from outside, although both are being granted recognition and all that. This is one point which I want to mention. Every just demand has to be conceded to the extent that it is possible. Industrial relations have got to be maintained. As a trade unionist myself, I want that in a public sector like this, discipline should be maintained. The quality of service must be improved. The public are not having a good picture or a good impression about it and that wrong impression has got to be corrected. It is the duty of the chief of every circle to see that proper service is got out of the employees in any area.

I found to my surprise that whenever any agitation or demonstration is to be launched, the post office gets bedecked with party flags, with all sorts of banners and post offices get converted into regular party offices. As a trade unionist myself I have conducted agitations etc but I have never allowed the factory to be converted into a trade union office or a party office. This is what is happening in post office after post office, in my area. They get bedecked with party flags. The post office itself puts up the appearance of being converted into a party office. I do not know whether this is the policy of the Department or whether it only shows the spinelessness of the Department. If this is allowed, many unions will embark upon such an act and this will go on multiplying and every post office will then become a cockpit of fight.

Can we not chalk out a policy that union is union, it must have its own separate office and not use the post office? The post office must be used, for the public to go and

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

come, and attend to their postal work. That is not the position. There is also inter-union rivalry and we know of the party which indulged in anti-national activities. They went on shouting slogans against the national interests. I don't want to dilate further. Coercion and violence against the employees who are joining some other union has become the order of the day. One party indulged in such things and they were de-recognised in 1968; but again they were recognised. What is the policy of the Department? Say, I come to office I am hagged down by somebody; I am beaten up by somebody. Could I expect the protection of the Department or not? The Minister may turn round and say, this is not my concern. But this is not the way. If the quality of service has to improve, if peace is to prevail, if the functioning of the Department has to go on perfectly well, fundamental norms of trade union activities have to be accepted and acted upon. It means, trade union activity without violence, without coercion. The trade union activity should be done in the trade union office. They should not convert the post office into trade union office, with all their flags and feasts coming up there. I don't want my party flag to fly there, nor do I like any other flags flying there. If the chief of any circle is incapable of maintaining discipline, I would submit that that chief does not deserve to be there and carry on the activity, because ultimately the quality of the service will be affected.

I would request the hon. Minister to look to these things. Again, I would submit that when he considers the question of the location of the factory, he should look to the problem of serious unemployment which is there in my State, which he can by a magic wand tackle and thereby give a quietus in an area where unemployment problem is clamouring for redressal.

With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :
rose—

MR. SPEAKER : The time allotted to the Jan Sangh was only 8 minutes, but the hon. Member has already taken 12 minutes. But I find that the hon. Member is getting

up again and again. There are no rules under which a Member who is absent when he is called upon to resume his speech can get up for a second time and have the chance to speak. I do not know what is wrong with him.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दल के दस मिनट हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : There are no rules under which I can allow him. Why does he get up every time like this? Why does he put me in an awkward position? माननीय सदस्य को इस हाउस में माल से ज्यादा हो गया है। उन को रूल का पता होना चाहिए।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आप ने मुझे मौका दिया। मध्य प्रदेश में सागर और दमोह जिलों से टेलीफोन की मांग आ रही है। मैंने मंत्री महोदय, श्री बहुगुणा जी को कई बार लिखा है, लेकिन वह कोई सुनवाई नहीं करते हैं। मैं उन से आपील करती हूँ कि वह इस बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाएँ। हर एक चार पांच हजार लोगों की बस्ती में टेलीफोन लगाया जाना चाहिए। पिछले चुनाव में लोगों ने यह अपील की थी कि हर एक कस्बे और बस्ती में टेलीफोन लगना चाहिए। हम ने उन को इस की व्यवस्था करने का आश्वासन दिया था। मेरे पास इस बारे में लोगों की कई दरखास्ते पड़ी हुई हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करती हूँ कि जहाँ टेलीफोन की आवश्यकता है, वहाँ जल्दी से जल्दी टेलीफोन लगाने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

हमारे देहात में डाकखानों की बहुत कमी है। बस्तियों और कस्बों से देहात के लिए जो चिट्ठियाँ और तार भेजे जाते हैं, वे आठ आठ रोज तक नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय जहाँ जहाँ उचित समझें, वहाँ डाकखाने और तारघर खोलने की जल्दी से जल्दी व्यवस्था करें। इसके अतिरिक्त देहात के हर एक चिट्ठी बच्चा को

साइकिल दी जाये, ताकि वे तत्परता और सुविधा से काम कर सकें।

बड़े बड़े शहरो, कम्बो और बस्तिनो के डाक-खानो मे महिलाओ को नौकरी के अवसर दिये जाये। लडकिया बी० ए० और एस० ए० पास कर लेती हैं, लेकिन उन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। हमारे देश मे प्रजातन्त्र है और प्रजातन्त्र मे हमारा बराबर का अधिकार है। लडके तो गप्पे लडते रहते है, जबकि लडकिया ईमानदारी से काम करती है। इसलिए लडकियो को डाकखानो मे नौकरी के अवसर दिये जाये।

एम० पी० जहा रहते है, वहा उन को टेलीफोन देने की अभी तक व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। मुझे बताया गया है कि चूकि गेरा घर एक्सचेंज से चौदह किलोमीटर दूर है इसलिए टेलीफोन नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। इनम चौदह या पंद्रह किलोमीटर का सवाल नहीं है। हर एक एम० पी० के घर पर टेलीफोन लगाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिस मे हम अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र और देश के काम को अच्छी तरह से चला सके। टेलीफोन न होने से हम रो बोटिंग के बारे मे पता नहीं चल पाता है। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय इस बारे मे शीघ्र से शीघ्र कदम उठाये। वह यहा पर तो डा कह देते हैं, लेकिन अपने दफतर मे भूल जाते है।

हम चुनाव मे यह आश्वासन दे कर आये है कि देहात मे टेलीफोन लगाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। स्वराज्य शहर को मित्रा है अभी स्वराज्य देहान मे नहीं गया है। इसलिए आप ऐसे कदम उठाइए जिस मे स्वराज्य की जो स्वतन्त्रता मिली है वह देहात की तरफ जाये, लोगो मे जागृति हो और बहा सही तरीके से काम हो।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) - As a member of the Telephone Advisory Committee, Calcutta, I am aware of the troubles afflicting the working of the telephone department and I want to bring them to the notice of the hon Minister. I think these troubles will be common to telephone service in other big cities like Bombay, Madras and Delhi also. Of course, in Delhi, it has a

little bit improved. In Calcutta, there are complaints about wrong connection, cross connection, no connection and faulty connection. These are the type of complaints that have come.

Then as regards the special services, I do not know whether these are a special service at all. One might dial 199, 198, 197, 173 and 176. It is only God's whim whether one would get it or not. Nobody knows.

Then there is failure in dialling. You go on dialling a certain number. You do not get it. Then there is wrong billing about which complaints have come.

Whenever we draw the attention of the authorities and try to see how we can improve this state of affairs, they ascribe two reasons for this: one, human failure, the other, mechanical failure. As regards the latter, I have discussed it with the authorities. They say they do not get spare parts, new instruments are not supplied by Government and they have tried to contact the authorities here. Requests have been made to the authorities here to go to Calcutta, sit down with the officials there and see if something could not be done to improve this state of affairs. I do not know whether the explanation regarding shortage of spare parts and non availability of new installations etc. is correct or not.

As regards the element of human failure, I have tried in the last three or four meetings of the Telephone Advisory Committee to set them right and have miserably failed. I made certain concrete suggestions. Why don't you open a complaint register? Why not appoint a supervising team so that they could go and see what is wrong with the line, instrument etc. Also there should be a register of attendance for all the workers to check up whether they come on time and attend to their duties. Even in regard to such simple things, even though I tried my best, I found the authorities unresponsive.

Then I made a suggestion about the need to have periodical meetings of telephone workers to find out why human failure was there. In spite of my best efforts, I could not convince the General Manager, Calcutta Telephones, that this should be done. I would request the Minister of Communica-

[Shri Samar Guha]

tions to do something about this. These are problems not only of the Calcutta Exchange but other Exchanges in other big cities like Madras, Bombay also.

I will make another suggestion. There should be at least three members representing telephone employees on the Telephone Advisory Committee so that we could discuss face to face with them problems of the employees and see if something could not be done to solve them.

About applications for new connections, they come not in thousands but in lakhs. The trouble is that there are certain special categories. In those categories there are co-operatives, small scale industries, doctors etc. For co-operatives, you can register by depositing just Rs. 200 or Rs. 300; the same thing with small scale industries. There are many people who spend Rs. 500, Rs. 5,000 in deposit. But they are not given connection. Deservine industries do not get connections. But just by the device of co-operatives and small scale industries, telephone connections are given. I asked : why not check up how much income-tax the applicant pays, what is his capital investment what are the qualifications of doctor applicants and so on. But the timid managers and officers do not dare to try any innovations. They do not take any initiative.

Then there is another unfortunate thing. I do not want to mention names. I do not know how you select those members of the Telephone Advisory Committee. In each and every meeting of the Committee, they manage to get 15-20 new connections for applicants. They seem to come in a special category. I do not wish to impute any motive. But this is a very dangerous practice.

You can get a telephone if you spend Rs. 2,000, that is what they say. I do not know whether some members of the telephone advisory committee are influenced in that way. That has to be looked into. The timid managers do not dare say anything. A ceiling can be put so that no member of the telephone advisory board will be allowed to recommended more than three or four. Let there be a quota.

MR. SPEAKER : You have far exceeded your time. Please conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In some rural areas the postal delivery system, I mean the runner system is good. In many cases however collection of post and delivery of post are difficult. In each post office one jeep or motor cycle or scooter or cycle should be provided to the runners and also to the peons for quick delivery of letters and clearing of post.

In the rural post offices there is scope for a good amount of small saving, provided you take up this matter with Finance and make them agree to spend 75 per cent of the small savings earned there to be utilised for local improvement. There will be a spurt for small savings.

There is one more suggestion. They must take advantage of the post cards and other articles to make advertisements for small savings, national integration, family planning and other constructive purposes.

श्री रामकंवर (टोंक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डाक तार विभाग के अनुदानों की मांगों पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। इस के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि हमारे राजस्थान में जयपुर, टोंक, सवाई माधोपुर, अजमेर और अन्य कई जिलों में डाकघरों की बहुत ही कमी है। जहाँ जहाँ डाकघर हैं वहाँ उन के कर्मचारियों के बैठने के लिए कोई बिल्डिंग नहीं है और कर्मचारियों को बहुत ही कठिनाई है। वहाँ जो किराये के मकान मिलते हैं उन में बिल्कुल ही अन्धेरा सा रहता है, न कोई बिजली का इन्तजाम है न कुछ है। मैंने कितनी ही जगह जा कर मौका देखा है, उन को बड़ी भारी कठिनाई है।

दूसरा निवेदन है, मैंने पिछले बजट सेशन में भी मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन किया था कि पंचायती रेडक्वाटर-बाइज पोस्ट-ऑफिस जकर खुलने चाहिए क्यों कि जिस पंचायती रेडक्वाटर पर पोस्ट ऑफिस नहीं है वहाँ उन्हें आठ आठ नौ नौ मील दूर दूसरी जगह जाना पड़ता है।

इसलिए हर पंचायती हेडक्वाटर पर पोस्ट आफिस खोले जाने चाहिए और जो पोस्ट आफिस खोले जायें वहां जो कर्मचारी नियुक्त किए जायें उन को अनपढ़ लोगों के मनीआर्डर और चिट्ठी वगैरह लिखने के आदेश भी दिए जायें, उस के लिए सरकार की तरफ से सुविधा होनी चाहिए।

दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि आज भी हमारे यहां के पोस्ट आफिसों में दस-दस और पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह रोज तक मनीआर्डर फार्म नहीं मिलते, डाक के टिकट नहीं मिलते, रजिस्ट्री के फार्म नहीं मिलते, वहां पर यह सामान भेजा ही नहीं जाना है, जिस से लोगों को बहुत कठिनाई होती है। आशा है मंत्री महोदय इस तरह ध्यान देंगे।

बड़े बड़े कस्बों में पी० मी० ओ० की बहुत कमी है और जहां जहां हैं, वहां पर सुबह 8 बजे से शाम 5 बजे तक ड्यूटी रहती है। एक दफा मुझे कुछ जरूरी काम से पी० मी० ओ० जाना पड़ा, तो मुझे भी कह दिया गया कि यह तो 5 बजे बन्द हो जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इन को 24 घंटे खुलवाने का आदेश प्रदान करें तथा हर बड़े बड़े कस्बे में मौके को देख कर, रिपोर्टें मंगा कर, पी० सी० ओ० खोले जायें, जिस से व्यापारियों को सहूलियत हो सके।

जयपुर के तार घर में ऊपर के अफसरों और छोटे कर्मचारियों के बीच, विशेष कर शायूल्ड कास्ट के कर्मचारियों के बीच खाई बढ़ रही है। अफसर लोग उन को घृणा की नीति से देखते हैं। दो-तीन साल पहले वहां पर एक शायूल्ड क्लास का क्लर्क लगा हुआ था, माचिस जला कर उस के गले से लगा दी गई थी इसके बारे में काफी लिखा-पढ़ी हुई, लेकिन कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। बल्कि वहां पर जो शर्मा जी थे उन को प्रमोशन दे दिया गया। इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ प्रायः मिनिस्ट्रों के रिश्तेदार किया करते हैं। जिन का कोई सहारा नहीं होता, वे तो कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो शिकायतें हैं उन की राब कर के दोषी को दण्ड दिया जाय।

पोस्ट आफिस के छोटे कर्मचारी, डाकिये वगैरह जो पांच-छ मील तक जाते हैं, या तो उम क्षेत्र में दो व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया जाय या उस क्षेत्र का वटवारा किया जाय। वे लोग अक्सर अपनी कठिनाई की शिकायत करते रहते हैं।.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं घंटी शोक से नहीं बजाता हूं। आप अब बैठ जाइये।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I am grateful to the Members of the House for giving their suggestions on the various functions of the Ministry of Communications. I am also grateful to them because whatever suggestions have, come have transcended party or political affiliations. This Ministry deals with the basic life of the people, their minimum demands of communication and therefore, it is very heartening to find that this House has transcended pure party lines.

The general demands in relation to these Grants are those of wider communication service, more comprehensive communication service more effective communication service. We are a very vast country.

Therefore, the problem is really of very great magnitude. I would like to give a few figures, though I will not take much time on that. We have about 700,000 villages in this country, leaving aside the towns and urban areas. The total number of post offices is 1,09,059. The mail is carried through surface or air or steamer. Taking the surface mail traffic 13 per cent of the mail routes by rail, 32 per cent by motor service, 51.5 per cent by runners and 3.5 per cent by carts, camels, stemers, etc. Therefore, the human factor is predominant in relation to the affairs of this ministry. I am merely pointing this out to say that however effective the administration may like to be, it ultimately

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

depends on the totality of human response which we have in a particular social and political climate prevailing in the country or in a region thereof. Our working is conditioned by this basic factor.

There has been a demand generally speaking for more and better post office buildings and more accommodation for the employees—something which is unexceptionable. Nobody can argue that there should not be enough space for the workers to sit and work in a suitable atmosphere. But if you look at the problem from the statistical angle, it becomes rather frightening. The total number of departmental post offices in this country are only 17,849 as against the total number of 1,09,059 post offices. So, the number of post office buildings which we have hired is more than those which are run departmentally. We have our own buildings in 2033 cases. If you look from the point of view of requirement of space in the postal buildings which we have rented, if I were to construct the total space needed for the remaining 15,816 post offices, the total cost would be anywhere near Rs. 177.93 crores. If I were to say I must produce all the space on the basis of departmental buildings, the total cost comes to Rs. 231.32 crores. That is something which no Planning Commission and no Finance Minister can find for one single activity, that is, the postal activity. It is something unrealistic to expect that this department has the capacity, or the possibility, of providing enough space. The employees of this country, whether they are government servants, postman in a post office or a clerk in another office, as also members of Parliament, all of them will have to understand the limitations under which this country has to work in order to build up a better and happier future. Therefore, we have to live and work with these shortages and limitations. I am sure, the hon. Members will appreciate the difficulties inherent in the situation and the employees of the department will continue to give us their unstinted co-operation in spite of this basic difficulty in the way of efficient postal services.

Another question that has been raised is whether this department should run on

profit or loss, whether it has to be a public utility or a commercial activity. I would submit that the functioning of this department represents a happy blend of utility and commercial outlook. It cannot divest its activity of the utility aspect. It will have to find from the national cake only that which the national cake can provide for this activity and the rest will have to be provided on the basis of commercial activity or approach to this particular service.

Here I would like the hon. Members to consider one aspect. What are the reasons for the postal department running at a loss? I will mention one or two things for the purpose of illustration. The postcard costs us on an average 18.55 paise whereas a postcard is priced at 10 paise. That means on each postcard we handle we are losing 8.55 paise. The recommendation of the Tariff Enquiry Commission which was appointed earlier was that we should not give subsidy beyond a certain percentage. But we are subsidising this activity far in excess of that percentage.

Similarly, take the newspapers, popularly called the fourth estate. The activities of the fourth estate cost this department a great deal. A registered newspaper costs us 24.69 paise on an average whereas our return is only 3.50 paise. So, on every single newspaper we are losing 21.19 paise on an average, and the whole thing adds up to the heavy loss incurred by this department. In fact, the first place for loss goes to this item and postcard occupies only a second place.

I would like to take this opportunity to give the postal rates in some of the countries so that hon. Members can judge whether it is cheaper or costlier in India. A postcard which costs 10 paise in our country, costs 16 paise in Pakistan, 15 paise in Aden, 27 paise in Singapore, 33 paise in France, 36 paise in USA, 40 paise in Germany and 42 paise in Canada.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA (Banka) : Is the efficiency the same?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA. The hon. Member may better write a postcard to America and find out from his friend in

America as to whether our service in India, compared to the American Service, is or is not efficient. I am not one of those who say that this department is very efficient. I am aware of its short comings in a manner in which perhaps hon. Member may not be aware of. I concede that a lot remains to be done. But I am trying to size up the situation and to take the House into confidence and say that this is exactly the situation in which this department is called upon to render its account.

I would go into the newspapers also and compare as to how far they are being subsidised by the rest of the world, specially that part of the world which call itself democratic... I do not know whether it is or it is not. In India, as I said, the range for newspapers is 2 to 5 paise, the average I had given earlier. In Pakistan it comes to 8 paise; in Aden, 16 paise; in France, 26 paise for the same weight of a newspaper.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil). What is the price of the newspaper there?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I am not concerned with the price of the newspaper presently; I am concerned with the ticket on it, the revenue earned by the Postal Department there. In UK, it is 45 paise for the same weight of a periodical or a newspaper; 44 paise in the USA, 20 paise in Germany and 30 paise in Canada.

I have not given these figures either to frighten this House or to say that I am going to increase this load. I am merely trying to say that this humble department is the cheapest, it has tried to be as efficient as Indian social conditions could permit.

There has been one other general point raised by some of my hon. friends, including the hon. friend from Kerala, Shri Stephen. He talked about the extra-departmental employees. Both of us have been trade union colleagues for a long time. I have always taken pride in the fact that I was associated with the trade union movement. But I was trying to study the postal system the world over and what did I find? The particular institution of extra-departmental agents has different shapes and connotations, but you will find similarities to it in almost all countries which are run under a parlia-

mentary democracy or even as a minor type of dictatorship. I am not talking of a socialist country. In a socialist country everything will have to change; not only this; but a total change will have to come about. In the rest of the country, I find that this institution has more than one shape.

I would not take much of the time of this House on this. I would merely say that in different countries this particular type of service of an extra-departmental nature exists and exists in so many forms. In Australia the activity forms into five groups—I will not go beyond this—and all are not departmental except one group. The rest are contractual or some other form of workers or activity. For example, selling of tickets is done by shopkeepers. They do not do it in the post office itself. A man goes to the grocer's shop and purchases tickets also. The shopkeeper gets a certain commission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur) : Pan shops also do it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There are no pan shops.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : You might be knowing it.

In UK, of the 25,000 post office, what are known as the Crown offices are only 1,800 and the rest are different types. I would not bother you by giving further details except to say that the extra-departmental agent is an institution which is not peculiar to our organisation.

I may tell Shri Stephen, who said that they have Rs. 3 only as dear food allowance and who wanted the House to have pity on their existence, that he need not feel pity for them, for this is not their primary avocation; it is only a supplementary activity.

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue after Lunch. Now we adjourn for Lunch to reassemble at 2 O'Clock.

13 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]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1972-73

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS—Contd.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, I was giving the House some information regarding the burden that this Department carries in relation to its financial difficulties, and I was comparing the various costs with those in the rest of the world. In all humility I can say that ours is a very difficult task. We have a number of languages and, therefore, we have a great difficulty in making the sorter or the postman so well-versed as to read every address written in every possible language. There will be letters addressed in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam to residents in Delhi, and in Urdu and Hindi to people down south; and also in various local languages like that of the Mizos or that spoken in Nagaland or Meghalaya or Arunachal Pradesh. These will have to be carried to different parts of the country. Therefore, the whole operational cost assumes a proportion which is not easily capable of giving service which I can say will not involve losses.

There are some friends who suggested that we should have a corporation, and they cited the example of U.K. or U.S.A. I am not pronouncing any view on this, for, I am still under, if I may say so, education on that point; I am trying to educate myself how that particular proposal will work out in our country. In U.K. and U.S.A. the position was completely different. In U.S.A., for example, appointments to postal department were completely political which is not the case here. Here the Director-General of Posts & Telegraphs does not come and go with the party in power; he is a permanent civil servant. The Post-Masters General do not come and go with the party in power here. The administration is not subjected to political control in the sense what is used to be in America. Therefore, when the Americans came to the conclusion that they had to change it into a corporation order to make the service better, they had altogether different reasons before them.

We have got to keep that in mind. Also both in U.K. and in U.S.A. they decided at a level of time when their economy and their standard of life was so good that everybody could pay for it. They converted the social service into a totally commercial service. The idea of corporation carries with it the totality of the concept of commercialisation of this Department. If the House at any point of time feels that way, so far as I am concerned, I will be only too happy to preside over the liquidation of this Ministry. I have no personal angle in that. But to me it looks that handing over this entire activity to a corporation will result in difficulty to common man who today is highly subsidised in this particular field.

There have been suggestions for more post offices. Now, Sir, on that, I have a very small point to make. If we had post offices as suggested by some hon. friend in all Gram Panchayats, what will be the financial position, because we have got to see what weight this country can carry at this particular juncture of our economy in this particular matter? The situation today is so difficult. The total number of Gram Panchayats in this country is 1,22,000. Of them, 73,743 Gram Panchayats either have a post office or are within one mile of the location of a post office. But, if I were to have a post office in every other Gram Panchayat, then the loss on an average will come only on that score to about Rs. 3 crores per annum which will further add to the existing gap which the Postal Department has got.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Your Department is an integrating Department. What is Rs. 3 crores? It is nothing. The Planning Commission can give you.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I will only be very happy if my hon. friend helps me to get all the money that I want. I can assure you that should the Planning Commission permit us to do it, it will be the greatest happy moment in the functioning of this Department.....(Interruptions)

I am grateful to you for that particular consideration but the whole point is that if the Planning Commission will be able to

find the money and if the Finance Ministry is able to find the money, it is for them to decide, but so far I am concerned, I am conditioned to-day by the availability of funds and, therefore, we have not been able to do it in spite of the fact that every day we are adding about 9 post offices in the country in one part of the country or the other, but this is a very small figure

Here, I must say one thing. I myself am intrigued by the fact that we have some standards, the so-called standards which somebody fixed at some point of time. He should have been a very wise man, I have no doubt. But the trouble in this country is that what is good for Kerala may not be good for Arunachal Pradesh. What is good for Arunachal Pradesh may be completely irrelevant in UP. What may be good in Jharkhand or Spiti or Bomdila may not have any relevance with what happens in Patna or Lucknow. But we have a tailored thing, one size for the whole country. That is completely an embarrassing situation in which I find myself. I am struggling hard to have these considerations of standards basically altered so as to meet the regional and sectoral requirements of the nation's existence. If we have to meet the needs of the Mizo people or the Ngaland people and serve them as a citizen of this great country, then I cannot tell them that you are only 3 lakhs and odd, how can I give you so many post offices? I will give you as many as 300,000 can get. The only thing that I have succeeded in this Department is that the standard has been only relaxed but that will not meet the full situation. I am prepared to admit it. We have reduced the condition of minimum income in case of such backward areas from 25% to 10%, but still loss is on the high side. It is not only the hilly areas or the far-flung areas like Arunachal Pradesh. But I can say Orissa, I can say parts of Madhya Pradesh, I can say parts of Uttar Pradesh, I can say parts of even Tamil Nadu may need help and assistance which perhaps will require further relaxation of these standards and I hope by the time I present my budget next year, I would have had this whole question sorted out in the interests of the people of these areas.

There has been, if I may say so, a little bit of hasty printing of the docu-

ments given to this hon. House and I apologise to the House for this that some of these documents as one of the friends, Mr. Gowder perhaps yesterday pointed out, in this booklet on Demands for the Ministry of Communications, at page 31 he read out some figures. Unfortunately, pages 30 and 31 have got mixed up, page 31 has to be read as page 30 and page 30 has to be read as page 31. He may say the total is wrong, because these pages are mixed up. Therefore it is that I have apologised to the House for this particular thing. And if this is done, he will see that it is all right. We have issued an errata, but I don't expect Members to go into each and every thing and they have a right certainly to ask for the correct type of figures. Similarly this morning, Mr. Stephen pointed out something. This relates to the figure in Appendix VIII of the volume which otherwise he praised a great deal and under the heading Departmental Post offices certain figures were given which did not tally with the figures given by me. I had said, they had permanent departmental post offices of 17,000 and odd whereas reading this it looks there were 78,000 post offices. I concede the point and again I apologise to the House saying that this particular figure which is printed here has been put under a wrong heading. The heading should have been, told Permanent Post Offices, that is, including Extra-departmental post offices, because Extra-departmental Post Offices also can be permanent. This indicates the total of the two, whereas the heading indicates that it is for Departmental Post offices. I apologise to the House also on this particular score.

Then, hon. Members said that the postal services should be made more effective. I am happy on that score that hon. Members did not accuse me to the extent I expected them to accuse me. I am grateful to them and perhaps they did it in fairness to the employees of the Department who are under very difficult conditions. Let me tell you how our surface mail goes. Let us look at the Airlines. I am dependent on the Airlines, on the Shipping, on the Railways and also on the Road Transport. Now all of them, were in such a difficult position that this situation cropped up. The airline, for instance, from April 1971 to February 1972, did not lift the mail from

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one or the other place on 151 days. I am not blaming them. I am not complaining. After all, Indian Airlines are in a difficult situation; the House had a taste of it only the other day! (*Interruption*) It was not due to lack of coordination, it was due to strike or go-slow or lifting of cargo which gave the Indian Airlines even more money than the postal articles etc.

AN HON. MEMBER : Mismanagement.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I won't say mismanagement. Similarly, I carry mails through RMS vans. The situation was really horrible.

After I joined this Ministry, I took this up with my colleague the Minister of Railways. He was kind enough to agree and as a result we have put these joint trains including RMS vans, that is, 89 in broad gauge, 49 in metre gauge and 3 in narrow gauge. These vans have sufficient light and air and we have provided this modern accommodation.

But, with all this, there will be alarm-chain pulling, over which the Railway Board has no control! I am not pointing out any particular area, saying, this area is bad. But one thing I would say. North Bihar is very popular for chain pulling. We never have trains in time. I do not know how I can carry mails if the trains do not go and come in time. (*Interruption*) I will talk about U. P. only on cutting of copper wire much more bad than this, much more frequent than this. So, there is the difficulty, and therefore, I am heavily conditioned and hedged by the efficiency or co-operation, if I may say so, of other sectors of our economic life.

We have tried to enforce discipline as rigorously as it would be possible, and it is my proud privilege to come and tell this House that the man-days lost in 1971-72 have been almost nominal, and but for Kerala, perhaps, we would have had almost peace. The workers have co-operated, and I give them all marks for it. By and large, they have worked very very well, and

I am grateful to them, and I want to put on record my appreciation of the general co-operation which has come from the large body of working men and women who constitute this Department.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Good behaviour.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I am not sure about the good behaviour especially on the telecommunications side; I shall not unnecessarily say that it is good also on the postal side. But this is one of the oldest Departments of this Government or for that purpose the Government of India. Now, the old lady has the wrinkles on her face, and I am doing as much plastic surgery as I wanted to have, but the wrinkle will still peep out of that particular type of face. This Department is the oldest Department. This Department has certain traditions, and has developed certain attitudes and has developed certain attitudes. The employees have certain attitudes towards things. This is true of the postal service all the world over. They have the same attitude towards life. They have had the same difficulty with the postal employees in any part of the world. It is the highly unionised sector not only in India but in every part of the world. Therefore, there is a lot of difficulty. But again I may say that it is my good fortune perhaps or good luck, that during this year, I have had the greatest possible amount of co-operation from all the employees, which perhaps was not unfortunately coming forward earlier in spite of the number of difficult situations in which we involved ourselves. I have made it plain, and I have followed it and I propose to follow it that in disciplinary matters, there is going to be no compromise with any union, any federation or any group of workers, being they employees belonging to this or that political complexion. I may assure this House that so long as I continue to be here, I propose to follow the principle that any wild-cat strike will be followed by a break in service. Earlier, we used to have the system of *dies non*. Gone are the days when a wild-cat strike will only mean *dies non*. There will have to be break in service. So, those who go on strike will have to face the consequences, and I am happy to say that all over the country my appeal on that score has been accepted, as I had said, except by a section of the

workers in Kerala. I must say, however, that I have not been impatient with them beyond going on deciding their cases by break in service but giving them an opportunity to express open regret, if they want me to reconsider their cases. And all pressure, even from political parties or personalities in this House has not deterred me from that course of action.

However, human factors have to be taken into consideration. This is an all-India service. We employ people from different areas and they are located in very difficult and if I may say so almost impossible conditions. For example, a wireman or a linemen is working in an 18,000-foot high area, but his uniform is the same as that of the postman or the lineman down here working in Delhi. Now, I cannot expect him to be a person different from the soldier who is safeguarding the frontiers of the nation in Lahaul or spiti or in Ladakh area. But this Department has had those general principles of the same tailored-coat for everybody, and the same principle for every area, and the same principle in relation to the employees also. We are working on how we can in different sectors, in different areas give different deals to workers, keeping in view the conditions of work there.

Sometimes a number of newspapers come out with stories that such and such forms are not available. Then hon. member get angry with me. They have very right to be. I want to state what the position is on the question of paper. For our purposes, we require a certain quantity of paper. We make our demand on the DGSD through the Controller of Printing and Stationery. We require 12,000 tonnes of paper to print the Directory and the forms. But the Controller of Printing and Stationery tells me that there is a general out of 28 per cent. That cut comes to my share also. So instead of 12,000 tonnes, I do not get more than 7,773 tonnes. Where do I find the rest. I can create arguments, but not paper. I am called upon to give all the forms like a housewife being asked to serve all the food without the necessary ration in the House. I do not know where I can find the paper.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI (Siva

Kasi) : Without the Directory, you cannot find the number.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : In view of the shortage, the current years requirement has been further slashed down. It is a rope trick which this department is being called upon to perform without the rope being tried at the two ends. It is a trick which has to be performed in the air.

I am afraid there is going to be a great difficulty about MO forms and envelopes also. The particular paper used for this purpose is called cartridge paper. Supply of this paper is being reduced by about 500 tonnes by the DGSD. If I do not have this paper, I cannot produce all the forms. I do not know what really is going to be the position. Perhaps hon. Members will be very angry with me.

SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Better close the post offices.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I am answering the question as to what I am doing about the complaints. I am trying to size up the weakness of the general national economy which the House must keep in view when this department is questioned on its performance. The position is that the production of paper will have to be more and then only we can fully do what we are called upon to do.

Between last year when I presented the budget and now, I would like to take the House into confidence about what we have done. We have tried to effect economy. There is shortage of paper on the one side and proliferation of forms on the other. Something had to be done. I constituted a group of officers headed by one of my senior officers to go into this question. I am happy to say that though their study has not been completed, out of the total number of forms they have abolished 220, forms used for our returns from different post offices and so forth. This will make a saving of Rs. 45 lakhs on paper and printing only. The handling on it will be something more. That is one thing we have already decided upon. Similarly we have also decided to make good use of the VP forms. Money order forms were earlier being issued free. Then we priced them. At the time of taking

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the money order, the cost of the form was deducted from the commission. That stopped misuse of the MO forms. Once a person paid for the MO form, he knew that he had paid for it and would use it very well. What we now propose to do is to charge VP and acknowledgment forms and credit the value thereof against the payment which would have to be made at the time of sending the VP or registered/AD letter,

This will lead to a saving of about Rs 3 lakhs. Similarly, we have been seriously thinking of changing some procedures. For example, stamps used to come from Nasik press to a particular treasury and then went all over again. We are thinking of sending stamps direct to the different Places so that their handling costs less than before. We shall sent it to the Head post office and from there it will go to sub post offices. What I am saying is that I must size up my difficulties and get the co-operation of the House to overcome them.

An hon. Member referred to tele-communications in M.P. If the rest of the States did not talk about it, it is not that we are perfect there. I agree that the tele-communication services need to improve a lot, both quantitatively and qualitatively. We should have the capacity to produce all the switch and transmission equipment which we require for catering to the needs of intending telephone subscribers and also improve the existing apparatus to give more efficient service. We have to understand what is our total investment on telecommunication and whether our production is commensurate. I do not think that we can produce more than 150,000 telephones every year: it is almost double of what we have been producing earlier. During the last year production in the cross-bar section of the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore has come up very well.

Here I want to say this. I am not complaining against the workers but you would be startled to know the production in this field in Japan, compared to the productivity of our plant. 17,000 workers employed by us produce a negligible quantity if I may say so, that is to say 1,50,000 lines exchange equipment and transmission

equipment. In Japan 3500 workers produce 20 lakh lines of similar equipment. Their production is highly mechanised. I should at the outset say that it is not the fault of the worker here. The point is that our apparatus is not capable of giving such a turnover. Therefore, in the new factory which is going to be put up, we are thinking of making it as modern as possible without depending on foreign help or assistance. With our indigenous technologists we hope to improve it and we are sure of delivering the goods.

On the Telephone side, demands have been made for connecting the State Capitals with Delhi by STD, particularly about Bhopal. This, I must tell the House, depends on the availability of the equipment. We are slowly doing it, but steadily Babu Satya Narayan Sinha, the ex-Communications Minister, is the Governor at Bhopal now, and he is so sorry that Bhopal is not on STD with Delhi, but he does realise the difficulty and does not make a grievance of it. It is held up not because we do not want to do it, but because the feasibility does not exist due to shortage of equipment. Part of the line is on coaxial cable system and part of the line is on open wire. The line is down sometimes due to theft or negligence of the worker. To that extent we are responsible for it, I know that, but it is our endeavour to join all the State headquarters with the national Capital on STD, and that is the programme on which we would be working with all our hearts and all our available resources.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Regarding the Bhopal line, I said it was always down. You have connected Patna, Jaipur and Kanpur. What prevents you from connecting Bhopal.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : As soon as we have the equipment, we will put it up. It is high on the cards.

There was a demand that there should be more public call offices, and I have also told the Department that more coin collecting boxes should be put up. The Department decided that it should be raised from 2.5 to 5 per cent, which is not a very high figure, and yet it has not been reached. I have made it plain that when one telephone serves

one man, we must give at least one telephone to serve a whole area. It is our duty to give this much service to the poorer section. But we are handicapped by shortage of the new coin. It is lighter and we have made some changes but in between came Binla Desh and the Bangla Desh coins had to be minted at our end. The pace of the production of these CCBs and PCOs will be increased.

Some Members spoke about telephone bills. I am not saying that bills cannot go wrong, but this can happen not only because of the employees, but also because of certain mechanical defects. Whenever it happens due to clerical error, we are trying to rectify it. We have now decided that if somebody complains that his bill is excessive and if it is more than 50 per cent of his bill for the earlier quarter in a non STD station and more than 100 per cent in an STD station, we will ask him to pay an amount equal to the highest bill in the last three quarters provisionally, pending examination of the matter.

Delhi is on STD with 15 places. A number of Members have told me that their constituents come and start ringing up. I suggest that Members may use the facility called barring of STD. If you want to have STD barred, we can provide you with that equipment, but if you do not want that equipment, then your telephone should be under constant vigilance, so that it may not be used by such people, because a three minutes talk costs quite a lot from Delhi to different places. The whole thing becomes tightening, because the charges are so high. A small STD call to a particular place could be anywhere from Rs 15 to Rs 50 depending on the duration of the call for different places from Delhi. If somebody has done the trick five times in a month to a place where the charge is Rs 50 the whole bill goes up by Rs 250 in a month. In a quarter, it goes up by Rs 750.

AN HON MEMBER. Children may do it.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA. Yes, children may do it. Therefore, this barring may be done. We have taken all possible steps to stop whatever human mind could think of, like raising the distribution point

locking the switch room, having the switch room looked after by a gazetted officer, having the calls checked at different points to test whether the meter is working properly, putting circuit tests without complaints from the subscriber on the mechanical devices provided and so on.

Barring the STD is one facility and freezing is another facility which he have extended presently in Delhi. If an hon member or any subscriber complains that for three months he was not in India, but his telephone has brought a bill for Rs 1000, in such cases, the best thing to do is to address a letter to the General Manager, Telephone Deptt, saying, "Kindly freeze my telephone between such and such period." We will freeze it and any charge for that particular period would be deemed to be wrong. We will look into it and it will not be the concern of the subscriber. Therefore, barring and freezing of telephones are the two humanly possible methods to stop it. We have also taken steps to see that people do not climb up the pole without authority, by giving every person an identity card and saying that between certain hours of the night nobody should climb up the pole etc. It is easy to verify the identification of the people who are receiving a particular locality. It is true sometimes wrong bills come. There is a grievance in that regard, I do not say no. But the percentage of such cases is not very big. It is a small percentage. Those complaints have been looked into and in some cases they have been satisfied with the fault having been identified either at this end or at that end and there is no more question about it.

About telephone rates, my friend from West Bengal said something which is not borne out by the facts available with me. I am prepared to discuss it with him. Yesterday he said that in Calcutta, the telephones cost more. The rates have been fixed for the whole country on one and the same basis, whether it is West Bengal or Orissa or Tamil Nadu or U P. We have fixed it on the basis of exchange capacity. On this basis, for Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay the rates are almost identical. If there are some other exchange, which are satellite exchanges to the Calcutta Exchange, in which the call has to be manually operated, the rate may be different. But the basic rates, whether it is

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rental or charge per call, are the same in Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay.

SHRI MONORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : That is not a fact.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I am prepared to discuss any one bill he shows me and I will apologise to the House if I am proved wrong. Also, I will see that the person who committed this mistake is adequately punished.

So far as the proposal to improve the telegraphic services is concerned, we have tried to introduce a number of high frequency services, very high frequency circuits, and some mechanical changes have been made. Though I cannot say that the posting of telegrams, which is a shame to us, will no more be there, I do say that there has been some change in it. As against 4.96 lakhs telegrams posted per month earlier, the figure has dwindled to 32,000 in February 1972. I am not saying that it has been eradicated but it is a matter of great satisfaction that the figure has come down progressively. We are trying to remove the bottlenecks which come in the way of transmission of these telegrams.

Coming to express letters, it was stated by the hon. Member that express letters can be handed over only to the person concerned. Since this point was raised by Shri Shiva Chandika yesterday I have been thinking about it. A person cannot always remain in his house because he has to receive an express delivery letter. I will certainly look into it and see what I can do about it. In the case of money orders and registered letters, only the person concerned or somebody authorised by him can receive it. We will see what we can do about it.

Then, we are at present examining what we should do about different areas in relation to our organisational pattern at the State level. We have far-flung states like Arunachal and Himachal Pradesh which are governed from distant places, and those distant places cannot properly and adequately meet the requirements of the situation. We have to see how best we can do something about those areas, whether it is Aruna-

chal Pradesh, Mizoram or Himachal Pradesh. Within a couple of months we will be able to produce a new pattern of organisation at the State level for these areas.

SHRI NARASINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : What about Gorakhpur ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : We are planning an automatic telephone exchange for Gorakhpur.

About air-conditioning some of my friends asked me against whom I am complaining. I am complaining against the general set-up of administration which we have. A number of these air-conditioning plants go out of action. I do not control them. We are presently doing an exercise on that also at the Secretaries Committee level to see how we can reduce the departmental difficulties in relation to these particular things. DGS&D looks after the procurement of the air-conditioning plants. Every time we write to them it takes some time and we cannot get out of the vicious circle. We will see that all the air-conditioning that is necessary is provided for.

A friend of mine asked about stamp to commemorate the late Chidambaram Pillai. My hon. friend, Shri Alagesan, from Tamil Nadu has been time and again discussing this particular stamp and its issue. I can only say that we have tried it time and again but we have failed to persuade the Philatelic Advisory Committee to accept it. But I will assure the House that in view of the strong feelings here voiced by all sections of the House, we will see what we can do about it. The only thing that I would like to add is that we have a large number of heroic people in this country during the late 19th and early 20th century and we have not been able to honour all of them. It is true that freedom fighters should, by and large, be honoured but the only limitation is the number of issues of this type of stamps which, I hope, the hon. Members opposite will always bear in mind.

My hon. friend, Shri Stephen, talked about the Indian Telephone Industry's new plant and said, perhaps with very good intention, that we should have a plant down south because I have two in Allahabad.

Luckily for me the Allahabad plants were sanctioned much before I became a Minister here.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : That is not his insinuation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Probably it was anticipated.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I am grateful to Professor Dandavate, but so far as Allahabad is concerned, it was done under technical advice and the Government of India thought about it at that particular time.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : We have no particular grievance against Allahabad.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : So far as the new factory is concerned, the whole matter is under consideration. Shri Stephen's point has always been reinforced by everybody from down south, whether sitting on that side or on this side. The Government of Kerala has been talking about it and their comments will certainly be taken care of when we decide on that particular plant.

Finally, I could merely assure this House that as far as it goes within human control, it will be my endeavour to make this department more efficient, to take steps(Interruption)

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli) : What about the Extra-departmental Committee?

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi) : In this very House the previous Minister had promised that in all States forms will be printed in regional languages.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : We have already ordered—the form are under print—for introducing regional language in money order forms. In Tamil Nadu, it will be Tamil; in Kerala, it will be Malayalam and in Mizoram, Roman is there and we need not do anything about it here. Luckily, it has come about.

A number of points have been made in the cut motions and I propose to assure

hon. Members, who moved those cut motions, that I will go into each one of those points and, if possible, also give them the information and comments of the department on those points.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE (Akola) : What about the meters?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : The subscriber meter is not known to the whole world, so far as my knowledge of it goes. For a number of years the telecommunication research department had been working on it and they have produced one meter, which can record the STD calls only. That will have to be fixed with the apparatus. That is under field test. I am not sure whether we have reached the journey's end. However, the meter by itself is not going to make much of a difference, as far as I can see it. But since it has been the demand from all over, we have tried to find a meter and that meter, if it comes out successfully from field tests, will certainly be put at the request of the subscriber.

About the EDA, there has been a committee on it, the Madan Kishore Committee a one-man committee. We are looking into its report. But I must tell the House that the institution of EDA, as I said in the beginning, has got to be understood in its proper perspective. When we take a decision on the Madan Kishore Committee's report, hon. Members will certainly know as to what we have done about it.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIAN PANDEY : What about Gorakhpur? Probably the Minister has missed to reply to the points raised by me for an automatic exchange at Gorakhpur.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I have said that we will put Gorakhpur on the map. So far as we are concerned, we are already on it.

श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : उज्जैन के अन्दर आप के यहां से सर्वेक्षण दल नये कारखाने खोलने के लिए गया था।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I have only to say that all suggestions made here and the committee's recommendations which are

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before us will certainly be kept in mind when we fix the ITI in this country.

In the end I thank hon. Members for the cooperation and the spirit of accommodation which they have exhibited.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are a number of cut motions that were moved. Shall I put all of them together to the vote of the House ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 87 to 90, 136 and 137 relating to the Ministry of Communications."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below-Ed.]

DEMAND NO. : 87 - MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61.87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of Ministry of Communications."

DEMAND NO. 88—OVER SEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,36,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of Overseas Communications Service."

DEMAND NO. 89—POST AND TELEGRAPHS (WORKING EXPENSES)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,43,60,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 90—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUNDS AND REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,59,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues'."

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,05,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts, and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of

'other Capital, Outlay of the Ministry of Communications'."

14 55 hrs.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos 25 to 31, 114 and 115 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture for which 5 hours have been allotted

Hon Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move

DEMAND NO 25- DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,64,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Agriculture' "

DEMAND NO 26 AGRICULTURE.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 26,19,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Agriculture' "

DEMAND NO 27- PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,11,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Payment to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' "

DEMAND NO 28- FOREST.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,64,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Forest' "

DEMAND NO 29-DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,00,34,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Food' "

DEMAND NO 30 DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Community Development' "

DEMAND NO 31 DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,66,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 114—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS AND FERTILIZERS.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,32,20,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers'."

DEMAND NO. 115—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,26,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture'."

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, agriculture is the major head of our economy; it gives major part of our national income and it also gives sustenance to 80 per cent of the population of our country.

After Independence, the running of this Department has only degenerated the lot of the poor people in the rural areas and enriched the lot of big land-owning section of our country. Though the feudal landlords including the native chiefs have gone, the capitalist landlords have taken their place and there is more exploitation than what had been done by the feudal landlords. With it, more taxes, high prices and evictions have created a very strained situation amongst the toiling agricultural labourers, poor peasants, and the majority of

peasants have suffered more as days are passing by.

In general, we say, our agricultural production has increased. That is a fact. But when you see the *per capita* consumption, it is becoming less, it is not keeping up with our requirements and it is falling down.

Regarding other things, we are still importing Rs. 90 crores worth of cotton; we are importing edible oil though we are the biggest agricultural country. We have still to import these things. Our sugar production is falling. This is not a good thing and this is not going to the credit of our Agricultural Department.

Regarding jute, during the United Front Government days, in West Bengal, we had a Jute Inquiry Commission to go into the running of the jute industry and the lot of jute workers and the jute cultivators. But the functioning of that Commission has been stopped. We could not see what is the share of the jute mill-owners, what is share that the jute workers are getting and what is the share that the jute cultivators of West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar are getting. After stopping the functioning of this Commission, the Government is not serious about giving good price to the jute cultivators. This is a situation which shows to what direction the Government's agricultural policy is going.

15 hrs.

Regarding land reforms, from 1953 onwards, we are speaking of land reforms—volumes have been printed and in 1969, the Home Department told us that nothing has been done in the matter of land reforms. In 1971, the Central Land Reforms Committee had declared a policy regarding ceiling, etc. But what is going on after that? The lands are being sold by big land-owners. They are being divided. Husbands and wives are getting divorced not really but legally so that their land can be kept within themselves. Now sufficient warning has been given to them so that they can prepare themselves. While the Government launches the land reforms policy, they will find very little land available for distribution. Such is the position. Section 3

of the declaration of the Central Land Reforms Committee says that 10 to 18 acres of perennially irrigated land or the land under assured irrigation from government sources will come within the purview of ceiling and the others will not. The Punjab Chief Minister says that most of the land in Punjab are very little irrigated and that only irrigated portion would come under the scope of the ceiling and that the rest would go out of the ceiling. Private irrigated land will perhaps be exempted. That is the view-point, I think, of the Punjab Chief Minister. Now the hon. Minister should answer whether he is going to dilute the whole policy and make the land distribution policy fail in this way or make it a mockery to the peasantry of our country. The hon. Minister should explain as to what he is going to do in this regard.

What about transfers of land already done? What is the Government going to do about it? Are you going to pass the Land Reforms Act within three months and compel the States to do it? You have got all the powers. Are you going to pass the Land Reforms Act with retrospective effect so that all transfers made within two or three years may be made illegal? This could be brought within the control of Government for distribution. Are you going to do that? Or you can at least issue an ordinance to expedite the policy. If you can do it, then something can be done for proper land distribution.

Again, if the 25th Amendment of the Constitution controls the big landowners from seeking the help of courts and filing petitions, it is allright. If not, the Land Reforms Acts must be brought within the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. If you really want to make the land reforms policy successful, you must expedite your irrigation policy. Maximum land which can be irrigated must be irrigated, and only irrigated, and only irrigated land, private or Government, must be brought within the scope of the ceiling. Then some lands can be given to the peasantry. Here, you must know that, with these new developments in seeds and system of cultivation and use of fertilisers, small land is now more economical and it can create surplus. Big lands are not economical because sufficient attention cannot be given by the big land-owners.

Intensive cultivation requires special attention for using insecticides, etc. Otherwise, crops will not be profitable. The greater the amount of land, the less will be the attention, and production will also be less. So, a situation has been created and the top ceiling can be lowered down and smaller units can be made profitable. But it requires the determination of this Government to do all these things with all sincerity and seriousness.

Now, about the Green Resolution much has been talked about. Our research Departments in Pusa, Pantnagar, Izatnagar and Karnal I have visited and people there are working well. But benefit to whom? The richer sections are getting the benefit and the poorer sections are suffering. Even experts say that only 10% are being benefited and the poorer peasants cannot get the benefit. You must note it. The other day Mr. Gunnar Myrdal has stated in an article that the richer are getting the benefit of this Green Revolution and the Green Revolution is creating more polarisation in the rural life, greater suffering, less employment and more land going away from the hands of the poor and the poverty-line is rising. You know all that is stated in that document.

Now, in West Bengal, during the United Front regime—it is also accepted by the Central Government—maximum land was distributed and during Presidents rule and from that period, the police and the hired *goondas* are going to the villages, cutting away the crops of the peasants who have occupied the *khas* or *benami* lands and driving away the poor peasants and the agricultural labourers who are occupying those lands. That still is going on. It is very difficult for us to believe that the Government is very serious about land reforms. Still, we want that the Government should make this land reform policy successful. We would only be happy if you are determined to make this land reform policy really successful and not a mere hoax.

For that, one thing from our experience we can say. If you do not take the co-operation of the masses and the peasantry, their democratic support, their initiative, you cannot make any Act successful, any

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

Act helpful for the poor peasants or agricultural labourers and landless people because the administrative officers and the big land-owners are so powerful and strong that their influence cannot be broken so easily in spite of all the good wishes of the Central Government, without a pressure from below, without a pressure from the poorer sections of the people. Without the mass pressure you cannot make any land reform policy successful. That you must take into consideration.

For this land reform, you must also stop all evictions and see that those who are evicting the peasants are brought under punishment. It should be made a cognisable offence and it must have retrospective effect so that the poor peasants or the sub-tenants or the Bargadars *watandars* or the share croppers who were evicted get back their land.

There is one important thing to which I would like to refer now. Certain new decisions and new policies should be decided upon by the Government to give loan on crop security basis to the poor agricultural labourers. What happens now is this. The Banks are giving loans only on the basis of security of property. The sub-tenants and poor peasants have got no property right on the land; they cannot get any loan. If you want to really help these people, you have to stop eviction with retrospective effect. You should give loans on crop security basis. Fair wages for agricultural labourers must be fixed. Work should be given to them during lean months. Only then the rural problem can be solved. It is only if the rural problem is solved that they can increase production and the rural area can develop.

I will only refer to one thing before I close. This is regarding the Report of the Scheduled Castes Commission for the year 1969-70. I have no time to read this. You should read para 3-15 and this para will show that the present land reform policy is creating extreme suffering for the Scheduled Caste peasants and sub-tenants and agricultural labourers. You should see that this should not happen any more. This must be stopped and the land taken by the big land-

owners must be given to them. This is not only the fate of the Scheduled Castes people, but this is the fate of the sub-tenants, share-croppers and *bargadars* in the country.

Lastly, I wish to say this. Without real land reforms, you cannot solve the unemployment problem. You must know. In the world market, we cannot compete with the big lions because we are comparatively weak to compete with them. We have to develop our market for the urban areas. We have 80 per cent of people dependent upon agriculture. Their condition must be improved. The tillers must have the capacity to produce surplus production. We should create sufficient market for this surplus produce in the urban area and vice-versa. In this way we can solve the unemployment problem. If we can stand on our own legs in the rural areas, we can certainly solve our unemployment problem. Otherwise our country will go down and down—no propaganda or any other thing can save us unless we make our land reform measures and land reform policies successful.

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियार पुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐग्रीकल्चर का शोवा जो है वह इस लिए अहमियत रखता है कि सारी हमारी एकानमी इस पर इल्हेमार रखनी है। मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ सालों में ही हायर इल्लिग बेराइटी की वजह से ऐग्रीकल्चर को काफी आगे किया है और फूडग्रेन्स में सेल्स-सफिशिएंट हुए हैं।

1968-69 में हम 94 मिलियन टन पैदा करते थे, लेकिन आज हम को उम्मीद है कि यह पैदावार 107.8 मिलियन टन से जो ब्राजकल हो गई है, आगे जाएगी। हम वार्डर एरियाज में लेट बेराइटी भी ज्यादा पैदा कर लेंगे, साथ ही साथ जो हमारी इम्पोर्ट्स 1966 में 10.4 मिलियन टन होती थीं उनको हम न सिर्फ रिड्यूस ही करेंगे बल्कि रोक देंगे। इससे बढ़िया बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि करोड़ों रुपया जो हमारा फारेन एक्सचेंज की शकल में जाता था और हम दूसरों पर निर्भर रहते थे उससे बच सकेंगे।

इन बातों के साथ साथ प्रान्स भी जाती है, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1966-67 में जो बेस था उसके बाद जो नई बेराइटी आई, हायर इन्डिंग बेराइटीज आई उनसे यह सारी बातें हुई हैं। मेरे पास स्टैटिस्टिक्स हैं अमरीका और मेक्सिको के, जहाँ से यह बेराइटी आई है। वहाँ के ही बीजों को ले कर हमने अपनी बेराइटी बनाई है। वहाँ पर वह लोग पन्द्रह सालों में ऐग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन के मामले में उतना आगे नहीं बढ़ सके जिनका हमने पाँच सालों में किया है। इसके लिए भी यह मिनिस्ट्री काबिले तारीफ है, इसमें दो गये नहीं हो सकती।

इस मिनिस्ट्री ने फूड के मामले में भी काफी काम किया है। उन्होंने सप्लायमेंट करके उन बच्चों के लिए जो स्कूल जाने वाले हैं ऐसा खाना तैयार किया जो खुराक ज्यादा अच्छी होगी। उसमें नरिणमेट ज्यादा मिल सके इसके लिए उन्होंने उसमें प्रोटीन लाने की कोशिश की, जैसे बालाहार है या फाटिफाइड आटा है या दूसरी चीजें हैं। इससे मालूम होता है कि उनकी तबज्जह इस तरफ है कि बहुत अच्छा फूड बच्चों को मिल सके, जोकि हमारी अगली नस्ल बनने वाले हैं। इसके लिए भी उन्होंने काफी काम किया है।

मैं आपका बहुत ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ मास मिडिया आफ एजुकेशन बगैरह से ही यह काम बनने वाला नहीं है। आप चंडीगढ़ में एक फैक्ट्री लगाना चाहते हैं, जरूर लगाइये, लेकिन कितने सालों में आप इस तरफ जायेंगे। जब हम कम खुराक पैदा करते थे तब शास्त्री जी ने कहा था कि हमको चाहिए कि हम हफ्ते में एक बक्ल खाने का नमूना कर दें। साथ ही यह भी कहा कि हम अनाज ज्यादा पैदा करें। लेकिन ज्यादा पैदा करते-करते हम यहाँ तक पहुँच गये कि अब सरप्लस हो गये हैं। अब तो हमारे सामने प्रॉब्लम यह है कि इसको किस तरह से रखा जाये। इस मामले में

बैजरहाउसिंग की बात के बारे में मैं बाद में आऊंगा।

इस वक्त मैं आपके मामले डाउट की बात रखना चाहता हूँ। कफी सूबों में डाउट पड़ा है। महाराष्ट्र में, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जो डाउट पड़ा है उसकी रिपोर्ट आपके पास आई होगी। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के बाकी हिस्सों से भी जैसे मसूर, उडीसा है, राजस्थान है, वेस्ट बंगाल है वहाँ से भी खबरे आ रही हैं। लेकिन आपने 1972-73 के लिए जो 100 करोड़ रुपये रखवा है और 44 करोड़ रुपये लोन के तौर पर मसूर किये हैं इरिगेशन के लिये उससे आपको देखना चाहिए कि आप कहते की कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं? पहले आप मेजर इरिगेशन को लें। 2100 भोज की लाइन से हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मुझे कहते हुए खेद होता है कि इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। पहले आपको छोटी-छोटी स्कीम्स जो हैं 90 और 100 करोड़ रुपयों की उनको लेना चाहिये। उन्हें आप राजस्थान और दूसरी जगहों पर बना कर वहाँ पानी दे सकते हैं। इसलिए माइनर इरिगेशन की तरफ तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सारे दरियाओं का पानी इकट्ठा करके उन जगहों पर दिया जा सके, लेकिन इसके लिए पचास या साठ सालों की स्कीम बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमको फोरी तौर की स्कीमें बनानी चाहिये।

जब हम कहते हैं कि अनाज ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है तब हम को उसको किसी और तरफ डाइवर्शन करना होगा। जिस जमीन पर पहले गेहूँ बोते थे वहाँ हमने पल्सेज पैदा करनी शुरू कर दी हैं। इसी तरह से दूसरी कामशाल फ़ार्म्स की तरफ तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि हम उस पर गन्दम ही पैदा करते चले जायें। अनाज ही पैदा करते चले जायें। हमको दूसरी तरफ जाना होगा। गवर्नमेंट भी चाहती है इस प्रोडक्शन को ग़ारंटी की तरफ या पल्सेज की तरफ ले जाया जाये। लेकिन यह बात यहाँ पर ही नहीं

[श्री वरबारा सिंह]

ठहरती। हमारे यहां काटन पैदा होती है। लेकिन उसके कितने भाव गिरे हैं? कारपोरेशन जो बना है उसने कितने भाव से काटन खरीदा है? यह बात नाकाबिले बर्दाश्त है कि उन्होंने इतने कम रेट पर खरीद की है। अगर हम इन सारी चीजों को वैल्यू करे तो पता चलेगा कि अगर हम को अपनी एकानमी को दुखस्त करना है, अगर अपने सर्प्लस के बजाय अपनी जमीन पर हम को दूसरी चीजों की काश्त करनी है, प्लेज और दूसरी चीजों की, तो हमको उनकी कीमतें मुकर्रर करनी होंगी। खुशी की बात है कि आपने कीमतों में स्टेट्स को रक्खा है। आपने कीमत बढ़ाई भी नहीं और घटाई भी नहीं, जहां भी उसको वही रखा है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगले साल के लिए आपको कुछ करना होगा। आप अगले साल ऐसा नहीं कर पाएंगे। अगले साल और ज्यादा पैदावार व्हीट की होगी और अगले साल शायद आप ऐसा न कर सके। इस वास्ते इसके बारे में अभी से आप को कुछ करना होगा। यह ठीक है कि एफ० सी० आइ० या हमारे महकमे जो है वे अगर खरीद नहीं करते हैं तो कीमतें और भी नीचे जा सकती हैं। इस वास्ते में समझता हूँ कि जहां आफ फूड प्रॉज की तरफ ध्यान देते हैं वहां आपको जो कमर्शियल क्रॉप्स हैं, उनकी भी कीमतें मुकर्रर करनी चाहिये ताकि क्रॉप पेंटन के मुताबिक वे चीजें भी पैदा लोग कर सकें। इस वास्ते आपको काटन पससिस तथा दूसरी जो ऐसी चीजें हैं उनकी तरफ भी ख़ास ध्यान देना होगा। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो कमी भी झगड़ा खड़ा नहीं होगा कि आपने कीमतें क्यों घटाईं, क्यों कम कीं। लोगों को पता होना चाहिये कि उनको क्या पैदा करना है, कौन सी कमर्शियल क्रॉप है जिसकी तरफ उनको जाना चाहिए और उसकी काश्त करनी चाहिये।

प्रोसेसिंग आप कर रहे हैं। लेकिन उसके लिए भी जरूरी है कि पैटर्न को बदला जाए। काफी को आप लें। काफी की प्रोडक्शन कुछ

जगहों पर बहुत मीचे चली गई है। ज़ाजील और लैटिन अमरीका के देशों में रस्ट लग गया है वे पैदा नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिए हमको उस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर हमने उस तरफ ध्यान दिया तो इसके एक्सपोर्ट को हम बढ़ा सकेंगे और हमे फारेन एक्सचेंज भी मिल सकेगी।

बेअरहाउसिंग को आप लें। कई जगहों पर ये अनकवर्ड हैं। इसकी वजह से बारिश में, बांधी में जो सामान वहां रखा हुआ है वह खराब हो जाता है। पिलफ्रेंज भी होता है, उस की पॉसिबिलिटी भी बहुत रहती है। अगर उस को कवर करके रखा जाए तो यह बर्बादी बच सकती है। आपने चौथे प्लान में 3.5 मिलियन टन के लिए बेअरहाउसिस बनाने की बात रखी थी लेकिन अभी तक 1.56 मिलियन टन के लिए ही कंपेंसिटी बेअरहाउसिस की तैयार हो सकी है। इनमें एस० टी० सी० की चीजें भी आप रखते हैं और उनको आप कमर्शियल रेट्स पर रख रहे हैं। यह क्यों? उनका सामान आप यहां क्यों रखते हैं? फूड प्रॉज के लिए ही क्यों नहीं रखते हैं? एस. टी. सी. अपने तौर पर भी बमा सब सी है। वह काफी घमौर है। अस्सी लाख के करीब आपको उम्मेद मिलता है और कमर्शियल तौर पर आप उसका सामान इन बेअर हाउसिस में रखते हैं। वे बेअर हाउसिस चाहते हैं तो खुद बनाएं। आप फूड प्रॉज के लिए ही बेअर हाउसिस बनाएं। इस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

वर्ल्ड की व्हीट की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बहुत कम है। उसकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन से हम मुकाबला नहीं कर पाएंगे। इस वास्ते जो सरपलस है इसका क्या किया जाए, इसका भी हम आपको निकालना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक पापुलेशन का सम्बन्ध है, हिन्दुस्तान की हालत दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों से मुकसलिक है। हमारी आबादी बढ़ी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। इस वक़्त यह 55 करोड़ है। पाँच दस साल

के बाद जब हम देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि दस कगैड आबादी और बढ गई है। इस से कम नहीं बढ़ती है। फारेस्ट का जहाँ तक तालुक है वन सिक्सथ आफ दी लैंड में फारेस्ट है जहाँ तक पापुलेशन का सम्बन्ध है सारे संसार की जितनी पापुलेशन है उसका वन संबंध हम हैं। यह भी एक प्रावर्त्तन है। आपने एक अनाज की प्राबलेम साल्व की है। लेकिन दूसरी यह प्रावलेम भी आपके सामने है और इसको भी आपको हल करना होगा। टोटल एरिया जो है, उसकी तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना होगा। आप बहुत सी बेराइटीज लाए हैं व्हीट की, कल्याण है, सोना है, मोना लीका है और इस सब की वजह से हम में कोई शक नहीं है कि एक फार्मर—जितनी पैदावार पहले एक सौ एकड़ में कर सकता था वह अब उसनी ही पैदावार बहुत कम एकड़ो में कर सकता है। दो तीन गुना अधिक उस ने उसनी ही जमान में पैदावार की है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ जो मार्जिनल फार्मर है, उसकी तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना होगा। वह कहीं मारा न जाए, इसको आपको देखना होगा। उस को प्रोटेक्शन देने की जरूरत है। मैं एक मिसाल के तौर पर होशियारपुर जिले का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। 72 परसेंट मार्जिनल फार्मर्स की फॅमिलीज वहाँ ऐसी है जो कर्ज में दबी हुई हैं। उनकी पैदावार आप निकाल दें, उनके जो खर्च जाते हैं पैदावार करने में, उन को आप निकाल दें तो उनकी चार सौ साल का बचत है इस में से उन को एजुकेशन के अखराजात भेंट करने होते हैं, दूसरे सारे खर्च करने होते हैं। उनकी हालत कौसी हो सकती है, इसका अंदाजा आप खुद लगा सकते हैं। इस वास्ते जो मार्जिनल फार्मर है उसकी तरफ आपको खास तबज्जह देनी होगी।

लैंड रिफार्मर्स का जिक्र भी मैं करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे सी० पी० एम० के एक दोस्त ने एक बात कही पंजाब के बारे में। वह अखबारों को अच्छी तरह से देखते और थोफ मिनिस्टर्स काफेंस के बाद पंजाब के थोफ मिनिस्टर ने जो

बयान किया है, उसको पढ़ते तो शायद वह ऐसी बात न कहते। उन्होंने एल न किया है कि लैंड रिफार्मर्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर हम अमल करेंगे। अब इसमें ज्यादा साफ बात बयां हो सकती है। हम भी पी० पी० एम० के बारे में बहुत कुछ कह सकते हैं कि क्या वे करते रहे हैं और क्या नहीं करते रहे हैं। लेकिन आज की जो बात है, उसको आप देखें। उनके पाँच बगाल में उखड़ चुके हैं और हम वास्ते वे ऐसी बातें करते रहें और हम बदलित करते रहें, यह नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं लैंड-नैजिस्नेशन के बारे में भी बहुत कुछ कहना चाहता था लेकिन वक्त की कमी की वजह से सब बाने तो नहीं कह सकूँगा लेकिन कुछ बाने जरूर कहूँगा। हमारी नेशनल इनकम का हाफ एग्रिकल्चर से हमें मिलता है। सैंशन एक परसेंट से ज्यादा बैंक क्रेडिट एग्रिकल्चर को नहीं मिलता है। इसका फायदा भी लार्ज फार्मर्स ही उठा रहे हैं। वे अब क्या कर रहे हैं? वे क्रेडिट एजमी बन गए हैं। बैंक से कर्जा छोटे फार्मर्स को नहीं मिल रहा है। उसका प्रोसीजर भी बहुत कम्बरसम है और डराने वाला है। इस को देखते हुए छोटा फार्मर बैंक में जाने से गुरेज करता है। इस वास्ते एक तरफ की एजेंसी दरम्यान में पैदा हो गई है और जो बड़ा फार्मर है वह कहता है मुझ से ले लो। रिपेमेंट के लिए जो प्रोसीजर आपने तय किया है वह भी छोटे फार्मर को काबिले कबूल नहीं है। लम्बे अर्से के लिए और आसान किस्तों में उस को रुपया चाहिए। ऐसा अगर होता है तो वह काम कर पाएगा और रोटी कमा पाएगा। लेकिन इन बातों पर उसको कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि एक नई क्लास मनी लैंडर की पैदा हो रही है। बड़े बड़े जमींदार मनी लैंडर बन रहे हैं, जिनका गुजारा बड़ी मुश्किल से—होता है, उनको वे कर्ज दे रहे हैं। ये लोग बैंक का काम करने लग गए हैं। इस वास्ते अगर आपने इन छोटे किसानों का भला करना है तो यह आपको देखना होगा कि उनको कर्जा आसानी से मिल

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

सके शेजर फ़ापर या दूसरे जो लोग हैं, वे अपनी फसल के अग्रेस्ट वर्जि प्राप्त कर सकें और कर्ज़ लेकर ख़ूब पैदा कर सकें और बाद में कर्ज़ की अदायगी कर दें। इससे ज्यादा वे किसी चीज़ की मांग नहीं करते हैं। नई टंकनालाजी, इनपुट्स आदि चीज़ें होते हुए भी अगर उसको कर्ज़ में ही दबा रहना है तो उसके लिए जीना मुश्किल हो जाएगा।

अनआर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken 15 minutes, how much more time do you want ?

SHRI DARBARA SINGH : I will not get any time anywhere in the whole of this session. I want to speak only on the demands for grants for the Ministry of Agriculture.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The point is, only three hours are given to your party, out of which four Ministers want to intervene. I have a list of Members

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : When we requested you to extend the time for the non-official Bills, you gave us the time. So, I would request you to extend the time for this demand at least by two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That has been fixed by the House.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : You can take the consensus of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It cannot be done in this way. This has been approved by the Business Advisory Committee taking everything into account. It was put to the House and it has been accepted by the House. It cannot be changed by the House. (Interruption) There is no use getting into arguments.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi) : Why should all the four Ministers speak ? Enough time should be given for the Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you do not want the Government to say anything, it is another matter. (Interruption)

SHRI K. SUKYANARAYANA (Eluru) : On a point of order. Government speaks not only on behalf of one party; it speaks for all the parties, that is for the Government as a whole. So, if Ministers speak, the time should not be deducted from one party alone

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. The time for the whole debate has been fixed by the House. We cannot not play ducks and drakes with that allotment in the House in this way.

श्री दरबारा सिंह : इस हालत में मैं सिर्फ़ पायट्स ही बता सकता हूँ।

लै- रिफ़ार्मज़ कमेटी ने कहा है कि 10 से 1 एकड़ तक जमीन की हदबन्दी हो। उसको स्ट्रिक्टी एडहीयर टु करना चाहिए। बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनों के मालिक कुत्तो तक के नाम अपनी जमीनों को तकसीम कर चुके हैं। बीबियों को डाइवोर्स किया जा रहा है। हुकूमत इस मामले की तह तक पहुँचे। यह हदबन्दी रिट्रास्पेक्टिव इफ़ेक्ट से पिछले दो तीन साल से, करनी पड़ेगी, वरना कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मुन्सिपलिटि स्टेट गवर्नमेण्ट्स ने सितम्बर, 1970 तक कितनी जमीन को तकसीम किया है। जम्मू-काश्मीर में सब से अच्छा काम हुआ है, क्योंकि वहाँ पर सारी की सारी 45 000 एकड़ जमीन डिस्ट्रिब्यूट कर दी गई है। यू० पी० में 2,41, 000 एकड़ में से 1,21,000 एकड़, हरियाणा में 1,70, 00 एकड़ में से 65,000 एकड़, पंजाब में 1,76,000 एकड़ में से 64,000 एकड़, गुजरात में 50 000 एकड़ में से 25,000 एकड़, तमिलनाडु में 25,000 एकड़ में से 16,000 एकड़ जमीन डिस्ट्रिब्यूट की गई है। बान्ध्र प्रदेश में 74,000 एकड़ जमीन में से एक एकड़ जमीन भी तकसीम नहीं की गई है।

(अवधान) आसाम में 84,000 एकड़ में से 1,000 एकड़ और महाराष्ट्र में 2,71,000 में से 1,23,000 एकड़ जमीन डिस्ट्रिब्यूट की गई है। ये फिगरज थोड़े-बहुत धीरे-धीरे उधर हो सकते हैं, क्योंकि शायद बाद में कुछ जमीन डिस्ट्रिब्यूट कर दी गई हो।

मैं किसी की नीयत पर शक नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन जो अमल हो रहा है, उस पर मुझे जरूर शक है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि मब स्टेट गर्वमेंन्ट्स को बहा जाये कि वे फोरी तौर पर आर्टिनेम के जरिये हदबन्दी कर दें। जो एनाउन्समेंट होता है और बाद में जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होता है, उनमें इतना फर्क होता है कि सारा मकसद ही खत्म हो जाता है। इस मिलसिले में जो लूपहोलज होते हैं उन को बन्द करना चाहिए।

मिनिस्टर साहबान ने ये फिगरज देखे होंगे कि चूहे कितना अनाज खा जाते हैं—करोड़ों रुपये का। अगर उस को प्रासेसिंग के जरिये बाहर भेजा जाये, तो हमें अरबों रुपये मिल सकते हैं। मैसूर में एक इन्स्टीट्यूशन ने यह अन्दाजा लगाया है कि छ. चूहे एक आदमी की खुराक खा जाते हैं। इससे पता लग सकता है कि हमारा कितना अनाज जाया जाता है। इसकी रोक-थाम होनी चाहिए।

चूक आप घन्टी बजा रहे हैं। इस लिए मैं खत्म करता हूँ। मगर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि टाइम के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में वेइन्साफी हुई है। मैं सिर्फ एग्रीकल्चर पर बोलना चाहता था मैं किसी ओर सबजेक्ट पर नहीं बोलना चाहता था।

श्री बिजय चाल सिंह (मुजफ्फरनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले इस देश के किसानों को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिनके बेटों ने फौज में लड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान का सिर ऊँचा किया और साम्राज्यवादियों को लड़ाई में मारा और खुद जिन्होंने साम्राज्यवादियों को

यह बता दिया कि हिन्दुस्तान का किसान इतना गल्ला पैदा कर सकता है कि इस देश को उन लोगों से भीख नहीं मांगनी पड़ेगी। बिलाशुबहा यह कार्य अकेले किसानों ने नहीं किया, बल्कि हममें हुकूमत का भी हाथ है, हमारे मंत्रियों का भी सहयोग है और इसलिए मैं सरकार को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

हमारी सरकार ने फसलों को खाने वाले कीड़े बहुत मारे हैं, जिन से हमारा बहुत नुकसान होता था। मगर मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे फसलों को खाने वाले कीड़े ट्रांसिस्टर, रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर अधिक मारे गये हैं और खेतों में बहुत कम मारे गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि धान की फसल के कीड़े मारने के लिए कितनी दवा छिड़कने की आवश्यकता थी और उसमें से कितनी दवा छिड़की गई और जो खेत बाकी बच गये, उसका क्या कारण है। रेडियो पर और पोस्टरों में बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें और कीड़े मारने की दवाओं के बड़े बड़े डिब्बे दिखाए जाते हैं। लेकिन असल में या तो मैकेनाइज्ड फार्मों पर और या कुछ मुट्ठी भर धनी किसानों के खेतों पर कीड़े मारे गए और अस्सी फीसदी गरीब किसानों के खेतों के कीड़े नहीं मारे गए, जिनके पास छः से दस एकड़ जमीन है।

मिर्फ कीड़े मारने का ही सवाल नहीं है। "गरीबी हटाओ" का नारा लगाया जाता है। देश किसान का है। लेकिन इस देश में रिश्बतखोरो और मुनाफाखोरो की इज्जत है, इस देश में पान बेचने वाले और छोटे से छोटे क्लर्क की इज्जत है। अगर इस देश में किसी की इज्जत नहीं है, तो वह किसान की नहीं है और उसके माथ काम करने वाले खेतिहर मजदूर की नहीं है। अगर उसको सम्मान और प्यार नहीं मिलेगा, तो उसका माहस नहीं बढ़ेगा। अगर उसको सम्मान और प्यार दिया जाएगा, तो वह अपनी पैदावार को और अधिक बढ़ा सकता है।

[श्री विजय पाल सिंह]

मैंने रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है। मुझे कोई सन्देह नहीं है। बहुत कुछ अच्छा काम किया गया है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि खेती के कीड़े तो सरकार मारती है, मगर खेती करने वाले किसान को जो कीड़े खाते हैं, क्या उनको मारने के लिए कोई दवा बनी है या नहीं। एक कीड़ा मिल-मालिक है। जब किसान अपना गन्ना लेकर काटे पर पहुँचता है, तो उसकी पच्चीस मन की गाड़ी बीस मन की उतरती है—उसका पाच मन गन्ना तुलाई में खा लिया जाता है। जहाँ तक भुगतान का सम्बन्ध है, किसानों का तीन तीन साल का रुपया आज तक मिल-मालिकों के पास मौजूद है। अगर किसान पर लगान या आबपाशी का एक रुपया भी बकाया रह जाए, तो उसकी एक हजार रुपये की मँस कुक हो सकती है। लेकिन अगर किसान का एक रुपया दुकानदार या मिलमालिक पर वाजिव हो, तो सरकार कान दबा कर बैठ जाती है, मंत्री महोदय बोलते तक नहीं है।

क्या ऐसा एक कीड़ा है? किसान गेहूँ लेकर मंडी में जाता है। उसको छानते हैं, पिछोडते हैं, सफाई करते हैं काटे पर तौल कर लेते हैं और एक किलो फालतू लेते हैं। लेकिन किसान जब खाद के गोदाम पर जाता है, कट्टा मशीन से सिलकर आता है, कट्टा कम्पनी से बनकर आता है, और कोई खाद का कट्टा, मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ, तौल में पूरा नहीं होता। आप किसी भी खाद के गोदाम पर चलिए, पूरे भारत में, अगर एक भी कट्टा, जितना वजन उस पर लिखा है और जितने वजन की कीमत किसान से वसूल की जाती है उससे दस किलो कम न निकले तो कहिये। यह न्याय है? इससे गरीबी मिटेगी। इससे हरी क्रांति आयेगी? और कमी की बात आप छोड़ दीजिये। जिन किसानों ने गोदाम की शक्ल नहीं देखी, उनके नाम पर कई कई हजार के बीज और खाद बढ़े हुए हैं। क्या थारा है किसान के पास? क्या करे वह? आप ही बताइये। मजदूर होकर अदालत में जायेगा

और हमारे देश की अदालत, झंकर बयाल जी सिंह जानते हैं, क्या हासिल होती है वहाँ? सालो साल तक तारीख लगाते चले जाते हैं। कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। यह किसान की दशा हमारे यहाँ है। कोई डिपार्टमेंट ऐसा नहीं है, लेखपाल से लेकर कलेक्टर तक जो प्यार करता हो, या एहसास करता हो कि यह हमारे देश का कृषक है, हमारे देश का मालिक है, इसकी इमदाद की जाय। हर अफसर ममज्ञता है कि जिसकी वही हकूमत न चले वह आकर किसान पर घोर खेतिहर मजदूर पर अकड़ता है और खेतिहर मजदूर की दशा तो कहने लायक ही नहीं है।

तो मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी से कि आप बड़े बड़े मन्त्रियों के साथ इन सवालों को भी जरूर देखें। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप यह कहना चाहते हैं कि देश में खेती बड़े तो जमीन का जहाँ तक सवाल है, सीलिंग का जहाँ तक सवाल है मुनादी बहुत दिनों से हो रही है, डिंडोरा पीटा जा रहा है कि सीलिंग होगी और 10 से 18 एकड़ तक होगी लेकिन जब तक वह होगी तब तक राजा साहब के पाम कुछ बचेगी या नहीं बचेगी, मुझे पता नहीं। मुजफ्फरनगर में चार मेकेनाउज्ड फार्म हैं—जडीदा फार्म, मसूर-पुर फार्म, रंगाना फार्म, धौर घासीपुरा फार्म, और यह फार्म किन लोगों के हैं? एक फेमिली का मैं नाम लूँ—रायबहादुर निहालचन्द, हजारों बीघे का बाग किस का? लालाजी का। जड़ोदे में हजारों बीघे का बाग किसका? लाला जी का। लोहे का कारखाना किस का। लाला जी का। गन्ने की मिल किसकी? लाला जी की। चार एक-एक हजार बीघे के फार्म किसके? लाला जी के और अब जब सीलिंग का प्रश्न आया, हम तलाश करते फिर रहे हैं, कागजों में कहीं लाला जी का नाम ही नहीं है। ज़ाबी का नाम, ताई का नाम, नानी का नाम और उनका नाम गायब हो गया। तो सीलिंग अगर आपकी कार्रवाई हो तो बाबा भी मीका है कि आप कुछ

ऐस ठोस कदम उठाइए कि एक निश्चित तारीख से पहले सन् 60 में जो शकल जमीन की कागजात में थी उसके अनुसार सीलिंग को लागू किया जाय और जो बाद से फर्जी इन्दराज हुए हैं, जो फर्जी बँनामे हुए हैं उनको रद्द किया जाय। पांच आदमियों की फेमिली मानकर तब आप जमीन की सीलिंग और बटवारे का सवाल उठाएँ। सीलिंग आप करेंगे इसमें मुझे कोई सुबह्ना नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि सीलिंग से पहले जो लोग दस दस साल से जमीन को जोत रहे हैं, जिन गरीब छोटे किसानों ने, खेतिहर मजदूरों ने तालाबों को तोड़ तोड़ कर खेत बनाए हैं आज तक उन खेतों में उन गरीबों का नाम तक नहीं चढ़ा और आप खेतों की देखें तो पुराने जमींदार साहब जिनका तालाब था, नाम उन का दर्ज है और खेती वह गरीब कर रहा है। तो सीलिंग से पहले आप इसका सर्वे कराएँ। बिना लैण्ड रिफार्म किए, बिना सीलिंग को सही ढंग से किए हमारे देश में कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

हम शोर मचाते हैं कि हमारे पास ट्रैक्टर नहीं है, हमारे पास बड़े-बड़े कारखाने खाद के नहीं हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारे छोटे छोटे किसान बेकार बैठे हैं गांव के अन्दर। उनके पास खेती नहीं है, काम करने के लिए औजार नहीं है। उनकी तरफ आप देखना नहीं चाहते।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय ने काम बहुत किए, बिजली दी, अच्छे बीज दिए, लेकिन जितनी तकावी मिली, जितना रुपया सस्ते मूल पर मिला वह बड़े बड़े धनी किसानों को मिला। बिजली के ट्यूबवेल बड़े बड़े किसानों ने लगाए। खाद बड़े बड़े किसानों को मिली। छोटे किसान को जिसके पास 20-30 बीघा जमीन है जिसके पास 6 एकड़ से 10 एकड़ तक जमीन है उ। किसान को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ और हमारे सदस्य श्री खुर्शी के साथ कहते हैं कि अच्छा हुआ हमारी सरकार ने गेहूँ की कीमत नहीं गिराई। सबाल कीमत मिटाने का नहीं, सबाल और भी बहुत से

मौजूद हैं। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि आप कीमत रखिये। वह बड़े बड़े कारखाने जिन्होंने आपकी तमाम सहूलियतों में फायदा उठाया है उनको भी आप वही कीमत देंगे और छोटे किसान को भी वही कीमत देंगे, यह बहुत गौरतलब मामला है। यह दर्द भरा मामला है। छोटा किसान एक तरफ आपको गल्ला बेचेगा और वह गल्ला आपको इसलिये नहीं बेचेगा कि उसके पास गल्ला फालतू है। वह इसलिये नहीं बेचेगा कि वह रुपया चाहता है। वह मजदूर होकर गल्ला बेचेगा क्योंकि जो कर्ज उसने लिया है वह मय मूद के उसे अदा करना है और तीन चार महीने के बाद वही गरीब किसान बाजार में गल्ला खरीदता फिरेगा। मैं नवी जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह गरीब किसान अपने खाने के लिये और अपने खेत में बीज बोने के लिए गल्ला लेने बाजार में जायगा तो क्या आप उसको इसी कीमत पर या दो रुपये के मुनाफे पर गल्ला देने के लिये रजामद होंगे? आज आपने 76 रुपये के भाव में गल्ला खरीदा। जब उसको जरूरत पड़ेगी तो शायद उसे 100 रुपये के भाव में खरीदना पड़ेगा। यह बहुत छोटी मांटी बातें हैं जिनकी तरफ आपकी तबज्जह होनी चाहिये। हमारी सरकार की तरफ से केन्द्र खोले जा रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)...

मैं अब केवल एक बात अत में कहना चाहता हूँ, वैसे बात तो बहुत है और माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी मानते हैं कि वो धड़ी गेहूँ को भी तोले किसान को एक घंटा लगता है और यहाँ 15 मिनट में सारा तोलना पड़ गया। लास्ट प्वाइन्ट मेरा यह है—मुझे इस पर एतराज नहीं कि हम देश में बिजली बहुत कम है, और वह एक मि-ट में नहीं खड़ ई जा सकती कोजिम कीजिये बड़ेसी। लेकिन बिजली कम है उनका एक उपाय कीजिये। आज किसान अपना औजार बलायेगा। औजार के ऊपर कम से कम 15 आदमी काम करते हैं। कोई पूछी खालता हैं, कोई गेहूँ हटाता है, कोई धूस हटाता है। पन्द्रह आदमी से उस औसर का काम चल रहा है। इसर आपकी,

[श्री विजयपाल सिंह]

बिजली चली गई। अब वह 15 आदमी गर्दों में मग्न हुये बैठे हैं, न नहा सकते हैं, न स्नान कर सकते हैं जानवरों की तरह धूप में पड़े हुये हैं। पना नहीं बिजली 8 घंटे में घाये या कल आये तब आये। आप ज्यादा बिजली नहीं दे सकते, आप 4 घंटे, 3 घंटे जितनी बिजली देना चाहें दीजिये लेकिन कम से कम यह सुविधा आप किसानों को जरूर दीजिये, उनकी मोटिम मिल जाय कि—फला दिन फला वक्त तक बिजली चलेगी और फला दिन फला वक्त से फला वक्त तक बिजली बन्द रहेगी।

जहां तक गन्ने की फील्डों का सवाल है उस की तरफ भी आपका नेशनलाइजेशन का कदम उठेगा और और बहुत से सवाल हैं, आप मुझे ज्यादा जानते हैं।

आप तो मुझे से ज्यादा अनुभवी हैं और मेरी आप की कोई दुश्मनी भी नहीं है, हमारी पार्टियों के ताल्लुक भी अच्छे हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे सुझावों पर आप और ज्यादा गौर करेंगे, इसमें मेरे से ज्यादा भलाई आप की है, क्योंकि हम तो 24 ही जीत कर घायल हैं और आप साढ़ तीन सी जीत कर आये हैं, इस लिए ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी आप की है।

श्री माधुराम मिर्षा (नागौर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों जो हम सदन में पेश हुई हैं, मैं उन का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आप सब इस बात को जानते हैं कि यह मंत्रालय हमारे देश की 75 फीसदी जनता के भाग्य से सम्बन्ध रखता है। आज देश में जितना धन पैदा होता है उस का आधे से भी ज्यादा धन इस मंत्रालय के कार्यकलापों और हमारे देश की जनता के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। इस लिए यह एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है और जो कार्य यह मंत्रालय कर रहा है, उस का फल भी देश के अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा है। इस देश के अन्दर इस मंत्रालय, राज्य सरकारों के कृषि मंत्रालय

और देश की जनता, इन तीनों के मिले जुले प्रयास से आजादी के बाद पिछले 24 वर्षों के अन्दर विभिन्न योजनाओं के जरिये हमारा कृषि का उत्पादन हर दिशा में बढ़ा है। एक तरफ हमारे देश की आबादी बढ़ी है और अभी तेजी के साथ बढ़ती जा रही है, उस को हम रोकना चाहते हैं, नियोजन करना चाहते हैं, उसके साथ देश की कृषि का, पशुपालन का, वनों का, जो धन पैदा करने का तीसरा जरिया है, इन सारी बातों का हम मंत्रालय के साथ गहरा सम्बन्ध है।

15 52 hrs

[श्री K N TIWARI in the Chair]

अभी मेरे में पुनर्वक्ता ने कहा कि खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन काफी तेज रफ्तार से हमारे देश में बढ़ा है। हम ने जिस प्रकार से विज्ञान और टेक्नोलॉजी का सहारा लेकर, इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले रिसर्च करने वाले वैज्ञानिकों का महारा लेकर, राज्य सरकारों के साथ ताल-मेल बैठाकर, इस क्षेत्र में जिस तेजी से कार्य किया है, उसके परिणाम निकल रहे हैं और आज का युग हमारे कृषि विकास के इतिहास का एक अनमोल चँप्टर है। दुनिया के कृषि विकास के इतिहासों को मैंने पढ़ा और समझा है, परन्तु जिस तेज रफ्तार से हम ने कुछ सालों में खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन को बढ़ाया, कृषि की दूसरी चीजों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की वह सचमुच बहुत सराहनीय है और इसके लिये न केवल हमारा कृषि मंत्रालय, बल्कि हमारे किसान बघाई के पात्र हैं।

हमारा खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन जो 1969-70 में 99 मिलियन टन था, वह 1970-71 में बढ़कर 107 मिलियन टन हो गया और इस साल तो उससे भी ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ है, चाहे सूखा पड़ा हो या गीला पड़ा हो या कुछ भी हुआ, हो, इस साल 110 से 112 मिलियन टन के लगभग खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन हुआ और इसी

लिये हमारे सामने आज एक समस्या खड़ी हो गई है कि जितना गेहूं हम चौथी योजना के अन्त तक पैदा करना चाहते थे यानी 28 मिलियन, टन वह इसी साल हमने पैदा कर लिया है, इसलिए यह समस्या खड़ी हुई है कि इसका कहां रखें, कितना खरीदें, कहां डालें और किसान पैदा करने का कोई दूसरा रास्ता अस्तित्व पर करें, इसलिये किसानों को 4-6 रुपये कम देने की बात उठाई। बूँक इन्पुट्स के भाव बढ़ गये थे, इसलिये हमने यह सवाल आप के सामने रखा और आपने बड़ी मेहनत करके जो बंशानिकों की रिपोर्ट थी, उन सारे मुद्दों को सोच-समझ कर और देश की जनता और किसानों का ख्याल रख कर इस साल के लिए तय किया कि कम से कम गेहूं के दाम नहीं घटेंगे। आपका यह फैसला एक दुरुस्त और बिल्कुल वाजिब फैसला वह है और इसके लिये मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ, क्योंकि आपके पहले फैसले के तहत हमारे छोटे किसानों और माजिनल किसानों का बहुत नुकसान होता था, जिनकी तादाद आज देश में बहुत ज्यादा है।

सभापति महोदय, यह समस्या सब जगह आने वाली है, अभी तो गेहूं में आई है, लेकिन अब मिलट्स में भी आनेवाली है, दालों में यह स्थिति खड़ी होने वाली है। तेल के क्षेत्र में हमारे यहां कुछ कमी है, इसलिए मैं सूरज-मुखी और सोयाबीन के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सूरजमुखी के बीजों की हमारे देश में बहुत कमी है। रूस ने कहा है कि हमारे पास बीज तो है, लेकिन अच्छी क्वालिटी का नहीं है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि चाहे जिम क्वालिटी का बीज है, उसे सुरक्षित मंगाया जाय। वह कहना कि उससे बीमारी फैल जायगी, हमारे यहां पहले ही बहुत सी बीमारियाँ फैली हुई हैं, दो बार और फैल जायगी तो बी बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान नहीं करेगा। सन-फ्लावर का बीज ज्यादा से ज्यादा मंगाकर उसकी पैदावार की जाय तो वह तिल को रिप्लेस कर सकता है, जिसका उत्पादन प्रति-

बीघा बहुत कम है। सोयाबीन का तेल इस देश में बहुत ज्यादा पैदा हो सकता है, उसकी पोटेन्शियल बहुत ज्यादा है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार का कृषि मंत्रालय और राज्य सरकारों के कृषि मंत्रालय आपस में सहयोग करके सोयाबीन और सनफ्लावर के बीज और ज्यादा मंगाकर इस का तेजी से विकास किया जाय। अगर हम ऐसा कर सकें तो आने वाले दो सालों में घायल-सीड्स के मामलों में हम सरप्लस हो सकते हैं।

आप के सामने रुई के उत्पादन का सवाल है। रुई की हमारे यहां बहुत अच्छी वैराइटीज निकली हैं, जिनसे हमारा काफी फारन एक्मचेन्ज बच सकता है यदि हम उसके एग्जि को बढ़ा सकें। लेकिन इसके लिए प्रचार और प्रसार की कमी है। यहां तक कि हमारे राज्यों के कृषि मंत्रालय भी उन बातों को नहीं जानते हैं। इसलिए यदि उसके बीजों का सही तरीके से वितरण किया जाय और हमारा कृषि मंत्रालय राज्यों के कृषि मंत्रालय तथा जनता तक उसके ज्ञान का प्रसार करें तो रुई के क्षेत्र में भी हम आत्म निर्भर हो सकते हैं। हमें चाहिए कि हम लोगों का सेमिनार बुलायें, एक्सटेन्शन आफिसर्स को बुलायें और इन अच्छी वैराइटीज का उनको ज्ञान करायें तो देश के कई क्षेत्रों में इसका बहुत अच्छा विकास किया जा सकता है और उस सूरत में हमें रुई बाहर से मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। देश में ही पर्याप्त उत्पादन कर लेने से फारन-एक्मचेन्ज बचेगा और हम सेल्फ-सफिशिएन्ट हों जायेंगे।

आप कृषि के क्षेत्र के अन्दर मूल्यों को स्टेबिलिटी देना चाहते हैं और यह भी चाहते हैं कि किसान, कज्यूमर और इम्पस्ट्रीमिलिस्ट्स सबको बॅलेन्स रखा जाय। इसके लिए किन चीजों का उत्पादन किस लेवल तक हो, इसके बारे में आपको कोई योजना बनानी पड़ेगी। मेरा सुझाव है आप एक ग्रोप प्लानिंग बोर्ड बनायें, जिसकी शाखायें राज्यों के अन्दर हों

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्छा]

और वे शास्त्रार्थ एक्वेटेशन से ब्लाक-लेवल तक यह समझाये कि हर कमांडी कितनी मात्रा तक पैदा करनी है और उन वस्तुओं की कीमत बताने में भी वे सक्षम हों इस प्रकार का प्रयास आपने कुछ धान के क्षेत्र में किया है, उम्मीद है कि अन्य चीजों में भी करना पड़ेगा। क्या कीमत आप प्रोड्यूसर को देना चाहते हैं और अगर उस दाम में कोई दूसरा खरीदनेवाला न हो तो सरकार उसको खरीदने की व्यवस्था करे, इन सारी चीजों की व्यवस्था जब तक मार्केटिंग सोसायटीज हैं, उनका सहयोग लेकर जब तक आप प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे, इन वस्तुओं की प्राइसेज कभी भी आप स्टैबिलाइज नहीं कर सकेंगे, इन्फ्लेटरीज की मांगों को ठीक ढंग से पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे और कन्ज्यूमर को वाजिब कीमत पर नहीं दे सकेंगे। यह समस्या कृषि के हर क्षेत्र में आनेवाली है। एक लम्बे दृष्टिकोण को विचार में रख कर आप क्राप्स का प्लानिंग करें और मार्केटिंग के आधार पर कीमतों का निर्धारण करें।

भूमि सुधार के बारे में काफी चर्चा इस सदन में हुई है। आजकल अखबारों में भी यह विषय काफी चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो 6 सिद्धांत आपने भूमि की सीलिंग के बारे में तय किए हैं और जिन पर अभी हाल में मुख्य मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में विचार विमर्श हुआ है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आपने ये बहुत अच्छे सिद्धांत तय किये हैं। आपने परिवार की डेफिनीशन की है। स्टैंडर्ड एक्ड के बारे में आपने बताया है कि वह भूमि जो सरकारी निचाई के जरिए खिंचित होती है और जिसके जरिए किसान दो फसलें ले सके, अगर ऐसी जमीन हो तो उसका सीलिंग 10 एक्ड से 18 एक्ड के बीच में करेगा, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस नियम को कुछ ज्यादा सख्त किया जाय। आपने यह भी कहा है कि परिवार के पीछे अगर बड़ी फैमिली है तो वह दुपना तक हो सकता है और अगर

स्पेशल टाइप के सर्वेस्टामेन्ट है, जैसे अकाल हो या दूसरी स्थिति बनती हो कहने का मतलब यह है कि आपने जितने नियम बनाये हैं, वे बहुत अच्छे सिद्धांत हैं।

उनको सही ढंग से इम्प्लीमेंट करके सभी सरकारें कानून बना लें और उसको लागू करें और जो जमीन मिले वह, जिन लोगों को जमीन देनी है, उनमें सही वितरण कर दें ता मैं समझता हूँ बड़ा इन्साफ होगा और हम देश की जनता को बड़ा लाभ पहुंचेगा। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक ढंग से हो, ठीक ढंग से इसको लागू किया जाय इस बात की व्यवस्था, जैसे कि भ्राज भी आप कर रहे हैं और ज्यादा गहराई में जाकर करनी पड़ेगी।

16 hrs.

मैं आपसे खास तौर से निवेदन कर रहा था कोआपरेटिव मार्केटिंग के बारे में, कोआपरेटिव प्रोसेसिंग के बारे में कि यह जितनी मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था है उस पर आपको थोड़ा सा गहराई में जाकर सोचना चाहिए। खास तौर से आपने जो जो नेशनल कोआपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन बनाया है, आपने काफी सोच विचार करके श्री बेकटापैया के नेतृत्व में कमेटी बनाई और उन्होंने काफी अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं लेकिन उनको आपने अभी तक लागू नहीं किया है। वह एक बड़ा इम्पार्टेंट कार्पोरेशन है और जा उसके सुझाव हैं उनके जरिए कृषि की मार्केटिंग बहुत अच्छी तरह से रेगुलेट होगी और किस तरह से किसानों की पैदावार का प्रोसेसिंग हो और कैसे कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर मजबूत बने क्योंकि कोआपरेटिव भी आपके मन्त्रालय का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है तो इस सेक्टर को भी मजबूत करने के दृष्टिकोण से उन सिफारिशों को तुरन्त लागू किया जाय और प्रोसेसिंग की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए। इससे कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर और एग्री इन्डस्ट्रीज सेक्टर को भी, जो कि एक मजबूत सेक्टर होना चाहिये, मजबूत होने में बल मिलेगा।

मैं खास तौर से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में अभी 2 तरह के इलाके हैं—कहीं पहाड़ हैं, कहीं हिस्स है और कहीं रेगिस्तान हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में रेगिस्तान तीन चार सूबों—राजस्थान, गुजरात, हरियाणा पंजाब—में पड़ता है। उन इलाकों के विकास के लिए जैसा कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और दे रही हैं कि हमारे देश की जनता जिन एन्वायरनमेंट्स में रह रही है वह खराब होते चले जा रहे हैं, वह और ज्यादा खराब न हो इसलिए उनको बचाना जरूरी है। इकोलाजिकल बैलेंस कायम रहे इस पर वे बहुत ज्यादा जोर दे रही हैं। किसी भी राष्ट्र के लिए एक लागू रेखा की पालिसी होना बहुत जरूरी होता है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो सूखे का इलाका है जहाँ आलरेडी थिन पापुलेशन है उन इलाकों की आबादी के लिए बजट में पिछले साल सिर्फ 50 लाख रुपये का प्राविजन रखा गया था लेकिन वह भी खर्चा नहीं हुआ। सिर्फ ट्यूबवेल्स बनाने के लिए आपने थोड़ा सा पैसा गुजरात में दिया। अगर गुजरात में ट्यूबवेल के लिए आप पैसा दे सकते हैं तो राजस्थान में क्यों नहीं दे सकते जहाँ कि जैमलमेर और बाडमेर में पानी के बहुत से पाकेट्स हैं? हमने कुछ योजनाएँ भी बनाकर आपके पास भेजी हैं। वहाँ पर जो जानवर चराने वाले या दूसरे लोग हैं उनको अगर, वहाँ पर बिजली से ट्यूबवेल लगाकर उसके राउन्ड बसा दिया जाए तो उससे जानवरों का दूध भी बढ़ेगा और भेड़ों की ऊन भी बढ़ेगी। इस पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर देने की आवश्यकता है लेकिन हमारे देश में पशुधन पर जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं इस मंत्रालय से निवेदन करूँगा कि हरित क्रांति में तो हम अब काफी आगे बढ़ गए हैं, अब ध्वाद्द क्रांति लाने की जरूरत है। अगर किसानों का दूध गाँवों से रोज उठने लगे और उसको रोज नकद रुपया मिल जाए तो वे अपनी गायों को चराने का, बिलाने का, फास बीड और सारे एक्सटेंशन प्रोग्राम का इन्तजाम करेंगे।

पिछले बजट में अपने प्रावधान किया था कि हम एक ऐसे कमिशन का गठन करेंगे जो पंचायतीराज, कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट—इन सारी चीजों को देखेगा लेकिन वह सारा प्राविजन लैप्स हुआ और उस कमिशन का गठन नहीं हुआ। नतीजा यह है कि हमारी योजनाओं में जो सबसे जरूरी जड है, जो हमारी काम करने वाली सहकारी समितियाँ और गाँवों में पंचायतीराज की संस्थाएँ हैं वह ठीली पड़ी हमारे पड़ित जी ने उनको सन् 1959 में शुरू किया था लेकिन अब धीरे-धीरे चिराग के अन्दर तेल खत्म हो रहा है इसलिए उसमें हमें नयी जान डालनी है। आपकी जो मांजिनल कामेंस की स्कीम्स हैं, लैंडलेस फार्मर्स की स्कीम्स हैं या गावों में जो और योजनाएँ हैं उन सब में अगर जान डालनी है तो हमारे ममाज में नीचे के जो एग्रेट्स हैं—पंचायत और कोऑपरेटिज, वह वायविल यूनियन्स और मजबूत हों और उनमें एक्सटेंशन सर्विस की व्यवस्था हो, हमारी सरकारी संस्थाओं की क्या शक्ल बने उनके लिए बहुत पहले से थिंकिंग होनी चाहिए। इसमें हम बीसे हो बहुत लेट हो गए हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि इसके लिए आप कोई कमेटी या कमिशन बनायें। अब सभी जगहों पर पंचायतों के चुनाव होने जा रहे हैं जैसे कि यू पी में होने जा रहे हैं। यदि आपका कमिशन दो साल के बाद रिपोर्ट देगा तो उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होने में पांच माल लगेंगे। यदि आप जल्दी कर सकते हैं तो अभी दो चार महीने चुनाव को रुकवाये और सही थिंकिंग के आधार पर पंचायतें नवगठित की जायें तो वह हमारी योजनाओं के लिए कारगर साबित हो सकती हैं। इस दृष्टिकोण से अगर आप इस काम को पूरा करवा सकते हैं तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि अभी जो चुनाव हो रहे हैं पंचायतों के उनको थोड़ी देर के लिए रुकवायें नहीं तो उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में बहुत ज्यादा समय लग जायेगा। ये संस्थाएँ हमारे काम में बहुत यूजफुल साबित हो सकती हैं। हमारी सारी कृषि और पशुपालन की योजनाओं को लागू करने में ये संस्थाएँ सार्थक और सक्षम साबित हो सकेंगी।

मैं और अधिक समय न लेते हुए निवेदन करूँगा कि मैंने जो कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं उन पर आप और फर्मायें। यह मंत्रालय जो अच्छे

[श्री नाथूराम बिर्सा]

काम कर रहा है उनके लिए अन्यथा वे तो हुए मैं इन लोगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI M RAJANGAM (Dindigul)

Mr Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to point out that of all the Demands for Grants presented before this House, the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture alone are meant for the development and welfare of crores and crores of people living in rural areas (Interruption)

Sir, I am glad that the Ministers are able to understand my language

Sir, India is primarily an agricultural country. In the whole world, in our country there is the largest number of Acts pertaining to agriculture. If for a moment you try to find whether all these Acts have been implemented vigorously, the answer is an emphatic 'no'. I am constrained to say that all these Acts have in-laid loopholes which give protection to the agriculturists or means. There is no act which gives a helping hand to small farmers and poor agriculturists. For example, at the end of Third Five Year Plan, though a sum of Rs 20 crores had been given as credit for the development of agriculture, the microscopic minority of rich farmers have appropriated a sum of Rs 100 crores. Do you know how much has gone to the agriculturists having assets worth Rs 1,000 and below? Sir, you will be amazed to know that only a sum of Rs 69 crores has been made use of by the small farmers. These are not the statistics compiled by Rajangam. The Government of India have given this figures

As compared to the capital intensive industries that have been developed all these years, only agriculture has contributed its share in the economic growth of the country. The annual target fixed for the growth in agricultural production during IV Five Year Plan is 5%. But the agricultural production has exceeded the target during the year under Report the agricultural production has gone up to 5.3%.

Our Planning Minister has thus to say-

in overall terms Agriculture is success story only partially—success story only partially. In a recent Seminar held at Ahmedabad, our Planning Minister had stated that even after 25 years of independence, even after conducting four General Elections, even after completing three Five Year Plans the small farmers in our country numbering many millions were not getting in time high yielding variety of seeds, fertilisers, credit facilities or modern agricultural implements. Fortunately for us our Planning Minister is himself an agriculturist and there is truth in what he says.

In the Congress Parliamentary Party's meeting held on 11th April, the Congress Members were agitated over the fact that the Congress Chief Ministers in the States were not actively engaged in implementing the assurances given to the people at the time of recent General Elections to the State Assemblies. They were charging the Congress Chief Ministers that they were not enthusiastic enough to implement the assurance of land ceiling. One Young Lark Member went to the extent of saying

"Let us not be charged with the betrayal of the people's faith within months of getting their massive mandate"

Even though the ruling Party has got absolute majority in this House after nationalising major commercial banks after abolishing the Privy Purses of the Princes, it cannot lay a claim that an egalitarian order has been established in the country. Though the ruling Congress Party has come back to power in many States on the plank of lowering the land ceiling, so far concrete steps in that direction have also not been taken and it looks as though that such an occasion may not arise in the near future. From what I have stated earlier, this becomes crystal clear.

When a State Government in its honest endeavours to establish real Gram Raj as envisioned by the father of the country, Mahatma Gandhi and in its earnestness to meet with complete success wants autonomy, it is being accused as demanding independence. Even in the Central Government

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M. Rajangam]

are prepared to hand over independence on a silver plate, the State Government does not want it. Why should the State Government, after getting independence, bear the heavy burden of indebtedness which has been growing all these 25 years to the height of Himalayas? During the British rule.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please hear me. When you are speaking on Agriculture, you should confine yourself to Agriculture. There is no question of State autonomy here.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAM (Sivaganja): While building up his argument, he is touching upon that point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is beating about the bush, covering all the subjects—provincial autonomy, powers for the States, etc., which are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

SHRI M. RAJANGAM: During British Rule, the Congress Party was vociferous in saying that the British Government living ten thousand miles away would not be able to appreciate the problems of Indian people. What do we say now? We are saying that living in air-conditioned bungalows in Delhi, which is thousands of miles away from the five lakhs of villages, the Ministers would not be able to contribute anything worthwhile for the development of these villages. It is axiomatic that for industrial development the base is agricultural development.

Having spent Rs. 50 lakhs on travelling allowance under the demands No. 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 114, can the Minister assure me that at least 5000 villages have been visited by those who have undertaken such tours? I want to ask of the Central Ministers, who visited Ariankuppam at the time of by-election to the State Assembly of Pondicherry, whether they could persuade the Minister of Agriculture to visit Ariankuppam and such other lakhs of villages and to assess the needs of those villages.

Our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, who is an epitome of intelli-

gence, industriousness and earnestness, has brought the ceiling on land to 15 acres and after having successfully implemented this legislation, he is seeking the advice of the Centre as to what action should be taken in regard to the Estates. I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister that the Centre should advise the other States to emulate the example set by the Government of Tamil Nadu for whom the voice of people is the voice of God and try to implement this land ceiling act uniformly in all the States. At least now, it should be clear to my hon. friend Shri Balathandayutham that for my State Government and for my party there is no need to solicit ideas from either Mr. Nixon or from Mr. Chou-an-lai.

Under the National Forest Policy, out of the total land area of a State, the minimum of 33% should be forest area. This minimum is obtained in the State of Tamil Nadu. Under Demand No. 28, during 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 30,20,000 has been showing as saving. If the Centre could not spend the allotted money, this money could have been given to the Tamil Nadu Government, which would definitely have utilised for the development of forest based products. Under demand No. 115—Capital outlay on Agriculture—there has been a saving of Rs. 8½ crores. When we have not achieved the target of fertiliser production, I am not able to appreciate this huge saving. It has been estimated that annually Rs. 500 crores worth of paddy is being wasted and to avoid this national waste 550 cooperative processing units are to be set during the IV Plan period. So far only 98 units have been established. When this is the position, how can there be a saving of Rs. 30 lakhs under Demand No. 26 which is to give financial assistance to co-operative banks.

I have moved some Cut Motions to Demand No. 25, 26 and 29 because under these demands also the amounts allocated have not been spent fully. For example, the money allocated for developing agriculture in tribal development agencies has not been utilised in full.

If this is the kind of attention that we pay for the development of agriculture, which has fulfilled its target, I am sure that

[Shri M. Rajangam]

the Centre is not doing justice to agriculture.

If at all the Government of India bring ceiling on urban property, I would urge upon the hon. Minister that at least a semblance of Parity should be maintained between urban ceiling and rural land ceiling. I doubt very much whether urban ceiling would ever become a reality.

Finally, the Tamil Nadu Government have incurred an expenditure of Rs 292.3 lakhs as against the agreed Central assistance of Rs 265.50 lakhs for rural employment crash programme. The total assistance so far released by the Government of India is Rs 260.69 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 4.81 lakhs is still due to the State Government against the agreed Central assistance of Rs 265.50 lakhs. So, I would request the Government of India to sanction the following funds for the scheme. I would request them first to sanction the balance of Rs. 4.81 lakhs still due to the State Government against the agreed Central assistance and also sanction the actual additional expenditure of Rs. 26.83 lakhs incurred in 1971-72 and include it in the share of the State for 1972-73 and 1973-74, and sanction Rs. 295 lakhs for those years.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : With your permission, I would like to make a small observation. Many Members of this House, stalwarts who are participating in agriculture, have desired me to request you that you should increase the time allotted for this discussion. Before making this request, I would like to submit that we have also consulted the Minister and he has said that if more time is promised, he will have no objection.

Instead of five hours, it may be extended to eight hours. During this year, buffer stock has been created, and there has been a good crop, and so, a number of Members of Parliament have come with flowers to be presented to the hon. Minister Shri F A Ahmed. Please permit them to do so.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : These are very important Demands, and therefore the time should be

extended. We would request you to extend the time, and that is the view of the House also.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda) : I fully support Shri R. S. Pandey's request made on behalf of the whole House.

MR CHAIRMAN : I quite realise that this is a very important Ministry and it covers so many important subjects like dairying, agriculture etc. and the time allotted for this is very short. But it was decided in the Business Advisory Committee where the Members of every group were presented that this would be the time for those Demands. Anyhow, this debate is not going to be concluded today.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल (बागपत) : इस विषय पर बहुत मम्बर्स बोलना चाहते हैं। इसलिए इस का समय और बढ़ा दीजिए।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : यह प्रश्न बहुत गम्भीर है और हर कोई इस पर बोलना चाहता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस का समय बढ़ा दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : This consensus of the House will be conveyed to the Speaker and I think he will sympathetically consider it.

कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जयन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बहस के समय बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे उठाये गये हैं, जिनमें जोत की सीमा निर्धारित करना, फसलों के भाव निर्धारित करना, छोटे और बड़े किसानों को ऋण की प्राप्ति और बाजार आदि की सुविधाएँ ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हैं जिन पर मेरे सीनियर क्लोन और कृषि मंत्री प्रकाश डालेंगे। मैं इन विषयों के सम्बन्ध में सदन का अधिक समय नहीं लूँगा। मैं शब्द बाँटों की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा जिनकी ओर आमतौर पर भागनीय सदस्यों का ध्यान नहीं जाता करता लेकिन जो कृषि उत्पादन में कुछ मिलाकर देश के विकास की

कुछ बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कड़ियाँ हैं और जिनके जरिये से हमारे कृषि उत्पादन को और बढ़ाया जा सकता है और बढ़ता है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा उठाये गये प्रश्नों को यज्ञों पर नहीं छोड़ूंगा उनका जबाब तो कृषि मंत्री देंगे। मैं खास तौर से आप का ध्यान दो तीन बातों की तरफ दिलाना चाहूंगा।

देश के अन्दर जो विकास हो रहा है वह योजनाबद्ध तरीके से चलता है, और योजनायें जो हमारी बनाई जाती है उनमें खेती बाड़ी और उद्योग की सभी बातों को ध्यान में रक्खा जाता है। लेकिन कुल मिलाकर हमारा उद्देश्य है एक ऐसे समाज की रचना करना जिसमें कमजोर वर्ग को ज्यादा सुविधा मिल सके और जो शक्तिशाली वर्ग है वह भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा देश की सेवा में काम आ सके तथा पिछड़े वर्गों का शोषण न कर सके। इसी उद्देश्य से इस देश के अन्दर सहकारिता आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ और कोशिश यह की जा रही है कि यह सहकारिता आंदोलन जन आन्दोलन बन सके जिसमें कम से कम सरकारी दखलअन्दाजी हो और जनता, खास तौर से समाज का कमजोर वर्ग अपने आप को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए इन माध्यमों से लाभान्वित हो और जो सुविधायें सरकार ने जमीन के विकास के लिए, कृषि की तरक्की के लिए और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जुटाई है उन सब योजनाओं का लाभ वह उठा सके। इसलिए कुछ ऐसी योजनायें सरकार ने चालू की हैं जिनके बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ प्रकाश डाला है और जिनकी कुछ समालोचना भी की है।

मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था कि सहकारिता आन्दोलन का हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की जरूरतों को हम जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा पूरा कर सकें, उन कमजोर वर्गों की जरूरतों को जो अपने आप में समुचित शक्तिशाली नहीं हैं। सरकार की सुविधाओं का वह समुचित रूप से लाभ उठा सकें जिससे उनको सामाजिक न्याय प्रदान

हो सके। इसके लिए हमने कुछ कार्यक्रम जारी किये हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों में कृषि उपकरणों का वितरण और विकास, हमारे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए काम आने वाली वस्तुओं का वितरण, मार्केटिंग, प्रोसेसिंग, कज्यूमर गुड्स का वितरण इत्यादि हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में हम केवल उन चीजों का वितरण नहीं कर रहे हैं जो खेतीबाड़ी में काम आती हैं वरन जो किसानों की और जरूरतों की भी होती है, खास तौर से इसलिए कि बिना पैसे के आदमी हाथ पर हाथ रखकर बैठ जाता है। इसके लिए सरकार ने व्यवस्था की है कि शाटर्न टर्म लोन, मीडियम टर्म लोन और लांग टर्म लोन ज्यादा से ज्यादा उन वर्गों को जाने चाहिए जिनको अब तक वह नहीं मिल पाया है। आपको मालूम होगा कि इसके लिये लगभग 700 करोड़ रुपया, या इसमें भी अधिक, हमने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर शाटर्न टर्म और मीडियम टर्म लोन के लिए लक्ष्य रक्खा है। इसी तरह से लांग टर्म लोन विभिन्न बैंकों के जरिये, चाहे वह सरकारी बैंक हो, व्यापारिक बैंक हों या दूसरी एजेंसियों के जरिये बांटा जायेगा। इस तरह से लगभग 1500 करोड़ रुपयों के ऋणों का वितरण करने की व्यवस्था हुई है। कुल मिलाकर चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 2,000 करोड़ रुपया बांटा जायेगा। हमारी कोशिश यह है कि इसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ उन छोटे वर्गों को मिलना चाहिए, उन किसानों को मिलना चाहिये, जिनकी चर्चा हो रही है, जिनको छोटे किसान कहते हैं, जिनको भूमिहीन किसान और कृषि मजदूर कहते हैं। इसके लिये हमारी कुछ योजनायें हैं स्माल फार्मर्स डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी के नाम से, मार्जिनल फार्मर्स और एग्जीक्यूटिव लेबरर्स के नाम से। इनके साथ-साथ ड्राईफार्म स्कीम तथा दूसरी स्कीम है जिनके जरिये उनको लोन देने की बात सोची है।

लेकिन देखना यह होगा कि जो सारे के सारे काम चल रहे हैं उनकी जिम्मेदारी कौन उठायेगा। हम कई बार इस बात की आलोचना करते हैं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर

[श्री जगन्नाथ पहाडिया]

छोटे लोगों को लाभ नहीं मिला, हम इस बात की आलोचना करते हैं कि जितना हमको करना चाहिए था उतना हम नहीं कर पाये। लेकिन माननीय सदस्यों से, आपके माध्यम से, और इस सदन के माध्यम से सारे देश से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो योजनाएँ हमने चालू की हैं, चाहे छोटे किसानों के लिए हो चाहे माजिनल फार्मर्स के विकास के लिए हो, चाहे खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए हो, इन योजनाओं से जब तक माननीय सदस्य पूरी तरह से सहयोग नहीं देंगे, और जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया केवल माननीय सदस्यों का ही सवाल नहीं है, कुल मिलाकर जनता के प्रतिनिधि समुचित दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते, तब तक हम चाहे जितनी कोशिश करें, जितना लाभ इस देश को होना चाहिए उतना नहीं हो पायेगा।

इसलिए मैं एक बात आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, चाहे वह इस पक्ष के हों चाहे उसी पक्ष के और इस सदन के माध्यम से सारे देश से, कि वह इन योजनाओं को समझे और समझ कर जिन व्यक्तियों को जो लाभ मिलना चाहिए उन तक उसको पहुंचाने की कोशिश करें, क्योंकि हमने इस बात की कोशिश की है कि हम उनकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा पब्लिसिटी करें, हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा पहुंचें। लेकिन जैसा माननीय सदस्य स्वयं जानते हैं कई बार केवल सरकार के माध्यम से सारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। जनता का सहयोग भी आवश्यक होता है। मैं पुनः पुनः सदन से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हम सब इस बात की जिम्मेदारी समझे और समझकर जो कामियाँ हमारे ध्यान में लाई जायें हम उन पर विचार करने की कोशिश करेंगे और इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि हम उनको दूर करें। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ उनका सहयोग बहुत आवश्यक है।

एक बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा।

सहकारिता आन्दोलन की चर्चा करते हुए बहुत से माननीय सदस्य और इस सदन के बाहर दूसरे साथी इस बात को कहते रहे हैं कि वह आन्दोलन अन्य व्यक्तियों के हाथों में सिक्कड़ कर रह गया है, कुछ निहित स्वार्थों वाले व्यक्ति इस पर कब्जा करके बैठे हैं। कभी कभी बड़े वर्गों की चर्चा हो जाती है। इसलिए समय समय पर हम पर चर्चा करने के लिए कई कमेटियों में विचार हुआ। इसके साथ साथ सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों, सहकारिता मंत्रियों और रजिस्ट्रार्स को भी बुलाया गया, उनसे चर्चा की गई कि किस तरह से हम इन सब खामियों को दूर करें, किस तरह से निहित स्वार्थ के हाथों से सहकारिता आन्दोलन को निकालें और क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज जो हम छोटे वर्गों को देना चाहते हैं किस तरह से दें। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं सारे राज्यों को ताकि वह लोग जो उस पर बहुत दिन से कब्जा किए हुए बैठे हैं उस पर न रह सकें, उस पर कब्जा कर के न बैठें।

हमने इस बात का सुझाव दिया है कि दो वर्ष से अधिक किसी सहकारिता आन्दोलन में कोई व्यक्ति पदाधिकारी बन कर न बैठे। इन बातों पर राज्य सरकारों ने विचार किया है और कुछ राज्यों ने इस तरह के कानून बनाये हैं और कुछ सरकारें बना रही हैं ताकि बहुत लम्बे असें तक एक व्यक्ति पदाधिकारी बन कर न बैठे तथा एक ही व्यक्ति कई संस्थाओं में पदाधिकारी बन कर न बैठे। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आज तक उनके अनुभव का जो लाभ हमको मिलता रहा है वह मिलता रहेगा। सहकारिता आन्दोलन में काम करने वाले भी इस बात का ऐतराज करते रहे हैं कि जो लोग बहुत दिनों से सहकारिता आन्दोलन में काम करते आ रहे हैं उनके अनुभव का लाभ प्राप्त नहीं होना। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उस अनुभव का लाभ जरूर प्राप्त होगा क्योंकि हम उसको आन्दोलन से हटाए नहीं चाहते, हम उनके

अनुभव का लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। केवल यह चाहते हैं कि वे बहुत धीरे तक पदाधिकारी न रहें या कई संस्थाओं में एक साथ पदाधिकारी न रहें। हमने इस बात की व्यवस्था की है और इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसी सत्र में थोड़े दिन पहले हमने दिल्ली राज्य सहकारिता अमेडमेंट बिल पास किया था। उसमें सब बातों का समावेश है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि दिल्ली राज्य कोऑपरेटिव अमेडमेंट बिल का लाभ और राज्य भी उठावेंगे और उसके उद्देश्यों और सिद्धान्तों का समावेश अपने राज्यों के बिलों में भी करेंगे।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारी सहकारिता के अन्दर विभिन्न रूपों में केवल वितरण का ही हमारा काम नहीं है, हमारे और बहुत से काम हैं, जैसे कृषि उपकरणों का वितरण, खास तौर से कर्जों का वितरण, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मार्केटिंग, प्रोसेसिंग, कंज्यूमर गुड्स का वितरण आदि भी हैं। मैं इनकी चर्चा इसलिए नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि मेरे दूसरे साथी, जो हमारे सीनियर क्लीग हैं, इनकी चर्चा करेंगे। देश में कुछ हिस्से ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर सहकारिता आन्दोलन बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है, कुछ हिस्से ऐसे हैं जहाँ मध्यम तरीके से चल रहा है और कुछ ऐसे हैं जहाँ न के बराबर चल रहा है। जिसको वीक कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट है वह पूर्वांचल के चार राज्यों और राजस्थान में है। ऐसे राज्य जहाँ यह आन्दोलन ठीक के नहीं चल रहा है, वहाँ इसको ठीक से चलाने की कोशिश हम कर रहे हैं। इन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लिए हमने कुछ ऐसी योजनाएँ रखी हैं। जिनमें विशेष व्यवस्था पैसों की है, मैनेजीरियल स्टाफ की है, ट्रेनिंग की भी की है ताकि वे इलाके सहकारिता आन्दोलन में और राज्यों के साथ आगे बढ़ सकें।

यहाँ कहा जा रहा है कि कमजोर वर्गों को शिक्षा मिलना चाहिये, नहीं मिलता है, जितना मिलना चाहिए नहीं मिलता है। कुछ हिस्सों में हमने राज्य सरकारों को प्रेरित है। लेकिन वैसे

मैंने निवेदन किया है राज्य सरकारों को हम ज्यादा हिदायतें नहीं देना चाहते। हम उनसे सलाह माँगकर लेकर चलना चाहते हैं। हम उनसे कह रहे हैं कि जन आन्दोलन, सहकारिता आन्दोलन बढ़े और इस काम में जो भी मदद हम कर सकते हैं, करेंगे फिर चाहे वह पैसों की हो या टेक्निकल एडवाइस की हो या मैनेजीरियल स्टाफ की हो। इसके साथ-साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि न केवल सरकार से मिलने वाला पैसा कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये से जाए बल्कि कमर्शियल बैंक्स से मिलने वाला पैसा भी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये से जाए,—जिसको डायरेक्ट लॉनिंग पालिसी कहते हैं, उसकी कोशिश हम करते हैं।

ऐसे भाई जिनके पास कुछ जमीन है वे तो शायद हमारी इन स्कीमों से फायदा उठा लें लेकिन ऐसे भाई जिनके पास बिल्कुल जमीन नहीं है या दूसरों को जमीन की हिस्से पर जोतते हैं, वे कैसे फायदा उठाएँ, वह भी एक समस्या है। इसके वास्ते यह व्यवस्था की गई है जिनको शेयर क्रापर कहते हैं उनको भी लोन दिए जा सकें और आसानी से दिये जा सकें इसके लिए ढाई हजार रुपये की गारंटी सरकार ने दी है और कहा है अगर किसान कर्जों नहीं चुका पाता तो बैंक का कर्जा जो है इस हद तक वह सरकार चुका दे। इसको क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम कहते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि ये स्कीमों जो सरकार ने जारी की हैं और जिनसे छोटे लोगों को खासकर फायदा हो सकता है, जिनको आज तक फायदा नहीं मिला है, उनको फायदा मिल सकता है, इनका प्रचार किया जाएगा। मेरे कहने मात्र से या बहुत मात्र से काम नहीं चलेगा। मेरा पुनः निवेदन है कि इन सारी स्कीमों को छोटे किसानों, माजिनल फार्मर्स और छोटी-सीन मजदूरों के पास जाकर उनको बताते की माननीय सदस्य भी कृपा करें ताकि उनको लाभ मिले। लगभग 87 पायलट प्राजेक्ट्स भी हमने चालू की हैं। उनमें 46 स्माल फार्मर्स के लिए हैं और 41 माजिनल

[श्री जगन्नाथ पट्टाडिया]

और एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के लिए और छः ट्राइबल ब्लाक्स के लिए भी सैकशन की हैं ताकि वे आदिवासी भाई जिनको आज तक कोई लाभ नहीं मिल पाया, वे भी लाभ उठा सकें। इस सारी योजना पर 115 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। कुछ रुपया खर्च हुआ भी है। नौ करोड़, क़ी व्यवस्था पहले की गई थी। हमको बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा इस स्कीम को शुरू करने में। सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई इस बात की थी कि छोटे किसान हम किमको मानें। छोटे किसान को आइडेंटिफाई करना है। वह काम हमने पूरा किया। नौ करोड़ का इस साल हमने प्रावधान रखा और सारा वह रुपया हमने खर्च किया। करीब तीन हजार के करीब बचा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि पहले साल के अन्दर हम छोटे किसान को आइडेंटिफाई कर सकें और उसके साथ-साथ कर्जे की मदद भी हम जो छोटे किसान को देना चाहते थे वह दे सकें, तो अगले साल में निश्चित रूप से और ज्यादा काम हो सकेगा। सारी जो व्यवस्था हमने की है वह वही ऐसा ऐसा न हो कि दिल्ली में अटक कर रह जाए या राज्यों की राजधानियों में अटक कर रह जाए या जिले के अन्दर मुकामों में अटक कर रह जाए और इसकी व्यवस्था भी हम सबको करनी होगी।

कहने को बहुत सी बातें थी। कट मोशन भी हैं जिनकी चर्चा मैं करना चाहता था। लेकिन आपका इशारा हो रहा है, इसलिए मैं आपका और अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा। जिन भाइयों ने इस बहस में भाग लिया है, उनको मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जो भेरे बड़े मिनिस्टर हैं, कृषि मन्त्रों जी उनको घाप ज्यादा समय दे सकेंगे ताकि जो बातें यहाँ चर्चा के दौरान कही गई हैं या कही जायेंगी, उन पर वह प्रकाश डाल सकें। मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

श्री युक्तिवार सिंह बलिक (रोहताक) :

चैयरमैन साहब, कृषि के बारे में जो डिमांड्स हाउस के सामने जेरे-बहस हैं, वैसे तो वे बहुत जरूरी हैं और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के साथ उनका गहरा सम्बन्ध है लेकिन मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में गवर्नमेंट की नीति ठीक नहीं है, स्टेबल नहीं है। एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में गवर्नमेंट का रवैया बिल्कुल गलत है और उसकी नीति की जितनी भी आलोचना की जाए, वह थोड़ी है।

आज देश में किसान के बारे में एक एलर्जी पैदा हो गई है। इस वजह से एग्रीकल्चरल प्राबलम्स को, एग्रीकल्चर की नीति को पोलिटिकल लेबल पर टैबल किया जाता है और उनको सही ढंग से हल करने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है।

देश को एक स्लोगन दिया गया "जय जवान, जय किसान।" "जय जवान" वाला स्लोगन तो समझ में आता है। या यह समझिये कि वह घमर मजबूरी है या मसलतहन है। लेकिन "जय किसान" का नारा बिल्कुल झूठा साबित हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में किसानों को अब किमिनल ट्राइब में तब्दील करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन के नाम पर किसान को एक्सप्लायट किया गया। किसान की कोशिशों की वजह से आज देश खाद्य पदार्थों के बारे में आत्म-निर्भर है। लेकिन उसके बाद सोशलिज्म के नाम पर किसान को खत्म करने के सामान तैयार किये जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसानों के साथ यह बड़ी जबरदस्त ज्यादती है। समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या हुक्मरान पार्टी का सोशलिज्म या समाजवाद का नारा सिर्फ खेतों पर आकर खत्म हो जाना है? उसने "गरीबी हटाओ" का नारा लगाया है। क्या गरीबी खेतों से ही दूर होगी? वैसे इन लोगों की सोशलिज्म की डेफिनीशन समझ में नहीं आती है। इन सोशलिज्म की डेफिनीशन तो एक ही की जा सकती है—"बिच दि बिस्ती खैल खेबर टैल एण्ड दि इन्फ्लेन्ट खैल नेबर ली"।

जहाँ तक लैंड सीलिंग का ताल्लुक है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी एग्रीकल्चर की पालिसी सिस्टेमेटिक और स्टेबल होनी चाहिए। एडहाक पालिसी अस्त्यार करने से और रोज-बे-रोज इस किस्म के सवाल पैदा करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। 1953 से सीलिंग को कम करने की बात की जा रही है। मैं राजा-महाराजाओं के बारे में, क्या उन बिग बिजनेस हाउसिज के बारे में नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने हजारों एकड़ जमीन लेकर अपने काले धन को सफेद धन में तब्दील कर दिया है। छोटे किसान को अपनी जमीन से जो पैदावार मिलती है और उसको जो आमदनी होती है, अगर उसको देखा जाये, तो किसान को खेती से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय ने गुजारिश करूंगा कि वह कम से कम इकानोमिक होल्डिंग तो रखें। क्या वह सीलिंग को एक्सेज तक ही सीमित रखना चाहते हैं, या उसकी पैदावार की कीमत लगाकर एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट को जो नेट इनकम होती है, उसको भी ध्यान में रखना चाहते हैं? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह किसी वेस्टिड इन्ट्रेस्ट के इनफ्लुएन्स से आ कर अपनी एग्रीकल्चरल पालिसी को फ़ैम न करें।

आप ठीक ढंग से किसान की कीमत को लगाएँ। किसान को लैंडलाई कहना, यानी एक बदनाम सी टर्म लोगो ने ले ली, उसको लैंड लाई कहकर पुकारा जाता है, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आप जिस नीति के ऊपर चल रहे हैं, उसके ऊपर चलकर कोई लैंड साईड तो रहेगा नहीं, आपसे तो सबको गेलाई बना कर रख दिया है। आपने उसको बदनाम करके रख दिया है एकोनामिक होल्डिंग की बात है। आप किसान को ऐसी जिन्दगी भी देना चाहते हैं या नहीं कि वह अपनी डेली नेसेसिटीज को ध्यान में रखकर अपने बच्चों का भ्रष्टाचार से गुजर तो कर सके, भ्रष्टाचार कपड़े पहन सके, भ्रष्टाचार में रह सके, क्या आप उसको इतनी होल्डिंग देना चाहते हैं या उसको अवैकोनामिक होल्डिंग

देना चाहते हैं जिससे कि उसकी हूड टू माउथ लिबिंग चले और वह उसी तरह सिसकता रहे, दूसरे समाज के साथ अपने देश के अन्दर चल न सके? उन चीजों को आपको ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। मैं मन्त्री महोदय की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देशो को अगर देखा जाय तो हमारे देशो के अन्दर लैंड के ऊपर बहने बहुत कम है। स्वीडेन, नार्वे, यू एस ए, जापान, इन सारी कन्ट्रीज को लीजिए कहीं दस परसेंट लैंड के ऊपर बहने है, कहीं 7 परसेंट है, नार्वे में 9 परसेंट है, जापान के अन्दर 15 परसेंट है, अमेरिका के अन्दर 6 परसेंट है और यही एक अभागा देश भारतवर्ष है जहाँ 70 प्रतिशत बहने खेती के ऊपर है। और यह कम होता दिखाई नहीं देता। इसको बढ़ाया ही जा रहा है। हमारे देशो के अन्दर ट्रीमेडस शिफ्ट टू अन्दर बोकेशंस है लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो गलत नीति चल रही है उसके कारण हमने अपने यहाँ इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ाने की कोशिश नहीं की और सारा बहने कृषि के ऊपर ही चला आ रहा है।

देश के अन्दर चमार हरिजन है, वह जूता बांधते थे। उसकी जगह अब किस ने ले ली? बिग बिजनेस हाउसेज ने ले ली, बाटा शू कम्पनी, वालूजा शू कम्पनी, दयालबाग शू कम्पनी, इन्होंने प्रोडक्शन शुरू किया, चमार हरिजन जूते बनाने से बचित रह गया। उसको छोटी मशीन नहीं दी, काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज उसके लिए नहीं पैदा कीं, उसके लिए कोई साधन नहीं रखा और वह अपने धन्ये से आज बेकार हो गया। तो उसको आज क्या कह दिया? लैंडलेस लेबर धानुक हरिजन और जुलाहा जो था वह कपड़ा बुनता था। उसकी जगह मिलमोनर्स ने ले ली। मिल के अन्दर कपड़े बनने लगे धानुक हरिजन और जुलाहा बेकार हो गया, अपने काम से गया। उनके लिए साधन जुटाने का हमारी हुकूमत ने कोई प्रयास नहीं किया और वह लैंडलेस लेबर बन गए। अक्षी पिछले दिनों एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी ने हाउस के अन्दर यह ऐडमिट किया था कि लैंडलेस लेबर की

[श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक]

अनएम्प्लायमेंट ज्यादा बढ़ी है कन्ट्री के अन्दर। यही वजह है कि कोई भी कहीं से बेकार हो जाय उस को लैंडलेस लेबर कह दिया जायगा, वह चाहे जमीन को जोतना बोना जानता हो या नहीं जानता हो। इस तरह से इस प्राबलम को टैंकिल करने की कोशिश की जाती है। अभी थोड़े दिन हुए हाउस के अन्दर प्राइसेस का जिक्र आया। बात समझ में नहीं आती, हमारी हुकूमत को किसान को उस के अनाज की कीमत या दूसरे पैदावार की कीमत देने में इतनी शिक्षक और शर्म क्यों आती है? कोई कितनी ही प्राइस बता दे, एक तो वह जो ऐग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी है जो एक एक्सपर्ट वाडी है, ऐग्रीकल्चर के अन्दर डील करती है, जो खुद भी वहां काश्त करती है, गेहूं भी गन्ना भी, सारी चीजें काश्त करती हैं, पन्त नगर यूनिवर्सिटी यू. पी. में है और इधर ऐग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी लुधियाने में है, उन्होंने व्हीट की प्राइस क्या दी? एक तरफ उन्होंने कहा कि एक क्विंटल के ऊपर 85 रुपये खर्च होते हैं और इधर इन्होंने एक तरफ यह कह दिया कि नहीं, वह तो 66 रुपये खर्च होते हैं।

बात समझ में नहीं आई। बड़ी जद्दो-जहद के बाद जब कि सारे चीफ मिनिस्ट्रों ने मुखालफत की, इस हाउस में यह सवाल उठाया गया, तब हमारे मंत्रालय ने जो पहले कीमत थी, वही कीमत उसकी मुकारर की। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि जब ऐग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटीज यह कहती हैं कि एक क्विंटल गेहूं पैदा करने में किसान की 85 रुपये लागत आती है तो उस को 76 रुपये क्यों दिये जाएं। होल्डिंज को कम करने से किसान का गुजारा कैसे होगा। मुझे मंत्री महोदय बतायें—हिन्दुस्तान में कौन सी चीज की कीमत कम है? सारी चीजों की कीमतें हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर दुगनी और तिगनी होती जा रही हैं, यहां तक कि एडल्ट्रेटेड चीजों की कीमतें भी

बाजार में दुगनी और तिगनी हो गई हैं, लेकिन किसान को उसके गेहूं की, जो साफ-सुथरा होता है, मंडियों में छाना जाता है और जिस पर उसकी 85 रुपये लागत आती है, उसको वह कीमत नहीं मिल सकती। 76 रुपये देने से उसका गुजारा कैसे होगा? हम इधर मकेना-इज्ड कल्टीवेशन की बात करते हैं, ट्रेक्टर कल्टीवेशन की बात करते हैं, 10-10 एकड़ की होलिडिंग बनाते हैं, जहां किसान हाथ से काम कर सकता है, बैलों की मदद से काम कर सकता है, तो फिर ये ट्रेक्टर वर्गैरह कैसे चलेगे? या तो राष्ट्रपति भवन में चलाये जायेंगे या वजिरों की कोठियों की छतों पर चलाये जायेंगे...

सभापति महोदय: आप का समय हो गया है।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : चैंयरमैन साहब, अभी आपने फरमाया था कि आप बड़ी सिम्पैथेटिकली सोच रहे हैं और हाउस की सेन्स को स्पीकर साहब को भी कन्वे करेंगे—

Assuming that the time is going to be extended further the time of my party is also bound to be extended.

सभापति महोदय : आप खत्म कीजिये, आप को तीन मिनट ज्यादा दे दिये गये हैं।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। मैं अभी मंत्री जी से यही अर्ज कर रहा था कि दोनों बातों का तालमेल कैसे खायेगा।

एक बात मुझे यह अर्ज करनी है कि आप अर्बन सीलिंग भी मुकारर कर रहे हैं, उधर इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन भी है। आया किसान की पैदावार की कीमत या किसान की आमदनी अर्बन-सीलिंग में आई हुई प्रापर्टी की आमदनी और मिल-मालिकान की आमदनी, इन तीनों के अन्दर कोई तालमेल होगा या नहीं होगा?

Will there be any parity? Will you keep it. under consideration Not?

क्या इनके अन्दर कोई पैरिटी रखी जायगी? वरना यह सोशल-इम्बैलेंस इसी तरह

से बचता रहेगा और आप हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर से पाषाणों को खुर नहीं कर सकेंगे। जो खाता-धीला आदमी है, उस को आप ज्यादा गरीब बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उस को अपने धन्य से छुड़ा रहे हैं। आप ने पीछे हाउस में जबाब देते हुए बताया था कि जिन के पास छोटी-छोटी होल्डिंग थीं, उन्होंने बेच डाला और बेकार हो गये, अनएम्प्लायड हो गये।

चैयरमैन साहब, आप की इजाजत से हमारी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने प्राइसेज के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसकी दो लाइनें पढ़ कर सुनना चाहता हूँ—

“The Committee said it was unable to understand how the Government had been following so far an ad hoc policy on sugar from year to year. It felt the question of formulating a long-range policy does not brooke any further delay. The Committee also felt that the anomaly of price fixation would not be solved unless the growers get a remunerative price for sugarcane.”

दो साल हुए किसानों को अपनी शुगरकेन की खड़ी फसल में घाग लगानी पड़ी थी और फिर उन्होंने शुगरकेन को बोया नहीं जिसकी वजह से आप देख रहे हैं कि आज कन्ट्री में शुगर की क्या हालत है। अगर इसी तरह से आप किसानों को शुगरकेन की कीमत देंगे तो उनका कैसे गुजारा होगा ?

सभापति महोदय, आप मुझे माफ करेंगे, यह बड़ा इम्पॉर्टेंट विषय था वैसे मैं आपकी बातों की बड़ी पाबन्दी करता हूँ। आप टाइम बढ़ा देते हैं तो उसके साथ मैं हमें भी कुछ रीजनेबल टाइम मिल जाये तो अच्छा रहे।

श्री राजसेनार प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे जनसंघ के मालमीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने लैंड सीलिय, जोल सीमा निर्धारण के बारे में एका-नोमिक होल्डिंग, डेक्लरेशन काफिय तथा मिन्-

भिन्न प्रकार की बातों में इसमें दिक्कत बताई और उन्होंने कहा कि इससे सीलिंग बनाने में, जोत की सीमा निर्धारण करने में कठिनाई पैदा हो सकती है। मिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के विचार इस देश में हैं जिसमें जनसंघ का भी अपना एक विचार है। स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त के बाद जब जमींदारी उन्मूलन हुआ उसके बाद से बराबर जोत की सीमा निर्धारण करने की चर्चा देश के कोने-कोने में होती रही। विभिन्न प्रदेशों में मिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के नियम बने और आज देश के अन्दर जोत की सीमा का निर्धारण नहीं हो पाया है। हमारे कृषि मंत्री धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं कि वे पिछले दो एक साल से इसमें बहुत तेजी लाये हैं और एक आदर्श कृषि नीति जोत की भूमि के बारे में बनाने का प्रयास किया है। यह बात सही है कि विभिन्न राज्यों की विशेष परिस्थितियों में उपजाऊ भूमि, मरु भूमि, जंगलात की भूमि और दियारे की भूमि सभी बातों को देखकर अलग-अलग स्थिति में अलग-अलग बात हो सकती है लेकिन उन्होंने जो एक माडल, आदर्श प्रस्ता दिया है उस से 13 एकड़ भूमि का तथा एक परिवार की परिभाषा भी बना दी है उससे हमारा अन्दाजा है कि कुछ ही दिनों में, जो करीब तीस वर्षों से आग चलती आ रही है उसका निदान निकलेगा और देश में जो बहुत से लोग भूमिहीन हैं उनको भूमि मिलेगी, वे भूमि के मालिक बनेंगे और पैदावार की रफ्तार जो बढ़ी है वह और भी अधिक बढ़ेगी ऐसा हमारा पूरा विश्वास है। हमारे कृषि मंत्री इसके लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं और मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि कुछ ही दिनों में, साल दो साल में यह काम बहुत तेजी से हो सकेगा। इस कार्य में राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से जो बाधाएँ थीं उनका निदान भी पिछले एलेशन में हो गया है। भूमिहीनों और गरीबों ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हाथ भजबूत किये और हमने उन लोगों की जो विश्वास दिलाया था उसकी पूर्ति में इससे बीगनेस हो जायेगा।

अभी कुछ देर पहले जनसंघ के हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि जो अभी हमारे

[श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

कृषि मंत्री ने कीमत का निर्धारण किया है उससे गरीबों को मुकसान होगा। मैं उनके विचार से असहमत हूँ क्योंकि अगर उपज की कीमत घटा देते हैं तो जो इन्स्टिट्यूट किसानों को था उसमें कमी होती।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो किसानों के काम में मजदूरी करते हैं उनको जो मजदूरी किसान देते हैं उसमें भी कमी पड़ती और मिनेनाइज्ड तरीके से ग्रीन फर्टिलाइजर्स का प्रयोग करने से जो पैदावार में वृद्धि होती, उसमें भी कमी पड़ती। यह बड़ी खुशकिस्मती है कि पिछले पन्नाह, बीस सालों से हम ग्रान्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी बनाना चाहते थे और अब हम इसमें स्वावलम्बी बन गये हैं और इसके लिए कृषि मंत्रालय और कृषि मंत्री ग्रन्थवाद के पात्र हैं कि आज वह दिन हमको देखने में आया है और एक प्रकार से देश जब स्वावलम्बी हो गया और किसानों ने भी मेहनत करके ग्रान्न की स्थिति का जब सहूलियत से समाधान किया, तो सब की निगाहें उनकी उनकी ऊपर चली गई। प्रथम बार बोस्टेडइन्स्टिट्यूट वालों ने उनकी उपज की कीमत को निश्चित करने का जोर लगाया। अगर पैदावार बढ़ जायगी तो दाम निश्चित ही घट जायेंगे क्योंकि जब बाजार में माल ज्यादा आया तो कोई उसके दाम ज्यादा नहीं देगा। (व्यवधान)

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसके होते ही होते एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स पर, जो खेती का काम करते हैं, उनके ऊपर इन्कम टैक्स की बात चली और अभी एक जो इन्क्वायरी रिपोर्ट निकली है, उसमें जो तर्क उपस्थित किये गये हैं, वे बिल्कुल निरर्थक लग्न हो रहे हैं। उसमें तर्क यह दिया गया है कि बहुत से व्यापारी लोग, उद्योग में छगे लोग जो दूसरा काम करते हैं, वे अपनी ब्लैक मनी को छिपाने के लिए एग्रीकल्चरल में छोते हैं। इस काम को देखने के लिए तो इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट और सरकार के दूसरे बिभाग बने हुए हैं। इन लोगों का काम ही यह है कि

जो लोग टैक्स इवेड करते हैं, टैक्स सभ्य पर नहीं लेते हैं, उन लोगों को रोकें और टैक्स बसूल करें। अगर वे लोग अपने काम में असह्य हैं और जो लोग इन्कम टैक्स बचाना चाहते हैं उनको नहीं पकड़ पाते हैं तो दूसरे लोगों पर टैक्स लगाकर उसको इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं। ऐसे गरीब लोगों पर जिन पर टैक्स लगाना चाते हैं जिन पर यह टैक्स लगने से उनका काम होते ही बन्द हो जायेगा। तो यह कोई अच्छा तरीका नहीं मालूम होता है। इससे तो आपके खेती के काम पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा क्योंकि सभापति जी आप जानते ही होंगे क्योंकि आप भी किसान के परिवार से आते हैं और गांव के रहने वाले हैं और मैं भी किसान के परिवार से आता हूँ और गांव में रहने के काग्न मैं भी जानता हूँ कि गांव में जो लोग किसानी करते हैं उसमें 50 परसेन्ट तो क्या 75 परसेन्ट ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास 5 या 6 एकड़ से कम की जमीन है। ऐसे लोगों की यह जो पैदावार बढ़ती है यह ज्यादातर मौसम के ऊपर निर्भर करती है। अभी आपने मौसम को कन्ट्रोल करने के लिये कांई साधन उपलब्ध नहीं किया है जिससे किसानों के लिए बरसात ज्यादा हो या अनावृष्टि हो, या कमवृद्धि हो तो उसमें आपके साधनों से लोग फायदा नठा सकें। एक तरफ तो आप ठीक तरीके से इन्कम टैक्स नहीं लगाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ अगर आपने एग्रीकल्चर पर इकम टैक्स लगाया तो इससे एक तांता बन जायगा और इससे गरीब और कमजोर किसान काफी परेशान रहेगा। आपका इन्कम टैक्स ठीक से बसूल नहीं होता है। लैंड रेवेन्यू तो ठीक से बसूल होता है लेकिन इन्कम टैक्स आपको ठीक नहीं मिलता। आप की जो भी आमदनी बढ़ती है या टैक्स आपका बढ़ता है या किसी चीज का दाम बढ़ता है, तो वह भी किसी न किसी तरीके से किसानों से ही बसूल होता है। छोटे का दाम बढ़ता है, तो उसका बसर किसान पर पड़ता है, सीमेंट का दाम बढ़ता है, तो वह किसानों पर पड़ता है, और अगर घूँसे का दाम बढ़ता है तो उसका असर भी किसान पर पड़ता

है। इसलिए इस टैंक के बताने वाले बिल्कुल अव्यवहारिक हैं और उनको कोई ज्ञान नहीं है।

समापति महोदय, एक दो बातें और हैं जिन्हें मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ। एगजम्बेंस की जो लिस्ट शायद कल इस हाउस में माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने बताई थी उस में कुछ एगजम्बेंस दिये गये थे जैसे कि जो सीलिंग एक्ट है उस में जैसे कि बेरिटएबल परपेजेज के लिए और रिलिजस परपेजेज के लिए बहुत से लोग अपनी संस्था बना लेते हैं और उसके पैसे का इस्तेमाल दूसरे कामों में करते हैं, यह बहुत अपवित्र काम है और इस के लिए कोई एगजम्बेंशन न हो। कानून में ऐसा नियम बनाये कि अगर उसी परपेज के लिए, जिस परपेज के लिए कोई इंस्टीट्यूशन बनाई गई है और उस में जमीन रखी गई है तो उसका पूरा-पूरा इस्तेमाल हो। सरकार उस चीज का पूरा-पूरा इस्तेमाल करावे और उसका पूरा-पूरा इस्तेमाल हो।

17 hrs.

यह जरूर है कि टी काफ़ी काटन, रबर आदि चीजों के द्वारा हम फौरन एक्स्चेन्ज पैदा करते हैं हम को इन में बाहर से पैसा मिलता है। हो सकता है कि इनको मीलिंग के अन्दर लाने से कठिनाई आये। उन के छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े बन जायेंगे। लेकिन सरकार को इन को नेशनलाइज कर देना चाहिये। यह काम आखिर कौन करते है? असम हम लोगों के घर के बगल में है। हमारी तरफ के लोग वहाँ पर कुली कबाड़ी का काम करते हैं। साल दो बरस में एक बार घर आते हैं तो 100-50 रुपये ले कर आते हैं। सारी भ्रमदानी बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दूसरे बड़े बड़े शहरों में रहने वाले लोग पाते हैं और खर्च करते हैं। इस लिए या तो इन को नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाये या फिर कारपोरेशन बना कर उस को यह काम दे दिया जाये। यह भी न हो सके तो फिर सीलिंग लागू कर दी जाये। यह देखते हुए कि वहाँ पर भारतीय ढंग से

काम हो रहा है, इस को रोकना चाहिए। विहित स्थापन वाले लोग इसके लिये एग्जम्बेंशन चाहेंगे। माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस पर पुनर्विचार करें और इस तरह की चीजें न होने पायें, इसके लिये इन को नेशनलाइज किया जाये, इनको एग्जम्बेंशन की सुविधायें नहीं मिलनी चाहिए।

ट्रेक्टर कम्पनिया आपने और जगहों पर दी हैं, लेकिन यू पी और बिहार, जो कि कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है, इस चीज से वंचित हैं। बिहार प्रदेश में जो एग्री इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑर्गेनाइजेशन नाम का ऑर्गेनाइजेशन है उसने अप्लाई किया था। लेकिन वहाँ पर ट्रेक्टर बनाने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई। न बिहार को दी गई और न उत्तर प्रदेश को दी गई।

मैं समझता हूँ कि ट्रेक्टरों का इस्तेमाल कोऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर किया जाए तो कम खेती करने वाले लोगों को आप मदद दे सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन डिमान्ड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ। इनमें कोई भी कष्ट नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा कृपा दिया जा सके वह दिया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : Mr. Chairman, Agriculture has been, and continues to be, crucial factor in our economic planning, in improving the economy and social development of our country. If we look back over the past years, we will find that agriculture has played a very important role. And it has been to the satisfaction of all of us that production has increased to the maximum level. Those who regarded our kisans as conservative, those who were saying that our kisans were not willing to go in for modern technology and also modern cultivation, will now understand that our kisans have taken to modern method of cultivation without which the production might not have gone up to such a high proportion.

17.03 hrs.

[DR. SARADISH ROY in the Chair.]

Our agricultural production during the year 1968-69 was 94 million tonnes. In 1970-71

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

it reached nearly 108 million tonnes. And this year it appears that it will even surpass what we have achieved so far, in spite of the adverse conditions like floods in U. P. Bihar, and West Bengal, cyclone the disastrous in Orissa, and drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and some parts of Tamil Nadu

Mr. Chairman, I am sure, you will join me and also the Minister for Agricultural in hailing our kisans who had responded so magnificently for this production, of this kind of increase in output. We have also to congratulate the Ministry of Agriculture which has taken great efforts in making our agricultural a success. Credit also goes to our Minister of Agriculture, Shri F. A. Ahmed, and also to Shri Annasaheb Shinde and other Ministers in the Ministry of agriculture.

Though I have got a lot of things to speak on, due to want of time I am confining myself to one or two important points.

I now come to the difficulties that are being faced by the farmers. The farmer in this country are being attacked on three fronts. One front is ultra-modern leftists, another front is ultra-modern reactionaries, and the third front is bureaucrats. Our kisans are being pressed by these three fronts. Recently, you might have seen in the papers that in the conference of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce almost all the speakers there directed the attack on farmers as if they are all very poor people and they cannot afford to give further tax any longer. Now the kisans have got money and wealths and they should be taxed. This was the attack from the ultra modern reactionaries. Mr. Chairman the ultra modern leftist also speaks the same thing, of course. In different language that these farmers are very rich and they are holding lot of land and all that land should be confiscated..... (Interruptions) Sir, I am not opposed to land ceiling. In this matter of land ceiling, so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the ceiling has been fixed at 15 acres. True, there are certain States which have not implemented the land reforms and have not fixed the ceiling. You may take severe action against those States and you penalise them. Why

not you link the development assistance that is being given by the Centre to the States with land reforms and laying down ceiling on land-holdings? For those States which have not implemented land reforms, you reduce your various kinds of assistance to them. There, I am agreeable. But that does not mean that you should link land-holding with the price fixation. Anyhow, the big land-lords have been eliminated. It is going to be a past history in the country. Hereafter, only small farmers and marginal farmers will be there in our country.

There is a tendency among the people that the farmers are getting very high incomes because of increased production. This is very wrong. In Tamil Nadu, the Government have got a 5000-acre State farm. In that farm their average income is only Rs. 160 per acre. Now, Sir, the Panning Commission has stated that in Karnal and Ludhiana districts where package schemes are implemented, there the farmers net income is Rs. 6000 per acre. Here, I do not want to say anything. I only want to say Sardar Ujjal Singh, a former Governor of Tamil Nadu and who was one of the first to introduce mechanised cultivation in his farm, has to say—I quote :

“Such an absurd amount of net income of Rs. 6000 per acre cannot possibly be suggested by anybody having the slightest knowledge and experience of agriculture”

This is the position. In individual cases in Tamil Nadu or any other part in the country, the income per acre may be Rs. 300. In a best cultivated land and if he is a progressive farmer, at the most, the income per acre may be Rs. 500. Now it is being said that the farmers are producing more and earning more and the farmers income should be calculated on that basis. Here, I want to mention one thing because I have got the personal experience. It would be entirely erroneous to assess that a particular land is earning so much as it has produced high yield according to departmental calculations. If I may be permitted to mention my own case, I have produced 3440 kg per acre in this year. I have won a prize also. I have been continuously winning prizes for higher production—3½ tonnes per acre for the last five years.

(Interruptions) Yes, in paddy only. I am only a rice grower. At what cost I have produced these $3\frac{1}{2}$ tonnes per acre? That must be known. Any agriculturist will know how much he will have to spend to produce a higher yield. This does not mean that in all my 15 acres I am producing $3\frac{1}{2}$ tonnes. My average income from my farm is only Rs. 300-500. Not more than that. This is the position with almost all farmers.

Now, I come to the third front against the farmers, the Agricultural Prices Commission. I have already mentioned about to fronts. Let us recall the circumstances under which the Agricultural Prices Commission was set up. There was a time when the kisans freed and were afraid of the depressed price situation. They were not sure of getting a remunerative price. There was an agitation. We, Congressmen, in the AICC and in other forums, agitated that the Government must do something for fixation of a fair price to help the farmers.

Sir, our Late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri introduced the Slogan "Jai Jawan ; Jai Kisan". He also introduced this scheme of setting up an Agricultural Prices Commission. He announced and assured that the Agricultural Prices Commission will fix fair adjust price. But do you know how this Commission is now functioning and doing its work? Sir, the Agricultural Prices Commission is going on with the recommendation for only reducing the price year after year. Not a single year is there in which the Government have accepted the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. This year also, very rightly, Government have not accepted the recommendation that price should be reduced.

For this, I congratulate and I offer my thanks to our hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, who has made a statement yesterday in this House, saying that he is not accepting that recommendation. So, this, is the position, Sir.

The name which has been given to this body—the Agricultural Prices Commission should be changed. Instead, they should be given a new name. It is but fit and proper to call that Commission, the Agricultural Price Reduction Commission.

That is the proper way to call them. It is high time Government gives a second thought to this matter. This Commission should be completely recast; there should be representatives of the farmers in this Commission, who know the difficulties of a kisan, what sufferings he has to under go in producing a crop. I appeal to the Government to dissolve it and appoint a new Agricultural Prices Commission, with due representation to the farmers. Otherwise what will happen is, they will not know the difficulties the kisan. Who are all these people now in the Commission? They are urban-oriented economists with super class consciousness.

How can they understand the problems of the poor kisans? We can't expect them to understand the problems of the poor kisan.

Sir, I want to ask one plain question. Is it a crime to be a kisan? What can we do? I have been born a kisan; my father was a kisan. On all the sides we see, they attack the kisans. They say, the kisans have got wealth. Where is the wealth? You are trying to fix the land ceiling. The plains, peoples should not have more than a particular limit in this country. All right. I accept that. But, you fix the ceiling. If there should be only 10 acres or 15 or 20 acres, nobody should have more than that fixation. If anybody has more than the limit fixed and agreed upon, you arrest him, you put him in jail, you confiscate his land. I am agreeable on all this. We depend upon the monsoon. Agriculture on the whole Countries to be a gamble in the monsoons. That is the fate of a kisan in this country! The Kisans are not able to make both ends meet. That is the position now.

I appeal to Government regarding the need for the production of tractors for the use of the small farmers. Proper tractors are not available for the small farmers. There should be two types of tractors which Government should manufacture—tractors for dry cultivation and tractors for wet cultivation. The tractors for dry farming will help in respect of dry farming operations and the tractors for wet farming will help in respect of wet farming operations. These two types of tractors should be produced in sufficient numbers.

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

We are now eliminating the big farmers. There will be here after only small farmers and marginal farmers. These people should have tractors. A third type of small tractor also must be produced to meet the requirement of the marginal farmers.

Then about fertilisers I want to say something. Fertilisers should be made available to the farmers at cheaper prices. This is also very important. Government should consider this point also,

Then, Sir, the Government are talking about dry cultivation. What the Government is meaning, we don't know. They are frequently saying, 'dry cultivation', 'dry cultivation'. Government should come forward with a definite proposal and a clear scheme as to what they mean by dry cultivation, what is the help that they are going to provide. Unless there are proper irrigation facilities, how can it be successful, Sir? Therefore, I appeal to the Government that they should take all these points into consideration.

Finally, Sir, I appeal to all these three Fronts, that is, the Agricultural Prices Commission, the ultra modern leftists, and also the Ultra-modern reactionaries—'Please spare our poor agriculturists'.

As Mr. Piloo Mody mentioned yesterday in this House Leave Vietnam to the Vietnamese,—I respect the same today, 'Leave the kisans to kisans'. They will take care of themselves. Let the Agricultural prices find their own level in relation to the needs of development and economic growth in the country. Let them go to the market. Let the thing take its own course.

Sir, we are expecting help from the Government, not obstruction from the Government. We are expecting the Department and the Ministry to give help to the poor kisans. With these words I conclude. Thanking you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head

Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide necessary funds for small irrigation schemes in Madhya Pradesh by the Centre. (1)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to arrange the timely payment of the cost of sugarcane to farmers. (66)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish zones prescribed for various sugar mills in the interest of farmers (67)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference to make available to remote villages and small farmers the know how of improved agriculture. (68)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make available to the farmers the benefits of animal husbandry and veterinary science. (69)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate a policy of giving remunerative price for crops grown by farmers. (70)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give proper representation to farmers and public representatives in Agricultural Prices Commission. (71)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate assistance to students of different agricultural schools and colleges. (72)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide jobs urgently to Graduates in Agriculture. (73)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in providing good seeds, manure, power and other agricultural implements to farmers at cheap rates. (74)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to realise the need for change in agricultural policy. (75)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the price of sugarcane keeping in view the interests of sugarcane growers. (82)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Indifference to provide adequate assistance for improving the deteriorating financial condition of farmers keeping in view the rising prices of consumer articles and agricultural implements. (83)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide the farmers of Madhya Pradesh benefit of various schemes undertaken for farmers. (84)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the deteriorating

condition of Co-operative society all over the country specially the Cooperative societies in Madhya Pradesh (87)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100/-"

[Failure to check the increasing Government interference in Cooperative societies. (88)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100/-"

[Delay in formulating a policy to give incentive to farmers for increasing production by giving them grants (89)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100/-"

[Need to provide facilities to farmers for imparting them training in regard to improvements in agriculture. (90)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100/-"

[Failure to remove irregularities in Food Corporation of India. (96)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100/-"

[Failure to remove the resentment prevalent among farmers due to carelessness and arbitrary attitude of Food Corporation of India in regard to procurement of wheat and rice. (97)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) :
I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Rs. 1/-"

[Failure to enact and implement land-ceiling ensuring self-cultivating tenancy and ending all sorts of semi-feudal and capitalist land ownership. (14)]

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re 1/-"

[Failure to suggest land ceiling reductions on the model of West Bengal and Kerala to the remaining States of India. (15)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Co-operation be reduced to Re 1/-"

[Failure to ensure co-operative credit to the Agricultural labourers and marginal peasants (26)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Co-operation be reduced to Re 1/-"

[Failure to ensure the contact of all earth works to the Co-operation Societies of Agricultural labourers (27)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Co-operation be reduced to Re 1/-"

[Failure to facilitate and ensure opening of Co-operatives of agricultural labourers and marginal peasants in all the village Panchayats of India (28)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Co-operation be reduced to Re 1/-"

[Failure to free the multi-purpose and other Cooperative Societies from the clutches of landlord-kulak-usurer combine (29)].

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1/-"

[Failure to decide procuring of wheat at the price of last year and collecting levy from all those owning above 8 acres irrigated land at the price recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission. (30)]

"That the demand under the head Per-

chase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced to Re 1/-"

[Failure to make fertilizers available at reduced rates to poor peasants (31)]

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re 1/-"

[Failure to ensure total payment of the arrears of sugarcane prices to the cane-growers (131)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1/-"

[Failure to nationalise the Sugar Mills and its wholesale trade. (132)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1/-"

[Failure to immediately take over the Rayam Sugar Mills Limited at Rayam District Darbhanga in Bihar (133)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1/-"

[Failure to ensure the sale of the entire stock of sugar at the same controlled rate in the country (134)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need for taking over the Sugar Mill at Warsaliganj in the district of Gaya in Bihar (135)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need for ensuring the availability of sugar to all the consumers at the same controlled rate in the country (136)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Community Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure full democratisation of the C. D. blocks. (137)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Community Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediately establishing Panchayat Raj throughout the country. (138)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Community Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for eliminating bureaucratic control from the Gram Panchayats and Community Development Blocks. (139)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Community Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of bringing uniformity in the Panchayat Raj Acts of various States. (140)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Community Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for granting more powers to Village Panchayats. (141)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Appointment of a highly paid officer as General Manager of the Super Bazar. (142)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Cooperation be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Top heavy and bureaucratic administration of the Super Bazar. (143)]

"That the Demand Under the Head Department of Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce cooperative farming on a big scale by giving land and incentive to the poor peasants. (144)]

"That the Demand under the Head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilisers be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to nationalise entirely the wholesale trade in foodgrains. (145)]

SHRI M. RAJANGAM : I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish cattle breeding farms throughout the country in different States. (16)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay greater attention to strengthening of Regional Centres of Agro-Economic Research. (17)]

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for enhanced provision for grants to co-operative banks for credit facilities to small farmers (18)]

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for development of agriculture in Tribal Development Agencies (19)]

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the Agricultural Marketing Organisation (20)]

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to investigate into the non-setting up of the Fertilizer Promotion Council (21)]

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-filling of vacant posts which led to non-implementation of Fisheries programme (22)]

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri M. Rajangam]

[Lesser provision for the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage (23)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 20,00,00,000 "

[Need to transfer the staff to the Food Corporation of India and avoid the duplication of work done in the Food Department (24)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 5,00,00,000."

[Need to hand over the organisation for the marketing and inspection of food products to the Food Corporation of India (25)]

SHRI D K PANDA (Bhanjanagar) I beg to move

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure of Aska Cooperative Sugar Industry, Aska in carrying out the decisions of the General Body meeting of 1970-71 (32)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Mismanagement in the Aska Cooperative Sugar Industry (33)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure of the Aska Cooperative Sugar Industry to provide remunerative price to cane growers according to provisions of the Cane Control Order, 1966 (34)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100,"

[Failure to fix remunerative price for sugar industry (35)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to check the abnormal rise in the price of sugar (36)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to nationalise the sugar industry (37)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to have closer trade relationship for export of sugar with the Socialist World (38)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to follow a profitable sugar export policy (39)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to revise the trade agreement of 1934 with USA for export of sugar (40)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to develop agro-industries such as sugar and jute industries in Orissa (41)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Failure to distribute cultivable waste land to landless agricultural labourers, Ad-waais and Harijans gratis. (42)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Failure to implement land reforms by lowering the high level of land ceiling. (43)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain the continuity of employment for 10 months in a year as per the Crash Programme for rural employment in Ganjam District. (45)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment. (46)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Small Farmers Scheme in the country. (47)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Small Farmers Scheme in Soruda, Bhanjanagar, Jagannath Prasad, Kodala and Aska in Ganjam District. (48)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a sugar industry in Nayagarh and Parlay Khimdi. (49)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop intensified cane cultivation in Ganjam District in general and Aska in particular. (50)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish research centre to eradicate attack of Report in cane crop in different States and sugar cane areas such as Aska. (51)]

"That the demand under the head

Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make complete survey of the river basin areas for exploring the possibilities of setting up of tube wells and lift irrigation points. (52)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up lift irrigation in the river basin areas of Rushikulya, Baghuva, Dhaunai, and Mahanandi rivers in Ganjam District (53)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure a remunerative price of the agricultural produce to the peasant. (54)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take over the trading in essential commodities in the interest of the consumers (55)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure democratic functioning of cooperatives in conformity with the provisions of law (57)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the co-operative movement in Orissa (58)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Violation of the Provisions of the Cooperative Societies Act, Rules and Bye laws in not holding election of the Board of Directors and allowing the nominated Board to continue from 1963 to 1972 in Aska Cooperative Sugar Industries (59)]

[Shri D. K. Panda]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eliminate bureaucracy in the management of cooperative societies (60)]

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deline in the yield of cotton (91)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Failure of Intensive Agricultural Programme in Madhya Pradesh (92)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to simplify terms and conditions and the procedure in regard to giving loans for agricultural purposes (93)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide assistance to small and marginal farmers (94)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate quantity of pesticides to Madhya Pradesh (95)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to introduce the basic land reforms (101)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to reduce the ceiling on land holdings (102)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to fix the minimum price of sugar cane at Rs. 17 per quintal (103)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to make all the States agree to the principle of a family of five members as the Unit in regard to land ceiling. (104)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Need to make uniform law for the entire country for the purposes of land ceiling (105)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to check the increase in the prices of agricultural commodities. (106)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to fix reasonable prices of the commodities produced by farmers. (107)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to make available to farmers commodities of their consumption at prescribed rates. (108)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to grant monthly pay scales to labourers working in Potato Research Centres and agricultural farms. (109)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to make such labourers, permanent as have been working in Potato Research Centres and agricultural farms (110)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to reduce the prices of fertilizers and seeds (111)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure of poultry fram scheme (112)]

"The the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to set up a Modern Bakery at Patna or Ranchi in Bihar (113)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to expand the Fishery Scheme (114)]

"That the Demaud under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to recover the arreais of farmers from sugar mills (115)]

"That the Demand under the Head Forest be reduced to Re 1"

[Usurpation of time honoured rights of Adwasi peasants of bringing fire-wood from forest. (116)]

"That the Demand under the Head Forest be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to evolve a public utility policy for the development of forests (117)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to nationalise whole sale trade of foodgrains (118)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1'

[Need to send foodgrains to famine affected and scarcity areas in the country (119)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1"

' Failure to tke action against the traders indulging in profiteering and black marketing (120)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to nationalise sugar mills (121)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to save from starvation more than one lakh farmers of hill areas living in 170 villages of certain areas of Orissa, Rajasthan and Santhal Paigana district in Bihar (122)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to reduce the prices of commodities sold through Government fair price shops with a view to arrest increasing prices. 123)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to arrest the increasing price of sugar (124)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Community Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Benefit of block development schemes mainly to rich farmers (125)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Community Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

"Failure to improve the deteriorating condition of rural roads (126)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Community Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the crash programme for providing employment to unemployed people in rural areas (127)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to simplify the working process of Cooperative Societies (128)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Undue delay in advancing loans to farmers through Cooperative Societies (129)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need to enact model legislation for fixing land ceiling on the pattern of Kerala and West Bengal (146)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish Benami distribution (147)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish Tata Zamindari despite the passage of Bill by the Bihar Legislative Assembly unanimously. (148)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pay special attention to the implementation of minor irrigation schemes (149)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give more assistance to Bihar for the construction of tube-wells (150)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grow maize before monsoon with the help of pumping sets in Darsa areas of Danapur and Maner in Patna district (151)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to commission the closed sugar mills in Warisaliganj and Goraru in Bihar and in other States (152)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply clean and good food-grains to ration shops (153)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check blackmarketing in ration shops (154)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check irregularities prevalent in Food Corporation of India (155)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the theft of wheat from Government warehouses near Digha and Phulwari in Bihar (156)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to ensure regular supply of rice from ration shops in Bihar (157)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to supply foodgrains to the ration dealers in Patna from the nearby godowns (158)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Community Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Delay in constituting District Councils in Bihar (159)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to supply adequate quantity of DMS milk to consumers (160)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to reduce the price of DMS ghee and butter and to improve its quality (161)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the diversion of milk supply by DMS to unauthorised commercial users at the cost of consumers. (162)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of the Food Corporation of India to store foodgrains in the godowns of Warehousing Corporation in Bihar resulting in the apprehension of 15 of its godowns being closed (163)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to stop the probable retrenchment of 75 workers as a result of apprehension of 15 godowns of the Warehousing Corporation being closed in Bihar (164)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of the Food Corporation of India to store foodgrains in the godowns managed by the Warehousing Corporation. (165)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Violation of the orders in regard to storage of 40 p. c. foodgrains in the godowns of Warehousing Corporation in Bihar. (166)]

MR CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): This Ministry of Agriculture, to my mind, has been closest to the life-blood of the country and so this Ministry is concerned with the weakest section of our society. As for the modern trend of world democracy, each democracy is gradually evolving into a corporate State; I use the words 'corporate State' in the connotation that has been provided to them by Charles Reich when he wrote the book '*The Greening of America*'.

In this context of things, I have from last year on wards tried to draw the attention of the Ministry to the ever-widening danger that this poor and weaker section of our society might be faced with if this Ministry was not able to give the attention that this section demanded and which was due to it. I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry to this aspect of the problem. The present outlook of the Ministry has

[Shri Ranabahadur Singh]

been commodity committee approach. It was high time that this Ministry brought about a change in the whole approach to the problem of farming by the weaker section of our society and this approach or this change that I am asking for is the change from the present stand which still smacks of the commodity committee approach that the originally was responsible for the establishment of these commodity committees or departmental committees. To clarify this request of mine, I would specify four major points which would bring this matter out.

Agricultural mechanisation is something which has been a matter of debate all these twenty-five years of our Independence. There was a time when tractors too were taboo in our country, but gradually a time has come when tractors up to the capacity of 60 Hp are being manufactured here, but the debate about mechanisation goes on, and today when we have reached a stage where the ceiling laws are going to limit the acreage to 18 acres, we manufacture tractors that by the very cost of their production and the cost of their availability to the farmer and their horse-power are suited to a hundred-acre farm. This debate also at present does not take into consideration the possibility with small units of mechanisation like those that are used in Japan which make one person more efficient but do not displace labour, if it were a complete unit. At the present moment, even if we have hand-tractors, they are not fitted with seed-drills or small harvesting arrangements on them which of course does not make them a complete machine by themselves. Here, I would draw the attention of the ministry that the commodity committee approach should be stopped. The one person has to be made more efficient. It is not a question of displacement of labour.

Secondly, I would come to agricultural research. We have been concentrating all our efforts on the major crops, that is, the production of wheat and rice in our country. This is a commodity committee approach.

I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry to another aspect of farming. In regard to the kodon and kutki farming in

the Adibasi regions of my State, no money has been spent on evolving a high-yielding variety of kodon and kutki. I am doubtful whether these terms would be understandable to hon. Members in this House, but most of the farmers in my region just work on kodon and kutki and are living on them. To start with, I would suggest that the Ministry may send a team of experts to my region, namely Sidhi and Surguja, and let them see what the kodon and kutki farmer does to make his livelihood. That would be a change from the commodity committee approach.

Agricultural finance. The whole effort, the whole outlay, is spread out in maximisation of the farm produce. Nothing has been done in the humanising of the farmer. A lot of effort has been wasted on the plough, but the man behind it is lost. Last year, I pleaded that a deep study be made of the problems of the farmer, the small farmer. What is his managerial problem? I could not find a place of this in the report of the performance of the Ministry last year. Of course, I must concede that I was very gratified to know that on p. 3 of the ICAR report, the word 'human' occurs twice.

Agricultural prices. The whole exercise at the moment is in balancing the producer and the consumer. The first time we came to know about it, we were very happy to know that a machinery had been set up in different parts of the country whereby a study in depth was going to be made of the cost of production of different produce. But we do not know on what facts this machinery will base its findings. We do not know either whether this machinery is a temporary affair and will not be in existence from next year onwards. I would plead that if the farmer is to be treated as a human being, this machinery should be of a permanent nature. It should be spread out over all the corners of the country and should base its findings not in a certain, specific, narrow field but should be quite open-minded about the facts produced before it by the farmers themselves.

Coming to the question of land reforms, the nation as such has accepted that land reforms have to come. I think when the nation has accepted a thing, it should be

done. Fittingly it should be done. But I think that this law of ceiling is a statesman's approach to providing a remedy to a social evil. That is how I look at it. If it was meant only as a device in removing a social evil, it follows that there will be certain types of farmers who are sincerely farming and might not remain farmers in the same sense. If this was an exercise in a social evil being remedied and not an exercise in the amputation of a social limb, I think it should also form part of the consideration of the Ministry to evolve a Farmers Pool, like the Scientists' Pool, in which are put all those farmers who are really farmers having nothing else to do who would be deprived of a way of life with the ceiling coming into force. They should be given some sort of service on State Farms.

As regards the community development programme, it started out as an effort in which the idea was brought from the United States and transplanted into our society. The idea is since dying a slow death. An endless process of modification has not helped it. What was the missing vital spark that made it a failure? I have lived in a village for 15 years and have witnessed the slow death of this very laudable effort. I felt all along that in this effort an exercise was tried to be carried out trying to develop the community, whereas, what was needed was the community should be helped to develop itself. Here the vital spark was missing and so the whole edifice collapsed. I think that Parkinson's law has had a field day in our country, and soon even a 30-storeyed high skyscraper will not be able to house all the people needed to cater to the rural people of our country. It is high time, even when the United Kingdom are thinking of giving more power to their municipal and rural people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : where the population is hardly a fraction of ours, and the bureaucracy is failing to provide the service to rural society, that we here do something about making the gram Panchayat and gram swaraj movement a viable factor of life in our country. I think that rural India at the moment is searching for a statesman like Attlee among our statesmen

who will have the courage to disregard the Churchillian reservation of the capacity of rural India to rule itself.

I would also like to say that the VLW who has become a step-child of almost all the departments should now finally be put with the agricultural university extension staff so that he provides the last missing link between research in the university and the farmer on the field.

Lastly, I come from a region which was full of forests 10 years ago, and it has been a tragic tale of depletion as to how the forests have vanished. At this rate, it will just take a decade's time for my region to become a desert. I come from northern Madhya Pradesh. I think this is going to be an ecological catastrophe, and not even an army of forest guards of the forest department can stop this trend. I plead that forests which have become a no-man's-land of our region, wherein everyone is free to follow a scorched-earth policy, should be now dealt with on an urgent basis. I suggest that one way of doing it is to parcel out the land into small pieces of half an acre or an acre of the forest area and give it to a small farmer who lives nearby and allow him to use the timber for his own use. I am sure, according to my own experiment, within three years these barren hills will become green again.

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : समापति जी, कृषि मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध केवल देहातो में बसने वाले 80 प्रतिशत लोगों से ही नहीं बल्कि नगरों और शहरों में जो 20 प्रतिशत लोग बसते हैं उनका पेट भरने, उनको अच्छी खुराक देने, उनको अपने उद्योग-धंधे चलाने के लिए कच्चा माल पहुँचाने का भार भी कृषि मंत्रालय के ऊपर है। इसलिए अगर इसकी बहस के लिए अधिक समय मिलता तो अच्छा था लेकिन आपकी भी मजबूरी है। मैं उन सभी मातृनीय सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करता हूँ जिन्होंने कृषि मंत्रालय को बचाई दी इस बात के लिए कि देश अब अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो गया, आत्मनिर्भर हो गया। इसका श्रेय हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिकों को और हमारे देश के किसानों

[प्रो० शेर सिंह]

को जाता है इसलिए वास्तव में वे ही बढ़ाई के पात्र हैं। लेकिन अभी भी कुछ ऐसी फसलें हैं जिनमें अभी देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं हो सका है जैसे कपास की पैदावार है, कभी कभी शुगरकेन की पैदावार भी घटती बढ़ती रहती है उसको भी बढ़ाना है। तिलहन की पैदावार है, तेल वगैरह जिससे बनते हैं उसकी पैदावार भी बढ़ानी है। इसी तरह से दाले और दूसरे अन्नो की पैदावार और बढ़ानी है।

श्री बरबारा सिंह जी ने यह ठीक कहा कि अगर हम इन सब चीजों की पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो हमको सिंचाई की सुविधायें और ज्यादा अपने देश में बढ़ानी चाहिये। हमारे देश में जहाँ मेजर इरीगेशन बक्स और रिवर बॉली प्रोजेक्ट्स बने उसके साथ साथ कृषि मंत्रालय में जो माइनर इरीगेशन का काम होता है, पिछले दिनों में अगर हम उसका जरा जायजा ले तो पता लगेगा कि कहने को तो माइनर इरीगेशन है लेकिन अधिक जमीन को सिंचाई इस माइनर इरीगेशन के द्वारा ही मिलती है। सारे देश में जो 20 प्रतिशत भूमि को हम सिंचाई दे पाये उसमें शायद 10 और 11 प्रतिशत के बीच छोटी सिंचाई की योजनाओं से दे पाये हैं और करीब 9 और दस प्रतिशत के बीच जो हमारी बड़ी योजनायें हैं उनके द्वारा दे पाए हैं। तो जो माइनर इरीगेशन है, उसके काम को बढ़ाना भी ठीक बात है और यह बड़ा आवश्यक है क्योंकि यह कृषि का एक सबसे महत्वपूर्ण इनपुट है। पानी जब तक नहीं होता, तब तक खेती नहीं बढ़ सकती। जमीन तों वही रानी है, गांव के लोग कहते हैं, जमीन तो वही रानी है जिसके सिर पर पानी। तो पानी हमको देना है और उसके लिए हमने इस पंच-वर्षीय योजना से काफी प्रयत्न किया है। हमारा ऐसा क्या है कि इसी साल में 1971-72 की पूरी रिपोर्ट तो आई नहीं है, करीब 40 लाख एकड़ जमीन को हम पानी दे पायेंगे इन छोटी इरीगेशन स्कीम के द्वारा। इसमें कोई 1.7 लाख

इगवैल्स हैं, कोई एक लाख के करीब ग्राइंडेड ट्यूबवैल्स हैं और 2.66 लाख पम्पिंग सेट्स हैं। इन सब पर सैंकड़ों करोड़ खर्च करके इसी वर्ष में 40 लाख एकड़ भूमि को शायद सिंचाई दे पायेंगे ऐसा अनुमान है और सेट्रल प्राउण्ड वाटर बोर्ड जो है उसने भी वाटर रिसोर्सिस जो हमारे रीवर बेसिस के साथ हैं, उनका भी अध्ययन करना शुरू कर दिया है।

The Central Ground Water Board has already started a project for studying the water resources on the basis of river basins. A project covering the alluvial tracts of the Narmada river both in M.P. and Gujarat had already started. We are formulating similar projects for Ghaggar river basin in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and for Ghogra river basin in U.P. and Bihar and for upper Jamuna basin in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi and U.P. A project covering parts of Noyil, Amravati and Ponnani rivers basins in Tamilnadu and Kerala is also under consideration

तो हम जितने भी वे पानी के साधन जमीन के नीचे मिल सकते हैं उनको खोज लेना चाहते हैं और अधिक से अधिक पानी देना चाहते हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ जो पानी आता है, हम केवल यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि सरकार को जैसे अब तक लोग यह समझते रहे हैं और खास तौर पर सिंचाई विभाग को कि उनका काम केवल नहरों में पानी बहा देना है और पानी को बेच देना और लोगों से पैसा बसूल करना, यही एक काम है, एक दुकानदारी का सा काम है और जैसे और लोग चीजें बेचते हैं वैसे ही इसका काम पानी बेचने का है और उसमें इस बात का ध्यान नहीं करते कि जिस जमीन में से पानी गुजरता है, उस जमीन पर उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है। पूरी जमीन को पानी मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है और जमीन इस अवस्था में है कि पानी का पूरा उपयोग कर सके और जो हम ने रीवर बेसी प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाये हैं उनमें वाटर शेड्स बनाये हैं उनमें वाटर शेड्स हैं और वहाँ जो बढ़ कर भिड़ जायगी, वह जहाँ जहाँ हो

जायगी और उससे जो इरोजन होगा उससे रीवर बेल्ही प्रोजेक्ट्स की लाइफ, उनकी आयु घट जायगी, और 150 साल तक चलना था तो वह 75 या 80 साल ही चलेगी और रिस्ट भर जायगी, इन सारी चीजों की चिन्ता कृषि मंत्रालय करता है। जितने भी बाटर शेड्स हैं उनको बेशभूषा पहनाने, दरख्त लगाने, उनके ऊपर घास उगाने और चौखे लगाने, जिससे बे कवर हो जाएँ और मिट्टी बह कर नीचे न चली जाय और इरोजन न हो, इन सबका प्रबन्ध भी करना है। करोड़ों रुपये उस पर खर्च करते हैं और बाटर मैनेजमेंट के बारे में भी सोचते हैं। जमीन यक्सा करने का सिलसिला भी रहना है। इस बात को भी करते हैं कि जो रेवाइन्स है मध्य प्रदेश में अब तो डाकुओं ने आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया है, लेकिन इन रेवाइन्स में ये लोग बैठ कर डाके मारा करते थे, उनका भी प्रबन्ध हम करते हैं। हम रेवाइन्स को रिक्लेम करने का काम भी करते हैं। जो जमीन बर्बाद हो जाती है नहरों के आसपास जो सेम आ जाती है, जो बाटर-लाइड एरिया है, उसके रिक्लेमेशन का भी प्रबन्ध करते हैं। तो ये सारी बातें करके हम यह चाहते हैं कि अधिक से अधिक पानी जमीन को दे सकें और कोई कतरा पानी का ऐसा न हो जो बर्बाद जाय या जो जमीन को बर्बाद करे। उससे लाभ होना चाहिए, नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिए, इस बात की चिन्ता हम करते हैं।

एक बात सरदार बरबारा सिंह जी ने ड्राउट इन्क्स्टेड एरियाज के बारे में कही और मिर्धा जी ने भी उसका जिक्र किया। हमारे देश में ड्राउट मोन एरियाज जो हैं वे सारे देश में करीब 54 जिले हैं, जहाँ बार बार बहुत कहत पड़ता है, बारिश नहीं होता है, बेरोजगारी होती है, किसान खुशी होता है, पशु मर जाते हैं, लोग घर छोड़ कर इधर उधर जाने पर विवश होते हैं। उनके लिए हमने कोई 100 करोड़ रुपये का प्रबन्ध किया है जोकि बनले दो

तीन साल में इन 54 जिलों में हम खर्च करेंगे। पिछले दो सालों में यह कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। हम कुछ ड्राउट प्रीफिंग प्रोग्राम चलाना चाहते हैं और जैसा कि मिर्धा जी ने कहा कि ट्यूबवेल जैसलमेर और जोधपुर के इलाके में लगने चाहियें। यह ठीक है कि वहाँ कुछ जगह पानी मालूम हुआ है। जैसलमेर में पानी 400 फीट नीचे है। हमने ट्यूबवेल लगावे के प्रोग्राम की तहत 420 ट्यूबवेल लगाने की मजूरी दी है। जोधपुर के तीन ब्लाक के लिए राजस्थान सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर हमारे सेंट्रल ग्राउंड वाटर बोर्ड की तरफ से 58 ट्यूबवेल की विलयर्स मिल चुकी है। बाकी जो स्कीमें आयेंगी उनको हम मजूरी दे कर आगे बढ़ायेंगे।

आज ऐनिमल हस्बैंड्री के बारे में विशेष रूप से श्री मिर्धा ने जिक्र किया। यह ठीक है कि जो हमारे देश का पशुधन है उसका उपयोग हम ठीक ढंग से नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। पशुधन की दृष्टि से समार में सबसे अधिक संख्या में पशु हमारे देश में हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि सबसे कम दूध भी हमारे ही पशु देते हैं। 30 प्रतिशत पशु ऐसे हैं जो पाव भर दूध देते हैं या आध सेर देते हैं, 60 प्रतिशत दो सेर दूध देते हैं। बहुत थोड़े पशु ऐसे हैं जो अधिक दूध देते हैं। उससे इस समय हमारे देश की जो राष्ट्रीय आय है उसका कोई 9 प्रतिशत—3,000 करोड़ रुपया ही हम पशु धन के द्वारा देश को दे पाते हैं। यह बहुत थोड़ा है। हम इस को बढ़ा सकते हैं और इसको दुगुना कर सकते हैं। आज हमारे देश में दूध की पैदावार साल भर में 2 करोड़ 12 लाख टन के करीब है। उसको हम अपने आपरेशन फल्ट प्रोग्राम के द्वारा और आई० सी० डी० पी० के प्रोग्राम के द्वारा और फास ब्रीडिंग के द्वारा बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। आज सकर युग है। महाभारत के समय में सकर शब्द से उखड़ा मतलब निकाला जाता था। समाज में उसका कोई स्थान नहीं होता था, उसको लोग बुरी दृष्टि से देखते थे। लेकिन अब सब चीजों में सकर है जैसे संकर बाजरा,

[प्रो० शेर सिंह]

सकर कपास, सकर गेहू। हम पशुओं में भी सकरता चाहते हैं हम चाहते हैं कि फ़ास-बीडिंग करके जो अच्छे दूध देनेवाले बाहर के पशु हैं उनसे अपने देश के पशुओं का मेल करा करके देश के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक दूध पैदा कर सकेंगे। 95 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करके हम अपने यहाँ आपरेशन फ़ल्ट के द्वारा जो फ़ड जेनरेट कर सकेंगे। इस फ़ड को हम दस प्रदेशों और यूनिन टेरिटरी आफ़ दिल्ली में खर्च करके मात्रा जो 2 करोड़ 12 लाख टन दूध पैदा कर रहे हैं इसको बढ़ा कर हम 2 करोड़ 58 लाख टन करना चाहते हैं।

अब मैं कुछ कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट की बात करना चाहता हूँ। सामुदायिक विकास योजना और पंचायती राज के बारे में श्री मिर्धा ने एक बात कही और श्री रण बहादुर सिंह ने भी इस की चर्चा की तथा दूसरे लोगों के मन में भी यह आ रहा है कि अहिंसा अहिंसा यह चीज समाप्त होने जा रही है, कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट और पंचायती राज का जो प्रभाव पहले था वह घट रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि कमिशन बेबे इस बात को। हम कमिशन जल्दी बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कमिशन जो रिपोर्ट दे हम उस की प्रतीक्षा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इसमें दुबारा जान डाले और इस को पुनर्जीवित करे।

श्री डी० एन० सिबारी (गोपालगंज) : आप भी मानते हैं कि वह मर गया ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : कुछ कमजोर हुआ यह ठीक है। कुछ प्रदेशों में इसपर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया, लेकिन कुछ प्रदेशों में अच्छा रहा। महाराष्ट्र में अच्छा चला, गुजरात में अच्छा चला। इस समय केरल में कानून बन रहा है और जिला बोर्ड बन रहे हैं। उनको अधिकार होंगे। यहाँ बड़ी बड़ी पंचायतें हैं वे ठीक चल रही हैं। कुछ प्रदेशों में ठीक चला लेकिन कुछ प्रदेशों में कुछ कमजोर हो गया। इसकी

तरफ़ ध्यान कम दिया गया। राज्य सरकारों ने धन थोड़ा दिया। लेकिन थोड़े ही प्रत्यक्ष रूप से पता न चलता हो लेकिन अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से जितना काम देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने का हुआ है उसमें कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट और पंचायती राज ने काम किया है आप उसकी आलोचना नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप नहीं कह सकते हैं कि काम नहीं हुआ। काम हुआ है और ज्यादा काम उनसे लिया जा सकता है। और ज्यादा जान उनमें डालने की आवश्यकता है। उनको वास्तव में जो हमारे देश का पिछड़ा वर्ग है, जो गरीब लोग हैं जो उपेक्षित लोग हैं या वर्ग है, हम चाहते हैं कि उनका चैम्पियन बन कर यह आए। जैश स्कीम चल रही है, सरल डेवेलपमेंट के काम उसके द्वारा चल रहा है, स्माल फार्मर्स, मार्जिनल फार्मर्स है उनको आइडेंटिफाई करने का काम उसने किया है। और भी कुछ काम है जिनमें कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट का डिपार्टमेंट लगा है। हम चाहते हैं कि ग्रौर भी इसी ढंग के काम जो है वे किए जाए। ग्रोथ सेक्टर के द्वारा शोध करके जो कार्यक्रम बना रहे हैं उनमें इस ढंग के कार्यक्रम बने जो आगे चल कर ग्रामीण जनता के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास में सहायक हो सके। इस तरह के कामों में इसको अच्छी तरह से लगाए। जो उपेक्षित वर्ग है समाज का उम उपेक्षित वर्ग का विकास करने के लिए यह मैदान में आए और उसका चैम्पियन बने, इस दिशा में हम सोच भी रहे हैं।

चीनी का प्रोडक्शन है वह देश में इस वर्ष कम हो रहा है, यह ठीक बात है। पिछले पांच सात साल में अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता लगेगा कि पहले पैदावार कम थी, चार पांच साल पहले कम थी, उसके बाद बड़ी काफ़ी बढ़ गई, उसके बाद फिर कम हुई और इस साल और कम हो गई है। पिछले साल 37.4 लाख टन हुई थी जो कि इस साल कम होकर 31 लाख टन रहने का जवाब है। उससे पहले साल 42 लाख टन के करीब थी। इसके कई कारण हैं। एक कारण तो यह है कि यहाँ बाढ़ आई,

कहीं सूखा पड़ा और उसके कारण फसल अच्छी नहीं हो सकी। बीसरी फसल में लगी एक कारण यह भी है। लेकिन किसान को जब ठीक कीमत गन्ने की नहीं मिली तो किसान ने इधर से हटकर दूसरी तरफ अपना ध्यान दिया और उस के कारण भी कमी आई इस बात को हमने सोचा है कि हम किमान को उसके गन्ने का मूल्य ज्यादा दें। इस बार 7 रुपये 37 पैसे कीमत मुकरंद की है नीचे की लेकिन हमने कोशिश की की है और सभी राज्य सरकारों से कहा है कि वे इस बात का यत्न करें कि मिल ओनर्स फिर बाहे कोओपरेटिव सैंक्टर हो या ज्यायंट स्टाक सैंक्टर हो, उनको इस बात के लिए तैयार करे कि किमान को वे अधिक कीमत दें ताकि अगली बार लोग ज्यादा बोये और पैदावार बढ़े। उनसे सारे देश को लाभ होगा।

SHRI D K PANDA When it is felt by the Ministry that the growers are entitled to a remunerative price, why is the statutory minimum price of Rs 72 not being increased to Rs 100 ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : That is also receiving our consideration. For the next season, the price is still under consideration. We gave an incentive price to the farmers this time and therefore the area under sugarcane has increased इस बार उत्तर प्रदेश में, बिहार में कहीं पर बीस परसेंट, कहीं पर तीस परसेंट और कहीं पर पंद्रह परसेंट एरिया शुगर केन का बढ़ा है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। यह एक ऐसी बात है जिसको आप स्वयं देख सकते हैं।

SHRI D. K. PANDA : On the whole, there is no increase in the area under sugarcane cultivation 40 per cent farmers have given up cane cultivation

PROF. SHER SINGH : There will be increase in the area because there are certain areas where showing is going on. I know definitely the area under sugarcane this year has increased. We expect production of about 40 lakh tonnes next year.

विशेषकर सिंह जी ने जोड़ा सा शब्द कह कर उन लोगों के साथ कुछ रहस्य किया जो

छोटे किसानों का शोषण करते हैं। उन्होंने कीड़ा कह सन्तोष कर लिया। मैं कुछ और भी कहा शब्द कह दू तो कोई हरज नहीं है। पिछले वर्षों में किसानों ने जो शुगर केन सप्लाई किया उसकी कीमत ठीक समय पर नहीं मिली और अभी तक भी दो तीन साल के बीच का एरियर बाकी है। लेकिन हमने पिछले साल कोशिश की है। पिछले साल मार्च में 58 करोड़ रुपये के एरियज थे। उनमें से 56 करोड़ रुपये का पेमेंट पिछले साल हो गया और एरियज घट कर करीब 2 करोड़ रुपये रह गये। इस साल के केन एरियज बहुत कम है। अब कुल 212 करोड़ रुपये में से 181 करोड़ रुपये देकर 30 करोड़ रुपये के करीब बचे हैं। उन में से 21 करोड़ रुपये के करीब दो हफ्ते से कुछ ज्यादा के हैं और बाकी एरियज बहुत थोड़े हैं।

इस बार यू० पी० में पिछले साल से भी कम एरियज थे। पिछले से पिछले साल के कुछ बाकी हैं, लेकिन वे ऐसी छ मिलो के है, जो ठीक नहीं चल रही थी जिनको आक्सन करना पड़ा। ज्यादातर एरियज उन शुगर मिलों के है, जो अनइकानॉमिक मिलज थी जो घाटे में चल रही थी और जिन को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने टेकओवर किया है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि सब केन एरियज खत्म हो जायें, बाकी न बचे और आगे के लिए मिल-मालिक किसानों का शोषण न कर सकें।

इस के लिए हम ने यह प्रबंध किया है कि हमारे निवेदन पर रिजर्व बैंक ने यह मान लिया है कि आगे से शुगरकेन की कीमत देने का प्रलय से एकाउंट खुलेगा और अगर कोई मिल-मालिक कर्ज लेने के लिए जायेगा, तो उसे बताना होगा कि उस की तरफ शुगरकेन के कितने एरियज बाकी है। उस प्रलय एकाउंट में वे पहले शुगरकेन की प्राइस दी जायेगी और बचा हुआ पैसा वह इस्तेमाल कर सकेगा। इस तरह हम ने शोषण की गुंजायश को बहुत कम कर दिया है।

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Because this point has already been discussed, why should we not take a specific stand on this question that those who are not paying them should be punished? When we could meet the challenge of the Seventh Fleet, why should we be afraid of the sugar mill owners?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : हमने सभी राज्य सरकारों से कहा है कि वे कानून बनाये कि जी मिल-मालिक ठीक समय पर किसान को शूगरकेन के पैसे न दे, उसको पकड़ा जा सके, उस पर केम चलाया जा सके और उस पैसे को ऐज एरियज लैंड आफ रेवेन्यू वसूल किया जा सके। यू०पी०, बिहार, पंजाब और हरियाणा वगैरह कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने ऐसे कानून बनाये हैं। कुछ राज्यों ने अभी यह कानून नहीं बनाया है। जिन राज्यों में यह कानून है, वहां उस पर अमल हो रहा है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने कानून नहीं बनाये हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं कानून क्यों नहीं बनाती है, ताकि राज्य सरकारें उसका पालन करे। राज्य सरकारें तो कानून बनाने वाली नहीं हैं।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : संविधान ने हमको जो अधिकार दिये हैं, हम उनमें बाहर नहीं जा सकते हैं। हम संविधान के दायरे में ही कानून बना सकते हैं। जिन कानून को बनाने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों को है, उसको बही बनायेगी इसीलिए हमने राज्य सरकारों से कहा है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने माना है और दूसरी भी इस तरफ कदम उठा रही हैं। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि सब राज्य सरकारें ऐसा कानून बनायें, जिससे गरीब किसान का शोषण न हो सके।

जहाँ तक बेरोजगारी को दूर करने का प्रश्न है, हमारा फौज प्रोग्राम फार करल एम्प्लायमेंट पिछले दिनों चला। उसके बारे में तामिलनाडु के माननीय सदस्य, श्री राजगम, ने कहा है कि तामिलनाडु ने तो सारा पैसा खर्च कर

दिया। बल्कि उससे भी कुछ अधिक चार लाख रुपये खर्च कर दिये, इसलिए तामिलनाडु को और पैसा दिया जाये। तामिलनाडु ने जो पूरा पैसा खर्च कर दिया है और बहुत लोगों को काम दिया है, उसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद और बधाई है। लेकिन अगर वहाँ अधिक पैसा खर्च हो गया है, तो हम इस साल और अगले साल जो और पैसा दे रहे हैं, वह उसमें आ जायेगा।

इस बारे में भी आलोचना हुई कि हम इस प्रोग्राम में इस वर्ष कितना पैसा खर्च कर पाये हैं। 50 करोड़ रुपये पिछले साल मंजूर हुआ, 47 करोड़ रुपये की योजनायें मंजूर की गईं और हमने 34 करोड़ रु सब स्टेट्स को रिलीज किया। हमारे पास 31 मार्च तक की जो फिगरज आई हैं—वे फिगरज कम्पलीट नहीं हैं, कुछ स्टेट्स की फिगरज जनवरी तक की हैं और कुछ की फरवरी तक की, उनके मुताबिक 25,18,20,000 रुपये खर्च हो चुका है और 564 लाख मैनडेज का काम लोगों को मिला है, हमारा निशाना था कि 525 लाख मैनडेज का रोजगार कम से कम मिलना चाहिए। और 875 लाख मैनडेज अधिक से अधिक होने चाहिए। तो जो नीचे का निशाना था कम से कम 525 लाख मैनडेज का उस से काफी आगे बढ़ गये हैं। अभी भी पूरी फिगर हमारे पास नहीं आई। लेकिन जो फिगर आई है उससे पता लगता है कि 564 लाख तक हो गया है। अगर पूरी फिगर आ जाय तो हम समझते हैं शायद वह 600 लाख तक पहुँच जाय। पिछले वर्ष एकदम यह फैसला किया गया हम 50 करोड़ रुपये इसके लिए दें जिससे गरीब आदमी देहाती के अन्दर बसते हैं। और जो बेरोजगार हैं, कम से कम एक एक हजार ऐसे लोगों को हर जिले में हम रोजगार दें जिन के परिवार में कोई कमाते वाला नहीं है। जिस समय हमने यह निष्पत्ति ली उस समय हमारे पास कोई योजना नहीं थी। हमने राज्य सरकारों को कहा कि योजना बनाएं और ऐसी योजना बनाएं जिस में कि पैसा खर्चा न हो।

आगे चलकर उससे कोई इयूरवेल असेट्स बने जो लोगों के काम आए, इन्फास्ट्रक्चर बने। उसमें कुछ प्रोग्राम्स हमने तय किए—सड़क बनाने का काम हो सकता है, माइनर इरीगेशन हो सकता है, अफारेस्टेशन हो सकता है, लैंड-रीक्लेमेशन हो सकता है। इसी तरह से छोटे-छोटे गाँव जहाँ स्कूल नहीं हैं वहाँ स्कूल का भवन बनाना चाहे तो उसके लिए भी हमने मान लिया कि एक करोड़ रुपया उसके लिए भी दे सकते हैं। आगे एक बात और भी सोच रहे हैं क्या कि सोचते सोचते बात समझ में आती हैं, गरीब आदमी जो गाँवों के अन्दर बे-मकान है उनके लिए मकान बनाना चाहे तो उसके लिए भी रुपया दे सकते हैं। इस ढंग से कई स्कीम सोची है। लेकिन वह काम ऐसा हो जिससे इयूरवेल असेट्स क्रियट हो। तो उसमें इन सारी चीजों पर एस्टीमेट्स बनाना, मंजूरी देना, क्या कि आखिर हिमाब किताब तो रखना पड़ना है, पैसा ऐसे ही तो फेंका नहीं जा सकता है वह पैस बरबाद न जाय, ठीक स्कीम बनाई जाय, एस्टीमेट्स बनाए जाय और काम चले ठीक ढंग से, उससे इयूरवेल असेट्स क्रियट हो, लोगों को रोजगार मिले, इस सारे काम में समय लगा। स्कीम बनी, उनकी जांच करना, फिर मजूरी देना और पैसा रिलीज करना इस में समय लगता है। लेकिन मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ सभी अपने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को जिन्होंने बड़ी तेजी से काम किया। यहाँ इस मन्त्रालय में एक हफ्ते से ज्यादा समय किसी स्कीम को सैंक्शन देने में उन्होंने नहीं लगाया। बड़ी तेजी से सैंक्शन दिया। और फिर हमने 5 टीमें भेजी, 6 टीमें बनी जो यह देखकर आई कि ठीक ढंग से काम होता है या नहीं होता है। और अब हम इन्फ्लूएशन भी इसका करा रहे हैं। मुझे हर्ष होता है यह कहते हुए कि पहले ही साल में जबकि हमने यह काम शुरू किया और जिसमें यह सारी चीजें पूरी करनी थी, जिसकी कार्मिनिटीय थी उसको पूरा करना था, वह सब होने के बावजूद ओ अचीवमेंट्स

हुए, उनको घ्राप थोड़ा नहीं कह सकते। क्योंकि पहले ही वर्ष में इतने थोड़े समय में हर प्रदेश के अन्दर इतना काम हुआ। हमें सब प्रदेशों को इसके अन्दर अपने साथ जुटाना था। इस सबके बाद जो हमारा मिनिमम टारगेट था मेन डेज था कि हमको इतना रिजल्ट जरूर देना चाहिए, उससे हम थोड़ा बढ़ गए। जो मैक्सिमम है उससे हम थोड़ा नीचे हैं। मुझे आशा है कि इस वर्ष में जो वर्ष अब चल रहा है हम ज्यादा काम कर पायेंगे। कुछ प्रदेश जो पीछे रह गए, मैं समझता हूँ वह भी सोचते होंगे कि बहुत से प्रदेश हमसे आगे निकल गए और हम पीछे रह गये। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर बड़ा अच्छा काम हुआ। मैसूर में थोड़ा कम हुआ लेकिन काफी अच्छा हुआ। हिमाचल प्रदेश में पूरा-पूरा पैसा खर्च कर लिया। बेस्ट बंगाल में करीब 15.2 लाख रुपये उन्होंने खर्च कर लिए। कुछ जगहों पर थोड़ा काम हुआ है

श्री साधूराम (फिल्लोर) पंजाब में भी कुछ हुआ है या नहीं।

श्री शेरसिंह पंजाब में ड्रेनेज के ऊपर ज्यादा खर्च हुआ। पंजाब के लोग इस बात में मयान हैं। उनको सड़कों की और इन कामों की ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं थी। मजदूर भी उन्हें ज्यादा नहीं मिलते थे। थोड़े मिलते थे। तो उन्होंने ड्रेनेज का काम शुरू किया, अफारेस्टेशन का काम किया। यू०पी० में 90 प्रतिशत सड़कों का काम किया। सड़कें बनाईं। बिहार में शत प्रतिशत सड़कों के ऊपर ही लगाने का उन्होंने फैसला किया। तो विभिन्न प्रान्तों में अपने-अपने ढंग से जो चीजें बढ़ा जरूरी थी, उन कामों को किया है और उससे काफी लाभ हुआ है। लाखों आदमियों को रोजगार मिला है। आगे जो काम चल रहा है उसमें हम सोच रहे हैं कि और भी कुछ चीजें हमने ऐसी ले आए जिससे ग्रामीण लोगों को जो अनडिक्लड लोग हैं उनको हम काम दे सकें। उसके साथ-साथ जो सुपर-वाइजरी स्टॉक है उसका भी हमने प्रग्रच किया है। पहले तीन प्रतिशत रखा था, अब हमने पाँच

[श्री शेर सिंह]

अतिशय रख दिया ताकि पढ़े लिखे नवयुवक भी इस काम पर लग सकें और उनको भी रोजगार मिल सके। क्योंकि इसके द्वारा अधिकतर रोजगार तो हम देना चाहते हैं उन लोगों को जो अशिक्षित लोग हैं गांवों में जिनके पास कोई स्कूल नहीं है, अनस्कूल लैबर जो है, उसमें ऐसे परिवार के आदमी को कम से कम सौ रुपया मासिक कमाई हो जाय जिसमें कोई आदमी रोजगार पर नहीं है। हम सौ फी सदी इस प्रकार रोजगार न दे सकें। यह हमारा इरादा रहा है और इसमें हम काफी सफल हुए हैं। 100 रु० मैक्सिमम होगा। चार रुपया रोज दिया जाय और 25 दिन काम करें तो उनको 100 रुपया मिल सकता है। मसूर में सैण्ड भर्मी बनाने का प्रयोग उन्होंने किया है।

श्री साधू राम : सभापति महोदय, इसकी मुतालिक मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। पंजाब में जो लेबर काम करती है वह 5-6 रुपये रोज पर काम करती है। अगर कंश प्रोग्राम में 3 या 4 रुपये रोज मिलता है और दूसरी जगह 5 या 6 रुपया रोज मिलता है तो वह इस में काम करेंगे या उस में काम करेंगे ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : इससे एक बात साबित हुई कि पंजाब जैसे कुछ प्रदेशों में बेरोजगारी नहीं है, ऐसी हालत में यह विचार करने की बात है और सदन विचार कर सकता है कि ऐसी जगहों पर जहां लोगों के पास रोजगार है और बाहर से आदमियों को लाना पड़ता है, वहाँ पर इस स्कीम को चलाया जाय या न चलाया जाय। लेकिन हम ने इस में अब एक झूट दी है कि कुछ प्रदेशों के कुछ जिले हैं जहाँ लोगों की अच्छा-बुरा रोजगार मिल जाता है और कुछ जिले पिछड़े हुए हैं तो साढ़े बारह लाख की लिमिट उसमें नहीं रखेंगे। जहाँ बेरोजगारी ज्यादा है, वहाँ 15-20 लाख भी खर्च हो सकते हैं और वहाँ रोजगार है, वहाँ कम भी खर्च किए जा सकते हैं।

जिन प्रदेशों में जिले बड़े बड़े हैं, जैसे बिहार में 17 जिले हैं और आबादी ज्यादा है, वहाँ हमने कुछ ज्यादा देने की कोशिश की है। बिहार की तरफ से हमारे पास शिकायत आई कि हमारे जिले छोटे हैं और आबादी साढ़े पांच करोड़ है, इसलिए हम को ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये। लिहाजा हम ने हिसाब लगा कर हमारे पास जो बचा हुआ पैसा था, जैसे हर जिले को साढ़े बाहर लाख देने के बाद हमारे पास 5 करोड़ 62 लाख रुपया बच गया था, हम ने हर प्रदेश में जितनी ग्रामीण जनता बसती है, उस की परसेन्टेज का हिसाब लगा कर करीब ढाई करोड़ रुपया बिहार को ज्यादा दिया। इन तरह से साढ़े बारह लाख के बजाय 25-30 लाख तक एक जिले को मिला.....

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : इस को जन संख्या के आधार पर कर दीजिए, तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : Why don't you make it a need-based distribution? If there is no unemployment in Punjab, why don't you give it to other states?

श्री० शेर सिंह : वास्तव में जब यह प्रोग्राम बना था, तब यह विचार था कि बहुत सारी स्कीमें ऐसी हैं जो खास खास जिलों में ही लागू होती हैं, जैसे ड्राउट-ग्रोन-एरियाज की स्कीम 54 जिलों में चलाई गई, स्माल-फार्मर्ज की स्कीम 46 जिलों में चली, मार्जिनल फार्मर्ज की स्कीम 41 जिलों में चली, जाइ० सी० डी० पी० की स्कीम कुछ जिलों में चलाई गई, लेकिन कोई ऐसी स्कीम नहीं थी जो सब जिलों में चलाई गई हो, इसलिए ऐसा विचार किया गया कि कोई ऐसा कार्यक्रम हो जो सारे देश में लागू हो। कुछ ऐसे जिले हैं जो आये बड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन उन में भी कुछ ऐसी जगहें निक आयेंगी जो पिछड़ी हुई हैं, इसलिए सोचा गया था कि सभी जिलों को इस का लाभ पहुँचे, इसी दृष्टि से साढ़े बारह लाख रुपये हर जिले के लिए रखे गये ताकि हर प्रदेश

के हर जिले को थोड़ी २ सहायता मिल जाये। लेकिन यह सोचने की बात है कि कोई जिला ऐसा है जिस को जरूरत नहीं है तो दूसरे गरीब प्रदेश को उस रकम को दिया जा सके.....

SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE : Please do it; give it to West Bengal.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे (खलीलाबाद) : यह धन जन-संख्या के आधार पर प्रदेशों को दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री० शेर सिंह : हमारा उद्देश्य यही है कि जहाँ बेरोजगारी अधिक है, अनपढ़ बेरोजगार ज्यादा है, इस धन के द्वारा उनको रोजगार दे सके और ऐसे परिवार में जहाँ कोई अन्य काम करने वाला नहीं है, उसको कम से कम 100 रु.

का रोजगार जरूर मिले। पटना काँग्रेस में ऐसा प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था, उस के बाद यह फैसला लिया गया कि कम से कम एक हजार आदमियों को और ऐसे परिवारों को जिनमें लोग बेरोजगार नहीं है उनको 100 रुपया जरूर दें और इस में काफी सफलता मिली है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों को जिन्होंने यहां पर अपने बहुमूल्य सुझाव रखे हैं, हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 19, 1972/Chaitra 30, 1894 (Saka)