

Fifth Series, No. 30

Wednesday, April 9, 1975
Chaitra 19, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi
Price- Rs 2.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 9, 1975 Chaitra 19,
1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at the Eleven of
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Employment Schemes for Unemployed Persons in Rural and Urban Areas

*566 SHRI B R SHUKLA
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA

Will the Minister of PLANNING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has collected and maintained statistics of unemployed persons both in rural and urban areas;

(b) if so, the number of such persons, separately; and

(c) the main features of the schemes formulated to give employment to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
(SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):
(a) to (e). A statement is laid on the
Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Planning Commission does not collect statistics of unemployed persons. However, some estimates of unemployed persons, both in rural and urban areas, based on the partial tabulation of the 27th Round of National Sample Survey

Organisation are available and are indicated below.

Percentage of unemployed persons to the population of 5 years and above.

State	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	2.95	3.57
Bihar	2.15	2.42
Gujarat	1.10	1.27
Haryana	0.74	2.27
Kerala	5.16	6.14
Orissa	2.31	2.23
Punjab . .	0.84	2.02
Rajasthan . .	2.58	1.66
Tamil Nadu . .	2.00	3.09

Similar estimates in respect of other States are under process.

(c) The bulk of employment opportunities are generated through the implementation of the strategy of development contained in the Five Year Plan, and the Annual Plans. Programmes relating to agricultural development, development of irrigation and Command Areas of major irrigation systems, soil conservation, village and cottage industries, etc. have a direct bearing on the level of employment in rural areas. Similarly, the development of industry, major, medium and small scale, as well as trading, commerce and other tertiary and allied services etc. determines the level of employment in urban areas.

The expansion of social services, like health and education, etc. also generates employment for a substantial number of persons in urban as well as rural areas. The draft Fifth Five Year Plan contains specific proposals in respect of the various sectors of the economy, consistent with the objectives of the Plan.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: According to the statement laid on the Table, the Planning Commission does not maintain any statistics of the rural and urban unemployed nor is there any specific scheme for giving employment to unemployed persons. May I know whether the hon. Minister is cognisent of the fact that there is a virtual plan holiday under the plea and pretext of austerity measures and continuing inflation there is actually no employment of the unemployed persons either in the rural areas or in the urban areas?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: There is no plan holiday and no pretext as the hon. Member has mentioned. We are going through the Fifth Plan under severe constraints. But we have not given up either the concept of planning or the strategy of planning and we are trying to keep in tact as much as possible the main aims that we envisaged for ourselves in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the scheme of rural employment, crash scheme of rural employment, initiated in the financial year 1971-72 has been abandoned and, if so, for what reasons?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, we tried the scheme but we do not find that the results that came out of the scheme were commensurate with the expenditure that was involved. So, we have amended the scheme and we have taken up other schemes which will, in our opinion, be more useful for promoting employment in the rural as well as urban areas.

श्री राम कृष्णराव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने नकारात्मक उत्तर दिया है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार बेरोजगारों के लिए रीजिस्टर देने की योजना नहीं बना रही है तो समाजवाद किस तरह से आवेदा? सरकार बेरोजगार लोगों के लिए योजना कब तक बना सकेगी ताकि लोगों को रोजगार मिले?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य की चिन्ताठीक है और हमारी भी यहीं चिन्ता है कि जितने बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार दे सकें। इसीलिए कई योजनाएं बनायी हैं जिन का विवरण यहाँ कई बार दिया जा चुका है और उस के अनुसार हम काम भी कर रहे हैं। पहला दूसरा है कि जितनी हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि उन से कायदा होया जाना नहीं हो। लेकिन प्रयत्नों की नी छोड़ा है और उम्मीद है कि माननीय सदस्य का पूरा सहयोग हम को इस बारे में मिलेगा।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी राधारामार्डी राय : मैं मंत्री जी से जानता चाहती हूँ कि यह रोजगार दिलाने की योजना केवल सहरी तक ही सीमित है या देहात की तरफ भी रोजगार बोलेंगे जहाँ जनता को बड़ी तकनीक है?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष जी, इस में जो योजना बनाई गई थी, जैसे कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कैसे प्रोशासन के सम्बन्ध में पूछा था नवा दूसरी तबा जो प्रीपायम बनाये हैं, वह ज्यादातर देहात से ही सम्बन्धित है और बोरोजगारी की समस्या देहातों में ही है। इसलिए ऐसा नहीं है कि देहातों की तरफ हमारा अस्तम नहीं है, बल्कि उधर हम ज्यादा आगे दे रहे हैं।

श्री नरसिंह म.रावण वर्डे : स्ना मंत्री जी को विभिन्न प्रदेशों से कोई योजना ऐम्प्लायमेंट के लिए बहल और अबैव एरिया की तरफ से चिली है? यदि हाँ, तो मंत्री जी ने उन स्थीरों को जागू करने के लिए, मेरा भत्तवद व्यापारियों की सम्प्रकाश में जबरा विवरण किये हैं?

श्री विद्या चारण शुक्ल : जहां तक मुझे याद है की योजनायें आयी हैं, एक महाराष्ट्र और दूसरी केरल की तरफ से। और हमने भारी जो वार्षिक योजना के बारे में बातचीत की थी उम्म में इन के बारे में बातचीत कर के दोनों पर अपनी सहमति घटत्व की है। और हम लोग इस रहे हैं कि उन में कितनी सकारात्मक योजना है, और जितना पैसा खर्च करने हैं उन के अन्याय कितना कायदा होता है उस अनुभव के प्राधार पर इस तरह की योजनाओं को और आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यद्वी जी द्वारा दिये गये उत्तर में कहा गया है कि the Planning Commission does not collect the statistics of unemployed persons.

तो वेकारी को मध्या एकत्रित करने का काम किस का है? क्या सरकार वेकारी को सध्या को जाने हुए उन्हें ओडियार देने का कोई कार्यक्रम बना सकती है?

श्री विद्या चारण शुक्ल : इन तरह के आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने का काम नेशनल मैट्रिक्यूल मर्केटरता है और उस का उत्थान हम पूरी तरह से करते हैं। इस तरह के आंकड़े जो हर 10 साल में जननगणना होती है उम्म में भी एकत्र किये जाते हैं। विभिन्न श्रेणियों आती हैं, यह भी उस में एक श्रेणी में बहुत ही जनरल सरह भी शूचना रहती है तब भी हम उम्म का उपयोग करते हैं। योजना आयोग स्वयं इस तरह के आंकड़े इकट्ठा करने का काम नहीं करता, बल्कि उस के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी संस्था नेशनल मैट्रिक्यूल सर्वे है और उम्म के आंकड़ों पर हम पूरा बाम करते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नेशनल मैट्रिक्यूल सर्वे क्या पूरे देश के बेकारों

की मध्या की गिनती कर सकता है? मंत्री महोदय, का यह उत्तर ठोक नहीं है कि जननगणना करने वाला न बेकारों की मध्या एकत्र की थी। क्या सरकार के पास इस बारे में कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं जिनमें जाना लग सके कि देश में कितने नेंग बेकार हैं?

SHRI D BASUMATARI: This is the most important subject. This has been discussed in the High Power Committees where the Prime Minister is the Chairman; the problem of employment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes had been discussed with reference to the national plan and the rural and tribal areas. I have got the proceedings here with me. The policy had been accepted by the Government that the claims of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be taken into consideration in the matter of employment seriously. If SCST candidates are not employed in the reserved quota, the person concerned, the employment authorities should be answerable and they should be taken to task. What steps had been taken in that direction?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: In all our employment schemes we have laid special emphasis on the employment opportunities of Scheduled Castes and Tribes; it has not only been our policy; it has been our special effort. Whether in this respect we have succeeded to the extent that we desired or not, is another question. We have tried our best to achieve this objective.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: Recent statistics have revealed that the sons and daughters of influential sections of people have got better scope for employment than the people who are struggling for their survival. What steps have the Planning Commission taken to see that the sons and daughters of vulnerable sections of society got better opportunities of employment?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: What the hon. Member is suggesting is unexceptionable and we should try to do that. I do not really see how to achieve that, how to prevent the persons who are in good position getting their sons and daughters employed so that greater opportunities are available to others; that can be done by intensive work in certain areas but I do not know if any institutional arrangements or legal arrangements of this kind could be made.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that a former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, V. P. Naik at the Borte camp of Congressmen said that significant and important scheme like the rural employment security scheme is not able to succeed only because the Central Government does not seem to be very conscious about the merits of the scheme and adequate assistance was not being given? In view of this will the Government reconsider their attitude and give more financial assistance to the implementation of that valuable scheme?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I do not think that the hon. Member has quoted the former Chief Minister correctly. He did say that a good scheme had been prepared by the Maharashtra Government and that it had been forwarded to the Central Government and without their full co-operation it could not be implemented properly....(Interruptions.) This is what he said during the Plan discussion. During the Plan discussion when Naik was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra we had an opportunity of finding out what his exact ideas were and what the ideas of the Maharashtra Government were. In answer to another question earlier, we have said that wherever it means improvement of economic activity or economic and gainful employment to people, we would support that; we are supporting such schemes; there is no doubt about it.

Effect of Coal Prices on Cement Production

***569. SHRI HARI SINGH:**
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

- whether coal price, hike has upset cement production in the country; and
- if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government has agreed to grant escalation, on 1st July every year, in the ex-works retention prices of cement, following increase in the price of coal, as per the formula recommended by the Tariff Commission in its Report of April, 1974.

श्री हरी सिंह : मानवीय प्रश्न जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय में जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस्कानेशन भान्ट करने के बाद सीमेंट का किनारा प्रोडक्शन दृष्टि भी मीमेंट जो ज्यादा प्राइवेट उम के बाद वह सीमेंट किम कर्म को बाटा गया और उम का कार्यदा किम को पहुँचा और देख किन्वत्ति हिस्सों में बह यदा ?

श्री श्री० पी० लौर्य : श्रीमन्, जहां तक सीमेंट के प्रोडक्शन का प्रश्न है, भूल प्रस्तु के सम्बन्ध में मैंने निवेदन किया है कि कोयले के दाम बढ़ने की बजाह में प्रोडक्शन नहीं गिरी है।

जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, इस के लिये नोटिस की आवश्यकता है।

श्री श्री० राम लोकाल रेडी : कोयले की कीमत बढ़ी, इस बास्ते सीमेंट की कीमत बढ़ी, यह कब तक चलेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोयले की कीमत को कंट्रोल करने के बहुत सरकार कोई नियन्त्रित क्षमता उठा रही है या नहीं।

श्री दी० शी० शीर्ष : श्रीमत्, ट्रैरिफ
कनीशन की सिफारिश के आधार पर यह
निश्चित किया गया था कि जैसे जैसे और
भीड़ों के दाम बढ़ें, वे बेंज बढ़ें, कोयले की
शीमत बढ़वाया या स्रेट बढ़वाया, उम के आधार
पर सीमेट के दाम हर बर्व पहली जुनाई से
बढ़ा दिये जाएंगे। जहां तक कोयले के दामों
के अनुपात का सवाल है, अगर एक टन
कोयले पर 24 रुपय बढ़ा है तो उम हिसाब
से 56 रुपये सॉमेट के दामों में बढ़ने चाहिए।
और एकाशियेन्मी न गिरे, और कोयले का
दुरुपयोग न हो इसनिए यह किया गया कि
इस के दाम 50 रुपये बढ़ा दिये जाएं। और
यह अनुपात रखा गया है। ऐसा एक नियम
सा बना दिया गया है।

Power Supply to Saurashtra Region of Gujarat

*570 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA.

十

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether power supply in Saurashtra region of Gujarat State has been cut.

(b) if so, since when .

(c) to what extent the production side has been affected, and

(d) how long this power cut will continue?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) to (d). There are no energy cuts in Gujarat State including Saurashtra Region. But there has been a short-

age in peaking capacity since September, 1974 which is being managed by holiday staggering, voluntary reduction in peak demands by industries etc. There have, however, been occasions when some loads had to be shed due to outages of generating units and voltage drops. According to the Gujarat State Electricity Board industrial production has not been adversely affected so far.

श्री अरविन्द एवं पटेल : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महांदय ने अपन म्टेमेट भे बनाया है कि पावर को शार्टेंज देहात मे नही है लेकिन मेरा खुद का यह अनुभव है कि जब मैं जनवरी मे देहात मे गया था, तो मंत्री गांव गावो का विज्ञ नही मिला थी और यह कम और गर्वया दो महीने मे वहां पर जाते हैं। मैंने यह देख कर ताज़्ज़ुब हो रहा है कि यहां पर यह है गया है कि देहातों मे विज्ञनी की कोई कमी नही है लेकिन विज्ञन की वहां कमी है। तो म यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भरकार इस बात की जाव करे कि अमली बात क्या है ?

ओर कृष्ण बन्द पन्त गुजरात में जो गुजरा मर्गकार हमारे पास मूचना भेजती है, उस अनुसार वहा कोई कट्टम वर्गर हन्ही एक्साके किये गये हैं और आम नीर पर वहा की स्थिति सतोषजनव है अन्ति अप्रैल के महीने का अन्दाजा यह है कि २० मिलियन यूनिट रोज़ की वहा रिकार्ड्योंमें है और २० मिलियन यूनिट रोज़ मालाई है, लेकिन यह आवश्य हमा है कि उधर जनवरी के महीने में तारापुर स्टेशन में जाद यूनिट है उन में से एक बन्द हमा था आवश्यकिया के लिए । २१० मंगाटन का यूनिट है उसके अलावा एक इकाई यूनिट निम्बर १ है और उसको भी इस्पैशन और अन्तर्राष्ट्रमेट्स के लिए शट दाउन किया गया है । शहरपुर और सिक्का के दो छोटे छोटे यूनिट भी मंगाट में हैं जोकि अमर्स यूनिट्स हैं प्राप्त ता जानते ही हैं कि वहा पानी की कमी है और पानी की कमी की वजह से कूरीलय बाटर की कमी की वजह से सोलह सोलह मैगाट के प्लाट एक एक

मैयावाट पैदा कर रहे हैं। इन सब कारणों के कुछ बाल्टेज बैरीहू की कमी हुई है और इवर गुवरात नरसामान्युक्त स्टेनेशन बैरीहू करेना पड़ा है। वह हो सकता है कि पिछले महीने इन कारणों से कुछ दिनकर दुर्भाग्य हो लेकिन आम तौर से जैसा मने कहा है स्थिति सन्तोष-प्रदक है।

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : बिजली की कमी की वजह से जो कट लगाया गया है उस में यारों में रात को बिजली दी जाती है। रात में बदलतों में पर्मिग्य सीट चालू होते हैं और रात में पानी दिया जाता है वह ठीक नहीं है और इस बास्ते उनको दिन में बिजली दी जानी चाहिए। मेरा जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप कोशिश करेंगे कि जो भी कटौती हो आवे उस में यारों का दिन में बिजली दी जाए और भारों में भी कोई अवृस्था आप सारू करना चाहते होंगे करे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पटेल : माननीय सदस्य का जो यह मुकाबला है इसको हम गुवरात सरकार तक पहुँचा देने।

SHRI H. M. PATEL Is the Minister aware that only today the AIR carried the news that the Gujarat Electricity Board had called upon all the consumers of power to cut down their consumption by 20 per cent and that the industrial users were all asked to come to an agreement regarding the staggering of consumption? It is something much more than what is stated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. It is true that the Tarapore Unit 1 has been shut down and the Duvaran plant has been shut down. But that was in January and its effect must have been felt ever since January. Then, how can you say that the power supply in Gujarat is satisfactory?

SHRI K. C. PANT The Tarapore unit was shut down in January and will remain shut down till May. The Duvaran unit of 62.5 MW was shut down on the 23rd March. That would remain shut down for about a month

for the normal maintenance and over-haul. In addition, the second unit at Ukai hydro was shut down on the 3rd April. It was originally to have come back in two or three days but, according to the information I have got this morning, it will take another four to five days to come back. I have already explained about two other stations. So, there has been a bunching of many units shutting down at the same time. Then, I am told, for the transmission lines near the coastal areas there has to be a regular pre-monsoon shut down in order to take care of marine pollution. This also has to be done round about this time. All these factors have combined. This is the reason why staggering is being resorted to.

SHRI H. M. PATEL Why is it that the hydro unit at Ukay has failed? Secondly the transmission lines are shut down during the premonsoon period. But that is when the monsoon has begun and the trouble becomes particularly serious. Is that not so?

SHRI K. C. PANT According to the report I have got, in view of marine pollution shut down is undertaken and the seasons of premonsoon maintenance are also causing some interruption. In Ukai station the reason is vibration in the bearings.

SHRI DHAMANKAR The hon. Minister in his statement has just now stated that at Tarapore was shut down in January, but from press reports we find that either of the units is shut down for some period of the year. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is some period of the year when both the units are working and what steps Government propose to take to see that both Units are working as this shut down causes power shortage in both Gujarat and Maharashtra.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Every second year I think re-fuelling has to be done, and whenever re-fuelling is done in an atomic power station, there is a shut down for a longer period. The shut down is longer than would have been

expected because of the level of radiation etc., and so the period is about four months. So, once in every two years, as far as I remember, the shutdown is for four months in one of the stations. For several months in the year the units are shut down. Whenever re-fuelling has to be done, unfortunately for three or four months one of the units is shut down.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is true that the position of power supply in Gujarat is comparatively more easy and comfortable than in many other States in the country, but I wonder whether he is right when he says in his statement:

"There is generally no energy shortage in Gujarat State including the Saurashtra region."

The fact is that over a period of three years there have been constant power station breakdowns resulting into frequent power cuts as also continuous staggering in the textile industry and other industrial units in Gujarat including Saurashtra, and farmers are finding it very difficult because the supply of power is erratic. Sometimes it is during the day and sometimes it is during the night. They are not sure when they will get it. As my hon. friend Shri H. M. Patel pointed out, this very morning A.I.R. gave the news that people using power have been asked by the authorities to be careful and to economise.

In view of all these developments will the Minister tell us and assure us that both the Tarapore units will soon work together so that this staggering, loss of power supply and the continuous difficulties of the power users of Gujarat and Saurashtra are averted?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Both the units were functioning together before this shut-down for re-fuelling. While it is true that the difference between availability and demand has been different in different parts of the year, as my

hon. friend said, generally speaking the situation in Gujarat is much better than in many of the other States.

I was looking up the reports from the States as to the cuts they have imposed. Gujarat has not imposed any cut, unlike most other States today. I have here figures of demand and availability for the last few years since March, 1974. There are many months in which there has been a slight surplus and there are some months in which there has been a slight deficit. In March, 1975, for instance, the demand and availability matched each at 20.25 and in April again it was matched at 20. So, it is the picking up capacity that is cut, not the energy.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Please tell us as to when both the units will start functioning normally.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This will be completed in May. After that, both will be functioning.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: To what extent is the comfortable position which the hon. Minister is mentioning on account of maintenance and to what extent is it due to plant utilisation, and which of the States has the lowest plant utilisation?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Actually, the average capacity utilisation is the highest in Gujarat. It is about 65 per cent. If you go unit by unit, for Dhuvaran it is 63, for Uttran it is 68 and for Ahmedabad it is 79 per cent of capacity. and the smaller units with an aggregate of 83 MW have shown 52 per cent capacity utilisation. These are purely on coal. As far as others are concerned, some are on gas and some are on oil. One is on gas and oil. The capacity utilisation figures of Gujarat are good.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: You have mentioned about the comfortable position relating to other States. I want to know what is the capacity utilisation of other States? The reason for com-

fortable position of Gujarat was not on account of better production of plants; it is on account of better utilisation of plants. That is what I was trying to find out.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is the best. I have got the figures for the whole country. I can give you State-wise figures. This is the best in the country. It is a happy feature that they are making good use of the capital.

Share of Government, L.I.C. and U.T.I. in Joint Industrial Units

*571. **SHRI P. R. SHENOY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of joint industrial units (with names) in which the Government, the Life Insurance Corporation, the Unit Trust of India or the financial institutions of the Government have more than 25 per cent of the equity capital; and

(b) the nature of Government control over each one of these units?

List of Joint Sector Units as on 31-3-74 in which Central Government hold equity and the other Shareholders are State Governments/Financial Institutions/Private Parties.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Equity held by			Total Subscri- bed equity		
		Central Govt.	State Govt.	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	..	..	370	50	280	7.
2	Indo Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	..	..	60	..	90	150
3	Labrized India Ltd.	..	..	31	..	29	..
4	Madras Refineries Ltd.	..	..	953	..	335	1211
5	Fertilizer & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	..	5721	258	88	644	

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) On the basis of information furnished by the Bureau of Public Enterprises a list of Joint Sector Units as on 31-3-1974 in which the Central Government hold equity and the other share holders are State Governments/financial institutions/private parties is attached giving the details of equity held by the Central Government, State Government and others. Information about the equity held by the Life Insurance Corporation the Unit Trust of India and other Financial Institutions in each of these units is not readily available.

(b) Government policy regarding Joint Sector has been spelt out in the policy statement Press Note dated the 22nd February 1973 in which it is laid down that in all the different kinds of Joint Sector Units the Government will ensure for itself an effective role in guiding policies, management and operations, the actual pattern and mode being decided as appropriate in each case.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	696	..	669	1365
7	Jessop & Company Ltd.	114	..	110	224
8	Triveni Structural Ltd.	153	..	147	300
9	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	388	31	81	500
10	Praga Tools Ltd.	223	48	18	289
11	National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.	255	170	70	495
12	Central Warehousing Corpn.	1562	..	438	2000
13	Metal Scrap Trade Corporation of India Ltd.	16	..	4	20
14	Mogal Lines Ltd.	93	..	8	101
15	Damodar Valley Corporation	5608.7	15863.1	..	21471.8
16	Singareni Collieries Ltd.	272.0	402.5	3.9	678.4
17	Sikkim Mining Corps.	28.1	29.2	..	57.3
18	Lube India Ltd.	240.0	..	240.0	480.0
19	Sindhu Resettlement Corps Ltd.	50	..	102.3	152.3
20	The Mysore Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	1320.0	1980.0	..	3300.0
21	Oil India Ltd.	1400.0	..	1400.0	2800.0
22	Bolans Ores Ltd.	50.5	..	49.5	100.0
23	Indian Explosives Ltd.	274.0	..	184.2	2148.2
24	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. PREFERENCE SHARES	24.4 12.2	48.8 24.4	70.4 35.2	143.6 71.8
25	British India Corpn. Ltd.	73.1	..	252.6	325.7
26	Machinery Mfg. Corpn. Ltd.	6.8	0.6	53.4	60.8
	PREFERENCE SHARES	25.0	1.0	13.0	39.0

SHRI P. R SHENOY: In the statement, it is mentioned that the information about the equity held by the LIC, UTI and other financial institutions—is not readily available. I hope this information will be made available to me in due course. In the meanwhile, I would like to know whether it is a fact that in many of the joint sector units, Government does not exercise any control at all in the matter of appointment of consultants, sole selling agents, executive officers and auditors?

SHRI T. A PAI: Sir, the question refers to a joint sector where the Government along with financial institutions have a substantial stake. According to the Policy Resolution of 1973, when the joint sector projects were mooted, it was suggested that these projects could be brought into existence with the Central Government's participation or the State Governments' participation with the financial institutions and the public. So far as the Central Government is concerned, since then, I am afraid, no

joint sector project has come into existence. There have been a number of joint sector projects brought into existence in the States, but their number is very much less than the number of licences that have been issued or the letters of intent; because the State Governments have not been able to go ahead with them, the letters of intent remained where they were. But, wherever, the projects have come into existence, the pattern of management has been ensured, and wherever the States are participating, well, the difficulties that Mr. Shenoy has pointed out, have not arisen. They have carefully been looked into and the Chairmen are appointed by the Government. The Managing Director is appointed by the Board in consultation with the Government and the pattern of management has been laid down. But, in respect of the other companies, which today might have gone into the joint sector by definition, in view of the fact that the public financial institutions have had considerable investment there, the questions as to what should be the pattern of management and how they should be better managed are engaging the attention of the Government.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: To implement the concept of national sector, I would like to know whether the Government have any scheme to take over 51 per cent of the shares in every joint sector and in private sector units controlled by monopolists.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, according to the definition of the Companies Act now, if 51 per cent of the capital is owned by the Central Government, the State Government and Corporations owned or controlled by the Government, it becomes a Government company. Under that definition, many of the private companies have already become Government companies. I am afraid, we will have to look into it, and before I go into it, I am not able to say anything. The question is being studied by us to the extent our own investments are involved,

because mostly, we would like to see that these investments are safe; they give a fair return—not only because our money is involved but also the money of the small shareholders is also involved and further the production is ensured.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister be good enough to clarify the position which he sought to explain in his reply to the supplementary question? Does he suggest that shares held by industrial development banks or the nationalised banks or the LIC, will all be added up in order to arrive at the position whether the Government's holding is 51 per cent; whether the holding is 51 per cent or whether it is the Government holding alone which will decide the issue. In other words, do they consider shares held by an Industrial Development Bank, nationalised banks, the Unit Trade, the LIC, also as Government holding?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I was only referring to the question raised by Shri Shenoy wherein he had asked me, if 51 per cent is held by all the financial institutions along with the Government, what is the position. I was referring to him a Section of the Companies Act where it is stated that in a Government Company, the shares are held not only by the Government but they may also be held jointly by the corporations, that is the situation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As is well known, today, most of the industries are run not on their own capital but substantially on the capital got from various financial institutions. All industries are run like that....

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Government is also run on people's money.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is why it is called people's Government.

To obviate the necessity of nationalising or nationalisation of these industries, if all this money is given by public funds from banks or financial

institutions, as he said quoting the Companies Act, if necessary, by a little further modification, can you not exercise adequate control over the management and also the working of these industries so that unnecessary waste of resources in non-priority sectors is not allowed?

SHRI T. A. PAI The concept of private sector has undergone a considerable change in the last 25 years. Since the public financial institutions have been financing them after the nationalisation of life insurance and also the general insurance, most of these holdings now belong to the public financial institutions. The question of ownership, therefore, has been passed on to the Government indirectly through the public financial institutions. Now, the government will have to examine what should be the type of management and how they should function rather than go on harping about their sectorial affiliations and see that these institutions are run better and work in the interest of the country

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN. The hon Minister has given a list showing how many State Governments have not taken shares in a number of industries. I would like to know from the hon Minister whether any State Government has come forward to take shares as well as the management of these industries which are given in the list and, if so, what are the State Governments and what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto.

SHRI T. A. PAI. The list given by the Bureau is classified as joint sector. I am afraid, it is not so. They are public sector undertakings where the management is entirely in the hands of the Government. Wherever the State Governments have come forward, for instance, in the case of Singareni Colliery Ltd.—they have a substantial stake—to participate in some of the projects, they have not been unencumbered.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN. I am asking about industries in which the State Governments have not taken any share and which are shown in the list. I want to know whether any State Government has come forward to take shares in the industries in which they have no share

SHRI T. A. PAI We have not asked them nor have they come forward.

SHRI B V NAIK If the hon Minister were to kindly see item No 15 in the list of joint sector units there is absolutely no holding by the private party. It says, the equities held by the Central Government and State Governments. I would like to know how this will fall into this definition of the joint sector. Secondly, till now, if you see the list the Cochin refineries, as the common man understood it, were all public sector units. We presume that the change in terminology took place on 27th February, 1973. So, would he kindly tell us what is the definition in regard to the joint sector as distinct from the public sector—because he has mooted the third idea now.

SHRI T A PAI This is a list of financial institutions given by the Bureau of Public Enterprise where they have shown the public sector where there is public participation by State Government and others. To say that because of the State Government's participation with the Central Government it is joint sector is perhaps not meaningful at all; it is public sector. So, as I have said in my clarification, I won't accept this as a joint sector list, it is a public sector list that has been submitted, to show that there has been participation by the State Governments and partly by the public in these projects. But the joint sector concept of 1973 envisaged a 25 per cent participation by the Government and 26 per cent by the public financial institutions and by others and the Government would have control over the management partly. So none of these are in-

cluded in the list because there is no such project coming under the Central Government.

Application of Hindu Marriage Act in Pondicherry

*572. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred of No 1281 on 26th February, 1975 regarding application of Hindu Marriage Act in Pondicherry, and state whether Government would suo moto take steps to end the "renoncants" class and make all Indian law applicable to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): The Government has no intention of taking any such steps at present.

बी नीतिराज सिंह जीवरी : पाइवरी को इम देश का भाग बने ग्रन्त वर्ष 1 गये हैं। क्या वे भी महोदय यह बतारेंगे कि क्या कारण है कि अभी तक यह नहीं सोचा गया है कि वहाँ पर दो प्रशासन के भारतीय नागरिक न रहे मब एक ही जाये आर मव पर भारतीय कानून न ग हो ?

SHRI OM MEHTA Under the French Decree of 1881 the inheritors of the former French settlement, irrespective of caste or religion, have a right to ask to be governed by the laws applicable to the French people in this settlement in matters like marriage, divorce, dispossession of property etc., instead of by the personal law. The persons exercising such option are called the "renoncants". When personal law applicable to different communities, including the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 were extended to the Union Territories those laws were made specifically inapplicable to "renoncants" and there is no demand from them for the restoration of the status.

बी नीतिराज सिंह जीवरी : यह अभी महोदय वह बतारेंगे कि हिन्दू ऐरिय ऐस्ट के सिवा और कौन कौन से कानून हैं, जो उन पर लागू नहीं होते हैं ?

SHRI OM MEHTA: There are some more laws which are not applicable to them. They are the Converts Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866, the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872, the Indian Majority Act, 1875, Guardians and Wards Act 1890, Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, the Hindu Dispossession of property Act 1960, the Hindu Inheritance Removal of Disabilities Act 1928, the Hindu Marriage Act 1955, the Hindu Succession Act 1966, the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956; and then, there is the Muslim Personal Law Application Act 1937 and Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1899 etc.

बी नीतिराज सिंह जीवरी : अध्ययन महोदय, पाइवरी भारत का भाग है, लेकिन वह अभी कासेनियो द्वारा बनाये गये कानून चल रहे हैं। वहा अभी तक कुछ मामला में भारत के कानून नहीं चल रहे हैं। क्या यह नियन्त्रित नहीं है ? क्या सरकार कोई ममता नियन्त्रित करेगी, जिस के बीच में अभी भारतीय वानन वहा लाये कर दिये जाये और वहाँ में इम बारे में कोई मार्ग नाये, इन के लिए सरकार नहीं सुनेगी, क्योंकि भारतीय यहाँ ही और मारे देश में चल रहे हैं पाइवरी को जनना को उनमें बयो बंदिन रखा जाना चाहिए ?

बी नीतिराज सिंह जीवरी : 1881 में वहा के कुछ नागरिकों ने अपने ग्रांडकारों का छोड़ कर कौन सिविल काउंसिल को आगामया था। इसी बहु से बहु 1962-63 में पाइवरी का एसेम्बल दुआ। जब वह भारतवर्ष का भाग बना उस बहु सहा जो गवर्नरमेट के दरमियान एकत्र हुआ कि

Renoncants will continue to be governed in respect of personal laws like those relating to marriage

divorce, adoption and succession by the relevant Acts of the French Civil Court dealing with these matters.

मी अट्ट बिहारी बाबूमी : कब तक ?

मी अट्ट बिहारी : जब तक वहां के लोगों में यह इमांद नहीं आयेगी कि वे इस कोड में गवर्नर नहीं होना चाहते हैं।

I would like to say that this is a good code because under that code all persons belonging to all religions, castes and groups are being governed by the same code.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA. By saying that there has to be a demand from them, does he suggest that there should be a movement and some bullets should go and some women should be shot dead? How long are the people of the Union Territories be it Goa or Pondicherry or any other place to suffer like this, because, according to him, the Christian Muslims will be cut off from the mainstream of national life and those women will suffer for untold number of years. If you want, we will go and run the movements there.

SHRI OM MEHTA. There is no question of other Union Territories. This exists only in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, and the total number of the people who renounced their old laws and wanted to be governed by this French law is 10,176.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMI KANTHAMMA. I want to know whether the Committee appointed on the status of women has suggested that these laws should be changed and made applicable as in the case of other parts of the country. Also I want to know, when you are forming some committees like these, whether you are associating the Women's Association and other Associations from the Union Territories and if not, the reasons therefor.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I have already said that this has nothing to do with all the Union Territories. This is a specific issue concerning a section of the population in Pondicherry.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: I understand from the hon. Minister that the people from Pondicherry have not been demanding any changes in the laws. That is not correct. Even in the Budget speech I have said that, from 1968 onwards, the people of Pondicherry have been demanding the change-over. I do not know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that those people who are renunciants, even Hindu members who have renounced their civil rights, are governed by Court Civil and people who are Christians and who have not renounced are not governed by Court Civil, they are still governed by the old Hindu laws. Hence, the anomaly. After the introduction of Hindu Marriage Act and Hindu Succession Act, the Christians are not governed by them, and that is the reason, as I said in the Budget speech, the people who belong to Christian women community are not entitled to their property rights. But the Government of India have not yet considered it. I do not know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the Department of Pondicherry has gone into the matter deep, but here these people have not made their recommendations on proper lines. I do not know what the Minister means by saying that the people of Pondicherry are not demanding for it. In 1954 when the de facto transfer took place, they were assured of smooth changes. From 1968 onwards, practically all the Indian laws were introduced even the procedure was introduced. But there are anomalies which are causing a good deal of trouble to the people there. These people are not giving proper attention to the Union Territory; they have not even studied the application of legal matters as expected of them.

SHRI OM MEHTA: If those renoncants demand it, then we can consider.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I do not know how Indian citizens can be governed by foreign laws. (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: The hon. Member who asked the question now is from Pondicherry. His demand is equal to the demand of the people there.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Out of 71, 107 people, only 10,176 are renoncants. We will again try to assess, and if they demand, we shall see what can be done.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: I was not speaking for renoncants; I was speaking for the people who have not renounced. (Interruptions).

Small Newspapers in Gujarat and Newsprint Quota given to them

*574. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small newspapers in Gujarat, giving broad categories, published in Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi and English;

(b) whether the said newspapers are given any special quota of newsprint; and

(c) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

LANGUAGE-WISE BREAK-UP OF NEWSPAPERS

Language	Daily	Bi/Tri- weekly	Weekly	Forty- nightly	Mon- thly	Quar- terly	Other	Annual	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
English	.	.	1	..	3	3	15	5	9
Hindi	.	.	8	1	..	4	..	..	..
Gujarati	.	.	20	2	122	64	212	16	10
Marathi	1	1	..	..
Sanskrit	1	..
Sindhi	1	2	4	..	..
Bilingual	1	3	3	8	1	4
Multilingual	6	1	3	3	..	..
TOTAL :	21	3	136	73	247	26	24	3	

GRAND TOTAL : 531

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I know, what are the criteria by which the Government decides that a particular newspaper or a periodical is a small newspaper or a big newspaper? Is this on circulation, or infra-structure, capital invested etc? In reply to part (b) of the question, that is, whether the said newspapers are given any special quota of newsprint, he says, 'No, Sir'. Why?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: The criterion of judging, whether a newspaper is a small paper, medium or big, is just circulation of the newspaper. The hon. Member has asked, why special quota of newsprint is not given to the small newspapers. According to the latest Supreme Court judgement, Sir, no special consideration can be shown to any category of newspaper, whether it is small or big, or whether it is in English or any other language.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister has said that the sole consideration is circulation. May I know, what is the limit, beyond which the paper ceases to be small and becomes medium and then again a big paper? From his own statement, the Minister will find that in Gujarat, there are 20 dailies, 2 bi-weeklies, 122 weeklies, 64 fortnightlies and 212 monthlies in Gujarati language. Is he aware of the fact that most of these small newspapers, monthlies, weeklies etc., are finding it very difficult to compete with big newspapers in regard to buying of newsprint? Will he ensure that these papers are able to survive by giving them supply of newsprint?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Newspapers with a circulation of 15,000 are considered to be small newspapers. The medium newspapers are those who have circulation up to 50,000 and beyond 50,000 are in big newspaper group. As the hon. Member himself has said, 212 monthlies are published in Gujarati apart from certain bi-weeklies, fortnightlies etc. They are welcome to apply for newsprint, if they fulfil the criteria laid down for this purpose.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Is it a fact that a large spate of yellow journals in the name of small newspapers and periodicals are coming up, and they exist for a short time? Are such categories of newspapers encouraged by giving them newsprint? They not only indulge in all sort of yellow journalism, but they indulge in black-market of newsprint? what is the precise action proposed by the Government?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: However we may decry indecent writing and yellow journalism, according to the Supreme Court judgement, newsprint cannot be disallowed to any newspaper. So far as curbing and discouraging such writings and newspapers is concerned, it is the public taste and opinion, which would be more effective than any legal action which is in any case not possible.

मध्य प्रदेश के बड़े नगरों में टर्मीविजिन
केन्द्रों की स्थापना

* 575. दा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने की
कृपा करेगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के प्रायः सभी
बड़े नगरों में टर्मीविजिन केन्द्र का तक स्थापित
कर दिए जायेंगे ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SIHA): There is no proposal to set up television centres in all the big cities of Madhya Pradesh. Steps are however, proposed to provide continuity of rural television service to that group of villages in Madhya Pradesh which will receive development oriented television programmes under the one year long Satellite Instructional Television Experiment during 1975-76. This will be done by locating a transmitter at Raipur during 1976-77 and another one at Bilaspur later, depending on the financial outlays made available.

श्र० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : सरकार का नियम प्रदेश के साथ में इप टेलीविजन की सेवा के मन्त्रालय में अस्तवर्ग उपेक्षापूर्ण भाव है। मंत्री महोदय ने पहले भी एक बार कहा था कि इम प्रकार का कार्यक्रम 1975 के अन्त तक प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायगा, लेकिन प्रश्न के उत्तर में दिया गया है कि यह कार्यक्रम अब 1976-77 में प्रारम्भ किया जायगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ बिलक्ष का कारण क्या है? साथ ही मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायेंगे कि बिलक्ष राज्यों में या विभिन्न राज्यों के टेलीविजन सेवा प्रारम्भ करने को आप ही कोई नीति या काइटीरिया है जिस के अनुनाय आप इस नज़र के टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करते हैं?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) : Had my hon. friend seen the reply, he would have noticed that the work which was started in 1975, that is, the satellite experiment, we hope, will come up in August. The other 1976-77 programme a continuation programme which even after the satellite ceases, will continue.

श्र० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : मेरे प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग है कि इम वा काइटीरिया क्या है? आप बिन आशारों पर किसी प्रदेश के अन्दर या विभिन्न राज्यों के अन्दर इस प्रकार के टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करते हैं? एक राज्य और के अन्दर ता आप तत्काल करने जा रहे हैं, वहाँ सभी प्रकार की सुविधा है, दूसरे राज्य में आप 1976-77 में प्रारम्भ करेंगे और वह भी केवल यामीण सेवा प्रारम्भ करेंगे, तो इसका काइटीरिया क्या है?

श्री आर्द्ध० के० गुजरात : काइटीरिया बड़ा भीषण मादा है। गांव पहने थाना है, जहार बाद में थाना है, इनिए पहने गांव में शुल्क कर रहे हैं। दूसरा बड़ा साफ है कि जहाँ से पैमे भिनते हैं वहाँ शुल्क रखते हैं। बैटलाइट स्कीम में 6 स्टेट्स कर्चर कर रहे हैं जिस में मध्य प्रदेश एक है। मध्य प्रदेश को

छोड़ा नहीं यादा है, साथ लिया यादा है। यह साथ लेते हैं तब आप को जिकायत है, नहीं लेते हैं तब आप को जिकायत है।

श्र० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या पांचवीं पक्ष वर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर इस प्रकार के टेलीविजन सेट्स के प्रीर विकास का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

श्री आर्द्ध० के० गुजरात : जी नहीं, इस के आग नहीं है।

श्री कूलचन्द बर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि यामीण लेट्रों को इम प्रारम्भिक-ना द रहे हैं तो मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर बनाना तो ना ले रहे हैं वह पूर्ण-रूप आदिवासी यांग नार्माना का थेव है, बहुत रिक्षा दुश्या थेव है तो यहाँ पर यह योजना लाग रखने का आप का विचार है या नहीं? यदि नहीं है तो आप ने उम को इसमें इन्कार क्या नहीं किया? उम का क्या कारण है?

श्री आर्द्ध० के० गुजरात : मेरे दोस्त ठीक काह रहे हैं कि इन्हरे के आदिवासी भाषायों के लिए काफी कुछ करना चाहिए। उम के लिए मध्य से गहनी चीज तो हम यह कर रहे हैं कि नया रेडियो स्टेशन बढ़ा कर रहे हैं। इसी बात यह कर रहे हैं कि यह जी बैन्ट है रायपुर की ओर उडीसा की माओ-माओ भिन्नी हैं, यह आदिवासी बैन्ट है प्रीर उसी में यह ट्रायमीटर लगा रहे हैं।

Scheme for Exchange of Films between India and Bangladesh

*576 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the scheme for exchange of films between India and Bangladesh has been covered under the Indo-Bangladesh Cultural Agreement; and

(b) if so, the names of the films proposed for exchange?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir. Under the Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangements a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made to cover import and export of films. However, due to some difficulties arising out of the imbalance in trade no exchange of films took place. The old arrangement has now been superseded by a New Trade Protocol under which films can be exported and imported on the basis of payment in freely convertible currency.

(b) No trade in film has taken place so far between India and Bangladesh.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR. My question was specific but his answer was to some extent avoiding. You know, Sir, Bengali films have a world-wide reputation and we are proud of that. Due to Partition, the market for Bengali films has very much contracted and the Bengali film industry to-day is in a very deteriorated and moribund condition. What is the new trade protocol—we do not know. Will the Minister kindly tell us the details of this New Trade Protocol? Will it actually help our industry or not?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I share the pride of the hon. Member because Bengali films are really by and large very good films and they express themselves in a very creative style.

So far as the trade aspect is concerned, between Bangla Desh and West Bengal there is some difficulty. Both sides can produce Bengali films and the film distributors and exhibitors on both sides are very keen that their trade conditions should not get disturbed by the coming in of outsiders. This is something which we have not been able to resolve so far.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Preservation of a House in Calcutta where Headquarters of Provisional Government of Bangladesh was located

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

(a) whether the Provisional Government of Bangladesh was first announced in the liberated territory of Bangladesh but its headquarters was located in a house in Theatre Road in Calcutta;

(b) whether this house is the birth place of the revolutionary leader, Shri Aurobindo, who became a saint later;

(c) whether this house has been handed over to Sri Aurobindo Society;

(d) whether, now that Bangladesh has been recognized by the UNO, this historic fact of location of the headquarters of the Provisional Government of Bangladesh, from where the liberation struggle of Bangladesh was conducted, will be recorded in the form of a plaque-setting before the entrance of the house; and

(e) whether the rooms used by the President and Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Bangladesh will be preserved as a museum for the historical material of Bangladesh liberation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY). (a) According to information available with the Government the proclamation regarding the formation of the Democratic Republic of Bangladesh was made on the 17th April, 1971 at Bhaberpara village in Kushia district within Bangladesh territory. It is not

true that the Headquarters of the provisional Government of Bangladesh was located in Calcutta.

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

P. C. O. in Block Development Headquarters

*573. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide public call offices in all Block Development headquarters in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Amongst places of administrative importance eligible for provision of Public Call Offices, Block Headquarters have been included in the policy guidelines for the Fifth Five Year Plan. P.C.Os. can be opened in these places even on loss provided the estimated revenue is at least 25 per cent of the annual recurring expenditure. In the case of backward and hilly areas the minimum revenue could be 15 and 10 per cent respectively. Information available indicates that nearly 72 per cent of the Block Headquarters in the country have already been provided with P.C.O/telephone facility.

(b) Necessary instructions have been issued to Heads of Circles to examine the cases of all Block Headquarters not so far provided with P.C.Os. and take suitable action.

Housing Schemes for Harijans

*577. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in a number of States

the housing schemes for Harijans and poorer sections of the society are not taken up by the State Governments seriously; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government have given any directive to the States to take up this issue positively to build houses for these people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). A scheme for given subsidy for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being implemented. Expenditure for this scheme is shared between the Central and State Governments. Central assistance is given in the form of block grants and block loans to the State Governments every year.

Irregularities by M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited

*578. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of various irregularities committed by M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. I. MAURYA): (a) and (b). In the field of a few bulk drugs, some instances of excess production beyond license capacity have come to the notice of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Necessary action in the matter is under consideration of the Ministry.

पूरेनियम की तस्करी

*579. श्री नाथवराव तिविया :

श्री विनूलि तिविया :

क्या यूह मंडी यह बताने की छांग करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने तथा पाकिस्तान को पूरेनियम तस्करी काण्ड को जांच पूरी कर ली है,

(ख) भारों के दौरान कितने किनने मूल्य का पूरेनियम कहां-कहां पकड़ा गया और अब तक दोनों देशों को किनने मूल्य के पूरेनियम की तस्करी हो चुकी है;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये, कौन-कौन व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गये और उन में से प्रत्येक को क्या क्या दण्ड दिया गया है; और

(घ) क्या इन तस्करी गिरोह के पीछे किसी विदेशी तत्व का हाथ था; और यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन?

यह मंडी (श्री के० ब्रह्मानन्द रेही) (क) पूरेनियम धातु के एकजूंकरण की कंपनी ओरा के 3 मामरों का जाव केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने अपने हाथ में ले ली है।

(ख) अमरेश्पुर तथा उसके आम-पास, मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा तथा कलकत्ता में जाए भारे गये वे और पूरेनियम धातु होने के सन्देह में हुड़ सामग्री बरामद की गई थी। किन्तु बरामद की गई सामग्री का मूल्य 500.00 रुपये से अधिक नहीं है।

सरकार के व्यान में पूरेनियम की तस्करी का कोई मामला नहीं आया है।

(घ) पूरेनियम धातु के एकजूंकरण की कंपनी ओरा के लिए हुड़ 30 व्यक्तियों को विस्तार किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध

में वर्ज किए गए मामलों की जांच की जा रही है। चालान प्रस्तुत करने के बाद न्यायालय द्वारा गिरफ्तार किए व्यक्ति यों के अपराध पर निर्णय दिया जायगा।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

Production and Demand of Tyres and Tubes

*580. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of the total demand and production of tyres and tubes in the country;

(b) whether as a result of steep fall in vehicular movements there is a slackening of demand of automobile tyres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): '(a) to (c). The internal demand for automobile tyres and tubes for 1974-75 was earlier estimated at 60.41 lakh numbers and 51.35 lakh numbers respectively. However, owing to shortfall in production of vehicles and slackening in the vehicular traffic due to increase in prices of petroleum products, the actual demand came down to 55.37 lakh numbers for tyres and 46 lakh numbers for tubes. As against this the production in 1974-75 was about 55 lakh numbers of tyres and 47 lakh numbers of tubes. The existing production of tyres is adequate to meet the requirements.

Sale of Postal Articles by Private Shopkeepers

*581. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow private shopkeepers to sell postal articles in the near future; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The scheme of sale of postage stamps and stationery through licensed individuals at selected places has been in operation since 1966. It has now been decided to permit corporate bodies such as travel agencies, hotels, etc. also to sell postage stamps and stationery with effect from 1st April, 1975.

(b) This has been done mainly to provide the public with the facility of obtaining postal stamps and stationery at convenient places and also to reduce rush in the post offices.

Closure of Bharat Barrel and Drums Manufacturing Company (Private) Limited

*582. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Barrel and Drums Manufacturing Company (Private) Limited is closed since 1971;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reopen the factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SIVL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drums Manufacturing Company Private Limited, Bombay were lying closed during the period from November 1971 to September 1972. The Company have resumed production from October 1972.

Advisory Bodies in various Ministries

*583. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Advisory Bodies set up in the various Ministries and Departments of Government of India;

(b) total number of members in these bodies and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately, amongst them; and

(c) if the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not adequately represented on these bodies, steps proposed for setting the position right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The information in respect of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Setting up of Low Temperature Carbonisation Plants

*584. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up four low temperature carbonisation plants;

(b) if so, whether any final decision regarding their locations has been taken; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The Government have already approved the setting up of an Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant at Ramakrishnapur in Andhra Pradesh. It envisages

production of 500 tonnes of soft coke, besides some gas, which will be consumed within the plant. The capital outlay on the project would be Rs. 7 crores. Proposal for the setting up of another plant at Dankuni in West Bengal is in an advanced stage of consideration by the Government. It envisages production of 0.37 million cubic metres of gas, about 1000 tonnes of soft coke and about 110 tons of tar per day; the capital cost is estimated to be Rs. 20.33 crores. Besides the above two plants, the Government are also examining the possibility of setting up more Low Temperature Carbonisation plants at other suitable locations.

Confirmation of Assistants of Regular Temporary Establishment against Permanent Vacancies

*585. SHRI H. M. PATEL.
SHRI PILOO MODY.

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the CSS (R and R) Scheme existing Assistants not appointed at the initial stage of Grade IV (Assistant) of the service were to be appointed to that grade through RTE and that instructions for constitution and maintenance of RTE provided that all permanent vacancies in the grade which are not filled by direct recruitment shall be filled by confirmation of RTE assistants:

(b) if so, why Assistants who were to be included in the RTE were not confirmed in the permanent vacancies earmarked for Direct Recruits prior to first examination held by UPSC to recruit Assistants from open market to that grade;

(c) the reasons for non-implementation of the provisions of the scheme; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to rectify the position and give due share of permanent vacancies to RTE Assistants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) According to the Central Secretariat Service (Re-organization and Reinforcement) Scheme and the instructions issued thereunder, after the appointment against the initial Authorised Permanent Strength of Grade IV from amongst the existing Assistants, only certain specified categories of the remaining Assistants were to be included in the Regular Temporary Establishment to the extent of its strength fixed by Government. This strength was to be reviewed and refixed periodically to provide for the number of Assistants required to man the posts for which permanent Grade IV officer, were not likely to be available. At the maintenance stage, the Scheme had provided that out of every unit of four permanent vacancies, three would be filled through a Competitive Ministerial Services Examination held by the then Federal Public Service Commission and one vacancy by a departmental promotee. The instructions also provided that all permanent vacancies not filled by direct recruitment shall be filled from the Regular Temporary Establishment.

(b) After the constitution of the Grade, the first direct recruitment examination was held in 1955, and the candidates recruited from the examination joined in 1956. Before 1st January, 1956 all permanent vacancies were filled by confirmation of RTE Assistants.

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Engineering Industry

*586. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that engineering industry's develop-

ment is going to play vital role in the country's export efforts;

(b) if so, whether engineering units are hampered by poor technology; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Over a large area of engineering products, there are no significant technological problems in export development and the existing technological practices are adequate for export marketing purposes, however, wherever technology gaps exist, import of appropriate technology is allowed so that these gaps can be adequately filled up.

मध्य प्रदेश में विज्ञानी सम्पाद्दि की कटौती का रद्दी के उत्तराद्देश पर प्रश्नाव

5477. श्री वंगा चरण दीप्तिः प्रभारी मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में विज्ञानी सम्पाद्दि में अध्यानक कटौती करने से रद्दी उत्तराद्देश पर अतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस सीमा तक ?

मध्य प्रदेश में उपर्यादी (श्री श्री. विजेश्वर प्रभाद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रभाव नहीं उठता।

Financial Assistance to States to subsidise Electricity Connection to Jhuggi-Jhopri Dwellers

5478. SHRI RAM HEDAOO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a scheme and extend financial assistance to the States to subsidise

electricity connections to Jhuggi-Jhopri dwellers; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Persons arrested under MISA in Orissa

5479. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been arrested so far in Orissa under MISA, district-wise; and

(b) their names and character of offences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मूलम उत्तराद्देश के निष्पत्त तात्पीय विज्ञानीय स्वापित करना

5480. श्री वाहारीमुक लिल चाहल : भया उपर्यादी यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने मुख्य सराय के पास 1000 मैत्रावाट की समता दाले तात्पीय विज्ञानी दर को स्वापित करने की योजना की स्वीकृति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोद किया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

मध्य प्रदेश में उपर्यादी (श्री. विजेश्वर प्रभाद) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रभाव नहीं उठता।

Mizo Rebels trying to escape to China

5481. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a group of Mizo rebels believed to be 100 strong has been spotted by the Security Forces while trying to escape to China for training and arms recently;
- (b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and
- (c) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Coverage by All India Radio of activities of Opposition Political Parties

5482. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that both during coverage of daily Parliament sittings as well as national affairs, the All India Radio devotes much greater time in giving publicity to the members and leaders of the ruling party;

(b) the reasons why, in spite of large scale complaints and grievances of the public, the A.I.R. is persisting with the old policy and does not seem to be inclined to remove the genuine complaints of the public; and

(c) whether the A.I.R. propose to give fair coverage to the activities of opposition political parties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir,

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) All newsworthy developments, including the activities of Opposition parties, are given due coverage in A.I.R.'s news bulletins according to their news value.

Production of Cigarettes and Foreign Share Holdings in Companies

5483. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity in applications for registration under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the installed capacity and actual production of Cigarettes companies, company-wise, with foreign shareholdings in each during the years 1972 to 1974;

(b) the gross profit earned by each of the foreign owned companies and actual remittances in foreign exchange every year during 1972-1974;

(c) the percentage of foreign shareholdings, the ten largest foreign shareholders and shares held by each of them in the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 in each of the foreign companies; and

(d) the percentage of production of each company to the country's total production of cigarettes in the years 1972-74 year-wise and the percentage of majority foreign owned companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The requisite information in respect of companies hav-

ing foreign shareholding more than 40 per cent is as under:—

Name of the firm	Capacity Calculated on 2 shifts based on figures given in the application for Registration.	Installed capacity (as claimed by the firms in their Fera applications.)	(In Million Pcs.) PRODUCTION		
			1972	1973	1974
M/s. ITC Ltd. (5 Units)	24,240	40,839	30,254	33,574	32,677
M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd., Hyderabad	8,880	14,725	13,180	13,393	12,856
M/s. Godfrey Phillips India Ltd., Bombay	2,400	5,602	4,857	4,659	3,989

(b) The statistics regarding Gross Profits are not maintained. The remittances made by these companies during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 are as under:—

Name of the firm	1972-73		1973-74	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
M/s. ITC Ltd., Calcutta	227	34	Nil	
M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Mig. Co. Ltd., Hyderabad			39	22
M/s. Godfrey Phillips (I) Ltd., Bombay			12	95

(c) As per applications submitted by these companies under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 the percentage of foreign share holdings, the major foreign share holders and shares held by them are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Foreign share holding %	The major foreign share holders and no. of shares held by them.
1	M/s. ITC Ltd. (5 units)	74.8091	Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Ltd., U.K. 10321894 Tobacco Investment Ltd., U.K. 3301086 Rothmans International Ltd., England 537020 Hungerford Holdings Ltd., London 300 D.C.G.A. (Punjab) Ltd., Khanewal, Pakistan 300
2	M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd., Hyderabad	65.6	Raleigh Investment Co. Ltd. 883892 Tobacco Manufacturing (India) Ltd. 312242 Tobacco Investments Ltd. 99860 Rothmans International Ltd. 16346
3	M/s. Godfrey Phillips India Ltd., Bombay.	85.04	Philip Morris International Finance Corporation, U.S.A. 554924

(d) The requisite information is Table of the House. [Please is given in the statement laid on the Library. See No. LT-9385/75].

Recruitment made by Sangrauli Coal Field Complex Management

5484. SRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people recruited to the different categories of posts by the Sangrauli Coal Field Complex Management between the period May, 1974 to December, 1974;

(b) how many out of the recruits belong to Sidhi District;

(c) the reasons for the management preferring non-domiciles for its recruitment; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to give the local people equitable representation in such recruitments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Missing File of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company

5485. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether files containing the correspondence leading to the selection of the collaborators and containing the feasibility study and economics of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company are missing;

(b) whether the movement register relating to those files are also missing;

(c) whether investigation for fixing the responsibility thereto has been instituted; and

(d) If so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The file dealing with the selection of collabora-

rators and the feasibility study and economics of the raw film project together with the file movement register of the relevant year, are, at present, not available.

(c) and (d). Investigations are still being made with a view to locating the missing papers and to fix responsibility for the loss of these papers.

Indirect Expansion of Production Capacity by Foreign Cigarette Manufacturing Companies

5486. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of each cigarette manufacturing company of brands registered in its own name and of other brands in 1972-1974, year-wise;

(b) whether Government have given permission to majority foreign-owned companies to manufacture their brands in their factories and thus indirectly expand their production capacity and sales;

(c) whether Government propose to act fast under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act to stop such activities which amount to trading by foreign companies in goods manufactured by Indian companies; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to enable small Indian cigarette manufacturers to make and sell their own brands in face of monopolistic competition of large foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Government does not maintain brandwide production figures.

(b) No fresh approvals for manufacturing cigarettes has been given to these companies

(c) The activities of the foreign companies are being reviewed under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973 by the Reserve Bank of India.

(d) It is the accepted policy of the Government to encourage the production of Cigarettes by Indian owned firms to take care of the increased demand. No fresh letters of intent or licences to manufacture cigarettes have been issued to any foreign company.

**Teleprinter Services at Hamirpur and
Bilaspur District of Himachal
Pradesh**

5487. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR: Will the Minister of
COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the teleprinter services have been installed at Hamirpur and Bilaspur districts of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the date on which they were installed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के उपयोग के बारे में
किया हिन्दी सम्मेलन का गत

5432. जी शुद्धाकर पाठे : क्या यह मंडी यह बतान की हृषा करेने कि ।

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात की आवाजारी है कि विश्व हिन्दू सम्मेलन में प्राये हजार विदेशी प्रतिनिधियों ने भारत-भारत यह बात कही कि भारत के अनेक कार्यालयों में अभी भी अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग होता है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो देश के विविध क्षेत्रों में हिन्दू को पूर्ण रूप से प्रतिक्रिया करने के लिए सरकार का क्या ठोस कार्यवाही करने जा चाहार है?

पूर्व अंतर्राष्ट्र, कानिंह और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय
सुधार विभाग तथा तत्त्वज्ञान कार्य विभाग
में राष्ट्र अंगी (जी ज्ञान नेताजी) :

(क) . जी हा, श्रीमान् ।

(c) हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग राजभाषा (संस्कैक्षन) अधिनियम 1967 द्वारा यहा संशोधित राज भाषा अधिनियम 1963 की भारा 3 के अनुसार किया जा रहा है।

यथा संक्षेपित उपी प्रधिनियम की द्वारा 3(5) के उपबन्धों के अनुसार उपबारा (1) के बाण (क) के उपबन्ध, तथा उपबारा (2), उप भाग (3) और उपबारा (4) के उपबन्ध उन में वर्णित प्रयोजनों के निए प्रयोगी भाषा के प्रयोग को समाप्त करने के लिए सभा राज्यों जिन्होंने हिन्दी को अपनी राजभाषा के रूप में नहीं घोषित किया है के विवाद मण्डलों द्वारा जब तक सकल्प पारित नहीं किए जाने और जब तक उपरोक्त मण्डलों पर विचार करणे के बाद इस प्रकार उसके प्रयोग को समाप्त करने के लिए संसद् के प्रत्येक मण्डल द्वारा एक सकल्प पारित नहीं किया जाता है तब तक भाषा रखेंगे।

किन्तु संविधान के अनुच्छेद 343 के अन्तर्गत बास्तविकता को देखते हुए कि संघ की राजभाषा हिन्दी होती, तथा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 351 के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी भाषा के प्रसार को बढ़ावा देना तथा उसे विकसित करना संघ का कर्तव्य है ताकि वह भारत की संयुक्त संस्कृति के लिये तर्बों की अधिक्षित के माध्यम के रूप में कार्य कर सके, विस्मरण, 1967 में संघर् के दोनों सदनों द्वारा यह संकल्प किया गया था कि हिन्दी के प्रसार एवं विकास की वस्ति बढ़ाने के लिए तथा संघ के विभिन्न संस्कारी कामकाज के लिए इसके प्रभावी प्रयोग हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा एक अधिक व्युत्त तथा व्यावेशक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाएगा और उसे कार्यान्वित किया जावेगा । तब है तेरू कार्यक्रम

तीवार किए जा रहे हैं और उन्हें कार्यान्वयित किया जा रहा है।

पटना के इस्लामपुर बाजाने के जयनीपुर शाम में राइफल बनाने के एक गुप्त कारखाने का पता चलता

5490. श्री हुमायूं बख़ ज़क़राब़ : क्या वह अंतीम यह बताने की हृषि करेगे कि -

(क) क्या दिनांक 7 मार्च, 1975 को पटना के इस्लामपुर बाजाने के जयनीपुर शाम में पुलिस ने छापा मारकर राइफल बनाने के एक गुप्त कारखाने का पता लगाया है,

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो बरामद हुए सामान का बोरा वा है और उनमें से प्रत्येक का मूल्य कितना है, और

(ग) कारखाने में सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के बिलदू घब तक क्या कार्रवाही की गई है ?

वह अंतालय में उपलब्धी श्री एक. एम. ओहसिन : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना एकवित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी।

Functioning of Telephone Exchange at Jamshedpur

5491. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of Telephone Exchange at Jamshedpur has deteriorated, which is not being properly looked after and maintained by the officers incharge of the exchange;

(b) whether the telephone installed at most of the Government offices, such as Railway Station, Damodar Valley

Corporation's electrical Division, and other public call offices as well as telephones belonging to general public at Jamshedpur, have not been functioning properly since January, 1975;

(c) whether the new Telephone Advisory Committee at Jamshedpur has been constituted this year (1975) and what are the names and addresses of the members, and

(d) what steps the Government propose to take against the officers incharge of Jamshedpur Telephone Exchange for the negligence on their part in proper functioning of the Telephone Exchange and for not calling the meeting of the Telephone Advisory Committee, Jamshedpur since August, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No, Sir

(b) No complaints have been received from the Government Departments mentioned by the Hon. Member.

(c) Telephone Advisory Committee has not yet been constituted for 1975.

(d) There is no case of negligence on the part of officers incharge of Jamshedpur Telephone Exchange. Therefore the question of taking any action against them does not arise.

The meeting of the Telephone Advisory Committee will be held after the same has been constituted.

National Advisory Committee on Electronics

5492. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the National Advisory Committee on Electronics;

(b) the total number of members of the Committee; and

(c) the reasons for maintaining such a huge number of members in one Committee?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI): (a) The National Advisory Committee on Electronics was constituted in September, 1973. It consists of representatives from Government Departments and Agencies, professional bodies and associations, research and educational institutions, and industry (inclusive of the public and private sectors and industry associations). It is to meet at least once in a calendar year and could be regarded in the nature of a limited conference where discussions can be held on all aspects of electronics such as industrial growth and production, research and development, manpower in terms of education and training, exports, administrative difficulties that need to be resolved, etc. and particularly from the viewpoint of bilateral and multilateral interface of problems that arise from time to time. The Committee was set up to advise the Electronics Commission on various problems brought to its notice from time to time (by its members or otherwise) and give its recommendations for their resolution.

(b) and (c). The total number of members of the Committee is 83. The Committee holds its meetings in Delhi and a very large part of its membership (mainly from Ministries/Departments of the Government of India) is Delhi-based. It was considered necessary to have a large body to make it as fully representative as feasible of the various Government Departments and agencies concerned with this area as well as to give due representation to the public and the private sector, organised and small scale sector industry as well as academic and research institutions.

Opening of Sub-Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Orissa

5493. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to dispose of the cases pending examination for starting sub-post offices and telegraph offices at various places in State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA):

Post Offices:

Due to financial stringency a partial ban was imposed on opening of post offices except in hilly and backward areas including tribal areas. The whole policy is, however, under review and the cases pertaining to areas which attracted the ban would be disposed of immediately on its finalisation. However, two sub-offices were started in the State during first half of 1974-75.

Telegraph Offices:

14 telegraph offices and 23 PCO/telegraph offices in Orissa have been approved. These offices will be opened as soon as possible.

Cases for opening telegraph offices at 35 more places, as per the policy for 5th Five-Year Plan, are under examination. These cases will be finalised after surveying the sites and collecting the required particulars.

Raising of Funds by States from their own Resources

5494. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for each State and Union territory for raising funds from their own resources during 1974-75 and 1975-76; and the amount raised by each State in 1974-75; and

(b) the names of the States who have failed to spend the whole amount allotted to them in 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) A statement showing the estimates of the contribution of States and Union Territories from their own resources for the Plan in 1974-75 and 1975-76, as worked out during the Annual Plan discussions held with them, and the latest estimates of States' resources

for 1974-75 is attached.

(b) In 1973-74, the actual expenditure on the Plan in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Rajasthan fell short of the outlays approved by the Planning Commission. Information on actual expenditure on the Plan in 1974-75 is not yet available.

Statement

Statement showing the estimates of resources of States and Union Territories in 1974-75 and 1975-76 and the latest estimates of States' resources in 1974-75

(Rs in crores)

States/Union Territories	1974-75		1975-76
	Annual Plan Estimates	Latest Estimates*	Annual Plan Estimates**
A			
1. Andhra Pradesh	78.61	80.12	98.38
2. Assam	13.62	23.04	12.00
3. Bihar	100.30	102.53	132.58
4. Gujarat	111.15	113.29	123.51
5. Haryana	65.61	57.33	58.55
6. Himachal Pradesh	8.81	8.31	8.43
7. Jammu & Kashmir	17.79***	17.47	16.48
8. Karnataka	75.29	93.03	96.78
9. Kerala	38.17	46.28	52.53
10. Madhya Pradesh	48.93	318.45	156.28
11. Maharashtra	225.86	226.31	279.84
12. Manipur	4.54	4.33	4.26
13. Meghalaya	4.78	7.26	5.60
14. Nagaland	6.85	6.95	6.12
15. Orissa	38.54	30.54	40.59
16. Punjab	87.23	97.16	132.19
17. Rajasthan	34.74	34.55	53.38
18. Tamil Nadu	70.85	67.06	76.44
19. Tripura	3.39	0.36	4.44
20. Uttar Pradesh	148.30	204.86	215.79
21. West Bengal	102.93	117.85	112.4
Total A	1336.35	1446.14	1655.62

States/Union Territories	1974-75		1975-76	
	Annual Plan Estimates	Annual Plan Estimates	Annual Plan Estimates	Annual Plan Estimates
(B) Union Territories				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Island
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Chandigarh	2.00	2.30
4. Dadar & Nagar Haveli
5. Delhi	4.00	9.50
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.50	1.47
7. Lakshadweep
8. Mizoram
9. Pondicherry	1.2	1.14
Total B	7.75	14.41

*Without adjustment for any change in opening balances/deficits during the course of 1974-75 as information in respect of such change is not yet available.

**Without taking into account the States' share in fresh taxation by the Centre in 1975-76, including the accrual of receipts from the revision of Central Sales Tax rates.

***This was a tentative estimate based on the assumption that ways and means would be found by the Centre to enable the State to augment its resources by Rs. 16.68 crores. Excluding this amount, the States' resources worked out at only Rs. 1.11 crores.

Functioning of Telephones in Jai Nagar, Madhubani and Darbhanga in Bihar

5495. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is frequent failure of telephone lines at Jai Nagar, Madhubani and Darbhanga in Bihar and representations to this effect have been made to him and Department officers;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout and Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether there have been continued complaints against routing of telephone lines from Madhawaspur and Shahar to their district head-quarters at Madhubani via Sitamarhi, Muzaffar-

pur and Darbhanga and for routing the same directly via Benipatti saving a distance of above 100 miles and avoiding three busy exchanges; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). Due to frequent and prolonged power failures telephone services at these stations in Bihar were disturbed. However, the situation has been brought under control and the telephone services in all these stations have improved since March, 1975. At Darbhanga, which is the biggest of the three exchanges, a stand-by engine alternator has also been provided. The services are being further improved in all these places.

(c) and (d). There are two P. C. Os. at Madhawapur and Shaharghat connected to SAX at Sursand which is parented to Sitamarhi. The proposal for linking the P. C. Os. directly to Madhubani via Benipatti has been examined and found to be non-remunerative.

Recruitment Rules of Senior Translators

5496. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitment rules of senior translators have been finalised since April, 1974 and three persons have been working on these posts on purely *ad hoc* basis;

(b) whether for filling of these posts, applications were invited in July, 1974 and the Department of Personnel had also advised to fill up these posts according to the provisions of the recruitment rules;

(c) the reasons for not filling up these posts on regular basis immediately; and

(d) the time by which these posts will be filled up on regular basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The question of filling these posts on regular basis is under active consideration in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and the selection is likely to be finalised shortly.

किसी भी सीमेन्ट के बापार के लिए सर्वेक्षण

5497. श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा का
प्रश्न और नागरिक पूर्ति भवीत यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में सीमेन्ट के बापार का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल बिदेश जेजा गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रतिनिधिमंडल की क्या उपलब्धियाँ हैं; और

(ग) निकट भविष्य में और विलेप स्थ से इस वर्ष कितने सीमेन्ट के नियांत की योजना है?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति बोर्डलय में राज्य मंत्री श्री बी.० पी.० भौमें : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने मध्य पूर्व के देशों को सीमेन्ट का नियांत करने और इन देशों को उचित मूल्य पर सीमेन्ट देने जाने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया था।

(ग) वर्ष 1974-75 में कुल मिलाकर लगभग 3 लाख मी.० टन सीमेन्ट का नियांत किया था और 1975-76 में लगभग 9 लाख मी.० टन सीमेन्ट का नियांत किये जाने का पूर्वानुमान लगाया जाता है।

Houses for Harijans and Low Paid Employees in U. P.

5498. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government will lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the number of houses constructed for Harijans and low paid employees in Uttar Pradesh during first, second, third and fourth Plan periods, and

(b) the amount marked in first year of the Fifth Plan for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Completion of Beas Project

5499. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in completion of the Beas Project;

(b) the time by which it will be completed; and

(c) the total amount spent on this project so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Beas Dam at Pong was raised to its full height (upto EL 1420 feet) in July, 1974 and started storing waters in the monsoon season of the same year. Due to some defects in the regulating gates the water could not be regulated and had to be allowed to pass unregulated through one of the penstock tunnels. This water, however, has since been fully utilised for irrigation by the canals taking off from Harike Head-works. The repair work of the regulating gates and erection of spill-way gates is in progress and is likely to be completed by this year. The work on the Power House of Pong Dam has also been started and is scheduled to be completed by 1977-78.

The Beas Sutlej Link Project comprises a dam at Pandoh, two tunnels each about 13 kilometres long, a hydel channel 12 kilometres long and a Power House at Dehar. As per earlier indications given by the Project authorities, the work was to be completed by the end of 1978. But owing to some bad reaches having been met in the tunnel and connected problems, the work remaining to be completed is being reviewed to prepare a revised schedule for completion of the project.

(c) An amount of Rs. 427/- crores was spent upto the end of February, 1978.

Transfer of Irrigation Headworks of Punjab to Bhakra Management Board

5500. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Punjab Re-organisation Act the administration including maintenance and operation of the Irrigation Head-Works at Rupar, Harike and Ferozepur are required to be under the control of Bhakra Management Board;

(b) whether these Head Works are still under the control of the Punjab Government;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the time by which the head-works are likely to be transferred to the Bhakra Management Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Punjab Government, who were exercising control over these head-works prior to the reorganisation of the Punjab and are continuing to exercise such control, have raised some points in connection with the transfer of the Head-works to the Bhakra Management Board as envisaged in the Punjab Re-organisation Act. These points are under consideration.

निर्देश बच्चों को पोषक आहार उत्पत्तिकरण करने सहाय्य कार्यक्रम

5501. श्री धनबाहु प्रधान : वयोजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वन की कमी की वजह से गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले बच्चों और अन्य निर्देश बच्चों को "पोषक भाहार" देने सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम के लिए निर्बाधित राशि में पिछले साल से कटौती की गई है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस कटौती को समाप्त करने और उसका कार्यक्रम को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए अब सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

योजना भवन में राज्यमम् (ब
विषय वर्ण व्यवस्था) (व) और (ब)
वर्ष 1974-75 और 1975-76 के दौरान,
अनुपूरक पोषोहार कार्यक्रमों के लिए निम्न-
कित योजना प्रावधान किए गए हैं —

(करोड रुपये)

क्रम सं	कार्यक्रम
1	विशेष पोषण कार्यक्रम
2	मध्याह्न भाजन कार्यक्रम
1974-75	197 -76
11 18	10 64
4 50	4 01
जोड़ 15 68	14 65

2 पाचवी योजना के दौरान जिन कमजोर वर्गों के लिए प्रबन्ध किया जाना है वे हैं, गर्भिणी महिलाये और वे मानाये जो बच्चों को दृष्टि पिलाती हैं तथा निवंश वर्गों के ०-६ वर्ष के बच्चे तथा स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे। प्राथमिक क्षेत्र हैं आदिम जाति क्षेत्र, शहरी गन्दी बस्तियां और सूखा प्रवृत्त जागीरीय क्षेत्र।

3. निस्सन्देह, योजना के प्रथम वर्ष के सार से 1975-76 में, परिवर्ती से कुछ कटौती हुई है। यद्यपि 1974-75 के लिए परिवर्ती को बहाल करना तत्काल सुनिश्चित नहीं है, किंतु भी एक्सप्रेस समन्वय ३३३ १८-३

समितिया, जिन्हें पोषण कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में प्रबोधन, मूल्यांकन और समन्वय का काम सौंपा गया है, की स्थापना से यह कार्यक्रम अधिक कारगर ढंग से कार्यान्वित किया जा सकेगा।

Bhabatosh Committee's recommendations regarding Newspaper Groups Diverting their Funds

5502 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Bhabatosh Comm ttee's report has made certain recommendation about newspaper groups diverting their funds to feed business in other level,

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendation;

(c) the newspapers involved in such practices and

(d) the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) The fact. Finding Committee on Newspaper Economics has observed that some major newspaper concern diverted substantial funds for use unrelated to newspaper business, such as yarn business trading in shares and immovable properties

(c) and (d) The report is under examination

कस्तूरबा बालिका विद्यालय, दिल्ली की एक हरिजन द्वारा द्वारा आत्महत्या

5503. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या गृह मली १५ नवम्बर १७२ वे अतारावित प्रश्न संख्या ४४२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हुपा वरेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिनांक ६ सितम्बर, १९७२ के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित समाचार के मनुसार दिल्ली स्थित करोलबाग में प्रेम कुमारी नाम की १७ वर्षीय एक हरिजन आदा ने कस्तूरबा कालिज होस्पिट के प्रिसिपल

के कुकनों के बारे मात्रात्मका कर ली जी तथा बहु के पुलिस अधिकारियों और प्रिसिपल ने विल कर भासले को दबा दिया जा जितके कारण लोगों में भारी रोष बढ़ रहा है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो दोषी अधिकारियों के विवर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह मंत्रालय कार्यक और प्रशासनिक विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्यविभाग में राज्य मंत्री (जी श्रीम नेहता) :

(क) श्री (क) 15 नवम्बर, 1972 को अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 442 के उत्तर में जैसा कि इस सदन में बताया गया था कि कस्टमर बालिका विचालय, ईश्वर नगर, नई दिल्ली की एक हरिजन लाला कुमार प्रेम लता की मृत्यु से उत्पन्न मामले की जांच पूरी होने पर पुलिस ने आत्महत्या का दुष्प्रारण करने के लिए भारतीय दब सहित की ज्ञारा 305/201 के अधीन विचालय की प्रिसिपल के विवर धारा०प पद प्रस्तुत किया था। व्यायालय में विचारण के बाद अधिकृत को दोष मुक्त किया गया था।

Complaints against Managing Committee of India Press Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.

5504. SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint was received by Government against the Managing Committee of the Government of India Press Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited, Minto Road, New Delhi regarding persistent negligence in the performance of the duties imposed on it;

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

(c) whether any action is proposed to be taken against the Managing Committee as laid down in Section 32 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes Sir; a complaint was received by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi Administration, against the Managing Committee of the Society.

(b) The complaint refers to reduction of the maximum credit limit of members without proper authority, delay in crediting dividends on shares to the accounts of the members, distribution of profits without annual audit and raising of interest rates on loans and deposits without proper sanction.

(c) The various points referred to in the complaint are being enquired into by the Delhi Administration.

Representation by Maharashtra Government Regarding Management of Sick Textile Mills Taken over by Centre

5505. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have made any representation to the Central Government regarding the management of the Sick Textile Mills taken over by Central Government and the repayment of the dues of the Government of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reaction of the Government of India to this representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government had made suggestions in respect of their role in the future management of the undertakings, and protection of their dues relating to pretake over period of management. Government are

keeping in touch with State Governments and all such issues are to be settled within the framework of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974, and Government's overall policies.

Resale of Jeeps obtained by Congress Party during Elections on Hire-purchase Basis

5506. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 28th November, 1974, the Prime Minister had denied that the jeeps obtained by the Congress Party during elections on hire-purchase basis were resold in the market as new jeeps after getting them repainted;

(b) whether the jeep used in the election of the Chief Minister, Shri Sethi, during the last elections in Madhya Pradesh, has been sold to a Co-operative Bank there as a new one after getting the same repainted;

(c) the facts in this regard; and

(d) the other jeeps which have been resold as new ones after reconditioning similarly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The sale/resale of jeeps is not subject to any restriction. No specific permission of any Governmental agency is required for sale/resale of jeeps. As such Government have no information in this regard.

Files and Challan Books of Karol Bagh Police Station

5507. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is fact that important police files and challan books of the Karol Bagh Station were found lying scattered near the Krishna Park bus stop, a West Delhi colony in January, 1975;

(b) the full facts thereof, and

(c) whether an enquiry has since been conducted into this case of negligence and the outcome thereof and the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. On 10-1-1975 SDPO Punjab, Bagh seized eight police files of P. S Karol Bagh lying at Dhauli Piao. The matter is being enquired into and necessary action against the defaulting officer will be taken after the completion of the enquiry.

Use of Flag in Tamil Nadu

5508 SRI N. E. HORO. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a new blue flag with the Tamil Nadu Government's temple emblem has been replaced the national flag on the office of the Inspector-General of Police, and

(b) if so, the reasons for the discontinuance of flying the National Flag on the I.G.P. Office building?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to the Flag Code, the National Flag should be flown only on important public buildings. In view of the general policy to restrict display of the National Flag, it was

classified to the States in 1966 that the National Flag need not be flown on the office of the State Inspector General of Police. On receipt of some queries, the position was reiterated in January, 1975 and State Governments/Union Territories were advised to discontinue the display of the National Flag on the offices of the Inspectors General of Police.

In accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu have started displaying the State Police Flag on the office of the Inspector General of Police in Madras.

**Tarun and Sona Watches
of H.M.T.**

5509. SHRI AMAR SINH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wrist watch of 'Tarun' make produced by the H.M.T. per year;

(b) whether Government are aware that the 'Tarun' and 'Sona' watches are in great demand in Delhi, but they are not readily available;

(c) whether Government are aware that people have to wait for months together to purchase the watch, and

(d) if so, the steps Government are taking to increase the supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) During the year 1974-75, HMT produced 3263 nos of wrist watches of 'Tarun' make.

(b) to (d). Government are aware that the production of HMT watches is not adequate to meet the demand for such watches. Steps to increase production in stages to a level of 8 million a year have been initiated

Small and Medium Industries in Punjab

5510. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had made on the spot study of problems faced by small scale industries of Punjab in January/February, 1975;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to help to promote the small and medium scale industries in the State; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA). (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Proposal to withdraw facilities given to Central Government Employees consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi

5511. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society was set up in 1963 to help the low paid Government employees;

(b) whether Government had given a number of facilities to this Society; and

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw those facilities now; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM BHARATI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have given the following facilities to the Society:—

- (i) suitable accommodation for wholesale and primary stores on nominal rent;
- (ii) subsidy to cover the pay and allowances of the superior staff;
- (iii) investment in the share capital of the Society to the extent of 50 per cent;
- (iv) collateral guarantee to the extent of Rs. 12 lakhs to draw advance from the State Bank of India;
- (v) a guarantee to have credit facilities with the Food Corporation of India up to Rs. 3 lakhs.

In addition, during 1963-65 the Society was given interest bearing loans amounting to Rs. 30 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 22 lakhs is still outstanding against the Society.

(c) There is no proposal to withdraw the facilities given to the Society.

Manufacture of Mini Computers

5512. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences have recently been issued to twelve parties for manufacture of mini-computers in the Country; and

(b) if so, the names and locations of those firms?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Field Publicity Offices in West Bengal and Exhibitions arranged

5513. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the particulars of the Field Publicity Offices in West Bengal and North-Eastern States with locations, the category of staff and their activities;
- (b) whether any exhibitions were organised by these offices;
- (c) if so, the broad features of the exhibitions organised, date-wise and office-wise, during the last three years;
- (d) whether any survey was made about the public receptibility of these exhibitions organised by Field Publicity Offices; and
- (e) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The statement I is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9386 75.]

(b) and (c). The Field Publicity Units organised small scale photographic exhibitions to help promote the themes of planned development and national unity. Details of exhibitions organised by Field Exhibition Offices are given in the statement II is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9386 75.]

(d) and (e). No formal surveys are made. However, the officers in-charge of the Units invariably assess public reaction and audience participation in the exhibitions organised by them. This feed back has always been helpful in planning new exhibits and displays.

Karol Bagh Zone of Delhi Municipal Corporation

5514. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has filed prosecutions in regard to some offences committed in the Karol Bagh Zone of the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(b) if so, the gist of the Report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). On the basis of the investigations conducted by the CBI complaint has been filed for the prosecution of Shri Bhushan Prakash under Section 182/420 IPC on 12-11-74 in the Court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi. Shri Bhushan Prakash, son-in-law of Shri J. R. Saini, Executive Engineer, MCD, had cheated the Municipal Corporation in obtaining Registration as a contractor during 1971, by wilfully suppressing the fact of his relationship with Shri J. R. Saini, who was working as Assistant Engineer in the Corporation at that time and which fact would have rendered him ineligible for the registration obtained.

Setting up of a Factory to manufacture Aluminium Floride near Madurai

5516. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has approached the Central Government for permission to have collaboration with a foreign firm to set up a factory at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs to manufacture Aluminium fluoride near Madurai;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how long it will take for Government to decide the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Messrs. Tamil Nadu Fluorine and Allied Chemicals Limited, an undertaking of the State Government of Tamil Nadu submitted a proposal for foreign collaboration for the manufacture of Aluminium Fluoride. Government's approval has since been conveyed to the firm.

Uplifting of Coir Industry

5517. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Coir Board has suggested certain remedial measures for uplifting the Coir Industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Coir Board requested Government to take appropriate action on the following resolution adopted by the Board at its meeting held on 19-10-1974.

"Recognising the shortage of Coir fibre that has progressively risen during the past few months, the Coir Board resolved to recommend to the State and Central Government four steps to be taken up immediately for solving the present crisis in (in coir industry, in Kerala state)—

1. Temporary removal of the ban on the husks beating machine and relaxation of the Husk Control order in relation to the movement of husks.

2. Efficient procurement of all available husks from the Kerala state and their proper distribution.
3. Drastic measures against the hoarders of husk.
4. Provide adequate funds by the Centre to the State Government immediately to revitalise the coir industry."

The Chairman of the Coir Board has subsequently followed up the above resolution with the Government

The State Government of Kerala has been requested to review the entire position and take appropriate action to ease the situation. The Central Government have also released Rupees Two Crores to the State Government of Kerala so far for restructuring of coir cooperatives in that State. This is in addition to the Stat-plan outlays available for the development of Coir Industry.

Production in Scooters India Ltd

5518 SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODAR:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scooters India Ltd has gone into commercial production of two-wheeler scooters since the beginning of this year; and

(b) if so, the total number of two-wheeler scooters expected to be manufactured by the Company by April, 1975.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Around 1400 Nos. The expected production of two wheeler Scooters for 1975-76 is 60,000 Nos.

राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक सहशिक्षा विद्यालय, बद्रपुर, नई दिल्ली में चौरी

5519. श्री शम्भेश : ३१ गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक सहशिक्षा विद्यालय, बद्रपुर, नई दिल्ली से चारी गये एक टेनीविजन श्री 20 छन के पांचों की रिपोर्ट पुलिम चौकी बद्रपुर. थाना कालकाजी, नई दिल्ली में लिखाई गई है, आर

(ख) यदि हा, तो पुनिम ने चारों का पता लगाने के लिए क्या कायदाही की है ।

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एक० मोहसिन) : (क) श्रीर (ख). जी, हा श्रीमान् । कालकाजी थाने में निम्न-लिखित चोरियों के दो मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं —

(1) एक टेनीविजन सेट की चोरी के मम्बन्ध में भारतीय दण्ड सहित की धारा 457 380 के अधीन मामला प्रथम मूल्या रिपोर्ट मध्या 867 दिनाक 28-10-74, थाना कालकाजी ।

(2) 20 छन के पक्षा की चोरी के मम्बन्ध में भारतीय दण्ड सहित की धारा 380 के अधीन मामला प्रथम मूल्या सं 169 दिनाक 25-2-75, थाना कालकाजी ।

चोरियों का अब तक पता नहीं लगा है । दोनों मामलों की जांच की जा रही है ।

Demand for separate Governor for Meghalaya

5520. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made to have a separate Governor for Meghalaya; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Government of India have not received such a demand.

(b) Does not arise.

Diversification of activities of Coal Mines Authority

5521. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines Authority Limited has decided to diversify its activities; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Coal Mines Authority has proposed the setting up of L T.C. cum gas plant in Raniganj, and a beehive coke oven plant in Kedia (Hazaribagh). It has also proposed to collaborate in the setting up of an explosives manufacturing plant in Bhandara. These proposals are under consideration.

Estimate of crowd at Boat Club Meeting on 6th March, 1975

5522. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate of the crowd gathered at Boat Club on the 6th

March, 1975 as per official estimates; and

(b) whether it was the largest gathering held at boat club since 1971?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 80,000 approximately.

(b) No, Sir.

Use of unlicensed arms by anti-social elements in border districts

5523. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the menace of unlicensed arms and their use by anti-social elements in the border districts of the country, both East and West, has assumed serious proportions;

(b) whether some foreigners were apprehended carrying such unlicensed arms into India from Pakistan and no action as yet has been taken against them;

(c) whether such arms are finding their way in the students unions of different universities in the country, and

(d) if so, the quantum of unauthorised arms seized during 1973 and 1974 and steps being taken to curb this menace?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Two foreigners were recently arrested and necessary action under the law is being taken against them.

(c) There is no evidence to suggest that arms smuggled from Pakistan have found their way in the universities.

(d) Following recoveries have been made during 1973 from all over the country:

Rifles—373 : Shotguns—1613.

Revolvers—342 : Pistols—1686.

Other types of arms—512.

Information in regard to 1974 is being collected from the concerned authorities and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt. Apart from exercise of vigilance on the part of the State Govts., the arrangements for detection and recovery of unlicensed arms are under constant review by the Central Government.

Showing of stories from "Panchatantra" during Satellite Instructional Television Experiment

5524. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to show stories from the 'Panchatantra' during the Satellite Instructional Television Experiments;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether Government have also planned the television sets which will directly pick up the programmes from the satellite; and

(d) if so, the particulars regarding the locations, State-wise?

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

(b) Stories from the Panchatantra; Jatak Kathas and other folk legends are being utilised as take-of points to communicate simple messages relating to basic human values and for the purpose of introducing new words in television literacy promotion programmes included in the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. About 2,400 direct reception sets are going to be installed in selected village clusters, namely, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Hyderabad and Medak in Andhra Pradesh; Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Dharbhanga and Saharsa in Bihar; Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur in Karnataka; Bilaspur, Raipur and Durg in Madhya Pradesh; Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur and Kota in Rajasthan and Sambalpur, Dhenkanal and Baudh in Orissa.

Clearance of Power Projects of Calcutta Electric Power Supply Corporation

5525. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has cleared the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation's Rs. 100 crore project to augment its power generation; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Project Report has not been received.

सराव गांधीक त्यक्ति वाले कलाकारों की सहायता करने के लिये सिनेमा टिकटों पर शुल्क लगाना

5526. श्री मूलधन डागा : क्या मूलना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे तिः :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक सिनेमा टिकट पर पांच रुपये का शुल्क लगा कर ए. ट्री. की जाने वाली धनराशि में मैं कुछ धनराशि प्रसिद्ध कलाकारों और नकन जनों आदि पर खर्च करने वा. लेवार हैं जिनका गांधीक त्यक्ति लगाया जाए ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब नक जून तितनी धनराशि पांच रुपये की गई है और इनमें से प्राप्त नकारों और नकनों पर शुल्क तब नकारों धनराशि खर्च की गई है ?

योजना और प्रसारण भवालय में उप-
भेंशी (की जर्मनी तिह) : (क) 5 पंसे
प्रति सिनेमा टिकट शुल्क लगा कर फिल्म विकास
निधि बनाने की एक योजना सरकार के
विचाराधीन है। योजना के विवरण को
भभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Issue of licences to larger Houses
under MRTP in Maharashtra**

5527. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of larger houses under MRTP which received licences during last three years in Maharashtra; and

(b) the action taken by the State to utilise the licences and bring up the units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYĀ): (a) The following larger houses (ILPIC classification) and the MRTP houses were issued licences for locations in Maharashtra during 1972 and 1973-1974 respectively:—

*Large houses (ILPIC classification)
—1972:*

BIRLA, KHATAU, MAFATLAL,
THAPAR, TATA and WAL-
CHAND.

MRTP Houses (1973-1974):

BAJAJ, BIRLA, ESSO, GODREJ,
GUEST KEEN WILLIAMS,
JARDINE HENDERSON, J. K.
SINGHANIA, KAPADIA,
KIRLOSKER, KHATAU,
LARSEN & TOUBRO,
MAFATLAL, MOHINDRA &
MOHINDRA, MODI, PHILIPS

RALLIS, SARABHAI, THA-
PAR, TATA, UNITED BRE-
WERIES, WALCHAND & IN-
DEPENDENT.

(b) A licence holder is given a period of two years to set up and commission the projects. This period can be extended by another two years in two instalments each of one year. In hard cases, extension even beyond four years can be granted. The licences issued for setting up of undertakings during the last three years are at various stages of implementation.

**Employment for Educated, Tribals
and Harijans in Kerala**

5529. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Kerala State with a view to provide gainful employment to educated unemployed, tribals and Harijans in the State;

(b) the number of agencies through which this assistance is channelised; and

(c) the total number of tribals and Harijans benefited therefrom?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
(SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA)**

(a) The guidelines formulated for the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme (1973-74) and the Employment Promotion Programme (1974-75) issued to the States, including Kerala, provided for due consideration to be given to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 338.67 lakhs was made available to the State Government in 1973-74 under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for providing employment to the educated unemployed belonging to all sections of society, including Tribals and

Harijans. 5 schemes with an outlay of Rs. 18.06 lakhs were sanctioned to provide employment exclusively to Harijans and Tribals. Under the Employment Promotion Programme Schemes with an outlay of Rs. 185 lakhs have been sanctioned to the State, for creating jobs for the educated unemployed, including Tribals and Harijans.

(b) Assistance in respect of some of the self-employment schemes is being channelised through the Kerala Employment Promotion Corporation and the Harijan Development Corporation. Besides for some training and other schemes, central assistance made available to the State Government was utilised through related Government Departments and in some cases also through cooperatives etc.

(c) 511 educated unemployed persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes benefited from the schemes drawn up exclusively for these communities under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme. Besides, employment was also provided to them under other general schemes, for which the number of beneficiaries has not been reported.

Sites for disposal of Radioactive Wastes from Atomic Power Stations

5530. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals are under active consideration of the Government to locate sites where radioactive wastes from atomic power station would be disposed of; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI

INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). One of the important factors which is considered in the design and siting of an atomic power station relates to the technological feasibility of a safe and efficient system for the management of the radioactive waste that is generated from the station. Constant surveillance is conducted to ensure that there is no spread of any contamination to the environment. Storage sites for low and intermediate levels of radioactive wastes are maintained at present as Trombay, Tarapur and Kota. Similar sites are being set up at Kalapakkam and Narora. Long term storage facilities in a dry, stable and isolated geological environment required after about 30 years will be established in due course after evaluating acceptable sites.

Import of waste films by Bangle Industries

5531 SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Bangle Industries given permit to import waste film during 1974;

(b) the total quantity imported by each Bangle Industry (country wise) during 1974;

(c) the check Government keeps on these Bangle Industries in the country to ensure that the waste film imported by these industries are not misused for purposes other than the prescribed one under rules;

(d) whether action has been initiated against certain Bangle Industries who were charged for misusing the waste films imported by them; and

(e) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The item waste film as such is not separately classified in the revised Indian Trade Classification on the basis of which

import statistics are maintained by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. However, a statement showing country wise imports of cellulose plastic waste during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto October, 1974) is attached. The statistics of actual imports are maintained for the country as a whole and hence it is not possible to break up the figures as between imports by Bangle Industries and imports by other industries.

(c) to (e): The Import Licences issued to actual users are subject inter alia to the following condition:—

"This licence is issued subject to the condition that all items of goods imported under it, shall be used only in the licence holder's factory, at the address shown in the application against which the licence is issued; and for the purpose for which the licence is issued or may be processed in the factory of another manufacturing unit, but no portion thereof shall be sold to any

other party and or utilised or permitted to be used in any other manner. The goods so processed in another factory shall, however, be utilised in the manufacturing process undertaken by the licensee. The licensee shall maintain a proper account of consumption and utilisation of the goods imported against the licence in the prescribed manner and produce such account to the licensing authority, sponsoring authority or any other authority concerned, within such time as may be specified by such authority".

If any licensee infringes the condition laid down in the Import Licence, no further assistance is given to him. In addition any other action under the Imports and Exports Control Act 1947 and Import Trade Control Order 1955 as amended from time to time may also be taken against the licensee. As and when such instances come to the notice of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, suitable action in the matter is taken.

STATEMENT

Qty. in '000' kgs.
Value in '000' Rs.

Country	1973-74		1974-75 (upto Oct. 74)	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
Australia	15	18	..	..
France	98	226	15	3
Hungary	14	28	10	22
Japan	42	329	5	17
U. K.	99	188	35	101
U. S. A.	702	206	119	302
Yugoslavia	26	50	..	..
Bulgaria	246	557	107	251
Bangladesh	..	..	30	152
Total incl. other countries	666	1792	351	1071

NOTE : Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Source : Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India Vol. II-Imports brought out by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta.

**कार्यालयों और इकाइयों भवन के कर्मचारियों को
एक्सीसियेशन एलाउन्स**

5532. श्री मायेश्वर द्विवेदी : प्रधा उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों को गाधी जयती के अवसर पर जब कि अधिक बिक्री होत है कार्यक्रममाल्य बष्टों में (ग्रोड घावमें) काम करना पड़ता है तथा उम्मेद लिए उन्हें भल 15 वर्षों से एक्सीसियेशन एलाउन्स मिलता रहा है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस वर्ष अक्टूबर और नवम्बर, 1974 में भी उन कर्मचारियों को उनकी मेवाओं के एवज में यह एलाउन्स दिया गया है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राष्ट्रीय मंत्री (श्री द० पी० शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पट्टव पर रख दा जायगी।

Post and Telegraph Savings on Account of Economy Drive

5533 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department have made a saving of Rs. 4.37 crores during the current financial year as a result of economy drive;

(b) if so, whether out of this saving, a sum of Rs. 2.5 crores has been saved on overtime allowance alone;

(c) whether beside saving Rs. 2.5 crores on overtime, overtime was given in selected cases;

(d) if so, the amount of overtime given along with saving; and

(e) what were the other items of saving in economic drive?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA) (a) As a result of economy drive conducted during 1974-75, the P&T Department could effect a saving of about Rs 3.50 crores, according to the latest estimates available.

(b) Saving on overtime allowance, out of the above amount, is Rs. 85 lakhs

(c) Overtime was sanctioned by the competent authorities wherever necessary

(d) Ceiling on overtime was fixed at Rs 12.65 crores against initial budget estimate of Rs 13.50 crores, resulting in a saving of Rs 85 lakhs

(e) Other items of savings are -

(i) Medical reimbursement
—Rs. 2.40 crore

(ii) Contingencies & T. A.
—Rs. 25 lakhs

Self Sufficiency in Refractory Products

5534 SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is self sufficient in refractory products; and

(b) if not what percentage of the requirements for this product is imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir

(b) The import of refractory products during 1973-74 worked out to around 10 per cent in terms of value and 2½ per cent in terms of quantity.

संसद सदस्यों को एच०एम०टी० की वडियों

5535. श्री चौकार साहब वेरेवा :

मेरे पास आलालाल काल्याल :

क्या उच्चोग और नागरिक पूर्ति भंडी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या संसद सदस्यों को मिलने वाली एच०एम०टी० की वडियों को अन्य व्यक्तियों को बेच दिया जाता है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो एच०एम०टी० कायरिय के कर्मचारी समद सदस्यों से पक्ष बेकर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को वडियो देने में आपराही करते हैं तथा उनके साथ दुर्घटहार करते हैं, और

(ग) क्या नई दिल्ली में एच०एम०टी० कायरिय के कर्मचारी समद सदस्यों से पक्ष बेकर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को वडियो देने में आपराही करते हैं तथा उनके साथ दुर्घटहार करते हैं,

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कायराही करने का विचार है ?

उच्चोग और नागरिक पूर्ति भंडी, लख ने राज्य भंडी (धरे ए० सी० ब्रां) : (क) से (घ) . समद सदस्यों के लिए हिन्दुस्तान मशीन ट्रूस्म की वडियो का कोई विशेष कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। इन वडियो की विशेष विभिन्न सहकारी संगठनों और उनके अपने विभीं केन्द्रों पर 'पहले आओ, पहले पाओ', के भाषार पर की जाती है। वर्ष 1974-75 में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन ट्रूस्म के विलसी दिव्यत विक्री कायरिय में लगभग 55420 वडियो बेची गई थीं। हिन्दुस्तान मशीन ट्रूस्म के कर्मचारियों हारा संसद सदस्यों

के पक्षाहकों भवेषा आम जनता के साथ की गई आपराही और दुर्घटहार के बारे में सरकार को कोई आलकारी नहीं है।

Medical Aid to a Union Minister on Tour

5536. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made regarding medical aid to Union Cabinet Minister while on tour in the country or outside the country; and

(b) whose responsibility it is to render routine medical aid on emergencies required for a Union Cabinet Minister on tour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Under the rules a Minister on tour in India is entitled to obtain medical aid from the authorised medical attendant/Government Hospital and under certain circumstances can obtain it from medical officer other than the authorised medical attendant. Similarly while on tour abroad, the medical attendance, for the Minister is normally to be obtained at the clinic of 'contract/approved' doctor, but under exceptional circumstances the Minister may obtain medical attendance and other emergency treatment at the residence, where he may be staying.

Coordination among Technical Institutions, Industrial Establishments and Research Laboratories

5537. SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR': Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating a new scheme to have closer cooperation and co-ordination, among technical institutions, industrial establishments and research laboratories to

have less dependence on foreign know-how;

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

(c) the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government of India have appointed a Technical Committee for scrutiny of import and indigenous development of technology with the Secretary, Technical Development as Chairman of the Committee and representatives from the C.S.I.R., D.G.T.D., N.R.D.C. and D.S.T. as its members. Whenever necessary the Committee would also invite representatives of other concerned Ministries/Departments, industry, engineering consultancy firms for assessment of the status and requirements of technology. (b) and (c). The deliberations of the Committee would centre around the problems of forecasting the type of technology needed by the country for its future requirements, availability of technology and capability within the industry, arrangements for inter-linking of the imported technologies with indigenous R & D effort and initiating expeditious action to cover gaps in the country's technological requirements. Through this inter-action with various departments and agencies, the Committee would endeavour to provide a single technical opinion to the concerned authorities.

उडीता हारा भव्य प्रदेश को विद्युत प्रबन्धन तथा पारेषण की सागत संबंधी धांकडे उपलब्ध कराया जाना

5538. श्री कृष्णराम वर्मा : क्या उडीता भव्य प्रदेश को हीराकुड़ी परियोजना में विद्युत सञ्जाइ के बारे में 26 फरवरी 1975 के असारांकित प्रस्तुति संख्या 1288 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उडीता ने भव्य प्रदेश को

स्वीकृत भाष्टारों पर विद्युत प्रबन्धन तथा पारेषण की भाकी गई सागत के बारे में धांकडे उपलब्ध करा दिये हैं ?

उडीता भव्य प्रदेश में उप भव्य (श्री० तिल्कर प्रसाद) : नहीं।

Indo-Sri Lanka Microwave Link

5539 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to give Shri Lanka Rs 2.75 crores to complete the microwave link projects between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b) For improving telecommunication linkage between the two countries, the Govt. of India and Govt. of Sri Lanka have decided on setting up of a microwave link between Colombo and Madurai via Anuradhapura and Mannar in Sri Lanka and Rameshwaram in India. For this purpose, Govt. of India have agreed to supply Indian equipment costing Rs 274.68 lakhs to Sri Lanka. Buildings and other civil works, installation of equipments and testing, as far as they relate to Sri Lanka territory, will be provided/carried out by the Govt. of Sri Lanka at their own cost.

The Indian portion of Indo-Sri Lanka microwave link i.e. from Rameshwaram to Madurai will be established by the Indian P&T Deptt as a part of a major microwave project, linking Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, etc.

The link, when established, would provide adequate number of high grade and reliable circuits between Colombo-Madras, Colombo-Bombay, etc. It would also interconnect some of the important towns of Sri Lanka like Jaffna, Anuradhapura, Mannar, etc. to Colombo and subsequently to the Indian National Transmission Network.

This would also enable effective interconnection between the Earth Station at Arvi near Bombay and the proposed Earth Station near Colombo.

Financial assistance to Karnataka for Power Projects

5540. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the power projects for Karnataka under consideration by the Central Government;

(b) the amount of financial assistance given to Karnataka Government during the last two years as against the amount sought by that Government; and

(c) the amount of assistance proposed to be given to Karnataka during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The names of the power projects for Karnataka under consideration of the Central Government are:—

1. Varahi H. E. Project 2×115 M W
2. Bedti H. E. Project 2×105 M W
3. Kalinadi H. E. stage II 2×25 M W + 3×32 M W $\rightarrow 2 \times 35$ M W
4. Sharavathy Tail race 6×40 M W
5. Chakra Diversion Schemes Energy only

(b) Financial assistance provided during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 and the amount sought for by Karnataka Government are given in the table below:—

	Rs. Crores			
	1973-74		1974-75	
	Amount given	Amount sought for by state Govt.	Amount given	Amount sought for by state Govt.
	1	2	3	4
Central Assistance provided in the form of Block Loans and grants for the State Plan	35.46	43.36	35.46	64.00
Special Plan accommodation provided for the State Plan	9.46	9.46	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan loans provided for Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project . . .	14.89	25.00	Nil	25.00
Total:	59.81	77.82	35.46	89.00

(c) Central assistance for the current financial year 1975-76 is yet to be finalised.

Training in Safety for Scientists and Operators of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

5641. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre that an integrated programme

of training in safety for Scientists as well as operators is essential; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No such demand has been made. However, the training of scientists and technical staff in

safety is based on the requirements of reactor operations. The training programme has been modified from time to time in the light of experience gained.

Raising of a new Flag in Panaji

5542. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new bicoloured flag was ceremoniously raised and unfurled atop the office of the Inspector General of Police and several other police stations in Panaji on 14th March, 1975;

(b) whether national flag was being used by the police till 13th March, 1975;

(c) if so, whether this is the third State/Union territory that national flag was changed in India;

(d) whether some more States have sought such permission;

(e) if so, the reaction of Union Government; and

(f) what is the constitutional position in regard to this and whether any constitutional amendment is being proposed in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (f). According to the Flag Code, the National Flag should be flown only on important public buildings. In view of the general policy to restrict display of the National Flag, it was clarified to the States in 1958 that the National Flag need not be flown on the office of the State Inspector General of Police. On receipt of some queries, the position was reiterated in January, 1975 and state Government/Union Territories were advised to discontinue the display of the National Flag on the offices of the Inspector General of Police.

In accordance with the instructions issued by the Central Government, the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu have recently discontinued flying of the National Flag on the offices of the Inspectors General of Police. The Police Flag is now flown on these offices.

No Constitutional point is involved in flying of the Police Flag on the offices of the Inspectors General of Police.

Assam-Arunachal Pradesh Boundary

5543. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether boundary between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh has been demarcated concerning the district of Lakhimpur with Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if not, when it will be completed; and

(c) whether the dispute between the States, if any, has been settled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The programme for demarcation of Assam-Arunachal Pradesh boundary is settled mutually between the State Government of Assam and the Union Territory Administration of Arunachal Pradesh in consultation with the Survey of India. According to information available with the Government of India, a portion of boundary along Lakhimpur District of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh has been demarcated. According to the existing time table, priority has been given to the boundary between Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam and the work is in progress in that sector. The officials of the State Government, Union Territory and the Survey of India have been meeting periodically to resolve problems relating to demarcation of the boundary.

समाचार पत्र वित्त नियम

5544. श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार एक समाचारपत्र वित्त नियम स्थापित करने का है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो इसकी स्थापना कब तक हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) उक्त नियम से किस किस श्रेणी के समाचार पत्रों को आधिक सहायता मिल सकेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उद्यमी (श्री अमरबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : जी हां। प्रस्तावित नियम के विस्तृत कार्यकरण पर विचार किया जा रहा है और इसके स्थापित किये जाने की कोई तारीख अभी नहीं बताई जा सकती।

Cases against certain I.A.S. Officers

5545. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI as well as the Vigilance Commissioner of West Bengal have found a *prima facie* case against three IAS officers including the present Chairman of the Tea Board who were connected with excess payment of compensation in respect of a portion of land requisitioned in 1964 for the Military authorities from Rohini Tea Estate in Darjeeling District, the tea estate itself having been purchased by the then owners in 1960 at a price of Rs. 4.41 lakhs from the High Court of Calcutta;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against these officers; and

(c) details of the excess payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Central Bureau of Investigation have not conducted any inquiry into the matter. The Government of West Bengal have stated that the State Vigilance Commissioner had also not conducted any inquiry. However, the Additional Member, Board of Revenue, West Bengal, was appointed by the State Government to conduct an inquiry into the matter. The State Government have accepted the conclusion of the Additional Member, Board of Revenue, that there was no *mala fide* intention on the part of the officers concerned in making the payment.

(c) The compensation payable under the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, is yet to be determined by the competent authority. The quantum of excess payment if any, will be known only after the compensation payable is determined by the competent authority.

Providing links for S.I.T.E.

5546. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether P&T Department are providing crucial links for the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment Site;

(b) if so, the facts of the same;

(c) whether telecommunication links being set up by the P&T Department will connect the Satellite earth stations in Delhi and Ahmedabad with the T.V. Studios and transmitters; and

(d) if so, when the same is likely to be put in work?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to (d). P&T Department is providing terrestrial TV End-links for the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment. These links are being established on the request

of the Indian Space Research Organisation (Department of Space) at the following locations.—

- (i) Ahmedabad Earth Station to Nadiad TV Transmitting Station,
- (ii) Delhi Earth Station to AIR TV Studio

The works on these links are in advanced stages of installation and they are expected to be completed by the end of April, 1975

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and the steps likely to be taken to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) In the State Power Ministers' Conference held in July 1974, it was decided that each thermal station would try to achieve a 25 per cent increase in generation from what was achieved in the past except for those already performing at a high level of 6000 Kwh/Kw and above

Unauthorised Coal Mining in Eastern Region

5547. SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of unauthorised coal mining in eastern region in collusion with the Mining and other Government officials;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) Reports have been received by the Central Government that certain private parties are mining coal in Bihar, mainly in the Hazaribag and Giridih districts. Some of the parties possess valid mining lease but have not complied with all the requirements of other laws. Steps are being taken to deal effectively with the problem of illegal and unauthorized mining

Target fixing for Thermal Power Generation during current year

5548. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether target fixed for thermal power generation in the country during the current year has been fully achieved; and

The following steps have been taken to maximise generation from the thermal stations —

(1) Procurement and stocking of spares in adequate quantity,

(2) Rationalisation of movement of coal to the different power stations through appropriate linkages of collieries to power stations to ensure adequate supplies of coal of consistent quality to match the design requirements of the boilers

(3) Close Monitoring of operation and maintenance of thermal stations.

(4) Training of Operation and maintenance personnel

(5) Expedited construction of Inter State Transmission Lines of adequate capacities to enable integrated operation of power system

(6) Rostering and staggering of loads to the extent possible and necessary in an effort to flatten the load curves as this enables the thermal generation units to operate at uniformly high load factor

(7) A Standing Committee has been set up with the representatives from Central Electricity Authority, Department of Coal Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Instrumentation Ltd, Kota, Electricity Boards to keep a continuous check on the performance of the various units and to take prompt corrective/remedial action as necessary

(8) Steps have been taken to modernise the maintenance procedure, and improve the management of thermal power stations.

As a result of implementation of these steps, a number of stations have achieved the target between October, 1974 and March, 1975.

Geo-Stationary Communication Satellites

5549. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation envisages the building and launching of operational geo-stationary communication satellites;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be launched?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The profile for development of space programmes during the decade 1970-80 includes establishment of our own satellite system using multi-purpose satellite for TV coverage and telecommunication links. In the Fifth Plan it was proposed to establish a national satellite for television and telecommunication using a geo-stationary satellite which will, in addition to broadcasting TV programmes, also be used for telecommunication. The Planning Commission set up a Task Force with representatives of the Commission and various user Ministries in order to evolve an integrated plan and its report was submitted in September 1973. The proposal is still under consideration.

Co-operative Federation at Project Level for Tribal People

5550. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a Co-operative federation at the project level to meet various needs of the tribal people in respect of credit, marketing and consumption;

(b) whether Government propose to link the same with the tribal development project to be implemented under the aegis of the Central Tribal Development Agency; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN): (a) A Study Team on Co-operative structure in Tribal Development Projects (Bawa Committee) appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, recommended establishment of large sized multi-purpose Societies for Singhbhum (Bihar), Ganjam and Koraput (Orissa) and a Tribal Development Cooperative Federation for Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh. These recommendations have been forwarded to the concerned State Governments for implementation.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to set up a Central Tribal Development Agency.

Raids conducted by Enforcement Directorate on Residential and Company Premises of Shias

5551. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of raids conducted by the Enforcement Directorate on the residential and company premises of the Shias to date for the last three years;

(b) the names and addresses of the persons (belonging to the Birla group) whose houses were raided and searched;

(c) the total amount of unaccounted money, in cash and kind, separately, detected or seized from each premise;

(d) the total number of cases filed and names and designations of persons prosecuted;

(e) what are the specific charges against persons whose houses were raided; and

(f) the present position of the cases launched during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a), (b) and (d) to (f). There may be a number of companies/concerns owned or controlled by Birlas and there will be numerous persons belonging to Birla group. The requisite information can, therefore, be collected and furnished only if the names of the particular individuals, companies or concerns about whom the information is required, are specified

(c) The Income-tax authorities who are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Finance, are concerned with the detection of unaccounted money.

किसी लोकर द्वारे हारा किसी के प्रवर्षन को लक्षित न होना चाहा

5552. श्री लंकर दत्तात्रे सिंह: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विषय एक वर्ष के दौरान किसी मेंसर द्वारे ने किसी किसी का प्रदर्शन प्रस्तुति के कारण दोनों श्री किसी किसी के लक्षित की विकारित की; और

(ख) उन किसी के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे किस-किस भाषा में थीं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चमोदर सिंह): (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और वह सदन की बेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Crisis in Wagon Industry in West Bengal

5553. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether wagon industry in West Bengal is facing a severe crisis; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and steps taken to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Efforts are being made by the Government to set the issue in correct perspective so that ordering of wagons is not contingent on ways and means position of the Railways at a given time. The difficulties of the wagon industry would have been substantially mitigated in the process

News-item "Gun Running Mini Bus Vanishes"

5554. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in the Blitz dated the 8th March, 1975 under the heading "Gun-running mini-bus vanishes"; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the particular steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) One hundred rifles and five hundred Cartridges were recovered on 19th December, 1974 at Wagah from the false bottom of a Mercedes Car driven by a German national. The case is under investigation. No other case has come to notice.

Projects taken up by N. E. Council

5558. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the projects taken up by the North East Council upto this date for the economic development of the North East region; and

(b) the amount allocated for effective implementation of these projects and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A statement showing the list of Schemes sanctioned and the financial allocation thereof is attached.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Amount allocated	
	1973-74	1974-75
<i>Agricultural and Allied activities Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development.</i>		
Regional Jersey Cattle Breeding-cum-demonstration Farm, Arunachal Pradesh	3.00	21.62
Regional Fodder Production-cum-demonstration Centre, Arunachal Pradesh	3.70	6.35
Regional Sheep breeding Farm	0.30	5.10
Expansion of Biological Products Station, Assam.	2.50	10.27
Control of Bovine Plauro Pneumonia and Swin Fever, Assam.	2.00	6.65
Expansion of School of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science, Assam	2.00	4.42
Central Poultry Breeding Farm Meghalaya	3.00	7.05
Dairy Development Scheme, Meghalaya	..	16.67
Regional Cross Breed Cattle Breeding Project, Meghalaya	..	3.00
Regional Pig Breeding Farm, Mizoram	5.00	14.97
Regional Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Tripura	1.00	7.00
Regional Duck Breeding Farm, Tripura	2.00	0.50
Regional Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Manipur	0.50	7.85
<i>Crop Husbandry</i>		
Regional Potato Seed Farm at Mso.	1.00	15.00
Marketing Survey of Important Agricultural Products in N.E. region	..	0.50
<i>Soil Conservation & Land Reclamation</i>		
Scheme for Jhum control and water shed Management of Kameng River Catchment, Kamen District, Arunachal Pradesh	..	6.63

Soil Conservation Scheme for the Catchment of Ranga river, Lakhimpur Distt., Assam.	..	14.35
Didram (Jinari) Uppar Catchment Conservation Project, Meghalaya]	..	14.56
Jhum Control and Watershed Protection of Irl River Catchment Area, Manipur	..	8.45
Jhum Control and Research Programme for Dhalashwari River Basin, Mizoram	..	13.01
Settlement of Jhumis in Howrah Catchment Area, Tripura	..	3.00
Land Reconnaissance and Soil Survey.	..	20.25

*Transport and Communication**Railways: Surveys and investigation of*

(i) Rangapara—Balipara Bhalukpung	}	0.50	15.00
(ii) Tipling—Itanagar (A.P.)			
(iii) Pancharstnaghari—Darangiri (Meghalaya)			
(iv) Gauhati to Burnihat (Meghalaya)			
(v) Laighat/Lalbazar to Sarang (Mizoram)			

Ropeways :

(i) Survey of Cherra-Shillong-Gauhati Ropeway	..	1.50	6.00
(ii) Preliminary Reconnaissance Survey,			
Assam—	..	0.05	
Manipur—	..	0.10	
Meghalaya—	..	0.15	

*Roads**Surveys, new constructions and improvement of roads in*

(i) Arunachal Pradesh—	}	..	60.00
(ii) Assam—			70.00
(iii) Manipur—			35.00
(iv) Meghalaya—			45.00
(v) Tripuri—			30.00
(vi) Mizoram—			60.00

Industry & Mining

Mining (Investigation of proven coal deposits in the Mawlong—Shella Coal fields, Meghalaya)	..	6.00
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Sericulture

(i) Extension of Sericultural Training Institute, Titabar, Assam	..	1.00
(ii) Regional Foreign Race Seed Station, Shillong (Meghalaya)	..	1.00
(iii) Regional Oak Tassar Seed Station with two sub-stations in Manipur and Meghalaya	..	2.50

(iv) Survey and Test Roasting for Oak Tasser in the Hill Areas of the N.E. region.

Arunachal Pradesh—

Assam—

Meghalaya—

Mizoram—

Tripura—

.. 0.12

.. 0.55

.. 0.50

.. 0.24

.. 0.10

(v) Establishment of a Regional Muga Seed Station at Higher Altitudes North Cachar, Assam.

.. 0.30

Regional Surveys and Institutions.

(i) Technical & Manpower Surveys

0.10 0.60

(ii) Entrepreneurial & Managerial Needs Survey.

.. 0.15

(iii) Regional Medical College, Imphal

.. 62.00

(iv) Documentation Centre, Shillong

.. 0.50

Power :

Investigation & Survey—

Arunachal Pradesh

(i) Namchel Thermal Scheme

.. 1.50 2.00

(ii) Pangi Hydel Scheme

(iii) Damwe Hydel Scheme

5 Sites for Micro-Hydel Schemes

.. 0.75

6 Sites for Collection of Hydrological data.

.. 6.00

Assam.

(i) Bargoloi Thermal Scheme

.. 1.50 15.00

(ii) UmiannUmkhene Hydel Scheme.

Meghalaya

(i) Garo Hill Thermal Power Scheme

.. 1.50 12.50

(ii) Kynshi Hydel Scheme

(iii) Tnagiang Hydel Scheme

(iv) Nongatong Hydel Scheme

(v) Nonglynkien Hydel Scheme.

Upper Kheri Umlam Umtrup Stage IV—

.. 6.00

Collection of Hydrological data on the Ieskha river

.. 1.50

Manipur

(i) Tuivai Hydel Scheme

.. 0.50 11.50

(ii) Loktak Tailrace Development Hydel Scheme

Bansak High Dam.

.. 8.00

3 Sites for Micro-Hydel Scheme.

.. 0.50

Mysore

(i) 3 Sites for Micro-hydel Scheme.	..	1.00
(ii) Collection of Hydrological data on Koladyn river.	..	1.00

Tripura.

Thermal Power Scheme, Baromura.	..	5.00
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Kopli Hydel Project	..	253.95
	33.10	931.95

बिहार के विदेशकों वर राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति

5556. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह मती यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार विद्यान सभा तथा बिहार विद्यान परिषद से अपने गत वर्ष-कालीन सत्रों में एक मत के साहूकार विदेशक एवं ज्ञान मुक्ति विदेशक नामक दो महत्वपूर्ण कानून पास किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन कानूनों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उनके सबध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा उन्हें राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति दिलाने में विलंब के कारण क्या हैं ?

यह अवधारणा में उल्लिखित (श्री एक० एक० बोहलिन) : (क) से (ग) बिहार साहूकार विदेशक, 1974 और बिहार अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़ा वर्ग (अनुबन्ध-1) तथा निरविस्तृचित जनजाति ज्ञान मुक्ति विदेशक, 1974 को बिस प्रकार बिहार राज्य विदेशक मध्ये द्वारा पारित किया गया, राष्ट्रपति द्वारा अनुमति प्रदान की जा चुकी है। बिहार साहूकार विदेशक, 1974 में, अध्य वार्ता के बाब ताक यह अवस्था है कि किसी साहूकार के लिए किसी ज्ञान से उसको दिये जाने ज्ञान की दुष्प्री राति से अधिक

मूल धन व व्याज की राशि बमूल करना विधि विशद होगा। भोग बन्धक, चाहे वह इस अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन में पहले अधवा बाद में किया गया हो, से संबंधित मूलधन तथा सभी देय राशि भुगतान की गई समझी जायागी। अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति पिछड़ा वर्ग (अनुबन्ध-1) तथा निरविस्तृचित जनजाति ज्ञान-मुक्ति विदेशक, 1974 में अवस्था है कि अधिनियम की अनुसूचि-1 में निर्दिष्ट अनुसूचित जातियाँ, अनुसूचित जन जातियों अधवा किसी अन्य वर्ग के भूमिकीन कृषि-अभियान अधवा अधिनियम की अनुसूचि-2 में II में निर्दिष्ट जन जाति अधवा जन जाति समूदाय, जिनके पास एक एकड़ से अधिक भूमि नहीं है, उनको दिये गये समस्त ज्ञान व्याज की राशि समेत वापस करने के दायित्व से मुक्त किये जायेंगे।

Production and Allocation of Cement to States

5557. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative production of cement in 1963-64 and in 1973-74;

(b) the production target of cement during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and the actual production during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the requirements quota and allocations to each State during the same period and the criteria for allocation; and

(d) whether the demand of the States have been fully met regarding the requirement of Cement and if not, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The production of cement in 1963-64 and 1973-74 was 9.43 million tonnes and 14.61 million tonnes respectively.

(b) The target for cement production for the 4th Plan was fixed at 18 million tonnes per annum. The production during the last 3 years was as follows:—

	million tonnes
1972-73	15.40
1973-74	14.61
1974-75	13.35
(upto February, '75)	

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9387/75].

Proposed appointment of an I.P.S. Officer as Chief Secretary of Mizoram'

5558. SHRI SHAFQUAT JUNG: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint an I.P.S. Officer as Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram, which is a cadre post for the I.A.S.; and

(b) if so, whether no suitable I.A.S. Officer is available for the post in the entire country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). In view of the law and order problems in Mizoram, the Government of that Union territory were asked to create a temporary ex-cadre post of Chief Secretary-cum-Security Commissioner and hold the IAS cadre post of Chief Secretary in abeyance for the time being. Appointment of a suitable I.P.S. officer to the ex-cadre post has been approved.

Seminar organised by Public Sector Undertakings at Madras

5559. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a Seminar organised by Government agencies and some public sector undertaking at Madras recently, the issue of throwing open the equity of public sector companies to the public, was discussed;

(b) if so, the main observations made and the consensus, if any, reached at the Seminar; and

(c) Government's decision, if any, taken in the light of the deliberations of the Seminar?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). At a Seminar held recently at Madras, the subject of public participation in the equity of public sector enterprises was discussed.

The existing policy of the Government on the participation of private enterprise in the equity capital of public sector undertakings is governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956. In appropriate cases, the Central and State Governments have taken equity participation either directly or through their corporations with private parties. This type of joint sector unit is a device which may be resorted to in specific cases having regard to the production

targets of the Plan. Each proposal for establishing a joint sector unit of this nature will have to be judged and decided on its merits in the light of Government's social and economic objectives. The joint sector will also be a promotional instrument, as for instance, in cases where State Governments go into partnership with new and medium entrepreneurs in order to guide them in developing a priority industry. In all the different kinds of joint sector units, the Government will ensure for itself an effective role in guiding policies, management and operations, the actual pattern and mode being decided as appropriate in each case.

Memorandum submitted by All India Federation of State Government Employees' Association

5560. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had received a memorandum from the All India Federation of State Government Employees' Association containing a charter of their demands;

(b) if so, the main features of their demands; and

(c) the action taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (o). No Memorandum from the All India Federation of State Government Employees' Association containing a charter of their demand, appears to have been received by the Prime Minister. However, a letter dated 26th April, 1974 from the General Secretary, All India State Government Employees Federation, Hyderabad was received in the Prime Minister's Secretariat requesting for an interview with the Prime

Minister, which did not contain any charter of demands. The General Secretary of the Federation was informed that due to heavy preoccupation, it would not be possible for the Prime Minister to grant an interview to the representatives of the Federation.

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना का विकासकारण

5561. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने हो कूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना को समृद्ध देश में जोनों में विकेन्द्रीकृत कर दिया गया है तथा इसके संपूर्ण देश रेख का भार मन्यूक सचिव के पद के सबूत कार्य प्रभारी अधिकारी पर है। यदि हांतो ऐसा कब किया गया तथा ऐसी व्यवस्था आरम्भ करने के क्या कारण हैं और उस पर वार्तिक खर्च कितना आता है;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने कोई पुनरीकाश समिति का गठन किया है, जिस ने इस व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने प्रौद्योगिक पद के अधिकारी के अन्तर्गत इसको केन्द्रीकृत करने की विकारिणी की है; और

(ग) नई व्यवस्था की रूपरेखा क्या है तथा उस पर वार्तिक खर्च कितना होगा?

गृह मंत्रालय में कार्यकारी तथा प्रशासनिक विभाग में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (बीजोग मेहता) : (क) जो नहीं श्रीमान्। हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना का इस प्रकार कभी भी विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं किया गया है। किन्तु योजना के केन्द्र अंश कालिक सबूत प्रभारी अधिकारियों के पर्वतेश्वर में कार्य करते हैं जो अनिवार्य रूप से विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के वरिष्ठ केन्द्रीय सरकारी अधिकारी होते हैं। जब से हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना का प्रबन्ध गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा हाथ में लिया गया है तब से यह व्यवस्था व्यावहारिक रूप में प्रवर्तित है। इन अधिकारियों को

25/- से 80/- रु. तक प्रति माह की दर पर मानदेय दिया जाता है। वर्ष 1974-75 में सर्वेप्रभारी अधिकारियों को उनके मानदेय पर लाख दिया गया रुपय 74,230 रु. था।

(ब) तथा (ग) जो हा, श्रीमान्। पुनर्विकाश समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि सर्वेप्रभारी अधिकारी की व्यवस्था समाप्त कर दी जाय और हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना का कार्यान्वयन पूर्णत हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधिकार्यों को संपर्य दिया जाय। अं. २ इस योजना के लिए पर्यवेक्षी अधिकारीयों के बीच कार्य का फिर से आवंटन किया जाय उन्होंने यह प्र. सिफारिश की है कि यदि यह व्यक्त तो इस प्र. योजना के लिए पर्यवेक्षकों के कुछ पद बनाये जाय।

इस सम्बन्ध में समिति की सिफारिश आंतरिक संघर्ष से स्वाकार दर ली गई है ग्रोव जब नये प्रबन्ध को कार्यान्वयन दिया जायगा तो आका है कि उसका वार्षिक लाख 74,400/- रुपय होगा।

Cross-Bar Exchanges

5562. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the global tenders were not invited when the decision was taken to go in for cross-bar exchanges in this country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): Global tenders were invited.

Common Control Cross-bar System

5563. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of I.T.I., Bangalore had stated in 1971-72 that it was premature to say whether common Control Cross-bar system would work to their entire satisfaction; and

(b) the facts regarding its present working?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) In August 1972, the Chairman and Managing Director, Indian Telephone Industries, had stated that the major problem in the working of the crossbar system had been identified and that with the introduction of changes in the new equipment to be produced, the performance would definitely improve. He had, however, added that it was slightly premature to say whether the equipment would work to their entire satisfaction.

(b) Certain modifications have already been incorporated in the crossbar equipments manufactured in the Indian Telephone Industries since then. Further modifications, as necessary, will also be incorporated in the future production. Telephone Exchanges with the modifications are under installation. The modifications are expected to result in up grading the performance of these exchanges.

Cross-bar Exchanges

5564. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cross-bar exchanges are working at 100 per cent rated capacity; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It has been decided that in general 90 per cent of the capacity of any type of automatic exchange will be utilised soon after the commissioning of the exchange, and 94 per cent of the capacity will be utilised about six months in advance of the due date of the commissioning of the next extension. The remaining 6 per cent of the connectable capacity is reserved for test numbers, floating connections, etc. and is not to be ordinarily utilised.

Separate Meeting during Seminar on "Parallel Cinema" by a Section of Participants

5565. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar was held in the National Museum, New Delhi on "Parallel Cinema" during the recent International Film Festival;

(b) whether a section of the participants in the seminar held a separate meeting on the lawns of the National Museum;

(c) whether any permission was sought from the authorities of the National Museum to hold a meeting on the lawns of the National Museum, and

(d) if not, what action has been taken against the organisers of the separate meeting?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Some of the participants went out and had a meeting for sometime outside the hall, but they joined the seminar after sometime.

(c) No, Sir

(d) No action is called for
S.C. and S.T. Girls in Service

5566. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are literate and are in service, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI J. H. MOHSIN): This information is not available as the cross-classification of Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe population with

respect to age, sex, literacy and occupational classification has not been done in the 1971 Census, and Censuses prior to it

Wagon Building Industry Facing Lay-offs.

5567 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL
SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether the wagon building industry of the country is facing lay-offs, and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps being taken to improve the situation there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) and (b) Efforts are being made by the Government to set the issue in correct perspective so that ordering of wagons is not contingent on ways and means position of the Railways at a given time. It is a fact that there is real apprehension of large scale lay-off otherwise.

Shortage of Baby Food in Gujarat

5568 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is acute shortage of baby food in Gujarat,

(b) whether the Union Government are going to increase the quota of baby food to Gujarat, and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) (a) Shortage of baby food has been reported from some parts of Gujarat in February, 1975

(b) and (c). There is no distribution control on baby food by the Central Government. However, the manufacturers of baby food have been asked to rush supplies to the effected areas.

Non Production of Documentary Film on Culture of Tripura

5569. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why no documentary film on any cultural aspect of Tripura has been produced; and

(b) whether Government have any plan to produce a film on Riang tribal dance of Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A documentary film on Tripura which is intended to highlight the various aspects of cultural life of the people of Tripura including Tribal Dances is already under production by the Film Division.

(b) There is no proposal at present to produce any film exclusively on Riang tribal dance of Tripura.

Funds Allocated for Landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people to Fight Cases in Courts

5570. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have allocated a fair sum of money to each State from the year 1973 and onward to help indigent, landless Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes people to fight out their cases, if any injustice is done to them;

(b) money allocated each year from 1973 to 1975 upto 27th February, 1975;

(c) reports received from State Governments regarding utilisation of money; and

(d) reaction of the people to this help?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Setting up of Fertiliser Plants by IFFCO

5571. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Farmer's Fertilizer Co-operative Organisation have sufficient know-how or resources to start and run big Fertilizer Plants in the country;

(b) if so, whether besides two in Gujarat-Kalol plant and Kandla and the third one at Phulpur in Allahabad District, any more are to be started in the country, and

(c) what material will be the feed or raw material for the plant at Phulpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In addition to the plants already completed at Kalol and Kandla, IFFCO have plans to set up only two more plants in the Fifth Plan, one at Phulpur and the second, a Phosphoric Acid Plant at Kandla.

(c) The feedstock for the Phulpur Plant will be Fuel Oil.

Formation of Advisory Committees for Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. New Delhi

5572. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the general body meeting of delegates of the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi on the 25th May, 1974 a decision was taken to form Advisory Committee

tees for various consumer stores run by it in the Capital and associate Directors and delegates with it to ensure smooth functioning of these branch stores;

(b) if so, whether the said Committees have been set up and if so, when;

(c) the number of times with dates when the meetings of these Advisory Committees were held in respect of each branch store so far and the extent to which the suggestions made therein were honoured and

(d) the reasons for not holding the meetings of the Advisory Committees frequently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA)

(a) Yes, Sir. The meeting was held on the 28th June, 1974 and not on the 26th May, 1974

(b) Advisory Committees were set up in July, 1974 for 22 out of the 24 Branch Stores of the Society

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

Allocation of Cement to Punjab

5573 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the allocation of cement to Punjab during the year 1974-75; and

(b) the quantity of cement actually supplied during that quarter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) (a) and (b) A quantity of 4.72 lakh tonnes of cement was allocated under 'State quota' to Punjab during the year 1974-75. The quantity actually lifted during the period April, 1974 to February, 1975 was 3.09 lakhs tonnes. The figure regarding the quantity lifted in March, 1975 is not yet available.

Loss due to power cut imposed on Industries and Agriculture in Punjab

5574 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of power cut imposed on industries and agriculture in Punjab during the last quarter; and

(b) the loss in production due to this power cut?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) A Statement giving the required information is attached

(b) It is not possible to assess the loss in production due to the shortage of power alone as many other factors are also involved

Statement

Statement showing the power units in force in Punjab during January 1975 to March, 1975.

Industry	January, 1975		February, 1975		March, 1975	
	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	
12.5% to 50%	Supply 4 hrs a day.	10% to 50%	Supply 6 hrs a day	10% to 50%	Supply 7 hours a day.	

Setting up of Development Projects in Orissa.

5575. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any flood control project for Balasore and Mayurbhanj in Orissa has been included in the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether any big industry has also been included; and

(c) the major developmental projects and industries included for Orissa in the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Fifth Five Year Plans of States including that of Orissa have yet to be finalised. However, a statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the major developmental projects under Irrigation, Flood Control, Power and Industries sectors tentatively included in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan of Orissa.

Statement

Irrigation

1. Mahanadi Delta.
2. Salandi.
3. Anandpur Barrage.

Flood Control

1. Rangali Multipurpose Project.

Power

**Generation Project
/Continuing**

1. Balimela Dam.
2. Balimela Power Project.

Neto

3. Taichar Thermal Expansion Station.
4. Rangoli.
5. Upper Kolab.

Industry

1. Hirakud Cement Works.
2. Kalinga Iron Works—Spun Pipe Plant and Foundry.
3. Ingot Casting Plant, Hirakud.
4. Proporzi Plant, Hirakud.
5. Chrome Chemicals.
6. Calcium Carbide Plant.
7. Tyre and Tube Factory.
8. Ferro-Vanadium.
9. Jute Mill.
10. Paper Plant.
11. Co-operative spinning mill.

Mineral Development

1. Daitari Iron Ore Project.
2. Gandhamardan Iron Ore Projects.
3. Sukinda Nickel Project.
4. Sargipalli Lead Project.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पोस्टमास्टरों की नियुक्ति

5576. वी यहावीक्षण सिंह जात्रा : क्या संचार बंडी यह कराने की हुया करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में वाच पोस्टमास्टरों के पदों पर ऐसे व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये हैं जो भारतीय इंड संस्थान की धारा 379 के अन्तर्गत जेल काट चुके हैं ,

(ब) यदि हाँ तो उनकी विवेदार संवाद क्या है और क्या एवा विवेद के वाच पोस्ट मास्टर के पोस्टमास्टर के सम्बन्ध में भी विवाद यत्न मिली है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके तथ्य क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

संचार मंत्री (डॉ शंकर दयाल जस्ता) .
(क) और (ब). ऐसा कोई मामला जानकारी में नहीं आया है। नवापि डोलना (एटा जिला) के विभागेन्ट आखा पोस्टमास्टर के एक मामले में उसकी नियुक्ति के बाद भारतीय दंड विहित की द्वारा 379 के अधीन उसके विशेष मिहिद की एक शिकाया पाल्स हुई थी।

(ग) डोलना का विभागेन्ट आखा पोस्टमास्टर 3-4-72 को भारती नौर पर तिरकर किया गया था। नवम्बर 1974 में माननीय मदस्य का घाँट में एक शिकाया प्राप्त होने पर मट्टन अधिकारीक ने मामले का जानकारी यह पता चला कि अन्य 18 व्यक्तियों के साथ डोलना के विभागेन्ट आखा पोस्टमास्टर के विशेष 6-3-74 को दोष मिहिद हुआ था। अपोनीय शिकायत के नियंत्रण के लिए विभागेन्ट आखा पोस्टमास्टर को जाम से हटा दिया गया।

Investment in Foreign Cigarette Companies

5577. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARAMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the original equity and present equity in foreign exchange of all foreign owned (over 26 per cent equity) cigarette manufacturing companies; and

(b) the amounts capitalised from out of resources and surplus or other sources by way of bonus shares in which years and how much of this went to foreign shareholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sale of Cigarettes manufactured by Foreign Companies

5578. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARAMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the sale in quantity and value of cigarettes of international brand names used by majority foreign owned cigarette manufacturing companies in the years 1972—1974, year-wise; and

(b) the total sale in quantity and value of cigarettes of each cigarette company in the years 1972—74; and the percentage of each of them in the country's total sale of cigarettes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). No statistics are maintained in this regard in the Ministry.

Use of Map on Cigarette Packets

5579. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARAMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the map of India is printed on every cigarette packet of "India Kings";

(b) whether the way of the empty packets are strewn all around, crushed under feet and mutilated amounts to ill-treatment of the country's map; and

(c) what steps Government intend to take to stop use of the country's map and name in such consumer products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The matter is under examination.

Capital of foreign Cigarette manufacturing Companies

5580. SHRI BHALJI BHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the paid up capital, foreign and Indian, reserves and surplus, fixed deposits from public loans/shareholders loans from banks in India, other unsecured loans/debentures original book value of plant & machinery and other fixed assets (separately); turnover, profits before tax and after tax, for the years 1970, 1973 and 1974 of each of the majority foreign owned cigarette companies in India;

(b) the implications on the foreign exchange resources of the country in future of increase in assets of these foreign companies; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard and how they intend to reduce present and future liabilities of the country in respect of remittances in future by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The requisite information is available in the Annual Reports for the years 1970, 1973 and 1974 published by the respective companies.

(b) and (c). The activities of the foreign companies having more than 40 per cent foreign equity holding is being reviewed under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 by the Reserve Bank of India.

Supply of power to Madhya Pradesh by Uttar Pradesh

5581. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 284 on the 18th February, 1975 regarding supply

of power to Madhya Pradesh from Rihand Power Station by Uttar Pradesh and state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh has recently faced acute shortage of power due to the failure of two generators; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). One turbine at Amarkantak Power Station was on forced outage during December, 1974, which resulted in load shedding during the peak hours. The unit has been put back into service in February, 1975.

Check on profits of foreign Cigarette manufacturing Companies

5583. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the cost and profit structure of cigarette companies;

(b) whether Government intend to study in depth through the Industrial Cost and Price Structure Bureau the profit margin of foreign owned companies in their brands of cigarettes above one rupee sale price per 10 cigarettes to check exploitation of the public; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to restrict the profits of the foreign owned cigarette manufacturing companies in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The activities of companies having more than 40 per cent foreign equity capital are under review by the Reserve Bank of India under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

Use of international brand names by Cigarette Cos. in domestic market

5584. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cigarette companies print on their packets with international brand names such text as to suggest that the contents of the packets are the property of foreign parent companies or their successors;

(b) the steps being taken under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act against the cigarette manufacturing companies regarding the use of international brand names in domestic market;

(c) whether cigarette companies with over 26 per cent foreign equity have taken permission of Licensing Committee for marketing new articles —new brands of cigarettes, under Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act; and

(d) whether it is necessary in non-essential industry like cigarettes to permit trade marks of international brand names for use in domestic market; if not, steps Government propose to take to stop them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) A few popular brands of cigarettes are sold in packets bearing an inscription that their contents are the goods of the successors to a named foreign company. Such an inscription is unexceptionable as it represents a true statement of fact.

(b) Section 29 (1) (C) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 which is administered by the Minis-

try of Finance, provides that any branch of a foreign company or a company having a non-resident interest of over 40 per cent shall require the permission of the Reserve Bank of India for permitting its trade marks to be used by any other person or company for any direct or indirect consideration. The Act also provides that where permission to use any such trade mark was granted before its coming into force i.e. 1st January, 1974 an application should be made to the Reserve Bank of India for permission to continue to permit the use of the trade mark within the prescribed period. In the light of these provisions of the Act, necessary action will be taken by the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) The provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 do not envisage any permission being obtained for marketing products. However, the cigarette manufacturing companies with over 26 per cent foreign equity have either obtained Registration Certificate or licences under the provisions of the Act for manufacturing cigarettes and new articles.

(d) The use of foreign owned international brand names is regulated by the provisions of section 28 (1) (C) and (3) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and sections 48 and 49 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. In addition to the provisions contained in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958, provides for registration of licensees of Trade Marks as registered users. The Registration of a Licensee of a trade mark as its registered user is granted only after considering the interest of the general public and development of indigenous industry, trade or commerce in the country. At the time of granting approval for a foreign collaboration a condition is invariably laid down that the Indian manufacturer will not use foreign trade marks on goods intended for sale in the internal market.

Capital of Vazir Sultan Tobacco Ltd.

5585. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of import licences recommended for raw materials, spares, machinery and other items to various cigarette companies during the years 1972-74;

(b) the structure of paid up share capital of India Tobacco Company Limited and Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Limited, who are the major shareholders and their shareholdings;

(c) the total assets of the three majority foreign cigarette companies in 1957, 1965 and 1974 (at original cost);

(d) whether such increase was permitted by Government under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act or any other Act; and

(e) whether between 1957-64, the gross profits of the majority foreign owned companies have increased 400 per cent if so, the steps Government propose to take to keep them in limits and check exploitation of the public by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The requisite information for the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9388/75].

(b) Paid up capital of India Tobacco Co. Ltd. as on 1st January, 1974 is Rs. 18,95,00,000 divided into 1,89,50,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. Major shareholders of the

company and their holdings as on 1st January, 1974 are as follows:—

No.	Names	No. of shares held
	Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Ltd., U. K.	1,03,21,894
	Tobacco Investments Ltd., U. K.	33,01,086
	Rothmans International Ltd., U. K.	5,37,020

Paid up capital of Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd., as on 1st January 1974 is Rs. 2,00,00,000 divided into 20,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. The major shareholders of the company and their holdings as on 1st January 1974 are as follows:—

No.	Names	No. of shares held
	Raleigh Investment Co. Ltd., U. K.	8,83,892
	Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Ltd., U. K.	3,12,242
	The Governor, Andhra Pradesh	3,76,66
	Life Insurance Corporation of India	1,38,128
	Tobacco Investments Ltd., U. K.	99,860

(c) No statistics are maintained in this regard in the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The activities of all companies having more than 40 per cent foreign equity, holding are being reviewed by Reserve Bank of India under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

Setting up of Field Publicity Units in Hilly States/Regions in the Fifth Plan

5586. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any priority has been given for the setting up of Field Publicity Units in the hilly States/regions of the country in the Fifth Five Year Plan in view of the lack of communications in these areas; and

(b) if so, the names of the Field Publicity Units proposed to be set up in these States/regions during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Planning Commission has approved the setting up of some new units during the Fifth Plan period. While setting up new units, priority is given to backward areas including hilly regions.

(b) Location of new units would be finalised keeping in view the above consideration and availability of funds.

Setting up of Radio Stations in hilly States/Regions in the Fifth Plan

5587. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any priority has been given for the setting up of Radio Stations in the hilly States/regions of the country in the Fifth Five Year Plan in view of the lack of communications in these areas; and

(b) if so, the names of the Radio Stations proposed to be set up in these States/regions during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM

BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government attaches considerable importance to the provision of broadcast coverage to hilly areas. Radio stations are already functioning at Leh, Srinagar, Jammu, Simla, Shillong, Kohima, Imphal, Tawang, Tezu, Passighat and Aizwal.

Setting up of a high-power Radio Station at Najibabad to cover hilly regions of Garhwal and Kumaon and upgrading the power of the transmitters at Aizwal, Srinagar and Shillong are under implementation. The establishment of a high-power radio station at the capital town of Arunachal Pradesh has been approved. Its implementation will, however, depend on the progress of development of the capital.

Setting up of wireless telegraph offices in remote areas of Himachal Pradesh

5588 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the P&T Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh at its meeting in June, 1974 at Simla approved the setting up of Wireless Telegraph Offices for 4 villages in remote areas of the State during 1974-75, 1975-76

(b) if so, whether the Wireless Telegraph Offices sanctioned for 2 villages each in Chamba and Lahaul Spiti Districts of Himachal Pradesh have since been opened;

(c) if not the likely date by which they would be opened;

(d) whether the Wireless Telegraph Offices for Jangal Beri in Hamirpur District and Bharoli Kalan in Bilaspur District have since been sanctioned; and

(e) if so, the likely dates by which they would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. However, during the P&T Advisory Committee

meeting held at Simla in June, 1974 it was pointed out by the Department that 5 stations namely, Bharoli Kalan, Dharamsala, Barot, Nahar, Shikar and Udaipur had been selected for collection of wireless stations in order to determine the feasibility of setting up of wireless telegraph offices at these places.

(b) The installation of wireless equipment at Udaipur station in Chamba District will be taken up soon after the building is provided by the State Government. There is no other station out of the remaining five stations either in Lahaul Spiti district or Chamba district.

(c) The wireless telegraph station at Udaipur is expected to be opened by March 1976.

(d) Estimates for Jangal Beri and Bharoli Kalan have been prepared and are expected to be sanctioned shortly.

(e) The two stations at Jangal Beri and Bharoli Kalan are expected to be opened by September, 1976.

Sunder Nagar-Nangal and Mandi-Simla Telegraph Lines

5569 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARMASHAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint regarding the breakdown on Sunder Nagar-Nangal and Mandi-Simla telegraph lines in Himachal Pradesh has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) the causes of the breakdowns alongwith the period for which the services have become unsatisfactory as a result of these breakdowns; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the regular working of these lines and the nature of the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The break-downs on the telegraph lines were caused by flying stone pieces as a result of blasting for widening the roads. The interruptions caused were as follows:—

1. Sunder-Nagar-Nangal telegraph line was interrupted from 4th to 7th, 14th to 16th, 23rd, 24th, 26th and 27th March, 75.

2 Simla-Mandi telegraph line remained interrupted for a duration of 5 to 6 hours daily on 3rd, 6th, 7th, 12th, 14th and 15th March, 1975.

(c) The concerned maintenance staff have been directed to keep a close watch on the performance of the lines and take prompt action for restoration of communication in case of interruptions.

Licence to set up Wax Factory by Travancore Cochin Chemicals

5590 SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Travancore Cochin Chemicals Limited, Udyogamandal had applied for grant of Industrial Licence for setting up of a Chlorinated Paraffin Wax Factory in 1970;

(b) whether the Central Government have taken any decision on the above application; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). It appears from the records that no application for the manufacture of chlorinated Paraffin Wax was submitted by Messrs Travancore Cochin Chemicals Limited, Udyogamandal, in 1970. An application was however, submitted by the firm in December, 1970 and that was treated as withdrawn.

बुरहानपुर से जोपाल तथा इन्दौर तक की
टेलीफोन लाइन

5591. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बुरहानपुर से भोपाल तथा इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) की टेलीफोन लाइन अक्सर बागबाह रहती है और

(ब) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (दा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) और (ब) (१) बुरहानपुर-भोपाल टेलीफोन लाइन मनोव्यवस्थक डूग में बाम कर रही है ?

(२) बुरहानपुर-इन्दौर टेलीफोन लाइन पर मुख्य कांडा में नाम्बे के तार की खोरी के कारण व्यववाह पड़ जाते हैं।

पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में दो० बाई० टी० के लिए आवेदन-पत्र

5592. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में 31 दिसम्बर 1974 को दो० बाई० टी० तथा नाम दो० बाई० टी० योजना के स्थापित किये आवेदन-पत्र विचारणीन थे ।

(ब) 31 मार्च, 1975 तक मध्य आवेदनों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए उत्तमाधार का काम कार्रवाई करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या पूर्व निमाड़ जिले के संक्षिल में टेलीफोन के पुजारी और सहायक पुजारी की देश में समाई करने के परिणाम स्वरूप उपभोक्ताओं को अमुविद्याएँ हो रही हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (दा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) :

(क) दो० बाई० टी०-८

गैर दो० बाई० टी०-१६७

(ब) बंडवा एस्पेज की लम्बाई में 100 लाइनों की और बुरहान पुर एस्पेज की लम्बाई में 200 लाइनों की बहुदि करने की योजना बनाई गई है। अपेक्षित अनिश्चित एस्पेज उपस्थिति होन पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की बकाया मात्र यथा मनव योग्य और अधिक से अधिक मर्यादा में पूरी कर दी जाएगी।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

महाकोशल जिले (म० प्र०) में उद्योग की स्थापना

5593. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने महाकोशल जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर इस दीच विचार किया है, और

(ब) यदि हां, तो किस स्थान पर ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० य० शर्मा) :

(क) और (ब) . विशेष रूप से महाकोशल जिले में स्थापित किया जाने वाले उद्योगों के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं किन्तु पांचवीं योजना के प्रारूप में सम्मिलित मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किए जाने वाले केन्द्रीय

जीरं शीशोगिक वनिव परियोजनाओं के बाय उनके स्वापना-स्थल सहित नीचे दिये जाते हैं:—

परियोजना का नाम	स्थान
1. जिलाई एक्सप्यन्शन	जिलाई
2. कोरवा एस्युमिनिम्य प्रोजेक्ट	कोरवा
3. बेलाडीला आयरन और प्रोजेक्ट एच्ड पेलीटाइजेशन प्लाट	बेलाडीला
4. मांडर सीमेंट परियोजना	मांडर
5. नीमंच में सीमेंट परियोजना	नीमंच
6. नेपा मिल-एक्सप्यन्शन एच्ड ऐफ्लूएच्ट्रीटमेंट प्लाट	नेपानगर
7. कोरवा कटिसाइजर प्रोजेक्ट	कोरवा
8. हैली इलेक्ट्रिकल प्रोजेक्ट	जोपाल
9. सिल्पोरिटी पेपर मिल-आउट्लूक्वर पैन्युफ्लैक्चरिंग प्लाट	हांगगावाड
10. बैंक गोट प्रेस	देवाम
11. अवलपुर बहुकिस फैक्टरी-मे आयरन फाउंड्री सहित विस्तार।	अवलपुर

नेपा मिल्स के कलंबारियों और जब्बर्कों के बीच सम्बन्ध

5594. जी बंगा बरम दीलित: क्या उद्दोग और नागरिक पूर्ति बंगी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नेपा मिल्स के प्रबन्धकों और बहा की आन्यता प्राप्त मजदूर यूनियन के आपम के मध्यम दिन प्रति दिन बिगड़तेजा रहे हैं जिससे बहा का बातावरण को विस्फोटक हो गया है;

(ख) क्या यूनियन ने इस आकाय की लिकायत सरकार के पास भेजी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

उद्दोग और नागरिक पूर्ति बंगालय में राज्य बंगी (जी बी० पी० बी०) : (क) और (ख) : जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्राप्त हा नहीं उठता।

तृष्णा और प्रसारण बंगालय के अधीन विभागों द्वारा पश्च-प्यवहार और टिप्पणी में हिली का प्रयोग

5595. जी तुम्हाकर पांड : क्या तृष्णा और प्रसारण बंगी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बंगालय के ऐसे कितने विभाग हैं जो अपने भाषीन कार्यालयों के अभी भी अपने पक्ष, परिपक्ष, जापन आदि अंगठी में नेतृत्व हैं;

(ख) इन विभागों में ऐसे कितने अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हैं जो काइसी पर अपनी टिप्पणी अपेक्षी में लिखते हैं;

(ग) क्या इन अधिकारियों द्वारा कर्मचारियों को अपने भाषी कार्यों में हिली का प्रयोग करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई हिलायत की है;

(b) यदि हाँ, तो उन हितालियों का उत्तरान न होने के क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(c) आगे क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है जिसमें इन विभागों में टिप्पणिया लिखने तथा समस्त पत्र-व्यवहार में हिन्दी का ही प्रयोग हो?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह): (क) से (c) अपेक्षित सूचना एकल की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन को मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

कार्यालियों में हिन्दी में किए गए काम को देखने के लिए निरीक्षण किया जाना

5596. श्री सुचाकर पांडे: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के अधिकारी अपने अधीन कार्यालियों का जब निरीक्षण करते हैं तो वह भी देखते हैं कि इन कार्यालियों में सभी काम सरकार की नीति के अनुसार हिन्दी में हो रहा है;

(ब) यत वर्ष कितने अधिकारियों ने ऐसे निरीक्षण किये तथा निरीक्षण किये गये कूल कार्यालियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ब) निरीक्षण रिपोर्टों से विदित स्थिति जापान्यत् क्या है; और

(ब) जिन कार्यालियों में अभी भी हिन्दी का प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है वहाँ स्थिति सूचारे के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) (क) से (ब). सूचना एकल की जा रही है और यथा समय सरकार की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

वर्ष 1974 में पता लगाये गए अवैध शस्त्रात्मकारणों

5597. श्री हुकम अनंद कछवाय: क्या वृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1974 के दौरान देश व्यापी छापों के बाद सगभग कितने अवैध शस्त्रात्मकारणों का पता लगाया गया है;

(ब) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यवार कितनी विप्रस्तारिया की गई; और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एका० एका० शोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकलित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पट्टन पर रख दी जाएगी।

Purchase of Telecommunication Equipments by Kerala Circle from open market;

5598. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the items of telecommunication equipments being purchased by the Kerala Circle from the open market and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that this policy has been delaying the supply of materials considerably and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Owing to shortages of supplies from Store Depots, the Kerala Circle has been purchasing wooden poles, galvanised iron wire and some pole line hardware such as U-backs, straining screws and a few

other miscellaneous items from the local market to enable completion of priority works.

(b) Recourse to local purchase is taken not only to avoid delay but also to hasten completion of priority works. There is no question of such purchase causing delay to supplies.

कोशापरेटिव बूगर मिल लिमिटेड,
फैलारस को हुआ चाटा

5599. श्री हुकम बहादुर कल्याण : क्या उचोग और नामांक प्रूति मंडी यह बताने की हुआ करें कि :

(क) यद्य प्रदेश के मरैना जिले में कोशापरेटिव बूगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, फैलारस को भव अपने उत्पादन से कितना वार्षिक चाटा हुआ है तथा चाटे के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आगामी वर्षी में मिल को चाटा न हो सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की योजना बनाई है;

(ग) क्या प्रबन्धकों की फिजूलकर्ची, यात्रा भत्तों के रूप में अत्यधिक व्यय, आवश्यक यात्रा में नज़ार उपलब्ध न होना तथा अधिक संख्या में कर्मचारियों का होना चाटे के कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये हैं?

उचोग और नामांक प्रूति मंडालय में राज्य वंडी (वी ए० सी० बार्ड) :
(क) से (घ). यद्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकल की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पट्टल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Power Disputes between Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana

5600. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power disputes between Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana; and

(b) the cases which were considered in the zonal conference and the progress made in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The major power disputes between Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana relate to:

(i) Sharing of power from Bhakra Nangal Complex,

(ii) Anandpur Sahib Hydel Scheme;

(iii) U B D.C. Hydel Scheme;

(iv) Mukerian Hydro Scheme, and

(v) Thein Dam Project.

Out of these, item (ii) above was considered in the Northern Zonal Conference held in July, 1972. In addition, another item which was discussed was Haryana's share of power in Central Generation Projects (Badarpur Thermal Power Station and Rana Pratap Sagar Atomic Power Plant). Efforts are being made to resolve the various disputes by mutual discussions.

निर्वात के लिए पानी उचोग लेने को आवंशिकता

5601. श्री दिग्भूति दिल्ली : क्या उचोग और नामांक प्रूति मंडी यह बताने की हुआ करें कि :

(क) क्या "जावृति" नामक लंगड़ई से प्रकाशित होने वाली समाचार पत्रिका के 16 फरवरी, 1975 के घंटे में प्रकाशित

श्री शोहन भारिया के इस आश्वासन की ओर दिलाया गया है कि निर्वात के मामले में शाम उद्घोग क्षेत्र को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी; और

(ब) यदि हा, तो इन क्षेत्रों को किस सीमा तक प्राथमिकता देने की सरकार योजना बना रही है?

उद्घोग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री० श्री० शीर्ष) : (क) आशूति में 16 फरवरी, 1975 को प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट में किसी आश्वासन का उल्लेख नहीं है।

(ब) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मृत्यु दण्ड प्राप्त कंदियों को क्षमादान

5602. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या यूह मंत्री यह बनाने की हुया करेंगे कि.

(क) भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति श्री श्री० श्री० शिरि के राष्ट्रपति काल से अब तक कितने मृत्यु दण्ड पाने वाले कंदियों को क्षमा दान दिया गया है;

(ब) क्या दिल्ली के युवा इजीनियर अमृत भूषण गुप्ता का नाम भी क्षमादान के लिए विचाराधीन है,

(ग) क्या सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के भूतपूर्व युवा न्यायाधीश श्री सीकरी ने निर्णय दिया था कि यदि मृत्यु दण्ड की सजा देने के पश्चात् शोष वर्षे से अधिक हो जाये और किसी कारण से अभियुक्त को कासी नहीं दी जा सके, तो कासी का आदेश निरस्त हो जाता है; और

(द) क्या उस निर्णय अमृत भूषण पर लागू होता है?

यूह मंत्रालय में उपलंब्धी (अ. एक० एक० शोहसिन) : (क) मृत्यु दण्ड के 181 कंदियों की जाता आश्वासन में परिवर्तित ही नहीं है और भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति

शिरि के राष्ट्रपति काल से अब तक एक मामले में मृत्यु दण्ड क्षमा किया गया है।

(ब) जी हा, श्रीमान्।

(ग) स्पष्टरूप से यह सदर्भ विविधान रोड्रिक बनाम पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य (ए. शार० शार० 1971 उच्चतम न्यायालय 1584) के मामले में उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय का है जिस में न्यायालय ने घारित किया है कि अभियुक्त के मामले को निपटाने में अत्यधिक विलम्ब अपील कर्ता के लिए स्वत् मूल सजा से कम आजम्ब कारावास की सजा देने के लिए पर्याप्त कारण है और दण्ड प्रक्रिया सहित की धारा 402 के अधीन राज्य सरकार के द्वाया निर्णय के लिए नहीं छोड़ा जाहिए। न्यायालय ने यह घारित नहीं किया कि 5 वर्ष बीतने पर दण्ड विधिवाल्य हो जाएगा।

(ब) उपरोक्त (ग) में लिए गये उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मिश्नों के रूप में अपराध करने वाले अद्वितीय

5603. श्री नहादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या यूह मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या भारत में अनेक अद्वितीय भिक्षुओं के रूप में अपराध करते हैं, और

(ब) यदि हा, तो ऐसे अपराधी को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

यूह मंत्रालय में उपलंब्धी (श्री एक० एक० शोहसिन) : (क) और (ब). शीख मालने की जाड़ में अपराध के इकानुकूल मामले कभी कभी ही सकते हैं। अपराधियों के विशद पुलिस द्वारा उपयुक्त कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Paper Industry in Bahraich (U.P.)

5604. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bahraich district (Uttar Pradesh) is being considered as a suitable area for starting a paper manufacturing industry;

(b) whether the Forest Minister of U.P. gave out a public statement that such an industry will be started there; and

(c) whether Central Government are standing in the way of starting such an industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) There is at present no proposal to set up a paper factory in Bahraich District.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों से पुनिष्ठ सहायता

5605. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में 8 मार्च, 1975 के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय के मिलसिले में किन-किन राज्यों से पुनिष्ठ सहायता मांगी गई थी; और

(ख) इस मार्च के कारण पुनिष्ठ पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया?

श्री भंगालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एक० शोहसिन) : (क) हरियाणा और राजस्थान राज्यों से पुनिष्ठ सहायता मांगी गई थी।

(ख) यह के वास्तविक धांकड़े तब ही आत्म हो सकेंगे जब सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा व्यवस्थान लेका जाएंगा।

Parts of I.N.A. Memorial Monument of Singapore

5606. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh effort will be made to bring the parts of the INA Memorial Monument that was dedicated in memory of martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the war of Indian independence by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Singapore and subsequently destroyed by the British;

(b) whether Shah Nawaz Khan brought parts of this demolished memorial and left them in his Rawalpindi home;

(c) whether these remnants of the demolished carry the memory of unified struggle of all communities of united India and unified suffering and sacrifice;

(d) whether these invaluable historic materials of suffering, sacrifice, dedication and emotional integration of the martyrs will be brought to India for their preservation; and

(e) if so, steps likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (e). As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3939 answered on 20th March, 1974 Shri Shah Nawaz Khan has informed that a small piece of the memorial plaque of the Shahid Memorial of the Azad Hind Fauj, the foundation of which was laid by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose sometime in 1945 came in his possession in 1946, and that he had left this portion of the plaque with his family members in Rawalpindi. Later on, his family members had to migrate to India. Efforts to trace the relic and to bring it back to India will be initiated only after relations with Pakistan are normalised.

5607. SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta Telephones have undertaken reorganization of its administrative structure with a view to improve operational efficiency of Calcutta telephones;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout and the results achieved thereof;

(c) whether the promises made in regard to setting up of additional telephone lines and supply of spare parts and giving certain facilities to the employees have been fulfilled; and

(d) if so, the facts about the extent of fulfilment of these promises?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) For operational and maintenance activities Calcutta Telephones System has been decentralised into 4 major and 2 minor zones with Area Managers, Incharge of each zone. The headquarter of each Area Manager is located in the area concerned. They are responsible for complete maintenance of both internal and external plants. They are also responsible for certain commercial and administrative functions earlier centralised in the Headquarters office. The reorganisation has not yet been fully implemented. The changes so far effected have, however, already resulted in prompter handling of subscribers' complaints, reduction in number of complaints and increase in number of effective calls.

(c) and (d). (i) Setting up of additional telephone lines.-10500 lines were proposed to be commissioned during 1974-75 in Calcutta Telephones out of which 9300 lines have been commissioned during this period and the balance will be commissioned shortly. The expansion programmes for the future years is also being drawn up.

(ii) Supply of spare parts.—The position of supply of spare parts for exchange equipment, telephone instruments and PBX and Manual Boards has improved except for some items. The matter has been taken up with the suppliers for improving supplies.

(iii) Shortage of maintenance staff.—There is some shortage of maintenance and operative staff in different cadres partly due to the financial stringency. Efforts are being made to make up the shortages

Utilisation of hot springs of West Bengal and Chhotanagpur Area of Bihar for production of Electricity

5608 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether hot springs of West Bengal and Chhotanagpur area of Bihar will be utilised for harnessing the thermal energy for production of electricity; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for utilising the thermal energy of natural hot springs in West Bengal and Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b). The programme for developing geo-thermal power is still largely in the R & D stage. As a part of this programme, a UNDP project has been taken up for conducting explorations in Manikaran area of Himachal Pradesh and in the Western Ghats of India. In addition, explorations are being carried out in the Puga Valley in Ladakh. These areas appeared to be the most promising. There are possible sites for developing geo-thermal energy in West Bengal and Bihar also and exploration work on these sites would be taken up on the basis of the experience gained on the sites already taken up.

Election to the post of Treasurer of Government of India Press Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society

5609. SHRI VILAYPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act lays down in Section 31(5) that a person shall be disqualified for election to the post of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer if he has held any such office of the Committee of a Society during two consecutive terms, either in full or in part;

(b) if so, whether the period after 6th March, 1973 of the Treasurer of the Government of India Press Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited shall be taken as the third consecutive term; and

(c) if so, whether any directives have been issued to the Society in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. G. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The person elected on 1st March 1973 as the Treasurer of the Society, was again elected to the same office in the subsequent elections held on 28th September, 1973 and 28th October, 1974. The Delhi Administration has reported that the complaint received about alleged irregularities committed in the election held on 28th October, 1974, is under investigation.

(c) No, Sir.

Raids for seizure of groundnut stocks from Farmers in Saurashtra Region in Gujarat State

**5610. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any raid has been made on the houses of farmers in Saurashtra region in Gujarat State to seize the groundnut stocks;

(b) if so, the quantity of groundnut seized from each farmer; and

(c) the number of persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). As reported by the State Government, 941 raids were carried out; in all, 20,134.74 quintals of groundnut stocks were seized and 578 persons arrested.

Applications for Licences for setting up Industries

5611. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 135 on 26th February, 1975 regarding pending applications from Madhya Pradesh for letters of intent/ licences and state:

(a) the names of parties who have applied for 26 licences and the purposes for which the licences are sought, the places where industries are to be set up, the details of receipt of applications in this Ministry; and

(b) the progress made and the time by which final decision would be taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a). Of the 26 applications referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 135 (Lok Sabha) on 26th February, 1975, only 16 are still pending. A statement given details of the pending applications is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9389/75].

(b). The applications are at various stages of consideration and every effort is being made to dispose of these applications as early as possible.

Supply of Power to Aluminium Projects in U.P. and Karnataka

5612. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have taken any decisions regarding the rates at which power would be supplied to aluminium projects in Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka;

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

(c) what is the decision in regard to supply of power to BALCO in M.P.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Madhya Pradesh Government have agreed to supply 5. MW of power from April, 1975 for the commissioning of the first potline of the Korba smelter of Bharat Aluminium Co., Ltd.

Setting up of Hydel Power Project on River Indravati at Bastar, M.P.

5613. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have sent a proposal to Government for setting up of a hydel power project having an installed capacity of 240 M.W. on the river Indravati in the Bastar District;

(b) if so, when it was sent; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be approved by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal was received in August, 1970. It was examined in the Central Electricity

Authority and the State Government has been requested to make suitable modifications and submit a revised scheme report.

Growth Centres in Backward Districts of Orissa

5614. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have recommended to the Central Government to have a Growth Centre in every backward district;

(b) whether the Central Government propose to give subsidy to such centres; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Industries to be set up in the industrially backward districts/areas selected to qualify for the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy only are eligible for the Investment Subsidy.

Functioning of S.T.D. services in Gujarat

5615. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in Gujarat where S.T.D. services obtain at present and the places with which they are so connected;

(b) whether these services are functioning properly and efficiently;

(c) whether any expansion in the above services is to be effected in the year 1975-76; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Five cities in Gujarat State viz., Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar Baroda, Sojat and Rajkot have

S.T.D. facilities at present. The stations accessible to them on S.T.D. are as under:

Station	Accessible to
(i) On full time basis:	
Ahmedabad	Gandhinagar, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot, Bombay, Poona and Delhi.
Gandhinagar	Ahmedabad, Surat, Bombay and Poona.
Surat	Ahmedabad, Baroda, Gandhinagar, Bombay and Poona.
Baroda	Ahmedabad and Surat
Rajkot	Ahmedabad
(ii) On experimental basis during concessional period from 1900 hrs to 0800 hrs on week days and all time on holidays only:	

Ahmedabad	Connected to Jaipur, Agra, Chandigarh, Jullundur, Madras, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Madurai, Nasapur (one way only)
Gandhinagar	
Surat	

(b) The traffic has outstripped the capacity of the circuits. The service quality has to be improved and to this end augmentation of the Ahmedabad-Bombay Coaxial System has been planned. Additional capacity will also become available on completion of the Delhi-Bombay Microwave system.

(c) and (d)—Some of the existing routes viz. Gandhinagar—Ahmedabad and Ahmedabad—Rajkot will be expanded in 1975-76. Further relief to other routes will become available progressively on completion of the Delhi-Bombay Microwave system and augmentation of Ahmedabad-Bombay route during 1976-77. The following new routes are also proposed to be commissioned in 1975-76:

Gandhinagar—Rajkot

Ahmedabad—Nadiad

Ahmedabad—Mehsana

This will add Uadiad and Mehsana to the list of stations in Gujarat State with S.T.D. facility.

मंदसीर जिले के विभिन्न शहरों में टेलीफोन सुविधाएँ

5616. द्वा० लक्ष्मी न राधा पांडे
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मंदसीर (मध्य प्रदेश) जिले के अनेक बड़े-बड़े शहरों में टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो वहाँ-वहाँ में सांचे-जनिक टेलीफोन अधिका० एक्सचेंज की मांग की गई है और मार्गों का पूरा करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

संचार मंत्री(द्वा० शक्ति दयाल शर्मा):
(क) मंदसीर जिले में मंभी नहीं है और लगभग भुख्यालयों और उन स्थानों में जहा० 5000 में ज्यादा की आबादी है टेलीफोन सुविधाएँ पहले ही दे दी गई हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज, जावरा

5617. द्वा० लक्ष्मीलालाराधा पांडे
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जावरा (जिला रननाम) स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में कोई टेलीफोन सुपरवाइजर नहीं है;

(ख) क्या उक्त एक्सचेंज के लिए यह पद स्पीकर है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो नियुक्ति में करने के क्या कारण हैं?

संवार मंत्री (दा० जंकर दयाल शर्मा):

(क) जावरा के टेलीफोन एस्सेंज में कोई सुपरवाइजर नहीं है।

(ख) इस एस्सेंज के लिए ऐसा कोई पद स्वीकृत नहीं है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) को महेनबर रखने द्वारा, प्रमाण ही हो उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के लिए राजिका नियन्त्रण

5619. दा० सक्षमोनारायण पांडेय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने वाली है कृपा करेंगे।

(क) पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष के लिए, योजना आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के लिए किसी धनराशि निर्दर्शन की है, और

(ख) मम्मनिधित राज्य सरकारों ने उक्त योजनार्थी के लिए किसी धनराशि को मजूरी दी है?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (वीर विद्या वरद मुकल) (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग द्वारा यथा मम्मनिधित मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान की राज्य वार्षिक योजनाओं 1974-75 के मम्मन्त्र में परिव्यय और वित्तीय अवस्थाये नीचे दी जा रही हैं?

(करोड रुपयों में)

मध्य प्रदेश	राजस्थान
केन्द्रीय सहायता	53.32 57 30
राजरों के भवने	
संनेहीन	98.93 38.26
बोर्ड: स्वीकृत	
योजनार विविध	152.25 95.56
102 7.5-6	

P.I.B. Releases in West Bengal

5620. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether P.I.B. releases are being sent to all the dailies and weeklies published in West Bengal from its Calcutta office, and

(b) if so, the name of the dailies and weeklies receiving the P.I.B. releases and the names of the newspapers which use these releases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b): A statement giving the names of dailies and weeklies receiving P.I.B. material is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-9390 75] The material is sent to all papers, periodicals who ask for it and is used by most recipients. No separate list is maintained.

Newsprint Requirement of 'Sambad' Tripura Daily

5621 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura's premier daily "Sambad" has increased its size and thereafter applied for the required newsprint;

(b) whether the required newsprint has not been supplied as yet; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The publisher has sent a request for allocating newsprint on the basis of increased size.

(b) No newsprint has yet been allotted on the basis of the revised page-area.

(a) The publisher has been advised to furnish consumption particulars for the period 1st October, 1974 to 31st March, 1975 under Newsprint Allocation Policy duly certified by the Chartered Accountants. On receipt of this document, his request will be considered.

Political Pension to Persons from Cachar

5622. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons from Cachar, Assam have applied for political pension using false certificates;

(b) the names of the persons receiving political pension from the district of Cachar upto date;

(c) the action taken to verify each application; and

(d) the names of persons whose applications are under consideration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No specific case has come to notice.

(b) to (d): So far about 1982 cases have been approved for the grant of pension 280 applications are under consideration. It will involve considerable time and labour to furnish the names of all such freedom fighters.

Only those applications where applicants are not in a position to furnish documentary evidence in support of their claims are forwarded to the concerned State Government to get the particulars of the freedom fighter verified by State/District level Committee and to furnish their report/recommendation for consideration of the case for grant of pension.

Irregularities by M/s. Bombay Dyeing Ltd.

5623. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of various irregularities committed by M/s. Bombay Dyeing Co. Ltd, during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). As per the records of the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra the company does not appear to have committed any irregularity in complying with the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 during the last three years.

The Ministry of Commerce have reported that it was brought to the notice of the Textile Commissioner that the undertaking had produced gingham check fabric for export while this item had been reserved for the hand-loom sector and was banned for export by the mill sector. The Ministry of Commerce are taking appropriate action in the matter.

Encroachment by Nagas in Assam

5624. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several hundred Nagas have resorted to large scale encroachment in Tiru Hills and the eastern extremity of the Deosoi reserved forest in Sibsagar district in Assam; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). There have been some complaints of encroachment by Nagas in the Tiru

Hills reserve forest and Dessoil valley reserve forest. Assam Government are in touch with the Nagaland Government in this regard.

Supply of Power to Cement Units

5625. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been urged to intervene in making available adequate power to cement units in the country whose production is in the export pipeline; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDHESHWAR PARSAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In February, 1975 it had been agreed that Andhra Pradesh, subject to clearance from Tamil Nadu Government, would supply about 3.5 million units of energy to Tamil Nadu during the next 8 weeks to enable the cement factories to meet their export commitments. The matter is being followed with the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Setting up of Ancillary Industries Near Big Industries in Rajasthan to absorb Educated Unemployed

5626. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons in Rajasthan at present;

(b) the steps so far taken for setting up ancillary industries near each big industry in Rajasthan to absorb unemployed educated men, particularly technical hands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, the number of job seekers in Rajasthan as on 30th June, 1974 was 1.75 lakhs.

(b) According to the Draft Fifth Plan of Rajasthan State Government the Rajasthan Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation will undertake work on 5 functional industrial estates, including 1 for units ancillary to the Scooter Project which was expected to go into production by the end of 1974-75.

The Instrumentation Ltd., Kotah, is already purchasing a number of components from ancillary units.

The Central Small Industries Development Organisation through its network of Small Industries Service Institutes (including one at Jaipur), is assisting the State Governments and large industries in setting up of ancillary units in the vicinity of large industrial undertakings by conducting techno-economic surveys, provision of technical guidance, constitution of State Ancillary Industries Committees, organisation of seminars and exhibitions, etc. With a view to assisting small scale units to establish contacts with large units and to develop ancillary relationship, a Sub-Contracting Exchange is being set up in the Small Industries Service Institute, Jaipur.

Under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme which was taken up in 1973-74 the State Government of Rajasthan were released Central assistance amounting to Rs. 207.27 lakhs for various schemes including those for setting up of small industries by technically qualified unemployed persons and for setting up industrial estates.

Under the Employment Promotion Programme, 1974-75, schemes of a total outlay of Rs. 85 lakhs have been sanctioned, which relate to setting up of small industries by the educated unemployed including technically qualified persons, and setting up of industrial estates.

Electrification of Villages in Maharashtra during Last Three Years

5627. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages in Maharashtra which have been electrified during each of the last three years with the financial assistance of the Rural Electrification Corporation and the extent of the financial assistance in each of these three years;

(b) whether rural electrification in Maharashtra is being slowed down; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The number of villages in Maharashtra electrified with the financial assistance of Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. and the amounts disbursed by the Corporation to Maharashtra State Electricity Board during each of the last 3 years are as under.—

Year	No. of villages electrified	Amount disbursed by rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.	(Rs. in crores)
1972-73	476	4.64	
1973-74	714	5.20	
1974-75	545†	6.05	

*Upto the end of February, 1975.

(b) and (c). There is no slowing down of rural electrification works in Maharashtra. There are 35,851 villages in the State. 16,933 villages had been electrified upto 31.3.1974. Additional 1,510 villages had been electrified during the period from April, 1974 to January, 1975. The progress has been satisfactory.

Production and Import of Heavy Water

5628. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of heavy water produced indigenously and imported;

(b) the names of the countries from which imported and the quantity imported from each country;

(c) whether Canada has stopped supply of heavy water to India and if so, since when; and

(d) the arrangements made to get heavy water from other sources?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)

		tonnes
(a) Indigenously	.	137.770
Produced	.	(Upto March 31, 1975)
Imported	.	198
(b, Canada	.	118
U. S. S. R.	.	10

(c) and (d). Canada has recently suspended export of equipment/materials for our nuclear programme. Talks are going on with Canadian authorities with a view to resuming cooperation in nuclear programmes.

Criteria for Determining Backwardness of a Region

5629. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2989 on

12th March, 1975 regarding criteria for identification of economically backward areas within States and state:

(a) whether facilities for surface irrigation and existence of all weather roads are not included in these criteria; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The set of 15 criteria suggested to the State Governments for identifying their economically backward areas include:—

"(i) percentage of gross irrigated area to net sown areas; and

(ii) mileage of surfaced roads—

(a) per 1000 square miles and

(b) per lakh of population."

These criteria take into account facilities for surface irrigation and all weather roads.

(b) Does not arise.

Hydel Projects Fed by Monsoon and Snow Water

5630. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of hydel projects which are fed both by the monsoon water and snow water;

(b) the energy capacity of each of them;

(c) the hydel projects which are complete and those which are still to be completed; and

(d) the hydel projects which serve the double purpose of supplying energy and irrigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). Three Statements containing the

information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9391/75]

Memorandum Against Management of Indian Oxygen Ltd.

5631. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has received any memoranda dated 1st May, 1974 and 18th January, 1975 from the All India Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Employees Federation complaining against irregular functions and activities of Management of Indian Oxygen Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Copies of the Federation's Memorandum dated the 1st May, 1974 addressed to the President and Prime Minister of India and another Memorandum dated the 18th January, 1975 addressed to the Prime Minister have been received.

(b) The main demand in the Memorandum is for the take-over of the management control and nationalisation of the company. Government has no such proposal under consideration at present.

Remittances by Indian Oxygen Limited

5632. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether remittances made by Indian Oxygen Limited in respect of areas of Research and Development fees arising from the Agreement which expired on 30th September, 1969 was duly approved by Government;

(b) whether the new Division of Development and Technology established by Indian Oxygen Limited at Calcutta was approved by Government; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The firm has not so far submitted an application for the recognition of their Research and Development Laboratory at Calcutta.

Soviet Planners' Visit to India

5633. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAH:
SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHR. SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Soviet Planners visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the discussions held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the objectives of the Joint Planning Group, there was exchange of information and experience on the following topics:—

(i) Methodology and Techniques of Annual, Medium-term long-term planning;

(ii) Organisation of the Statistical base for Planning and Plan Accounting;

(iii) Planning of the Structure of Fuel and Power Balance;

(iv) Methods and Principles of Evaluating Prospectives of Production Cooperation between India and U.S.S.R.

Transfer of Property by former ruling Scindia Family

5635. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former ruling scindia family of Gwalior has transferred some unauthorised property to the 'Scindia Charitable Trust' and have shifted the registered office of the Trust to Delhi to save action against it under the M.P. Public Trust Act;

(b) if so, the full facts thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against the former Ruler of Gwalior in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have intimated that the former ruler of Gwalior formed Scindia Devathan Trust on 14th June, 1952 and registered the Trust deed under the Indian Registration Act. Some properties not included in the list of private properties of the ex-Ruler drawn up at the time of merger of the State were also transferred to the Trust by late Shri Jiwaji Rao Scindia M.P. Public Trust Act, 1951 came into force in Madhya Bharat region in 1960. On 4th July, 1968 State Government granted exemption under Section 36 of this Act to the Trust from all the provisions of the Act including exemption from registration. In 1969, another valuable property known as Mahurkar-ka-Bada was unauthorisedly transferred to

the Trust. On 18th March, 1971, State Government rescinded the Order regarding exemption from the provisions of the Act. The Trustees filed a Writ Petition in Madhya Pradesh High Court against the order which was dismissed in 1973. Thereafter the Principal office of the Trust was shifted to Delhi to avoid registration in Madhya Pradesh. The State Government are seeking legal opinion for taking suitable action against changing headquarters of the Trust, not registering it in Madhya Pradesh and for dispossessing the Trust from properties illegally transferred to it by the ex-Ruler.

Facilities for Directors of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi

5636. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the duties and functions of the non-government Directors of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited; New Delhi;

(b) the facilities provided to the Directors so elected by the delegates; and

(c) the facilities provided or proposed to be provided to the delegates so that they could serve their constituents in a better way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The bye-laws of the Society lay down in detail the powers and duties of the Board of Directors. The Board includes both government-nominated and elected Directors. No duties and functions have been laid down separately for the non-government Directors, that is, the elected Directors.

(b) No special facilities have been provided to the elected Directors.

(c) No facilities have been provided to the delegates, nor is there any proposal to provide any facilities.

Setting up of an Atomic Power Plant in Eastern India

5637. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have shelved the proposal for setting up an Atomic Power Plant in Eastern India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Having regard to the easy availability of coal in the Eastern Region, Government has given priority to other regions which lack such resources, for setting up of atomic power stations. However, the matter would be reviewed at the appropriate time if the need is established by the following:

(i) Priority in terms of the overall national policy.

(ii) Projection of the regional demand for electrical energy over a long time horizon.

(iii) The most desirable mix of thermal, hydel and nuclear stations to meet the demand over a specified time period.

व्यावर (राजस्थान) में संबोध का कारबाहा

5638. श्री लालबी भाई : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार की तिफारिश पर व्यावर में एक सीमेट क रक्षणे की स्थापना करने के लिए साहू जैन उद्योग का न स्थापित किया था

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उसी क्षेत्र में चूना पत्थर खान भी पट्टे पर दी थी परन्तु सीमेट कारबाहा स्थापित न किए जाने के कारण साइसेन्स रद्द कर दिया गया था,

(ग) क्या उक्त फर्म ने उन खानों से काफी मात्रा में चूना पत्थर निकाल कर बेचा और लाखों हजार रुपये बमाये, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में नव्य क्या है और सरकार ने दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कायदानी की है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० वी० मौय) : (व) राजस्थान सरकार की तिफारिश पर माह जैन समूह के जयपुर उद्योग निल० को व्यापर र में एक सीमेट उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए 5 10 71 को "कार्य चालू रखने के लिए" (सी० बी० वी०) लाइसेन्स जारी किया गया था ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ) राजस्थान सरकार में जानकारी डटी की जा रही है और सभी पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

साक्ष एवेन्यू स्टोर्स, नई दिल्ली में संसद सदस्यों की कोषले की सप्लाई

5639. श्री लालबी भाई : क्या अर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या साक्ष एवेन्यू स्टोर्स, नई दिल्ली में संसद सदस्यों को सप्लाई, व्या का रुहा पत्थर का कोयला और लकड़ी का कोयला पानी में भिगो कर बजनी बना दिया जाता है और उसका कारण बताने हैं कि ह थोस से गीला होता है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कायदानी बनाने का विचार है ?

अर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रो० रिद्देश्वर प्रसाद) (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के खाद्य और पूर्ति आयुक्त को ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि सोफ्ट कोक (धरेलू कोयले) को पानी में भिगो करके सप्लाई दिया जा रहा है जहा तक लकड़ी के कोयले की सप्लाई का सम्बन्ध है उसके बितरण और क्रय-विक्रय पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Applications for Telephone connections in Punjab

5640. SHRI REGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of applications for telephone connection are pending in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the number of applications, category-wise, on the waiting list of new telephone connections in Punjab as on 1st March, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA). (a) and (b). The number of applications category wise on the

waiting list for new telephone connections in Punjab as on 1st March, 1975 is given below:—

OVY	Special	General	Total
2848	2827	17510	23,185

Opening of Post and Telegraph Offices in Punjab

5641. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of Post and Telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Punjab during 1975-76 together with the names of the places and the number of places in Punjab where the State Government has requested for the opening of Post and Telegraph offices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA):

Post Offices.—The number of Post offices to be opened and their names will depend on the justification of each case in accordance with the general policy for opening of Post Offices, which is under review. No request from the State Government for opening post offices or Telegraph Offices is under consideration.

Allotment of Tractors on priority basis

5042. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for priority allotment of tractors in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have formulated a scheme for priority allotment of agricultural

tractors against inward remittance of foreign exchange.

(b) The above scheme is applicable to the following categories of persons:—

- (i) Indian Nationals who have returned to India from abroad.
- (ii) Relatives of Indians residing abroad when they have received foreign exchange remittances from the latter for the purpose of purchasing a tractor.

The other conditions that are to be satisfied by the applicants are given below:—

(i) An individual should have brought in or obtained foreign exchange equivalent of at least Rs. 45,000/- for a tractor upto 40 HP and Rs. 55,000/- for a tractor above 40 HP. He will, however, pay to the dealer the actual cost of the tractor. One can apply for one tractor only. The following makes of tractors are at present available under the above scheme:—

1. Massey Fergusan—1035 .. 35 HP
2. International B-275/276 .. 35 HP
3. International—434 .. 44 HP
4. Escorts—335 and 3036 .. 35 HP
5. Ford—3000 .. 46 HP
6. HMT—Zetor—2511 .. 25 HP

(ii) The individual should not have brought any tractor from abroad.

(iii) The applicant should not have booked with any dealer in India for supply of a tractor to him. In case he has booked any such order, he should get it cancelled and the cancellation certificate obtained from the dealer may be furnished along with the application, while applying for a

tractor under the above scheme

- (iv) The applicant should not have taken delivery of a new tractor from any source in India during the last four years.
- (v) The applicant will have to give an undertaking that he will not resell the tractor so allotted to him before two years elapse.
- (vi) The foreign exchange credited to a 'non-convertible account' under this scheme will not be allowed to be retransferred abroad.

The applicants should remit the required foreign exchange to a "non-convertible Account" to be opened with any Scheduled Bank in India dealing in foreign exchange and submit their applications for allotment of a tractor to the Bank. The Banks will forward the same to the Department of Heavy Industry for issue of priority release orders. The release orders will be sent to the applicants directly by the Department of Heavy Industry by registered post. The intending applicants are required to contact any of the Scheduled Banks in the country for the form of application and the procedure for opening an account with them.

The above scheme came into force with effect from 1st February, 1975

Production of Polyester based Medical X-Ray Film by Hindustan Photo Films

5643. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Photo Films has developed recently a prototype polyester based medical X-ray film for machine processing; and

(b) if so, the extent of foreign exchange saving per year when this item would be commercially produced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes Sir

(b) It is too early to assess the exact saving in foreign exchange till commercial production is stabilised.

Development of Tribal Areas of West Bengal

5644. SHRI TUNA ORAON

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for the coordinated development of tribal areas in West Bengal have been prepared and submitted by West Bengal Government for implementation under the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) if so, the broad features thereof, and

(c) the Central Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) In the sub-plan prepared by the West Bengal Government for tribal areas, considerable attention is proposed to be given to the elimination of exploitation of tribal people. Measures would be taken to check land alienation, indebtedness and mal-practices in the exchange of agriculture and forest produce. The economic development programme would be based mainly on agriculture and allied activities. The sub-plan area being prone to recurring droughts, maximum efforts would be made for the development of water resources and cultivation of dry crops. Agriculture programmes would be oriented so as to provide increased income to cultivators. Efforts would

be made to induce a change in their traditional way of agriculture. Possibility of growing new crops like soyabean, cotton, linseed, papaya and potatoes etc. would be explored. Emphasis for creation of additional employment potential through encouragement of cottage and small scale industries—both based on agro and minor forest, as well as by encouraging poultry keeping, duck and goat rearing etc. would be given. Steps for improvement of cattle wealth and development of inland fisheries would be taken up. These activities would be supported by training programmes. The existing credit-cum-marketing organization would be strengthened. Programmes of general education, medical health and drinking water supply would also be included. Administrative organization in tribal areas would be suitably modified and strengthened with a view to meet the needs of the tribal people.

(c) The sub-plan is being revised in the light of the comments made by the Planning Commission at the time of discussions on Annual Plan for 1975-76.

Promulgation of Ordinances

5645. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have carried out or intend to carry out a review of the exercise of the ordinance making power of the President and Governors in the 25 years of the Republic;

(b) if not, the reason for not doing this;

(c) the total number of ordinances issued by the Governors in the various States and the President after March, 1971;

(d) how many of these ordinances have been replaced by Acts of the Legislatures and how many have been allowed to lapse; and

(e) how many of these ordinances have been re-promulgated and each for how many times?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No Sir.

(b) No occasion has arisen so far necessitating such a review.

(c) to (e). The President promulgated 50 Ordinances during the period between April, 1971 and March, 1975. Only two of these Ordinances have lapsed and the rest have been replaced by Acts.

The information in regard to the Ordinances promulgated by Governors is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assault on Harijan Girls at Tilambatar under Sarwan Police Station, Santhal Pargana, Bihar

5646. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received any complaint about the assault on two minor Harijan girls by two persons, including one policeman at Tilambatar under Sarwan Police Station, Santhal Pargana, Bihar;

(b) whether any inquiry was held by the Deputy Superintendent of Police or any other police officer;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) the penal or other action taken against the culprits?

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

(b) to (d). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Index of Industrial Production

5647. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the index of industrial production in each of the 12 months of 1974 compared to the index in the corresponding months in the previous year; and

(b) whether the index of industrial production is expected to rise in the year 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The attached State-

ment shows the value of general index of industrial production (with base year 1960 as well as base year 1970) compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation, for each of the 12 months of 1973 and for those months of 1974 for which data are available.

(b) Present trends in production in a number of key sectors, such as power, coal, steel, etc. indicate that the index of industrial production in the year 1975 may be higher than that in 1974. The precise behaviour of the index during the current year is, however, dependent on a number of factors, e.g. availability of agricultural raw materials, about which it is not possible to be definitive at the present stage.

Statement

Index of Industrial production

Months	Index (Base : 1960 100)		Revised Index (Base : 1970 100)	
	1973	1974 *	1973	1974 *
January	207.4	266.0	118.8	117.3
February	191.8	196.2	112.3	113.5
March	211.3	210.3	120.9	122.1
April	188.6	191.3	107.3	108.6
May	190.7	202.6	109.5	111.7
June	192.2	202.4	110.1	113.7
July	199.1	203.5	114.3	117.9
August	204.9	N.A.	115.8	115.2
September	199.3	N.A.	112.7	114.3
October	194.2		110.9	
November	206.8		118.4	
December	223.0		123.5	

N. A.=Not Available.

Source=Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning.

*=Provisional.

Supply of Power to Industrial Units in Delhi

5648 SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the power supply to industrial units in the Capital has been cut recently, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) In order to assist the neighbouring States which are facing acute shortage of power 15 per cent power cut has been imposed on the power supply to all the industrial units in the capital with sanctioned load of more than 50 KWs

Indo-Australian Agreement for Co-operation in the Field of Science and Technology

5649 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether a five-year agreement has been signed with Australia on cooperation in Science and Technology, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Yes, a five-year agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Australia in the field of Science and Technology was signed on the 26th February, 1975 in New Delhi

(b) The agreement involves exchange of Scientific and Technical information, Documentation, Exchange of Scientists and other personnel engaged in Scientific and Technical Research and Training and Joint Research Programmes on problems of mutual interest. The agreement also provides for establishment of direct contacts between scientific and technical organisations of both countries.

प्रधान मंत्री सहायता कोष के लिए आयोजित फिल्म अभिनेता किकेट बैच से प्राप्त अन राशि और जाली टिकटों की विक्री

5650 श्री अम्बेश क्या सूचना श्री-प्रभारी मन यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रधान मंत्री महायता कोष के लिए नगरनल स्टेडियम म 13 अक्टूबर, 1974 को आयोजित कि म अभिनेता किकेट टैम्पट बैच के माध्यम से बिननी धन गणि प्राप्त हुई, और

(ख) जाली टिकट बैचने पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों के विवर बया बायंबाही की गई ?

सूचना श्री-प्रतारण मत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री लंब बीर सिंह) (क)

टिकटों की विक्री में तुल 2 83 535.00 रुपये की गणि प्राप्त हुई। स्टेडियम में व्यवस्था करने, लगाई और लेखन सामग्री, बाहर एवं परिवहन तथा विविध मदों पर किये गये 17 491 रुपये 8 पैसे के खर्च को घटाने के पश्चात् 2,66,043 रुपये 92 पैसे की गणि प्रधान मंत्री के राष्ट्रीय महायता कोष में जमा कराई गई है।

(ख) पुलिम जाव जारी है। सेन्ट्रल फारेसिक साइंस लेबरेटरी की रिपोर्ट की प्रक्रिया की जा रही है।

तिलक नगर थाने के सब-इन्स्पेक्टर के विवर आरोप

5651 श्री अम्बेश क्या शहू मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल को हाल ही में कोई ऐसी शिकायत मिली है जिसमें तिलक नगर थाने के पुलिम मब-इन्स्पेक्टर के अन्य अवालनीय तत्वों से विवर कर श्री बोब राम नामक व्यक्ति की अपट्टूर

के महिने में बिल्यु गाड़ियाँ नहीं बिल्ली में हस्ता करने का आरोप लगाया गया है; और

(क) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एक० बोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली के उप राज्यपाल को सम्बोधित एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी। इसका सम्बन्ध श्री बोध राम की हत्या के बारे में थाना तिलक नगर में भागीय दण्ड सहिता की धारा 302/ 147/148/149 के धीन दर्ज एक मामला एक० आई० आर० संख्या 864, दिनांक 7 अक्टूबर, 1974 में था। मामले की जांच करने के लिए एक भव डिवीजनल मैजिस्ट्रेट प्रतिनियुक्त किया गया है।

Closing of Post Offices

5632. SHRI B. V. NAIK. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Department of Posts and Telegraphs has decided to close down a large number of post offices in the country on grounds of lack of profits; and

(b) if so, their number?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Post Office is closed as long as it is able to provide revenue matching its cost. In fact post offices are opened and continued even when they incur loss provided they fulfil the minimum conditions of distance from the existing post offices and the population served by them.

The existing policy admits annual loss upto Rs. 500/- and Rs. 750/- in ordinary rural areas and Rs. 1000/- in backward, hilly and tribal areas.

After the expiry of the experimental period of 10 years are declared permanent if the annual loss is upto Rs. 240/- Rs. 360/- or Rs. 500/- depending on their distance from the nearest post offices.

Even when the loss exceeds the prescribed maximum limits the post offices are not closed if an interested party comes forth to pay the Non-Returnable Contribution. The whole policy is, however, under review.

Opening of Television Centres in Fifth Plan and T.V. and Community T.V. Sets in operation

5653. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the centres programmed for television coverage during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of television sets in operation in this country at present; and

(c) the number of community sets among them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) T. V. Centres at Delhi, Bombay (with a Relay Centre at Poona), Srinagar and a transmitting station at Amritsar are already functioning at present. A relay centre at Mussoorie to telecast programmes from Delhi, and T. V. stations at Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow (with a relay centre at Kanpur), and Jullundur (with a relay centre at Kasauli) are expected to start functioning during the Fifth Plan period. It is also proposed for the sake of providing continuity of Television services started as a part of the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment to set up a production centre at Patna with transmission facilities and augment the existing programme production facilities at Cuttack and Hyderabad and also to set up a few relay centres attached to them, depending upon the availability of resources.

(b) The number of T. V. licences in operation as on 30-9-1974 was 2,35,861

(c) 1,670 T. V. sets.

Revision of Fifth Plan

5654 SHRI B. V. NAIK:

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Fifth Five Year Plan is undergoing a revision, and

(b) if so, the time by which the revised plan will be published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA). (a) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan was formulated in terms of 1972-73 prices end in the context of economic situation obtaining at that time. Since then there has been a sharp rise in prices within the country. The international prices of crude oil have registered a four-fold increase. There has also been very sharp increase in the prices of various imported raw materials and inputs. These developments have influenced, to varying degrees, the financial and physical magnitudes adopted in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. It has therefore, become necessary to reassess the resources and readjust inter-se priorities within the frame work of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. The Planning Commission is at present engaged in carrying out the necessary exercises for the above purposes.

(b) On completion of the exercises presently being undertaken the Fifth Plan will be finalised and published.

Atomic Stations use more Energy than they produce

5655. SHRI B. V. NAIK Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the article in the *National Herald* dated the 18th March, 1975 under the caption "Do atomic power stations use up more energy than they produce", and

(b) if so, their reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The article appears to be concerned mainly with the proper methods of energy and resources accounting. The reference therein to "atomic power stations using up more energy than they produce" seems to have been made in the context of undertaking a rapid expansion of nuclear power so as to provide a viable alternative to power generation from coal and oil. It has been mentioned therein that this apparent shortfall "arises because the rate of acceleration of a nuclear power programme aimed at filling the enormous projected energy gap requires new stations to be built at an exponentially increasing rate with the result that the energy output of the stations completed is never enough to meet the construction and other requirements of the current building programme". This, however, does not imply that the energy output from an individual nuclear power station over its life-time is less than the energy required for constructing and operating it. In fact, the amount of energy required to produce materials and equipment that go into the construction of an atomic power station together with the energy needed to extract, manufacture and reprocess the uranium fuel, constitutes barely a small fraction of the total energy output from the station over its life. A study made in this behalf in the USA shows that the energy produced by a nuclear power station (using enriched uranium as fuel) in just two or three months of its full-

power operation is sufficient to off-set the energy required for setting up and operating the station. Our nuclear power programme is based on natural uranium, the energy requirement for which is far less than that for enriched uranium and as such the position would seem to be even better in our case.

Electrification of Villages in Uttar Pradesh

5656. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of villages electrified so far in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Rural Electrification Corporation of India has any plan under consideration for the electrification of rural areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme; and

(d) the financial implications thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SID-DHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There are 1,12,624 villages in the State of Uttar Pradesh, 30,434 villages had been electrified upto 31-1-1975.

(b) to (d). The Rural Electrification Corporation Limited which has been set up in the Central Sector, does not draw any plans for rural electrification in States. Such plans are drawn by the State Electricity Boards themselves. Assistance from the Corporation is given to individual States depending upon the number of schemes, sponsored by them and approved by the Corporation in accordance with the norms and guidelines prescribed by it.

Setting up of a Plant for Gasification of Coal

5657. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a plant for gasification of coal; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SID-DHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) and (b). The Government is considering proposals for establishing Low Temperature Carbonisation plants, some of which are for producing domestic Coke as well as gas. A proposal for setting up such a plant in West Bengal based on Raniganj coal, is presently under consideration.

Working of Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow

5658. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the working of Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow since it was set up;

(b) whether Government have found any irregularities in its working and if so, nature thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve its draw-backs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The performance of Scooters India Limited has all along been entirely satisfactory. Therefore, there was no need for making any specific enquiry into the work of this unit except for the normal performance and progress review that is

carried out by the Ministry periodically. No specific enquiry has been ordered into the working of Scooters India Limited,

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

Launching of Indian Space Satellite from U.S.S.R.

5659. SHRI N K SANGHI:
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's first space satellite has been sent to USSR for being launched;

(b) whether actual launching of the satellite will be done by Indian space engineers or by the Soviets, and

(c) whether the satellite has been prepared wholly by Indian engineers with indigenous material and if so, the broad features of programme of manufacturing such satellites during 1975-76?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Actual launching will be done by the Russian engineers but our engineers will be associated with the launching.

(c) Yes, Sir Full details of the satellite, its fabrication and the possible future programme are contained in the Annual Reports of the Department of Space for 1973-74 and for 1974-75, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Manufacture of Compressors

5660. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of air compressors sold by M/s. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited and the total imported content of these compressors;

(b) the price difference between the imported compressors and the compressors manufactured by M/s. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited; and

(c) whether any other company has been licensed to manufacture three or more stage compressors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Upto March, 1975, Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd., had produced 11 Compressors of the value of Rs 126 lakhs. Of the compressors produced only one was an air compressor which had been sold at a price of Rs 5 42 lakhs. The import content of this air compressor was 4 16 lakhs

(b) At present, BPCL is only assembling and testing compressors imported from their collaborators in CKD or SKD condition. The prices of the compressors assembled by Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd., are more or less the same as the prices of the compressors manufactured by their Collaborators

(c) Yes, Sir Two units in the private sector and one unit in the public sector have been licensed to manufacture three or more stage compressors.

Atrocities committed by the Caste Hindus on Nav Buddha Harijans of Dhakali, Akola District, Maharashtra

5661 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received any communication on 19th

December, 1974 from a Member of Parliament about the atrocities committed by the Caste Hindus on Nav Buddha Harijans of Dhakali, Akola District, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the facts as narrated in the communication;

(c) whether any investigation has been made; and

(d) if so, the action taken against those responsible for committing and/or instigating the atrocities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister has received a letter dated the 19th December, 1974 from the Honourable Member on this subject. It is stated in the letter that Gopal and Babruwhar Gawai, two brothers, belonging to the Buddhist Community, are residents of the Village Dhakali in Akola District of Maharashtra Babruwahan and his wife worked on the farm of one Tukaram Patil in the Village One Ginyanbai, daughter of Gopal Gawai, who was living with her uncle Babruwahan, also worked occasionally on the farm of Tukaram Patil. Tukaram Patil's son Uddhay became intimate with this girl, and when she became pregnant Gopal and Babruwahan went to Tukaram Patil's house and told him to ask his son to marry the girl. Instead of acceding to their request Tukaram Patil filed a bogus case of encroachment against the Buddhist brothers and the girl. The case was, however, decided in favour of the brothers. Tukaram Patil bore a grudge against the brothers and directed his henchmen to blind them. His orders were carried out by his henchmen on 26th September, 1974 when the two Buddhists were assaulted and rendered blind.

(c) and (d) According to the Government of Maharashtra, an incident took place on September 26, 1974 in village Dhakali of Akola District in which two neo-Buddhist brothers were rendered blind by the injuries inflicted on them in a scuffle with some others. A police case was registered against 9 accused persons in this connection and all the 9 accused were arrested and charge-sheeted in court on December 4, 1974. The case is reported to be sub-judice. The police personnel and the Police Patil of the Village who had been negligent in the discharge of their duties in this case have been suspended. A sum of Rs 1,000/- was given to each of the two neo-Buddhist brothers when the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra met them. The State Government have also allotted two hectares of land to each victim. The Prime Minister has sanctioned a sum of Rs 5,000/- to each of the two neo-Buddhist brothers from the National Relief Fund.

Starting new company with British Oxygen Company UK

5682. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a new company in India with the collaboration of the British Oxygen Company, U K ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and the progress made in this matter so far together with the name of the Indian collaborator?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No application from any Indian firm for collaboration with the British Oxygen Company U. K. for setting up a new company in India is pending with the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Bakery Industry

5663. SHRI ARUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Society of Indian Bakers has suggested to the Planning Commission a ten year plan for the development of bakery industry for inclusion in the Fifth and Sixth Plans;

(b) if so, whether it has also suggested the setting up of a bakery research station to help the industry solve its technical problems relating to the use of various indigenous raw materials for baking; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Society of Indian Bakers has supported the suggestion of the Working Group on Agricultural Pricing, Marketing, Processing, Storage and Ware-housing appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture for the formulation of Fifth Five Year Plan to set up a Bakery Research Institute

(c) There are already National Institutes, like Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, undertaking research in the development of bakery industry. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., a Government of India undertaking have also recently approved a proposal for opening a division in its set up for undertaking research in bakery. In view of this, the proposal for setting up of a Bakery Research Institute, as recommended by the Working Group, was not included in the Fifth Plan programme.

Minimum needs programme in Orissa

5664. SHRI ARUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked to be spent during the current financial year under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State of Orissa;

(b) the specific items selected for execution in each district of Orissa under the scheme; and

(c) whether Central Government have suggested any means to involve people at the grass roots to make planning a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) and (b). The overall size and the contents of the National Programme of Minimum Needs, which is an integral but distinct part of the State Annual Plan of Orissa for the current financial year, are in the process of being finalised in the light of the recent discussions held in the Planning Commission.

(c) The Central Government has always emphasised the need to insure public participation in the Process of Planning. This has been reiterated in the Draft Fifth Plan also. Attention is invited to paragraphs 9.184 to 9.187 on pages 115-116 of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)—Volume I, copies of which have already been placed on the Table of the House.

राजस्थान में गांवों में वित्ती उपलब्ध किया जाना

5665. श्री मूल सन्द डांगा :

क्या उर्जा भंडी यह जलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि पांचवीं पर्यावरणीय यज्ञा में राजस्थान के कौन-कौन से जिलों के किलने-किलने गांवों में वित्ती उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी ?

मर्जी मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री लिलोदेवर भ्रष्टाचार) : राजस्थान राज्य विजली बोर्ड ने पांचवीं योजनावधि के दौरान 6,000 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करने का अन्तिम कार्यक्रम बनाया है। अभी तक जिलेवार पथक-पृथक छोरे तेयार नहीं किए गए हैं।

आर्थिक दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भरता

5666. श्री भूल चन्द डासा : क्या योजना मर्जी यह बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) आर्थिक दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर होने के लिए मराठाओं ने किस प्रकार की विदेशी सहायता कर सेना बनार दिया है, और-

(ख) इस मामले में क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं तथा यह उद्देश्य बचतव तक प्राप्त हो जाएगा।

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विज्ञा चरण शक्तन) : (क) श्री चरकार ने विदेशी सहायता सेना बनार नहीं की है। आर्थिक स्वा सम्बन्ध की प्राप्ति पांचवीं यज्ञा प्राप्ति गे निर्धारित महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्यों में से एक है। यज्ञा में परिकल्पना नी गई है कि 1978-79 के अन्त तक यज्ञा सेना प्रभारा। १०८८ कर अर्थ प्रकार की विदेशी मुद्रा आवश्यकताओं में से अधिकतम् राशि की पूर्ति हमारे प्रयत्ने संसाधनों में हो जायेगी। पांचवीं यज्ञा प्राप्ति में यह भी परिकल्पना की गई है कि 1985-86 तक, यज्ञा सेवा प्रभारों सहित हासी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकताओं में से अधिकतम् राशि की पूर्ति हम प्रयत्ने संसाधनों से करने की स्थिति में होमें और इस प्रकार यज्ञा सहायता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। बहुतकाल, यदि आवश्यक समझा जाया सो

सामान्य जापियिक जर्ती पर विदेशी पूँजी प्राप्त करने की अनुमति दी जायेगी। आन्तरिक उत्पादन में बढ़िकर, नियांत के लिए जोरदार और निरन्तर प्रयत्न कर और आयात प्रतिस्थापन कर्यक्रम, द्वारा, स्वालम्बन के उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति की जानी है।

पाली जिले में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापना

5667. श्री भूल चन्द डासा : क्या संचार मर्जी यह बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में पाली जिले (राजस्थान) में करा कहा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोला गा और आगामी पचवर्षीय योजना में किन व्यावाय पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है; और

(ख) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने का क्या आधार है?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (व) तीन वर्ष बीं अवधि के दौरान यानी सन् 1971 से 1974 तक पाली जिले के निम्नलिखित व्यावायों पर छह सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले गए हैं।

1. सिरियारी
2. मुश्ल तुरा
3. देवली
4. नियाज
5. बेरा
6. मुन्दरा

पाली जिले के निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर इसी पचवर्षीय योजना के दीरान सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन खोलने की मजूरी दी गई है।

1. जावली (खोला जा चुका है)

2. कोमालाव (खोला जा चुका है)

3. जोजावार

4. गुडा-रायभिंह पुर

5. रामकपुर

6. मेवारी

4 ग्रीन स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्तावों पर इस सभ्यता विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) घाटा उठा कर नार्थर और सार्वजनिक टेलिफोन घर खोलने की नीति का विवरण करने वाल आदेश की एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पट्टन पर रखी जाती है।

(प्रत्याख्य में रखी गई देखिये सभ्य एस० टी० 9392/75)

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को भेजे गये पुनर्नियुक्ति के भास्तवे

5668. श्री मूल चन्द डामा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक अप्रैल, 1972 से 31 मार्च, 1973 तक संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के सचिव कीन-कीन से 51 मासों पुनर्नियुक्ति के लिए भेजे गये तथा सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उनको पुनर्नियुक्ति का अवसर दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; तथा पुनर्नियुक्ति के आवार क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम भेहता) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पट्टन पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रत्याख्य में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एस० टी० 9393/75]।

(ख) अधिवर्पना की आय के बाद पुनर्नियुक्ति की मजूरी के लिए निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार बहुत ही अमाधारण और आपवादिक परिस्थितियों को छोड़ कर, ऐसे किमी भी प्रभाव पर माधारणतया विचार नहीं किया जाता। इस सम्बन्ध में अधिकारी विचार यह होता है कि ऐसी पुनर्नियुक्ति स्पष्टतया लोक हिन में होनी चाहिए और उसके प्रभावा निम्नलिखित दो जर्तों में से एक शर्तें उसमें पूरी होती हो —

(i) इस कार्य का भार सम्भालने के लिए न्य अधिकारियों को पर्याप्त अनुभव नहीं है, अथवा

(ii) भेवानिवृत्त होने वाला अधिकारी उन्कृष्ट योग्यता रखता है।

इसके अलावा, उपर्युक्त दो में से पहली जर्त को केवल तभी पूरा हुआ माना जा सकता है जब कि किसी छास विवेषज्ञता के छोल में अधिकारियों की कमी हो, अथवा उसका उत्तराधिकारी मिल पाना सम्भव न हो, या वह अधिकारी किसी ऐसे विवेष महत्व के कार्य अथवा परियोजना में लग हुआ हो जिसके एक या दो वष में पूरा होने की सम्भावना हो। इसके अलावा, सेवा में बृद्धि अथवा पुनर्नियुक्ति पर विचार केवल इस आधार पर ही नहीं किया जाता कि कोई उपबृक्त अधिकारी नहीं मिल रहा है जो तक कि पुनर्नियुक्ति न हो जाए कि उत्तराधिकार के चयन करने की कार्रवाई काकी पहले की जा चुकी है किन्तु ३१ य चित कारणों से चयन को समय पर अनियम रूप नहीं

दिया जा सका। इसके अतिरिक्त, ऐसे प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए पर्याप्त उच्च स्तर पर विस्तृत कार्यविधियाँ निर्धारित की गई हैं। हाँ तक ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित मामलों में पुनर्नियुक्ति के कारणों का सम्बन्ध है, इन्हें मोटे तौर पर निम्न प्रकार वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है :—

- (i) नियमों में निर्धारित भर्ती के अनुसार अधिकारीयों का उपलब्ध न होना।
- (ii) लोक हित की अत्यावश्यकता।
- (iii) जहाँ पद के लिए अपेक्षित उच्च विशेषज्ञता के ज्ञान तथा अनुभव के कारण पुनर्नियुक्ति आवश्यक हो गई हो।

Utilisation of Cauvery Water for Power Generation by Kerala

5669. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government is keen about its proposal to utilise Cauvery waters for power generation in its two hydro-electric projects; and
 (b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Kerala State has sent the following two schemes:

(i) Manathody Hydro Electric Project:

It envisages the creation of a reservoir of a gross capacity of 827 million cubic meters (mcum) by construction of a 3627 meter high dam across the Mananthody river, construction of tunnel to divert the waters from the Mananthody reservoir to the adjacent Valapathra basin, and a

power station with an installed capacity of 200 MW.

(ii) Kerala Bhavani H. E. Scheme:

It envisages west-ward diversion of the waters of the Bhavani for power generation. The scheme envisages construction of a 61 meter high masonry dam and a power station with an installed capacity of 100 MW.

Indo German Agreement for manufacture of Gas Plant

5670. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an agreement for manufacturing producer gas plant has been signed between Bird Company, Calcutta and Reramische Industries Bedarfs, West Germany recently;

(b) if so the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government's thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C GEORGE): (a) to (c). A proposal for foreign collaboration has been received. It has been receiving appropriate consideration of the Government.

Activities of C.I.A. in Jamtara

5671. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Searchlight published from Patna dated 28th February, 1975, page 8, column 1 to 3 under the heading "C.I.A. active in Jamtara, alleges Congress M.L.A.";

(b) if so, whether Central Government have received any report from its Central Intelligence; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Government have seen the relevant news report. Facts are being ascertained.

राज्यों और गांवों में टेलीविजन संट्रॅलगाने के लिए मानदण्ड

5672. श्री विभूति विष्णु : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों और ग्रामों में टेलीविजन लगाने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड बनाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या 28 फरवरी, 1975 तक बहुत से राज्यों और ग्रामों की सूची में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सभी ग्रामों के लिए एक समान नीति अपनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप निवारी (श्री अमंतीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) इण्डियन स्पेस रिसर्च आर्गनाइजेशन उपग्रह मवार टेलीविजन प्रयोग के लिए 6 लोकों के ग्रामों में 2400 सीधे रिसेप्शन सेट लगाने के काम में लगी हुई है इन ग्रामों के यन चक्र मुख्य मापदण्ड विज्ञानी की उपलब्धता, भावाई निकटता, इत्यादि थे ।

दिल्ली, श्रीनगर तथा बम्बई के वर्तमान टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के सेवाक्षेत्रों के अन्दर भी कुछ सामान्य सामुदायिक टेलीविजन सेट लगाए जाए हैं । सामुदायिक टेलीविजन गोजना के अन्तर्भूत निकट अविष्य में चालू होने वाले हैं, केन्द्रों के सेवा क्षेत्रों के अन्दर और टेलीविजन सेट लगाने का काम है ।

(ग) सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीविजन के प्रभाव तथा उसकी उपयोगिता बढ़ाने के माध्यम के रूप में सामुदायिक टेलीविजन योजना पर बहुत जोर देती है, परन्तु केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के पस उपलब्ध नीतियां घनराशि के कारण इसका आकार सीमित है

दामोदर घाटी नियम के अधीन चल रहे मिडल और हाई स्कूल

5673. श्री गमाबतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दामोदर घाटी नियम के अधीन पंचेत, कोनार, तिलैया और दुर्गापुर में मिडल और हाई स्कूल संचालित हो रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या पंचेत मिडल इंशलिश स्कूल को छोड़ कर मिडल स्कूल कोनार, मिडल और हाई स्कूल तिलैया तथा मिडल और हाई स्कूल दुर्गापुर में उद्युगी छात्रों को पढ़ाने के लिए उद्युक्ति नहीं की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इनक क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या नियम के स्कूलों में जो स्नान-कोतर, भिक्षक, हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी, सहज्ञता, बंगला, भूगोल, राजनीति शास्त्र, धर्म-शास्त्र, फिजिक्स, केमिस्ट्री आदि ढांचे हैं, उन्ह सीनियर स्कैल दिया जाता है और उन्ह शिक्षकों को जूनियर स्कैल दिया जाता है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव की नीति के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) दामोदर घाटी नियम पंचेत और तिलैया में मिडल और

हाई स्कूल चलाना है। दुर्गपुर में केवल हाई स्कूल है तथा क.नार में केवल मिडिल स्कूल है।

(ब) पंचत के मिडिल और हाईर सेकंडरी-द.नों स्कूलों में उद के अध्यापक है। कानार के मिडिल स्कूल में भी उर्दू जानने वाला एक अध्यापक है। तिलया और दुर्गपुर के स्कूलों में उर्दू के अध्यापकों की काई तंग नहीं है।

(ग) जहां-कही आवश्यकता है वहां नियम द्वारा उद के अध्यापक नियुक्त किया गए हैं।

(घ) बिहार और पश्चिमी बंगाल में हाईर से एहती प्रणाली की समाप्ति में पहले नियुक्त भाषा अध्यापकों बेतन का उच्च बेतनमान नियन्त्रण दिया जा रहा है। हाईर सेकंडरी प्रणाली की समाप्ति के बाद, तिलया में उर्दू अध्यापकों और मंसू त अध्यापकों के पद स्थापित अध्यापक के बेतनमान में स्थिरता किए गए हैं।

(ङ) भेदभाव की काई नीति नहीं बरती जा रही है।

Collaboration proposals with Foreign Companies

5674. SHRI NOORUL HUDA:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of collaboration proposals with foreign companies, approved by Central Government in 1974;

(b) how many proposals involve foreign equity participation and the amount involved; and

(c) the names of countries and the major firms (foreign) involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The total number of foreign collaboration proposals approved by the Government of India during the year 1974 is 359.

(b) Out of 359 cases, fifty-four cases involved foreign equity participation totalling Rs. 669.34 lakhs.

(c) Quarterly statements of foreign collaboration proposals approved by the Government during the year 1974 indicating the name of the Indian party, the name and country of the foreign collaborator, the item of manufacture and whether the proposal also involves foreign capital participation, are available in the Parliament Library.

Use of Language in Assam

5675. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had received, during the past one year, representations from linguistic minorities in Assam alleging compulsory introduction of the majority language on all linguistic minority students studying in Secondary Schools against their will and consent and further alleging discriminatory syllabus in the Schools affecting minority students;

(b) whether Union Government have ascertained facts from the State Government of Assam regarding the said allegations; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Representations have been received alleging compulsory introduction of the majority language in Secondary Schools of Assam and further alleging discriminatory

yllabus in the Schools. It is, however, understood from the Government of Assam that the *status quo* has been maintained during 1974-75. The Central Government is in touch with the state authorities with a view to finding an amicable solution to the problem.

Riots in the Capital

5676. SHRI NOORUL HUDA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of incidents of riots in the Capital during the last three years, and

(b) the total number of incidents of injury and deaths, ransacking and looting of shops and houses due to rioting during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) 1201 incidents of rioting occurred in Delhi during the last three years. As a result 38 persons died and 1650 persons received injuries. 2 houses and 10 shops were ransacked. Year-wise break up of the incidents, deaths, injuries, houses and shops ransacked are given below —

Year	No. of incidents of rioting	No. of persons died	No. of persons injured	Houses ransacked	Shops ransacked
1972	453	7	531		3
1973	461	8	718	1	1
1974	287	23	40	1	6

12 hrs.

RE. SHRI MORARJI DESAIS' FAST

श्री अमृत सिंह (बाका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मोरारजी देसाई के अनशन के बारे में हम ने जो स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया था, उसका क्या हुआ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I gave notice of an adjournment motion on Mr. Morarji Desai's fast. It is a very serious matter.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I gave notice of a motion on Mr. Morarji Desai's fast....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU He has already lost two pounds....

श्री अमृत सिंह : आज श्री मोरारजी देसाई के अनशन का तीसरा दिन है, हम लोगों ने इस के बहुत से लिख कर दिया हैं—हम को आशम होता चाहिए कि आप उसे कर लें।

SHRI P. K. DEO Why is the Government arrogating to itself the powers of the Election Commission? There should be a discussion. There should be a discussion on Mr. Morarji Desai's fast. There are thousands of people who have gone on fast throughout the country (Interruption)

MR SPEAKER All of you may please sit down. When all of you are speaking I am not able to hear any body. Order please

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE (Rajapur): We have given different types of notices, Sir. We only request you to kindly tell us in which particular form you will permit us to raise the issue.

श्री मधु दंदवते : (स्वालिप्तर अध्यक्ष जी, मामला बहुत गम्भीर है, मोरारजी भाई के अनशन पर सदन विचार न करे, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। हमारी मांग है कि ग्राप काम रोको प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो मैंने नहीं किया है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Morarji Desai has already lost two pounds. We cannot be silent spectators. Government is resorting to all sorts of pretexts and they have mobilised their entire propaganda campaign, their television and radio network.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Government is absolutely callous.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Morarji Desai has gone on fast only to safeguard democratic values of our country. This is a matter of serious concern to the entire House. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

आप सब इकट्ठा बोलते हैं जिस से समझने में भूमिका हो जाती है। कोई क्या कह रहा है कुछ समझ में नहीं आता। जहां तक एडजार्नमेण्ट मोर्शन का मताल है, मैंने पहले ही दिन उस को स्वीकार नहीं किया था क्योंकि इस में गवर्नमेंट का पूरा कार्यालय नहीं आता है।

It is not failure of the Government if somebody goes on fast. How can it be a failure of the Government if somebody goes on fast? Will all of you kindly sit down?

SHRI P. K. DEO: We want to know how does the Government propose to deal with this issue?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Are you deliberately twisting the issue? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mody, kindly sit down. Please resume your seat. Nothing will go on record so long as I am standing. Please sit down.

So far as fast is concerned, as I said, it is not the failure of the Government. As for the other matter, about Gujarat elections, you had a number of opportunities and you had discussed that, if not once. And it has been continuing for quite some time. Kindly listen to me. You had been discussing it. It is not something which has abruptly arisen. It

was discussed on the last two or three occasions. You can refer to it again if you like in some form but not in the form of an adjournment. This has not suddenly arisen; this is a continuing matter. You can refer to it in some form and not in the form of an adjournment motion.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): What as happened to our calling attention notices?

श्री अशु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पहले मेरा सुझाव सुन लें। आप इस के बारे में व्याप आकर्षण का नोटिस मान लीजिए, उसके बाद सरकार का जो जवाब आयेगा, उस को हम लोग देखेंगे, उस के बाद आप कामरोको प्रस्ताव के बारे में निर्णय दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें कम-रेंको प्रधानाव नहीं आ सकता। फिर भी बीश के नियंत्रण में देखूगा कि क्या रास्ता निवान है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस सारे मामले से एक बुनियादी सवाल जड़ा हुआ है—चुनाव कब होने चाहिए—यह कौन तय करेगा? क्या हसरकार तय करेगी? क्या सरकार अपनी पार्टी के हितों के हिसाब से तय करेगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखना यह है कि यह मामला कहां तक इस हाउस में आ सकता है। जिस मामले को आप उठा रहे हैं, यह मन्त्रालय का नहीं है, इस पर दो-तीन दफ्तर पहले भी बहस हो चुकी है, गृजरात के बजट पर भी यह मामला आया था, उस से पहले भी आया था, आब आगे भी आप उठाना चाहते हैं तो देखेंगे कि किस तरफ से उठ सकता है। लेकिन एडजार्नमेण्ट मोर्शन इस पर कैसे आ सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तब आप इस पर चर्चा का बोला दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर चर्चा होने से यह बात बात हो जाती है तो उस के लिए कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे। वे हमें जीवित रखें, समाज रखें, हकारे बेता हैं, इस में

कोई भी रायें नहीं हैं। बाकी जहाँ तक बहस का सवाल है, अगर बहस से भसला हल हो सकता है तो मैं उस पर विचार कर सकता हूँ, लेकिन आप ने जो कानून, जो प्रोसीजर बनाया हुआ है, उसके मुताविक ही चलूँगा। जब भी मैं अपनी मर्जी से प्रोसीजर के बाहर जाता हूँ तो आप मुझे फौरन प्लाइट-ग्राउंट करते हैं लेकिन जब आप की मर्जी होती है तो आप कहते हैं कि बेशक बाहर चले जाइये— तो इस के लिए कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे।

ओ ज्ञानोम अहमद ज्ञानोम (श्री नगर): स्पीकर साहब में अभी श्री मोरारजी भाई के यहाँ से आ रहा हूँ। मैंने उन्हें सेव साहब का एक खत दिया है, जिस में जेव साहब ने उन से गुजारिश की है कि वे अपना फास्ट तक कर दे। मैंने मोरारजी भाई की हालत देखी है। जेव साहब ने अपने खत में मोरारजी भाई से यह भी कहा है कि इस बक्त बक्त का तकाला यह है कि डैमोक्रेटिक इंस्टीचूलन्ज को स्टेन्च न किया जाय, नोगों में डैमोक्रेटी की भावना को स्टेन्चन किया जाय। मोरारजी भाई ने जबाब में कहा कि मैं इसी मकसद के लिये फास्ट कर रहा हूँ। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मामल पर बहस बाहर की जाय ताकि बर्नर्मेन्ट को भी मोका मिले और डायलोग हो। मोरारजी भाई फास्ट कर रहे हैं एक खास इश्यू के लिये हम सभी चाहते हैं कि यह फास्ट खाल्म हो इसलिये हम सब को मदद काम चाहिये ताकि यह द्रेजिडी, इटेस, डलीकेट सिचुएशन जो पैदा हो गई है यह किसी तरह से खाल्म हो। यह किस तरह से खाल्म हो इस बारे में दृक्षयत की मदद करना चाहते हैं इसलिये वह हमारे नुक्तेनजर को मुने जिस से वह द्रेजिडी न हो। इसलिये आप रूल की बंदिश रहने वीजिये और किस तरह से यह भसला हल हो इस बात को बाहर न रख कर कोई रास्ता निकालें।

अम्बर गहौरवः जी हाँ, मैंने अचली तरह भसला में रख कर ही वह बोल्डवेल लिया है।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, adjournment motion has been given. Call attention motion has been given. Motion under Rule 184 has been given. Notice under Rule 377 has been given. I do not know how many other requests are there, that do not fall within the Rules, for being able to discuss this particular matter. By turning down one, you seem to give no consideration to the other forms in which it is sought to be discussed. Are you suggesting that this subject is not worth discussing at all and that this Parliament should take no cognisance of this fact?

MR. SPEAKER: Who suggested it?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Every conceivable form of notice has been given to you.

MR. SPEAKER: In regard to adjournment motion, I gave the reasons for that. You should work out a way. Yesterday, you had nine hours. Today, let us do some other business. I am not against reasonable solution that could be found within the procedure. I do not debar expression of your opinion in this House. After all, I am also bound by certain things. Anything done today may be quoted tomorrow. You will never spare me even if there is a little bit slide this side sometimes. I assure you that this is not the intention at all. You can rise it under Rule 377... I have no objection.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Then, I take it that you will work it out with us as to how it should be brought up. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you one thing? Tomorrow, if you want something, then, there is enough time after the business is announced. But, if you want Call Attention, it can come only next week. Otherwise.... Don't be impatient. Mr. Bosu, will you kindly change your habit of standing when I am standing? Otherwise, we will not have the long list of the speakers after the business is announced.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipur): Whatever our views on this may be, it is definitely a matter of urgent public importance. That cannot be denied. To take it up as one of the items following the Minister's statement about next week's business, is not appropriate. Tomorrow, the only technical difficulty may be that there is also a short notice question. That short notice question, with Mr. Sathe's co-operation, can be shifted to the next day, and you can admit the call attention motion for tomorrow. What is the difficulty?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Ahola): If a short notice question is asked on this, I am willing to accommodate

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That can also be done.

श्री अदल विहारी बालपेटी : अध्यक्ष जी, अगर मुआरत के चुनाव के बारे में भी ऐसा एकोमोडेशन दिलाये तो किर अनशन का भी भी कोई हम निकल सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER: You agree to your short-notice question fixed for tomorrow to be shifted?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, it may be shifted to the 11th

MR. SPEAKER: It is for me to adjust the date. I cannot commit myself.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My only request is that my name also should be included in the calling attention.

MR. SPEAKER: No bargaining.

श्री अदल विहारी बालपेटी : अध्यक्ष जी हम भी 4 बजे तक किर से नोटिस दे सके यह आप की नियम में भीही दिलाई करनी पड़ेगी अर्थात् आप हम ने ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन दिला था।

MR. SPEAKER: Notice are already there and they have to be ballotted.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is another matter also. Yesterday Mr. Sharad Yadav raised the matter about

deletion of certain portions from the newsreels exhibited in M.P.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed it to be raised under Rule 377 by the member whose name came first. I think it is Shri Laxminarayan Pandeya.

श्री रामाचलार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय पानी नहीं मिल रहा है...
(अवधारणा)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नीं नो ऐसा ही है, मेरे घर मे भी पानी नहीं है, बड़े मश्किन हो जाती है।

कृष्णराम अर्जिकेन पटेल (मावरकाठा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मूले एक भवार्तामिशन बरना है, कल जो मेरे बारे में सूचना दी गई थी कि हमे किसी भकान में लेजाया गया था गिरफ्तारी के बाद यह मूचना गलत थी। अहमदाबाद से जो मूचना दी गई थी कि गायदाढ़ हवेली के जिमचाना हाल में रहा। गया था यह मूचना बिल्कुल गलत थी। मूले जिमचाना हाल मे नहीं रखा गया, बल्कि गायदाढ़ की हवेली में लेजा कर हम गव को प्रोपिन जिमचाना कोर्ट मे 3 बटे नक बैठाये रखा गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मूले निक कर दीजिये मे इम बारे में मिनि : २० रु. १२ ल. ८

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OIL INDUSTRY (DEVELOPMENT) RULES, 1975

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Oil Industry (Development) Rules 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 160(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1975 under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil

Industry (Development) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9377/75].

IAS (FIXATION OF CADRE STRENGTH) 9TH AND 10TH AMENDMENT REGULATION, 1975 AND IAS (PAY) 4TH AMENDMENT RULES, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 363 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1975.
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 369 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1975.
- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1975 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 370 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9378/75].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TANNERY AND FOOTWEAR CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD KANPUR FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 9278/75].

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS) RULES, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 2 (30)/73 LSG in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th March, 1975 under sub-section (2) of section 479 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 9280/75].

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (2ND AMENDMENT) RULES 1975 AND CENTRAL DEMANDS FOR GRANT OF EXEMPTION OF INDIAN POWERS AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1975-76

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 362 in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1975 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9381/75].

[Shri Jagannath Pahadia].

(2) A copy of the Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1975-76 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9382/75].

NOTIFICATION UNDER REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT, 1952

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 885 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1975 under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9383/75].

प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय जी, इस का हिन्दी कहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में हिन्दी है।

जो प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी मुझे कीजिये अगले मामूल में यावद भावह की मुझे खबर नेनी है।

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur for the year 1971-72 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

Closure of Jawahar Lal Nehru University (CA)

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9384/75].

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इस में हिन्दी कहा है ? इस में कि लिखा है कि उपर्युक्त लेख सभा पटल पर रखने में हाए विनाश के कारण बतानामा एक विवरण ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भ्रमेंगी को पढ़िये उस में है। हिन्दी किसी नरह में रह याहोगा

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या हिन्दी और भ्रमेंगी में भलग भलग लिखा हाता है ?

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLOSURE OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported closure of Jawaharlal Nehru University and the steps taken by the Government in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The Students' Union of the Jawaharlal Nehru University had sent to the Vice-Chancellor a memorandum dated the 14th October, 1974, which was referred by the letter to a Group comprising students and faculty members which made detailed recommendations on it. The recommendations were under consideration of the Academic Council and other academic bodies when there was a change of President of the Union. The new President submitted a set of 13 proposals to the Vice-Chancellor on

March 4, 1975. The Vice-Chancellor referred these proposals to a Committee of Deans and students. The Committee did not make recommendations on two of the issues which were already under the consideration of the Academic Council, namely, the establishment of a statutory body to evaluate grades and representation of the students on the Executive Council. While the Academic Council was discussing these issues on April 4, 1975, the meeting was adjourned on a motion of the President, Students Union to enable the students and Faculty to have further discussions.

Before the adjourned meeting of the Academic Council could take place and even before consultations on the question of the setting up of statutory body to go into the question of grading could be held, a section of the leadership of the Students Union resorted to direct action. On the morning of April 7, 1975 it was discovered that a group of students had blocked entry to the administrative office of the University. According to the University authorities, the contention of the students' leaders was that unless two of their demands, namely, the establishment of the statutory body mentioned earlier and the supply of good food at Rs 100 p.m. were granted, the administration would not be allowed to function.

In view of the fact that the University was not being allowed to function by the students, the Vice-Chancellor, in consultation with the Rector, the Deans of Schools and the Dean of Students decided to close the University *sine die*. Students have been asked to vacate the hostels.

The closure of the University and other steps taken by the Vice-Chancellor were reported by him to the Executive Council at its adjourned meeting held on April 7, 1975. The Executive Council unanimously endorsed the action taken.

The University authorities are keen that it should reopen as soon as conditions are restored for its proper functioning.

It is unfortunate that the experiment of student participation in the affairs of the University undertaken in the Jawaharlal Nehru University is sought to be jeopardized by the unthinking action of a section of student leadership. No University can function normally when intimidation replaces dialogue and arguments are given up in favour of pressure tactics. Government earnestly hope that the general body of the students will join the teaching community in ensuring that the University begins to function normally.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I have heard the statement with rapt attention. I am one of those who want that there should be no trouble in universities, especially in a university associated with the name of the late lamented Jawaharlal Nehru, which is so dear to us. I have also read the statement issued by my hon friend Dr. Nag Chaudhuri for whom I have great regard and other professors of the University who are near and dear to me. According to the minister's statement, the two demands which are pending are the establishment of a statutory body and the supply of good food at Rs 100 per month and unless these two demands were granted, the administration would not be allowed to function. The demand for good food is a genuine demand. You know the incomes of the parents of these students. They are not the sons of Birlas or Tatas or Ministers. They come from middle-class families. They want that through some subsidy they should be given good food at Rs 100 per month. Let them withdraw the subsidy from the parliament catering system because Members of Parliament are well looked after, paid well and clad well. But you are so kind and you are giving this subsidy for the food served to MPs. If the students want some good food at

[Shri S. M. Banerjee].

Rs. 100 per month, should not this demand be considered sympathetically?

The closure of this university is most unfortunate, because if I heard the minister aright, he said that the Vice-Chancellor took this decision reluctantly, if the students wanted to have their demands discussed and started a dharna at a particular place, should it warrant the closure of the university and extreme action like closing the mess? I am told the mess is going to be closed and messages have been sent to the parents and guardians of students including girls to take away their wards. Orders have been given to vacate the hostels. If they use the police and the CRP to force the students to vacate the hostel what will happen to the campus? What will happen to the good name of the institution named after the late lamented Jawaharlal Nehru? I request the minister to see that no actions of that kind are taken to vacate the no tel. to close the mess and so on. These steps are bound to aggravate the situation. I met some of the students, and they are prepared for a dialogue. Why should not the university authorities start a dialogue? The statement says:

"No university can function normally when intimidation replaces dialogue and argument, we given up in favour of pressure tactics."

The same thing was said during the railway strike. They wanted to have a dialogue, but they arrested Mr. George Fernandes. Do they want a similar thing to happen here? I request the Minister who has been able to solve many complicated problems, more serious in nature, more sensitive in nature, not to precipitate matters by dictating the students. Messes should not be closed. Dialogue should be started immediately with the students. I would request him with all humility at my command, and with all honesty at my command not to stand on any prestige. Let the Vice Chancellor who has been awarded Padma Vibhu-

shan recently—I know him well; he is a son of a worthy father—come forward and start dialogue. I know him from the days when he was Scientific Adviser. He was one who used to negotiate for hours together and he was never tired of negotiations. I do not know why in this particular case such a hasty action or unfortunate action has been taken. I quote from the statement given by the All India Students Federation. It says that dialogue should be started and it should be started immediately. These two things are very clear.

Now, my question is: Whether the hon. Education Minister will intervene into the matter directly or through the Vice-Chancellor or through the officials so that the matter is settled immediately? Whether he would like to continue the closure any more or he would request the Institute Authorities to see that the University is opened immediately? Whether he will give an assurance—a solemn assurance—in this House that no step will be taken to precipitate action and the students will be allowed to stay where they are and messes will be continued? I am not going to threaten the hon. Minister but I would request him to answer these points. I would request him in all seriousness to kindly see that the situation is not aggravated any further. With these words I would request him to answer and settle this problem also.

PROF S NURUL HASAN: My hon. friend has raised a number of points. I shall make a brief observation and supply information on most of them.

He has quite rightly drawn the attention of the House to the fact that there are very large number of students belonging to middle class families and that food given to them should be subsidised. In this connection, I would beg to bring to his notice the fact that the Jawaharlal Nehru University because it seeks to maintain an All India character and it seeks to encourage students belonging to poor

families, gives a number of scholarships and its proportion is very much higher than it has been possible in other Universities to provide. 50 per cent of the students in the pre-research courses are in receipt of merit-cum-means scholarships—that is to say, usual formula of Rs. 500/- income—and these students apart from getting scholarships ranging from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 110/-, are charged reduced fees as room rent and other charges as well as free ship. At the same time, so far as food is concerned, an indirect subsidy is given; that is to say, the kitchen staff and the bearers are paid for, not by the students' mess but by the University, and this keeps the overhead costs fairly low. In addition to this, regular supplies from ration shops have been arranged for the students. The super bazaar supplies a number of articles of essential needs to the students at an average discount of 5 to 10 per cent.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What do they pay per month?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I was just coming to that. The menu that has been asked for by the Students' Mess Committee and the Students' Union cannot certainly be accommodated within Rs. 100. I would, with your permission, read out the suggested menu, which has been asked to be supplied within Rs. 100.

Breakfast: eggs, jam, bread, milk with sugar on two days, eggs, ghee, jam, bread and milk on three days; fruit, ghee, bread, milk and vegetables on one day; cutlets, dosa, sambar, vegetable etc. on one day.

The cost of this comes to Rs. 1.47 per breakfast.

Lunch: vegetable and curd for three days; vegetarian for two days, paneer-fish for one day; meat pulao and puri for one day;

The average cost of lunch per day comes to Rs. 1.44.

Dinner: egg curry one day; mutton two days; vegetables and soup two days; vegetables one day; soup, cutlet etc. one day.

The average per day comes to Rs. 1.85.

The total for breakfast, lunch and dinner comes to Rs. 4.76 per day or Rs. 142.80 for 30 days and Rs. 147.56 for 31 days.

The point is that it is impossible to supply this type of menu within Rs. 100. What the University authorities are willing to do is to ensure that nutritious food is available within Rs. 100. But it cannot be the particular menu that has been suggested.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How much did they spend per day on food for Haji Mastan?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I cannot talk of my hon. friend's friends; he can speak for them.

The University authorities feel that let the students run their own messes and, whatever may be the cost, let them share it among themselves. The subsidy in the form of staff is already available to the students. As I submitted, the number of scholarships is very high.

The hon. Member referred to negotiations. He wants immediate negotiations.

Just as I was coming here, I heard that the Vice-Chancellor went to his office, and a group of students started shouting slogans demanding that he should go back. There are some basic values of a university system. Are we going to forget all about those values in the name of negotiation? One section of the student union leadership has said that it will make the functioning impossible. If the functioning is made impossible, what do the authorities do if they wish to avoid a clash? Therefore, they decided to close down the University.

SHRI SYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): That is not true.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: When his turn comes, I will try my best to satisfy him.

The hon. Member has referred to the teachers. With your permission, I would read out the resolution the University Teachers' Association passed yesterday:

"The General Body of the JNUTA urges the students' union to lift the gherao of the Administrative Block and ask the Vice-Chancellor to open the University on the condition that the students have withdrawn gherao."

On the question of re-valuation etc., they have made their suggestions. Further on they say:

"The emergency meeting of the General Body of the JNUTA deplores the public burning of the effigies of responsible members of the teaching and administrative staff and considers that this attitude of the students' union is neither healthy nor helpful for restoration of normal life on the campus."

My hon. friend also referred to the statement issued by the All India Students' Federation. The demands of the Federation, in their leaflet issued this morning I believe, because I have got a copy, are:

- (a) an immediate General Body meeting to discuss and review matters as a matter of course.
- (b) opening some sort of dialogue with the Teachers' Association in right earnest as teachers form an important element of the situation.
- (c) renewal of negotiations with the University authorities as it is our right and prerogative.

This decision to gherao was taken suddenly, was not discussed even in

the student body, while discussions were going on. In this connection, I would like to make one submission: The whole purpose of giving students representation on all the various bodies of the universities is that decisions are taken as a result of these discussions there. If these extra-constitutional means are resorted to, then what is the point left in this very useful and worthwhile experiment that has been conducted?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I had referred to the constitution of a statutory body.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I read it out in my own statement that before the Academic Council could take a view of this, the Academic Council adjourned on the motion of the President of the Students' Association.

SHRI S R DAMANI (Sholapur): It is very unfortunate that an institution like the Jawaharlal Nehru University of international fame and bearing the name of our great leader has been closed down. The authorities have also started sending telegrams to parents, particularly about the girl students, to withdraw their wards from the university. According to this, it appears that the situation is further deteriorating.

Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned in his reply about the action to be taken. He is considering that I want to tell you that most of the things have happened because of the delay. Now, in this case, a memorandum from the students' union was submitted on 14th October, 1974—six months back. For five months, it was under discussion and no decision was taken. In such matters, the authorities or the Vice-Chancellor should be prompt; they should be able to understand the sentiments expressed by the students and take immediate decisions. When delays occur, naturally frustration starts.

The same thing had happened in Gujarat about a year back. There was a question of mess charges and it was under discussion for a long time. I was the Chairman of the Medical College. Whenever a dispute arose, we tried to solve it across the table. In this case, a small matter of mess charges remained unresolved for a long time. All these things create problems. So, the most important point is that an immediate decision should be taken on the points raised in the memorandum submitted by the students. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has called the leader of the students for a discussion; whether he is going to discuss this matter with him so that the students have not to suffer by this unnecessary closure of the college? Thirdly, I would like to know whether he has invited the leader of the students to express their views for bringing about a kind of settlement.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I think, I have not been able to make my point clear. It is my fault. I would like to clarify that no mess charges question has been lingering on for six months. The position was made clear by the authorities straightway that they would accept Rs. 100. But whatever is possible within Rs. 100, by effecting economy, by cutting down waste, by having better management, that would be done. In fact, in the month of March, the mess bill did come down. Therefore, the delay is not on account of that. There are other issues regarding getting opinion of the students' faculty committee and the other bodies of the university and all that. It has taken some time. Even in this particular meeting of the Academic Council which was held on 4th April, a motion for adjournment came from the President of the Union. So far as other questions are concerned, I think it would be in the best interest of the university and the education if the Government does not intervene and allow the academic community to settle the matter themselves.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VASTPAYER (Gwalior): By closing down the university.

SHRI JYOTIRMÖY BOSU: This is a very heartless way of tackling the students on the slightest pretext. Whilst illiteracy is on the increase in this country, Mr. Nurul Hasan, the Education Minister, is closing down the universities. That is, what you are doing now.

Let us take the Jawaharlal Nehru University. How is it treated financially? In 1974-75, the total allocation of funds is to the extent of Rs. 2,95,36,800. According to Prof. Nurul Hasan's calculations, if they wanted to subsidise the basic requirements of a scholar, to give him the minimum requirements of normal protein, to give him all that is required to have brain developing and keeping up with the work-load that is there.

They need to have subsidised the canteen to the extent of Rs. 4,04,800 out of Rs. 3 crores. That they are not willing to do. That shows their attitude.

Let us also see how they are treating the other students. Here, the per capita allocation is Rs. 20,000 a year. The Calcutta University's total allocation, as against Rs. 3 crores, is Rs. 47,21,000 with a much bigger population of students. The Government wants to keep this exclusive for their own purpose which I do not want to elaborate now. I will deal with the Home Minister. I know how many papers have been prepared for reorganisation of police and all that. They oppose democratic functioning of the university. They want to utilise the university for doing research as to how to suppress democratic movement, how to increase the police force, how to make police more effective, etc. I have got enough material. I am keeping it for the last two years. I have not used it. I will use it now.

The Vice-Chancellor who was till the other day the Defence Ministry official ordered closure sine die within one hour. When students pressed for their facilities peacefully and democratically? Did they hurl stones at you? Did they break furniture? Did they throw books? Nothing of the sort. They did what we do everywhere, what Shri Morarji Desai is doing outside, what so many people are "doing" everywhere.

The Vice Chancellor did not inform the teachers even regarding the problems of the students. There is also no committee constituted for the same. There are 2000 students from all over India, out of which 730 are residential students. The Vice Chancellor in his wisdom under the orders of the Government no doubt abruptly asked the students to vacate the Hostel. This is second week of the month. The boys have no cash to hire accommodation outside nor to buy food or train tickets. Even travel concessions have been denied to them. Do they also want to pressurise the students by starving them as they did in the case of the railway strike? The stalwarts in Government and in University run their kitchen merrily. I would like to sample the food that is waiting for Prof. Nurul Hasan to see whether it is in any way inferior to what the students have asked for.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I do not want to interrupt him. My hon. friend is most welcome to have it if he is able to eat it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The trouble is, if I tell him now that I am coming for lunch, his P. A. will phone up his house and half of the things will be removed from the table.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have never served in a business firm. I have been a teacher all my life. I have a different standard of telling the truth.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I never claim to be a teacher.

वैष्णवी वाले वैष्णवी

But when I see a wolf in the garb of sheep, I become suspicious.

Their studies will be irrevocably damaged. The closure decision of the Government is politically motivated. They wanted to destroy the students' union because it is opposed to the Congress. So, the Vice Chancellor is anxious.

The Registrar is another bureaucrat. He is tough with the employees. There is nothing in JNU Statutes. Academic Council Resolutions are not there even for the redressal of academic grievances of students. The assessment of students is completely internal. The teacher who teaches corrects the examination papers. This is the only Indian University where this is done. The students are not allowed any appeal against gradation. Elsewhere, there is a Board of Examiners or a Court of Appeal. The students have no freedom to demand a statutory mechanism for review outside the Department or to choose their topic. If somebody wants to study South-East Asia, he cannot. He cannot study North Vietnam and he cannot study China. He can study only Indonesia or the Philippines and he has to go to USA for that. There are numerous cases—for example G. P. Deshpande's thesis on 'China Foreign Policy' was rejected even after the examiners approved it.

In February, selected teachers met the Prime Minister 'closed door'—which is very significant. We want to know what they came to say and what they went back with. The Academic Council is never consulted in the matter. The Vice Chancellor does not even bother to stay the entire length in any meeting.

As for the Library, the scholars were asked to run away, and students are now running it.

Their demand is for a Mess rate of Rs. 100 p.m. for a balanced menu. They only wanted meat three times a week. The research students wanted animal protein of six ounces three times a week; that is all—which was settled and signed last year by the University authorities. Now they want Rs. 147/- p.m. Otherwise they can get only vegetarian meals and no protein for growing brains. I would say, let the Prime Minister the Education Minister and the Vice Chancellor dine with the students and share their meals for six months; I would like to see how they will enjoy them.

I would request the Hon'ble Minister—who has not forgotten that he was a teacher (but by his actions, I have grave doubts about it)—that this dispute should be settled today, that he should be kind enough to lift the closure without any pre-conditions. If you are a teacher, you are like a father; but you are behaving like a policeman.

Also, kindly institute a probe into the corruption and allegations. Remove the incompetent men and women teachers. And let there be no Police force. Please don't bring in the Police—either in plain clothes or in uniform.

Please give us an assurance. We have not come here to quarrel. I would request you humbly to kindly intervene and lift the closure. The students are your children. Let there be no repression and victimisation.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am in full agreement with my Hon'ble friend in saying that the students should be looked upon as children and at least, I would like to flatter myself into believing that I have never discriminated between my own children and the other students. But the difficulty arises when some of our distinguished political colleagues decide to utilise and exploit these young and impressionable minds for the attainment of their own political ends.

and purposes. For them, the issue ceases to be an academic one; it becomes a straight political issue.

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I am craving your indulgence again to quote from a leaflet (which bears yesterday's date) issued by the Students Federation of JNU—which, I understand, is linked with my Hon'ble friend's political party.

13 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My party—yes.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I quote:

"It is also urgently necessary to raise the whole issue to a political plane. JNU was created by an Act of Parliament. We shall get the matter of the democratic rights of the students raised in the forums outside the campus.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is wrong in that? You call yourself a professor.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The point I am making is a very simple one, that so far as the hon. friend is concerned, he is not interested in the academic issue; he is interested in raising the whole issue to the political plane.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Is that your conclusion? You are completely wrong in that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is why they came to see the Prime Minister.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Secondly, it is, I think, a very uncharitable remark to make that Jawaharlal Nehru University has not been functioning democratically. In fact, the democratic experiment has been tried in JNU in every sphere of academic functioning, whether it is at the level of the centre or at the level of the School Board or at the level of the

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan].

Academic Council. But unfortunately, there are friends who instead of using the academic forum wish to use extra-academic forums and attempt to raise the issue to the political plane.

What is the protection which the University has when various political leaders decide to use this community for achieving their own political ends I am afraid that in such a situation my sympathies will be entirely with the academic community which includes the teachers as well as the students, and it is to that to which I had made a reference I deny that Government ordered the closure of this University. This was a decision of the university authorities themselves

He has raised certain academic issues I would be taking too much of your time if I were to go into the details of these academic issues, but all that I want to say is that friends like my hon colleague there were to keep their hands off these institutions, they will be run much better than they are at the moment.

I have no information about any group of selected teachers having met the Prime Minister behind closed doors

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a very small item. The subsidy in a year totals Rs. 4.10 lakhs out of the total Central grant of Re 3 crores. He is silent about their demand for food at Rs. 100 a month

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As I have already stated, it is a question which has to be dealt with on a uniform basis. It cannot be dealt with only on the basis of one central university. The number in JNU may be small, but it is much larger in other central universities. Therefore, the pattern of subsidy has also to be the same, and that is the indirect subsidy of cost of staff.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have not replied to the demand of the students that if they wanted, the examination papers should be examined by outsiders.

MR. SPEAKER: All these matters can be taken up at the time of discussion of the Education Ministry Demands.

ओ सत्याल कपूर (पटियाला) स्थीकर साहब मैं मिनिस्टर साहब के इस पायट आफ व्यू से बिल्कुल एशी करता हूँ कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी हो, या जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी हो वहा स्टूडेंट्स की दिक्कत उतनी नहीं है, जितनी कि पोलीटिकल पार्टीज का है। इसलिए पोलीटिकल पार्टीज के हम तमाम सोशो को आपस में यह नय करना चाहिए कि हमने स्टूडेंट्स को किम हृद तक अपने सियासी भक्तमद के लिए इस्तेमाल करना है। हम अपनी डिमांड रखते हैं और स्टूडेंट्स को उमके लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इनमें आज इस बात की ज़रूरत है कि पोलीटिकल पार्टीज अपने लिए एक मिनियम कोड आफ कन्डूट बनाय कि वे कौन कौन से इस्यूज पर किस तरह बिहेव करें। जहा तक मिनिस्टर साहब के इस द्यान का ताल्लुक है कि सरकार इसमे यदायैत, इन्टरवीन, नहीं करना चाहती है, बल्कि वह चाहती है कि यूनिवर्सिटी एकार्टीज इस मामले को बील करें, मैं इससे एशी नहीं करता हूँ। मैं उससे यह दर्श लूँ करना चाहूँगा कि वह अपनी तरफ से पूरी कोशिश करे और अपने गुड याकिसिंच यूज करे कि यह क्राइसिस टल जाये। मैं ३१० नं.ग बोर्डी को जानता हूँ। यह हमारे देश के माने हुए साइटिट है, अच्छे याकिसी है, वहे अच्छे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं और उनकी फैपेसिटी भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कावालिडीज को हम एप्रिलिएट करते हैं। लेकिन उनको भी इस बात की एक्स्टेंस भी ज़रूरत होती कि मिनिस्टर साहब पोलीटिकल एकिमेंट्स को भैसे टेकता करते हैं। वहा स्कूल्स हस्ती है इतनी बड़ी प्रावधान नहीं है; उस के बीची पोलीटिकल प्रावधान आवाहा है। उसको जून करने के लिए उनको इस दस मंसे में दर्शव देना आवाहा बर्की है।

मैं भी ज्योतिनंद्य वसु और भी बनर्जी से भी यह वरक्षवास्त कहना कि उनको यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि स्टूडेंट्स प्रपना घरना वापिवास से ले भीर जितनी जल्दी हो सके वहां पोलीटिकल टेन्शन को दूर किया जा सके, क्योंकि वहां पर स्टूडेंट्स टेन्शन उतनी नहीं है, जितनी पोलीटिकल टेन्शन है।

श्रमिक भवीत्य माननीय सदस्य ने क्वेस्चन तो कोई नहीं पूछा है। उन्होंने सिंह मश्वरे ही दिये हैं।

प्रौ० एन० नूसल हू.न० मैं उनके मश्वरों को कीमती समझता हू।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): If I have understood the students' problem in Jawaharlal Nehru University, there are only two political parties which have instigated this movement: one is the CPM and the other is, as the students have told me, a fraction of the BLD led by the former Socialists. If our friends on the Opposition can really understand the problem that the students have to be taught properly and given adequate scope for learning, then I think the problem in the University will be over.

The students have two demands. They want representation in the Executive Council, and they have demanded revaluation of papers.

I was a teacher myself. Individual cases may be agreed to for revaluation. But if it is accepted as a general principle that, whenever the students demand revaluation, it has to be done, there will be no end to it. Hundreds of cases will come. It is very difficult to agree to this.

Last Saturday, in the meeting of the Academic Council, the students said that they would like to have

adjournment till Monday. But what happened on Monday? Unilaterally the student leaders went and locked out the administrative building and said that they were on the movement; the students wing of the CPM declared that this movement would be taken to the political level. Therefore, it is something political and not constructive, not educational.

I have heard in foreign countries that people have a desire to come and read in the Jawaharlal Nehru University. It is not the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru which is so important, but the ideals of the University which have been laid down are very important. My hon. friend, Mr. Banerjee, has said that the name of Jawaharlal is so dear to him. I wish he spoke it outside times without number that Pandit Jawaharlal was so dear to his Party.

It is a new type of examination system that they are going to have, the semester system. Even the Engineering Colleges have started adopting this. It is a beautiful system; there can be no grievance of students getting plucked or the examination papers being handled by any teacher who wants to victimise, this is a good system. When this system is being practised, I do not think, there is any need for a demand for revaluation. The students have representation at the level of centre, that means, the level of Department. They have also representation at the level of school. They have also representation at the level of the Academic Council. Let them be successful in their dealings with these bodies and when they come up to a standard, there is no objection to giving them representation in the highest body.

As far as the demand for better food and menu is concerned, I think, morally, I am one with the students. India is a poor country. When hon. Minister was reading out the menu, some of us probably smiled in our sleeves. I felt ashamed of it. When we cannot give our children and

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]. students two eggs, or a fish a day, or little mutton two or three times, why should we laugh? It is a poor country and our attitude and behaviour has become the attitude of the poor man.

We want good food. The question is, who will run the canteen. I will prefer the students to run the canteen and manage it. Now-a-days, even the railway canteen has gone to the dogs. You find the tea and other things rotten. It seems as if we have all become thieves and dacoits. Once I saw the picture *Ham Sab Chor Hain*. All of us have become immoral because society has gone down to the level of dishonesty.

Let the students run the canteen and if there is any shortage of money, I will request the hon. Minister to subsidise it to the extent that the food is better and congenial for an atmosphere of learning.

I now ask a question, whether the students will be given better food than what they are taking today and if there is any financial difficulty, whether the Minister will intervene and use his good offices to see that some subsidy is given. Secondly, would it be possible to invite the student leaders as special invitees to important meetings of the Executive Council?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have already answered the question that the pattern of subsidy cannot be decided only on the basis of one university. It is a question on which an overall view will be taken. Secondly, Sir, I have further stated that 50 per cent of the students of the pre-research level and larger proportion of the research level are already in receipt of what in the present situation would be comparatively reasonable scholarship. Therefore, it is not that all the students are being thrown at the mercy of the market mechanism. Within these constraints, whatever is possible is being done to help the students.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Fifty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-TAKINGS

FIFTY-SEVENTH, FIFTY-EIGHTH AND FIFTY-NINTH REPORTS

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to present the following reports of the Committee on public Undertakings:

- (i) Fifty-seventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-fourth Report on Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
- (ii) Fifty-eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-eighth Report on the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
- (iii) Fifty-ninth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-seventh Report on Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.

13.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. GOVERNMENT'S DECISIONS ON TARIFF COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON CEMENT INDUSTRY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): On the 1st August, 1974 the then Minister for Industrial Development, Science and Technology Shri C Subramaniam, had laid on the table of the House a copy of the Report of the Tariff Commission on

cement industry, submitted in April, 1974. He had also laid on the table of the House a copy of the Government Resolution setting out decisions of the Government on the various recommendations of the Commission. New ex-works retention prices for the existing cement units were announced. In regard to ex-works retention prices for (a) units holding industrial licences/c.o.b. licences which were in the process of being set up and were expected to come into production shortly; and (b) units which were not expected to come into production till the last couple of years of the Fifth Plan period, it was stated that the recommendations of the Commission were under examination of the Government and that decisions thereon would be announced separately. Decisions on these matters have since been taken and are indicated in the Government Resolution issued today, a copy of which is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-9384/75.]

—
13.16 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SHRI R. K. SINHA (FAIZABAD): I move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1975."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha,

thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1975."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

AN HON. MEMBER: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'....

If the 'Aye' is even a little inaudible, I will declare against you. Now, those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye.'

MR. SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'.. There is none. So, I think the 'Ayes' have it.

The motion was adopted.

(ii) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I move...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Let us take it as read because of his bad throat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by Sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1975."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We want translation in Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule

[Mr. Speaker]

309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1975."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1975, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha"

SHRI S M BANERJEE My only amendment is that we recommend to the Rajya Sabha through the Centre

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1975, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha"

The motion was adopted.

(ii) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-TAKINGS

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to move

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1975."

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1975."

The motion was adopted

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1975, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha"

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1975, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha"

The motion was adopted.

13.19 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMAMANDA REDDY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I introduce the Bill.

13.19½ hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

DELETION OF "PEOPLE'S MARCH" TO PARLIAMENT OF FROM INDIAN NEWS REVIEW

MR SPEAKER. Now we take up the next item—Dr. Laxmi Narayan Pandeya.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Ujjain) • • •

MR SPEAKER: I am not calling you Unless regular permission is given, you cannot get up

Dr Pandeya

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय
(मदसौर) मध्यक जा, सरकार द्वारा आक शावाणी और टेलीविजन तथा बून चिको का अपने हित मे निरन्तर उपयोग किया जा रहो है, एक चरह से दसोय हित का साथन बनाया जा रहा है। इसी लिए बहुत समय से मान की जाती रही है कि आकाशवाणी तथा टेलीविजन जैसे केन्द्रो को पञ्चिक कारपोरेशन मे बदल दिया जाय। हाल ही की बटना है, जिस से सरकार का अध्यक्ष का इरादा और दुर्भाव स्पष्ट होता है कि किस तरह से वह अपने हित मे उपयोग कर रही है। फिर डिवीजन के नागपुर कार्यालय से एक पत्र निकला है जिसमे कहा गया है कि आखी हाल मे 6 मार्च को वो

जनता मार्च हुआ था, उस मार्च को बृत-चित्र मे से बाहर निकाल दिया जाय। मैं उस पत्र को पढ़ कर सुनाता हू—

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Films Division, Nagpur

No N B/H&RT/75

Nagpur dated 2nd April 1975

To Ms Talkies

Sub Deletion of Item No 2 News in brief covering 'March to Parliament' (measuring 2255 mtrs) from INR 1378

Dear Sir,

The film INR 1378 has been supplied for your exhibition in the week in 13/16-4 1975

Immediately on receipt of this letter you are requested to delete the above item from the Newsreel and send us the deleted portion by Registered post/parcel. Please treat this as most important and very urgent

The remaining portion of INR 1378 should be routed to the next exhibition on the date as per standing routine instructions.

We once again advise you to do the needful per return of post

Sd/ Branch Manager
Films Division,
Nagpur.

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 8-4-75.

**Not recorded.

[२१० लक्ष्मी भारतीय धारावेद्य]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस बृत्त चित्र का स्वयं देखा है जिस में वह भाग शामिल था। इस में जय प्रकाश जी के नेतृत्व में हुए 6 मार्च का प्रदर्शन या तथा वहां प्राप्त का जो ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया तथा तथा हमारे उपराष्ट्रपति श्री जस्ती को जो ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया तथा जनसमूह को बलते हुए दिखाया गया था—इस सब को उसमें से निकाल दिया गया है। मूँहे स्मरण है अध्यक्ष जी, जब कामें की रेली हुई थी तो उस का बढ़ा लड़ा चोड़ा बृत्त-चित्र बनाया गया था, उस को दिखाने में सरकार को कोई एतराज नहीं था लेकिन जनता की भावनाओं को प्रदर्शित करने वाले उस भाग को दिखाने में सरकार को ऐतराज है, केवल उसी भाग को निकाल कर शेष भाग उम में रहने दिया गया है।

इस लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आहुंगा कि वे इसके बारे में खेद प्रकट करें और इस का स्पष्टीकरण करे कि इस प्रकार के जनता की भावनाओं को प्रकट करने वाले प्रदर्शन को उस बृत्त चित्र से क्यों निकाला गया और जो भाग उम में से निकाला गया है उस को फिर से जोड़ा जाय।

यहां पर बार बार मांग की जाती है कि आकाशवाणी और टेलीविजन ग्रादि को पञ्चक कारपोरेशन में बदला जाय। अन्वा कमटी ने भी इसके बारे में सिफारिश की थी, मैं आहुता हूँ कि सरकार तुरन्त इस ८८ विचार कर के कायदाही करे।

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, for over a year I have been concerned about induction of freshness of news in our newsreels. Our difficulty is as follows:

Because of the vast spread of this country and the difficulties of transport of newsreel material by air from all centres it takes us about a week to assemble the material and to release it so that a number of hard news items which feature in the newsreel are already a week old on the date on which they are released. The newsreel then starts circulating in the country and even though we make over a 100 copies of each edition of the newsreel, a particular newsreel completes its full run in the country in about 5 months. But that time, the news element in it is already stale and many of the items have lost their topicality. I therefore, had a meeting in the Films Division in Bombay some time back and advised the Newsreel Section of the Films Division to get away from hard news in newsreels and concentrate on coverage of magazine value. This meant that we should stop competing with newspapers, radio or television and cover development items in depth which would not be outdated during the entire period of five months of its run. Early this month the Films Division were reminded again of the earlier instructions of the Minister and it was pointed out to them that some of the latest editions of the newsreels did not follow the approach which I had suggested.

The hon. House will kindly recall that the event took place on 6th March and the news reel was in circulation since the 14th of March. Naturally, by this time, it had lost its relevance and news value.

There was only one slight confusion. While instructions were given that all the newsreels should be withdrawn according to the statement made by him—subject to my verification only one item was attended to.

This is not the correct approach. The correct approach is that we should see to it that the news reel and the news items are those which are not stale but which have news value. I have nothing more to add excepting that my hon. friend must keep in mind the fact that there was no other intention. He should have appreciated the fact that we include only those news in the news reels and they have been circulated.. They were there for three weeks. It is not as if something wrong was done.

श्री कूल अच्छ बर्नां (उत्तरां): अध्यक्ष जी, प्रास्ट्रेलिया की जो भ्रहिला फिलेट टीम आई थी, उस के टेस्ट मैच का विवर उस में रहने दिया गया है, जो कि इस 6 मार्च के आयोजन के पहले का है, उस को नहीं काटा गया है।

श्री अटल विहारी बाबूपेती (मवालियर): अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय का यह बयान संतोषजनक नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय लिपा-योती कर रहे हैं यदि ताजे समाचार की बात है तो जिन्होंने मार्च नहीं देखा है उनको डाक्यूमेन्ट्री में दिखाने में क्या कठिनाई थी।

श्री आइ० के० गुबराल : वह डाक्यू-मेन्ट्री नहीं है, यह न्यूज-रील है। न्यूज-रील और डाक्यूमेन्ट्री में कफ़ होता है—इस बात को आप मानेंगे जिस चीज़ की न्यूज-बैल्यू नहीं रहती है उस को दिखाने में क्या लाभ है। जैसे प्रौद्योगिकीया के बाइस-ईसिडेन्ट आये या जैसे आप का अधिवेशन हुआ था वे भी वह उसमें हैं, लेकिन उन की न्यूज-बैल्यू नहीं है.....

श्री अटल विहारी बाबूपेती : क्या वह जी निकाल दिया है?

श्री आई० के० गुबराल : नहीं, वह विवाया जा रही है आप इस के लिये नुकिया अदा करें लेकिन वेसिक बात यह है कि न्यूज-रील की न्यूज बैल्यू होनी चाहिये जिन देशों में न्यूज-रील दिखाई जाती है, वहां दो तीन दिनों में लोगों के सामने आ जाती है, इस लिये उन का रेलवेंस रहता है। लेकिन हमारे यहां दो तीन महीने पुरानी दिखाई जाय तो उस का रेलवेंस नहीं होता है। इसी लिए हमने पालीसी बदलने के लिये कहा था कि वे न्यूज न दिखाई जाय जिनकी डेटेड बैल्यू नहीं है।

कई ऐसे मामले हैं—जैसे एप्रीकल्चर है, एजूकेशन है, या पोलिटिक्स के मुतालिक जिनकी डेटेड बैल्यू न हो उनको न रखा जाए। ऐसी सभी न्यूज को न रखा जाय ऐसी बात नहीं है किसी एक या दो को न रखा जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record. I have not called him.

आप बिना इजाजत के खड़े हो जाते हैं।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पत्र से स्पष्ट है कि यह रील 6-4-75 से दिखाई जाने वाली थी, जब कि मंत्री महोदय कह रहे थे कि महीना भर पहले से दिखाई जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने 6 अप्रैल के लिये ही कहा था।

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस न्यूज रील को देखा है। मुझे एक सिनेमाघर के मालिक ने बताया कि इस फिल्म में से उस भाग को काट कर निकाला जा रहा है। इसको निकालने से दो बातें स्पष्ट होती हैं—इस सरकार का, कांग्रेस सरकार का जय प्रकाश जी के साथ मतभेद नहीं है, बल्कि यदि तो मन भेद हो गया है। उनके साथ जो सुलूक चल रहा है

[श्री शरद यादव]

वह बात ऐसे तरह चल रहा है। जो सोबते उस बात विषय के विकासात्र नहीं है, उससे साक्षरताहित होता है कि जात जनता की जानकारी की जहां विवरणों जाहाजी है, यह तक कि वह जात विषयों द्वापर कोई जापन दिया गया था, वह भी विकास दिया गया है इसलिये मैं जाहाजा हूँ कि शरकार यह करता स्पष्ट करे कि वह रील विवरण कर करने बाहर की? और विस अधिकारी की गलती से दूसरा हुआ उसके विवाक अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई, या जागे कोई कार्यवाही उसके विवाक द्वापर करेंगे, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री शाह० के० गुजरात : बुनियादी बात यह नहीं है कि वह फिल्म कब दिखाई जाएगी और कब नहीं दिखाई गई। सबाल यह है कि वह फिल्म उम बक्त के लिये भी जिम बक्त कि उस की न्यूज बैंस्य थी। और वह बैंस्य तीन, चार सप्ताह बाद नहीं रहती है। एक दिन पुरानी खबर दूसरे दिन पहीं नहीं जाती है, और 3, 4 दिन बाद उसकी कोई बैंस्य ही नहीं है। स्टेल न्यूज की कोई बैंस्य नहीं है। गलती यह हुई कि सारी न्यूज रील को विद्युत नहीं किया गया जब कि इस्टर्नन सारी की सारी न्यूज रील को विद्युत करने के थे।

श्री शरद यादव : उस अधिकारी के विवाक द्वापर ने कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend is new. But, he is very intelligent. Let him also understand that we also understand things. The main point is that, instructions were that only news reels which do not have relevance, in the news value sense, should be withdrawn. If we had any motive, naturally, we would not have continued with the showing of the Jan Sangh Session. They did not withdraw according to the instructions. The instructions were to withdraw the whole thing.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up discussion on the Demand for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

RE. CLOSURE OF INDUSTRIES IN KANPUR DUE TO POWER SHORT-AGE

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, you asked me to make it afterwards.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't do it every time.

13.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am raising a very serious matter. You are aware that from today, for eight days, in Kanpur, all the industries have been closed because of lack of power. Sir, because of this, more than one lakh of industrial workers are on the streets. Sir, this concerns the Central Government and they should supply power to the State Government. There is power shortage there. That is why this situation has arisen. All the industrial units have been closed. This has resulted in an extra-ordinary situation. I would request you ask the Minister to make a statement.

13.33 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1975-76—
contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Natwarilal Patel. I have a letter from your chief Whip again reiterating his request that Members of the Congress Party may not be given more than ten minutes in view of the fact that there is a large number of Members who want to speak. This is the only thing I wanted to bring to your notice.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): It happens always that the first speakers get 30-40 minutes and later on, the Members participating in the discussion get only ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER, I am only conveying the request of your chief Whip. It is your intra party matter. You will get only ten minutes.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. I come from a rural area. I am concerned with the problems of agriculturists. Not only that, Sir. After coming to Delhi, I have been trying to solve the problems of agriculturists. Sir, I would like to request you one thing. So far as Gujarat is concerned, there are various problems relating to agriculturists. At present, so far as long staple cotton growers are concerned, they are suffering a lot and we are trying to bring this to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister, hon. Agriculture Minister and hon. Commerce Minister. But, up till now, nobody has paid any attention to these problems.

So far as our agriculturists are concerned, in the past they used to grow short staple cotton. Only at the instruction of the Government of India they switched over to long staple cotton. At that time, an assurance was given by the Government of India that if the price fell below cost, Government would enter the market and extend price support. But at present, the position is that our farmers are having to sell their cotton below cost price.

I understand that so far as this country is concerned, it is a country of agriculturists. Not only that, 80 per cent of the people of the country are living in villages. They are all concerned with agriculture. Everybody living in the village, about 80 per cent of the people of the country, earn livelihood from agriculture. This must be considered the biggest industry of the

country and all facilities should be given to the farmers to pursue this occupation of theirs.

Before I came to this House, I was under the impression that after coming to Delhi, I would be able to help solve the problems of the peasants and farmers. There are many hon. members who are much bothered about the problems of labour—I am happy about it; there are many other hon. members who concern themselves, with the problems of industry—I am very happy about it; there are also many other hon. members who worry themselves about other problems. But there are very few members here who much worry themselves about the problems of peasants. I understand at the time of elections we go to the farmers and tell them: 'Vote for us; when we go to Delhi, we shall be able to solve your problems'. So far as this House is concerned, I understand 80 per cent come from the rural areas. They are the real representatives of peasants. I understand if they fail in solving their problems, it will be the greatest tragedy of this country—that we are not in a position to solve the problems of the peasants.

As regards cotton, I know Shri Shinde is a veteran co-operator. So far as the co-operative movement is concerned, he is aware of the problems of cotton growers. In Maharashtra also, it is grown as in Gujarat and other parts of the country. So far as the long-staple cotton growers are concerned, this year the crop is round about 18 lakh bales. Last year's carryover stock was about 4 lakh bales. As against, the demand at present is only 8-10 lakh bales. So Government should either enter the market in a big way and lift those stocks or have this cotton exported. I think there must be some way out. I do not know what is the way out. I put this matter before the Ministry. If there is any other method besides this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister is very sympathetic to the problems of the agriculturists. So far as I understand, Shri Shinde is

[Shri Natwarlal Patel]

also understanding. These problems require to be solved. I understand there are difficulties. Shri Subramaniam is the hon. Minister of Finance. I understand adequate finance is not made available to the Cotton Corporation of India and the textile mills to purchase cotton. This problem has got to be solved, Government should take up this matter as urgent. This is a critical problem of the farmers. If it is not solved, the entire economy of the country will go to dogs. The agriculturists are the backbone of the economy. If this backbone is broken, you can understand what will be the position of the country. I understand in order to have a strong economy, our agriculturists should never be ignored.

So far as irrigation is concerned, I do not say we have done nothing, but we have done very little. I will give one simple example. Some hon. Members may say that everytime I speak on the floor of the House, I refer to the Narmada issue. So far as the problems of Gujarat farmers are concerned, their solution is closely connected with the Narmada water issue. I understand not only the people of Gujarat but the people of Madhya Pradesh and the entire country are concerned with it. If this issue had been solved 15-20 years ago, we would have been self-sufficient in these States in respect of foodgrains. Today we are having to import foodgrains from abroad. Not only that, we have to pay the price they ask. I am very sorry to say that we have to pay price of Rs. 200. There is no scope for negotiation also because we have to feed our hungry people. In this context, I understand the difficulty of the Government of India. We pay more for importing foodgrains, wheat, but we do not give a remunerative price to our farmers. This is such a simple matter that even a small child can understand. The Agricultural Prices Commission have fixed the price of wheat at Rs. 105. In this they are supposed to have to take into account the cost of production. But I understand they have not.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I understand his time was only for 15 minutes.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: The price of Rs. 105 is not remunerative. So far as Gujarat is concerned, we have to depend on tube-well water for irrigation. In Haryana and Punjab they have canal water and so the cost of irrigation is less. Still in Haryana and Punjab they have recently raised the cost price to more than Rs. 105. Therefore, the remunerative price should be Rs. 125. This would be a most desirable step for Government to take.

Regarding the Narmada waters issue, it is no use further dilating on it now because it is before a tribunal. But I hope soon the matter would be finalised. This a matter of life and death for Gujarat. By solving this issue, we can save the people of Gujarat from drought and severe floods also.

So far as the present irrigation projects are concerned, some are suffering for want of finance. When we plan a project, we must have in mind the means to provide adequate finance to it. We start a scheme. After two years, we find that it is kept hanging for want of finance for years together. Ultimately, it is a great loss. This is a crucial point. When you plan a project, it must be cent per cent with the financial part of it adequately taken care of.

So far as fertiliser is concerned, the price is already very high. I learn from reliable sources—I do not know whether it is right or—wrong that the Government of India intend to increase the price. I wish to tell Shri Shinde that there is no scope to increase by even a single paisa. If it is raised, there will be great resentment among farmers. I understand fertiliser is not selling due to the already high price.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understand that you have come to the end of your speech.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: So far as pesticides are concerned, due to their poor quality the per acre yield has gone down. As a result, the farmers naturally lose.

Lastly, I would reiterate my request that in regard to the problem of the stock of long-staple cotton, some way must be found. This should be purchased from the farmers either on behalf of the Government of India or on behalf of Shri Shinde or for the purpose of experts. Kindly solve this problem because otherwise our growers will be put to a lot of difficulties and suffering.

बी बीरेन्स तिह राव (महेन्द्रगढ़) :
मोहतरम् डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, देश की 85 फीसदी आबादी देहातो में रहती है, जिसमें से 80 फीसदी किसान हैं और वाकी 5 फीसदी खेतीबादी के मजदूर हैं या किसान के ऊपर उन की रोकी मुनहसर है। इस लिहाव से एशीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की बहुत बड़ी आहमियत है लेकिन जो काम एशीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने पिछले 28 सालों में किया जबसे देश प्राचाराद हुआ, उस को देखने हुए मुझे कहते हुए युक्त होता है कि किसान की हैसियत में कि ऊपर किसानों की सब से बड़ी दुश्मन कोई जीव इस देश में है, तो वह एशीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री है। इसने किसानों का सत्यानाश करके रख दिया है। एशीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की विष्वेदारी यह कि किसानों के मयारे-विनियोगी को ऊपर उठाया जाए और शहरी और देहाती आबादी में जो इम्तियाज चल रहा है आबादी का, उसको कम किया जाए लेकिन इस के बरपाकर पिछले सालों के अन्दर देहाती विनियोगी नरक बन गई है और शहरी किसानी बुशाहाली से भरी हुई है।

बी लक्ष्मी भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
स्वर्ण भांही है।

बी बीरेन्स तिह राव : आप जैसे लोक जो हैं वे दो स्वर्ण के ऊपर बैठे हुए हैं। पिछले

चन्द्र सालों में किसानों की रहन-सहन की हालत गिरी है और इसका अन्याया इस बात से होता है कि जोधी पचसाला प्लान मुक्त होने के बात आसतन एक देहाती की जर्ब करने की ताकत एक आसत शहरी के मुकाबले में 24 फीसदी भी लेकिन जोधी पांच साला प्लान के खात्म होने के बाद एक देहाती की जर्ब करने की अमता आब सिक 17 फीसदी रह गई है। इस तरीके से आमदनी चट्टी जा रही है और किसान को कोई उम्मीद नज़र नहीं आती है कि एशीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री जिस मकसद के लिए काम कर रही है पिछले इतने सालों से, वह क्या पूरा होगा।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जहां तक हरल डबलपर्मेंट का ताल्लुक है, मुझे यह कहते हुए शमं आती है कि देहाती को अब भी बटिया दर्जे का शहरी समझा जाता है। इन्होंने जो महके बनाए हैं, कम्युनिटी डबलपर्मेंट को ले लीजिए जिसको किसान से गहरा ताल्लुक है, कोशापरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट को ले लीजिए, अगर मुझ से पूछा जाए तो यह भ्रष्टाचार के सब से बड़े घड़े हैं। कम्युनिटी डबलपर्मेंट के महकमे में, कोशापरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट में और लैण्ड मोरेज बैंक में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है और मैं आप को चन्द्र एक मिसालें देता हूँ।

मेरे हाल्के के अन्दर एक लैण्ड मोरेज बैंक में पिछले साल एक जीप नई जारीदी गई। पिछले एक साल में इस बैंक के मैनेजिंग डाइ-रेक्टर ने 20 हजार रुपया तो इस की भरमत पर जर्ब कर दिया और 20 हजार रुपया पेट्रोल पर फूक दिया। मेरे हाल्के में एक दूसरे लैण्ड मोरेज बैंक का मैनेजिंग डाइ-रेक्टर भी इसी तरह से पालिटीकल पेट्रोनेज से बना हुआ है उसने अपने ड्राइवर के नाम बैंक की जमीन सस्ती बेच कर उस पर अपनी पांच लाख की कोठी बना ली है। और वहां पर सब से गन्दा अनसर जो देहाती जिन्दगी का है, उस को बैठा दिया है और इस्पेक्टर के

[भी शीरेक लिह राब]

बारिए, कोलकातारेटिव आक्षिक्षर्द्दे के बारिए
कारा पैसा बूट कर वही बाबा जाता है।

डिल्ली स्पीकर लाहौर, मैं किसे लाहौर
से अर्ज करना कि के तो पुराने किसान हैं और
उन को काफ़ी तजुर्बा है लेकिन ये अपना नुह
खोलते हुए डरते हैं। उनका तजुर्बा देख
के पिछे किसानों के लिए और देख के लिए
काम में नहीं आता है। उन को अच्छी तरह
से मालूम है कि आज किसानों के साथ क्या
सालूक हो रहा है। एश्रीकल्वर प्राइसेस
कमीशन किसानों की पैदावार हड्डप करने
के लिए एक एप्रेशनियेशन कमीशन बना दुया
है और इन का फूट डिपार्टमेंट लिंक
नूट का डिपार्टमेंट है। जिस तरह से किसानों
की पैदावार की कीमत मुकर्रर की जाती है,
उस में कोई हिसाब-फिताब नहीं देखा जाता
है कि कितना पैसा किसान का खर्च हो रहा है।
किसान से अनाज, रुई, गांवा सस्ता लेकर
ब्यापारी और कारखानेदार बेहद फाइदा
उठाने हैं। तब कीमत पर कोई कटूल नहीं
होता। पिछले साल से कीमत बहुत तेजी
से बढ़ी है। फटिलाइजर का बैंग पचास
रुपये में मिला करता था अब सौ रुपये में
मिलता है। ट्रैक्टर के टायरों और ट्रूब्ल
के कपर कोई कटूल नहीं है। हालत यह है
कि दिल्ली में आज ट्रैक्टर की दृश्य लेने के लिए
अबर हरियाणा, पंजाब या बेस्टन यू० पी०
का कोई किसान आता है ता जिस दृश्य
की कटूल कीमत सब दो नीं रुपये है, उसको
साड़े सात ली में बूले बाजार में मिलती है।
ट्रैक्टर का टायर भी किसान को लेना होता
है। टायर फैक्ट्री से वह बारह ली रुपये
का मिलता है लेकिन 2500 रुपये में आम
उसकी विक्री हो रही है। इसके कपर कोई
पैक नहीं है। डीजल किसान को नहीं मिलता
है। अब पालव इफ्टूली की जाती है तो
सोनों को अनाज निकालने के लिए पालव
नहीं मिलती है, डीजल नहीं मिलता है।
बहुत से लोग तो इस पालव से बुखारी करके

पर चढ़ देते हैं। पैकाई मैं ऐसे कैसिन हुए हैं
कि डौलर की बातिर लोगों ने अपने बाजारों
हीं बढ़ दिया है। इस तरह से तो बेटी
बाबी की तरकी नहीं हीं सकती है। उस
से बहुत चौक बढ़ है कि किसान की जो
अस्थिरता है उनका आप डगन रखें, वे उनको
मुहूरा हों और आसानी से साथ लेवा बाकिय
बीमारों पर मुहूरा हों। बेटी के लिए इन्हें
के बराबर बिजली तकसीम की जाये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि लाहौर
और देहातों इलाके के लोगों के अन्दर
कोई फक्कं नहीं होना चाहिए। आज हालत
यह है कि देहातों में जीनी आप एक आदमी
को दो सौ रुपये देने हैं लेकिन उहरों में एक
आदमी को आप चार सौ रुपये देते हैं।
इतना फक्कं आपने देहाती और लाहौरी जिल्हों
में बना रखा है। यह आपका अपना आइटम
है, इसके लिए फूट मिनिस्ट्री जिम्मेदार है।
आप कह सकते हैं कि कपड़े की आपकी जिम्मे-
दारी नहीं है। लेकिन उसकी भी हालत
यह है कि एक किसान के खानदान को देहात
में ७, महीने में कोई क्यामिं दस भीटर
मिलता है राशन काँड़े पर जबकि लाहौर के
अन्दर और छोटे में छोटे कसबा में हर महीने
दस भीटर ले सकते हैं

एक मानवीय सदस्य : बीस भीटर।

भी शीरेक लिह राब : बहर मिलता
होता। लेकिन मुझे तो हरियाणा का तबुरी
है और वही ? ? ? यहाँ है। दिल्ली
में हर महीने दस भीटर . . . है। किसान
को क्या कपड़े की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है,
क्या वह मैहनत नहीं करता है, क्या उसके
कपड़े जल्दी कटते नहीं है? इस तरह का कपड़े
आपने बना रखा है।

मिट्टी का तेल किसान को नहीं मिलता है।
लाहौरों में मिलता है राशन काँड़े पर।
देहातों में नहीं मिलता है। लूपर और
कपड़े में फैले कर रखा है। लिंगट का एक

वैद्य अगर किसान को अपने कुर्दं या द्रव्यवेच्च की गरमत के लिए लेना होता है तो वह उसको ब्लैक मार्केट में पचास रुपये से कम में नहीं मिलता है। इनके कम्प्युनिटी डिवलेपमेंट के महकमे के जो अपासर हैं उनका इसके निवाय और कोई काम नहीं है कि बजार साहब आएं तो वे दरियां बिछा दें, इनेक्शन के अन्दर उनको बोट खिलाने का बन्दोबस्तु कर दें

एक मासन म सबस्यः फूल मालाएं भी लाते हैं।

ओः बोरेन्ट्र सिंह रावः वे भी लाते हैं। स्माल नेविंग हॉस्टोम के लिए पैदा भी इकट्ठा करते हैं। लोगों को परेशान भी करते हैं। अगर रूलिंग पार्टी को बोट नहीं मिलते हैं तो सरकर को बैंडुडन किया जाता है, और ट्रिपोड करके उनको सतरेड कर दिया जाता है, उनके खिलाफ इनक्षारियां होती हैं। इन्हाँ ही नहीं कि तानों को नसबन्दी भी बढ़ाते हैं, अगर किसी किसान के लड़के को चपड़ा। उन्हाँ होता है, चपड़ासी की नीकरी लेनी होती है और वह कम्प्युनिटी डिवलेपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट में या कोओप्रेटिव डिपार्टमेंट में जाता है तो उसको कहा जाता है

पहले एक केस नसबन्दी के लिए लाप्ते तब तुमको चपड़ासी भरती किया जाएगा। मैं बूक के साथ कह रहा हूँ और मैं बैलेन्ट करता हूँ कि वह अबत बयानी नहीं है। अगर किसी को डैम्पोरेटी रखा जाता है पानी पिलाने के लिए वा चपड़ासी के तीर पर तो उसको तब तक चपड़ा नहीं किया जाता है

जब तक वह दो केसिस नसबन्दी के लिए वे नहीं देता है। इस तरह से काम आपके बदल रहे हैं। नसबन्दी भी किसान की हो रही है। आप इस महकमे के बजार हैं। मैं कहूँगा कि पहले हमारे बुजरा साहिवान तो अपनी नसबन्दी कराएं ताकि लोगों के सामने एक मिसायर पेश हो सके

ओ एम० एम० बनवीः इनके नस ही नहीं हैं।

ओ बोरेन्ट्र सिंह रावः आप देखें कि कितना भारी बोझ किसान के ऊपर है। सारे देश के लिए खुटक मुहूर्या करने की जिम्मेदारी उस की है। हमारे देश की आवादी भी बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है। एक नया पंजाब या एक नया हरियाणा हर साल में पैदा हो रहा है। 1947 से 1971 तक के पीरियड में हमारी आवादी 22 करोड़ बड़ी है यानी एक नया रुम हिन्दुस्तान में और पैदा हो गया है, रुम की आवादी के बराबर आवादी इन 24 सालों में बढ़ गई है। अगर किसान की देखभाल नहीं होती, तो देश को खिलाने वाला कोई नहीं मिलेगा। खेती करने वालों की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है। लोग यह पेशा छोड़ कर आग रहे हैं।

आप कम्प्युनिटी डिवलेपमेंट और कोओप्रेटिव डिपार्टमेंट को सम्बालें, उनके अन्दर से भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करें। एशिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर जो पैसा बढ़ा कर आप खर्च करना चाहते हैं और लोगों को खुश करना चाहते हैं वह सब बरबाद होता है, जो पैसा आपने इस साल के लिए मार्ग बैंग पूरा खर्च होता या नहीं कुछ पता नहीं है। पिछले

[भी शीरेन्द्र तिंह राव]

लाल की बात में बताता हूँ। 310 करोड़ पिछले साल प्लान एसोकेशन था। एक कलम से इसको 260 करोड़ कर दिया गया काट कर। 50 करोड़ रुपया एग्रिकल्यूरल विनियोगों का पिछले प्लान में आपने कम कर दिया था। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस साल आप ठीक तरीके से रुपया इस्तेमाल करेंगे। और दियादा जोर बढ़ती के लिए पानी के बन्धवास्त पर देंगे।

पैस्टीसाइडज और उनको छिड़कने के लिए जो हथाई जहाज लिए जाते हैं उनके बारे में यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। प्राइवेट फ्लाई से एयरोप्लेन से कर आप स्ट्रेंग वह ते हैं पैस्टीसाइडज का। मेरे पानी छिड़क कर चले जाते हैं। बोद्ध रुपये एक एकड़ के ऊपर आप उनको देते हैं। झूठ सर्टिफिकेट से लिए जाते हैं। आपने आपने जो प्लेन है वे उड़ने के बड़े रह जाते हैं। इस तरह करोड़ों रुपये का गोलमाल प्रांतों में होता है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि जमीन की तक्तीम होनी चाहिए। लेकिन सिर्फ देहानी सम्बति के ऊपर सीरिंग हो और शहरी जायदाद के ऊपर सीरिंग की बात न की जाए तो यह फर्क बहने वाला नहीं है। जब तक शहरी जायदाद के ऊपर भी सीरिंग लगाने के उद्देश्य से कोई कानून बनाया नहीं जाता है तब तक देहानी जायदाद के ऊपर सीरिंग की बात भी आप न करें। शहरी जायदाद में हर एक हिस्तेवार होता है यहाँ तक कि पेट के अन्दर बच्चा भी। लेकिन जमीन पर बच्चों का हक नहीं। यह इंटरनेशनल विंडोज यीमर है। यह इन्हें औरतों के हक की हिफाजत आपने सीरिंग कानून में की है। इसका बे बुझे बदल दें। किसान आपनी जड़की की जमीन इसके कानून के मुताबिक नहीं दे सकता है। किसान से सम्बन्धित वित्ती बच्चू है उनको आपने भी शैद्यूल में रख दिया है। एक भी कानून भी शहरी जाय-

दाद से बाबता है उनको आपने इस शैद्यूल में नहीं रखा है। देहानी इमाकें से सम्बन्धित सारे जितने सेंटर और स्टेट्स के कानून हैं उनको आपने नींवें शैद्यूल में रख कर वहाँ के लोकों के हक भार दिए हैं। एक शहरी मिल भास्तिक की मिल करोड़ों की हो सकती है जो किंतु उनको कोई बैल्य टैक्स नहीं देना पड़ता है लेकिन वहाँ एक देहानी भावभी को एक मकान की इजावत दी है जो कि एक लाल रुपये से ज्यादा का न हो और अगर वह एक लाल से ज्यादा का होता है तो उस पर बैल्य टैक्स लगता है। यह इमतदाव नहीं चलेगा। किसान की लड़की आपने बाप की जमीन नहीं से सकती है। किसान का नाबालिंग बच्चा आज आपने बाप की जमीन में हिस्सा नहीं से सकता है। किसान की बड़ी बेटी को जिसकी जाली न हुई हो वह आपने बाप की जायदाद में हिस्सा आपके लैण्ड सीरिंग साल के हिसाब से नहीं से सकती है। सिर्फ बेटे के लिए है जब कि शहरों में हर एक के लिए इजावत है। किसान आपने लड़के की बेका को नहीं दे सकता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह के कानून आप देहानों के लिए बनाते हैं उसी तरह के कानून आप शहरों के लिए भी बनाएं। बर्ना लोग इसके बरदास्त नहीं करेंगे। बहुत जल्द नारा लगने वाला है कि अगर देहान की आमदानी के ऊपर सीरिंग लग रही है, जोती के पेसे के ऊपर पाइन्डी आयद हो रही है, जायदाद की तक्तीम के ऊपर पाइन्डी आयद है तो शहरों में भी ऐसा होना चाहिए। शहरों में भी एक जायदाद के पास एक मकान और एक बूकान के बदला भी बुल्ल नहीं। अगर यह नहीं होता है तो इसके जिलाक आन्दोलन होगा और दिल्ली, बंगाल, कलकता आदि जितने वह बड़े बहर हैं वहाँ देहानों के लोक आकर इन जायदादों को बांद सेंगे, उनकी लिस्टें कहा जाएंगे, उनके अन्दर आयद ही जाएंगे। इस तरह की बैल्य आपने बैदा करनी है तो देशक करें, देशक इमतदावक रखें।

जमीन का जो फ्रेगेटेशन हो रहा है, जो उसके दुकड़े दुकड़े हो रहे हैं इसको भी आप रोकें। जिस कुनवे के पास आज 18 एकड़ जमीन आप छोड़ रहे हैं दो बार साल में उस में एक एक जमीन के पास दो दो एकड़ और एक एक एकड़ रह जाएगी और आपका प्लान खत्म होने तक आयद आद्वा एकड़ जमीन भी न रहे। उम सूरत में कैसे उस पर काश्त करके किसान बढ़ती आवादी को कैसे अनाज खिला सकेगा वह भी सोचने की बात है।

14 hrs.

ओ मुहम्मद अमीनुर्रहमान (किशनगढ़).
मोहतरिम हिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप।
मुकुम्भार हूँ कि आपने मुझे मिन्म्डू, आफ एप्रेक्टर की डिमांड पर बालने का भीका इनाम फर य। है। अगर मैं किसमं को बात करूँ ता न आप इतना बहत दगे और न मेरे पास इनने किसमं है।
मैं देहान से आता हूँ, देहान की जा कठिनाई है, दहान की जा मुमीबत है, किसानो के म य जो मुश्किलात हैं, उनका मैं आपके बारिये सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

यह बिल्कुल तथ और यकीनन बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान की आवादी के 85 फीसदी लोग गाव में रहते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की मुमाशी हालत के लिए हिन्दुस्तान का बनाना, हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का विवरणी बसर करना, देहात के लोगों की पैदावार पर बहुहस्तर है। खेती के सिलसिले में जिसकी डिनांहस आपके सामने पेश हैं, देखना यह चाहिए कि किसान को कितना सुधीता और कितनी फैसिलीटीज मिलती चाहिए और अब तक इसके बारे में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

खेती का इस मूलक की इकानामिक कंडीशन को सुधारने में बहुत बड़ा हाथ है बल्कि वही तो कहूँगा कि तिक्के इसी का हाथ है। इसके लिए 4, 5 खीजों की सज्जा बहरत है, जो जी आपके साथने पेश करना

चाहता हूँ।

एक तो यह कि पानी का पूरा इन्तजाम हो, जाहे नहर के बारिये या इलैक्ट्रिसिटी गाव में पहुँचा कर बोरिंग की फैसिलिटी से हो। दूसरे मुखाड पर पूरा कब्जा व काबू होना चाहिए। देखना यह चाहिए कि हम ऐसे कौन से कदम उठा सकते हैं जिससे हम मुखाड पर कब्जा पा सकते हैं। तीसरे बाढ़ पर कब्जा होना चाहिए। चौथे, जहा पानी जमा होता है, याने बाटर लाइंग की प्रावलम है, उमकी कैसे निकासी हो। सबसे ग्रहम चीज है किसान को बीज और खाद का देना।

जहा तक पानी के इन्तजाम का सवाल है, वही नाउमीदी हूँड़ है। माना कि हर प्रान्त में कुछ न कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स बने हैं, हर प्रान्त में कुछ न कुछ नहर खुदी हैं लेकिन सही माना में देखा जाये कि अब तक गाव में कितनी विलेज चैनल बना कर किसानों को पाना मिल सका है। मेरे प्रान्त में अभी तक ऐसा नहीं हो पाया है। कोमी प्रोजेक्ट पर मैकड़ी करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है लेकिन अभी तक उमका कम्पलीशन नहीं हो पाया है, गाव में चैनल्स के बनने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होना। जहा कही बनी भी हैं वहा भी पानी टेल एण तक नहीं पहुँचता है। इसकी शिकायत में हम हाउम में भी कर रहा हूँ और प्रान्तीय सरकार के लोगों को भी करना हूँ कि ऐसा इन्तजाम करें कि गाव में विलेज चैनल्स बना कर किसानों को पानी मिल सके। क्योंकि आप बिजली नहीं दे पाने हैं। अगर बिजली मिले तो वे लोग बोरिंग कर के पानी निकाल ले, लेकिन वह भी नहीं हो पाता है। सबसे पहला काम यह है कि विलेज चैनल बना कर गाव में किसानों को पानी पहुँचाया जाये। आर यह नहीं कर सकते तो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी गावों में पहुँचाई जाये ताकि किसान बोरिंग से पानी निकालकर खेतों में देसके। जिससे मूलक की पैदावार बढ़ सके और हम लोगों को मुमाशी हालत ठीक हो सके।

[श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान]

सुखाड़ के बारे में मैंने पिछले साल भी कहा था कि भारत इसना बड़ा मुल्क है कि इसके किसी हिस्से में अगर पलड़ आता है तो पूरे हिस्से में सुखाड़ आ जाता है। इसलिए इसके लिए एक सुखाड़ बोर्ड होना चाहिए जो जिला-वाइज और जिला लेभ पर होना चाहिए। उस आगेनाहजेन को बाहे बोर्ड कहिए, या कमेटी कहिए लेकिन उस बोर्ड के हाथ में खर्च करने के लिए अलग से फंड्स होने चाहिए ताकि लोकल मुस्कातात को फौरन भीट कर सके और सुखाड़ पर कल्या पाया जा सके, उस पर कदम उठा सके। बरना यह होगा कि मेरी कास्टी-द्यूएस्टी किशनगज से कायल चलेगा, बटिहार में रुकेगा, फिर पटना में रुकेगा और फिर मुगलसराय में रुकेगा और दिल्ली आते आते लोगों की आधी जान सुखाड़ से खत्म हो जायेगी। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस पर जिला-वाइज बोर्ड बनना चाहिए, फण्डक का एक्सट्रेट उसके कब्जे में होना चाहिए ताकि जितना ऐड-ट्रिपियम का मामला है वह न हो पाये और फौरी तौर पर किसी हरके में कोई बात होती हो तो उसको वही भीट किया जा सके।

बाड़ को रोकने के लिए हर साल बहस होती है, हर साल इस पालियामेट में भारे लोग बोलते हैं। मुझे इस सिलसिले में एक बोर याद आ गया —

असर उसको डड़ा नहीं होता ।

रजोराहत किजा नहीं होता ॥

यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि मर्ज बहता थाये ज्यों-ज्यों दबा की ।

भारत इसना बड़ा मुल्क है कि किसी भी किसी इकाई में बाड़ आती ही रहती है। पिछले 27, 28 बरस में क्या हो पाया है यह ज़िद्दिया चाहिए। जब बाड़ आती है तो यह है दीम बहती है। बहा से बह कर बह संखाड़, पोरांपुर और सोनपुर तक तक चढ़ती है। उसके पहुँचते पहुँचते बाड़ का

बहला भी खेल हो जाता है और दीम की खोर्खी दिल्ली को हो जाती है। इस बारे में एक बोलना होनी चाहिए।

इस साल नार्थ बिहार में अन-प्रीतीडेटर फल हुआ, आपने अखबारों में देखा होगा। लाखों लोग बेपर हो गये, नार्थ बिहार पूरा फल की जट में रहा। फल तो बराबर आता रहा लेकिन उसको रोकने के लिए क्या स्ट्रिप लिये गये हैं?

मेरे किशनगज के इलाके में 5-6 नदियां पड़ती हैं जिनके नाम हैं—महानद्या, पनार या परवान, मेली, कनकई, डॉक और बकरा। येरी गुजारिश है कि एक बैरब बनाया जाय जिससे यह होगा कि इलीकिट्रिशटी भी मिलेगी, पानी पर कट्टोप भी होगा, बाड़ भी नहीं आयेगी और लोगों की कमत्र भी बचेगी।

अभी जब कि पालियामेट 10, 12 दिन के लिए बन्द हुई थी तो मैं अपने हन्के में गया था तो मैंने देखा कि बेट्टी गाव, पलासी थाने में हमारा एक हिस्सा है जो नेपाल से आगा है उस जिले में बवरा नदी ने भारं हिस्से को तवाह कर दिया है। 10 हजार एकड़ जमीन खल्म हो गई है। उस गाव का नाम है तीरह बारादह यह प्लासी थाने में है। यही नदी आगे जा कर परवान नदी में मिली है और इसने आगे अररिया बर्येरह कही जमीनों पर हजारों एकड़ जमीन को बरबाद कर दिया है। लैटरल रोड पर अररिया के पास करीब 70 लाख रुपया खर्च करके एक बिज बनाया गया है। वह सड़क तिलीगुड़ी जमीनी है, आसाम जाती है। उसके दक्षिण में आगे, बहा 20 हजार एकड़ जमीन में बाड़ के कारण लाखों मन भरने का नुकसान हुआ है। तो कुछ तो बांध बांधने का इतिहास फौरन किया जाना चाहिए जिससे किसानों की जान बच सके और जो लोग पैदावार करते हैं वह उनके बर जा सके और देख जो भी गुरजत है वह जूर हो सके, किसान चुप्पी से उत्तर लें।

आकिर में मैं वह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ एप्रीकल्चर और मिनिस्ट्री आफ ईर्सेजन में को-ऑफिनेशन तो होना चाहिए। मैं जी केवारनाथ सिंह जी को इस बात की वाचत देता हूँ कि वह जल कर देखें कि पिछले साल की बाढ़ में किसानों की क्या हालत हो गई है। पानी की निकासी का जी इन्सेजाम होना चाहिए। बाटर लाइनिंग से फसल को मुक्सान होना है। डिपार्टमेंट कामज पर तो जरूर बने हैं जिनमें हमारे कुछ दोस्त भी एप्लायड हैं। लेकिन देखना यह है कि जमीन पर किलना काम हो रहा है।

बीज और खाद का मबला जी निहायत संवीकृत है। यह दोनों बीजें किसान को बक्स पर मिल जायें तो यह एक बड़ी बाल होती। इससे मूल्क की पैदावार बढ़ेगी, आप दूसरे मूल्क से गल्ला इम्पोर्ट नहीं करेंगे। जो 400, 500 करोड़ रुपया गल्ला इम्पोर्ट करने पर खर्च होता है यह पैसा बचेगा और इससे दूसरे देशकी के काम हो सकेंगे। बरीबों के मसने उससे हल होते, मूल्क की गुरु-बदूर होती। अगर हम किसानों को बक्स पर खाद नहीं दे सकते, बीज नहीं दे सकते, पानी नहीं दे सकते तो इन्हें बड़े डिपार्टमेंट की, होस्ट आफ वीपल की क्या जरूरत है तो फिर इस काम को खुदा पर छोड़ दीजिए। लेकिन सबाल यह है कि अगर इतना बड़ा डिपार्टमेंट यह काम नहीं कर सकता है, तो वह बहुत हैरानी की बात है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि सरकार को इस सिलसिले में व्याप देना चाहिए।

झीट की कीमत 105 रुपये फी-विकल्प मुकर्रर की गई है। मैं पहले झीट नहीं पैदा करता था, लेकिन पिछले दो साल से उस को पैदा करना मुश्किल कर दिया। उस की बाबत वह है कि जूट की हालत बहुत बराबर है, किस के लिया आप, डिप्टी सीकर साहब, जी, हैं और वह बोहो भो है। बद भीने

उस को पैदा करना छोड़ दिया है। गेहूं के खर्च का वह ग्रालय है कि 105 रुपये फी-विकल्प में तो वह पड़ता नहीं जाता है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि उस की कीमत कम से कम 125 रुपये फी-विकल्प होनी चाहिए।

किसानों को मार्केटिंग फैसिलिटीज मिलनी चाही ए। अ २० ई० औ० के तहत कोसी डिविजन में दस ग्यारू रोड्ज बन रही हैं। जो रोड बनी है, उस की हालत यह है कि अगर हमारेदेहात के दस बोस किसान बोर से उस पर दौड़ जायें, तो वह जरूर टूट जायेगी। कुछ सड़क बनी है, कुछ कच्ची है और कुछ नामुकम्मल है। मैं इस बारे में बरसों से आप के विभाग को खुल लिखता रहा हूँ। कल्याणिटी डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट में लाल साहब सड़कों के इनचार्ज हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not bring in any individual.

जी भुहम्बद जमीलुरहमान: जब श्री शेरसिंह मिनिस्टर थे, मैं तब से इस बारे में बतो-किनाबन कर रहा हूँ। मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि इन सड़कों के लिए कम से कम जालीम पचास लाख रुपया दिया जाये, ताकि उन को मड़बूत बनाया जा सके और उनकी लाइफ पढ़ह बरस तो हो। वे सड़कें देहात में आनी हैं। उन के जरिये किसानों को अपना माल नीयरेस्ट मार्केट व्हेस तक ले जाने और अच्छी कीमत हासिल करने में मदद मिलेगी।

कानसालिडेशन आफ होर्सिडर्ज के काम को कोरी तोर पर लेना चाहिए। राव साहब बले गये हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने देहात में सीरिंग कर दिया है, लेकिन आप शहरों में सीरिंग लागू करने से क्यों बचरा रहे हैं। क्या इस लिए कि पूरे जैक भानी का जमजट शहरों में है? आप ने देहात में सीरिंग कर दिया, लेकिन शहरों की आयदाद की सीरिंग का क्या होगा?

[बी. मुहम्मद अमीरुर्द्दाव]

धीने के पानी का इन्हाताम करना निहायत चर्चा है। यह बहुत अफसोस और शर्म की बात है कि मुल्क को आजाद हुए 27, 28 साल ही गये हैं, लेकिन हम अभी तक गारीबों को धीने के लिए पानी नहीं दे पाये हैं।

मैं आहता हूँ कि बेदार साहब इस बात को तीर मे सुने । बनारस के आसाम तक एक सडक आती है, जो बाष्प की अखण्ड में है । उस का नाम ह बुराबाथ । वह नेपाल से चार पाँच मील दक्षिण में हो कर जाती है । वह सडक आ बजाटूट चुकी है । 25, 30 लाख रुपया देने से वह सडक तमाम गांवों को कबर करते हुए आसाम से बनारस तक 200 मील के एक लिंग का काम देगी । उस पर अर्थवंक करा दिया जाये और जहाँ जहाँ डरूरत हो, वहाँ पुल, कसबट बना दिये जाये ।

شیعی محمد جمیل الورسان

(کشن گلچ) : مختوم قبیلی سہیکو
صاحب میں آپ کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ
آپ نے مجھے ملستوں آف لائکنکلچر
کی قیامتیز یہ بولٹے کا موقع ملیت
لوسائیا ہے ۔ اگر میں کوڑا کی بات
کروں تو نہ آپ اتنا وقت دیکھئے اور
نہ سہوئے پاس اتنے لکڑا ہوں ۔ میں
دیہات سے آتا ہوں، دیہات کی جو
کٹھلائی ہے، دیہات کی جو مصوبیت
ہے، کستانوں کے ساتھ جو مشکلات دین،
آن کو میں آپ کے ذریعے سراکار کے
سامنے دکھنا چاہتا ہوں ۔

بے بالکل ملے اور یعنیا بات ہے کہ
ہندوستان کی آبادی کے 85 فیصد

لوگ گوں مہن وہنہ ہن نہ
ہندوستان کی معافی حالت کا بدلنا
ہندوستان کے لوگوں کا ڈنگی بس کوئی
کھپٹ کے لوگوں کی پیداوار ہر منحصر
ہے - کوئی کے سلسلے مہن - میں کی
قمانقز آپ کے سامنے بھی ہن دیکھنا
یہ چاہئی کہ کسان کی کلئی سودھا
لور کلئی فوسلیٹز ملی چاہئیں
لور اب تک اس کے ہارے مہن کہا
لدم اٹھالے جا چکے ہیں -

کوہتی کا اس ملک کی اکلائیم
کلیقیہن کو سدهارنے میں بہت بوا
ہاتھ ہے بلکہ میں تو کہو تا کہ صرف
اُسی کا ہاتھ ہے - اس کے لئے 4،5
چھوٹوں اُکی سسخت خرورڈ ہے جو میں
اپنے سامنے پہنچ کرنا چاہتا ہوں -

ایک یہ کہ پانی کا ہوا انتظام ہو
چاہے نہ کہ ذوبہ یا بھلی گئی
میں پہنچا کر ہونک کی سہولت
سے ہو۔ دوسرے سکھاں ہو ہوا تھے کہ
قابو ہونا چاہئے۔ دیکھنا یہ چاہئے کہ
ہم لوگوں کوں سے قم اُنہاں سکتے ہیں
جن سے ہم سکھاں ہو تھے پا سکتے
ہیں۔ تھسے پاہے ہو تھے ہونا
چاہئے۔ چونکہ جہاں پانی جنم ہوتا
ہے، یعنی دکٹر لالک کی پولام ہے،
اسکی کمی نہیں ہے۔ سب سے احمد
کے کمیں کوئی ہے اور کہاں کا دینا۔

جہاں تک پانی کے انتظام کا سوال
ہے، یہی ناممکنی ہوئی ہے۔ ملا کہ
در صوبہ مہنگا کچھ نہ کچھ پراجھکتس
بلیے ہوں، ہر پرانت مہنگا کچھ نہ
کچھ نہ کہیں ہوں لیکن صھیعہ
معلوم مہنگا دیکھا جائے کہ اب تک
گاؤں میں کتنی ولیز چیلیں بنا کو
کساتوں کو پانی مل سکا ہے۔ میرے
صوبے میں ابھی تک ایسا نہیں ہو
پایا ہے۔ کوئی پراجھکت پر سیلکوں
کوڑوں دیوبھی خرچ ہو چکا ہے لیکن ابھی
تک اس کا کمکھاں نہیں ہو پایا ہے۔
گاؤں میں چیلیں کے بلیے کا سوال
ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔ جہاں کہیں
بلیے یہیں ہوں وہاں یہی پانی تمل
ایک دن تک نہیں پہنچتا ہے۔ اسکی
شکایت میں اس ہاؤس میں بھی تو
دھا ہوں لور ہر اتنے سرگاد کے لیکن کو
بھی کرتا ہوں کہ ایسا انتظام کہیں کہ
گاؤں میں ولیز چیلیں بنا کر کساتوں
کو پانی مل سکے۔ کیونکہ اب بچلی
نہیں دے پائے ہیں۔ اگر بچلی ملے
تو وہ لوگ ہونگے کوئے پانی نکل
لیں، لیکن وہ یہیں ہو پاتا ہے۔
سب سے بھلے کام یہ ہے کہ ولیز چیلیں
بنا کر گاؤں میں کساتوں کو پالی
پہنچایا جائے۔ اگر یہ نہیں کو سمجھی
تو البتہ سنی گاؤں میں پہنچائی
جائے تاکہ کسان ہونگے سے پانی نکل
کر کوہیں میں دے سکیں جس سے
ملک کی پیداوار بوجہ سے لور ہم لیکر
کی معافی حالت تھیک ہو سکے۔

سکھاڑ کے بارے میں میں لے پچھلے
سال ہوئی کہا تھا کہ بھارت اتنا ہوا
ملک ہے کہ اسکے کسی حصے میں اگر
فلڈ آنا ہے تو دوسرے حصے ہیں سکھاڑ
آ جاتا ہے۔ اسلئے اسکے لئے ایک سکھاڑ
بوجہ ہونا چاہئے جو صلح و امن لور ملخ
لیوں پر ہونا چاہئے۔ اس آرکھنادھریشن
کو چاہئے بوجہ کہیں، یا کہیں کہیں
لیکن اس بوجہ کے ہاتھ میں خرچ
کوئے کے لالہ الک سے فلکیز ہونے چاہئوں
تاکہ لوکل مشکلات کو فوراً میک کر
سکے لور سکھاڑ پر قبضہ پالیا جا سکے،
اس پر قدم اٹھا سکے۔ ورنہ یہ ہوا کہ
میوں کا سٹاری چوبیلسی کشش کلچ ہے
کوئی فلکل جلہ کا کاتھہار میں دو کے گے
بھر پتلہ میں دکے گا اور پھر مغل سرائے
میں دکے گا لور دلی آئے آئے لیکن کی
اڈھی چلی سکھاڑ سے نکل کرختم ہو
چاہیکی۔ میوں سمجھا ہے کہ اس پر
صلح و امن بوجہ میں لے پالیا جاہئے، فلڈ کے
لیالیمہلک اسکے قبضے میں ہونا چاہئے
تاکہ جتنا دیندھریزم کا معاملہ ہے وہ
نہ ہو پائی لور فاری طور پر کسی حلقو
میں کوئی بات ہوتی ہو تو اسکو
وہیں میک کیا جا سکے۔

بازہ کو دوکھ کے لئے ہر سال
بھت ہوتی ہے، ہر سال اس پڑاکھیں
میں سارے لوگ بولتے ہیں۔ میک
اس سلسلے میں لیک شعرا باد آ کیا۔
اٹر اسکو ذرا نہیں ہوتا،
دفعہ دالھت لھا نہیں ہوتا۔

[فائز محمد جعفری ارشاد]
 یہ بھی کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ میں
 بروجھا کہا چوں جوں دوا کی - بھاروں
 اتنا برا منک ہے کہ کس نہ کسی
 ملکی میوں بازہ آتی ہی رہتی ہے -
 پہنچے 27 28 یوں میں کہا ہو
 پہنچا ہے - یہ دیکھنا چاہئے - جب
 بازہ آتی ہے تو بھاں سے تم چلی
 ہے - بھل سے چل کر دکھل، کوکھوڑو
 اور مون پوڑو کہ دکھلے پہنچتی ہے - اسکے
 پہنچتے پہنچتے بازہ کا مسئلہ بھی
 ختم ہو جاتا ہے - اور تم کی ولائی
 دلی کی ہو جاتی ہے - اس بارے
 میں ایک مکمل آبوجلا ہونی چاہئے -

اس سال یونادہ بھار میں
 انہریں سوچنے لگتے ہیں لذت ہوا آئیں اخباروں
 میں دیکھا ہوا ٹاکوں لوگ ہے کہو
 ہو کئے - یادوں بھار پورا لذت کی دہ
 میں وہا - لذت تو براہر آناؤہا لیکن
 اس کے دوکھے کے لئے کہا تو میں قدم
 پا متھب لئے کئے ہیں ؟

مددے کعن کلچ کے ساتھ میں
 5 لعیاں ہوتی ہوں جلکے نام ہوں
 مہاندیا، پیارا یا بروائی، سمجھی، کلکالی
 تریک اور بکرا۔ میوں کذاروں ہے اکہ ان
 نہیوں لہ بیج بلکہ جائے جس سے یہ
 ہوا کہ الکلکوں ستر ہوں ملے گئے
 پالیں ہو کلکلڑیاں ہوں ہوا - بازہ ہوں
 نہیں آنکھی اور نہیں کی قصل ہوں
 پہنچئیں -

اپنی جب کہ پڑھنے لئے میں
 ہارا دن کے لئے بندہ ہوں تھی تو
 میں اپنے حلقوں میں کہا تھا تو میں
 نے دیکھا کہ دھمپتی کوں پلائی تھا
 ہوں جو ہمارے حلقوں کا ایک حصہ ہے جو
 شہریں سے لٹا کے اس حصے اور اس
 حلقوں میں بکرا نہیں نے سارے حصے
 کو تھا کو دیا ہے قریب دس ہزار
 ٹھوڑے ڈین ختم ہو کئی ہے - اس
 کاول کا نام ہے تھہر، کھاڑ، یہ پلائی
 تھا لے میں ہے - بکرا نہیں نے اس
 ٹھوڑے 50 ہزار ایکڑ ڈین میں
 بالو ہی بالو بھر دیتے ہیں، اور
 اس نے ائمہ دوسرے کاں کو کئی
 کٹتی جنکھوں پر ہزاروں ایکڑ ڈین
 کو برباد کر دیا ہے - لیکن دو
 ہر اور یہ کے پاس قریب 70 لاہو
 (دوسرے) خرچ کو کہ ایک بیچ پیار
 ہو بھایا کیا ہے - یہ سوچ سلی
 کوں جاتی ہے آسام جاتی ہے - اس
 کے دکھنی میں جائے - پیار میں
 کی وجہ سے وہاں بھس ہزار ایکڑ
 ڈین میں بازہ، بالو کے کاں لاہوں
 میں نصل کا نلصان ہوا ہے - تو
 کچھ تو پاندھ باندھی کا انتظام فوراً
 کہا جانا چاہئے جس سے کسیوں
 کی جان، نصل بھے سکے اور جو
 لوگ پاندھ باندھ کرے ہوں وہ ایک کھو
 اسکے لہو ۶۰ دیہیں جن جو دوسرے
 ہے وہ دوڑھ ہو سکے، کسلی خیش

آخر مہن میں یہ طرف کوئا
چاہتا ہوں کہ منستروں اگر دیکھو
اور منستروں اگر اپنکوں میں
کوئی تیعنی تو ہونا چاہئے ۔ میں
شروع کھدا ناتھ سلطتو جی کو اس
بات کی دعوت دیتا ہوں کہ وہ چل
کر دیکھوں کہ یچھے سال کی
بازہ میں کسانوں کی کہاں حالات
ہوئی ہیں ۔ پانچ کی نیکی ۷
ہیں انتظام ہونا چاہئے ۔ اگر لالک
سے فصل کو نقصان ہوتا ہے
قہنوں میں کافی ہو تو صرف ہٹو
ہیں جن میں ہمارے کچھ دوست
بھی امہانید ہیں ۔ لیکن دیکھو
یہ ہے کہ زمین پر کتنا کام ہو
رہا ہے ۔

بھیج اور کھاڑ کا مسئلہ ہیں
نہایت سلکتیں ہیں ۔ یہ دونوں چیزوں
کسانوں کو وقت ہر مل چلتیں تو
یہ ایک بھی بات ہو گئی ۔ اس سے
ملک کی پیداوار بھی کمی ۔ اپنے
دھرمیہ ملک سے فلک امہورت نہیں
کویا گئے ۔ جو چار سو ہائی سو کوڑا
ووپہیہ غلہ امہورت کرنے ہو خرچ
ہوتا ہے یہ پوچھے بھیج کا اور اس
سے دوسرے توقی کے کام ہوں گے ۔
غیرہوں کے مسئلے اس سے حل ہوتے
ہوتے ۔ ملک کی فربین دیو ہوتی ۔
اگر ہم کسانوں کو وقت ہو کہاں
نہیں دے سکتے ۔ بھیج نہیں دے
سکتے ۔ پاس نہیں دے سکتے تو

اٹھ بھوے تپارتمیت کی ہو سکتے
اگر پہلی کی کہا درود ہے ۔
تو پھر اس کام کو خدا پر جو ۱۹۷۵
دیکھو ۔ لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ اگر
اتنا بوا ڈپارتمیت یہ کام نہیں کو
مکتنا ہے تو یہ بہت حمدانی کی
بادی ہے ۔ مہری گوارا ہے کہ سرکار
کو اس سلسے میں بوا دھیان
دیتا چاہئے ۔

وہیت کی تھیت 105 دوپتے
کی کونٹل مقرر کی گئی ہے ۔ میں
بھلے وہیت نہیں پیدا کرتا تھا
لیکن یچھے در سال سے اسکو پیدا
کرنا شروع کر دیا ہے ۔ اسکی وجہ
یہ ہے کہ حالت بہت خراب ہے
جس کے شکو آپ تیکی سوہنے کو صاحب
ہو ہیں ۔ اور یہ غریب بھی ہیں ۔
اب میں نے اسکو پیدا کرنا چھوڑ
دیا ہے ۔ کیہوں کے خیز ۳ یہ عالم
ہے کہ 105 دوپتے فی کونٹل میں تو
وہ پوتا نہیں کہا تا ہے ۔ مددوں
گوارا ہے کہ اس کی قیمت کم
سے کم 125 دوپتے فی کونٹل ہونی
چاہئے ۔

کسانوں کو مادکنگ فوسفوریٹ
ملٹی چاہوں (R.E.O) کے تحت
کوئی قریبی نہیں دس گیا
۔ تو ہم (ہو ہیں ۔ جو دو ہائی
ہے اسکی حالت یہ ہے کہ اگر
ہمارے دھیان کے دس بھیں کسان

[شیخ محمد جیل الرحمن]
 دوو سے اس پر دوو چائیں تو وہ
 فروری نوٹ چائیکی - کچھ سوکے
 بن دھی ہے اور کچھ کھی ہے اور
 کچھ نامکل ہے - میں اس بارے
 میں برسوں سے اپنے وہاں کو
 خطا لکھتا رہا ہوں - کمپونیٹی
 ذریعہ میلت تیار تیاریت میں لال صاحب
 سوکوں کے انعاموں ہوں -

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not bring in any individual.

[شیخ محمد جیل الرحمن]

جس شیخ شہرستانکہ ملستو تو
 میں تب سے اس بارے میں خط
 و کتابت کر رہا ہوں - ملکی
 درخواست یہ ہے کہ ان سوکوں کے
 لئے کم سے کم چالیس پچاس لاکھ
 روپیہ اور دیا جائے تاکہ انکو مکبوط
 بلایا جا سکے اور انکی لفظ پلدریہ
 بوس تو ہو - وہ سوکوں دیبات
 سے اتنی ہوں - ان کے ذمیع کساتوں
 کو اپنا مال نزدیک تو مارکٹ لگے
 یا میں تک لے جائے اور اچھی
 قیمت حاصل کرنے میں مدد ملے
 گی -

کلسو لیکھن آنڈ ہولڈنگز کے کام
 کو فیروز طیوں پر اپنا چاہئے - دلو
 حب چلے کئے ہوں - میں یوچنا
 چاہتا ہوں کہ اپنے سے سیبیت میں
 سیلک کر دیا ہے، لیکن اپنے
 شہروں میں سیلک لگو کرنے سے
 کہوں کوں وہ ہوں - کہا امر

لگ کے پورے بلکہ ملی ک جیسکت
 شہروں میں ہے؟ اب نے دیبات
 میں سولہنگ کر دیا لیکن شہروں
 کی جانشیداد کی سیلک ا کہا
 ہو؟

یہاں کے پانی کا انتظام کرنا
 نہایت ضروری ہے - یہ بہت افسوس
 اور شوم کی بات ہے کہ ملک کو
 آزاد ہونے 27 28 سال ہو گئے ہوں،
 لیکن ہم ابھی تک فریبیں کو
 پہلے کے لئے پانی نہیں دے پائے
 ہیں -

میں چاہتا ہوں کہ کیدار صاحب
 اس بات کو فیروز سے سہن - بہاری
 س آسام تک ایک سو چاتی
 ہے جو باندھ کی شکل میں ہے -
 اس کا نام ہے قمرا باندھ - وہ
 بہال سے چار پانچ مہل دکھنی
 میں ہو، اور چاتی ہے - وہ سو
 جا بھا نوٹ چکی ہے - 30 25
 اگر دوپہر دہلے سے وہ سو تام
 گوں کو کو کوئے ہوئے آسام سے
 بہاری تک 200 مہل کے ایک
 لیک کا کام دیکی - اس پر لونہ
 وک کرو دیا جائے اور جہاں جہاں
 فروری ہو وہاں پل کلوب کہا دیکی
 چائیں - تو پہنچا برا مسئلہ حل
 ہو جائیا اور کساتوں کو واحد
 ملیکی -

श्री श्रीलेख ज्ञा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम कृषि मंत्रालय की भाँतों पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो एक तरफ सरकार का शालत दावा और दूसरी तरफ उस गलत दावे को दृग्याद बना कर कुछ माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा उस पर बोट ये दोनों बाँतें बेतुकी लगती हैं। आजादी के बाद हम सब इस बात को मानते आये हैं क्षांस तौर से शासक दल तो इस को मानता ही आया है कि देश में भूमि-सुधार होने चाहिए। खुद जोत की खेती को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए, जो खुद श्रम करते हैं, जमीन की मिलिकत उन को देनी चाहिए।

इस के लिए कानून के ऊरिये प्रयास शुरू हुआ। जब तेज़गाना में किसान क्रान्ति हुई, तो 20 साल एकड़ जमीन का बंटवारा हुआ। उस के बाद बिनोबा भावे ने भी बड़े भूस्वामियों को समझा कर जमीन का बंटवारा शुरू किया। शहरी और देहाती सम्पत्ति में विभेद करने का सबाल नहीं है। कुछ ही हाथों में खेतों की ज्यादा तादाद रहने से हमारे समाज में लगातार हजारों सालों से एक जकड़ आ गई है। जो ज्यादा जमीन के मालिक बन चैठे हैं उन में ज्यादही कोई होगा जिस ने ईमानदारी और मेहनत से जमीन प्राप्त की हो। यह सम्भव ही नहीं है कि सौ या हजार एकड़ जमीन बाले ने अपनी जमीन ईमानदारी से इकट्ठी की हो। बरों बेरियानी, क़रीबी या जबरिस्ती के इतनी जमीन इकट्ठी नहीं हो सकती है। यह ही सकता है कि ये तरीके आव नहीं बल्कि कुछ पीढ़ी पहले इस्तेमाल किये गये हों।

इस तरह जो जमीन इकट्ठी की गई है, उस के दूते पर हमारे देश में सामाजिक अस्थावार, आठ-चौत के अस्थावार और छुपा-छूट के अस्थावार होते रहे हैं, और आज भी ही रहे हैं। जिस के पास ज्यादा जमीन है, उसकी भी बही करता है। आज हिन्दूस्तान में एक जी ऐसा गांव नहीं है,

जहाँ महाजनी कानून लागू होता है, और उस को गांवों में तोड़ने वाले आम तौर पर बही हैं, जिन के पास ज्यादा जमीन है। इसी तरह वही लोग गल्लाचोर भी हैं। वे ज्यादा गल्ला इकट्ठा कर लेते हैं, पैदावार के समय उसको नहीं बेचते हैं, बल्कि बार छः, आठ महीने के बाद बेचते हैं। जिन के पास ज्यादा जमीन है, वे गल्लाचोर भी हैं, सामाजिक अस्थावार करने वाले भी हैं और सूदबोर भी हैं। और अब जनतंत्र को कुंठित करने के लिए दूधों पर कब्जा करने वाले भी बही हैं —वे हरिजनों और अन्य गुरीब लोगों को ताकत से ब्यां पर नहीं जाने देते हैं।

इस से भी बड़ा खतरा यह है कि जिन के हाथ में ज्यादा जमीन है, वे खुद खेती करने की तरफ नहीं जा रहे हैं। वे अपने लड़कों को हाकिम, मिनिस्टर, एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० बनायेंगे। वे खुद खेती नहीं करेंगे, और गैरहजिरी की खेती करेंगे। (अस्थावार) बहुत से एम० पी० ऐसे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप तो बेजमीन हैं, आप कैसे एम० पी० हो गये?

श्री श्रीलेख ज्ञा : यह उन का दुर्भाग्य है, जिन के पास ज्यादा जमीन है।

जो गैरहजिरी की खेती करते हैं, बीज उन के खा गये मैनेजर और मबदूर, खां गये सिपाही। इस तरह उपज मारी गई। इसी लिए गैरु और बाजरे आदि के लिए हम को अमरीका और सोवियत संघ के पास जाना पड़ता है। इसीलिए हमारे जो उच्चोग हैं, कभी उन के लिए गम्भीरी की कमी है, कभी कपास की कमी है और कभी तिलहन की कमी है। बड़ते हुए कारखानों के लिए कच्चे माल की कमी हो रही है। कारखाने जो माल पैदा करते हैं, उन की बिक्री भी होनी चाहिए।

[को घोषित का]

जो नोट जाहने हैं कि कुछ लोग जो और हड्डार एकड़ बाले रहे, मैं उन से पूछता जाहता हूं कि क्या सारे देश का करडा यहो पहन लेंगे, और बाके का देश नया रखेंगा। बड़े हुए कारखानों के लिए जाहार जो जाहिए, इन-टन्ने भारेंट भी जाहिए, और देश को बड़े-बड़े जनकों को कर-मिल भी होंगे जाहिए।

इन लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इमर का बंडवारा जोने वालों के बोच हो। सरकार यह ऐनान और बादा करती जाई है कि वह यह काम करेंगे और इसीनिए जागा का सम्बन्ध उन को मिला। शामल दल को नरस से कड़ा गया जिसको 1974 नव लागू किया जायगा भाज 1975 है। वार्डिन प्रतिवेदन हमारे सामने आया है। उस के मुताबिक बहुत ही जामनाह हानि है। उम के मुताबिक 17 राज्यों में हड्डन्दी कानून का प्रयोग नहीं प्रा है। यहर जड़ा नक लागू रखने का मान है, सरकार को उम्माद था कि इन राज्यों के जिन्हें हन 45 नाड़े कड़ जाना हाजिल करेंगे। लेहिन अबी नक केरल 3,24 हड्डार रिटर्न दरिन दिये गये हैं। हन जानते हैं कि यहें बड़े मूःवामिया में एक एक ने दम दम रिटर्न दिये हैं बोरो-डिरे से।

अमो एक मित्र कर रहे थे कि बेटी को देने का हक नहीं है, नेहिन उम के नाम दिखाया जाए है। हरें न भूर है कि बैर-रीबूर यादमिरो के नाम से फ़र्झों का नहीं है, ऐसे मादमी के नाम से फ़र्झों की नहीं है कि जिस को हन दान का पना भी नहीं है। देश में बड़ो बड़ीना बाने हड्डन्दी-मुक्का ही होंगे, जिन्हें जाली फ़र्झों नहीं की होंगी। 3,24 हड्डार रिटर्न दिये गये हैं। नर से से भी केवल 26 हड्डार का जाली तक छहैता हो जाए है और लिंग 2 लक्ष 16

हड्डार एकड़ जमीन पालिय जोर्डिल की नहीं है। उस में से भी लिंग 6.2 हड्डार एकड़ सरकार का दावा है कि हम ने अपने कठजे में लिया है कागज पर जिस में से तिंक 20 हड्डार एकड़ जमीन का बंडवारा हुआ है। जो जहाँ 45 लाल एकड़ जमीन मिलने की उम्मीद है यहाँ सिंक 20 हड्डार एकड़ का बंडवारा हुआ है और ये जमीदार इधर के हों या उधर के हों चिल-प्पो कर रहे हैं कि यह कनून लागू हो रहा है। इस की पूर बजह यह है कि बूढ़ शायक दल के भीतर बड़े बड़े भूस्तानी चुस कर चले गये हैं और प्रशासन में हाकिमों का एक बड़ा हिस्सा एसा है जो जाना नहीं है कि कितने गहरे पानी में प्रहर को जैसी हीसी है और कितनी कंधी जमीन पर धान की जैसी हाती है, वह इस के मालिक बने हुए हैं। जडिजियरी है, जज है वह तो जैसे बड़े बड़े जमीदारों की जैसी कच्छरिया है और उनका अपना भागला यह है। इस का नतीजा यह है देश भर ने जो इस प्रतिवेदन में दिया हुआ है कि हमारे कल्न्य में जमावित लोगों को आतित उठाने रिविप्पनिर्णयों के विकड़ जमीन काने भी उन पर हिस्से में विवार करते के लिए बैनर देने की अवध्या है। अस: कार्यान्वयन का गति बेकी पड़ा है। इस की बजह से कार्य में डब्ल्युजनीय प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है। छिर भी लक्ष्य 24300 हेक्टर फानदू जमीन राज्यों के अधिकार में आ गई है और 7300 हेक्टर से प्रतिक भूमि इन श्रेणियों के अधिकारों में जाई जा चुकी है। कुछ राज्य दियोहक गुलाम, पाल, हरयाना, उड़ीसा में कानूनों को न्यायालय में जुरीरी देने के फल-स्वदर कार्यान्वयन संवेद्धो कार्यों को काफी बढ़ा लगा है। क्या ऐसी जाल है? शाय ने हर स्वेच पर जो रिवीक्य और अपील करते के लिए मीका दिया है वहीं उस की जारी है? जानहूसकर यह बोका थाए ने दिया है याहि यह कानून लागू न हों जिस में हर दूसरे के भीते पर यदीक्ष लियानों और बेत

मध्यूते से लूटे बादे कर दें और उम के बाद वे भावूदे लगा कर इस का हम बटवारा न होने दें।

देश को बाड़ी को अपर माने बड़ाना है, उत्पादन बड़ाना है, अन्दरही ज्ञानशक्ति बढ़ा कर बाजार को भै जाना है, जलतंत्र की हिफाजत करना है और सामाजिक अत्याचार को बिटाना नहीं तो कम से कम करना है तो अनिवार्य है, फिर जो और हृदयन्दी कानून हमने पारित किया है उम को लागू करेंगे मैं आशा करता हूँ कि भरकार अभी हम विषय पर यह एकान करेगी कि हम साल 1975 के प्रारंभ तक वह हम को माने करने जा रही है। वह कबी लागू नहीं जोगा जब नह कि काटने का बूटिस्टिक्यून पूरी तरह से बार न कर दिया जाय क्योंकि जरीशारों का बड़ा छिना उन का बड़ा गड़ है न्याय न जहा पर फीस ले कर अब का बकान त करना बहोनों का पथा है (अद्वाव) में ना रहा त रहो रहा। जो देश इस उम को उठ रहा बहोन करेगा। कोई बहान एकान न है कि मे ठी बकान त नहोकरहा। (अद्वाव) यह पेशा ही गेम है। जो जब नह अध्यात्म के मामने को अप राक नहीं देन है प्रारंभ जापिर तोक बिर कपेटिर के जिर जैने हिकेन मे आ है वैसे ही वह काम नहीं करने हैं जब नक यह नहो हा पाएगा। नोहप्रिर कपेटिर का यह कानूनी अधिकार पाए दे कि वह इन हृदयन्दी कानूनों को लागू करा सके। जब तक ऐना नहो करें तब तक यह कानून लागू नहीं होगा। जो यह नरसीम सभी राज्यों के बाहुदो में करा कर वह अध्यादेश के बरिए है विषेषक के बरिए है, जैने भी ही करा कर हम मान ने अस्त तक इस कार्य को पूरा किया जाए यह के अलावा वे जिस बात पर जोर देना चाहेंगा वह है अन्नोत्पादन का मामला। यह अन्नोत का बटवारा हो जाय, जोतने वालों की जावील मिल जाय उम के बाद अन्नोत्पादन जैसे हृषि करना सब से आवश्यक कार्य हो जाना चाहिए और तभी यह सब भी होगा। जो भरकारी अपने है उम के अनुसार 51 से लेकर 71 तक

अम को रेंद्रावार दूने से ज्यादा हो गई है। वह पेंशवार 55 मिलियन से बढ़ कर 108 मिलियन तक हो गई। बीच मे कुछ कमी बढ़नी होती रही। फिर बढ़नी शुरू हो गई। 97 14 मिलियन टन हा गई। क्यों ऐसा हुआ कि हम का मूल आवार जो था, भूमि, जोतने वालों के हाथ मे देनी थी, वह हम नहीं कर सके और न मिचाई का पूरा इंतजाम कर सक। इननिये आरिश होने पर, नहीं होने पर बाड़ आने पर, नहीं आने पर हमारी उपच आगे भीले रहनी है। अन्न को पैदावार स्वाधी आवार पर बढ़े इस के लिए यह भी जहरी है फिर भी न हम न अभी तक अन्नोत्पादन का कार्य किया है भूमि सुधार के बाद उस के लिए हम कुछ ऐसे बदम उठाएँ जिस मे कि अन्न की पैदावार भा बढ़े मात्र मात्र अन्न आम नौर से भरकारी जिन्हे से बटवारे के लिए उपलब्ध भी हो सके और इन अन्न की उत्तरान्ति के लिए आवाज उड़ी है फिर अन्न की कीमत ज्यादा होना चाहिए। दो बार कारबाने के मालिकों द्वी उपलब्ध भी हो सके और इन अन्न की उत्तरान्ति के लिए आवाज उड़ी है। लेनिन मवा यह उठाना है कि अगर सब फो कीमत बढ़ना जाय और इसे की कीमत बढ़ा जाय तो देश के इसे हानि होगी? इननिये मेरा आव्रह यह होगा कि भरकार को ग्राम की वस्तुओं के लिए अभी भी खुलकर के, तजुँवे मे मोख के के उत्तमत करनों चाहिए और इन्हें यह करनी चाहिए, इन्होंने एकान किया था कि नीमरे साल थोक डापार हम अपने जाय मे ने लें। इसने कहा था कि यह आपका रास्ता गलत है। आप नहीं से सकेंगे। ननीजा यह दुप्रा कि अपने मांव के बोक अपारियों को आजाद कर दिया, जाव के भूमि जो तो को ज्यादा गन्ला रखने के लिए आजाद छोड़ दिया, भाजर के गन्ला और अपना गन्ला छिना करके दुगुने दाम पर बेचने लगे। ननीजा हुआ कि आपकी बड़ नीति नाकामयाव हो गई और इस साल फिर क्या किया है? सब दो

[भी खोलेंगे जाए]

ज्यादा आप का अच्छार पंचाब और हरियाणा में है। वहां पर 105 रपये गेहूं सेने के लिए आप बाबार में रहे। पांच बाल से भी कोशिश कर रहा हूं और आप के हृषि विभाग का ज्यादा विलाता है कि वह गेहूं बहुत बड़ा होता है इसलिए हम लोग उस को बंबूर नहीं कर रहे हैं। यानी याना ज्यादा होता है, भूसा भी ज्यादा हो जाता है, यह उत्तरका कम्फर है। जितना भी पूसा हस्टीट्वूट ने रिसर्च किया है देश में, एक भी यह कि किसी उसकी टक्कर की नहीं है। क्योंकि यहां इजाजत नहीं है लाने की, इसलिए भी नहीं लाया हूं। इजाजत देंगे तो मैं आपी दौड़कर लाऊंगा। एक दाने से 55 पौधा होना यह आमूली बात नहीं है।

यीका देश हुआ है और एक कट्टे में पांच बाल गेहूं का बीज लगता है। मेरे बहां भी आ कर वह नुमायद के लिए दिला रहे थे। पांच बाल से भी कोशिश कर रहा हूं और आप के हृषि विभाग का ज्यादा विलाता है कि वह गेहूं बहुत बड़ा होता है इसलिए हम लोग उस को बंबूर नहीं कर रहे हैं। यानी याना ज्यादा होता है, भूसा भी ज्यादा हो जाता है, यह उत्तरका कम्फर है। जितना भी पूसा हस्टीट्वूट ने रिसर्च किया है देश में, एक भी यह कि किसी उसकी टक्कर की नहीं है। क्योंकि यहां इजाजत नहीं है लाने की, इसलिए भी नहीं लाया हूं। इजाजत देंगे तो मैं आपी दौड़कर लाऊंगा। एक दाने से 55 पौधा होना यह आमूली बात नहीं है।

भी यमुना प्रसाद अण्डम (समस्तीपुर): मैंने देखा है उमको।

भी खोलेंगा जाए : जो सोग बहां गड़े होंगे उन्होंने देखा होगा। तो ऐसी स्थिति आप उसको बयां दवा रहे हैं। क्या बात है? क्या आप समझते हैं कि जो दिला रहे हैं पूसा फार्म में वह सब बरबाद हो जायगा? वह कुछ नहीं मानता है सिवाय इसके कि इसको आप देश में प्रसारित करे और ज्यादा सोग इससे कायदा उठायें।

इसी के साथ इसमें और भी जो सवाल है, मैं एक विभाग देना चाहता हूं, पांच बाल से भी कोशिश कर रहा हूं, राजस्थान के गंगानगर जिसे मैं कलबन्तराय बर्मा नाम के एक किसान हूं, बहुत श्रीशस्त्रिय किसान हूं, पांच किसी का गेहूं-के बार 1, 2, 3, 4, 5-उन्होंने बूट धप्पने के इच्छाएँ किया। 65 किलोट एवं हिस्टेमर में बहुं की पंचाब उससे होती है। मैं आज वही याना चाहूं रहा था। एक दाने से 55

ऐसे ही अचोत्यादन के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए उसी के साथ और जो इनपूट हैं—यानी का सबास है बाबू है कर्जा है उसकी अवस्था भी आप करें। कर्जे के मामले में जो सरकार बाबू करती है कि हमने कर्जा दिया है वह बहुत ही नगण्य है। देश के किसान तूष्यकारों के बंदूस में हैं। वह बूट रहे हैं। सरकार वा कानूनी तूष्य की दर 12-15 रुपये सौकड़ तक है, जबकि दर-प्रसास में तूष्य की जो दर वह लेते हैं उसको तूष्य कर दिलाय बर्ती जाता है। यानी एक बाबू अवस्थार में निकली है विवरों एक सूखाहोर ने 130 रुपये के लिए भी याना के बाबू

1728 रुपया लिया है सूद-मूल भित्ता कर।

यह 7 भवीत के द्वाहस्त आक इंडिया में निकला है। इस प्रकार से सूदबोरी चल रही है।

क्या इन सूदबोरों को जेन में देने की ताकत आपके पास है या नहीं? हम यह जानते हैं कि सूदबोरों से आपको पैसा भी चाहिए भगवर मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सूदबोरी के सम्बन्ध में कानून को लागू करने के लिए तथा गेर कानूनी महाजन जा सूदबाती करते हैं उनको जेन में देने के लिए कहां ताकत सरकार में है या नहीं, या सरकार पूरी तरह से पंग है इस मामले में? उसे सहयोग समिति ले द्वारा कर्जा दिलाने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए। इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि क्रूरों का विस्तार हुआ है, लेकिन वह नगर्न्य है। विचिन्न राज्यों की स्थिति सरकारी प्रतिवेदन के मुताबिक स्पष्ट है—एक हैक्टेएकर पर 135 रुपया पड़ती है। हरियाणा में 109 रुपया, पंज.ब. में 101 रुपया, तामिलनाडु में 115 रुपया, बिहार में 11 रुपया, आसाम में 4 रुपया, मनिपुर में 1 रुपया। अधिक से अधिक 115 रुपया और कम से कम 1 रुपया—क्या इसना कर्क मुना.सव है—सरकारी कर्जा लेने के भागमें में। देश में जो हिस्सा की भावना फैल रही है, असंतोष की ज्वाला फूट रही है और जो उपद्रव होते हैं, इसी पृष्ठभूमि में यहां इस को देखना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि पंजाब और हरियाणा को क्यों ज्यादा दे रहे हैं, ऐसी दृष्टि में तो यह भी नाकामी है, और ज्यादा देना चाहिए, लेकिन जहां 135 और एक का कर्क है—यह प्रत्याचार मालूम पड़ता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि कर्जे के साथन बढ़ाये जाएं, यह पैसे की कमी मामला नहीं है और कोशाप-रेटिंग के अन्तिये, सहयोग समितियों के अन्तिये गरीब लोगों को कर्जे का लभ पहुंचाया जाए। आज अबीर सोग कर्जे का ज्यादा साम उठा रहे हैं, गरीबों को इस का बिलकुल साम नहीं भिज रहा है।

मेरे एक प्रस्तुति के उत्तर में आया था कि खेत मजदूरों और अमीरों के लिए अलग अलग सहयोग समितियां बनाने जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं मार्जिनल, लैण्डसेस फार्मसं के लिए जल्द से जल्द अलग सहयोग समिति बनायें। ये अमीर लोग अधिक से अधिक कर्जा आसान सूद पर ले लें हैं और फिर गरीब लोगों को गैरकानूनी सूद पर देते हैं। इस को देखने की ज़रूरत है।

जो बिना खेतीबाले किसान हैं, खेत मजदूर हैं, बटाई दार हैं, गरीब किसान हैं, इन लोगों के लिए प्रिफरेन्शल रेट आफ इंटेरेस्ट पर कर्जा देने का ऐलान हुआ था और कहा गया था कि इन को 4 रुपया सैकड़ा पर कर्जा देंगे। मालूम पड़ता है कि कृषि भंतालय इस की आवश्यकता किसानों के लिए नहीं समझता है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि अब जो वैक दर हो गई है किसानों के लिए उस दर पर रुपया लेना अब आसान नहीं है। इस लिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि प्रिफरेन्शल रेट आफ इंटेरेस्ट को योजना को प्राप्त श्रीघ लागू करें और सारे देश के वे-जमीन और गरीब खेत मजदूरों के लिए लागू करें।

उपायक्रम महोदय, कृषि के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी यह तय हुआ है, बल्कि वहां कानून बन गया है कि एक एकड़ से जो कम जमीन वाले किसान हैं, उन के ऊपर जो सूदबोरों का कर्जा है, वे उस से मुक्त मान लिए जायेंगे। इस कानून को सारे देश के लिए क्यों लागू नहीं किया जाता? आज स्थिति यह है कि पुश्ट-दर-पुश्ट से कर्जदार चले आ रहे हैं, किसी ने 10 रुपये कर्जे लिए थे, अब तक उस से 500 वसूल हो गये, लेकिन अभी भी 200 रुपये बाकी हैं। वे आज भी उन सूदबोरों के गुलाम चले आ रहे हैं। अब गुलामी का रिवाज अभी भी गांवों में चला आ रहा है। इस लिए जो यू० पी० में हुआ है उस को सारे देश के लिए लागू करें।

अब मैं गश्ता के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं? पिछले सत्र में यह बबर आई थी—

[भी भोगेन्द्र जा]

सबवारों में—हिन्दुस्तान के चीनी मिल मालिकों की एकोसिवन के अध्यक्ष ने कहा था कि बात मंदी और जगजीवन राम जी से उन की बात हुई थी और अगले हफ्ते लेकी चीनी का बाय बढ़ जाएगा । जब भैंसे यह सबाल यहाँ उठाया तो श्री जगजीवन राम जी की ओर से जबाब आया कि उन की कोई बात नहीं हुई है और उन्होंने ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया है । इसमा के बैरेमैन ने भी खण्डन करने से इंकार कर दिया और उस के बाद उन के सैकेटरी की तरफ से एक पत्र दिला कर कहा गया कि हम से ऐसा बयान नहीं दिया था । लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप लेकी चीनी को 20 परसेंट से घटा कर 65 पर ला रहे हैं । इस तरह से आप करोड़ों रुपया चीनी मिल मालिकों को दे देंगे । मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि चीनी का पूरा व्यापार सरकार अपने हाथ में ले । चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिये इस सदन के 285 संसद सदस्यों ने लिख कर आप को आवेदन दिया था । 285 सदस्य इस लोक सभा के बहुमत सदस्य हैं, क्या चीनी मिल मालिक उन से भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा ने भी ऐसी ही मांग की थी, विहार की विधान सभा ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक सर्व सम्मत प्रस्ताव पास किया था — कि इन चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय, किर भी सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया । ऐसा जाहिर होता है कि बोट के लिये ओरी का पैसा लेने के लिये आप नहीं कर रहे हैं । इस लिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस से पहले कि कोई बड़ा जन-आनंदोन उठे, आप इस सबाल को पहले ही हल करें ।

भी मंदी और हमारे उत्तर विहार में हो कर आये हैं । भी मिलों-हिन्दुस्तान सोहूत ने कहा है — हमारे उत्तर विहार में बह जान और बाह जैसा है सबूत यैसा दृश्य यैसा

जाया है । इस का कारण क्या है ? सबूत-बाह जो तटबन्ध बनाये गये थे सब नाकाम तिक हुए हैं । हिमालय से जो नदियां आती हैं—कोरी, गण्डक, बहागुप्त, कमला, बालमति—इन के दोनों तरफ तटबन्ध बेने के पानी दोनों तरफ चला जाता है, वे तटबन्ध कायम रहते हैं लेकिन समूका इलाका दूध जाता है । इस लिये सिर्चाई सहयोगी बाढ़ नियन्त्रण, और सहयोगी बिजली उत्पादन इन तीनों को मिला कर मल्टी-परपक डैम बनाने की जलरत है । 1959 में कोठार के पास सदाकोसी पर डैम बनाने के लिये छानबीन हुई थी और बाद में उमे छोड़ दिया गया । भैंसे इस सबन्ध में ईकनीगियन लोगों ने बात हुई थी, वे सभी ऐसा समझते हैं कि वह व्यावहारिक योजना है और उस से नाभ होगा । इस के हो जाने से विद्युत की कमी का सबाल उत्तर भारत में अभी हाल में लगभग ज्ञात हो जायगा । मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई मंदी नहीं बहा जावें भी उनको न ब्रा कर दिखाऊँ—आप अपने बाटर बोड के कुछ विशेषज्ञों को बहार लेकर जालें और उन को दिखालायें । इस योजना से न केवल बाढ़ और सूक्षा की समस्या हल होगी, बल्कि उम से भी ज्यादा विद्युत की कमी का सबाल हल हो जायगा ।

यह समस्या पूरे उत्तर भारत में है—पंजाब के ध्यान डैम से गुरु होती है और बहागुप्त तक इस की आवश्यकता है—इस पूरे उम में मल्टी-परपक डैम बनाये जावें ।

राजस्थान, पश्चिमी कोसी और गढ़क महारें बहुत दिनों से लटकी हुई हैं । राजस्थान सरकार पैसा नहीं है लेकिन पैसे की कमी के नाम पर पैसा नहीं किया जा रहा है । एक तरफ कानून के नोट बांध कर के पैदावार बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन इस कानून को सरकार नहीं कर पा रही है और अमरीका से जावया और दोषियत का से बेहुला जी के लिये मजबूर होता रह रहा है ।

भूमि सुधार के मामले में, जमीन के बटवारे के भाग्य में, यदि सरकार ने जीव कदम न उठाया तो मैं पूरी विनियोगीय के साथ कह रहा हूँ—देश के खेत मजदूर और गरीब किमान 25 जून से 7 जूलाई के बीच हृदयन्दी से फालिल जमीन पर कब्जा करेगे और बेजमीनों में जमीन का बटवारा करेगे। तब सरकार चाहे तो उन का साथ दे या उन पर गोली चलाये। आज लोगों का विश्वास सरकार पर नहीं रहा है, लोगों के अन्दर यह आश का फैलती जा रही है कि यह सरकार बड़े भू-स्वामियों के हाथ में खेल रही है।

श्री गेहा सिंह (पदरौना) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माफी चाहूँगा—मैं बैठ कर बोलने की इजाजत चाहता हूँ। मुझे बोलने में बोका ज्यादा भय लगता है, इस लिए आप से अनुरोध है कि आप व्याप रखे कि पूरी बात कह सकूँ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER For that, you should contact the Chief Whip,

श्री गेहा सिंह चीफ व्हिप ना मुझ पर बड़े महरबान हैं—मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को कोई आपनि नहीं होगी।

पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ

श्री भोये-इक्का गेहा बाबू, जीनी के बारे में जकर कहिए।

श्री गेहा सिंह हाँ, वह तो कहूँगा। भोये ज्ञा जी ने भी जीनी के बारे में कहा है।

मैं कह रहा था कि इस समय भारत सरकार की 22 यूनिवर्सिटियाँ बह रही हैं। इन 22 यूनिवर्सिटियों से जिका का विकास की दिया जाता है यह व्याप देश की बात है। इस बह में एक जांड़ी श्री जोगेश चाहै तो वह बुश्कल

से मिलता है, जिस का बेटी से सरोकार हो। आज हर मामले में आइ० ए० एस० को ही एक्सपर्ट माना जाता है। मैं आई० ए० ए० एम० से बहुत उत्ता हुआ आदमी नहीं है—ठी० पी० सिंह भी आइ० ए० एस० वे, शिवारमन और रघुवा भी आई० ए० एस० थे। बुल और आइ० ए० एम० भी अच्छी पननगर यूनिवर्सिटी में बैठ हुए हैं। मैं आगे सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ—आइ० ए० एम० को भेजते समय थोड़ा व्याप रखे कि उन का बेटी में भी कुछ सरोकार है या नहीं। जिन्होंने जीवन में खेतवालों को तग किया हो, उन की हत्या की हो, उन्हें बहा भेज कर खेतवालों का काम नहीं बन मकान। श्रीमन् ए० जमाना था, उम जमाने में बटे हाथ जोड़ कर मार कर मैं ठी० पी० मिह का पननगर ने गया था। जब वह वहा थे तो पननगर की एक प्रतिष्ठा बड़ी अब आप ने बहा एक उच्च आई० ए० एस० अधिकारी बो भेजा है, जो कि कमिशनर के रैक का है। ऐसा जानीतजुर्बा है कि उन को भेज कर के आप पन नगर यूनिवर्सिटी को कहा ले जाना चाहते हैं। जब तक मुझे प्रत्यक्ष नज़र्बा न हो मैं कोई बात नहीं कहता, मरी यूनिवर्सिटियों की चर्चा करता हूँ कि उन के लिए आप का जरा गौर से आदमी चुनना चाहिए। कुछ विभाग के नीनो मत्री जी वहा बैठ हुए हैं, वह जरा भी बोचे कि आज देश में खेतीबादी की हवा की जलस्त है। अपर खेतीबादी की हवा बन सकी तब देश की जलस्त ही बदल जाएगी। भूख से पीड़ित होने वाली बात अगर न हो तो यहा एक दूसरा ही जमाना होगा। आप जरा पन्त नगर में जा कर क्यों नहीं देखते? वहा पहने एक राजा बाइस-चासलर वा और एक साहू बाद में आये, इन दोनों के बीच मैं श्री ठी० पी० सिंह वहा के बाइस-चासलर रहे। मैंने जिक किया श्री शिवरमन का, श्री रघुवा का। ऐसे व्यक्ति और भी हैं, लेकिन मुझे सब के नाम याद नहीं हैं। नाम लेना बहरी हो गया स्यों कि व्यक्ति ही खेती करता है, उसी से

[श्री गेंदा सिंह]

खेती हो सकती है। अगर यह बात न होती तो क्यों आप ने दंजाव से श्री फलकट को बुलाकर यहां सीकेटरी बनाया? इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो खेती भारी में अनुभवी आदमी हैं ऐसे प्राद-मियों को आप कम से कम 5 साल का अवसर दीजिये किर देखिये कि हमारे देश की कृषि बढ़ती है या नहीं।

कृषि शिक्षा के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि यू.०पी.०मै सबसे ज्यादा एप्रीकल्चर स्कूल हैं जिनमें कि भारत के किसी कोने में नहीं होंगे। लेकिन यू.०पी.० की ही उपज सारे देश में सब से कम हैं। इन एप्रीकल्चर स्कूलों में क्या पढ़ाया जाता है युक्त उस का अनुभव है मैंने स्वयं बड़ा जा कर कहा था कि अपने को खेती के लायक बनायो। और अगर नहीं बना सकते तो फिर किस काम के लिए हो। लेकिन उस की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। कोई मत्री वहा नहीं जाता है अगर आप नहीं जायेंगे तो कैसे एप्रीकल्चर पनवेगा? स्टेनो पर जो सार्वत्य मिलता है उसमें कूछ नहीं है। जो माहित्य कृषि भवन से निकलता है उस की यह हालत है कि जो एक पत्रिका निकलती है वह फमल के 6.6 महीने बाद निकलती है। जबकि उस पत्रिका की ऐसे सन्य निकलना चाहिए जिसमें नाम उठाकर किमान फमल बो सके और काट सके। अगर बाद में वह पत्रिका निकलती है तो उस का क्या उपयोग है? प्रकाशन और कृषि शिक्षा पर कोई मंत्री महोदय अगर गैर कर सकें तो कभी कभी मैं भी कुछ सनाह कृषि के बारे में दे सकता हूँ यद्यपि मैं ज्यादा पढ़ा लिखा नहीं हूँ।

जो रिसर्च हमारे देश में हुई है उस के सामने हम नत-मस्तक हैं। रिसर्च ने हमारा माया ऊँचा किया है। उस काम को अगर देश में फैल सकें तो बड़ी भारी उन्नति हमारी कृषि में हो सकती है। उस रिसर्च का प्रसार बहुत कम है, एक फीसदी किसी भी उसका लाभ नहीं उठाते हैं और वह इसलिये नहीं उड़ा पाते कि उस तक रिसर्च को पहुँचाने के लिए

आप के पास अच्छी भवित्वनी, अच्छे आवमी नहीं हैं। अब किस न सब से ज्यादा इन चीजों को प्राप्त करने वाला है। अगर ऐसा न होता तो ज्ञान कोयम्बटूर में गन्ना कैसे जाता, देश के कोने कोने में पहुँच गया है, लेकिन अ.ज वह बैरापटीदेश के कोने कोने में पहुँच गई है। इस तरह से बान और कप.स में जो उपलब्ध हुई है वह भी रिसर्च की परिणाम है। इसलिए इस रिसर्च को अधिक से अधिक किसी नों तक सरकार पहुँच ने की व्यवस्था करे। अगर ऐसा हो सके तो देश की व्यवस्था ही दूसरी होगी।

एक बात और बड़ी आजिजी के माध्य निवेदन करना। च.हत्ता हूँ, और वह है स्टेटिस्टिस्टिक्स से संबंधित। वित्त और रेवेन्यू भी स्टेटिस्टिक्स नहीं है, जोकि करीब -2 महा निकलता है। लेकिन एप्रीकल्चर की स्टेटिस्टिक्स जो है, यह अनुभव के आधार, अन्दाजे के आधार पर बनती है। इसने हिन्दुस्तान में बजब वैद्य कर दिया है। श्रीमन्, ज्ञान चाहुँगा आप से कहने के लिए कि आर्थिक्यलडम और स्टेटिस्टिक्स एप्रीकल्चर, इन का आपस में कुछ गठबन्धन है। जो मन में आया लिख दिया, जो चाहा वह स्टेटिस्टिक्स बनादी। इस को श्री जाह नवाज खां ध्यान में रखें। क्या वे इसके बारे में कूछ कर सकते? मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर स्टेटिस्टिक्स का हम ने दूसरे नहीं तो हम बड़ा नुस्खा उठाएंगे उठात जा रहे ह हम क्या बतावें, श्रीमन्, कि यह स्टेटिस्टिक्स उत्तर प्रदेश में जने के उपर दुगना कर दिया। हमारे यहा देवरिया में शिवरही में एक कैकटरी है। उसके बारे में लिखा हुआ है कि 50 फीसदी गन्ना खांडसारी और गुड़में चला जाता है जबकि खांडसारी का बहां पर एक भी यूनिट नहीं है। कहीं पर शौक से किसी ने गुड़ बना लिया, वह दूसरी बात है। इसके लिए यह लिख दिया जाया कि 50 परसेंट गन्ने की खांडसारी और गुड़ बनता है। यहां पर भी रामबेह सिंह जी बैठे हुये हैं और बान जगजीवन राम जी भी जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में कितना गुड़ बनता है और कहां खांडसारी बनती है। इस

तरह से अगर 50 पररेन्ट या 60 परसेन्ट गन्ना स्टेटिस्टिक्स के हिसाब से गृह और खाड़मारी में चला जाता है, तो एशीकल्चर प्राइसेज कमीशन इस को ध्यान में रख कर गन्ने की कीमत मुकर्रर कर देता है। इस तरह से स्टेटिस्टिक्स एक धोका है और धोका करके मूर्ख बनाया जाता है ए० पी० सी० को और आज समस्त देश को धोके में रखा जाता है और समुच्च देश धोका खाता है। ए०पी० सी० के हिसाब में गन्ने का दाम उसी हिसाब में जोड़ दिया जाना है।

श्रीमन् गन्ने के दाम के बारे में मैं आप को बताऊं और बजीर माहब याद करे कि मन् 1949-50 में गन्ने का दाम क्या था। मैं 1950-51 का बात नहीं कहता, मैं 1949-50 की बात कहना हूँ जबकि गन्ने का दाम दो रुपये भन था उँः रुपये प्रति किलोट में कुछ ज्यादा। आज हमें गन्ने का दाम साड़े छाठ रुपया दे रहे हैं और अगर कहीं पर किसान मिलवालों में निपट लेने हैं, तो उनको 13 रुपये किलोट गन्ने का दाम मिल जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given you double the time of what the Members of your Party are entitled to. That is fair enough. I have still 40 names before me.

श्री गेंदा सिंह : श्रीमन्, मैं समझता हूँ कि रक्तरमीया साहब हम को और ज्यादा समय दिलाने की सिफारिश करेंगे ताकि मैं अपनी बात आप से कह सकूँ। मैं जल्दी जल्दी अपनी बात कहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must conclude now. You have taken double the time given to your party Members. I called you once; you were not there. In the ordinary course I should not have called you again. But because you are a sick man, I went out of my way and I called you. I have given you double the time what is given to your party members. That should be enough. You should be considerate to others also.

श्री गेंदा सिंह : मैं क्या करूँ। विद्वाता ने यह मौका दिया है कि मैं अपनी बात आप से जल्दी जल्दी नहीं कह सकता। मेरी ओही सी मजबूरी है और इस मजबूरी के लिए मैं आप की ओही सी मेहरबानी चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER You have made many of your points. You are mentioning too many names. Lot of time has gone into that. Now you may please conclude.

श्री गेंदा सिंह : श्रीमन्, मैं गन्ने बालों बात फिर कहूँगा अगर मौका मिला। मौका मिलेगा या नहीं, यह तो मैं नहीं जानता। बाबू जगजीवन राम जी गन्नेवालों के विद्वाना थे। उन्होंने एक कमीशन बनाया और उस की रिपोर्ट अभी विचार के लिए है लेकिन इस बीच मेरे एक ऐसा काम इस सरकार ने किया है कि आज गन्ने का किमान जून तक और जुलाई तक खड़ा रहेगा। श्रीमन्, इमलिए खड़ा रहेगा कि दूसरे तरीके मेरे उम के गन्ने को खत्म करने के लिए, खाड़मारी की स्थिति को तोड़-मराड़ दिया गया और उम का नतीजा यह होगा कि यू०पी० का किमान इस को भुगतेगा। मई के बाद किसी किसान को रुचि नहीं रहता है और अप्रैल के बाद उमके गन्ने को खत्म कर देना चाहिए।

एक बात गड़क नहर के बारे में कहूँगा। गड़क एक नदी थी, जिस से यह नहर बना।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER This should be your last point. There should be a limit. This is to be your last point.

श्री गेंदा सिंह : श्रीमन्, मैं खत्म करता हूँ लेकिन मैं दो मिनट में केवल अपने कुछ ज्याइन्ट ही कहूँगा। गड़क नहरकी बात मैंने जबानी कह दी। गड़क नहर जो अभी बनी है उस को कम से कम ऐसा बना दीजिए कि वह नुकसान न करे। वह कायदा करेगी और कर रही है लेकिन उस के ऊपर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाए।

[वी नेंद्रा लिंग]

भीमन्, एसीकल्चर प्राइसेज कमीशन के बारे में ज्यादा न कह कर मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी तरह गेहूँ का दाम 125 रुपये से कम नहीं किस किया जाता चाहिए। जो बात पिछले वर्ष हुई थी कि एसीकल्चर प्राइसेज कमीशन की बात को बैठ कर आप आगे बढ़े थे, उतना ही आगे इस वर्ष आप बढ़िये और अब आप आगे दौँगे, तो किसान आप से बोडा खुश हो जाएगा और इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि आप ज्यादा गेहूँ खरीद सकेंगे। जैसे आप और लोगों को ज्यादा दाम देने हैं वैसे ही आप किसान को भी ज्यादा कीमत दीजिए ताकि उस को कुछ फायदा हो।

15 hrs.

वी चन्द्रमाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) : उपर्युक्त जी, देश के 75 प्रतिशत लोग गाड़ों में रहते हैं और मजदूर हो या किसान हो, वे सब खेती के काम में लगे रहते हैं। हामारीकि 75 प्रतिशत लोग खेती के काम में लगे हुए हैं लेकिन जितनी भी खेती के सम्बन्ध में नीति बनाई जाती है, उन से सलाह-मस्तिश्वरा कर के वे नीति न बनाने के कारण आज उत्पादन में बढ़िया होने से दिक्कत हो रही है। सिचाई के जो अच्छे साधन हैं उन का पूरा उपयोग भी नहीं हो पा रहा है। मूल्यों का ठीक निर्धारण नहीं हो पा रहा है। धान या गेहूँ का जो मूल्य निर्धारित हुआ है वह कैसे हुआ है और किन लोगों द्वारा किया है, इसको आप दें। एक आयोग के कुछ लोगों ने बैठ करके उसको निर्धारित कर दिया है। वे कही आए गए नहीं। दिल्ली के आतंपास वो चार जगहों पर चूम करके उन्होंने मूल्यों की विकारिश कर दी। आहे मूल्य निर्धारित करने का साकाल हो, आहे खेती से सम्बन्धित नीति निर्धारित करने का साकाल हो, पा सिचाई की बात हो, वी चाहूँगा कि सलाह मस्तिश्वरे में यजदूरों के भी व्यापारियों की सम्भावना एक आज से अपर है। लेकिन चाहूँगी दिवेलपमेंट आक भी संभवा 5123 है

मूल्य निर्धारित करने के बारे में, नीति निर्धारित करने के बारे में, सिचाई के बारे में फैसले कर लिया करें। आपने आज आन के मूल्य 74 रुपये और गेहूँ के 105 रुपये किवटल निर्धारित किए हैं। हर कोई जानता है और सरकार भी जानती है कि जिन्होंने इन मूल्यों की सिफारिश की है वे भी जानते हैं कि ये मूल्य बहुत कम हैं। लेकिन किसी कारणवश, किसी भजवूरी की बजह से ये निर्धारित कर दिए गए हैं। अब इसका परिणाम क्या होगा? 75 प्रतिशत सोग गाड़ों में रहते हैं। उनकी कमाई का जरिया उनकी फसल ही होती है, खेती ही होती है, धान, गेहूँ, गन्ना, कपास, तमाकू आदि ही होते हैं। अब जो मूल्य निर्धारित करने वाले लोग हैं वे एयर कॉम्प्रेसंड कमरों में बैठ कर अपनी रिपोर्ट तैयार कर लेते हैं और मूल्यों की सिफारिश कर देते हैं, नीतियां निर्धारित कर देते हैं और सरकार उस पर अमल कर लेती है। अब मूल्य तो केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्धारित करती है लेकिन इनको अमल में लाने का उत्तराधित्व राज्य सरकार पर होता है। उनको जब खाद्यान्न बसूली का काम करना पड़ता है तो किसानों से जगड़ा करना पड़ता है, उनसे गान्धियां खानी पड़ती हैं। उन्हीं का सीधा सम्पर्क किसानों से होता है। उनके सामने तरह तरह की दिक्कतें पैदा होती हैं अनाज बसूली के मामले में। हमारे हृषि मंत्रालय के सभी बंडी जैसे जगजीवन राम जी, शिंदे साहब, शाहनवाज जा साहब योग्य हैं, इनको खेती के बारे में जानकारी है। इनको इस बारे में विषय पर जमीनीता से विचार करना चाहिए और जितनी जल्दी हो सके ऐसे सुलाल को हो सके तो अमल में लाना चाहिए। ऐसा उन्होंने किया तो इसके अच्छे परिणाम निकल सकते हैं।

आपने देश में 5123 कम्प्यूनिटी डिवेलपमेंट आक लोग रखे हैं। उन्हांसों की संख्या एक आज से अपर है। लेकिन चाहूँगी दिवेलपमेंट आक भी संख्या 5123 है

उन पर आप 1975-76 में 136 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने वाले हैं। उनमें कर्मचारियों की संख्या 98000 है। यह काफी बड़ी फौज है। यदि इन विकास खंडों के जो लोग हैं वे यही कहते रहते हैं कि यह होना चाहिए। हर बात के लिए कह देते हैं कि यह होना चाहिए। कुछ करके नहीं दिखाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इनका काम यह होना चाहिए कि ये उत्पादन करने के तरीकों का प्रदर्शन करके दिखाएं और लोगों को बताये कि इस तरह के उत्पादन के कर्ते ताकि पैदावार बढ़े। आज यथा हो रहा है। किसानों के लड़के और जाहे यजदूरों के लड़के जब वे पढ़ लिख जाते हैं तो सीधे शहरों की ओर आगते हैं। इसमें शहरों की समस्याये बहुत बड़ी हैं और वहाँ की आवादी भी बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि सभी सी डी ब्लाक्स को समाप्त करके हर दस लाख की आवादी के पीछे आप एक मल्टीपरपज एग्रिकल्चरल ईम्प्रेंशन फार्म खोलें। वहाँ पर यह दिखाया जाए कि किस तरह से फसलों का अधिकाधिक उत्पादन हो सकता है, कौन सी फसल को कितने पानी की ओर कब कब पानी की आवश्यकता होती है, कितनी जाद देनी चाहिए आदि आदि सारी जानकारी किसानों को उपलब्ध हो। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि हम अपने देश में एक पाउंड धान का उत्पादन करने के लिए 428 पाउंड पानी खर्च करते हैं जब कि आपना चालीस पाउंड पाँौ से एक पाउंड धान की फसल पैदा कर लेता है। इस तरह से आप देखे तो पता चलेगा कि हमारे यहा पानी का दुष्पर्योग होता है। भूमि की जांच नहीं होती है। भूमि की जांच करने के लिए कहीं हमारे देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है जो मासानी से मुक्त हो सके। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि हर एक व्यक्ति फटिलाइजर का इस्तेमाल करता है। यदि कितनी मात्रा में जाद ढालना चाहिए यह किसानों को पता नहीं होता है। वे अनापनाप जाद करते हैं जिसमें फटिलाइजर का दुष्पर्योग

होता है और उससे फसल को भी उतना लाख नहीं हो पाता है जितना होना चाहिए। इस बास्ते मल्टीपरपज ईम्प्रेंशन फार्म में उत्पादन करने के बारे में तथा उसके हर पहलू पर प्रदर्शन हो सकते हैं फिर वाहू वह अनाज का उत्पादन हो, सिंजयों का हो या किसी और चीज़ का हो। जिस क्षेत्र में जो चीज़ पैदा हो सकती है और अच्छी पैदा हो सकती है उस के बारे में प्रेक्षिकल जानकारी लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए। उन फार्म्ज़ में जितने भी काम करने वाले अफसर हो उनके मकान बहुत सुन्दर और एयर कॉंडीशन न बना कर के सादे बनाए जाए, मिट्टी के और इंटो के बनाए जाए, बड़े सादा हो। वहा इस तरह की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए कि पांच छः सौ किसान आ कर तीन चार महीने तक रह सकें और उनके रहने के लिए साथारण मकान होस्टल की तरह के बनाए जा सकते हैं। वहीं रह कर वे ट्रेनिंग के सके, इसकी व्यवस्था आप कर सकते हैं। वही पर बैंक की व्यवस्था भी हो जहा से किसान को कर्ज़ मिल सके, बोज मिल सके, औजार मिल सके, कीड़े मारने की आवश्यिया आदि मिल सके। तात्पर्य कहने का यह है कि यहाँ पर किसान की हर तरह की समस्या हल करने की व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए। यहीं वह ट्यूबवेल खरीद मके, औजार आदि खरीद सके एंसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मल्टीपरपज में इसीलिए कह रहा हूँ कि किसान की सभी जरूरतों की पूर्ति वहा हो सके। उत्पादन के साथ साथ कर्ज़ देने की व्यवस्था भी वहा हो और बैंक भी वहाँ हो। अभी किसान को कर्ज़ देना होता है कुछ बैंक बनाने के लिए तो उसको पचास जयह दोड़ना पड़ता है फिर भी उसको कर्ज़ नहीं मिलता है और निराश हो कर वह वापिस बर आ कर बैठ जाता है।

आधिकारिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र भी हर दस लाख की आवादी के पीछे एक होना

[बी अन्दूलाल अन्द्राकर]

चाहिए। एक मल्टीपरपक्ष एग्रिकलचरल ईमस्ट्रेशन कार्म और एक इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर होना चाहिए। वहां पर यात्रों के पढ़े लिखे लड़कों को शैक्षणिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद अग्रर वह छोटा मोटा धंधा कोई करना चाहता है तो उसके लिए सामान उसको वही से उपलब्ध हो जाना चाहिए ताकि वह उत्पादन कार्य जन्मी शुरू कर सके। जो मरीनरी चाहिए ट्रेनिंग सेंटर के बाद वह वही उसको मिल जानी चाहिए, वही पर अपना उद्योग धंधा लगाने के लिए उसको कर्ज मिल जाना चाहिए। इस तरह से पांच छः सी केन्द्र अग्रर बन जाते हैं तो उससे देश को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। ये छोटे छोटे डिविलेपमेंट ब्लाक्स की तरह के ही सकते हैं जहां कि छोटे-मोटे उद्योग धंधे भी आसपास लग सकते हैं या कोई वापिस जा कर लगाना चाहेतो लगा सकता है और उसको उत्पादन करने का और किसी काम में लग जाने का भीका मिल सकता है। इससे जहरों की ओर दौड़ने की जो प्रवृत्ति आज नजर आ रही है उस पर धीरे धीरे रोक लगेगी और लोग गाबों में ही छोटे मोटे उद्योग धंधे लगा लेंगे।

आज देश में पशुधन की ओर बहुत ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। पैसा तो उसके लिए बहुत किया जा रहा है लेकिन उसका ठीक उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ। अच्छी नस्ल की गाएं कलकता, दम्भई आदि में बहुत अधिक सक्षमा में जाती हैं। कारण यह है कि वहां के लोग उनके लिए अधिक पैसा दे सकते हैं, अधिक पैसे में दूध वहां बहीद सकते हैं। लेकिन होता क्या है? लाय का दूध ज्यादा निकालने के लिए वो अच्छी नस्ल की गाय के बछड़े या बछिय़ होती है उनको अकसर लोग मार डालते हैं। इससे बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है पशुधन का। इन की किसी बगूह रखने की व्यवस्था हो जानी चाहिए ताकि उनको मारने वाले न आए, वो

जानाओं में रखने की आप व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। इतना ही नहीं जिस तरह से ये मल्टी-परपक्ष एग्रिकलचरल ईमस्ट्रेशन कार्म हैं वहीं पर पशुधन के विकास के उनकी रक्षा के तरीके बताए जा सकते हैं कि किस तरह से उनको पौष्टिक चारा दिया जा सकता है इस सबके प्रदर्शन हो सकते हैं और इनकी व्यवस्था भी वहीं हो जानी चाहिए।

हम अनाज पिछले कई सालों से विदेशों से बड़ी मात्रा में मगाते आ रहे हैं। पिछले साल 48 लाख टन अनाज मगाया। इस साल जनवरी फरवरी में 17 लाख टन मगाया जा चुका है। मूल्य इसका कही हमने 230 रुपये कही 300 रुपये और कही 250 रुपये किटल दिया है। क्या ही अच्छा होता अग्रर आपने इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया होता और देश के किसानों को अधिक प्रोत्साहित किया होता? हमारे किसानों में क्षमता है कि वे अधिक से अधिक अनाज पैदा कर सके। उनको जो उत्पादन बढ़ होता है उसका हिसाब लगा कर के मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। विदेशों से अनाज मंगा कर हमें बहुत बाटा भी हो रहा है लेकिन फिर भी हम ऐसा करने जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस चीज़ की ओर हम अधिक से अधिक और गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान दे।

इतने बड़े देश के तीन-बीचाई हिस्से में जावल की कफ्ल छोटी है लेकिन रिसर्च सेंटर बहुत कम है। राइस-रिसर्च सेंटर बहुत कम है। मेरा सुझाव है कि मध्य प्रदेश में, जितके चारों तरफ जावल होता है, वहां एक रिसर्च सेंटर हो। दूसरी जगहों पर कई रिसर्च सेंटर हैं लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में एक भी नहीं है। मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आप कहीं भी जोलिये, लेकिन मैं मध्य प्रदेश इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि यह सात राज्यों का सीमा केन्द्र है। इसके चारा तरफ लगने वाले साल राज्य हैं राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, उडीसा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात। मध्य प्रदेश में रिसर्च केन्द्र जोलने से सभी को लाभ हो सकता है।

हमारे यहाँ अकाल की स्थिति है। कई राज्यों में और भी अकाल की स्थिति है। चाहे उडीसा हो, राजस्थान हो, मध्य प्रदेश हो कोई भी हो जो पांचवें फाइनेंस कमीशन ने कर्ज देने के लिये मुश्तक रखा है, मैं समझना है इस पर किर में विचार करना चाहिये। अधिकार मध्य प्रदेश में, जहाँ चाला उत्पादन होने वाला क्षेत्र है वहाँ भयक अकाल है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के पास धन नहीं है जिससे ज्यादा लोगों को काम दिया जा सके। इन्हें बड़े क्षेत्र में 3 लाख लोगों को भी मुश्किल में काम मिला है जब कि आवश्यकता यह है कि 15-20 लाख लोगों को काम देना है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अधिक धन दे।

मत्तालय को मिचाई के बारे में अधिक में अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। जैसा और मिरोन कहा है, यह ठीक है कि चाहे नवंदा का हो या और कोई विवाद हो उनकी अधिक मध्य तक ऐसे ही नहीं रहने देना चाहिये और उसके लिये जल्दी से जल्दी समझौता करना चाहिये ताकि उसका सही उपयोग हो सके। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ सरकार को अधिक से अधिक छोटी सिचाई के क्षेत्र ज्यादा जोर देकर काम करना चाहिये जिससे अधिक उत्पादन हो सके।

बोतुलाराम (चाटमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि और सिचाई मत्तालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत मार्गो का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। खेती ऐसी जीज है जिसका 80 फील्डी लोगों से, जो गाव के रहने वाले लोग हैं—चाहे किसान हो या खेतिहर मजदूर हो, उनका अज्ञानीक से सम्बन्ध है। मैं यह निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि स्वराज्य से पहले कि नान और खेतिहर मजदूर की क्षमा हालत थी।

किसान की हालत यह थी कि वह निराश था, जमीदार द्वारा बस्त था, उसका मनोबल निराहा था। उसे सरकार ही अन्यकार

दिखाई देता था हम रे उन्नर प्रदेश में मजदूर को दो आन या 6 पंसे मजदूरी मिलती थी। अगर आप पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की बान करें तो वहाँ जायद जटा खाना देकर ही मजदूर से मजदूरी करवाई जाती थी। यह तम्बीर न्यूराज्य में पहले हिन्दुस्तान की थी। स्वराज्य के बाद देश में कांग्रेस की सरकार बनी और मूदों में भी कांग्रेस की सरकार बनी। कांग्रेस की सरकार ने देहान की हालत मुश्ताने की काशिश की। किसान और खेतिहर मजदूर के बीच में जमीदार था। कांग्रेस की सरकार ने भूमि मुश्तार किये और जमीदार को किसान और खेतिहर मजदूर के बीच से उठा लिया। किसान का खेती का मालिक बना दिया। शायद आपको आश्चर्य हो कि किसान खेती जोनना था नेविन उसकी मेड पर जो पौधा होता था वह जमीदार का होता था और जमीदार उसे कटवा लेता था। लेकिन जमीदार का उत्तरान हुआ और खेती की चकवन्दी करने की कोशिश की गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहन से प्रदेश ऐसे है जिसमें ज्यादा मूर्मि चकवन्दी में आ चुकी है लेकिन अभी वहन बगह चकवन्दी होनी है। चकवन्दी में कांग्रेस यह हुआ कि किसान की जमीन इकट्ठी हो गई और किसान उसमें मिचाई के मावन जुटा सकता है। इसके अलावा किसान अपनी जमीन की देखरेख अच्छी तरह से कर सकता है।

स्वराज्य के पहले किसान की पैदावार मेरे ख्याल में शायद 4 मन फी एकड़ से ज्यादा नहीं थी। कांग्रेस सरकार ने कोशिश कर के, प्रयास कर के किसान की पैदावार को बढ़ाया, उसे अच्छा बीज दिया उसे हरी खाद का प्रयोग करना बताया, तरह तरह से प्रशिक्षित किया, खेती के छोटे-छोटे और बड़े-बड़े यन्त्रों का इस्तेमाल करना बताया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि दुनिया में खेती करने के जो इष्ट्यून्ड तरीके हैं उस नई टैक्नीक को किसान ने जब सीखा तो उसकी पैदावार बड़ी। आज मैं कह सकता हूँ कि स्वराज्य से पहले हिन्दुस्तान की पैदावार

[धी तुलाराम]

औ साथे पांच करोड़ टन से ज्यादा नहीं थी वह अब करीब दुगनी हो गई है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि हमारे देश में मौसम की स्थानीय की बजाह से, पानी न बरसने की बजाह से, सूखे की बजाह से भूमि की पैदावार घटी और देश के अन्दर एक बड़ी परेशानी पैदा हुई। हमको बाहर से गलता भवाना पड़ा अरबों रुपये उस पर लग्ज हुए।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब किसी बात को हम करते हैं तो उसकी पूरी तस्वीर हमारे सामने होनी चाहिये। लेकिन कुछ कमजोरिया हैं जिनके बारे में मैं आपका बताना चाहता हूँ। किसान जिसका मनोबल बढ़ा हुआ था, जिसकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदावार करने की हिम्मत थी, उसकी हिम्मत को तोड़ा जा रहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कूपि भूम्य आयोग क्या चीज़ है। इन लोगों को खेती के बारे में जानकारी है या नहीं है। क्या यह नहीं समझते हैं कि पिछले बजट के समय और आज के बजट के समय खेती पर जो सागत थयती है, उसमें किसान फक्त हो गया है?

यूरिया, फटिलाइजर के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गिलाने बजट के समय जिसकी कीमत साठे 52 रुपये के करीब थी अब उस यूरिया का सरकारी रेट 106 पर्ये है। जब 106 रुपये के रेट पर भी वह किसान को नहीं मिलती है तो वह किसान यूरिया बाजार से 125 रुपये बोटकर बारीदाता है। बिल्ली बहा पहले 3 रुपये की हार्दिंपावर के हिसाब से किसान को मिलती थी, अब वह महीने में 15 रुपये की हार्दिंपावर के बहिताब से मिलती है। इस तरह से किसान का लग्ज वह जाता है। जब वह बाजार में जाता है तो साठी की साठी चीज़ें उसे ज्यादा दामों पर मिलती हैं। लेकिन उसके गोटे के भूम्य का केवल 105 रुपये का सुझाव दिया गया है। किसान की चीज़ को मुफ्त में जाना चाहते हैं। किसान पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा बोक लाना चाहा रहा है, नहीं कोई ज्यादा नहीं किया जाता है।

हम देखते हैं कि धीरी पिछले दिनों यहां भी की कीमत 21 रुपये किलो की अब उसे बढ़ाकर 25 रुपये किलो कर दिया गया। सरकार साठी की साठी चीजों की कीमत बढ़ाती जाती है। लेकिन जब किसान की बात आती है तो सरकार कहती है कि अगर गोटे की कीमत बढ़ाई जाती है तो इसका असर गुडास्टी पर पड़ता है, तेजी आयेगी।

मेरा सरकार को सुझाव है और अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस पर सही हंग मे विचार करे और देखे कि खेती पर जो खर्च होता है और किसान को जो भूम्य मिलता है, उसमें कोई सामंजस्य है या नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान का उत्पादन बढ़ा तो उसके साथ ही साथ मजदूरों को भी मजदूरी बढ़ाकर मिलेगी।

मैं आपने इटाका जिले की बात करना चाहता हूँ। पहले मजदूर को 6 पैसे मजदूरी मिलती थी लेकिन मेरे जिले में अब 5 रुपये मजदूरी मिलती है। लेकिन यह मजदूरी कब मिलती है? जब किसान की हालत सुधरी, तब उसको 5 रुपये मजदूरी मिलती है। अगर किसान की हालत बराब होयी तो किसान के साथ साथ मजदूर की भी तबाही आयेगी क्योंकि किसान की पसा देने की क्षमता कम हो जायेगी।

15.20 hrs.

[Shri DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair.]

हमने जमीन की सीरिज की बात कही, लेकिन वेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सीरिज से जो जमीन मिलती, वह भूम्य पर है या आसमान पर है। यह कहा जाया चाहनुपूर्वत जातियों के भूमिहीनों और यथा ग्रामीणों को जमीन दी जावेगी। लेकिन वही तक उस का कहां पहा नहीं है। मेरा विवेदन है कि उस जमीन को पूर्णी पर लावा जावे और लोगों में उस का बढ़वाया किया जावे।

काहा जाता वा कि जिन गरीब लोगों के पास रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है, उन को जगह दी जाएगी। लेकिन बहुत कम लोगों की जगह मिल पाई है। और जिन को मिल भी पाई है, वह केवल 0.2 एकड़ मिली है आप स्वयं सोच सकते हैं कि इतनी जमीन में कितना काम किया जा सकता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि 0.5 एकड़ से कम भूमि नहीं देनी चाहिए। यह भी देखा जाया है कि जिन लोगों को जमीन दी गई है, उस पर कुछ लोग अनधिकार कहता किये हुए हैं उस कर्त्ते को जल्दी से जन्मी हटाया जाना चाहिए।

फूड कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया में और भारतीय चावार है। जो आदमी एक साल फूड कार्पोरेशन में नौकरी कर लेता है। वह दूसरे साल वही आरी हवेली और महल बनवाना शुरू कर देता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार उन लोगों के बारे में जांच करने के लिए सी ० बी ० आई ० को समर्पये। यह देखना चाहिए कि शरीरों की सहायता करने के लिए बनाई गई इस कार्पोरेशन को जो पैसा दिया जाता है, उम का किस तरह मेरे दुरुपयोग होता है।

सरकार की घोषण-नीति मिटी-घोरिय-टिड, गहर-परम्परा, है। देहान में सरकार एक परिवार के पीछे दो छांटांक शक्कर देती है, जबकि गहर में एक आदमी को एक किला शक्कर दी जाती है। इस के प्रलापा गहरों और कस्तों में राशन दिया जाता है, लेकिन देहान के गरीब लोग इस मुक्तिवा से बचते हैं। देहान और गहरों में इन नरह से कर्क करना एक समाजवादी सरकार के लिए मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को एक इनकम निर्वारित कर देनी चाहिए, और यह अवस्था करनी चाहिए कि उस इनकम के आदमियों को गहर में भी प्राप्त दिया जाये और देहान में भी राशन दिया जाये। आज देहान का गरीब मजदूर घूँस के तड़पता है। घोड़ी दूर करने में लोग उत्तम नेतृत्व के लिए लाइन लगाये हुए हैं। वह भी अस्त जाइप में सग जाता है, तो उस को ठोकर

मार कर निकाल दिया जाता है। इनसे उस का मनोबल गिर जाता है। सरकार को गाव के उम मबद्दर को तरक भी ध्यान देना चाहिए, जो खेती में अपना खुन और पर्वीना लगाता है।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने गेहू का जो भाव 105 रुपये निर्धारित किया है, वह बहुत कम है। उस का भाव 125 रुपये और 150 रुपये के बीच में होना चाहिए।

इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि महकारी खेती की व्यवस्था को जाये। उस में अगर नुकसान होता है तो वह किसान और मजदूर पर भी पड़ता है, और अगर पैदावार बढ़ती है, तो किसान और मजदूर को भी उस का लाभ होगा। अगर सहकारी खनी नहीं बढ़ सके जायेगी, तो मैं विश्वास के माय कहता हूँ कि जा मार्जिन किसान को भिलता है, वह कदम होता जायेगा, और अन्त में जब किसान को मार्जिन नहीं भिल पायेगा, तो वे लोग जमीन को छोड़ना भूल कर देंगे। इस लिए सरकार से मेरा

[मौतुलाराम]

अनुरोध है कि वह कोम्पापरेटिव फार्मिनग को शुरू करे, ताकि खेती तरस्की कर सके और उस का भविष्य उजाजवल हो।

*SHRI SUBRAVELU (Mayuram)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and express my views on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Sir, what is the agricultural scene and foodgrains position in our country today after 27 years of Independence? In some parts of the country there is unprecedented drought and in order to appease their gnawing hunger the people are eating grass and roots. In the daily newspapers, every day we read about starvation deaths in some part of the other country or the other. The poor peasants who feed the entire nation with their sweat and blood do not get one square meal a day. There is chronic food scarcity and even the import of many million tonnes of foodgrains is not enough to meet the minimum needs of the people of our country. It is a crying shame on the part of the Central Government that they should go with their begging bowl year after year to many countries of the world for feeding the people of the country. Even after 27 years of independence the picture that has been painted abroad is that the people of India survive on the munificence of other countries.

When Shri S. K. Dey was the Chairman of the Planning Commission, he used to assert that India was a country with the largest area of cultivable land in the world and the country's water resources are abundant. He was not given to exaggeration because in India only we have mighty and perennial rivers like Ganges, Yamuna, Narmada, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery. If in spite of nature's bounty India should depend upon the import of foodgrains for feeding her population, are we not

demeaning ourselves in the eyes of the world?

If the countries of the World, which have for nine months in a year snow-covered fields, could become self-sufficient in foodgrains production, what should hinder India blessed with plenty of water resources and the largest cultivable land area in the world, in becoming self-sufficient in foodgrains? As if the gurgling waters of perennial rivers are not enough, the recurring floods during the period 1953 to 1974 have caused a loss of Rs. 3,500 crores to the country's agricultural wealth. Does this show that we are deficient in water resources? No. There is something wrong in the Government's agricultural and irrigation policy and programmes. If that is refuted by the Government, then there is definitely some deficiency in the administrative machinery which implements such programmes. This argument can be easily substantiated by the fact that after a loss of Rs. 3,500 crores in 21 years the Government have come forward with a proposal to set up a Flood Commission for suggesting concrete flood control measures. There will be no wonder if the country loses some more thousands of crores on account of floods before such flood control measures as would be suggested by this Commission are implemented by this Government. I would also refer to another thing to indicate the ineffective food policy of this Government. The target of food production that has been fixed for the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan is 140 million tonnes per year. It has been averred by the Government that the annual requirement of foodgrains is 150 million tonnes. Even if by chance we achieve the target of 140 million tonnes of foodgrains production at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is clear that we have to import annually another 10 million tonnes of foodgrains for meeting the needs of the people, is this the result of five Five-Year Plans? I would also like to know whe-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

ther this is the result of massive investment of Rs. 2951 crores in irrigation projects during the period 1951 to 1974. It is an indelible slur on this Central Government that even after this colossal investment only 30 per cent of the cropped area in the country has been brought under irrigation systems. Will the hon. Minister of Agriculture indicate how many more Five Year Plans he would require to bring under irrigation system, the remaining 70 per cent of the cropped area?

We have got Prime Minister, Agriculture Minister and other Ministers in the Central Government who are committed to the welfare of the people in the country and who swear by their enthusiasm to usher in an era of egalitarian society in the country. I would like to point out that the people of our country especially the agriculturists, are inherently hard working. Their capacity to work hard is in no way less than their counterparts in any other country. The merciful nature has also bestowed upon the country many benefits which are the envy of the others in the world. Yet the people are unable to extricate themselves from the quagmire of poverty. I put the entire blame for this predicament on the shoulders of the Central Government for their indeterminate and unimaginative agricultural policy, food programmes and irrigation projects. There is a chronic deficiency in the administrative set up of the Central Government.

In addition the Central Government have concentrated in their hands all the powers. For example the State Governments have sent nearly 117 irrigation projects to the Central Government for their approval. They are all adorning the racks of the Central Government Department for years and years. The Southern States have forwarded about 26 Irrigation Projects for the approval of the Central Government. Some of them are pending for nearly 5 years with the Central Government. All the revenue-raising

resources are concentrated in the hands of the Central Government. All the taxes that generate substantial revenue are levied by the Central Government. With all this, if the Central Government could bring only 30 per cent of the cropped area under irrigation in 21 years I wonder why the Central Government should not hand over the money to the State Governments and also give their approval for the irrigation projects sent by them, which will enable the State Governments to bring more cropped area under irrigation schemes. This is what our diligent leader and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Karunanidhi, has been demanding for years. When the Central Government have not delivered the goods for the country, why not permit the State Governments to make an attempt? The only objective of both the Central and the State Governments should be the welfare of the people.

But the ruling party at the Centre, unfortunately does not permit even the Congress Chief Ministers in the States to continue for long in power. Perhaps the Central Congress leaders are afraid that if the Congress Chief Ministers are allowed to continue for long they might also start asking for more powers from the Centre. The Central Government are determined not to allow such erosion under their feet. Instead of diverting their energy in planning which Congress Chief Minister should be removed and who should be brought in his place, if the Central Government concentrate in implementing the plans and programmes for the welfare of the people, it will augur well for the country's future.

You know Sir that without development of power, agricultural programmes will wither away. In reply to a Question on the Floor of this House it has been stated that the deficit of power in Southern Region is 13.33 GWH/day which is the largest deficit in the country. The Southern Region comprises of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu,

[Shri Subravulu]

11 Power Projects are continuing in the Southern Region and 6 Power Projects are pending with the Central Government. It is known that the Agriculture Minister will say that the power projects are not under his charge. But, it must be remembered that Power and Water cannot be separated so far as agriculture is concerned. I would like to know what the Central Government have got to say for the inordinate delay in implementing the Power Projects and when the new Power Projects will be taken up for implementation.

While discussing the Demands for Grants of the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry, I have to refer to the unprecedented drought in Tamil Nadu. If I say that Tamil Nadu is in the throes of a dreadful drought for the past one year, it might be construed as exaggeration because my party the D.M.K. is in power in Tamil Nadu. In reply to Starred Question No. 89 dated 24.2.1975, the Minister of Agriculture has stated that 160 crores of people in 12 districts of Tamil Nadu are afflicted by severe drought. It has also been stated that the agricultural labourers in the worst affected districts like Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and Madurai have migrated to Thanjavur District in anticipation of better employment opportunities in the harvest season. You know, Sir, that Thanjavur, from where I have been elected, is known as the Granary of the South.

The Central Government's Agent in Tamil Nadu, the Governor of Tamil Nadu have also stated that there is 30 per cent fall in Tamil Nadu foodoutput on account of failure of monsoon rains. He has also said that the Central Government should rush one lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month for the coming 10 months to Tamil Nadu so that the State Government can tackle this worst-ever crisis.

But for the continuous exertion on the part of our ever-alert Chief Minister, Dr. Kelaighar Karunamidhi,

this crisis would have become a calamity. He has ensured that the under-ground water resources in Tamil Nadu are fully utilised by digging tubewells throughout the State. Drought relief measures have been undertaken on a war-footing. Even the Central Finance Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, who was exercised over the Centre's right to scrutinise the drought relief accounts, has conceded in a Press Conference that the drought relief measures in Tamil Nadu are being done on right lines. His only grouse was that the cattle in Tamil Nadu are not getting as much feed as the cattle in Gujarat are getting. When a correspondent asked him whether 60,000 tonnes of foodgrains supplied to Tamil Nadu against the demand of 100,000 tonnes of foodgrains, Shri C. Subramaniam expressed that it would suffice the needs of the people. I am only sorry that he did not show as much concern to the people of Tamil Nadu as he had shown to the cattle. This only shows his callous attitude to the needs of the people of Tamil Nadu afflicted by unprecedented drought. It is also feared that the drought relief assistance given to Tamil Nadu would reduce the Plan allocations to Tamil Nadu. It is possible in the hands of the Central Finance Minister who refused overdraft facility from R.B.I. to Tamil Nadu but tolerated the overdrafts taken by the U.P. and Bihar State Governments. I would appeal to the Agriculture Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, whose arrival in the Ministry of Agriculture was heralded by timely rains, whose unquestioned talent is a national asset, that he should use his good offices for allocating adequate quantities of foodgrains to drought-hit Tamil Nadu.

I have referred to Shri Jagjivan Ram in this manner because I know that under his wise chairmanship the Congress Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri Devraj Urs, agreed to the creation of Cauvery Valley Authority in the interests of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and also to end the seemingly Cauvery Water dispute am-

sembly. But, I have to say that behind the back of Jagjivan Babu some mischief was done by some vested interests in the Congress Party and on his return to Bangalore, the Karnataka Chief Minister has gone back on his plighted words

I would like to state here that if Tamil Nadu is denied the legitimate share of Cauvery waters, the entire Tamil Nadu will become an arid zone. Instead of occasional drought, there will be permanent drought in Tamil Nadu. I wish to appeal to the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Shri Jagjivan Ram, in whose benevolent hands the interests of Tamil Nadu are safe to convince the Congress Chief Minister of Karnataka about the just claims of Tamil Nadu Jr Cauvery waters

In conclusion I would like to refer, the hundreds of inter-state river water disputes which are pending settlement, on account which many meanwhile irrigation projects cannot be taken up. I have witnessed the Central Government drag feet till the people of one State the other start a struggle in support of their claims. When the situation worsens, there is sudden awakening on the part of the Central Government. They immediately constitute Tribunals and the disputes are referred to the Tribunals. In the place of the Government of India, the Tribunals drag their feet for years before some solution which is acceptable to neither party is arrived at. This is what we have been seeing in the country. There is not a single case in which the Central Government, in national interest, has taken an arbitrary decision in regard to any river water dispute so far. We find arbitrariness on the part of the Central Government on many ordinary issues. But, when the country's interest demands, when the people's welfare is in jeopardy, the Central Government cold-shoulders the issue.

While concluding, I would only say that Shri Jagjivan Babu will surely set up many precedents during his tenure as Agriculture Minister because the people's welfare is dear to his heart

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) At the very outset I would like to refute the allegations which the DMK Member has levelled against Mr C Subramaniam Sir, Mr C Subramaniam is one of the great leaders of this country and whatever estimate he made about the requirements of Tamil Nadu is correct. The estimated 60,000 tonnes of foodgrains, I think is correct and it should be sufficient as the one lakh tonnes demanded by the Tamil Nadu Government is on the high side

Sir I would now go through some of the aspects which have not been touched so far. Our forests are being destroyed day by day and the area under forests is being reduced and I think to-day it is not even 25 per cent of our total area. This is a very dangerous development in the country and I hope the Minister will take note of it and initiate necessary remedial measures. On account of the destruction of our forest wealth we are not getting rains and we are also not getting the green manure. Our lands are starved of green manure and the fertility of our soil is lost. I am afraid Sir if this trend continues a day will come when our land will lose whatever little fertility it has and the whole country will become a vast desert

The destiny of the country is intermingled with and related to the fertility of the soil and if the soil is robbed of its fertility then it will be a bad day for us. If this country was prosperous in the days of yore it was because of the fertility of our soil. The Minister should take note and check this deteriorating condition

Coming to wild life, all our wild life is being destroyed. When the country attained Independence, we had

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

about 50,000 tigers and unfortunately, to-day after 28 years, we are not even having 1800 tigers. There are Bengal tigers. . .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASHUBH P. SHINDE): There are also Bengal tigers in this House.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: No. In this House we have now only pygmies, not Bengal tigers.

I want that the Government should take necessary action to protect, preserve and foster the wild life in our country.

Coming to wheat prices, I do not want to say much. Any price less than Rs. 125 per quintal is no remunerative price and I am afraid next year, if this trend of prices continues, there will be no wheat in the country.

Take the case of cotton. Our Government has been spending crores of rupees in importing long staple cotton and our kisans took a vow to make this country self-sufficient and in one year we have achieved not only self-sufficiency but also we have become surplus in cotton. But what is the reward they got from the Government? None. They do not even come to the rescue of the farmer. If the Government is going to treat the farmer like this, I am going to tell the Minister with all humility that either the kisans will throw all the cotton in the sea or burn it but will not part with it at such a low price. Everyday the Congress Party, the Parliament all plead with the Government to come to the rescue of the cotton-growers. Because we want to produce fine cotton in the country, the Government should give every encouragement and come to the rescue of the farmers who have suffered so much. If the Government do not respond positively, I am afraid next year this white gold which is cotton will vanish from our soil. There is an uncertainty about the

sugar industry. One statement is made one day and another is made the other day contradicting each other. Government must make it clear that they are not thinking of taking over the sugar industry. This industry is utilising its capacity to the extent of ninety and ninetyfive per cent.

No other industry is utilising that much of capacity. They are contributing more than Rs. 250 crores every year by way of excise duty. They are giving Rs. 15 to 20 crores of income-tax. This year on account of large export of sugar Government is earning foreign exchange of Rs. 500 crores. In rupee profit the Government is getting Rs. 250 crores. This should go on.

The Bhargava Committee estimated that if these sugar factories are taken over for modernisation and compensation the cost will come to Rs. 140 crores. Now it will be almost double that is, about 300 crores. Instead of taking over the old sugar factories why cannot Government spend all these Rs. 300 crores and make their own factories with ultra-modern equipments and compete with the old factories? Because of this uncertainty millowners are not investing money for modernising the sugar factories. That is the biggest handicap. So there should be no ambiguity in this regard. The Government should announce clearly that they are not going to take over sugar factories if they are modernised and running efficiently. These sugar factories pay more than what the Wage Board has recommended.

Sugar factories are paying to cane-growers more than the rate fixed by the Government. Government has fixed Rs. 8/50 per quintal. Sugar factories are paying Rs. 12 to Rs. 14/50 per quintal. Government should become bold and say that we are not going to nationalise sugar factories if they are working efficiently, if they modernise their plants. If they are not run efficiently then alone they should take over these factories. We are exporting at present 10 lakh tonnes of sugar.

Iran and Bagdad refused to give us oil on credit worth Rs. 200 crores. Why should we go on requesting all these countries saying give us credit, give us credit? It is against our self-respect. Why not export another 4 lakh tonnes of sugar and another Rs 200 crores of money? This will be enough for our needs. But we should be bold enough and we should take such step

In our country jowar and maize are sold at more than Rs 2 per kilo, while it is sold at Rs 5 to Rs 6 per kilo. Why sugar is being sold at Rs 2/15 per kilo? Who are the people consuming more sugar? It is the rich people. This is not so much consumed by the poor man and some poor people have not even tasted sugar.

No poor man is able to use more sugar nor does he take sweets like gulab jamun or laddu. These people have no voice. They cannot either write in papers or see to it that their voice is heard somehow or other in Parliament. They are very much afraid of it. Let the Government impose a duty on levy sugar and fix the price at Rs. 3/- a kilo. In Bombay and other places rice is being sold at Rs 5/- or 6/- a kilo. What is the voice behind this? I want to ask why sugar should be sold at Rs. 2 15 a kilo. Government should be bold enough to levy higher excise duty on levy sugar so that the sugar may be sold at Rs. 3/- a kilo instead of at Rs 2/- as at present. There is also this danger that the sugarcane growers will get lesser and lesser for their canes.

Bhargava Commission has decided that fifty per cent of the profits of the sugar factories should go to the cane-growers. But, there is no profit, what is going into the pocket of these cane-growers? That is why I plead with the Government that the levy sugar price must be raised to Rs 3/- a kilo. And 14 to 15 lakh tonnes of sugar must be exported by this country so that we may be able to tide over the financial crisis that we are facing in this country.

ओ बिहारी राय (देवरिया) . सभापति जी, देश की ज्ञान का माध्य से अधिक ज्ञान कृपि से मिलता है, लेकिन उस पर उतना ध्यान नहीं रहता है जितना कि उद्योगधर्षों के सम्बन्ध में रहता है। यह मेरी चिकायत है कि जिस साधन से उद्योगधर्षों के लिए कच्चा माल तैयार होता है और जनता की आवश्यक चीजों का उत्पादन होता है उसकी तरफ उतना ध्यान नहीं है जितना उद्योगधर्षों में बनते वाली चीजों की तरफ है। मैं सदा कृपि के सम्बन्ध में और अधिक ध्यान देने, और उपाय करने और साधन देने के लिए सरकार में अनन्दोध करता रहा हूँ। पहले इस सम्बन्ध में पर्याप्त ध्यान न होने के कारण किसानों में उतना उत्साह नहीं था। लेकिन आज यह देखा जा रहा है कि जो आवश्यक माध्यन होते हैं कृपि के लिए उन में छोटे भोटे किसानों में उत्साह आ रहा है और उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है। इसीलिए मिचाई के साधन के सम्बन्ध में जो बाते आवश्यक होती हैं, जैसे छोटे भोटे दूधब बैल, बोरिंग पर्मिग सैट की मांग बढ़ रही है। उस को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक है कि उन का उत्पादन और बढ़े, विशेष कर पर्मिग सैट बनाने की फैक्ट्रिया जो काम कर रही हैं उनका उत्पादन पर्याप्त नहीं हो रहा है। आज गांवों में बिजली फेल होने के कारण सिचाई नहीं हो पानी है, जिसान रात को अपने खेत में पानी देने के लिए जागता है लेकिन फिर भी बक्क पर बिजली नहीं मिलती है ऐसे सभी पर्मिग सैट्स की मांग बढ़ रही है और इन को प्राप्त करने के लिए छोटे किसानों को पूँजी की आवश्यकता है। उस पूँजी को प्राप्त करने के लिए, जाहे कोशापरेटिव सोसाइटीज से या नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों से, सरकार को उपाय करने चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि कृपि मंत्री जी इस और विशेष ध्यान दें। जो अपने हाथ से काम करते वाले किसान हैं उनको पर्मिग सैट खरीदने में कठिनाई होती है क्यों कि उन के पास समर्पित

[भी विवरनाथ राय]

बत नहीं होता है। इस के लिए उन के लिए कर्जों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यह कर्जों चाहे कोषापरेटिव सोसाइटीज़ से दिया जाय या नेशनल इंडिपैनेंट्स से दिया जाय। इस काम के लिए इन बैंकों की जागरूण गांवों में जानी चाहिए।

दो, तीन साल सूखा पड़ने के कारण विजली का पूरा उत्पादन नहीं हो सका जिस से पूरा सिंचाई नहीं हो सकी और हम उसके उत्पादन में कमी हुई। लेकिन जो दो साल पहले हासिल थी, उस से भाज हासिल सुधरी है। और आशा है कि इस साल जो गलता होगा उस से हम आसम निर्भर हो जायेंगे। लेकिन सरकार इस बात से कामज़ोसेंट न हो जाये जैसे कि हरित कान्ति की बात कह कर नियमित हो गई थी। जो रुपया गले के आधार के लिए खर्च किया जाता है उस रुपये को हम फिर लगायें और वह उत्पादन बढ़ाने के साधनों में लगाना चाहिए जिस से हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ता रहे, कम न हो। इससे हम बफर स्टाक भी बना सकेंगे। मैं इस मत का हूँ कि बफर स्टाक सदा रहना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा होता तो जो इवर साल, दो साल पहले महंगाई हुई थी वह न हुई होती। भाज भी प्रकृति के अद्योते सिंचाई चलती है। उस के ऊपर हम विवास न करें और अपने बफर स्टाक को पूरा रखें, चाहे वह स्टाक इम्पोर्ट द्वारा बनायें या अनाज बचा कर बनायें।

जो कठिनाई भज उत्पादन के बारे में रही है, जो कमी हुई थी उस के मुकाबले में गलता पैदा करने की कमता हवारे देश की बड़ी है और देश में चीनी उत्थान दूसरे नव्वर का है। भाज के नहीं, पहली लोक सभा से, जब से मैं सदस्य हूँ मैंने बाट-बार प्रश्न किये हैं और हमेशा यही उत्तर मिला कि देश में कई करोड़ लोग गला किसानों का जिस भावितक पर बकाया रहता है। इस कर्ज की बड़ी स्थिति है। इसलिए बड़ी मांग है कि अब ऐसा बकाया है जो उस का सूख किसानों को दिलाया

चाहे। आज तक इस बारे में कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ। सरकार इस बारे में उत्तरदाता रहती है। एक यह परम्परा बन गई है कि जो गला मिलों को सम्पाई होता है उस का मूल्य तुरन्त गला नहीं किया जाता है जिस के कारण किसानों को स्वयं कर्ज लेना पड़ता है और उस पर सूख देना पड़ता है, किन्तु उन्हें अपना पैसा समय पर नहीं भिजता है। हमें अबूर हो कर कहना पड़ता है कि चीनी उत्थान के बारे में सरकार कुछ पक्षपात बरतती है।

मैं यू० पी० से आता हूँ जहां देश की चीनी मिलों के लगभग आधे के करीब शूगर फैक्ट्रीज़ हैं। परन्तु उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा है। एक समय या जब हम 60 प्रतिशत देश की चीनी पैदा करते थे। लेकिन आज वह उत्पादन घट कर 42, 43 प्रतिशत सारे देश की तुलना में रह गया है। इसलिए मेरी एक मांग है। जो पुरानी चीनी मिलों 1930, 1940 के बीच में लगी है वह पुरानी हो गई है और उन में चीनी का प्रतिशत अधिक नहीं निकलता है। इस का कारण एक ही है कि उन की भावी नरी पुरानी हो चुकी है, उनका मौजूदाहिज्जेन नहीं हुआ है, जो कि होमा चाहिए। एक नारा चल पड़ा है कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। मैं इसके पक्ष में हूँ। लेकिन चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण ही सब्द नहीं है, यह एक साधन है। केवल प्राइवेट लोगों की जगह सरकारी कंपनी बढ़ा देने वाल से ही हमारा सब्द पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। (अवधान) राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात बड़ी। लेकिन जो सरकारी कंपनी बढ़ा जाते हैं उनसे ही काम नहीं चल सकता। मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस शूगर फैक्ट्री को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले जाहा पर किसानों के प्रतिनिधि भी होने चाहिए। तो कोषापरेटिव सोसाइटीज़ गला उत्थानकों की है उन के प्रतिनिधि भी बैंकमेंट में रहे चाहिए। ताकि केवल गीकरणही की बात ही असे, ऐसा न हो। बहुत मैं

एक शून्यर फैक्टरी है जिस को सब से पहले भारत में हवा लोगों की लिकायत पर, जिस बहत श्री अवित प्रसाद जैन इस के मंत्री थे, सरकार ने लिया था और उस के प्रबन्ध में गड़बड़ी हुई। भट्टी में भी प्रबन्ध केवल नीकरताही के हाथ में था और वहां पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बिठा दिया गया और जनता के प्रतिनिधि, किसानों के प्रतिनिधि और गजा उत्पादन करने वाली समितियों के प्रतिनिधि न होने के कारण, वहां पर गड़बड़ी पैदा हुई। इसलिए मेरा जोरों के साथ यह कहता है कि जहां पर सरकार चीनी की मिलें ले, वहां पर केवल सरकारी कर्मचारी उस का प्रबन्ध न करें बल्कि उस का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए किसानों के प्रतिनिधि, किसानों की जो गजा समितियां हैं, उन के प्रतिनिधि और मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि भी होने चाहिए। जब ऐसा होगा तो उत्पादन अच्छा होगा और मिलों का प्रबन्ध अच्छा चलेगा। जैसा कि मैंने कहा नवीनीकरण हो और प्रबन्ध की ठीक व्यवस्था हो। केवल राष्ट्रीय करण कर देने से ही काम ठीक से नहीं चलेगा।

16 hrs.

श्री अचु लिम्बे (बांका) : सभापति महोदय इन के मंत्रालय का कार्य-दोक बहुत व्यापक है और इसलिए इन के कार्यों के सभी पहलुओं की चर्चा करना मेरे लिए मन्मद नहीं है। इसलिए मैं सिर्फ चार-पाँच बातों पर ही चर्चा छोड़ना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय मंत्रालय के द्वारा समय समय पर जो आंकड़े प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं उन से एक बात का पता चलता है कि जहां 1965-66 से ले कर 1971-72 तक इन छ: बर्षों की ग्राहिति में गेहूँ के उत्पादन में व्यावर्यकनक बढ़ि हुई और गेहूँ का उत्पादन बड़ल से भी ग्राहिति हुआ वहां 1971 में गरीबी हुदाहो का चुनाव जीतने के बाद गेहूँ उत्पादन में कुंठा की स्थिति

उत्पन्न हुई है जिस से मंत्री महोदय भी इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं। अब सोचन की बात यह है कि छ: सालों में जब गेहूँ का उत्पादन डबल हो जाता है और उस के बाद कुंठा की स्थिति उत्तरान्त हो जाती है तो अविकारात् क्या कारण है। केवल मीसमपति कुंठा का कारण देकर आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भाग नहीं सकते। गेहूँ का उत्पादन जो कुंठित हो गया, उस के दो प्रमुख कारण हैं मीसम के अलावा। नम्बर एवं कारण तो यह है कि खाद्य के साथ यह सरकार बिगत चार गवर्नरों में बिलबाड़ करती रही है। सरकार ने जब गेहूँ के व्यापार का राष्ट्रीय-करण कर दिया तो आदर्शवादिता के नाम पर आप तालियां बचाने हैं और जब वह नीति फैल हो जानी है और फिर व्यापार व्यापारियों के हाथ में चला जाता है तो व्यवहारिकता के नाम पर आपकी तारीफ की जानी है। यानी मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि दोनों नीतियों के असफल होने के बात भी आप तारीफ के लिए कैसे पात्र हो जाते हैं और आप की नीति का यह ननीजातुआ है कि आप ने स्वयं कहा है कि दिसम्बर 1973 से दिसम्बर 1974 तक दामों में 41 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक बढ़ि हुई है एक साल के अन्दर। यह आपकी असफलता का दोतक है। ये आप की फोनस हैं; मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ:

Thereafter prices continued to rise till September, '74 when the price index touched a new high of 403 marking an increase of 41 per cent over the index for December, '73.

तो यह जो दाम में भव्यंकर बढ़ि हुई है उसका एक कारण यह था कि आप खाद्य नीति के साथ बिलबाड़ करते रे और किसानों को आप ने किसी तरह का प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया। किसान जिन जीवों का इसेमाल करता है जैसे कि खाद्य है, दिजल है, पेट्रोलियम है

[भी महु निम्नलिखित]

वह दूसरी बीचे है, उन के बाब्य लक्षातार बढ़ते रहे और आप ने किसानों से ३७६ रुपये प्रति किलोट के उत्पाद से जबरदस्ती बीची का ये हूं बहुतने का प्रयास किया और उस के बाद योग व्यापारियों के हाथों में खलने की आप की नीति बुरु हुई। उसके बाया नीति निकले हैं, ये भी आप लोगों के साथने हैं।

दूसरी बात यह रही कि फॉटिलाइजर्स के उत्पादन के बारे में सरकार की नीति सर्वज्ञ गलत रही है। मैं इस सदन में कही बात कह दूका हूं कि जब सार्वजनिक लेज में पर्याप्त फॉटिलाइजर्स पैदा करने में यह सरकार प्रसफल है, तो हिम्मत के साथ आप को कहना चाहिए चाहे अधिकारीशाही हो, पूर्जीपति हो या विदेशी सरकारेदार हो आप फॉटिलाइजर्स पैदा नहीं कर सकते और फॉटिलाइजर्स के बिना यह किसान और देश जीवित नहीं रह सकता है तो आप को हिम्मत के साथ कहना चाहिए या कि इस लेज में हम चाहे निकी उद्दोग हो और चाहे विदेशी कम्पनी हो, उन को विदेशी बाब्य करने के लिए भीका देंगे, लेकिन आप में यह हिम्मत नहीं थी। नीतिज्ञ यह हुआ है कि वह प्रकल्प, जिस के ऊपर प्रभल हो सकता था, वह नहीं हो पाया और बाद में यह तेज संकट आया और आज इस बाब्य संकट में हम आ गये। इस तरह से आपकी फॉटिलाइजर्स सम्बन्धी नीति और हृषि व्यापार के बारे में खास कर आदानप्त के बारे में आप की नीति के बास्तें, यह गेहूं के उत्पादन में कुंठा उत्पन्न हुई और आम तेजी से बढ़ने लगे और एक सरकारी समस्फलता यह है कि जिस तरह से 1965 और 1971 के बीच में गेहूं के उत्पादन के ग्रोव्स पर हम लोगों ने तरफकी की, इसने सारी एशियाक्षर रिसर्च पर काम करते बाली संस्थाएं हैं, विश्वविद्यालय है और सरकार का विद्यालय है, जो किस बाल के उत्पादन के बारे में आप ने कोई कानूनिकारी बाल नहीं किया है। इस समस्फलता की भी आप को खूबी बत से कहना करता चाहिए।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहत हूं कि हरियाणा, पंजाब जूहा पर गेहूं अतिरिक्त पैदा होता है और वे देश को खिलाते हैं, उन के बारे में आप ने विषय साल जो नीति अपनाई, जिस के बारे में आप के और मेरे बीच में, सभापति बहोदर, इन के और मेरे बीच में पर्याप्त हुआ है और उन्होंने यह स्वयं स्वीकारा है कि व्यापारी लोग जो गेहूं हरियाणा और पंजाब के बाहर भेजते थे, वह अबक में 200 रुपये तक फिलटल दाम ले कर भेजते थे और उस का जो इन्वेस्टमेंट न नहा था वह काल्ड्रोल रेट पर बनता था यानी कर की भी चोरी होती थी और इस तरह की बेईमानी भी होती थी। विषय साल में यहां इस सदन में अभियोग लगाया था कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने फ्लोर मिलों के साथ सांठ-गाठ कर के मिलों का जो माजिन होता है, उस को 200 रुपया रख दिया था। उस समय में अपेक्षा करता था कि मेरे मिल श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुन्ही, जो कल यहां सिंह की नरह गरज रहे थे और मेरे दूसरे मिल श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय, इस का कुछ खुलासा करेंगे। सभापति बहोदर, बाब्य टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया में श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुन्ही का भाषण आया होगा। उसमें उन्होंने फ्लू के साथ कहा है कि हम वही लोग हैं यूव कोरेस वाले जिन्होंने भ्रष्ट मिलों को कपड़ा, बांधु कमिशन को काब्दम करवाया और कुछ मिलों को निकाल बाहर किया। मैं श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुन्ही जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि एक बात। उँचीगें पहले यहां पर जो आरोप में लिया था उस पर आप चुप्ती भूमि साथे बैठे हैं? सिद्धार्थ लंकर रे जी की बीड़ी कब बढ़े जांज में यहां आबण कर रही थी।

श्री नरेंद्र प्रसाद बाब्य : (सीमामही) : वह एक मानवीय सदस्या है। उनको बीड़ी बाब्य कह कर एक सम्बोधित करना उचित है।

जी अब लिमये : मैं कोई भट्टी बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। बीबी क्या अनपालिमेंटरी शब्द है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पर भी जोर से गते।

MR. CHAIRMAN: For the purpose of this debate, Mr. Limaye may kindly avoid this reference.

जी अब लिमये : हमारे ये मित्र कहते थे कि भट्टाचार्य का भंडाफोड़ करने वाले बहादुर लोग हम हैं। लेकिन मिलिंग मार्जिन के बारे में मैंने जो आरोप किया है उसकी ये जांच क्यों नहीं करवाते हैं या इसी सदन की कमेटी नियुक्त करके इस सवाल को उसके सामने क्यों नहीं रख देते हैं? वहा प्रगत यह मिठ्ठ होता है कि श्री मिद्दार्थ जंकर रे ने अनुचित काम किया है किर तो आपको कोई एतराज़ नहीं होगा?

सभापति महोदय में इनके पत्र का एक उत्तरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। कई दिनों के बाद लिमये साहब ने मेरे पत्र का जवाब दिया। भेरा पत्र 19 अगस्त का था और इसका जवाब 17 नवम्बर का है। इनको बहुत सख्त बेहतर करनी पड़ी है संशोधन करना पड़ा है कई बार ड्राफ्ट को बदलाना पड़ा है ताकि ये झूट भी न बोलें और भय यी न बोलें। इसके बाद यह पत्र आता है। इसका एक परिच्छेद ही मैं पढ़ कर आपको भेजना है।

"You have also stated that a milling margin of Rs. 200 per tonne has been allowed in West Bengal which was very much on the high side. It seems that this margin has been worked out on the basis of a fixed price of about Rs. 170 per quintal. You have yourself mentioned that wheat was being sold by traders in the surplus States around Rs. 190 per quintal. It is a fact that traders from Punjab and Haryana were

charging a price much higher than the stipulated price, with the result that the price at which wheat was made available to the miller in West Bengal was actually much higher than Rs. 170."

आप मुझको यह बताना चाहते हैं कि वह ब्लैक में खरीदी थी इसलिए ब्लैक में मुनाफा कमाने के लिए यह छूट दी गई है? लेकिन यह सबाल उत्पन्न नहीं होता है क्योंकि इस ब्लैक में खरीदी हुई ह्लीट में जो भेदा मूजी प्रादि चीज़े बनती हैं उनको अगर नियंत्रित दामों पर बेचने के लिए पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने इन मिलवर्च को बाध्य किया होता तब तो आपकी बात मैं मान लेता। लेकिन आपने स्वीकार किया है कि चूंकि उनको ब्लैक में खरीदनी पड़नी थी इसलिए ह्लीट प्रोडक्ट्स के दामों पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं था और इसी करण से मिलिंग मार्जिन ज्यादा दिए गए क्या मैं इस बात को मान लूँ। उम्मे उनको जो बाटा हुआ उसको पूरा करने के लिए क्या ऐसा किया गया? यह तो बिना मतलब बात हुई। कारण यह है कि ह्लीट प्रोडक्ट्स के दाम इतने ऊंचे उठ गए थे कि बाटे का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता था। मिलिंग करके भेदा मूजी प्रादि बनाने का जो प्रोसेस है उस के लिए पहले उड़ीसा में किननी प्राइस दी जानी थी और वहाँ किननी दी गई? उड़ीसा में 99 रुपये की टन थी यहाँ आप 101 रुपया बढ़ाते हैं। अब उड़ीसा एक चिल्ड्रन हुआ इलाका है। बहा की मिलो से कहीं ज्यादा बड़ी मिले कलकत्ता में हैं। पश्चिमी बंगाल में उनकी प्रोडक्टिविटी और एफिशेंसी भी ज्यादा है। उनको आप 101 रुपया प्रति टन ज्यादा मार्जिन देते हैं। भेरी जानकारी के अनुसार लाखों लाख लाया मिल मालिकों के द्वारा श्री मिद्दार्थ जंकर रे को दिया गया है। क्या इसकी जांच करने के लिए आप नैयर हैं? कल श्री प्रिय बन दास मुझी बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी बात कर रहे थे। बांधू कमिशन के बारे में बात कह रहे थे। आप सदन की कमेटी या कमिशन बनाएं

[श्री मधु लिम्बे]

जो इन सारे बाबलों में जाएं। जब्ते जब्ते से म इसके बारे में पत्र व्यवहार कर रहा हूँ। इस सदन के बाहर जो बातें होती हैं उनका हवाला में देना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन इनी पत्र के आधार पर यह आप माने कि जो 100-200 रुपये तक दाम बसूला जाता था जो इनकाविस नैयार किए जाते थे क्या उस में यह दाम दिखाया जाता था और क्या जो प्राकिन्द मार्जिन था उसके ऊपर वहाँ सोने टैक्स देते रहे हैं। क्या इन कमटैक्स विभाग के साथ इन योक व्यापारियों के बारे में आपने बैठ करके बातचीत की है और टैक्स बसूलने का कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है? इस तरह की बात आप करते नहीं हैं। आपकी नीति के नीतीजे

सम्पादित बहोदय : अब आप भमात करें।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आपनी तो मैं पहले भूमि पर ही हूँ। मैं आंकड़ों तथा सदून के साथ बोल रहा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted to your group is seven minutes. I have rung the bell after 15 minutes. I do not want to cut short your speech, but please be brief.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं कहूँगा कि सरकार न्यायालय के लिए एक बायो नीति बनाए। मैं आपनी राय बताता हूँ। जो बड़े किसान हैं उनके ऊपर नेहीं प्राप्त बहर लगाएं। लेकिन दाम आप एविकलपरत इनप्रूट्स के दामों को ध्यान में रखते ए तय करें। जीवी के मिल मालिकों को ज्ञान 35 प्रतिशत बीनी बाले बाजार में बेचने की छूट देते हैं। किसान जो बैदा करता है उसको भी आप बाले बाजार में बेचने की छूट करों नहीं देते हैं। देश में कहीं भी वह देश के इसकी छूट करों नहीं देते हैं। जेवी जो बसूल करती है वह आप करें। लेकिन नेहीं के बाय उनकी पूरी छूट होनी चाहिए। आब बुरोप के देश एक काबन मार्किट की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। हालांकि बाले देश ही और वही उनकी काबन

मार्किट है। किसा ने देश के बो दुकड़े किए। अब जोर इस देश को भीर बचाव कर रहे हैं। मेरी सकाह है कि पांच दस साल के लिए ऐसी नीति को आप चलाएं। हर साल नई नीति नहीं बननी चाहिए। फूडबैंज के मामले में आपने देश को आप कामन मार्किट बनाएं उस में की बूकमेंट होनी चाहिए। कांस्टीट्यूशन में इटर ग्रेट कार्सर्स के बारे में क्या लिखा हुआ है? लेही बसूलने के बाद बाकी आनाज किसान जहाँ बचना चाहे बैंचने की उसको फूट होनी चाहिए।

आप इयि को ने। 27 साल पहले अंग्रेज के कमाने में हमारे देश में जिनकी नियन्त्रित जमीन भी क्या उसके अन्यान में बिना 27 मालों में इनका पैमा लगाने वे बाद भी कोई बहुत बड़ा कर्क आया है? आपने बाले सात दर्जों के लिए आप योजना बनाएं। मैं आज कहना चाहता हूँ कि जाहे यह पार्टी हो या इसके बाद कोई बैकन्पक पार्टी आए अगर करल एप्लायामेट गारांटी कीम को आप या वह कार्यालयित नहीं करे तो अब इस देश की आमीण जनता और देश के नौजवान किसी भी सरकार को चलने नहीं देंगे। यह भिर्ता उत्तरव द्वारा हो रहा है। इसके लिए एक नीं संवादन का जबर्दस्त काम आपको करना पड़ेगा। आपीय इनाकों में सेवों को संवादित करके उत्पादन काबों में लगाना पड़ेगा। बाटर कंबर्बेन की इरियेन बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं की बात में नहीं कर रहा हूँ। बिट्टी का काम हुआ या इस तरह के दूसरे काम हुए इसकी बात में कर रहा हूँ। जेवों आपर आप ज्ञाना ज्ञानादी नहीं है तकहो है तो कम है कम एक किलो ज्ञाना और उसका पक्षीकृत प्रतिशत आप जाबों के लिए आप उनको दे दें। आप खेतीहर व्यवहार का जो बितान है उसको बहाने और उसको बंगलित करते के लालारी ब्याह ज्ञानाद हुए हैं। किन्तु बाहर ज्ञानाद्वारा ज्ञानाद होते हैं; उसको ज्ञानाद ही है कि वही पर कटाई के बब हिन जाते हैं तो भी उन्होंने भी जारी के बारे काम

बन्द कर दिए जाते थे ताकि बड़े काश्तकारों को भजदूर सत्से में मिलें। जहाँ किसानों के लिए उचित दामों के लिए मैं लड़ा चाहता हूँ वहाँ उसके साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि एस्सायेंट शार्टी स्कीम अगर प्रार्थीण इलाकों में आप चलायें तो निश्चित रूप से एग्रिकलचरल लेबर की जो बेज है वह आप से आप ऊँची हो जाएगी।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं बाकी महों पर तो केवल स्पर्श करते हुए चला जाऊँगा मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास कोई उचित प्लार्लिंग नहीं है। कभी आप किसानों से कहते हैं कि लम्बे धारे वाली झई की कमी है। किसान वह पैदा करने लगता है। बाद में आप कहते हैं कि आश्वयकता से ज्यादा पैदा किया इसलिये झई नहीं खरीदी जायेगी। तो जो वह पैदा करता है, अगर यह सरकार उसे पैनेलाइज करने लगे तो वह क्या करे? इसलिये मैं कहना चाहना हूँ कि झई, तिलहन और जूट—इसके बारे में आप केवल यह नीति बनाये कि यह न्यूनतम प्राइस है। आप पहले से ऐलान कीजिए। फिर चाहे किसान किनारी पैदा करे, आप उसे खरीदिये। हो सकता है, मान सीजिये कि अगले साल अकाल आये, पानी न पहे तो फिर आप कहेंगे कि लम्बे धारे की झई की कमी रही, दूसरे साल की कमी रही। आप उसको स्टाक कर के रखिये। जब जब पैदावार कम हो तो आप उसको इस्तेमाल कीजिये। लेकिन इस तरह मे किसान को पैनेलाइज नहीं कीजिये, यह मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है।

फूड कार्पोरेशन के बारे में मैं क्या कहूँ। मैं बाबूजी से इस चीज़ को लेकर कहता हूँ। एक बहुत अवैधार उदाहरण है। परिवर्ष बंशाल से एक बैयन बुक होता है। उसके अंतर जे०पे०पी० लिका जाता है। आप कह रहे हैं कि यह गलती से लिका बय। आप आता है उसर बिहार में झंकारपुर में। वह बैयन वहाँ से खोला जाता है और तब

पता चलता है कि बहुत सारा सामान उसमें से ब्लैक में बेच दिया जाता है। इसे बाबूजी समझते हैं। यह इतना आमान मामला नहीं है। ऐल बाले और फूड कार्पोरेशन के लोग आपस में मिले हुए हैं। इसी तरह के पचासों उदाहरण और हैं। अब आप के पास ऐल भद्रालय तो नहीं है लेकिन फूड कार्पोरेशन और ऐल भद्रालय आप के हो हैं। इसलिये इन मामलों की जाच करनी चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं चीनी के बारे में तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। आप लोगों की यह धारणा बनती चली जा रही है कि चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण की आप बारबर चर्चा करते हैं। बम्बई कायेस में आपने प्रस्ताव पास किया। उम समय चरणसिंह सरकार की बुराई की जाती रही। बाद में कमलापति जी की सरकार आई, बहुगुणा जी की सरकार आई। पहले कहते रहे कि यू०पी० में हो सकता है, अब आप के हाथ में सत्ता आई है लेकिन आप बदल रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट आई कि आप कोई निषें; नहीं कर सके। आपको नहीं करना है। मैं यह कहने के लिये तंयार नहीं हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण बहुत सफल हो रहा है आपकी सरकार भे। लेकिन अगर नहीं करना है तो कह दीजिये कि 5 साल तक नहीं करेंगे, कम-से-कम उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से कार्यवाही होगी। लेकिन इस अमरी को आप बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। लोग कहते हैं कि इन्दिरा जी की सरकार चीनी मिल मालिकों से चुनाव के लिये चन्दा करने के लिये यह कर रहे हैं। अगर यह गलत है तो आपको कोई ठोस नीति बनानी चाहिये कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रहे हैं। अगर नहीं करना है तो कहिये कि नहीं करेंगे।

लैंबी शूगर का मामला है इस पर 5 परसेंट बढ़ाने की बात है। इसका मैंने कठमान आकड़ों के हिसाब से हिसाब लगाया कि कम-से-कम चीनी के उद्योग आपारियों को 60 करोड़ रुपया भवित्वित मिलेगा। इह

[की मध्य स्थिति]। बारे में भी चर्चा की गई है चूनाव के बन्दे का आवला युक्ता हुआ है। आपको मैंने विहार के विवर, जिल के बारे में एक पल लिया है कि किसान को बकाया जिल आलिक नहीं दे रहे हैं। केन कमिशनर का पल भी उसके साथ युक्ता हुआ है और केन कमिशनर अपनी असहायता को व्यक्त कर रहे हैं कि मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता। तो किसानों को बकाया नहीं देने, दूसरी ओर 5 परसेंट का बीमी का कोटा भी बढ़ा देने बाबार में बेचने के लिये। आप राष्ट्रीयकरण को चर्चा तो करेंगे लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे। तो यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं आवा करता हूँ कि भवी जी अपने जवाबी आवण में इन सभी मुद्दों के बारे में चर्चा करेंगे।

ओ मोहल स्वकृपा (पीलीभीत) : सभापति जी, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि मुझे खेती के विवर में बोलने का समय दिया गया है। इस भवासाय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये मैं बड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन कुछ चीज़ हैं जिनके बारे में मैं अपने विचार बहर व्यक्त करना चाहूँगा क्यों कि मैं स्वयं एक किसान हूँ और इसी नाते में वह बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

खेती एक ऐसा पेशा है जो खुले आसमान के नीचे होता है और दूसरे जितने पेशे दुनिया के हैं वह सारे के सारे छत के नीचे होते हैं। वही एक पेशा है जो खुले आसमान के नीचे होता है और हर खतरे के लिये खूला है। बारित ज्यादा हो जाये, कम हो जाये, टिक्की बैठ जाये, झोला जा जा जाये, सभी खतरे होते हैं।

इसी के साथ एक अद्य अचरण की बात है कि दूसरा कोई भी प्रोड्यूसर हो, जाहे वह जूता बनाता ही वह अपने भाल का ऐट बुद्धि निर्धारण करता है। जूता बनाने वाला अपने जूते का दाम बुद्धि निर्धारित करता है लेकिन हम जी बंधी करने वाले लोग हैं, अपनी खेती के दामों का निर्धारण बुद्धि नहीं कर

सकते हैं। हमारी खेती की भी भीमरों का विवारण दूसरीकल्पन आइस भावीकान करता है या आपार्टी करता है जो कि खला बारीबता है। हम निस्तहाय अकस्मा में बेक्षते रहते हैं। जैसा वह चाहता है हम उसके बन्ध जाते हैं।

आप जानते हैं कि खेती कितना मुश्किल काम है। एक पीढ़ी को छोटा सा हम बोते हैं और किर बढ़ाता हुआ बेक्षते हैं। सैकड़ों खतरों को उठाकर 6 महीने में कसल पैदा होती है तब कहीं जाकर उसका रिजल्ट देखने को मिलता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नरेंट जब गेहूँ की कीमत फिल्स करने की बात सोच रही है तो यह सोचना चाहिये कि 105 रुपये जो मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है वह मुनासिब है या नहीं? अभी पकाव की गवर्नरेंट ने काशकार की प्रोडक्शन कास्ट 118 रुपये पर विटल की है। पन्न नगर विश्वविद्यालय ने 125 रु. कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बनाया है और अभी कानपुर कृषि अनुसंधान केन्द्र ने 145 रुपये पर विटल कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन दी है। यह फैसे हो सकता है कि 105 रुपये काशकार को दे दिया जाये और वह कछ न कहे और चुपचाप बैठा रहे। यह किसान के साथ अन्याय है और मैं समझता हूँ कि किसान के साथ न्याय होना चाहिये और कम-से-कम 125 या 130 रुपये काशकार को गेहूँ का दाम मिलना चाहिये जो कि मुनासिब है। और इसी के साथ कन्दूपुर को जो दाम मिलेंगे वह भी इसी के हिसाब से मुनासिब होंगे। यह कहना कि गेहूँ के दाम ज्यादा कर देंगे तो इनकलेशन आ जायेगा, यह शलत बात है। गेहूँ के दाम बड़ा जैसे तो और जीजों के दाम बड़ा जाते हैं, विक्रमप ही जाते हैं तो वह जोक नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों के साथ न्याय किया जाये।

जो किसान ट्रेक्टर चलाते हैं उनको टायर नहीं मिलते हैं, दूसरे तरीं मिलते हैं। येता कहता है कि जब जैजी ली जाये तो उसकी टायर और

ट्यूब से लिक-प्रप कर दिया जाये कि वहाँ गल्ला लिया जाये वहाँ टायर-ट्यूब भी उनको कम्फोल रेट पर दे दिये जाये ताकि उन्हें सहुलियत हो ।

दृष्टि और सिवाई मरी (जो अमरीका राष्ट्र)। इस बक्त क्या टायर-ट्यूब में कर्न नाही है?

भी भोजन स्वरूप : जी ठाँ, कठिनाई है। काश्तकार को अब भी टायर-ट्यूब नहीं मिल रहे हैं। बहुत मंडगे हैं, ब्लैक में मिलते हैं।

प्राप कपड़ा देने की बात करते हैं, कपड़े को या गूँगर को लिक-प्रप करते हैं। उससे कुछ लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। मरीन के पार्ट को लिक-प्रप कर दीजिये उससे किमान को इन्सेटिव मिलेगा। मेरा कहना है कि जब प्राप किसान से लैंबी ले तो योँड़ी मी रिबेट भी काश्तकार को दें जिससे उनको इन्सेटिव और बड़ जाये और उससे उनका काम करने का होसला बढ़ेगा।

16.30 hrs.

Sarkar ISHAQUE SAMBALI in the Chair

आई० सी० ए० आर० एक रजिस्टर्ड बाड़ी है और वह रिसर्च का कार्य करती है। उसके अन्तर्भूत इंडियन एंथोकल्चर रिसर्च इंस्टी-ट्यूब, सैट्रल राइस रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, सैट्रल पोटेटो रिसर्च इस्टीट्यूट और इंडियन ट्रेनिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट आदि बहुत से इंस्टीट्यूट हैं। मैंने देखा है कि उन संस्थानों में पक्षपात की नीनि जल नहीं है, और वहाँ काम करने वालों में काफी फ़ार्म्डेशन है। उदाहरण के लिए आई० बी० आर० आई० के टायरन्टर से काफी लोग नाखुन हैं, इनमिए नहीं हि उनका कोई जाती मामला है, बल्कि इनमिए कि उन्होंने लाखों रुपयों की मरीनें बरोद कर रखी हुई हैं, जिन का कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मेरे पास यह लिस्ट है, जिस के मुताबिक 14 मरीनें 30, 60 लाख रुपये की बरीदी गई, लेकिन वे बूँदे में पर्याप्त ही हैं, बारिश में भीग रही हैं और

मरी में खारब हो रही है। अगर मंत्री महोदय चाहें, तो मैं उन को यह लिस्ट दे सकता हूँ। इस बारे में एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिये, और यह जो बेस्टेट हो रहा है, पब्लिक एक्सचेकर की जो हानि हो रही है, उस को रोका जाये।

मैं खेती के विषय में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। खेती के सर्वध में अभी एक कमीशन बैठा है। उस की इनटेरिम रिपोर्ट निकल रही है। लेकिन खेती के बारे में कोई व्यापक नीति नहीं अपनाई जा सकी है। मेरा निजी ख्याल यह है कि खेती को स्टेट सबजेक्ट नहीं, बल्कि सैट्रल सबजेक्ट होना चाहिये। इमलिए सविधान में सशोधन कर के इस विषय को सैट्रा में ले लिया जाये, ताकि उस को अच्छे ढंग से चलाया जा सके। मैं देखता हूँ कि स्टेट्स में जो काम चल रहा है, वह अच्छे ढंग से नहीं चल रहा है और उस में बेस्टेज ज्यादा हो रहा है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रति-वर्ष इस बात का मेसेंट होना चाहिये कि इसे अब और दूसरों खानेपीने की जीजों की कितनी आवश्यक है। इस बारे में टारगेट निश्चित होना चाहिए, और उस टारगेट के एक्चिमेट के लिये देश के 356 से ऊपर जिलों में वहाँ के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट और जिला परिषदों के बेयरमैन काम करे। कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट का प्रोग्राम की बड़ी बड़ी फेल हो गया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि ब्लाक प्रमुख भी हम काम में लगे और अपने टारगेट को पूरा बरने के लिए हम अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगा दें, ताकि हम अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के काबिल हो सके।

पूरे देश के लिए इरिंगेशन के सम्बन्ध में कोई परियोजना बनाई जानी चाहिए। नदी धारी योजनाओं को पूरा करना चाहिए और स्टेट्स के बीच पानी के बटनारे के सम्बन्ध में जो झगड़े हैं, उन को जल्द से जन्त तय करना चाहिए, क्योंकि उन के कारण परियोजनायें पूरी नहीं हो पा रही हैं।

[श्री मोहन सदस्य]

छोटी सिवाई योजनाओं पर ज्यादा बल दिया जाये। छोटे कामकारों को ज्यादा सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जायें। गंगा और यमुना के दोधारे भूमि के नीचे इनना पानी है, जो दुनिया में कहीं भी नहीं है। यद्यी तक हम उस को यूटिलाइज़ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस लिए दृष्टवैल लगा कर मिलाई के लिए उस पानी का इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिये।

छोटे कामकारों के लिए माजिनल फार्मर्स की जो स्कीम बनी है, उस का विस्तार होना चाहिये। उत्तर प्रदेश में पहले इस सम्बन्ध में चार पांच ज़िले थे, अब जायद बारह ज़िले ही गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम को और नेहरी से बढ़ाया जाये।

नेहरीन कैम्पेन आर्थनाइज़ेशन न बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है। उस में गन्ने को मुरक्किन ढंग से रखने के लिए बिन्द बीरू का प्रावधान किया गया है। पेस्ट का केट्रोल और रेट कंट्रोल के प्रोड्राम को ज्यादा व्यापक ढंग में चलाया जाये।

मैंने रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा है कि खूदीगांन के प्रोड्राम में बालाहार देने की व्यवस्था है। यह एक अच्छी योजना है, लेकिन उस का विस्तार करवे की आवश्यकता है। इस काम के लिए यूनिसेफ की तरफ से जो गाड़ियां दी गई हैं, उन का ठीक इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। मैं दिले हूँ, और मैं समझता हूँ कि हर एक ज़िले में, वे इधर से उधर घूमती रहती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रोड्राम के लिए जो राया दिया गया है, वह अच्छे ढंग से बढ़े हो और नंगों को बालाहार सही ढंग से मिले।

अन्त में ही किर मंडी महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े गैंड की कीमत के बारे में पुनर्विचार करें।

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-DAR (Ausgram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the demands of the

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. I will place a few points before you briefly: You know that unless there is an improvement in agriculture, the condition of the farmers cannot improve and the country cannot prosper. Therefore, many speakers before me have spoken about the need for effecting land reforms. Unless speedy land reforms are effected it is not possible to bring about an improvement in the condition of the farmers. Respected Babuji has been entrusted with the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. He knows much better than me that most of the agricultural labourers and share croppers and small farmers are Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Harijans. Their condition needs to be improved through effective land reforms. Industries also cannot prosper unless there is improvement in agriculture which is possible through effective land reforms. Therefore I have no doubt that respected Babuji will come forward for implementing the much needed and overdue land reforms. Otherwise, I am afraid that the small farmers and share croppers will have to undertake agitations etc. Then Sir, it is not possible for the farmers to achieve much progress unless water is provided to them through irrigation facilities by properly utilising the water resources of our country. They must be provided with adequate fertilisers also for raising a good crop. It is unfortunate that only 20 to 25 per cent of the water resources of our country are utilised at present for irrigation. In 1974-75 we had to import 3 to 4 million tons of foodgrains from other countries.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Our first priority is water.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-DAR: Yes. What I am trying to say is that because of our failure to utilise the water resources for providing irrigation facilities, we had to import

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

3 to 4 million tons of foodgrains during the last year and had to spend a colossal amount of foreign exchange for the same. In this context I have pointed out many times earlier also about the necessity of taking up afforestation programmes and to preserve the forest wealth in the catchment areas. Dams and embankments should be constructed in the catchment areas. Sir, the Brahmaputra river brings untold miseries on millions of people in Assam and Bangladesh every year. Last year also the same story was repeated. Through terrible floods it washes away many hearths and homes and destroys the crop on millions of acres. If we are to tame this turbulent river and to save millions of people, then our schemes will have to be taken beyond the boundaries of our country, to the source of this river. It would be necessary to construct dams in Tibet in the catchment area of the Brahmaputra. For this purpose we should hold talks with our neighbour China. Fortunately an atmosphere of friendship and goodwill with China has been exalted by the World Table Tennis championship held recently in Calcutta, in which the Chinese team also participated. We should take advantage of this atmosphere of goodwill generated at Calcutta for holding talks with China in this regard. We can also hold discussions with another friendly neighbour, Bangladesh.

The Ganga-Brahmaputra link project should also be pursued vigorously. It has been stated in this House many times on behalf of the Government that by providing a link between the Brahmaputra and the Ganges we will be able to solve the water problem of the Ganges to a great extent. The hon. Minister is shaking his head and it appears that he does not approve of this project. Still I will demand that he should arrange to provide 40,000 cusecs of water in the Hooghly river during the lean period for saving the port of Calcutta in the interest of the nation. Talks are being held with the Bangladeshi Government in this connection and I will like to know what

progress has been made so far. It is absolutely necessary to release 40,000 cusecs of water for saving the port of Calcutta and the Government must arrange to provide the same.

Sir, through you I will place an appeal before Babuji. You know the talks are going on between the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar for the Srikhanda Barrage in the Srikhanda Paraganas. I will appeal for early completion of this barrage. Heavy damage is caused by the floods in the 'Ajoy' river every year. The Ajoy dam project is linked with the Tylobani project. I will appeal that all discussions etc. regarding these projects may be completed early and effective steps may be taken for completing the Ajoy dam so that people may get early relief from the floods of the Ajoy river.

Lastly, Sir, I will place before respected Babuji something about my own constituency i.e. Burdwan. In the 'Kunur' river which is a tributary of the Ajoy river, floods occur at least twice every year due to water-logging only. This causes complete destruction of the crop on 50 thousand acres of land. I demand that the 'Kunur' drainage and irrigation scheme should be taken up immediately to remove water logging and to utilise the water for irrigation to produce more food.

In May 1974, in reply to a question, Shri Siddheshwar Prasad had said that a proposal for setting up a high power National Water Resources Council was under the consideration of the Government. For the purpose of studying the entire water resources of the country and for formulating schemes for their proper utilisation, an amendment of the Constitution was necessary for this purpose. This matter was said to have been sent to the various State Governments for their opinion. Some State Governments were stated to have given their comments thereon. Almost one year has passed since then and I will like to know the decision taken by the Government in the matter. I will conclude by saying that water has been released by the Bihar Government for

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

the Tinughat project no doubt. But they are demanding 3 crores of rupees for the water. A lasting solution should be found to this problem. Talks are going on between the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar. Now, water has been released but much damage has already been done. If again the water is stopped then paddy worth about Rs. 56 crores will be destroyed in the Burdwan, Howrah and Hooghly districts.

I will demand a permanent solution of this problem. Sir, the lower Damodar Scheme should not be taken up in piecemeal, but it should be viewed in its totality and implemented as such. Otherwise the people of Bengal will stand to suffer and they will have to agitate unitedly in this respect.

श्री किशोर नाथ भारतीय (भाजपे) : सभापति महोदय, हुवि और सिचाई बंकालय हारा प्रस्तुत भागों का मैं समर्वत करता हूँ और यह मानता हूँ कि जो राजि उन्होंने भागी है आज देश की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए वह संवेदा प्राप्ति है। हमारा देश हुवि प्रबाल देश है। भारतीय इर्ष्या अवस्था का मुख्य आधार हुवि है और उसका उसमें सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। 70 प्रतिशत जनता जीवन निवाह के लिए हुवि पर निर्भर है तथा इससे राष्ट्रीय आव में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक का बोलकान प्राप्त होता है। परन्तु स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के 27 वर्षों के उपरान्त भी हमारी हुवि अब तक मानसून पर निर्भर है। उसका 70 प्रतिशत आव जो है उसको आज भी अपनी हुवि के लिए मानसून पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है और अब कभी भी जिस सास में भी मानसून फैल हो आय या जानालार कैल हो आए तो देश को सूखे की परिस्थिति का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसी लिए आज हमारा देश हुवि प्रबाल होते हुए भी आधार में आज्ञा-निर्भरता आय नहीं कर सकता। हमारी बोलनाएं, हमारी नीतियाँ, हमारे कार्यक्रम किसने ही बदले हैं, परन्तु यहि उनका कार्यान्वयन उसी आकांक्षा से नहीं होता तो उसके परिणाम मंजीर

होते हैं। अगर हम यह चाहते हैं कि आज हमारा राष्ट्र आवे बड़े तो हमें हुवि उत्पादन के लिए जो कुछ भौतिक बांधें हैं उन पर विशेष प्रयान देना पड़ेगा। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हुवि उत्पादन बड़े तो हमें सबसे बहुत सिचाई के साथ उत्पादन करने पड़ेगे। आज हम केवल देश के 30 प्रतिशत भाग को सिचाई के साथ उत्पादन करा सके हैं मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हुवि बंकालय की कई ओरों में उपलब्धियाँ बड़ी सुराहीय हैं। परन्तु इस भौतिक भीज के अगर इन नहीं दिया जाय, अगर हम पानी किसान को उत्पादन नहीं करा सकते और आज भी मानसून पर आधारित रहे तो यह कास्टकार के लिए बड़ा बदनाम और दुःख भरा सिद्ध हो सकता है। कुछ ओरों से कुछ प्रतिशत देंदे किसान हैं उनकी स्थिति अब ही सुधर गई ही अगर आज का या सामान्य कास्टकार है उसकी एक बहुत बड़ी दुःख भरी और देवती की दास्तान है। उसको हमें दूर करने का पूरा प्रयास करना चाहिए। आज हमारा देश कास्टकार के अन्दर आत्म-निर्भर नहीं है। मधु लियमें जो ने कहा हमें एक टास्क को संबलानी चाहिए जिसमें कि जो हमारे मजदूर हैं उसको हम न्यूनतम अनाज दें और उसको काम दें। राजस्थान नहर के बारे में आज कई ओरों में सकातार चर्चा होती रही जा रही है। उसके लिए जिसने साधन की जरूरत है वह उत्पादन नहीं कराए जाते हैं। अगर राजस्थान नहर का हम नियंत्रित कर लें तो हमारे देश की जितनी भी आवश्यकतायें हैं उनकी तो पूर्ति होगी ही, हम इसने देश में इतना उत्पादन कर सकेंगे कि कुनियों के और ओरों की आवश्यकताओं की भी पूर्ति कर सकेंगे। अगर उसके लिए जाहोर और कल्पत की कली बदनाई जाती है। मैं निर्बद्ध करना चाहता हूँ कि उस नहर से जिस ओर में सिचाई होगी आज उस ओर में भवेत भूखे और अकाल की स्थिति होने से या वर्षा बहुत कम होने के कारण कोई जारी नहीं हो पाती। बहुत एक दूसरे के जारी या सिचाई के लिए जो वर्षी योजनायें होंगी जिनके लिए वर्षी व दूसरे के जारी या सिचाई के साथ उत्पादन न होने के कारण जिक्रन

चेती न हो सके। तो इससे एक और हम ग्रामना उत्पादन बढ़ाएंगे दूसरी ओर जो हमारे पास साधन उपलब्ध हैं उनका पूरा-पूरा उपयोग करके देश की समुद्रिको बढ़ायेंगे।

आज देश की सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता सिंचाई के साधनों को बढ़ाने की है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय-विवादों के कारण जो हमारे जल के स्रोत हैं, उनका पुरा उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। अब बाबू जी ने इस मंत्रालय को सम्मालिता है। उनसे मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि जल याज राज्यों का विषय है, इसलिए इस मामले में उनको राज्य की तरफ देखना पड़ता है, उनसे सनाह मनविरा करना पड़ता है, उनकी महमति भावनी पढ़नी है। इस सम्बन्ध में सिंचाई मंत्रालय की कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी में भी विवार हुआ था—मेरा उनसे यह आश्रम है कि जल राज्यों का विषय नहीं होना चाहिये, जल राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है, उसका इस ढंग से उपयोग होना चाहिये जिस से किसका सर्वोत्तम उपयोग हो सके, वह किसी राज्य की धरोहर नहीं होनी चाहिए। भूमध्य से जिस जलह पानी उपलब्ध है, जहाँ प्रकृति से पानी इतनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध करा दिया है कि वहाँ का काम चल सकता है तो उस पानी को निकालने की अवस्था पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए हमारे यहाँ राजस्वान में 13 प्रतिशत छूट योग्य भूमि है, लेकिन पानी के बल 3 प्रतिशत है, इसलिये दूसरे भागों से लाकर ही हम उस की पूर्ति कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं बाबू जी से यह आवश्यकता कहना कि आज जब हम कृषकों से यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि वे देश की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करें तो हमें उनका सहयोग भी लेना पड़ेगा। हम के बल अफसरकाही के बारिए उन्नति करना चाहेंगे तो यह काम नहीं होगा। मैं आवश्यकता है कि हमारे कृषि मंत्रालय के पास बहुत अच्छे वैज्ञानिक हैं, मैं उन की बातचाला करता हूँ, लेकिन यदि हम कालत-कारों की ओर कानून है उनका भी पूरा उपयोग करके उसके बहुत अच्छे परिवाय लिकन करके हैं। इसके सिवे हमें उनको भी आवीशक करना चाहिए।

आज यहाँ चर्चा होती है कि लोकतन्त्र खतरे में है, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये हमारी राज्य सरकारें जिम्मेदार हैं। हमारे संविधान के जो निर्माता से उन्होंने ग्रन्तिलोद 40 में कहा है कि राज्य सरकारे पचायते बनायेगी। हमारे देश में 1959 में पंचायती राज्य की स्थापना भी हुई थी, लेकिन आज हम क्या देख रहे हैं—पचायती राज्य को राज्य सरकारों ने पगु बना दिया है। चूंकि केन्द्र सरकार के पास हम मामले में कोई अधिकार नहीं है, इसलिये वे केवल मार्गदर्शन करते हैं। कोई जगहों पर पंचायतों के चुनाव न करा कर उनका एक अलग ढंग से उपयोग किया जा रहा है। अगर हम बास्तव में चाहते हैं कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े, हमारी परिस्थितियों में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन आये तो हमें इस देश के नागरिकों को, खास तौर से आमीण केन्द्र के रहने वाले प्रत्येक आमीण के लिये इस देश के नागरिकों को, आम तौर से आमीण केन्द्र के रहने वाले केवल लोकमता में निहित नहीं है, राज्यों की विधान सभाओं में निहित नहीं है, बल्कि नीचे के स्तर में निहित है, परन्तु यह तभी सम्भव होना जबकि हम पंचायती राज की स्थापना को मजबूत करे।

आज हम क्या देखते हैं—कई राज्यों में पंचायतों का काम कुरु हुआ। महाराष्ट्र गृजरात नदा ग्रन्थ कई राज्य हैं जहाँ यह काम अच्छे ढंग से कुरु हुआ और वे अच्छा काम कर रही हैं लेकिन अधिकांश राज्यों में ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर रही हैं। अनः इसके लिये भी हमें संविधान में मंशेश्वरन करने की आवश्यकता है। जिस प्रकार से लोक सभा और राज्यों को विधान सभाओं के चुनाव कराये जाते हैं, उसी प्रकार से इन पंचायतों के चुनाव होने चाहिए। राज्य स्तर पर एक इत्तेवान कमीशन हो जो निश्चित समय के उपरान्त वहाँ चुनाव कराये ताकि उनकी बाह्देलिटी बनी रहे, राज्य की तमाम नीतियों का कार्यान्वयन अच्छे ढंग से कर सकें।

श्री शूल व्यवस्था वाला (पार्टी) : समाप्ति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रस्तुत है। आप की सेवा में बोलने वालों के नामों की एक लिस्ट आती है। इन नामों को बुलाते बहत यदि नीचे के नामों को भी बुलाया जायें, उनको यदि आप ऊपर से आयें, तभी सच्चा समाजवाद आयेगा नीचे के सोशल भी ऊपर उठ सकेंगे। आप देसा कर सकते हैं, यह आप के दिस्त्रीशन की बात है। बरना हम नीचे ही रह जावेंगे, ऊपर नहीं उठ सकेंगे।

इसना निवेदन यह है कि हृषि मंडी जी, जो आज बोलने वाले हैं, उनको आज न बुलाया जाय, उनको कल बुला दीजिये।

समाजवाद महोदय : मेरा स्थान है आप अपनी पार्टी से यह बात कहें।

मुझे इस बहत श्री डी० के० पट्टा को बुलाना चाहा। लेकिन श्री शक्ति सरकार बोमार है और वे जाना चाहते हैं, इसलिये मैं उनको बौका दे रहा हूँ

श्री ओंकार साल वेरेटा : (कोटा) : मैं भी जाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा ब्लड-ब्रेकर हाई हो रहा है—इन्हिये मुझे भी बुला दीजिये।

समाजवाद महोदय : श्री शक्ति सरकार के बाद श्री शिष्टे इन्टरवीन करेंगे।

श्री शक्ति सरकार :

*SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR (Joynagar): It is unfortunate that Babuji is now absent. He knows Bengali. Anyhow, I will speak in Bengali. Many speakers are using their own language.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: When you know English well, why not speak in English?

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR (Joynagar): I can understand agriculture policy. But the food policy that we follow is to me unscientific and unrealistic. It is something of a hotch-potch. It is encouraging peaceful co-existence between smuggling and State Trading. I want to say a few words about the policy enunciated by our Government. The present policy that we are pursuing is a mere extention and perpetuation of the policy that was introduced in West Bengal during the II World War. After the terrible Bengal famine of 1942-43, a food policy was evolved in West Bengal which is still being followed there and in fact that very policy has been extended all over the country. I cannot say for other States but so far as West Bengal is concerned I must say that as a result of the present food policy people have become poorer and more unemployed. If we want to judge the prosperity of the nation by one yard-stick that would be: How far we have been successful in eliminating beggars. Instead of eliminating beggars West Bengal had been filled up by beggars. People living in huts in villages are now leaving their huts and are now dwelling on footpaths of Calcutta. Some people have left their villages for ever. Some have come even to Delhi to take shelter. If this be the state of affairs, it can be said that the food policy has not only made the people of West Bengal poorer but in fact it has increased the number of beggars and unemployed people in the State. It is therefore necessary that a proper discussion of the policy should be held. Sir, I have no words to describe the bewilderment of the people of West Bengal, the agriculturists in particular their difficulties and woes which have directly arisen out of the food policy. As the time being short I would only place a few points for the consideration of the Hon. Minister. I would like to confine myself to three points that is pricing, procurement and distribution of food.

grains. So far as the pricing policy is concerned I would like to say that there does not appear any reasonable justification in fixing the price of paddy at Rs. 74 per quintal when Government have fixed the price of wheat at Rs. 105 per quintal. Every one having practical knowledge of agriculture will concede that cost of production of paddy is always more than that of wheat. That is why the price of rice is higher than that of wheat. But now we find that even the Government have ignored this basic point and have fixed price of paddy which is much lower than that of wheat. I do not know whether the phenomenon can be termed as looting or not but certainly it is a serious exploitation of all the paddy growers of the entire Eastern region of the country. The fixation of such a low price for paddy has no justification and it is far less justifiable too. I would be very happy if the hon. Minister kindly explain to me on what basis, logic or consideration such miserably low price of paddy has been fixed. I am a cultivator and farmer and I have a few acres of land. From my personal experience I can say with all seriousness that the price fixed for paddy is a serious injustice to the paddy growers. It is argued that the price has been fixed on an All India basis then also I would say that merely on that plea we cannot brush aside legitimate demand of the paddy grower of a particular region. It is unfair. It is unjust.

I would now say a few words about the food policy of West Bengal. We often hear that West Bengal is a traditionally deficit State so far as foodgrains are concerned and we have to approach the Central Government repeatedly for meeting our shortages. But I say that there is no food shortage in West Bengal and if at all there is any it is because of rationing, cordoning and the faulty procurement policy. So far as the present year is concerned I think there is no shortage and I will yield to the hon. Minister if he can prove it otherwise with

statistics. When I say that there is no food shortage in West Bengal I say so on the basis of some Government statistics. The population of West Bengal is 4.55 crores. If we convert this figure into adult units then we will have 3.64 crores of adult units. Now, even if we distribute foodgrains at the Government's prescribed rate of 450 grams per head per day then the total requirement of foodgrains would be nearly 59.71 lakh tons approximately or for the sake of convenience we may round it up and say that the requirement would 60 lakh tons. The Government of West Bengal has claimed that this year's production of foodgrains would be in neighbourhood of 80 lakh tons. Now if we keep a provision for seeds and set aside 10 per cent of the produce then the net available produce would come to 72 lakhs tons. This is however not all. We are likely to get from the Central Government a minimum of 12 lakh tons of foodgrains as Central contribution to the State. Thus the total availability of foodgrains would be 84 lakh tons and if it be so then where does the deficit arise. I therefore say that there is no justification for imposing levy You will be surprised to know how atrociously it is being implemented in my State. Already 435 persons have been arrested under MISA and levy notices have been issued to 2,25,000 farmers. But the irony of it all is that with all these measures the Government have not succeeded in meeting their targets of procurement. Sir, in a Congress party meeting last year I had pointed out very categorically that our procurement policy being unrealistic would prove to be a failure and it has turned out to be so. A leading Bengali newspaper "Ananda Bazar Patrika" has also said so. What is the reason for this? It is because the procurement policy is unscientific, bogus and unrealistic. In West Bengal a small farmer having 4 to 6 acres of land is covered by the laws of levy. Marginal farmers too are not being spared. Despite all the pressures and repressive measures the Government have been able to procure only 2.12 lakh

[Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar]

tons of paddy so far. I would like to know from the hon Food Minister Shri Shinde the reasons for this failure. Why even MISA has failed to give you your targets of procurement? Let me say that issue of levy notices and MISA and other repressive measures cannot give you your desired results. There is something basically wrong in the policy and unless the remedies are found out the success will elude us year after year and we will be in the same miserable condition. I would also like to know from you on what basis you determine this levy. What is the scientific basis for determining the quantum of levy? The National Agricultural Price Commission says that there will be 12 per cent marketable surplus and the whole concept of levy is based on this illusory 'surplus'. I say it with great regret that the entire concept of marketable surplus is a phony one. It has no scientific basis to withstand the tests of scrutiny. It is unrealistic and visionary. Today in the name of levy a reign of terror has been let loose on the cultivators. You will be surprised to know Sir, that a poor farmer in my area was carrying two maunds of paddy on his head and was going to a husking mill. He was arrested under MISA. I wrote to the Home Secretary and on my intervention he was released. But then what happened? As soon as he reached home he was re-arrested under a charge of dacoity. Can you tell me Sir, how can farmers grow paddy which not only gives them less money but gives them torture, humiliation and frustration in abundance? You cannot remain blind to the realities. We cannot ignore the farmer, his difficulties, his miseries, his agonies if we want him to grow more food for us. In the name of collection of levy, terrible things are being done in West Bengal and this is being done because the Central Government have said that if the State Government cannot procure foodgrains they would be deprived of the Central contribution. I do not blame the Central Government for this, perhaps they have said

the right thing. But there should be a way of doing things. On the one hand we ask the farmer to grow more food but on the other hand he is subjected to untold miseries and torture. How can both these contradictory things go together? I would therefore request Shri Shinde whether he would be willing to appoint an inquiry committee which will go into the entire matter and suggest improvement in the situation which gives better production and saves the poor farmer from exploitation and torture. If the type of torture that is being inflicted in the name of levy is not checked immediately I am afraid agricultural productivity will be reduced very seriously. I say it with a heavy heart that all leaders who are at the helm of affairs in my State are urban people who love the city and do not know the villages and much less the farmers and naturally they have little sympathy to see the difficulties and miseries of a farmer.

I would conclude my speech by saying a few words about my own constituency Sir. I come from Sunderbans. It has a more than 20-lakh population and the major area is cut off from the mainland. It has an embankment area of 2,200 miles. There is no water and we cannot grow two crops in a year. Nothing has been done to introduce and improve the methods of dry farming in this area. No one seems to be bothered about the poor people who live there, about their poverty and their growing agonies. There is water, water and water all around. It is all full with fishes but no one has bothered to exploit this rich resource which will not only help our poor people in supplementing their daily food but the country can also earn foreign exchange out of it.

I am grateful to Mr Shinde that he has agreed to set up an I. C. A. R Centre there. But this assurance was given when I came to this Parliament and today the life of the Parliament is coming to a close and yet the scheme remains on paper.

Regarding fish you will be surprised to know Sir, that the daily demand for fish for the city of Calcutta alone is six lakhs Kg. and the supply is not more than 40,000 Kg. These figures have been given in a report of the Master Plan Committee of the Government of West Bengal. It has been circulated recently. I would therefore suggest with all seriousness that the matter should be taken up immediately to see what can be done up without any further delay.

Lastly, I would once again urge upon the hon. Minister that he should ensure that the poor farmers, the small farmers, and marginal farmers are not tortured by the police, EDOs, J.L.R.Os and others officials under the garb of collection of levy and he would kindly consider the appointment of an inquiry committee which will go into the gamut of the problem. You will be astonished to know that people possessing bamboo gardens, fisheries, orchards and homesteads and who have no records of any holdings, have been served with levy notices. My earnest request to the Ministers concerned, both Babuji and Shmdeji, is to be helpful to these people, to be kind to these people, who are unnecessarily tortured in the name of procurement. As a man you may not be supporting jodars. But there are very small farmers. On behalf of these cultivators, I request you to look into the matter seriously and to institute a committee to see whether any help could be given to them or not.

17.00 hrs.

सत्यापति अहीबद्ध : मैं अनाउन्स कर चुका हूँ कि माननीय शिंदे जी को बोलना है। लेकिन हमारे होस्त माननीय थोंकार नाल बोला जी आप से पहले बोलना चाहते हैं। मैं उन्होंने इचाइत दे रहा हूँ।

बी थोंकार लाल बेरका (कोटा) : सत्यापति भाषोदय ने आप को स्वाक्षर देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया और मेरी

253 7.5—13.

प्रावंना को स्वीकार किया। 27 सालों में हम इस बेती और सिचाई के काम में 27 प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी कर पाये हैं और राजस्थान में तो यह हाल है कि नहर निकालने की बात तो दूर रही आप 27 गांवों में पीने का पानी भी नहीं दे सके। ऐसी सरकार को गर्म पानी चाहिये। खाने को हम क्या दे पायगे जब कि पानी पीने का नहीं दे सके।

कल माननीय शिंदे साहब ने बताया कि 1 करोड़ 45 लाख आठमी राजस्थान में अकाल की लपेट में हैं। लेकिन यह आकड़े बिन्कुल गलत हैं। आपने राजस्थान में 26 जिलों से से 24 जिलों को अकाल की लपेट में बताया। क्या 24 जिलों में इतनी हो लोग अकाल से पीड़ित हुए हैं? वहां पर तो पानी ही नहीं हैं कही भी चले आओ धूल भरी आँखी चल रही है गरम-गरम हवा वह रही है। और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान कैनाल का बंटाधार कर दिया। उस तरफ आप की कोई दृष्टि नहीं। और राज्य सरकार के ऊपर उस योजना को छोड़ दिया है छोड़ दिया है। वह 5, 6 करोड़ 60 लगाती भी है इवार उधर से पैसा निकाल कर लेकिन इनने पैसे से कुछ नहीं होता है। मेरी मान है कि अगर राजस्थान की कुछ हालत आप को सुनारी है तो आप उसे अपने हाथ में ले कर पूरा करे जिस से राजस्थान की ममस्या हल हो सके। इसमें भूखे को अनाउन्स मिल जायगा और उधर बीड़ंड का परिया दबा रहेगा जिस से पाकिस्तान बाले डरते रहेंगे। लेकिन आप राजस्थान कैनाल पर कुछ ध्यान नहीं देने हैं। कही मैटक कही बिल्ली कही कुत्ता और कही सूअर योजना तो बना रहे हैं लेकिन राजस्थान कैनाल की उपेक्षा की जा रही है।

बाह नियंत्रण को देखिए। 1973 में भारतपुर इतनी बाढ़ आयी कि करोड़ों घपये का नुकसान हो चया। और हम यह

[श्री अंकार लाल वेरद]

सभन् नहीं पाये कि बाड़ क्यों आयी । उच्चर के हिस्से में सूखा है, और एवं हिस्से में हर साल बाढ़ आती है । लेकिन हमने कही बक्सा सुमाव दिया कि नदियों के सिल्ट को साफ़ करो । जो नदिया 20 फुट ऊँची पुलियों पर खो, वे सिल्ट से भर गई है और सिन्ट पुलियों तक आ गया है । अब उन का पानी कहाँ से निकलेगा ? बड़ा बड़ा इन के बर में निकलेगा । उन में अब पानी निकलने को गुजाइश नहीं है । इन्हिए मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर सिन्ट सफ़ को जाए, तो बाड़ का पानी निकलने के लिए आप को नदियों का विंड सफ़ कराना चाहिए ।

एक बात मैं और कहता चाहता हूँ । मैंने वेरर में पढ़ा था कि जर्बन वाले हमारे यहाँ रेगिस्ट्रानों एरिया को हरायता करना चाह रहे हैं लेकिन उन को भी आप ने गोक दिया और वे उस को हरा-भरा नहीं कर चाए । इन्हिए मेरा निवान यह है कि जब यह आप के बम का नहीं है और जब आप और काम उन में करवाने हों, तो इस काम को भी उनकी सहायता में करवाइयें ।

आप ने गेहूँ की कीमत 105 पया रख दी । एथोकल्चर प्राइमेज कमीशन ने यह दाम फिरम कर दिये और आप के मंदियों की उम ने नहीं चलने दी । पंजाब ने इस के बारे में कहा और उत्तर प्रदेश ने कहा लेकिन किसी की भी नहीं चलने दी ।

तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये की आप बिदेशों के खाद्य भंगाते हैं और उम भार को आप किसानों पर लादते हैं । खादी के दाम इतने ज्यादा बढ़ जये लेकिन गेहूँ का बमूली दाम आपने 105 रुपये ही रखा । बूरिया जो पहले 52 रुपये का आता था, उस के दाम 105 रुपये हो चके, ३० एवं ३० के दाम

84 रुपये वे जित के दाम 168 रुपये हो गये हैं और भूटे पोटाथ जो ३७ रुपये का मिन्ना था उस के दाम ६० रुपये ही गये हैं । कुछ तो आप ये इन के बारे में भी सोचा होगा । किसान को खाद की कितनी जहरत है और ३०० करोड़ रुपये का खाद जो बिदेशों से मंगाया, वह तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया आप किसानों से लेना चाहते हैं ।

अब पानी की बात नीजिए । जहाँ पहले इस का रेट ३ रुपये था अब इस को १७ पया कर दिया है । इस का क्या मतलब है । हमारे यहाँ पर अभी लिंग इर्गेशन नहीं है लेकिन किरभी आप ने बिजली का रेट दूगाता कर दिया । मद चीजों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं और आप किसानों में 105 रुपया बीटान दे कर उन का गेहूँ छीन रहे हैं । आप ने तो 105 रुपया के हिसाब में ले रहे हैं लेकिन जिनका उमी गेहूँ को १४० रुपये पर दे रहे हैं । हमें देने भीत अमर्ती है । १४० रुपये नहीं तो १२५ रुपया ही दो । १०५ रुपया पर मेरे कर १४० रुपये पर बेचारे कर्मचारियों और गरीब लोगों को दे रहे हैं । आप ने बिंदसों से ५३५ करोड़ रुपये का अनाज मंगाया और हमारे मंदी जी को अभी ठीक अन्दाज़ा ही नहीं है कि कितने अनाज की हमारे यहाँ खपत है । कभी ४ लाख टन कहते हैं, कभी १३ लाख टन कहते हैं और कभी १७ लाख टन कहते हैं । यह पता ही नहीं कि कितना लगता है वैसे कि खाने हैं और चुम्पा डालते हैं ।

अब रहा लेडी का सवाल । किसानों से लेडी का अनाज बसूल करने का जब सवाल आया, तो किसानों के बर में चूस कर, राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों ने किसानों के बांधों में चूस चूस कर लेडी का अनाज बसूल करना शूल कर दिया ताकि उन के बांधों के लिए एक बाना बांधी व बचा रहे और बीज के लिए भी उन के पास एक बाना न रहे और उन में लिए भी के महकम रहें । इसका क्या

मतलब है। अगर आप लेबी लेना चाहते हैं तो खुले बाजार से लें। जिस किसान के पास ऐकड़ भूमि है उस का अनाज भी आप ने लीन लिया। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर आप को लेबी का गेहूं लेना ही है, तो आप खुले बाजार से लीजिए। (बाटी)

मैं सिर्फ दो बिन्ट और नेना चाहता हूं। मैं यह निवेदन करता चाहता हूं कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले आप ने बड़ा उष्म मचाया था कि आप गैस प्लान्ट लगाने जा रहे हैं और देश भर में इस का बड़ा डिपोरा पीटा कि इतने करोड़ गैस प्लान्ट लगाने जा रहे हैं लेकिन आप के पास कितने जानवर हैं यह आप को पता है। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि 17.6 करोड़ गाय, बैल हैं, 5.3 करोड़ बैसे हैं, 4.2 करोड़ बेड़े हैं और 11.5 करोड़ बुवे मुरियां हैं। ये आप के पास जानवर हैं और इन की दूध की क्षमता एक किलो भी नहीं है और रुम से मन् 1950 से ले कर आज तक आप ने 8 हजार बेड़े मंगवाई हैं उन बेड़ों की क्षमता वहां पर 3 किलो भी और हमारे यहां आते आते वह डेढ़ किलो प्रति बेड़ रह गई। तो इधर तो आप कहते हैं कि हम गोवर गैस प्लान्ट लगाने जा रहे हैं और उधर जानवरों का खात्मा करने जा रहे हैं। आप कहा से गैस प्लान्ट लगाएं? इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि अगर आप गैस प्लान्ट लगाना चाहते हैं तो मैं से पहले गोवर बन्द होना चाहिए ताकि गायों की संख्या बढ़े और आप को ज्यादा बोवर मिले।

एक बात और यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ट्रेक्टरों और टायरों के दाम बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। पहले इटरलेशनल ट्रेक्टर 19 हजार रुपये का आता था और आज उसकी कीमत 27 हजार रुपया है। पहले एक ट्रायल 1200 रुपये का बिकता था और

आज वह 2500 रुपये का बिक रहा है। इसी नरह मेरे डिजल का दाम इन तीन मालों मे बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है और आयल का भाव जो पहले 3 रुपये प्रति लीटर था वह अब 11.5 रुपये प्रति लीटर बिक रहा है। आप हृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन हृषि के जो साधन है वे सस्ते दामों पर उपलब्ध नहीं करते हैं। आप लेबी के गेहूं का दाम कम फिक्स करते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि एक रुपये प्रति बोरा बोनम देंगे। आप यह कहते हैं कि जो लेबी का गेहूं देगा उसे करड़ा देगे चावरे देगे और सीमेंट देगे। इन बानों से कही ज्यादा लेबी का अनाज मिलेगा। आप को लेबी का रेट बढ़ाना चाहिए।

समापन जी इनना ही नहीं जो धान की वसूली की है उम वा पैंगा भी अब तक किसानों को नहीं दिया है। किसान को पैंसे की तत्काल जरूरत होती है लेकिन धान का पैंगा अभी तक किसानों को नहीं मिला है। आप राज्य सरकारों से रिपोर्ट मार्ख कि धान वा पैंगा कब तक बाज़हीं दिया है। इसलिए मैं नम्र निवेदन करता हूं कि अगर आप अनाज वा गाय डीक तथ करेंगे तो आप को बाहर से अनाज वा आयान करने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। आप राज्य सरकारों को ऐसा आदेश दे कि लेबी का गेहूं जो लिया जाए वह खुले बाजार से निया जाए और किसान को आप उसी बज्जे पैंगा दीजिए। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो आप जो काफी लेबी का अनाज मिल जाएंगा।

बस मुझे इतना ही कहना था।

*SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN (Adoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country is an agricultural country. 27 years have passed since we got independence but we have not been able to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains. It is fact that 85 per cent of our people are living in rural areas. Shortage of foodgrains is

[Smt. Bhargavi Thankappan]

increasing mainly due to harding, black marketing, lack of proper irrigation facilities was due delay in implementing land ceiling and distribution of surplus land to the landless, failure of efficient procurement and distribution system resulting in rise of prices day by day. It is because kulaks and big farmers are influencing the policy decisions of the Government in their favour.

Most of the people are living below poverty line. Why is this happening? Certainly there is something fundamentally wrong in the planning. That is why we have not been able to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains. For example, Sir, irrigation was under one ministry and agriculture was under a different Ministry. Therefore, there was no co-ordination between these two ministries and there was no planning. As a result irrigation facilities are not imposed to our expectations and most of the irrigation projects are lying incomplete. Just to mention one example, in my constituency there is a major project called Kallada. This was started in 1961 and the estimated cost of the project was Rs. 1328 lakhs. After ten years the cost has gone up to Rs. 4,500 lakhs. This is the most important irrigation project in Kerala. This will irrigate more than lakhs of acres generally and 4,30,000 of double crop lands in particular in my constituency. As I said earlier, Sir, this is a very important project in our State. There are many other projects in my State which are lying incomplete.

Why is this happening? This happens because there is no basic planning. Secondly, foodgrains are not being distributed properly. There is no clear-cut policy in regard to this. The State Government is going to the Centre begging for foodgrains. Although we are fortunate in cultivating almost all cash crops—rubber, cardamom, coffee, ginger

pepper, etc. which are earning foreign exchange, yet we are completely depending upon the Centre for our food requirements. In December 1974 we got only 37,500 tonnes of rice and in January and February this year we got only 37,500 tonnes of rice. We did not get anything more. In order to sustain the rationing system in our State we need at least 65,000 tonnes of rice. The Central Government had assured us that they would supply us this quantity of rice, but we have not got it so far. It is urgent and essential that food quota for the coming lean months should be enhanced and supplied to the state regularly to avoid starvation deaths.

Another problem for us is the difficulty faced by our coconut growers. More than 15 lakhs of coconut planters, 30 lakhs people are engaged in coconut industry in the State alone. They are facing a serious problem because the prices of coconut are coming down and many trees are being destroyed by pests. The Kerala Government have prepared a scheme of two crores rupees for saving the coconut trees and submitted it to the Central Government. But the Central Government has not so far given its approval to that scheme. I would request the hon. Minister to give his approval to the scheme so that the coconut trees in Kerala can be saved from pests. Again I would request you to take necessary steps to form a coconut Board to look after that interests of the coconut industry.

Only one more point, Sir, and I have done. In my constituency there are many cashew factories. Since we are not importing cashew-nuts the factories are facing closure. In my State and also in many parts of the country there is such a large area where cashew plants can be planted on a large scale whereby the problem faced by these factories can be solved in future. I hope the Government will take immediate steps in this direction.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND P. SHINDE): Sir, about 43 hon. Members of this House have participated so far in the debate. I am happy, a great importance is being attached by the hon. Members of this House to the subject of agriculture and irrigation which is the very basis and the main bulwark of our economy.

Last year was really a very difficult year for our country. All of us have experienced the stresses and strains through which the food and agriculture economy passed. The reasons were many. But, I think, the natural calamities and the energy crisis were the two important contributory factors which added to our difficulty. As a result of this, some of the hon. Members of this House—unfortunately Mr Dasaratha Deb is not here; he very eloquently spoke on a number of issues; Mr. Madhu Limaye is also not here—have made the point that there is something wrong with the policy of the Government of India in regard to agriculture and food production. They were trying to draw an inference that the agricultural production or the food production is going down in this country because of the failure of the Government policy. I would, very humbly, like to make this submission. Of course, I am not making a claim that everything is all right with Government policies. After all, in a vast country like India there may be weaknesses in administration, in implementation, etc. But my own honest and personal assessment is that this country's direction, as far as agriculture and food policies are concerned, is very much in the right direction, and that is why we are making a very substantial progress, though during the last three years, because of the setback on account of some natural calamities, a general impression has been created by interested agencies and perhaps because of there not being a proper understanding by some of our colleagues, that something is wrong. I would like to submit a few facts, and the

hon. House may judge whether what I am saying is right or wrong.

Unfortunately, in this country still we depend very much on nature, rain-God, for our crops. I will give some statistics to show how the major crops of ours are still dependent on rains. For instance, the irrigated area of jowar and bajra is only 4 per cent in the country, oilseeds 7 per cent, pulses 9 per cent, maize 14 per cent; even the rice crop which is considered to be all irrigated is mainly dependent on rain water in this country; only 39 per cent of rice area is irrigated. Now, take wheat is again a very important crop in our economy. Now in wheat the irrigated acreage is 54 per cent which is the highest. In rice it is 39 per cent and in the rest of the crops it is very low. Naturally, whenever there is an uneven distribution of rainfall or a failure of rainfall, our crops get affected. So, the whole effort of the Government of India is to insure our economy against these natural calamities and I think we have started getting some results. For instance, the main highlights of last year's agricultural economy are that though there has been a drought—for instance, Gujarat is a very important State both from the point of view of groundnut as also cotton—but this year the general level of cotton production is so high in the country that despite very severe drought conditions, if we try to analyse and look deep into the matter, we find that the general level of production of cotton in this country three or four years earlier was only 50-52 lakhs bales. But, now the level has gone up to 58-60 lakhs bales and the country is on the threshold when we are in position to produce as much cotton as perhaps this country may require, though there may be shortages in individual areas. This happened not by any accident but by a deliberate and considerable effort by the Government and a number of other things have gone in bringing about this result. (Interruptions) Whatever

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the problems which are coming up as a result of more production, we shall face them and try to find some solution. I am glad that some of the Members have very emphatically brought to our notice some of the problems because of more production of these commodities. In fact, what I was submitting were the positive aspects. Despite this that this year was not a very normal year—this year in half of Madhya Pradesh there was very severe drought during the Kharif season and then Orissa is in drought as also Tamil Nadu and about Gujarat I have already mentioned—I have mentioned our achievements in cotton. It is not confined to cotton alone. Take wheat. Though the final figures and the final estimates would be available much later, we have some commonsense, judgement and also the advice of our experts and Sir, this country is going to see this year one of the record productions in wheat. Madhu Limayeji thought that after 1971—he only tried to politicise his speech—he said, that as soon as Indira Gandhi gave the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao', wheat production started going down. I am sorry he is not here. But I am prepared to argue with him and convince him. Sir, I will explain some of these facts. When production went down after 1972-73 because there was a power shortage. There were some difficulties in regard to fertilisers. But the main season is the Rabi season. Winter seasons were absolutely dry, as I have already mentioned, 54 per cent of the acreage under wheat is irrigated and 46 per cent is unirrigated. Naturally, when there are no winter rains, it makes all the difference. But this year despite the high level of fertiliser prices, there were favourable winter rains and as a result of the efforts of the State Government and various other agencies. Now, I think and I am likely to be proved very much correct, it is my assessment, that we are likely to produce more than 27 million tonnes of wheat this year which this country has never seen because our

level of production was only 11—12 million tonnes 8—9 years ago.

Then, if we take the total Rabi production—it is not wheat alone, it is a number of other crops also—this year is going to make a history. As soon as a favourable season is there, with human effort—though this year is not very ideal because even some marginal power shortages still continue and there are other difficulties also into which I would not like to go now—this year is going to see one of the record productions of Rabi and I anticipate a Rabi production of 43—44 million tonnes. It is something which is giving a lot of strength to our economy. Otherwise, what would have happened to this country? Already we are bad in Kharif and if the Rabi production would have gone down, I think, it would have added to our difficulties and put a lot of strain on our economy and millions of our people would have suffered. But, as a result of the Rabi production coming up, I think our economy has started looking up and that is what is getting reflected in the price levels to-day to which I will come a little later.

Then, Sir, if not many members but a few members referred to the glut in potato. While in some parts there is food shortage, but in the same country—foreigners will not believe this—there are no buyers for potatoes. Our valiant farmers, our brave farmers have produced millions of tonnes of potato this year, whether it is U.P. or whether it is Punjab or whether it is Bengal. I am just indicating the way production has started catching up. Regarding the level of sugar-cane production this year, I would say this. In our economy this is assessed in terms of jaggery or gur and they say it will be of the order of 140 lakh tonnes in terms of jaggery. That means that sugar-cane production will be almost according to our plan targets.

Regarding oilseeds, edible oil is also there. Last year housewives had

a grievance against us because edible oil prices had gone sky-rocketing. Edible oil was selling at Rs. 12 or Rs. 13 a kilo. This year, despite the fact that one of our very important States like Gujarat which produces very substantial quantities of ground-nuts, is affected by drought,—there is no groundnut in Saurashtra this year,—our total production of oilseeds is likely to be of the order of 86 or 87 lakh tonnes, almost on par. And had there been no drought in Gujarat this year perhaps we would have seen one of the record production of oilseeds in this country. But even in this year itself it is so high that it has started influencing the price level. This is what I am saying. As against the price of Rs. 12 or Rs. 13 per kilo the edible oil prices have come down to Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 or Rs. 8½ a kilo. This shows how the production trends have started influencing the price-level also. I put a simple question to hon. Members. If there is anything wrong in our basic policy, would this thing have happened? We have to remember that this had been a very adverse year. This is an abnormal year. Unfortunately we forget history so quickly. Human memory, as has always been said, is very short. In 1966-67 this country was having very severe drought and the general level of foodgrain production was of the order of 72 or 74 million tonnes. Now, whether it is 1972-73 or whether it is 1973-74 or whether it is 1974-75, these are all abnormal years, and very bad years from the point of view of agriculture and our production level has been of the order of 97 to 104 or 105 million tonnes. This shows how potential agricultural production has been built up and I have got the statistics with me. And I may say that taking the long term trend into consideration food production is keeping pace with our increase in population. Though our production increase is very steep and there is need to control it, yet, there are encouraging trends of food production. Of course, I agree that there is need to control population but what I say is, despite the very steep increase in population, agricultural production has shown

these very encouraging trends. This is not a political subject. I am not saying from any narrow angle. We should not lose our confidence in the agricultural economy. I quite understand that hon. Members opposite are equally patriotic as we are. It should be the concern of all of us and we should have this basic confidence in the agricultural economy of this country.

Now, regarding rice production, Mr. Madhu Limaye made a statement saying that there is downward trend in rice production. It is not correct. We had reached almost 43.6 million tonnes last year. This was the highest production. This year, although we will not have record production, even then, the production is not expected to go down, although not all, but some of our important rice growing States are very badly affected. Take East Madhya Pradesh. This is affected. Chhattisgarh is supposed to be rice-bowl. Orissa which is a surplus State from the point of view of rice is affected; Tamil Nadu also. In Orissa there has been a setback in rice production.

Even in Tamil Nadu which is a very important State from the point of view of rice, there has been a setback. Despite this, I anticipate the rice production of the country from 40 to 41 million tonnes this year which is not very much below the normal production of ours.

Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh wanted to know something—I have to cover many points also—and he referred to what is happening on the price situation. It is true that last year, particularly, 1973-74, was a year of terrible strain. And all of you know what has happened to our economy. Though the prices have gone up, I am happy to note that as a result of encouraging trends in production in agriculture, it had a soothing effect on prices. If we examine the price trend, we will find that between September, 1974 and March, 1975 there has been a fall in prices to the tune of about 7 to 8 per

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cent on an average. I am referring to the prices of cereal. It is interesting to note that during the same period, last year, or even earlier, the prices have gone up by 16 per cent while, in the same period, the prices have gone down by 7 to 8 per cent as far as other commodities are concerned. It would be interesting to find that the rice index has declined by 10.4 per cent while the wheat index has gone down by 4.5 per cent. This is a lean period for wheat. The index fall is a little less during the next two months. The decline in the wheat index is by 25 per cent. The reason for this is there. There are some positive steps taken by the Government of India. As a result of that, the improvements are there. One is the increased availability of grains as a result of measures taken by Government like de-hoarding of stocks carried forward from the previous year by the producers as well as traders. I have also made a reference to the Rabi crop prospect. Second reason is that there is a substantial contraction of money supply as a result of anti-inflationary measures taken by the Government of India. As on 15th March, 1975 the money supply position was less by 7.6 per cent. These are some of the measures taken by Government.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Still, Government have failed to check the price rise.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Shri Deshmukh is an intelligent Member. He knows that to-day we are struggling; the entire country is struggling; all of us are struggling with the problems of inflation. He will surely appreciate it.

Some Members referred to some problems which were individual problems of some Members. I would like to make two general observations. Last year was a very difficult year. We had to import a large quantity of food. Our Bill on this account came to more than Rs. 700 crores. This country was never required to spend so much of money on the import of foodgrains. A much larger quantity

was of course imported in the past. That was in the year 1966-67. But, Sir, the hon. Members know that there has been a crisis in the international market prices in the sense that China and Russia entered the markets and because of their influence, the international market price was affected adversely. Despite the foreign exchange difficulties, the Government of India wanted to see that our people were helped. It is not a question of any ideology. The country's interests demanded that we should import this much quantity of grains. We had difficulties of foreign exchange. The Government of India did succeed in importing on commercial account substantial portion.

Coming to fertilisers, despite a very difficult foreign exchange position we felt that if there were no adequate fertilisers available in the country, there would be a setback in our agriculture. The hon. Members may have a grievance on the prices of fertilisers. They will bear with me as to what has happened in the international market. We were purchasing urea, two or three years earlier, at the price of Rs. 500 per tonne. That urea prices have gone up so much. The price was Rs. 500 a tonne. That price itself has shot up to Rs. 3000—Rs. 3500 a tonne. This is all because Naphtha which is the raw material used for the manufacture of urea is a petroleum product and because of the increase in the prices of petroleum products, the prices of urea also went up and this has affected many countries like ours. But, despite that, because Government of India thought that agriculture is priority sector number one, whatever may be the difficulties, they should resort to large scale imports of fertilisers. We imported fertilisers worth more than Rs. 500 crores in order to help Indian agriculture. Even in this, I know, farmers have a grievance that a very high price is there. My colleagues tell me the same thing. But, few Members know that in this whole thing, in the Fertiliser Pool of India, though final estimates are still not available, we have

incurred a loss of Rs. 21 crores. That means, to that extent, we have given subsidies for fertiliser supplies. Even at increased level of prices, we had to do this. Government of India deliberately did this because of the need to support the efforts for agricultural production. Some of the hon. Members.....

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: In that case, I think, there can be no scope for increasing the price of fertiliser. Let us know from you.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Mr. Natwarlal Patel, I will speak to you at the appropriate time. Shri Nathuram Ahiwar is not here. He, Mr. Darbara Singh and a few others raised a point about the incidentals and other costs and charges of Food Corporation of India, overheads of Food Corporation of India. Sir, I am not saying that all the expenditure which the Food Corporation of India incurs are legitimate. I am not suggesting that there is no scope for economy. In fact, Government of India itself came to the conclusion that there is scope for economy. Therefore, we set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Food Secretary to go into all these matters. The Committee's report is available now and they have made very valuable recommendations and we have asked the Food Corporation of India to implement them. But, there are two wrong concepts erroneous concepts, among many of my colleagues. First of all, some people feel that trade can operate at a much lower margin. Shri Nathuram Ahiwar made this statement. I am sorry to say that this is not correct. In fact, when this controversy was there, when the wholesale trade was allowed to operate, we had some correspondence with them. The All India Foodgrain Dealers' Association addressed one letter. We had asked them what would be the incidentals and costs if they were to operate all over India and all the year round. They have given us a figure. Rs. 30 per quintal would be the operational cost which

they have mentioned. If we incur Rs. 25-27, how is it more than the trade? There is a lot of confusion on this. No trade can operate cheaper than the Food Corporation of India. Marginally, there can be scope.

There are some other points which I would like to mention. As far as the charges of the Food Corporation of India are concerned, the procurement incidentals, up to 1974-75, were roughly about Rs. 9-10. Out of this, in regard to 78-80 per cent, Food Corporation of India has no control. This is because, it is either the price of gunny bag or it is a mundi charge or it is sales tax charged by the State Government. On that, we have no choice. For instance, I can give you the break-up. I am prepared to circulate this copy to all the hon. Members here, what are the costs and incidentals. This coming year, the procurement incidentals are expected to go up almost by Rs. 4. The reason is, State Governments increased their mundi charges. Now, what can we do? If they increase the sales tax or their mundi charges or some other charges like this, neither the Food Corporation of India nor an honest trader who honestly pays taxes would have any option but to incur the incidentals. If the Food Corporation of India is criticised even for the charges which are either statutory or which are beyond the control of the Food Corporation of India, I think the criticism is a little unfair.

As far as the storage, movement and distribution costs for all grains are concerned, they come to about Rs. 15 or so. Even in this case, except Rs. 3-Rs. 3½, all other expenditure is beyond the control of Food Corporation of India. Hon. Members have to appreciate that we operate on an all India basis. It is all right if somebody has to bring foodgrains from Punjab to Delhi. The transport charges will be Rs. 2 or Rs. 3. But, as the Food Corporation of India is an all India body, it has to operate on an all India level. Whether it is Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Himachal

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Pradesh or Jammu and Kashmir, we supply foodgrains at the same price at the rail-heads. Naturally all-India transport cost has to be peeled together. I will circulate this breakup of cost incidentals to all members so that they will be in a position to see whether there is scope for reduction. I shall welcome any suggestion from any hon. member if there is scope for any reduction and I will then go into it and do the needful. This is the only thing I can say at this stage.

Shri Sakti Sarkar complained very seriously against levy.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR.
Availability of foodgrains.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That is different. As far as levy is concerned, I can understand the plea that small farmers should not be harassed. Our general approach in this is that we advise State Governments to exempt small farmers. But I think all of us in this country, all political parties and all politicians, have to create an atmosphere for getting levy. I think we owe this duty to the country, to the poorer sections of society, the urban dwellers and people with fixed incomes, the landless and poor people in rural areas. There is always a demand in this House that the public distribution system should be strengthened. How do we do that unless you evolve an effective method to procure the foodgrains? Therefore, this general atmosphere needs to be created in the country for levy. Everybody must sacrifice. It is in the national interest, in the broader interest of the country. I can understand Shri Sakti Sarkar's misgivings about the adequacy of the machinery; the machinery may not be upto the standard, but we can improve upon it. But that should not be made a justification for not imposing a producers' levy on farmers. From whatever association I have with this Ministry—you know personally that it has been a long one—I feel the stage has come in all States, deficit States, marginally surplus States where the producers' levy

system has to be effectively enforced. This is one of the effective methods of mobilising our resources on this front. Unfortunately, State Governments have not succeeded in this because there is no public co-operation, public understanding and appreciation....

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Is West Bengal deficit or not? What is the availability of foodgrains in West Bengal?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have helped West Bengal so much.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR :
We do not want to beg.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This year West Bengal has had one of the best crops.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
80 lakh tonnes.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
I do not wish to go into figures.

The allotment made to West Bengal has been the highest. So he should not have any grievance.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Maharashtra should come somewhere.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Maharashtra and a number of other States have proposed levy. We have supported it without reservations and we would like to encourage State Governments to go ahead with levy.

There are many other matters. In regard to some of the most important of them, my senior colleague, Shri Jagjivan Ram, would deal with them when he replies to the debate tomorrow. I will just reply two or three important points.

Shri Kachwai is not here. He and Seth Achal Singh also made a reference to animal husbandry—I think Shri Berwa also referred to it. It is true that the animal wealth of the country is a very important sector of our economy in regard to availability of milk for running

dairy plants, milk to our children, mothers etc. All this depends on animal husbandry. I will not go into the technical aspects of the matter. But I would like to make a very humble submission to this august House. I have been saying this publicly; what has happened to this land of Aryavarta where the cow was worshipped as mother, as God? We have the poorest type of cow in this country. The reason, perhaps members will appreciate, is the religious and irrational approach to this question of animal husbandry. This has caused ruin to our animal husbandry. Shri Berwa is not here. I would request him to persuade his party to give up this religious and irrational approach to the development of animal husbandry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Because he is a bachelor he does not know husbandry.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Possibly. In this country what is necessary is to have a sound breeding policy. People love cows and cattle more than even their children. There is no need to teach them love of cattle. But unless any activity is based on a sound economic basis, it will not prosper. This was lost sight of. Emotion and sentiment were brought in. Unless these are removed, difficulties would be here in the way of development of animal husbandry.

Mr. Limaye is not here, he said that the country should be made a common zone and he referred in that context to the European Economic Community. I wish conditions in India were similar to those in Western Europe. Our experience is that if surplus is not tapped in the States where it is produced, we are not in a position to help the State Governments which are deficit in foodgrains.

At one stage in our party a few years earlier this became a controversial issue and our party was sharply divided. We wanted to consider

the matter carefully, we appointed a committee of experts, people with no political affiliations, Dr. Gadgil, Shri Venkatappa and a few others—that was the foodgrains policy committee and it considered whether food zones were detrimental to the food economy of India or they helped manage the food economy well and solve the food problem, and helped the deficit States. That Committee unanimously came to the conclusion that unless food production level came up—when it comes up I can understand his argument and India can possibly be made a common zone—this country will have to resort to food zones; it is an old report of 1965-66 and I hope Prof. Dandavate will have time to go through it so that whatever reservations he had about this policy, would not be there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even that committee has accepted the fact that in the ultimate analysis zones will have to go, only in the intermediate period they are justified and we should continue our efforts towards one zone.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That is what I am saying. Unless we reach a satisfactory level of production, unless shortages disappear, they need to continue. Whatever may be our weaknesses and deficiencies we are in a position to understand the food economy of the country. Many hon. Members sincerely make some simple suggestions. But in a vast country like India the management of the food economy is an intricate and complex subject. There are so many regional and other pressures. Even Chief Ministers come and ask for more and more grains, it is not easy to resist pressures.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): There are pressures; there are vested interests

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We do not succumb to pressures. It is a difficult subject and we are trying to put it on a rational basis. We

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are trying to manage the food economy of the country in the best possible manner in this difficult situation. I would not like to go into the broad aspects of land reforms because my senior colleague is expected to touch on them.

I know Mr. Bhattacharya's sincerity when he spoke about sharecropping. In north-east India, sharecropping is the main bottleneck in the development of agriculture. There is no lack of law or policies. The Government of India is very clear in its policy that sharecroppers have to be made owner-cultivators or at least be conferred the right to cultivate the land permanently, without being evicted. Credit and other facilities also should be made available to them. But implementation of land reforms depends not merely on statutory orders or administrative measures which are necessary as supporting things, but it is really the willing involvement of the people who are the beneficiaries and the general consciousness of political parties which will enable social reforms to succeed. Theoretically it is a State subject, but we know the difficulties. We have no mental reservation about this. I welcome any suggestions as to how the implementation could be done.

With these words, I thank the hon. members for giving me a patient hearing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Many members have referred to the difficulties caused to the cotton trade by the credit squeeze. Will he throw some light on it?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We shall take it up with the Commerce Ministry.

श्री राजस्वलार भास्त्री (पटना) : सम्प्राप्ति महोदय में इस विषेष में भाग लेना चाहता था लेकिन मैं आज या एहाँ हूँ इसलिए कल बीसवा मंगेव नहीं ही सकेगा।

इसलिए मैं केवल वो सवाल पूछना चाहूँगा। वे दोनों जवाब तिकाई से सम्बन्धित हैं। मंत्री जी ने हमें जो बातें कहीं उन से उन का सम्बन्ध कम है। लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहूँगा इसलिए मैं पूछ ले रहा हूँ।

पहली बात यह है कि बिहार में पटना जिले में कल्याण योजना और बरहिया ताल योजना तीन चार जिलों को मिला कर के बनाई गई है और वह बिहार की बहुत बड़ी योजना है। इस योजना के सवाल को ले कर इस इलाके के लोग बहुत दिनों से आव्योधन करते रहे हैं क्योंकि यह बहुत बड़ी सिनाइ योजना है और वह बेनरी है अपने का भण्डार है। मुझ है कि उप मंत्री जी के एन मिह जी वहाँ अभी हाल में गये थे। तो मैं यह बहर जानना चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी ने वहाँ क्या किया और उस योजना के सिलसिले में सरकार का दृष्टिकोण क्या है। अगर वह योजना उपयोगी है तो सरकार कहाँ तक उस को कियान्वित कराने में मदद करना चाहती है? उपमंत्री जी वहाँ गए उसके लिये मैं उन को अन्यथाद देता हूँ।

दूसरी बात याचिका समिति की सिफारिश से सम्बन्धित है। याचिका समिति ने अगस्त सितम्बर के पिछले सप्त में यह कहा है कि हमारे बिहार में नदियों से कटाव का सवाल बहुत बड़ा है। यंग नदी के कटाव से संकटों गांधी कट रहे हैं। बुद देरे लेव के बनेर ब्रह्मगंगा में लो दर्जन से ज्यादा बांध कट चुके हैं। तो याचिका समिति ने एक सिफारिश भारत सरकार से की है कि बिहार सरकार इसकी बड़ी योजना को हाथ में लेने और कटाव से पीड़ित लोगों के पुनर्वस्ति की व्यवस्था करने की विषय में नहीं है इसलिए भारत सरकार को इस विषय में कुछ बिहार सरकार की मदद करनी चाहिए। कि यह योजना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर सरकार ने कोई विचार किया है और किया है

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है तो किस निर्णय पर पहुँचे हैं। अबर नहीं किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचे हैं जो क्या बहां के लोगों के पुनर्वास का कोई व्यवस्था करने को बात पर आप कोई विचार करेगे ?

18.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In a State like Maharashtra, where the monopoly cotton procurement scheme is already in progress, not only production but also procurement can be increased substantially. A welcome suggestion and a declaration has been made by the new Chief Minister that instead of giving 30 per cent, 50 per cent will be given in cash to the cotton growers. But the difficulty is that there are credit restrictions. So, they wanted an immediate Central assistance of Rs. 65 crores. I want to know whether the Agriculture Ministry will use its good offices with the Finance Ministry to see that the cotton growers, especially small cotton growers, get some relief and the monopoly cotton procurement scheme also succeeds?

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Professor Dandavate referred to our new Chief Minister, whose name is SBC. In Maharashtra SBC represent sugar, banana and cotton. But those are the only three crops which are the victims of the Central policies. When the hon. Minister says that under no pressure will we give up our right to export Basmati rice, what happens to our export of very fine long staple cotton?

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: When a reference was made to cotton, the hon. Minister said that this is a problem concerning the Commerce Ministry. But that Ministry is bothered only about textile mills and purchasers of cloth; it is not bothered about the growers of cotton, whereas the Agriculture Ministry is vitally concerned with the growers. If price support is not given to the growers of long staple cotton, they will switch over the production of short staple cotton, in which case you will be forced to import cotton from abroad and spend valuable foreign exchange. At that time your Ministry would be blamed. So, kindly do not depend on the Commerce Ministry. The Agriculture Ministry should say that they want to give price support to the cotton growers.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The marketing of cotton is the concern of the Commerce Ministry. But my Ministry is also concerned in the sense that no worthwhile production programme can be pursued unless there is marketing support and price policy support. So, naturally, these are inter-ministerial matters and the Government of India as a whole has to take a decision. So far as we are concerned, we shall take up the matter with the concerned Ministry and pursue it consistently.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 10, 1975/Chaitra 20, 1897 (Saka).

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of
Business in Lok Sabha (Fifth Edition) and printed by the General Manager,
Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi.
