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Monday, December 11, 1972  
Agrahayana 20, 1894 (Saka)

## **Lok Sabha Debates**

**(Sixth Session)**



*(Vol. XXI, contains Nos. 11-20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**New Delhi**  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Monday December 11, 1972/Agra  
hayana 20, 894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]  
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

प्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरों और प्रामीण अनु-  
संस्था के बीच अनुपात

+

\*382. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
श्री मूल चन्द दासा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और अधिकार नियोजन  
मंत्री यह कहाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश के प्रामीण क्षेत्रों  
में डाक्टरों और प्रामीण जनसंघ्या के बीच  
क्या अनुपात है ;

(ख) ऐसे प्रामों की संख्या कितनी है  
जहां कोई भी डाक्टर नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या देश में लगभग 20 हजार  
डाक्टर देरोजार हैं; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या  
प्रतिवेदिया है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही  
की जायी है ?

प्रियांक श्री अवाम सवा स्वास्थ्य और  
अधिकार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर  
धैरिय) : (क) व्यावहारिक जनसंघ्य  
अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा 1986 में किये गये  
एक अध्ययन के अधार पर यह अनुभाव

लगाया गया है कि प्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस समय  
डाक्टरों और जनसंघ्या का अनुपात लगभग  
1 और 11,000 है ।

(ख) विभिन्न प्रामों में कितने डाक्टर  
प्रामीणिक चिकित्सा पद्धति की प्रैक्टिस कर  
रहे हैं उसके संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं  
है । बैसे, 30 जून, 1972 की स्थिति  
के अनुसार 140 प्रामीणिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र  
बिना डाक्टरों के थे ।

(ग) 1970 तक 1971 में कमशः  
2497 और 3953 डाक्टरों के नाम रोजगार  
कार्यालयों के रजिस्टरों में दर्जे थे ।

(घ) प्रामों पर डाक्टर प्रामीण  
क्षेत्रों में काम करना नहीं चाहते । फिर भी,  
केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारें डाक्टरों को उन  
क्षेत्रों में काम करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने  
के संबंध में भरतक प्रयत्न कर रही है ।  
इस संबंध में एक विवरण सभा-पट्ट पर  
रख दिया गया है ।

### विवरण

केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों को यह प्रतिशत  
सहायता देती है जिससे राज्य सरकारें  
सुदूरजप्ती, पिछड़े हुए और कुर्म्य सभ्यते  
जाने वाले 400 निविट क्षेत्रों में काम करने  
वाले डाक्टरों को प्रति वार्ष 150 रुपये का  
पता दे सकें ।

राज्य/संघ नासित क्षेत्र की सरकारें  
डाक्टरों को प्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काम करने  
के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठा रही हैं :

(1) भ्राम एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में काम  
करने वाले डाक्टरों का एक ही  
संबंध बनाना ।

(2) ग्राम-भत्ता, परिवहन सुविधाये, बिना किराये के सुसज्जित मकान, साफ पानी, विज्ञानी आदि सम्प्रेरणों प्रोत्साहन देने की व्यवस्था करना ।

(3) ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में खास-कर भवनों, रिहायशी ब्लार्टोरों आदि की सुविधाओं में सुधार करना ।

(4) ग्राम लोकों में काम करने के इच्छुक सेवा-निवृत्त डाक्टरों को पुन नियुक्त करना ।

(5) अनिम बेतनबृद्धिया देना ।

(6) ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में काफी माला में दवायां तथा उपस्कर की व्यवस्था करना । कुछ राज्यों में चिकित्सा लोकों को कुछ बचों तक ग्रामीण लोकों में जाकर काम करने को ग्राम्य करने के लिये छात्रबृत्तियों/बजीपों की पेशकश की है ।

(7) विभिन्न चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के उपलब्ध चिकित्सकों की अधीन सेवाओं का ग्राम लोकों में उपयोग करके चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य देख-रेख की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

ग्रीष्म विहृती वार्षिकी अधीन सभी यहोवर ने कहा है कि आवश्यक एवं आवश्यक लोकों के काम करना नहीं आहुते । जो विवरण उन्होंने सभा-पट्टल पर इस्ता है, उसके लो यह स्पष्ट है कि उन्हें गांवों में जाने के लिये काफी प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है किंतु वो वे गांवों में नहीं जाना चाहती क्या इसका कारण यह है कि वैदिक लिंगायती नहीं हैं इसकी जारीकी है, उसकी इसकी अवलोकनशक्ति है एवं एक बार जो लिंगायती उसमें से निकल जाता है, वह

गांवों की तरफ मुह ही नहीं करता ? यदि यह सच है तो भैंडिकल शिक्षा पद्धति में कोई आवृत्त परिवर्तन करने का भरकार का विचार है ? उदाहरण के लिये क्या एल० एम० पी० कोर्स को फिर से शुरू करने के बारे में किसी स्तर पर चर्चा हुई है ?

भी उमाशक्त धीमित आमूल परिवर्तन का विचार तो नहीं है । हमारे भत्तानुसार आमूल परिवर्तन शक्य भी नहीं है । एल० एम० पी० परीक्षा का ग्रंथ पुनर-उज्जीवन किया जाय, तो भी शिक्षा पद्धति श्रीमन् आधुनिक ही रहेगी । मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति में प्रशिक्षण चिकित्सक का रहन-सहन, विचार और स्मृति तथा मनोवृत्ति बहुत बदल जाती है और इस कारण याक जैसी स्थिति में जाकर काम कर सकना, चिकित्सा का कार्य करना, उनको कठिन लगता है । यदि हम उस पद्धति को अविद्यीन पद्धति को रखेंगे तो उसमें कोई ऐसा परिवर्तन हमें लाभ नहीं लगता है कि जिससे वे एसे गांवों में जा कर स्वायी रूप से काम कर सके, जहापर सामान्य, सास्कृतिक या सभ्य जीवन की सुविधाये सर्वथा अप्राप्य है ।

लेकिन, श्रीमन्, इस परिस्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये इस समय दो प्रकार के विचार चल रहे हैं—यहला यह कि जो हमारी आवश्यक विचारीय पद्धति है, मैं प्रशिक्षित हूँ, उनको तैयार करके जहा कही है, वहा पूरा करै या जितना पूरा कर सके उतना पूरा करे । दूसरा विचार यह चल रहा है—ग्रीष्म लिंगस्ट्री ने निष्पत्ति नहीं किया है, विचाराधीन है—कि कोई कम समय का कोर्स लें तो हम अधिक जाहेंगे पर पहुँच लेंगे और उसके बलेन फैदिस्थिति में लाभ नहीं लेंगा ।

ग्रीष्म विहृती वार्षिकी : क्या सरकार ने इस सुलाह एवं विचार किया है ? कि लिंगायती जो

डाक्टर बतकर निकलते हैं उनके लिये यह अनिवार्य कर दिया जाय कि वे दो माल तक गांव में रहकर चिकित्सा करें तभी उनको डिग्री दी जायेगी, उसमें पहले नहीं ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : इस तरह का निश्चय मधीं राज्य सरकारों ने किया है—कहीं नहीं हुआ हो, तो मूँझे इस समय सूचना नहीं है, स्मरण नहीं है—लेकिन अधिकांश जगहों पर बाण्ड लिखाया जाता है। चूंकि इसमें कुछ कानूनी पेचीदगी भी और यह समझा गया कि कठिनाई होगी, इसलिये भारत सरकार ने यह नियम बनाया है कि उनसे 2 वर्ष का बाण्ड लिखवा लेते हैं और जब 5 वर्ष के बाद वे परीक्षा पास कर के निकलेंगे तब उनको अवश्य दो वर्ष मांग में काम करना पड़ेगा। प्रत्येक राज्य के सम्बन्ध में मैं तन्काल नो नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो मैं उनको लिख कर मूर्चित कर दूंगा।

श्री भूल चन्द डागा : कृपा कर बतलाइये—आज केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना रप्या भते के रूप में डाक्टरों को देती है और किस-किस राज्य को कितना-कितना देती है ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : अलग-अलग भते की सूचना इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री भूल चन्द डागा : आपने यह बतलाया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार भता देती है, क्या आप अलग-अलग नहीं बता सकते कि कुल कितना भता आज तक केन्द्रीय सरकार दे दिया जाता रहा है ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : भते का संबंध बहुत व्यापक है। आप लिखकर लौटेंगे तो मैं बतलाऊंगा कि कौन-कौन सा भता दिया जाता है . . . . .

कैम्पस लहोस्य : भता कहां पूछा है ?

श्री भूल चन्द डागा : जो गांव में जाते हैं उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार भता देने के लिये तैयार है। मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि कितना दे चुके हैं और कितना इस साल में देंगे ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : जो भी क्लास के स्टेशन हैं, उनके बारे में 150 रुपये मासिक का विशेष भता देने का निश्चय किया गया है और जो डाक्टर वहा गये है उनको दिया गया है। यदि आप संख्या और राज्यों का नाम चाहते हैं तो तुरन्त नहीं बतला सकूगा, यदि बाद को पूछेंगे तो अवश्य सूचित कर दूगा।

डा० गोविन्द बास रिक्षिता : आपने जो अनुपात बतलाया है—क्या जो छती आबादी के प्रदेश है, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश और विहार, उनमें और बाकी देश में एक सा है, या तो पहाड़ी प्रदेश है—हिमालय पर्वत का क्षेत्र, दुन्देलखण्ड का क्षेत्र, उनमें और बाकी देश में एक सा है ?

श्री भूल चन्द डागा : एक जैसा नहीं जाते हैं देहातों में क्योंकि उनको आप और प्रात्तीय सरकारें कम तनखावाहे देती हैं इसलिए क्या आप इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि उनको इतना धन दिया जाये जिससे वे ग्रामीण अस्ततालों में सुविधाजनक रह सकें और जा सकें ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : एक जैसा अनुपात नहीं है। जिनको हम अधिक विकसित प्रदेश कहते हैं जैसे महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु आदि वहां पर डाक्टरों का अनुपात अधिक है और जैसा कि आपने बताया, दुन्देलखण्ड, हिम एरियाज आदि वहां पर कम है। जहां तक आपने उनके बेतनकम की बात कहीं उनमें कमी नहीं है जो हमारी भाल ईर्ष्यास सर्विल प्राइवरी हैल्प सेन्टरों के लिए है उनमें सभी भते और बेतन मिलाकर लगभग साढ़े 6 सौ, सात सौ से प्रारम्भ होता है, जोकि अधिक है।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in the absence of hospitals or dispensaries in the rural areas the Government propose to have mobile dispensaries with qualified doctors so that medical benefits can be had by the village population also.

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:** This is an excellent suggestion. I have myself had this matter examined, at not a very serious level. It has not yet gone to the Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, etc. It is an excellent suggestion. But there are aspects which will require very careful consideration particularly in regard to the use of vehicles and their maintenance, repairs, etc.

**Proposal to build New Shipyards  
Establishment of Central Design and  
Research Centre for Ship Building and  
Foreign Collaboration**

+

\*383. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**  
**SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

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

(a) whether Government of India are going to build two new shipyards and establish a Central Design and Research Centre for ship-building;

(b) if so, where the new shipyards are expected to be located;

(c) whether ship builders in Britain and West Germany were interested in India's proposals for collaboration arrangements to build two new shipyards; and

(d) if so, the nature and extent of the help these two countries would give?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS AND IN THE**

**MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) The question of setting up more shipyards in the country is under consideration. It is also proposed to set up a Central Marine Design and Research Organisation.

(b) The location of new shipyards has yet to be decided.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Possibilities of collaboration are being explored.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, taking into consideration the natural advantages of the sea-coast of Saurashtra and the facilities of good harbours of Saurashtra, any proposal is under consideration to set up one Shipyard in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and; if so, the proposed location of the new Shipyard and; if not, the reasons thereof.

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** The Gujarat Government has recommended Porbunder as the site for the new Shipyard. But I cannot say anything at this stage because all the proposals which have been received from various State Governments are under consideration. The decision will be taken only in the Fifth Plan. Nothing can be said at this stage.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB:** I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government has made any study of the designs, technical and managerial capabilities to build bigger ships in India and; if so, what are the broad details thereof.

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** No comprehensive study has yet been made. But we are going to set up a Design Centre for this and already Poland has agreed to give us some help in this direction. The talks are still going on. After that, we will know where we stand. At present, we are purchasing the know-how from foreign countries.

**SHRI P. R. SHENOY:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the possibility of putting up a

Shipyard in Mysore State will be considered.

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** As I have already said, all the proposals which have been received from various States are under consideration. Nothing can be said about them at this stage. I do not think any proposal has been received from Mysore State. One M.P. has written about it. But no proposal has been received from the Mysore Government.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO:** Is there any recommendation received from the Government of Orissa for the location of a ship-building yard in Paradeep Port?

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** Yes, Sir; it has been received. It will also be considered along with the other proposals received from various States.

**SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI:** May I know from the hon. Minister by what day we can expect a ship from the Cochin Ship Building Yard if the work is going on so slowly as it is?

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** The Cochin Shipyard will start construction in 1974 and we can expect that, by 1976, it will be ready.

#### **Financial Aid for the removal of Slums in Kanpur**

\*385. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mayor of Kanpur recently met him and requested for financial aid for the removal of slums in Kanpur;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether any financial aid has been given in 1972?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-**

**ING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Mayor of Kanpur wanted financial assistance for slum re-housing scheme of the Kanpur Municipal Corporation. As slum re-housing is in the State Sector of the plan, the Mayor has been advised to approach the Government of Uttar Pradesh for this purpose.

However, the Central Government have sanctioned Rs. 146.9 lakhs as grant for environmental improvements in the slums of Kanpur.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** An hon. Member of this House, Shri Ashoke Sen, was heading a one-man Commission to decide the long-term and short-term plans for slum clearance in which five cities were involved and Kanpur was one of them. I would like to know what financial assistance has been given by the Centre to the State Government under that scheme for long-term and short-term plans for slum clearance in Kanpur—whether any assistance has been given or is likely to be given during the Fourth plan.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** As I have said already, Rs. 146 lakhs have been provided for slum improvement. Secondly, I would like to draw hon. Member's attention to the fact that it is through Finance Ministry that block loans and block grants—loans to the extent of 70 per cent and grants to the extent of 30 per cent—are provided to the State Governments for various improvement projects, and it is according to the identified priorities and requirements of the State Governments, they utilise the money. So, under that head, they might have got, and they have got; the exact figure is not with me. Besides that, some other money has been provided to Kanpur for slum clearance and slum improvement.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that many houses were

built under the Industrial Housing Scheme and loan was given by the Centre in which nearly 4,000 to 5,000 Central Government employees are still residing. The hon. Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, promised that he would take up the matter with the State Government and see that these occupancies are regularised so that the Central Government employees are not thrown on the streets. I would like to know what has happened to that.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** This question is a different question; it is regarding Industrial Housing Scheme, and this is not covered by the original Question put forward by the hon. Member. If he is interested in a specific answer to this sort of question, I can provide him, Sir, but for that I require notice.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** The question has been answered as an Unstarred Question. I wanted some answer here.

**राज्यों में वन्य पशुओं के शिकार पर प्रतिबन्ध की क्रियान्विति में प्रगति**

386. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों को वन्य पशुओं के शिकार पर पूर्ण रोक लगाने हेतु आदेश दिये हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन राज्यों ने इन आदेशों का पालन किया है;

(ख) इस मामले में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) ऐसे कौन-कौन से राज्य हैं जहाँ अभी तक वन्य पशुओं के शिकार पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगा है?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) to (c). No Sir. State Governments were however approached, advised and per-

suaded to ban hunting of tiger at least for five years and fifteen States having predominant tiger population agreed to ban this animal from hunting.

The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 passed recently in September, 1972 which has been agreed to be adopted by 11 States incorporates in its Schedule No. I and Schedule II Part II a number of mammals, amphibians, reptiles and birds which are banned from hunting. Other States are being persuaded to adopt this Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 which will enable them to render protection to these species which are protected or are rare in the country.

**श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन राज्यों में किन-किन वन्य पशुओं पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है तथा क्या सरकार वन्य पशुओं की वर्तमान राज्यवार संख्या बताने में समर्थ है? क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि जहाँ पर निवेदाज्ञा स्वीकार करती है वहाँ पर क्या प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की व्यवस्था है और क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके द्वारा वन्य पशुओं की घटती हुई संख्या को मद्देनजर रखते हुए जंगल सुरक्षित छोड़कर वहाँ पर पशुओं की रक्षा की जा सके?

**प्रो० शेर सिंह :** मैं कह चुका हूँ कि हम ने सितम्बर 72 में वाइल्ड लाइफ (प्रोटैक्शन) ऐक्ट पास किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत शैड्यूल 1 और शैड्यूल 2 में लिस्ट बनाई गई है कि कौन-कौन से वन्य पशुओं, बर्ड्स और रैप्टाइल्स आदि का शिकार करना वर्जित किया गया है।

वन्य पशुओं की वर्तमान राज्यवार संख्या बतलाना इस समय मेरे लिए मुश्किल है। जाहिर है कि इस प्रतिबन्ध के लगाने से और वाइल्ड लाइफ को प्रोटैक्ट करने से उनकी संख्या बढ़ेगी। तमाम राज्यों

द्वारा इम बाह्य लाइक (प्रोटैक्शन) ऐक्ट, 1972 को ऐडाप्ट करने में लिस्टम में दिए गए वन्य पशुओं को प्रोटैक्शन मिलेगा और उनकी संख्या बढ़ेगी।

**श्री अनश्वाह प्रधान :** क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि वन्य पशुओं को वहा जंगल में विवैरा द्वारा देकर मार दिया जाता है?

**प्रो० शेर सिंह :** हमारे पास मंत्री कोई सूचना नहीं है।

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** In view of the alarming depletion of our beautiful fauna, has any ecological study been taken up of species like black buck or rhinoceros or the Gir lion or some of the rare species like the great Indian bustard.

**PROF. SHER SINGH:** The hunting of the animals which have been referred to by the hon. Member is totally banned. The black buck, rhine and other animals which are very rare—normally hunting them has been totally banned.

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** My question has not been answered. I wanted to know if any ecological study has been taken up lately.

**PROF. SHER SINGH:** Of course, only on the basis of ecological studies the banning has been done.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या सरकार ने यह प्रंदाज लगाया है कि इन 15 गज्यों में से किन किन राज्यों में मिह, बाघ, भालू और गेंडा आदि हैं और क्या यह भी सही है कि बंदूक के अलावा कुछ ऐसे विवैरे पदार्थ भी जंगलों में रख दिये जाते हैं जोकि बंदूक का काम करते हैं और जब यह वन्य पशु उसे खाते हैं तो वह मर जाते हैं और उन मरे हुए पशुओं की खालों को नेपाल के गत्से विवेलों में भेजा जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो क्या इसके ऊपर प्रतिवध लगाने की मरकार द्वारा कोई सहत कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

**प्रो० शेर सिंह :** कभी कभी ऐसे वन्य पशु जोकि गांव वालों के मध्ये शर्यों को भार डालते हैं वह हानि पहुंचाते हैं तो वह उनमें ऐसे जहरीली चीज रख देते हैं जिन्हें खा कर यह जगली पशु मर जाते हैं। माननीय मदस्य ने जो 15 गज्यों का जिक्र किया है तां उनमें जुलाई 1970 से टाइगर और राहनोंज की हॉटिंग बन्द है जिन्होंने कि इस मिफार्गिण को अपने यहां माना हुआ है। उस समय से इन दोनों जानी पशुओं का जिकार पर प्रतिवध लगा हुआ है।

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that despite the existence of a ban on the killing of rhinos, during the course of one year, 1971, it is publicly admitted that 29 wild rhinos have been killed by poachers in Jaldapara sanctuary and other sanctuaries in West Bengal and Cooch-Behar and other places. In connection with this, I would like to know also whether it has been brought to his attention that a number of leading daily newspapers in Calcutta have criticised the present Chief Conservator of Forests for his negligence in this respect and whether the Chief Conservator is now being tipped to become Inspector General of Forests?

**MR. SPEAKER:** In the interest of wild life I am allowing these questions.

**PROF. SHER SINGH:** West Bengal is one of the States which is vigorously implementing the Wild Life Act..

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I asked a specific question whether he is aware that 29 rhinos were killed in Jaldapara; let him say, I do not know or I will enquire.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We came to know also that one rhino was sold for Rs. 10,000. It is well-known. Every newspaper published it.

**PROF. SHER SINGH:** Some news was published about the killing of rhinos. West Bengal is not lagging

behind in implementation of the Act Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal are the two States which have asked us to issue the notification so that they can enforce the Act immediately.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I asked a specific question. Let him say, he will collect information. I don't want a general sermon about West Bengal. I asked whether there was killing of 29 rhinos in Jaldapara sanctuary. Let him say yes or no.

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED):** So far as the poaching of these animals is concerned, this news was published in the newspapers, but we have no information whether it was actually done and we also do not know who are the officers who are responsible (Interruption) I read about it in the newspapers, but we do not know who were responsible for this negligence.

**SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** It has been a matter of common observation that skins and rugs of tigers with head mounted are openly on sale inside Delhi. This is very attractive to foreigners. I am afraid if such things go on, we will be losing our species of wild tiger. All this happens because the skin and rug fetches a high price. Is the Government contemplating the stoppage of such sale in view of the preservation of this species?

**SHRI SHER SINGH:** We have banned the export of tiger skins and other skins also, along with the banning of shooting of tigers.

**SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** My question was whether tiger skin were being openly sold.

**श्री भागीरथ भंडार :** पश्चिमों को माले पर जब से प्रतिबन्ध करोए है उस के बाद से गुजरात के गोरे राखीव उदान गोरे राखी प्रदेश के कानून केरली राखीव उदान में

उन का विनाश कहता जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह कमी इस निये हुई कि लोग जहर दे कर पशुओं का मारते हैं?

**अम्बेश महोदय :** यह क्या मताल है?

**श्री भागीरथ भंडार :** मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि यह कमी किस कारण से आई? प्रतिबन्ध लगने के बाद उन की सख्ती बढ़ती जा रही है। क्या यह प्रतिबन्ध लगने के बाद कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है कि कोई उसक उन्नचन न कर पाये? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये मरकार की ओर से क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है?

**श्रोता शेर चिंह :** प्रतिबन्ध लगने के बाद की बात तो मैं कह सकता हूँ। उस के पहले की बात बतलाना कठिन है। हम ने भ्रमी सेन्सस लिया था उस से पता चला कि क्या किसार है। उस के पहले छः घण्टीने या माल मे किननी कमी हुई है, यह सूचना देरे पास नहीं है।

**श्री राम कंदर :** जानवर जो है वे घने जंगलों मे रहते हैं। इसलिये पशुओं को मारने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के साथ मात्र क्या 'जंगलों के काटने पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा जानवर उन मे रह सके?

**श्रोता शेर चिंह :** टाइपर जम्मो मे रहते हैं, इसलिये उन को काटने की बात कैसे हो सकती है? उन की तो रक्षा की जाती है।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the white tigers of Rewa were getting maximum appreciation from all countries during Expo-1974, and whether those white tigers are losing their whiteness, and if so, whether the reasons have been ascertained. Formerly,

they were white, but now they are losing their whiteness.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know why they are getting red.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know whether the reasons have been ascertained.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because of patronage from Government.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदयः आप की शिकार में क्या दिलचस्पी है?

श्री एस० एस० बनर्जी : मैं भी कभी कभी शिकार खेला हूँ....

PROF. SHER SINGH: The white tiger is white. It is not becoming red.

श्री एस० एस० बनर्जी : सफेद ज़रों की संभवा घटती चली जा रही है।

MR. SPEAKER: They are mixing with the red.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : पशुओं का हास तेजी के साथ होता जा रहा है और गया जिने और हजारीबाग जिले में पिछले पन्द्रह सालों के पहले की घरेका अब बन्य पशुओं की संख्या बहुत कम है। इस कानार यह है कि अंग्रेज बहुत तेजी के साथ काटे जा रहे हैं। फारेस्टर और रबर की मिली भवत से लोग चोरी किये वहां शिकार खेलते हैं। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि वहां के बर्नों में लोग इन पशुओं का शिकार न करें, इस के लिये सरकार क्या न्यूतम कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है?

श्रोतृ ज्ञाति : मैंने निवेदन किया कि हम ने धीरे हीसी सदन में पिछले दिनों एक ऐक्ट पास किया है इस उद्देश्य के लिये कि यह भीज रेग्युलेट हो सके और रेपर ऐनियल है उक्ती हाँटिंग बन्द हो लाकि उनकी संख्या कम न हो सके।

श्री अमृतसर इस्माइल : श्री इमरजेंट बुफ्फ ने प्रस्तुत किया था तीस राज्यों के भारे

जाने के सम्बन्ध में। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इसकी एक्वायरी कर के सूचना को सभा-पट्ट पर रखेंगे?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: All right; that can be done.

Drought conditions in Gulbarga, Bidar, Bijapur and Bellary

\*388. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI DHARMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drought conditions in Gulbarga, Bidar, Bijapur and Bellary have been reported to be grim; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to alleviate the condition of the people?

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

(a) As the rainfall for kharif as well as rabi crops has been inadequate, the State Government has reported the occurrence of acute drought conditions in the Districts of Bijapur, Bidar and Gulbarga and parts of Raichur and Belgaum Districts.

(b) The State Government has undertaken necessary relief measures which include opening of employment opportunities through Relief and departmental works, arrangements for supplies of drinking water and fodder, and feeding the vulnerable sections of the people. On the basis of the recommendations of the Central Team which visited the State in September, 1972, a ceiling of Rs. 7.75 crores was fixed for the purposes of Central assistance, of which Rs. 6.50 crores have been released. It has been decided to depute another Team to review the situation in the State.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: The hon. Minister accepts that the situation in these places is grave, and he further says that the State Governments have taken the necessary steps to meet the situation. That is well

and good. I am thankful to the hon. Minister for this, but that is one side of the picture. On the other side, there are reports published in the papers which go to show that there have been as many as five starvation deaths, and there is acute shortage of water, and there is acute shortage of fodder also. I would like to know from him what he has to say with regard to all this.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** As regards shortage of drinking water, as I have said in the statement myself, though I have not used the word 'gave', acute scarcity prevails in those areas, and naturally, drinking water is also presenting some difficulties. I have said that the State Government are taking necessary steps to provide drinking water in those areas including providing drinking water to the very hard-hit areas. As far as starvation deaths are concerned, we have not received any information from the State Government. But if the hon. Member would be good enough to give me some information, I shall refer it to the State Government and ask them to make the necessary inquiries.

As regards fodder, they are transporting large quantities from the southern districts of Mysore State to the affected districts of North Mysore.

**SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** May I know whether there is a pressing demand for Bidar, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Bellary and Raichur districts in Mysore to be declared as famine area and if so, what Government's reaction thereto is?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** Suggestions are received from time to time through various forums, but the State Government are fully seized of the matter. May I assure the House that as far as the Mysore Government are concerned, they are taking adequate steps to see that necessary relief is provided, and if hon. Members have any other suggestions to make, we are prepared to take them up with the Mysore Government.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Bidar, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Bellary along with other districts of Mysore are facing drought every year. May I know whether there are any permanent measures to fight drought in these areas, and if so, what those measures are, whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the money given by the Central Government is not properly used in these areas, and if so, what action has been taken by the Central Government?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** There is a two-pronged approach. There are certain short-term aspects of the problem, because immediately, some relief has to be provided to the hard-pressed people. So, from that angle, some immediate programmes are being worked out by Government for providing relief, giving employment, and providing food, drinking water etc. As far as the long-term aspect is concerned, the Central teams which go to these places have been emphasising with the State Government that while providing employment they must see that productive assets for the community are created so that whatever work is done provides permanent relief in times to come. In addition to that, in the well-known programme for drought-prone areas, which has been taken up, and has been made applicable to 54 districts in the country and with an outlay of more than Rs. 100 crores, some of these districts from Mysore which are hard-hit by drought are included.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** The second part of the question has not been answered. Has it come to the notice of the Government that the money given by the Central Government is not properly used? What action has been taken by the Central Government?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** I cannot say anything about individual cases. Our general impression is that relief programmes which have been organised by the Government of Mysore are going on. If there are

any specific instances, I am prepared to take them up with the Mysore Government.

**श्री शंकर देव:** क्या गवर्नरमेंट की मालूम है कि इन जिनों के अन्दर पचास परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग अपने घरों को खाली करके चले गए हैं दूसरे गहरों में इस बास्ते कि उनका गुजारा नहीं चल सकता और जो बोझा था उसको वे बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते थे। और उन्होंने टीन, बरतन, भांडों को बेच दिया है? मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों के लिए आपने क्या इंतजाम किया है?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** As I said earlier, there are some of the areas of the country which are severely hit by drought. Naturally agriculture is the basis of social life and when it is affected its impact is felt on other aspects of social life. Some people may have migrated; some migrate with their cattle. My information is that the Mysore Government is providing whatever relief is possible to the affected population.

**SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA:** What was the amount recommended by the study team of the Planning Commission after they went to that area and what was the amount sanctioned by the Central Government? What was the amount asked for by the Mysore Government?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** This information, I gave in the main part of my reply. The recommendation was Rs. 7.75 crores. That recommendation was accepted by the Central Government. The Central team's recommendations were accepted by the Government.

**श्री अद्यत लिहारी बाबासेही:** क्या यह सच है कि घारे कि कभी को दूर करने के लिए जो प्रयास हो रहे हैं वे इसलिए सफल नहीं हो पाए रहे हैं क्योंकि अलग अलग राज्य सरकारों ने प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये हैं और उन राज्यों से चारा दूसरे राज्यों को नहीं जा सकता है? क्या अकाल पीड़ित सभी राज्यों के

प्रतिनिधियों की किसी समिति से मंत्री महोदय ने बातचीत की जिससे अनावश्यक प्रतिबन्ध न लगाए जाएं और जहां चारा उपलब्ध है वहां से ने जा करके जहां चारे की आवश्यकता है वहां पहुँचाया जा सके? उदाहरण के लिए गुजरात ने प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है और महाराष्ट्र में चारा नहीं जा सकता है।

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** We have come across only one case from Gujarat. We are discussing this with the Gujarat Government and we have requested both the Maharashtra and the Gujarat Governments to come to some amicable settlement. We are also trying to help them.

**SHRI S. B. PATIL:** Regarding the famine in Bijapur district, may I know if five Congress MLAs in Mysore Assembly representing Bijapur district have proceeded on an indefinite fast on account of inaction of the Government to take relief steps in Bijapur district?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** I have no information about this. Merger of Jayanti Shipping Corporation with Shipping Corporation of India

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\*389. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:**  
**SHRI S. C. BESRA:**

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

(a) whether Government have decided to take over the Jayanti Shipping Company and amalgamate it with the Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) if no decision has been taken so far, what are the reasons for delay and by when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) the total assets and liabilities of the Company?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ**

BAHADUR): (a) The management of Jayanti Shipping Company was taken over by the Government of India and entrusted to the Shipping Corporation of India with effect from 10th June 1966. The shares of Jayanti Shipping Company were acquired and it became a subsidiary of the Shipping Corporation of India with effect from 17th October 1971. Government have since decided to amalgamate the Company with the Shipping Corporation of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Jayanti Shipping Company's tonnage consists of 16 ships of a total GRT of 2.95 lakhs. The audit of accounts of the Company since April 1967 is in progress.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the Government if they have taken any steps to realise dues from Mr. Dharam Teja for the money embezzled by him?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: That has been fully taken into account while acquiring the shares.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: My question was whether they have been able to realise any money out of the shares held by Shri Teja?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Dr. Dharam Teja did hold certain shares on the basis of which he was owning the company and managing the company also. When the Government acquired those shares, their value had been adjusted properly and suitably.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Is it a fact that during the proceedings of the case, quite a number of shares of the value of many lakhs of rupees were transferred by Shri Dharam Teja and his wife in the names of certain other persons?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: That is not known to me. So far as the account books of the company are concerned, they were showing the ownership of the various share holdings.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: When the Government started proceeding for the realisation of the dues to the government, during the interval, Shri Dharam Teja and his wife were allowed to transfer shares to the tune of many lakhs of rupees to other persons.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The company was acquired on the 10th June 1966. On that day the ownership of various shareholders was shown in the account books of the company. There could not have been any transfer of shares of this type after that date.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: What is the percentage of shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company held by the Shipping Corporation of India and what is their paid-up value?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I would not be able to give their paid-up value. Except 100 shares, all the remaining are held by the Shipping Corporation. Even those 100 shares are held by various bodies in the government.

Mysore Government's request for building Shipyard at Mangalore or Karwar

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\*300. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:  
SHRI C. K. JAFFER  
SHARIEF:

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

(a) whether the Mysore Government had approached the Union Government regarding the imperative need for building shipyard either at Mangalore or at Karwar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM BHARTIA): (a) and (b). No such request has been received from the Government of Mysore. We have, however, received a proposal from one of the Members of Par-

liament for establishment of a Ship-yard at Karwar. This proposal along with the proposals received from other quarters will be examined for formulation of the Fifth Plan.

**SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:** What is the present ship-building capacity in the country? Does it meet the requirements of the country?

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** The hon. Member is correct in saying that it does not meet the requirements of the country. At the end of the Fourth Plan there is a shortage of 3.15 lakhs GRT in the ship building capacity

**SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:** The hon. Minister stated that the proposal has come from a member of Parliament and not from the State Government. Will it be treated on par with a request from the State Government?

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** Yes, we shall examine this proposal along with other proposals.

#### Uniformity in standard of education at University and Secondary stage

**\*391. DR. H. P. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wide disparities continue to exist in the standard of education at University and Secondary stages in different States and Universities; and

(b) if so, the names of the Commissions which have so far gone into the question of bringing about uniformity in standard of education in the country and what steps have so far been taken in the light of recommendations of each of these Commissions?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b): In a vast country like India, a uniformity of educational standards should not be interpreted to mean 'identity' of standards. It should rather be taken to imply broad 'comparability'.

Our efforts in this field have therefore to be based on two major principles: (1) we should lay down minimum standards below which educational institutions may not be permitted to fall (these minima themselves would be rising from time to time to keep up with the explosion of knowledge now taking place in the world); and (2) all educational institutions should be encouraged and assisted to improve their standards continuously.

The Education Commission made some important recommendations on this subject and several important proposals in this direction were recommended in the 36th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held in New Delhi on 18/19th September, 1972.

The following steps have been or are proposed to be taken in this regard:

(1) It is proposed to adopt a uniform pattern of school and college classes (10x2x3) for all parts of the country.

(2) Model curricula are being prepared for school classes I-XII. These will be made available to the State Governments for reform of their own curricula. They are being requested to ensure that, as far as possible, the curricula in important core subjects at least are broadly comparable and that the standards attained at important terminal points i. e. class X and Class XII are also broadly comparable.

(3) The University Grants Commission has appointed several Review Committees in different disciplines. They have made recommendations for upgrading and improving curricula.

(4) The Central Advisory Board of Education has also recommended a

programme of establishing model schools as pace-setting institutions, the raising of at least 10 per cent of educational institutions to optimum levels and the raising of all other institutions to certain minimum levels.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Section 4 of the statement states at page 2 of the goal of raising at least 10 per cent of the educational institutions to the optimum level and raising all other institutions to certain minimum level. Have any norms been laid down to define the optimum level as well as the minimum level about which you speak? What is the factual position today? What percentage of the institutions are qualified for this optimum level and what number is still below the minimum level?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member is quite right in saying that "optimum level" and "minimum level" are relative terms. We are deeply conscious of the fact that an overwhelming majority of our institutions need to be upgraded. But the level which may be regarded as optimum or minimum would depend on the allocations that are finally made by the Planning Commission and the National Development Council so that the minimum standard can be maintained. By optimum level we mean that the staff is adequate, the basic equipment is available, there is some possibility of diversification at the secondary schools in those institutions and facilities for co-curricular activities are made available. Moreover, we feel that the optimum level must ensure, as far as possible, that at least 25 per cent of the seats can be made available to the most deprived sections of the population, and that some residential facility can be made available. But the Central Advisory Board has not gone into the details of it to define it because certain financial estimates have been made and, until we know what the National Development Council finally decides to allocate for the Education sector, it will not be quite worthwhile defining exactly the optimum level and the minimum level.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Pointing to the Central Advisory Board of Education recommendations, the statement says:

"They are being requested to ensure that, as far as possible, the curricula in important core subjects at least are broadly comparable . . ."

Even in this recommendation I wonder if the Government is clear because it waters it down by saying they will define it as far as possible and it further waters it down by saying that they are broadly comparable. So, the doubts that arise are, in the light of the Education Minister's statement in the Rajya Sabha where he has said that since universities are autonomous bodies, there is not much that the Government could do directly in spite of these recommendations. The doubts arise how far the Government is clear in getting these recommendations implemented.

If the Government is really serious, my question is: Can it lay down a time-bound programme at least for the institutions which are directly being administered by the Central Government? To prove your bona fides at least, you must be clear that these recommendations are implemented in the institutions which are directly under the Central Government.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: So far as the institutions directly under the control of the Central Government are concerned, I can assure the hon. Member that the implementation would start from the very first year of the Fifth Plan. But so far as other institutions are concerned, the hon. Member knows that the power is vested in the State Governments. I am trying my best to persuade the State Governments, and so far the response from the State Government has been very encouraging. If they are assured that nobody is thrusting his views on them and that it is a common decision which they are willingly taking, then, I have every hope that the State Gov-

ernments will try to conform to a nationally accepted policy. But I do not think it is possible for the Central Government to pressurise them in a sphere which is exclusively given by the Constitution to the State Governments.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** May I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to para 3 of the statement, second sentence:

**"They have made recommendations for upgrading and improving the curricula."**

This is the U.G.C. May I know from him whether the suggestions have been accepted or are likely to be accepted and, if so, by when?

**PROF. S. NURUL HASAN:** Some of the universities have accepted the suggestions whereas others have not considered it desirable to accept those suggestions. In many cases the recommendations of the Review Committees have already become out-of-date because they were made about seven years ago, and, in the meanwhile, academic thinking has undergone a change and there has been, as the House knows, an explosion in knowledge.

**श्री रामचत्तार शास्त्री :** श्रद्धालु जी, शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या आल इण्डिया कालिज टीचर्स फैडरेशन और आल इण्डिया सेकेण्ड्री टीचर्स एसोशियेशन ने आप के पास कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है? यदि हाँ, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस के बारे में आप की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

**श्रोता शूल हसन :** ये चीजें तो बदलकर भासी रहती हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने कोई कल्पना भाल भव तक भेरे पास नहीं भेजी है। जिन किस्म की चीजें भेरे पास आई हैं—जैसे की वही कहा गया है कि एजेकेशन को एजेक्यूशन करो, येद्य के बारे में यह करो, एजेक्यूशन के सिस्टम को बदल दो—

इस किस्म की चन्द उम्मल की बातें कही यह हैं, लेकिन कोई कल्पना तज्ज्ञ उन्होंने बही की है?

**श्री शशि भूषण :** नेशनलाइजेशन कल्पना सज्जेश्वन नहीं है?

**श्रोता शूल हसन :** नेशनलाइजेशन स्टैण्डर्ड ऊंचा नहीं कर सकती है—यह बात सदन को समझ नेनी चाहिये। नेशनलाइजेशन अपनी जगह पर न स्टैण्डर्ड को उठा सकती है और न गिरा सकती है। आर्योनिजेशन को रम पर या दूसरे लैबल पर गौर किया जा सकता है कि इस से फायदा होगा या नहीं होगा, लेकिन जहाँ तक तालीम के नियाम में बहतरी करने का सबाल है, कोई विद्येष तज्ज्ञ भेरे पास यह तक नहीं आई है और जो डेलीगेशन मुक्त से मिले हैं उन्होंने भी कभी मुक्त से कोई कल्पना बात नहीं की कि इन इन बीजों को अपनायें तो इन से तालीम का स्टैण्डर्ड ऊंचा होगा। लेकिन भेरी अपनी यह तज्ज्ञ है कि जैसे ही मुक्त यह अन्दाजा हो जायगा कि लानिंग कमीशन एजेकेशन के किस संस्करण में किस स्कीम के बारे में क्या फैसला कर रहा है, मैं टीचर्स की आर्योनिजेशन से और विद्यार्थियों के साथ बैठ कर इस के ऊपर विचार-विमर्श करूँगा।

**श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** देश भर में जिका में समानता लाने के लिये आप राज्यों से परामर्श कर रहे हैं। उन की एडवाइजरी बोर्डों के भेरीरेण्डम भी आप को प्राप्त हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में केवल राज्यों से ही आपह किया गया है कि इस प्रकार की पढ़ति को मानिये या राज्यों के शिक्षा भवियों और अध्यापक संघों के प्रतिनिधियों तथा शिक्षाविदों की संयुक्त बैठक बुलाने का भी कोई विचार है? इस सम्बन्ध में आप ते क्या कार्यवाही की है?

**श्रोता शूल हसन :** सैन्टल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड आप एजेकेशन में द सिर्फ

राज्यों के एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर्जे हैं, बल्कि मशहूर एकेडेमिक्स हैं, देश की प्रमुख एकेडेमिक एसोसियेशन के सदस्य है, जैसे यूनीवर्सिटी प्रान्ट्स कमीशन, आल इण्डिया ईकनीकल एजूकेशन बोर्ड, हार्टर यूनीवर्सिटी बोर्ड, इन सब के सदस्य हैं। लिहाजा सर्व सम्मति से जो तजाबीज मन्त्रूर हुई हैं, उस में एकेडेमिक कम्युनिटी की राय भी शामिल है।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं यह भी अर्ज कर दूँ कि जो कैसले सैन्टल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड ने किये हैं, उन में ज्यादातर तजाबीज इस किसी की हैं, जिन को मुख्तलिफ एजूकेशन कमीशन्ज ने और एक्सपर्ट बाईज ने सेमिनार्स में बकलन-फबकलन देश के सामने पेश की है। यह कोशिक की गई है कि इन सब का समूह कर के, तमाम बातों पर चर्चा कर के एक स्कीम बनाई जाय और सलाह मशवरे के बाद कुछ तबदीलियां कर के उन को सैन्टल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड ने फाइनली मन्त्रूर किया है।

#### Meeting of the Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing

\*393. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended the meeting of the Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing held at Seoul (South Korea) in the second week of September, 1972;

(b) if so, what subjects were discussed in the meeting and what actions/programme he has invited for implementation; and

(c) what suggestions were put forward by him in the meeting and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROT. D. P. CHATTO-

PADHYAYA): (a) The meeting was attended by the Minister of State of Works and Housing; i.e. myself.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the subjects discussed in the meeting and the points made out by him in his speech is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) The following subjects were discussed:—

(i) Planning in the Seventies with Special Reference to Rural-Urban Integration Urban Development, and Economic Development Policies.

(ii) Rural-Urban Integration for Economic Development.

(iii) Economic and Spatial Implications of Urban Re-development.

(iv) New Housing Patterns in the Seventies.

(v) Physical aspects of New Housing Needs.

(vi) New Housing Policies and Public and Private Investment for Housing.

(vii) Role of local Government in Planning and Housing Efforts in the Seventies.

(b) The Minister of State in his address made out that the problems of all the countries in the Region are more or less the same viz. population growth, increase in the rate of Urbanisation and Unemployment, Housing shortage, Air Pollution in Cities, etc. He also described the efforts made in India to solve these problems by establishment of basic Industries, meeting Housing shortage and formulation of National Urbanisation policies. He also referred to the question of high rise

multi-storeyed housing environmental improvement programme in metropolitan and bigger cities, possibilities of rational check on increase on private automobiles, movement of goods and people in the cities through public transport, better buses and mass transit vehicles etc.

**SHRI D. D. SESAI:** During the meeting did you have under consideration the key elements of cost of housing, namely, the raw material labour and the design and if so, could you tell us what percentage of reduction in cost of housing would be achieved?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** The subjects taken up for discussion before the Conference were rather general in character, regional in character, pertaining to the Eastern Region, for planning with special reference to rural and urban integration, physical and special implications of planning, rural and urban communication for economic development, new housing patterns in the seventies. These are the general questions which were discussed and not the specific and referred to by the hon Member.

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:** For housing which is a very important matter, we require also an infra-structure and finance. Did you have under consideration during the conference the system of finance with ascrows associated with banks as it exists in some countries where finance is made available at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent against the bank rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and even people who have money to invest draw finance at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for housing from the banks. Did you have also under discussion this system of financing housing and for building up an infra-structure of communications, Transport etc. taking into consideration the migratory modern living system etc?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** The question of financing housing projects is more a

national question. So, in an international conference this sort of questions pertaining to national finance are not raised, and it was not raised.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question hour is over now.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

News Item captioned "OFFICIALS MAKE HAY IN DROUGHT" appearing in Times of India dated the 28th October, 1972

\*38. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news which appeared in Times of India dated the 28th October, 1972 captioned "Officials make hay in drought"; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A report was called for from the State Government. The State Government has reported that necessary relief measures have been taken; that arrangements have been made for supply of water, foodgrains through fair price shops and fodder, and sinking of tube-wells in the affected areas; and, that no specific cases of non-supply of drinking water to workers on relief works and of workers getting lower wages than the prescribed rates have come to the notice of the State Government.

Rules for grant of selection grade to Lecturers of Delhi University

\*384. **SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules for the grant of Selection Grade to the Lecturers

of Delhi University as framed by the University authorities have caused great resentment among such teachers as have come to join Delhi University after serving elsewhere;

(b) whether these Rules allow the counting of temporary service, part-time service and service as Assistant Lecturers towards seniority so as to debar even those outsiders who joined on regular basis, for the appointment to these selection grade posts?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN)

(a) According to Delhi University, it is not correct to say that the rules of the University regarding placement of the teachers of Colleges in the Selection Grade have caused great resentment. Only one such complaint has been received by the University so far.

(b) According to these rules, the following categories of teachers in the Colleges are eligible for consideration for placement in the Selection Grade —

Teachers with a Doctoral degree or equivalent published work and at least 5 years' experience of teaching degree classes, of which three years should have been in the Delhi University

#### OR

Teachers with at least 10 years' experience of teaching degree classes, of which five years should have been in the Delhi University.

#### OR

All those teachers who have reached the maximum of the Lecturer's grade, viz, Rs. 950.

After recommendations have been made in all departments for Selection Grade in a College, the Selection Grade posts available in the College shall be filled up by the Governing

Body of the College concerned in the following manner—

- (i) Those who have reached the maximum in the Lecturer's Grade, namely, Rs 950, will be given priority over the other candidates and they will be placed in the Selection Grade in order of seniority determined on the basis of their total length of service in the University
- (ii) The remaining posts available shall be filled up strictly on the basis of seniority taking into account the total length of service of the teachers concerned in the University
- (iii) When two or more teachers having equal length of service in the University have been cleared by the respective Selection Committees and only one of them can be placed in the Selection Grade in view of the number of available posts the placement in the Selection Grade be determined on the basis of the date of birth of the incumbents concerned, i.e., the person born earlier will be placed in the Selection Grade.
- (iv) In reckoning the seniority of a teacher in the Delhi University, the service rendered by him/her as Assistant Lecturer or part-time Teacher would be taken into account, provided the teacher had no break in service

#### Central Assistance for Zones in States for Housing Schemes

1387. SHRI C M SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government have made certain Zones in the various States which are getting

financial assistance from the Central Government for Housing Schemes; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, State-wise, and the amount of money granted by the Central Government to the State of Orissa during this year?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Block Central assistance which is being given to the State Governments for all State Sector programmes (including Housing) during the Fourth Five Year Plan is not tied to any specific Zone in the States.

Financial assistance is granted to the State Governments under the central sector schemes specifically for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas and under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers. In those Schemes also no particular zones in the States have been prescribed for grant of financial assistance. During the current financial year so far, Rs. 8.40 lakhs have been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa under the first Scheme. There are no plantations in Orissa.

दिल्ली में सफाई कर्मचारियों की हड्डताल के कारण महामारी फैलना,

392. श्री ईश्वर औषधी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सफाई कर्मचारियों की हड्डताल के कारण महामारियां फैलती रुक्क हो गई हैं; और

(ख) इस हड्डताल को समाप्त कराने और औषधियों की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार का कदम उठा रही है?

निम्नलिखित और प्राचीन सत्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : (क) श्री नहीं।

(ख) सफाई कर्मचारियों के अनिर्णीत मांगों को निर्णय के लिये औद्योगिक व्यायांचिकरण के पास भेज दिया गया है। नगर निगम शहर में सफाई का न्यूनतम स्तर बनाये रखने के लिये कदम उठा रहा है। निगम ने सफाई कर्मचारियों से पुनः काम पर लौट आने की भी अपील की है।

#### Selection of Staff for National Health Scheme for Rural Areas

\*394. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Health Scheme for Rural areas evolved recently has been accepted by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the categories of staff selected for the purpose of training under the scheme; and

(c) the justification for the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c). A draft Health Scheme for Rural Areas prepared by the Health Ministry and the comments received from some of the State Governments thereon were discussed at a meeting with the State Health Ministers on the 2nd November, 1972. It was decided that the Scheme should be reformulated taking into account the different needs of and conditions obtaining in the States and on the basis of the views expressed by the State Governments. Under the revised Scheme, the State Governments will have the choice to decide whether to employ doctors of M.B.B.S/Indigenous Systems of Medicine/Practitioners of Integrated Systems of Medicine/Para medical personnel to suit local conditions and depending on the availability of different categories of personnel.

**Opening of Export House by Central Warehousing Corporation in Public Sector**

\*395. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation propose to open an 'Export House' in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the need for such a House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Central Warehousing Corporation has a proposal for starting a warehouse at Bombay for storage of commodities meant mainly for exports.

(b) According to the Central warehousing Corporation, there is a constant demand, both from the public sector undertakings and from others, for warehousing facilities at Bombay for storage of commodities which are exported or imported through the port.

**Revision of Pay Scales of Staff of Delhi Polytechnics, Technical Schools and Delhi College of Engineering**

\*396. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:  
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

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

(a) the main proposals under consideration of Government regarding the revision of pay scales of the staff of the Delhi Polytechnics, Technical Schools and Delhi College of Engineering;

(b) whether the Demonstrators/ Drawing Instructors/Survey Instructors scales being revised are equivalent to that of P.G.T. of Delhi Schools, while previously they were having the scale equivalent to T.G.T. scales; and

(c) what is the proposed scale of revision for them?

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

(a): *Polytechnics and Technical Higher Secondary Schools*

As a sequel to the revision of the scales of pay of teachers in Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi with effect from 27th May, 1970, the pay scales of certain categories of teachers in the Technical Higher Secondary Schools and Polytechnics were revised with effect from the same date and is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3973/72]. Similarly, due to the revision of the pay scale of Librarians in the Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi, the pay scale of Librarians in Technical Higher Secondary Schools and Polytechnics were also revised with effect from the same date.

2. On 26th November, 1971, the pay scales of teachers in Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi were further revised. The Delhi Administration, therefore, forwarded in September, 1972, to the Government a proposal for further revision of the pay scales of the different categories of posts in Polytechnics and Technical Higher Secondary Schools which had already been revised earlier. In addition, the Administration suggested the revision of pay scales of the following categories of staff:

(i) Principals, Head of the Departments and Lecturers of Polytechnics.

(ii) Workshop and Laboratory Attendants (Polytechnics and Technical Schools).

(iii) Instructors (Engineering)/ Senior Drawing Teachers (Polytechnics).

(iv) Technical Assistants/Store Keepers.

- (v) Assistant Librarians.
- (vi) Senior Physical Training Instructors.

3. The question of further revision of the pay scales of all categories of staff listed in the Annexure excepting that of Lecturers in non-engineering subjects in Polytechnics is under consideration.

4. As for the revision of the Pay scales of Principles, Heads of the Departments and Lecturers in Polytechnics who constitute gazetted class, the Gazetted Staff Association has already submitted a memorandum to the Third Pay Commission.

5. The question of revision of the pay scales of other categories mentioned in para 2 is also under consideration.

#### *Delhi College of Engineering*

The Delhi Administration sent in March, 1970, a proposal for the revision of the pay scales of the following categories of staff:

- (i) Principles.
- (ii) Professors.
- (iii) Assistant Professors/Workshop Superintendent.
- (iv) Lecturers/Assistant Workshop Superintendent.
- (v) Director of Physical Training.

The Central Government agreed in 1972 that the pay scales of Assistant Professors and Lecturers should be the same as those sanctioned by the U.G.C. for the constituent colleges of Delhi University. The Central Government also agreed that all posts of Associate Professors should be upgraded to those of Lecturers. The question of revision of the pay scales of Workshop Superintendent, Assistant Workshop Superintendent, Librarian and Director of Physical Training is under consideration. As for the revision of the pay scales of Principals and Professors, the Gazetted

Staff Association has submitted a memorandum to the Third Pay Commission.

2. In October 1971, the Delhi Administration made proposals for the revision of the following categories of staff:

- (i) Senior Scientific Assistant/Senior Technical Assistant.
- (ii) Foreman.
- (iii) Draughtsman.
- (iv) Mechanics "A", "B" & "C".

These proposals are under consideration.

#### *Women's Polytechnic*

The teaching staff of the Women's Polytechnic represented in May/June, 1972 that their pay scales should be revised and brought on par with the pay scales for the equivalent posts in Boys' Polytechnics. The representation is under consideration.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The pay scale of Demonstrators/Drawing Instructors/Survey Instructors in Polytechnics before was Rs. 210—10—290—15—320—E.B.—15—380. The pay scale of Trained Graduate Teachers in Secondary Schools before the first revision was Rs. 175—8—215—E.B.—10—275—E.B.—15—380. The present revised scale of Post Graduate Teachers is Rs. 350—25—400—30—700. No decision has yet been made regarding the further revision of the pay scale of Demonstrators/Drawing Instructors/Survey Instructors.

#### *Service Rules for Employees of Nehru Memorial Museum and Library*

\*397. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any service rules have been framed for the employees of Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Within the framework of its autonomous functioning as a registered Society, the employees of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library are presently governed by the rules applicable to Central Government employees.

#### Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories in Kerala

\*398. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories functioning at present in the State of Kerala, District-wise;

(b) whether the State Government of Kerala have approached the Central Government to approve more Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories in the State; and

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

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

(a) Two Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories are functioning in the State, one given by the Ministry of Agriculture and the other is with FACT. Normally the vans are not earmarked for any single district but are sent to different districts according to need.

(b) and (c). No such request has been received for more Mobile Vans. However supply of one more van to the State Government of Kerala is under consideration of the Government.

वालों में भूमिहीन और कृषि मजदूरों के आवास के लिये 7 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था

\*399. श्री रामाकृष्णराज मंडी :

क्या निम्नलिखित और आवास मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामों में भूमिहीनों और कृषि मजदूरों के आवास के लिये 7 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार को इसके लिये कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंडी (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित): (क) भारीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास-स्थल देने की योजना के लिये 1972-73 में 7 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) तथा (ग). अनुदानों का नियन्त्रण अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के आधार पर किया जाता है। 1,726 आवास स्थल देने की बिहार सरकार की परियोजनायें, स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनमें 4.39 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता अपेक्षित है। अन्य परियोजनाओं की जांच की जा रही है।

#### Increase in Sale of Nirodh

\*400. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether there is a report of considerable increase in sale of 'Nirodh' during the past six months ending in the June, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): The sale of

Nirodh has been increasing year after year, rising from 15.74 million pieces in 1968-69, when the Nirodh Commercial Scheme was launched, to 86.55 million pieces during 1971-72. However, during the six-month period January—June, 1972, the sale of Nirodh decreased to 29.85 million pieces as compared to 30.53 million pieces during the corresponding period of 1971.

**Farms under construction in Kerala under State Farms Development Corporation**

3725. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of State farms under construction in Kerala under the State Farms Development Corporation; and

(b) the number of additional farms to be set up in that State during the remaining period of Fourth Plan and during the Fifth Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):**  
(a) There is only one farm at Aralam in Cannanore District of Kerala.

(b) None in the near future.

**Distribution of sites to siteless persons in the States**

3726. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many sites have been distributed to siteless persons in each of the States and Union Territories upto 15th October, 1972;

(b) how many sites have been formed in Government land and how many

acres have been acquired to form sites in each State and Union Territory;

(c) whether the proposal is to have mixed colonies or separate colonies for different castes and communities; and

(d) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government for acquiring the land and forming the layouts to each State and Union Territory upto the 15th October, 1972?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) and (b). Under the Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, projects have so far been sanctioned for provision of 2,17,611 house-sites in the States of Bihar (1726), Gujarat (40,110), Kerala (96,000), Maharashtra (4,641), Mysore (22,465), Orissa (3,349), Tamil Nadu (33,692) and Uttar Pradesh (15,628). The Government of Kerala have reported that they have incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 111.41 lakhs to purchase about 3,239 acres of land for development of house-sites under the Scheme. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have intimated that they have allotted house-sites to 3561 persons. Governments of Orissa and Tamil Nadu have not yet undertaken the execution of the approved projects. Information about the progress made by other State Governments viz. Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore in the execution of the approved projects has not been received as yet.

(c) As envisaged under the Scheme, house-sites are allotable to all landless and house-siteless workers without any caste and communal consideration.

(d) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

## Statement

Statement showing amounts sanctioned to State Governments under the Scheme for provision of House sites to landless workers in rural areas.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of State	Approved cost	Central financial assistance released
1.	Bihar	4 30	1 10
2.	Gujarat	75 73	18 93
3.	Kerala	677 76*	136 96
4.	Maharashtra	6 96	1 74
5.	Mysore	36 21	9 05
6.	Orissa	8 40	2 10
7.	Tamil Nadu	75 51	18 88
8.	Uttar Pradesh	25 41	6 35
TOTAL		910 37	195 11
*Amounts sanctioned for 1972-73		Rs. 273 92 lakhs	
Amount to be made available during 1973-74 and 1974-75		Rs. 403 84 lakhs	
TOTAL		Rs. 677 76 lakhs	

## Visit of Health and Housing Ministers to Foreign Countries

3727. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central or State Ministers holding the portfolios of Health and Housing had visited any foreign countries to study the problems concerning their subjects since 1970-71 upto 1st November, 1972;

(b) if so, the names of the Ministers and the countries they visited and the foreign exchange sanctioned to them;

(c) whether the information or literature on subject of their study could not be had from our Missions in those countries; and

(d) whether any Ministers of State Governments have not been permitted to go abroad on the ground that the

information or literature on the subject could be had from our Missions abroad; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3974/72].

(c) Proposals for visits are considered having regard to the needs and circumstances of each case.

(d) Yes. The proposal of the Minister for Municipal Administration and Housing, Government of Mysore, for a study tour of South-East Asian Countries was not agreed to in October, 1972. The reasons were considerations of the need for economy, and

the fact that adequate material on the subject could be obtained without paying such a visit.

**Social boycott of Harijans in a Village of Sonepat**

3728. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 311 dated the 24th November, 1970 regarding social boycott of Harijans in a village of Sonepat and state:

(a) whether the information required in the above question has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Information has already been furnished to the House as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3975/72].

**Registration of plots in Greater Kailash II**

3729. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1739 dated the 3rd April, 1972 regarding the registration of plots in Greater Kailash II, New Delhi (other than 'E' Block) and state:

(a) whether he is aware that the colonisers are refusing to mark the plots and are using dilatory tactics to prevent the plot-holders from getting possession of the plots purchased by them and thus stalling the registration of such plots; and

(b) if so, the action which Government propose to take against the colonisers and lay a deadline by which they should complete the marking of plots and handing them over to the

plot-holders who have already paid for the plots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष की परिसम्पत्ति की जांच

3730. श्री भूकम चन्द कक्षाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष की परिसम्पत्ति की जांच के बारे में 28 जुलाई, 1972 के नारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 376 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष के विलद केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई प्राथमिक जांच के प्रतिवेदन पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो प्रतिवेदन पर विचार करने में ग्रन्थी और कितना समय लगेगा ; और

(ग) किन मामलों की जांच की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. शर्मा सिंह) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष के विलद निम्नलिखित आरोपों के बारे में जांच की जा रही है थी।

1. दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष 1965 में दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना में कार्यभार प्राप्त करने के

पश्चात् सरकार को इस बात की झूठना देने में असफल रहे कि सरकारी सेवा में आने से पहले उन्होंने मैसर्स हिमालय मैन्युफर्चरिंग एण्ड सेल्स कॉर्पोरेशन को दिल्ली में 70,000 रुपये की पूँजी लगाई थी। इस कम्पनी का दिल्ली दुर्घट योजना के साथ नियमित रूप से व्यापारिक सम्पर्क था।

2. यह तथ्य कि मैसर्स हिमालय मैन्युफर्चरिंग एण्ड सेल्स कॉर्पोरेशन की है और दिल्ली दुर्घट योजना के भूत्युर्वर्ण अध्यक्ष इस संस्था से महत्वपूर्ण व्यापार करते थे, सरकार को कभी नहीं बताया गया था।

3. भूत्युर्वर्ण अध्यक्ष ने सरकार की पूर्व स्वीकृति के बिना अपना मकान स० एन० 106, पचशील कालोनी, नई दिल्ली 25-11-69 को समृक्ष राज्य अमेरिका की एक ऐजेंसी को किराये पर दिया था और उक्त विदेशी ऐजेंसी से 24,700/- रुपये अतिरिक्त राशि में प्राप्त किये थे।

4. उन्होंने अपने मकान के निर्माण के लिये 20,000 रुपये नेशनल एण्ड ग्रिडलेक बैंक, नई दिल्ली से तथा 25,000 रुपया अपने भाई की पत्नी से ज्ञान लिया था। इस लेन-देन के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने सक्रम अधिकारी को सूचित नहीं किया।

5. क्षेत्र तरीय नांद में अपनी पत्नी के स्वास्थ्य की कृषि भूमि को बेचने और तारीख 7-4-1964 को 16,863 रुपये मुआवजा लेने के सम्बन्ध में सक्रम अधिकारी को सूचित करते हैं असफल रहे।

6. उनकी पत्नी से दिल्ली दुर्घट योजना के स्टाक से दुग्ध घूर्ण बारीद कर चाषक्यपुरी, नई दिल्ली के निवासियों से भारी लाभ उठाकर उसे बेच दिया था।

7. उन्होंने 2 लाख रुपये से अधिक लागत का एक भव्य भवन बनाया था किन्तु उसके लिये सक्रम अधिकारीयों की पूर्व-अनुमति नहीं ली।

8. उन्होंने मैसर्स हिमालय मैन्युफर्चरिंग एण्ड सेल्स कॉर्पोरेशन के भूत्युर्वर्ण अध्यक्ष की हैमियत में सरकारी अधिकारी के रूप में वह लेन-देन करते थे, से 12 प्रतिशत ब्याज की दर पर 5,000 रुपये का अन्य ज्ञान लिया।

तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 376 के उत्तर दिये जाने की ठीक तारीख 28 अगस्त, 1972 है, न कि 28 जुलाई, 1972।

दिल्ली दुर्घट योजना द्वारा दूध का वितरण और दूध के दोकान बारी करने के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र

3731. श्री हुकम चंद्र कल्याणी : क्या दूधि मंत्री यह बताने को हृषा करते हैं कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुर्घट योजना द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष कितनी लीटर दूध का वितरण किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) कर्व 1971-72 के बिंदीय बर्बं में दूध के दोकान के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र दिल्ली दुर्घट योजना को भित्ति हैं और इस अवधि में कितने आवेदन-पत्रों पर दूध के दोकान दिये गये हैं?

दूधि नोकरी में सर्वोच्ची (प्र० शेर० र०) : (क) इस समय तक दिल्ली दुर्घट

योजना प्रतिदिन द्विसप्तन 2 95 लाख लिटर दुध का वितरण कर रही है।

(ब) 1971-72 के दौरान दिल्ली दुध योजना को दूध के टोकन जारी करने के लिये 11,608 प्रार्थना-पत्र मिले और उसने 2413 प्रार्थियों को दूध के टोकन जारी किये।

आखिरकाल जहाज 'दामोदर माड्डो' के कर्मचारियों का पता लगाने के लिए किए गए प्रयत्न

3732. श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षाय : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने भारतीय मालवाहक जहाज 'दामोदर माड्डो' जो जुलाई, 1972 में ग्राव सागर में डूब गया था, के कर्मचारियों के बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार से तथ्य सकलित किये हैं जिसके सम्बन्ध में समाचार थे कि वे मुर्किन पाकिस्तान पहुँच गये हैं, और

(ब) यदि हा, तो उनका सार क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ब) खोये हुये कर्मदल की खोज करने के लिये स्वीम राजनीय अधिकारियों के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान सरकार से बात की गई थी। पाकिस्तान गरकार ने सूचित किया है कि गहन खोज के बावजूद पाकिस्तानी नौसेना और बायुमेना किसी भी जीवित व्यक्ति का पता नहीं लगा सकी।

दिल्ली दुध योजना के दुधकूर्ण का चोर बाजार में बेचा जाना

3733. श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षाय : क्या इसी सदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली दुध योजना का कूर्ण, जो बिदेश से आया

किया जाता है, भारी मात्रा से चोर बाजार में बेचा जा रहा है, और

(ब) दिल्ली दुध योजना से दुध कूर्ण की चोरी को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

कृषि बन्द्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) जी नहीं।

(ब) 85,000 लंपये के मूल्य के स्प्रेटा दुध कूर्ण के गवन के केवल दो मामले सामने आये। इनकी छानबीन केन्द्रीय जाच व्यूरो से कराई गई थी। अप्पार के दो कर्मचारियों पर स्प्रेटा दुध कूर्ण के कथित गवन के आरोप में अभियोग चलाये जा रहे हैं। एक अन्य कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध भी निगरानी में ढोल बरतने के लिए कार्रवाई करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

#### Establishment of Agro-Industries to relieve pressure on Land

3734 SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of Agro-industries established during the last two years keeping in view the increased pressure on land State-wise, and

(b) the main points of future plan Government have chalked out in this regard?

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

(b) The term 'Agro-Industries' covers a wide range of industries based on agricultural and food produce such as rice milling, oil milling, handlooms, fruit processing, agricultural machinery, insecticides, dairy, poultry, fisheries, textiles etc. The development of Agro-Industries is mainly the responsibility of State Governments. In view of this very wide definition and in view of the fact that the State Governments are mainly responsible for development of these industries, the information asked for in the

Question would be available only with the State Governments. It may, however, be pointed out that the development of these industries has been accorded priority in the Fourth Plan and many of the industries are reported to have registered a good progress during the recent years.

For development of agro-industries, Agro-Industries Corporations have also been set up in the seventeen major States. The objectives of these Corporations 'inter alia' include promotion and execution of industries having a bearing on production, preservation and supply of food, distribution of inputs for agriculture and pro-

vision of technical guidance to farmers and persons concerned with agro-industries with a view to enable efficient conduct of their enterprise.

Studies are also being conducted by two working Groups set up by Government for modernisation of a few important agro-based industries and to select a few agro-industries for their development on a sound basis. Maize Milling and manufacture of mango-powder, nylon fish-net making, guar gum etc. are likely to be taken up shortly. Besides distribution of tractors, farm machinery, fertilizer and insecticides, Agro-Industries Corporations have undertaken manufacturing programmes shown against each:

(a) Andhra Pradesh	• Fruit Vegetable processing.
(b) Gujarat	• Fruit Vegetable processing, setting up of cold storages, manufacture of rice bran oil, cattle feed, Lindana and granulation of pesticides, processing and marketing of fish.
(c) Haryana	• Assembly of tractors and manufacture of poultry feed.
(d) Himachal Pradesh	Establishment of cold storages.
(e) Jammu Kashmir	•
(f) Kerala	• Manufacture of Kubota power tillers and matching implements.
(g) Maharashtra	• Granulation of fertiliser, manufacture of superphosphate cattle and poultry feed and processing and canning of fruits and vegetables.
(h) Madhya Pradesh	• Manufacture of agricultural implements.
(i) Mysore	• Manufacture of agricultural implements.
(j) Rajasthan	• Manufacture of agricultural implements and tractor parts.
(k) Tamil Nadu	• Granulation of pesticides and insecticides.
(l) Uttar Pradesh	• Assembly of tractors, manufacture of agricultural implements, processing of fruits and vegetables, setting up of cold storages and distribution of fertiliser.

With a view to providing opportunities for employment to unemployed technical personnel, the Corporations are also setting up agro-service centres in various parts of the country for providing customer service and distribution of various agricultural inputs to farmers.

**Step to provide Employment to Agricultural Labour**

3735. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the measures taken by Government for the regular employments of agricultural labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The problem of providing employment to Agricultural Labour has been engaging the attention of the Government. Various schemes have been launched during the 4th Plan period, as well as special schemes outside the Plan in the Central Sector like Crash Schemes for Rural Employment, Drought Prone Programme, SFDA/MFAL Agencies. These schemes would provide Area employment to the rural population and also create assets of a durable nature.

The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was introduced on 1st April, 1971. Its estimated cost is Rs. 50 crores per annum to be borne entirely by Central Government. Though originally outside the Plan, from 1972-73 it has been included in the 4th Plan. During 1971-72 and 1972-73 till date, the expenditure incurred and employment generated was Rs. 31.26 crores, Rs. 17.21 crores and 814 lakhs mandays and 478 mandays, respectively.

Under the Drought Prone Area Programme started in 1970-71 as a non-Plan Central sector scheme, with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores over the 4 year period 1970-71—1973-74, 54 selected districts were to be covered by productive labour intensive works. From the current financial year 1972-73, the programme has been included in the Central Sector Plan schemes with an outlay of Rs. 70 crores. According to available information, employment generated was approximately 127.51 lakhs mandays during 1970-71 and 343.32 lakhs mandays during 1971-72.

In addition, during the remaining period of the 4th Plan, approximately 2 lakh agricultural labourers would benefit through wage employment in the MFAL areas, even though there is no provision of regular employment of agricultural labour in the SFDA/MFAL Schemes. New strategy of agriculture including multiple cropping and intensive methods of agriculture also create additional employment.

**Making Moral Education Compulsory in Educational Institutions**

3736. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to make moral education compulsory in all the educational institutions in the country for the welfare and building of national character of our children; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government is of the view that the building up of the character of students should be one of the major aims of education and the cultivation of moral and social values by pupils should be encouraged through all curricular and extra curricular activities. The educational system must produce young men and women of character and ability committed to national service and development. With this end in view, Government are proposing, in consultation with the States and the Union Territories the reorganisation of curricular and extra curricular programmes of educational institutions.

**Students denied Medical Education Facilities**

3737. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of students have been denied medical education facilities this year in spite of dearth of doctors and the existence of a number of health centres without doctors in several States; and

(b) if so, the number of such students, State-wise, and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the various State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Upgrading of School in Khatiar District Kangra**

3738. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mostly people from Pong Dam area have been resettled in village Khatiar of Kangra District in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether there is only one school in Khatiar that too a Gram Panchayat High School;

(c) in view of the fact that Pong Dam is being constructed by the Central Government for the benefit of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan besides Himachal Pradesh, whether Government propose to take early steps to open or upgrade and take over the existing school in that area for the benefit of the children of the people including the children of the staff connected with the construction of the Dam;

(d) if so, the time when the action is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(e) whether the services of staff already working in the school will

also be taken over from the management of Panchayat if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to information received from the State Government no oustees of Pong Dam area have been resettled in Khatiar of Kangra District.

(b) The Gram Panchayat is running high school classes i.e., 9th and 10th classes. There was a separate Government Middle School, Khatiar, which has been upgraded to High School recently.

(c) to (e). Do not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b).

**Execution of Khatiar-Seholi drinking water supply scheme near Pong Dam in Himachal Pradesh**

3739. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid for execution of Khatiar-Seholi drinking water supply scheme near Pong Dam in Himachal Pradesh has been received from UNICEF and if so, the amount of aid received upto 1972-73;

(b) whether the aid received from the UNICEF has been utilised; and

(c) what progress has since been made to execute the scheme and when the scheme is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State

Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Confiscation of Indian Tanker 'Barauni' at Trieste North Italy for Causing pollution**

3740. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Tanker 'Barauni' had been confiscated at Trieste in North Italy;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and if not, the nature of action taken against the ship for causing pollution; and

(c) the total amount paid to the Port authorities as penalty and the steps taken to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHDUR): (a) to (c). The tanker 'Barauni' which was on voyage from Persian Gulf to France, was seized by Trieste Port Authority on the 15th November 1972, while discharging cargo on the alleged charge of polluting the sea water by some quantity of oil which had leaked from the vessel into the water. The Italian Court, which conducted an 'enquiry into the matter, fixed a cautional deposit of five million Italian Lire (Rupees sixty thousand approximately). The amount was promptly deposited by the agents of the Shipping company and the vessel was thereafter allowed to sail. The Court further ordered washing and cleaning by chemicals of the beaches and coast polluted by oil. This was arranged by the Ship's agents under the supervision of the P. & I. Club which had insured this risk. The exact expenditure involved in the cleaning operations is being ascertained. All the expenses arising out of the pollution would be borne by the Insurance Company.

As regards preventing recurrence of such incidents, Masters and Chief

Engineers of Indian vessels are advised from time to time about the steps to be taken to prevent oil pollution.

**Per Capita availability of Milk in Kerala and Central aid therefor**

3741. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita availability of milk in Kerala is only 55 gm. per day as against 112 gm. per day at all India level and an average nutritional requirement of 210 gm. a day; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to help the Government of Kerala to increase the milk production in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The per capita availability of milk in Kerala is much below the All India average of 112 gms. per day whereas the average nutritional requirement is 210 grams per day. On the basis of the objective Survey conducted by I.C.A.R. in Kerala in 1964-65, the per capita availability of milk in 1966 was estimated to be of the order of 35 gms. only.

(b) Since 1969-70 Central assistance to the States for the Fourth Plan Schemes is not given programmewise or sector-wise. It is now channelised in block as loans and grants. The discretion for allocation of funds to individual State Plan Schemes rests with the State Government concerned. An Indo-Swiss Project for cattle breeding and fodder development was initiated in Kerala in 1963-64 for increasing milk production as rapidly as possible. The results of this project have created great impact in the area of operation. The programme of cross-breeding with exotic germ plasma is, therefore, being intensified and extended to other areas of the State with frozen semen of Brown Swiss breed produced by the Indo-Swiss Project. In addition the total

number of 15 bulls and 48 heifers of Jersey breed were allotted to Kerala out of the stock imported in the 3 years 1969-72 for supporting the programme of cross-breeding in the field. A Centrally Sponsored Rinderpest Eradication Programme is also being implemented in Kerala for protecting the cattle from this disease.

**Suggestion by Cochin University for training in ship building**

3742. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin University has suggested to start a course to train persons in ship building with the assistance of the Cochin Shipyard Project; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):**  
(a) and (b). A letter has recently been received from Vice-Chancellor, Cochin University regarding resolution passed by the Senate of the University recommending the introduction of courses connected with Ship design, Ship draftsmanship, Ship architecture, and so on, and exploring possibilities of collaboration with the Cochin Shipyard in the matter of training. This is being referred to the Cochin Shipyard Limited.

**Allotment of Accommodation to the Employees of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi**

3743. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 78 on the 31st July, 1972 regarding the construction of quarters for the Hospital employees of Delhi and state:

(a) whether the quarters to the employees of Lady Hardinge Medical

College and Hospital have been given; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):**

(a) and (b). The Government is already seized of the problem of providing residential accommodation to the employees of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi. In the Master Plan for Delhi about 20 acres of land on the Baird Road has been earmarked for the expansion of the Lady Hardinge Medical College.

This land is required primarily for staff quarters in the main campus for providing space for expansion of the College and also for reducing the built-up area which according to the New Delhi Municipal Committee far exceeds the permissible limits and has been objected to. This land is at present under occupation of C.P.W.D. and Posts and Telegraphs Department.

As soon as the Land becomes available, it is proposed to construct 448 type I quarters meant for Class IV staff, 128 type II and 128 type III quarters for Class III staff. This programme, when implemented, would give 100 per cent satisfaction to the Class IV and 44 per cent satisfaction to Class III staff including married nurses.

Recently Government have decided to allot 16 type III quarters in the D.I.Z. area to the employees of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital and Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital on a temporary basis till alternative accommodation is secured for this institution. These 16 quarters are soon being handed over to the institution for allotment among the employees.

Grades of Pay recommended by Second Pay Commission for certain Category of Staff in Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi

3744. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grades of pay as recommended by the Second Pay Commission in respect of Technicians, Artists, Store-keepers and Dietician in Government Hospitals have been made applicable to category of staff of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi, and have been given to them; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Store-keeper and Dietician in the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital are already drawing the scale of pay recommended by the Second Pay Commission for like posts in institutions of similar nature. So far as the Technicians and Artists are concerned, the Second Pay Commission did not recommend any uniform scales of pay and their scales vary from institution to institution. The question of giving the Technicians and Artists the scales of pay given to the Technicians of the Willingdon and Safdarjang Hospitals and Artists of the Maulana Azad Medical College, is under consideration.

Filling up of Posts in the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi

3745. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether senior posts, such as Administrative Officer, Store Officers and Class III Senior posts are not filled

strictly on the basis of seniority in the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The post of Administrative Officer in the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital carrying the scale of pay of Rs. 620—900 is normally filled by deputation of an officer of the Central Secretariat Service in the grade of Section Officers. At present there is no officer of the institution with necessary experience who can be considered for this post. For the post of Stores Officer in the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital carrying the scale of Rs. 325—15—475—20—575 also there is at present no suitable person in this institution who can be considered.

All Class III senior posts in the Ministerial grade are filled by promotion only. On the technical side, however, direct recruitment is made in the grade of Laboratory Assistant (Rs. 110—200). Even in this grade, 50 per cent of the vacancies are filled by Laboratory Assistants who are Matriculates and who have put in three years of service. The next higher grade of Technician (Rs. 150—240) is filled by promotion from the grade of Laboratory Assistants. The post of Technical Assistant (Rs. 210—425) is filled by direct recruitment according to the recruitment rules. The employees of the institution are, however, also considered for this post, the condition of age limit being relaxed.

Benefits to Class III and IV Employees of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi Vis-a-vis

Class I and II Employees

3746. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class III and IV employees in the Lady Hardinge Medical

College and Hospital, New Delhi who are also governed by the F.Rs. and S.Rs. of the Central Government are not in receipt of any death-cum-retirement benefits such as gratuity, pension, family pension and revised rates of P.F.;

(b) whether Class I and II employees of the Hospital are drawing these benefits; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this disparity?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) According to decision of Board of Administration of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi, all Government Rules and Regulations as far as possible were applicable to the employees of this institution with effect from February, 1960. The employees are not covered by the pension scheme but are eligible to join Contributory Provident Fund Scheme of the institution, which is on the pattern of scheme applicable to Central Government employees not covered by pension scheme. The rate of interest on the accumulation in the Provident Fund is paid according to the return on the investments made by the institution and this has no relation with the rate of interest allowed by Government to the Government servants. The accumulation in the Contributory Provident Fund of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital does not form part of the Government of India Contributory Provident Fund.

(b) and (c). Class I and II Officers working in this institution on deputation from the Central Government are not eligible to join Contributory Provident Fund of the institution. They continue to be governed by the rules and orders relating to the retirement benefits in their parent departments. Necessary contribution in respect of them for the period of deputation is being borne by the institution

and credited to Government. There are, however, a few Class II Officers belonging to this institution like the Nursing Superintendent, Assistant Accounts Officer, etc. who are governed by the Contributory Provident Fund Rules of the institution.

#### Control of floods

**3747. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations by a hydrologist of I.A.R.I. have shown that the floods in North India are caused more by the meeting of Himalayan glaciers rather than by monsoon;

(b) the important conclusions arrived at after the investigation; and

(c) whether he has also suggested a possibility to control the floods in that region?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) Yes. This has been studied by Dr. Jagdish Bahadur, Radiation Physicist at the Nuclear Research Laboratory, Indian Agricultural Research Institute when he was serving in the Ministry of Irrigation from the drainage characteristics of Sutlej Basin.

(b) The main conclusions arrived at by Dr. J. Bahadur were as follows:

"The maximum contributions from snowmelt and glacier drainage in river Sutlej takes place during the month of July when the insolation is high and this important factor is generally neglected due to monsoon activity. Further, glacial dammed lakes and mud bursts cause devastating floods."

(c) Dr. Bahadur has put forth the suggestion that floods could be controlled by making use of water supplies for hydro-electric power generation and irrigation in the mountainous regions.

Double storey M.I.G. Flats, Janak Puri, New Delhi

each flat, separately for ground floor and first floor flats; and

3748. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(c) the price at which a ground floor and a first floor flat has been sold to the buyers by the D. D. A.?

(a) the break-up of the average cost incurred by the Delhi Development Authority in the construction of (i) a ground floor and (ii) a first floor flat in Double storey M.I.G. flats in Block C-2A, Janak Puri, New Delhi;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The break-up of the average cost of construction and the various types of expenditure added to the construction cost of each such flat are as under:

	Ground floor flats		First floor flats	
	End flat	Intermediate flat	End flat	Intermediate flat
Plinth area of the flat	617 sq. ft.	607 sq. ft.	813 sq. ft.	798 sq. ft.
(i) Cost of construction (in rupees)	15,307	14,526	19,488	19,114
(ii) Overhead charges i.e. departmental charges, interest on capital during construction (in rupees)	4,693	4,474	6,012	5,886
(iii) Premium for land (in rupees)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
<b>TOTAL (in Rs.)</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>27,500</b>
(c) The sale price of each flat, (in rupees) is	22,500	21,500	28,000	27,500

Provision of medical facilities in Janakpuri D.D.A. Colony

(b) whether no hospital or dispensaries have yet been started in Janak Puri although people have been living there for more than two years now; and

3749. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take and when to provide essential medical facilities to meet the needs of the growing population of Janak Puri?

(a) whether the D. D. A. have developed Janak Puri in New Delhi as the biggest residential scheme in Asia and about thirty to forty thousand inhabitants are already living there;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

**FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA):** (a) Yes.

(b) A C.G.H.S. Dispensary is functioning in Nangal Rai (Block 'D' of Janakpuri) since 1st December, 1970. The Delhi Administration is also running the following dispensaries/hospital in/near Janakpuri colony:—

1. Dispensary at Nangal Rai.
2. Dispensary at Village Hastsal.
3. 54 bedded hospital at Hari-nagar.

Besides, a Mobile Dispensary of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi attends this colony twice a week.

(c) The present 54 bedded hospital at Harinagar is proposed to be raised to 500 bedded hospital in the course of 5th Five Year Plan.

The Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi, is constantly reviewing the position with regard to the coverage of new areas under the C.G.H.S. The uncovered Blocks of Janakpuri will be covered under the scheme as soon as requisite resources are available.

#### **Promotion of Diploma-Holders in C.P.W.D.**

**3750. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the C.P.W.D. the Diploma-Holders are promoted as Assistant Engineers rejecting Degree holders with 10 years of service as Junior Engineer as per recent judgement of the Delhi High Court;

(b) whether this judgement has not been implemented in the case of Assistant Engineers recruited direct and promoted as Executive Engineers in contravention of the Delhi High Court judgement against whom the case was filed in the High Court; and

(c) if so, the reasons for step motherly treatment meted to poorly paid Graduate Junior Engineers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA):** (a) The Delhi High Court has held in the writ petition filed by Shri M. Ramayya and a few other Assistant Engineers in the C.P.W.D. that the quotas for direct recruitment and promotion in the grade of Assistant Engineer have not been properly determined. The promotions of Junior Engineers to the grade of Assistant Engineer, are, therefore to be made on the basis of a common seniority list of Graduate and non-Graduate Junior Engineers. As a substantial number of Diploma-holder Junior Engineers are senior to the Graduate Junior Engineers in the common seniority list, bulk of the posts of Assistant Engineers have gone to the Diploma-holder Junior Engineers.

(b) The judgement of the Delhi High Court is being implemented even in the matter of promotion of Assistant Engineers to the grade of Executive Engineers. For this purpose the seniority list of Assistant Engineers is now being revised in accordance with the decision of the Delhi High Court in consultation with the Department of Personnel and the Ministry of Law and Justice. All the promotions of Assistant Engineers to the grade of Executive Engineers made from the panel prepared during the pendency of the writ petition, will be reviewed and a fresh panel of Assistant Engineers fit for promotion to the grade of Executive Engineers will be prepared after the revised seniority has been finalised and circulated.

(c) Does not arise.

**Behaviour of Doctors of C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Moti Nagar, Delhi**

3751. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.G.H.S. Doctors at Moti Nagar Dispensary in West Delhi do not properly attend to the patients who are from middle and lower middle classes of Government Servants;

(b) whether the Doctors do not also issue medicines, even though some of these may be in stock;

(c) whether these Doctors do not indent in time the medicines prescribed by the Specialists in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi thus causing great inconvenience to these classes of beneficiaries and at times it takes more than a week or so to get the medicines; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures which Government proposes to take to afford necessary relief to the beneficiaries, who are mostly low-paid Government Servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA): (a) to (d). No complaint alleging that the Medical Officers in the matter of attending to the patients belonging to middle or lower middle classes of Government Servants or members of their families, has been received from any of the beneficiaries attached to the Moti Nagar Dispensary. Medicines prescribed by C.G.H.S. Specialists and Doctors are normally issued to the patients promptly. However in two cases the patients were not given the medicines prescribed by the Specialists as the patients had not followed the normal procedure of prior consultation of the Medical Officers of the Dispensary concerned.

Delay by C.P.W.D. Re. Asia'72 Fair

3752. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the "Times of India", New Delhi Edition dated the 2nd November, 1972 pointing out certain lapses on the part of the C.P.W.D. for de-laying the completion of the Asia'72 Fair;

(b) whether the report\* has charged that many C.P.W.D. Officials had themselves taken 'benami' contracts; and

(c) if so, whether any investigation into this aspect has been made and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The matter has been enquired into and charge made in the news item has been found to be incorrect.

**Allotment of Government accommodation to Class I Officers**

3753. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Officers drawing Rs. 2200 and above on their transfer to Delhi are allotted Government accommodation in their Class;

(b) if so, the number of such Officers who have been allotted Class II type of flats in Moti Bagh, Wellesley Road, R. K. Puram and Multi-storeyed building during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 (uptil 30-9-1972);

(c) the number of Officers who were already on the waiting list for the allotment of accommodation in this Class; and

(d) the reasons for giving preference to the Officers who come on transfer for the allotment of C-II type

of flats over the head of others who are already waiting their turn for years together for such an allotment and the number of Officers, Department-wise/Ministry-wise, who were allotted out-of-turn C-II Type flats during the above period and the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHAYAYA):** (a) on transfer to Delhi, officers drawing Rs. 2200 p.m. or more, who are eligible for general pool accommodation, are considered for allotment in their entitled type or in the next lower type, if they so desire. Tenure officers are considered for accommodation one type below their entitlement. In such cases, officers get allotments in their turn on the basis of their priority.

(b) The number of officers who came on transfer and were allotted C-II type houses at Namakrishnapuram, Moti Bagh and Wellesley Road is given below:

1971-72	1972-73 (upto 30th September, 1972)
73	23

(c) The number of officers on the waiting list for type VI (including C-II flats) as on 30th September, 1972 was 303.

(d) Allotment of accommodation from the general pool in type VI, including C-II type flats, is made on the basis of seniority on the waiting list for that type. Officers, who come on transfer, have also to wait for their turn. The number of officers, who were allotted C-II flats out-of-turn during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 (uptil 30th September, 1972) is as under

Name of the Ministry/Department	No. of officers	Reasons for allotment
1. Information Broadcasting . . . . .	2	Six allotments have been made on medical rounds, four of the officers had to vacate houses in other pools, four belonged to the personal staff of Ministers, etc. two were dependent relations of retiring officers and three allotments were on compassionate grounds.
2. External Affairs . . . . .	1	
3. Finance . . . . .	2	
4. Planning Commission . . . . .	2	
5. Health . . . . .	2	
6. Irrigation and Power	1	
7. Education and Social Welfare . . . . .	1	
8. Food . . . . .	1	
9. Defence . . . . .	8	
10. Shipping & Transport . . . . .	2	
11. Law . . . . .	1	
12. Steel . . . . .	1	
13. Industrial Development . . . . .	1	

Visit of Central Team to Gaya District Bihar Central Scheme to sink tube-wells there

3754. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of officials from the Centre had gone to Gaya District Bihar, and visited places like Tekari, Goh, Koonch, Nawadah, Hasua and Govindpur to assess the extent of drought conditions there, during the third week of October, 1972;

(b) if so, findings and recommendations made by them; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to sink tube-wells there; and if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. A central Study Team visited the state of Bihar, including Gaya district, in the last week of October, 1972.

(b) On the basis of Team's recommendations, a ceiling of Rs. 13.40 crores has been fixed for the purposes of central assistance for drought relief measures.

(c) Yes, Sir. The State Government is having programmes for sinking of tubewells both for drinking water purposes and for minor irrigation purposes.

**Restriction on payment of emoluments in foreign currency to persons working abroad**

3755. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to restrict the payment of emoluments in foreign currency to Merchant Navy Officers and others working on the Indian ships while in foreign countries;

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

(c) the measures proposed to be taken against the misuse of foreign exchange by such personnel?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHAUDUR): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

**Research on rural employment**

3756. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Research bodies that have been entrusted with the work of carrying on studies in different parts of the country on the nature and extent of rural employment and the impact of crash scheme on rural employment; and

(b) the broad outlines of the report submitted by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A list is given in the attached statement.

(b) Reports have started coming in. It is proposed to prepare an All-India Coordinated Report, on the basis of these individual reports. It is hoped that this All-India Coordinated Report would provide *inter-alia* a comprehensive and comparative picture of the nature and pattern of rural unemployment in the selected districts.

**Statement**

List of Institutions conducting study in regard to the impact of Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.

1. Andhra University, WALTAIR (A.P.).
2. Agro-Economic Research Centre, JORHAT (Assam).
3. A.N.S. Institute of Social Studies, PATNA (Bihar).
4. Sardar Patel University, GUJARAT (Gujarat).

5. Agricultural University, HISAR (Haryana).
6. Kerala University, TRIVANDRUM (Kerala).
7. Orissa University of Agril. & Tech., BHUBANESWAR (Orissa).
8. Punjab Agricultural University, LUDHIANA (Punjab).
9. University of Rajasthan, JAIPUR (Rajasthan).
10. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, COIMBATORE (Tamil Nadu).
11. U.P. Agril. University, PANTNAGAR (U.P.).
12. Agro-Economic Research Centre, SHANTINIKETAN (West Bengal).
13. Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, POONA (Maharashtra).

**Setting up of a Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratory in M.P.**

3757. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have suggested the setting up of a fertilizer Quality Control Laboratory in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) The main features of the Fertiliser Control Laboratory are:

(i) to analyse at least 1000—1500 fertiliser samples per year drawn from various retail depots of the State by the fertilizer inspectors to see whether they conform to the specifications given in the Fertilizer Control Order; and

(ii) to analyse fertiliser samples of nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilisers sent by the farmers if they suspect these fertilisers to be sub-standard.

**Consultation fee received by I.I.T. Professor from Delhi Management Association**

3758. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Professor of Delhi I.I.T. has received consulting fees from the Delhi Management Association without permission from Board of Governors;

(b) whether there are some other charges also against the same person; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The All India Management Association proposed to entrust to a Professor in the Department of the Humanities & Social Sciences, I.I.T. Delhi, its consultancy project "Recruitment Pattern & Performance of Management Trainees 1969-70". The Professor concerned sought the approval of the Board of Governors to accept the project. The Board decided that the consultancy work in question should not be undertaken by him. According to the information available with the Institute, the Professor did not receive any fee from the All India Management Association.

Other complaints received against the Professor concerned are as follows:—

1. Accounts of the IXth Sociological Society Conference held in I.I.T. in 1969;
2. Overdrawal of certain Traveling Allowances;
3. Dishonouring of certain cheques;

4. Mal-practices and doctoring of minutes etc.

The Board of Governors of I.I.T. Delhi constituted a two-men Committee to examine the allegations and submit a report.

**Infiltration and Activities of American C.I.A. in I.I.T. Campus, Delhi**

3759. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO  
JOSHI:  
DR. LAXMINARAIN  
PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi authorities received written complaints from some of its Professors regarding alleged infiltration and activities of American C.I.A. in the Indian Institute of Technology campus;

(b) whether the matter has been investigated; and

(c) if so, the facts revealed and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Institute, one such complaint had been made. The matter was investigated, but the charge could not be substantiated.

Enquiry into an Alleged negotiation by a Delhi I.I.T. Professor with a U.K. source for Foreign Funds

3760. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Delhi I.I.T. Professor allegedly had directly negotiated with a U.K. source, for £ 58,000 in violation of rules governing foreign funds and that an appointment of a Research Assistant was made against the expected grant;

(a) whether some enquiry has been intimated to investigate all such allegations; and

(c) if so, its terms of reference, time-limit to submit the report, facts known so far and action taken by now?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). On the basis of exploratory discussions, the Professor in the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences undertook to prepare detailed research design with appropriate bibliographic documentation and other relevant data of technical nature for the following studies:—

- (1) Research studies on a project level on the theme "Special Change in India" to be financed by Indian Council of Social Sciences Research.
- (2) Collaborative research in the area of Pattern of Urbanisation with the Joint Unit for Planning Research, University College, London and the Centre for Environmental Studies, London to be financed by the Nuffield Foundation, London and the Social Sciences Research Council, London.

For this purpose the Professor concerned asked for a research grant of Rs. 2,000 from the Institute funds with permission to employ a Research Assistant. The Institute allowed one of the vacant post of Senior Research Assistant to be utilized by the Humanities and Social Sciences Department for the purpose. The Institute has stated that sometimes Professors do informally discuss possible collaborative activities with other organisations in their respective field of academic interest. However, such collaboration with any foreign organisation is usually accepted only after consulting the Government and obtaining their approval. In this particular case since it did not go beyond the exploratory stage, the matter was dropped.

## Non-availability of Sugar in Calcutta

3761. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was no sugar available in open market in Calcutta and its suburbs during the last week of September, 1972; and

(b) if so, whether Government would make any investigation to this effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) It is true that during the last week of September, 1972, free market sugar was scarce in Calcutta and its suburbs.

(b) The State Government have reported that the position improved as a result of immediate action taken by them

राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय  
संस्था-3, सरोलिनी नगर, नई दिल्ली,  
के डाक्टर के बिंदु, दिल्ली पर

3762. श्री अम्बेडकर :

क्या शिला और तत्त्वात्मक कल्याण मंत्री  
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 27 सितम्बर, 1972 को  
शिला उप-निदेशक, शिला विला-3, विकेंद्र  
कालीनी, नई दिल्ली को भेंटी, अनुसूचित  
जाति, अनुसूचित आदिजाति शिला संगठन  
की 148, कालीनी नगर, नई दिल्ली से  
कोई विकायत प्राप्त हुई है जिसमें राजकीय  
उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय (वास्क)  
संस्था 3, सरोलिनी नगर, नई दिल्ली से 100  
स्वयं सारिंग बैंक सेवे वाले डाक्टर का  
कभी भी उत्त विकायत में न आने का इस्तेवा  
किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हो, तो कैसे क्या कार्य-  
वाही की गई है?

शिला और तत्त्वात्मक कल्याण मंत्रालय 'तत्त्वा  
संस्कृति विभाग में ६५वें श्री (श्री डॉ. शे.०.  
पालक) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन डाक्टर जाक की  
गई थी, किन्तु आरोप निराधार पाए गए  
हैं ।

## Scheme for Acceleration of Rural Water Supply in the Country

3763. SHRI PURSHOTTAM  
KAKODKAR:  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether Central Government have a scheme for Acceleration of Rural Water Supply in the country;

(b) if so, the number of villages that will be covered by the scheme by the end of the Fourth Plan; and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred on this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Under the Central Programme for Acceleration of Rural Water Supply, an amount of Rs. 20 crores have been provided for giving grants to State Governments and Union Territories during 1972-73. At present, the amount that will be available during 1973-74 is not known. But it is expected that it will be of the order of Rs. 40 crores. With the total allocation of Rs. 60 crores for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74, it is anticipated that about 15,000 villages will be covered under this Central Scheme by the end of Fourth Plan.

**Management Development Institute**

**3764. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of setting up Management Development Institute; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) and (b). Two all-India Institutes have already been established at Ahmedabad and Calcutta. These Institutes are conducting post-graduate courses in Management and a variety of programmes for executive development for personnel from industry and commerce. In addition, they are also rendering management consultancy services. The Institutes have also started research programmes leading to the Ph.D. degree.

Two more Institutes of Management are being set up at Bangalore and Lucknow.

**Appointment of Junior Superintendent and Pay-Scale of Assistant Resident Engineer in I.I.T. Delhi**

**3765. SHRI JAGNNATHRAO**

**JOSHI:**

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN**

**PANDEYA:**

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

(a) whether the appointment of a junior Superintendent and the pay-scale of the Assistant Resident Engineer (Horticulture) in Delhi I.I.T. were found infructuous;

(b) if so, the persons responsible for these irregularities and details of action taken in these cases;

(c) whether on the 4th September, 1972, the I.I.T. Board of Governors decided to convert the Assistant Resident Engineer's (Horticulture) post the Institute should be at lower or

into that of an Executive Engineer in an attempt to over-up the irregularity about pay-scale; and

(d) the full facts about the background of this conversion of the post, Government's reaction thereto and action taken?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A statement is attached.

**Statement**

In the year 1970, the Chairman of the Building and Works Committee of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, proposed that the scale of Assistant Resident Engineer (Horticulture) was not adequate to retain a competent person for looking after the campus of the Institute. If the Institute wanted to retain a good person, it would be desirable to revise the grade of the post of Assistant Resident Engineer (Hort.).

On the recommendations of the Building and Works Committee, the Institute considered this matter and proposed the upgrading of the scale of Assistant Resident Engineer (Hort.) from Rs. 350—900 to Rs. 350—1250. On further examination, it was observed that the action taken by the Institute was not in conformity with the recommendations of the Rationalisation Committee set up by the Indian Institute of Technology Council as there was no such scale of pay prevalent in C.P.W.D.

The Rationalisation Committee recommended that the cadre, and scales of pay of the Construction and Maintenance Unit at the Institute should be the same as prevailing at the C.P.W.D.

It further recommended that the Board of Governors was competent to decide whether a particular post at the Institute should be at lower or

higher scale according to the needs of the Institute.

Accordingly in September, 1972, it was decided by the Board of Governors that the Assistant Resident Engineer (Hort.) in the scale of Rs. 350—900 be upgraded to that of Resident Engineer in the scale of Rs. 700—1250 which is prevalent in C.P.W.D.

The Board further decided that in terms of Statute 12(1) and 12(7) the upgraded post be filled after assessing the suitability of the only one available departmental candidate. Further, in terms of Statute 12(3)(d) the following Selection Committee may assess the suitability of the candidate and make recommendations to the Appointing Authority

1 Director

Chairman

2 Deputy Director

To be nominated by the Director in place of Deputy Director.

3. Two nominees of the Board:

Member

(a) Prof. C. G. Jha

Member

(b) Shri Daljit Singh      Director  
(Hort.) Ministry of Agriculture,  
Krishna Bhawan, New Delhi

4 Registrar

Member

**Agricultural Farms of State Agriculture Farms Corporation in Kerala**

3766      SHRIMATI BHARGAVI  
THANKAPPAN:  
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Farms being run by State Agricultural Farms Corporation in Kerala District-wise; and

(b) the names of the places where these agricultural farms are located and the total amount of expenditure incurred on each farm during the last two years, year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). Only one farm has been set up at Aralam in Cannanore district of Kerala. Expenditure incurred on this Farm during the year 1970-71, of which audited accounts are available, is Rs. 5.23 lakhs. In 1971-72 of which accounts are under finalisation, the total expenditure on the farm was about Rs. 7.70 lacs. These figures are exclusive of the cost of land borne by the Government of India and the value

of gift machinery received from the U.S.S.R. The cost of land comes to Rs 18.42 lacs at present. The value of gift machinery received at the close of 1970-71 was Rs 15.92 lacs; in 1971-72, the value of such machinery was about Rs. 8 lakhs.

**Setting up of an Asian Centre for Agrarian Reforms and Rural Development**

3767.      SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the F.A.O. Regional Conference for Asia and Far East held recently in New Delhi has recommended the setting up of an Asian Centre for agrarian reforms and rural development;

(b) if so, what will be the specific tasks of the proposed Centre; and

(c) when such a Centre is expected to be set up?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) A Regional Project for "Asian Centre for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development" (ACARD) has been submitted

by the FAO to the UNDP for approval. The FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East at its session held at New Delhi in October, 1972 has noted this project with approval. The final proceedings of the Conference are still awaited.

(b) The long range objectives are reported to be to identify projects which would assist cooperating Governments in the region to adjust their existing agrarian structures and institutions and to develop new institutions to better serve the needs of the small farmers and their families.

The immediate objectives of the project i.e. of the Phases I of the project would be:

(1) To examine with the help of the Cooperating Governments the achievements in the field of agrarian reform and rural development, to identify the bottlenecks inhibiting further progress, specially problems relating to the needs of small farmers, tenants and agricultural labourers. The Project also seeks to develop a preliminary programme of Centre support in seeking possible approaches to the solution of these problems.

(2) To assist the concerned governments in initiating activities aimed at removing or reducing the urgent bottlenecks and problems identified as above;

(3) On the basis of the experience and information gathered with respect to items (1) and (2) detailed above, the Centre will seek to formulate the Phase II of the Regional Project and to discuss with the Governments, technical aspects of rural development and finalise the project documents for Phase II according to the results of these discussions. On the basis of these national projects will also be formulated.

(c) The Centre is proposed to be set up in January, 1973.

**Appointment on Daily Wages in Indian Council of Agricultural Research**

**3788. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Technical Assistants, Assistants and Clerks appointed on daily wages in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are being continued for an indefinite period;

(b) if so, whether a list showing their names, qualifications, dates of appointments and remunerations will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(c) whether is it proposed to promote qualified persons already in service facing stagnation and frustration to these posts?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) No Assistant has been appointed in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on daily wages. However, a few persons were appointed on daily wages as Technical Assistant and Lower Division Clerks pending filling up of the posts on a regular basis. Instructions have been issued for filling up of all these posts on regular basis.

(b) A statement showing the names, qualifications, date of appointments and remuneration of Technical Assistants and Clerks working on daily wages is enclosed.

(c) The recruitment rules for the post of Technical Assistants provide for filling up of the posts by direct recruitment. The posts of Lower Division Clerks are filled up by direct recruitment and limited departmental examination restricted to Class IV employees. The departmental candidates who fulfil the requisite qualifications etc. are allowed to apply for the posts and are afforded full opportunity to be considered for the posts alongwith the candidates nominated by the Employment Exchange whenever

the posts are filled up by direct recruitment. It will thus be seen that there is no cause for frustration to the departmental candidates on this account.

*Statement*

Serial No.	Name of the person	Qualifications	Designa- tion	Date of initial appoint- ment	Daily wages rate at which paid
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. nP					
1. Sh. Narinder Prasad		B.V.Sc. and A.H. Asst.	Tech. Asst.	18-1-71	12 00
2. Sh. R. C. P. Singh	.	B. Sc.	Tech. Asst.	28-1-71	12 00
3. Sh. Jai Gopal Pandey	.	B.Sc. (Agr.)	Tech. Asst.	18-1-71	12 00
4. Sh. V. K. Bahl	.	B.A. (Econ.)	Tech. Asst.	1-9-70	12 00
5. Smt. Malti Prasad	.	B.A.	Tech. Clerk (information)	13-5-71	7 40
6. Smt. Mamta Sengupta	.	Matric	L.D.C.	16-7-70	7 40
7. Sh. Vijay Kumar	.	B.Sc. (Pt. I)	L.D.C.	20-8-70	7 40
8. Sh. A. S. Parmar	.	Matric	L.D.C.	22-12-70	7 40
9. Km. Shushma Guglani	.	Matric	L.D.C.	8-2-71	7 40
10. Km. Savita Kumar	.	Matric	L.D.C.	20-12-71	7 40
11. Km. Padma Vant	.	Higher Secondary	L.D.C.	1-5-72	7 40
12. Km. Kamlesh Kumar	.	Do.	L.D.C.	11-5-72	7 40
13. Km. Nishi	.	Do.	L.D.C.	26-5-72	7 40
14. Km. Kamlesh	.	Do.	L.D.C.	31-5-72	7 40
15. Sh. Devan Nath	.	Matric	L.D.C. (Assamese Typist)	17-5-72	7 40
16. Sh. Padmanay Nayak	.	Matric	L.D.C. (Oriya Typist)	9-12-71	7 40

**Complaint against the removal of left lung of Santosh Kumar Garg by a Doctor of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi**

3769. SHRI PILOO MODI:  
SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from Mrs. Chaman Devi mother of Santosh Kumar Garg, 15/43 Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi regarding the removal of the left lung of her son by some Doctor of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences at the wrong diagnosis of the Patel Chest Institute, New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiry into the matter;

(c) whether the Ministry has completed the investigation without hearing the patient or his mother; if so, why were they not heard; and

(d) whether Government would consider an independent inquiry through impartial doctors to be initiated early?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) to (d). Yes. Shrimati Chameli Devi, mother of Santosh Kumar Garg had made a complaint that due to carelessness and wrong diagnosis of the medical authorities of the Vallabhbai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi, her son's lung was operated by some doctor of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. A detailed report in the matter was called for from the Director, V.P.C.I., Delhi. After carefully enquiring into the circumstances of the case and examining the case history and X-Ray reports of the patient, the Director had stated that the case of Santosh Kumar Garg had been correctly diagnosed at the Vallabhbai Patel Chest Institute and that an operation had been undertaken at the All India

Institute of Medical Sciences by one of the eminent surgeons of the country. The experienced physicians and surgeons of the two institutions had taken the utmost interest in the patient's welfare and there was no question of either the physician or the surgeon having committed a blunder. In the opinion of the doctor who undertook the operation, the patient does not seem to have any residual trouble in the lungs. In view of the reply given by the Director, Vallabhbai Patel Chest Institute, it was not considered necessary to suspect the integrity/diagnosis of the doctors, against whom the complaint was made, and to entrust this case to any Committee Commission for enquiry or to hear the patient or his mother in person.

**Installation of tube well on land to defeat land ceiling legislation**

3770. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press report in the Indian Express dated October 20, 1972 regarding defeating the purpose of the proposed land ceiling legislation by putting a tube-well on his land by a farmer; and

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have issued guidelines to the States regarding this loop-hole?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The national guidelines framed on the basis of the conclusions of the Chief Ministers' Conference on Land Ceiling permitted a certain allowance for land irrigated from private sources and capable of growing two crops a year by equating 1.25 acres of such land with 1 acre of land irrigated from public sources and capable of giving 2 crops a year. This is subject to the provision, however, that such land irrigated from private sources shall not exceed 18 acres. The

guidelines also provide that there will be no reclassification, consequent upon the completion of a private irrigation scheme subsequent to the 15th August, 1972, only with a view to remove any disincentives for future expansion of private irrigation

**Request of U.P. for Supply of more Fertiliser**

3771 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh has impressed upon the Central Government that more fertilisers are required for the State, and

(b) if so, the quantity of fertiliser asked for and the reasons for seeking more fertilisers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P SHINDE)** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The State Government has generally impressed upon the Government of India that the requirements of the State for Rabi 1972-73 will be more than these finalised at the Northern Zonal Conference held in September, 1972, especially in view of the Rabi crash Programme In the Northern Zonal Conference, the net requirements of the State were arrived at 218 lakhs tonnes of N, 0.81 lakh tonnes of P and 0.28 lakh tonnes of K, while the State Government asked for another 0.62 lakh tonnes of N and 0.47 lakh tonnes of P for the period

नलकूप लगाने के लिए हरियाणा सरकार को अनुदान

3772. श्री ईश्वर बोरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हरियाणा सरकार को 4.25 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान नलकूप लगाने के लिए देने का नियम किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो घब तक वास्तव में कितना धन दिया गया है, और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने नलकूप लगाए जावेंगे और कहा-कहा?

**कृषि मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) :** (क) से (ग) जी नहीं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हरियाणा सरकार को ट्यूबवैल लगाने के लिए कोई अनुदान मजूर नहीं किया है। तथापि हिसार जिले में 100 ट्यूबवैल और अम्बाला तहसील में 100 गहरे ट्यूबवैल लगाने के लिए 1.72 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मजूर की गई है।

**Central Agencies of District Level to Finance Minor Irrigation in Eastern States**

3773 SHRI P GANGADEB Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to have Central Agencies at District levels in major parts of States of Eastern India to refinance them for minor irrigation based on ground water development programmes to step up low production?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P SHINDE)** No Sir

**Expenditure Incurred on Minor Irrigation Schemes during Fourth Plan**

3774 SHRI C K CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total amount of money spent by Government on minor irrigation schemes during Fourth Plan period?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH):** A total amount of Rs 654 crores (Rs 294 crores from public sector and Rs. 360 crores from institutional sector) is estimated to have been spent on minor irrigation schemes during the three year period (1969-70 to 1971-72).

**Utilisation of ground Water for Irrigation in Gangetic Basin**

**3775. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:**  
**DR. RANEN SEN:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the possibilities of utilising ground water for irrigation in the drought affected areas in the Gangetic basin; and

(b) whether any scheme has been prepared for ensuring maximum utilisation of ground water for agricultural purposes in these areas?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received

**Underground Reservoirs for Tackling Water Problem for Agricultural purposes**

**3776 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to study possibilities of having underground reservoirs to tackle the country's Water Problem for agricultural purposes, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) Yes,

(b) The Central Ground Water Board (formerly Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation) has been conducting groundwater surveys in different parts of the country right from 1954-55 through its various Divisions and Projects. Recently, Groundwater Wing of the Geological Survey of India has also been merged with the Central Ground Water Board and this unified national organisation is now further speeding up its activities. Exploratory work accompanied by deep drilling is at present going

on in Tripura, Madya Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh etc. In addition, systematic hydrogeological investigations are also being carried out. Three special projects, namely, UNDP (SF) Assisted Project in Rajasthan and Gujarat, Canadian Assisted Project in Andhra Pradesh Mysore and a Project for the study of the groundwater resources of the alluvial part of the Narmada river basin in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are also under implementation. A few more projects of this type are likely to be taken up in a few months time.

**Advances to Small Farmers**

**3777 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a 'sharp decline' in the advances to small farmers in the current year, while bigger landlords are taking advantage of the advances for their orchards and vineyards; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to assist the small farmers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b) The figures of advances for the current year 1972-73 are not available. However, from the figures of advance for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 it is revealed that the quantum of advances to small farmers is going up. Government have also adopted a policy of meeting the credit needs of small farmers on a priority basis, as far as possible.

**Progress of Small Farmers Development Scheme**

**3778. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise progress in physical as well as in financial terms

of the 'small farmers' development scheme during 1970-71 and 1971-72,

(b) the targets, physical as well as financial, and actual achievement (State-wise) during the same period;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the progress made so far in this field; and

(d) if not, the factors responsible for slow progress?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) and (b). A statement giving state-wise achievements under the important programmes of the S. F. D. A. scheme upto 31-3-72 is laid on the Table of the House. ([Placed in Library. See No. LT-3976/72] Each S. F. D. A. has an allocation of Rs 1.5 crores to be utilised for programmes for the benefit of the selected participants. Each S.F.D.A. is expected to cover approximately 50,000 small farmers during the project period of five years. The programmes sponsored by the agency are mainly for intensifying agriculture of the selected small farmers supported by improvement of land and other resources like minor irrigation, application of inputs supplemented by suitable subsidiary occupations. The programmes for individual participants will be financed partly by grants or subsidies from the agencies and partly by loans from institutional sources. The Government of India have approved tentative targets for the entire project period. The agencies adopt year-wise targets for working purposes. The grants released by the Government of India to these agencies and the institutional loans obtained by participants in the agency areas. State-wise are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3976/72].

(c) and (d). The Government of India reviews the programmes in the light of total coverage of the selected participants. The progress made by

different agencies varies from area to area. On the whole, a good beginning has been made to bring the benefits of economic development to the weaker sections. The progress has not been as fast as was expected due to many reasons. The general economic backwardness of the area and time taken to provide the infrastructure required for implementing programmes for the weaker sections is one of the main causes. Administrative delays in getting qualified personnel for the projects is another cause. Establishing co-ordination between various technical departments has also taken time. Credit institutions had also to be gradually prevailed upon to cater to the special needs of the small farmers. These difficulties are being resolved gradually and it is expected that the progress would pick up during the current year and the last year of the IV Plan.

#### Medium of instruction for Tribal Students in Tripura

**3779. SHRI DASARATHA DEB:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no arrangement for giving instructions to the tribal students in Tripura through the medium of mother tongue, although there are a large number of primary schools in Tripura belts where there are cent per cent Tripuri Speaking students; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to implement the recommendations made by the meeting of Chief Ministers of States and Central Minister, held in August, 1961, in the case of Tripura?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) and (b). According to the latest information from the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, there are some schools at the primary

stage in Tripura where instruction is imparted through the medium of Lushai and some schools where the subject matter is explained through Tripuri to Tripuri speaking pupils. The medium of instruction in all other schools in Tripura is Bengali.

With a view to developing some of the tribal languages in Tripura so that they can serve as media of instruction at the primary stage in the light of the Statement issued by meeting of Chief Ministers of States and Central Ministers held in August, 1961, the State Government of Tripura and Central Government through its Central Institute of Indian Languages have taken up the production of primers and readers in these languages. In particular, the State Government of Tripura has prepared a Tripura Primary in two parts for classes I & II and has introduced it in 62 primary and junior basic schools located in pre-dominantly tribal areas as an experimental measure. An English-Tripura-Bengali dictionary has also been prepared which will be useful in the preparation of different books in Tripura. Besides these, the State Government has published a book on grammar, a book on translation in Tripuri, two books on poems in Tripuri and a book on Tripuri folk tales and have also taken steps to get textbooks in Arithmetic for classes I & II translated into Tripuri. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, has prepared a scientific phonology, a short scientific grammar, a phonetic reader, a short Bengali Tripuri words list and languages on Tripura folk tales. The Institute is cooperating with the State Government with a view to facilitating the production of suitable textbooks in Tripuri.

#### Assistance to encourage students in their inventive talents

3780. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of incentives, assis-

tance and guidance provided to encourage students at School and College level in their inventive talents in the Centrally Administered Areas and other States;

(b) names of the States which have already taken up this kind of help and the success achieved; and

(c) whether there is any proposal at the evolution or consideration stage before Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Encouragement to inventive talent is inbuilt in the educational system and must form an inherent part of it. The curricula adopted by various educational authorities usually do take into account the promotion of such talent.

#### Non-Implementation of Untouchability (Offences) Act

3781. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Untouchability (Offences) Act has been passed long ago and is not being implemented properly; and

(b) what steps are being taken for proper implementation by Government of the provisions of the Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Act has been in operation since 1st June, 1955. The implementation of this Act is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government have, however, issued instructions to the State Governments from time to time for proper enforcement of the Act. A copy of one such communication dated 4th February, 1972 is laid, on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3977/72].

The Elayperuam Committee on Untouchability, Educational and Economic Development of the Scheduled Castes also went into the working of this Act. In the light of the recommendations made by this Committee, an amendment of the Act has been undertaken through the Untouchability (Offences) Amendment and Miscellaneous revision Bill, 1972, which is now before a Joint Committee of both Houses.

**L.I.C. Loans for Housing Board in Rajasthan**

3782. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of the loan, if any, provided by the Life Insurance Corporation to the Rajasthan State Housing Board for its Housing Programme during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 so far; and

(b) the details of the tenements constructed therewith?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) The Life Insurance Corporation loans allocated by my Ministry to the Government of Rajasthan during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 for implementing the social housing schemes are as under:—

Year	Amount allocated (Rupees in lakhs)
1970-71	80.00
1971-72	80.00
1972-73	85.00

In addition, the Corporation agreed to advance a special loan of Rs. 125.00 lakhs to the Rajasthan Housing Board during the year 1971-72. The loan has not, however, been drawn by the Board so far as they have not been able to comply with the terms and conditions of the loan as stipulated by the Corporation.

(b) The L.I.C. loans as given in (a) above excluding the special loan are reckoned as part of the Plan resources of the State Government. Separate figures of the tenements constructed exclusively with the help these loans are not available.

**Opposition by Rich Countries to \$119.9 Million Budget Allocation to UNESCO**

3784. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rich countries have opposed strongly the budget which allowed \$ 119.9 million to the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries who have supported and those who have voted against, together with the argument placed in voting against the motion?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) Many of the developed countries opposed the budget ceiling adopted by the UNESCO General Conference for the biennium 1973-74

(b) The budget ceiling of \$119,954,000 proposed by the Executive Board, was approved by the UNESCO General Conference. Ninety four votes were in favour and nineteen against with four abstentions. The pattern of voting was as follows:—

**FOR:** Cyprus, Colombia, People's Republic of Congo, Republic of Korea, Costa Rica, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Denmark, U.A.R., United Arab Emirates, Ecuador, Spain, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Upper Volta, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Cambodia, Kuwait, Lesotho, Lebanon,

Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mexico, , Monaco, Nepal, Niger Nigeria, Norway Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rumania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syria, Tanzania, Chad, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Republic of Vietnam, Yemen, People's Republic of Southern Yemen, Yugoslavia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Austria, Bahrein, Barbados, Burma Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China.

**AGAINST:** U.S.A., France, Hungary, Laos, Luxemburg, Mongolia, New Zealand, Holland, Poland U.K., Czechoslovakia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic U.S.S.R., Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria and Canada

**ABSTENTIONS:** Cuba, Greece, Italy, Switzerland.

The opposition to the budget ceiling was based on complaints of excessive and infructuous expenditure. The feeling was expressed that administrative costs including UNDP overheads are disproportionately high, that there are too many conferences and meetings, unnecessary tours by officials, and other expenditure which did not contribute to the efficiency of the operational programmes.

इंडियन स्कूल आफमाहन्स, घनवाद के लालों से जापन

3785. श्री अन्नासाहेब शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स घनवाद के अपलाइड जियोफिजिक्स के लालों ने उन्हे कोई ज्ञापन दिया है.

(ब) यदि हां, तो उसका सारांश क्या है ?

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) :**  
(क) से (ग). भारतीय खनन विद्यालय, घनवाद, के प्रोयाजिक भूभौतिकी के लालों से एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जो सभी बेरोजगार भूभौतिकी विज्ञानिकों के लिए रोजगार, इस शिक्षण के सभी भावी स्नातकों के लिए रोजगार के आश्वासन तथा भूभौतिकी विज्ञानियों के रोजगार के लिए सध लोक सेवा-आयोग द्वारा भूविज्ञानियों के लिए आयोजित की गई परीक्षा के समकक्ष प्रतियोगी परीक्षा आयोजित करने में है।

खनन विद्यालय भूभौतिकी विज्ञानियों के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में से एक है। अन्य विश्व-विद्यालय केन्द्रों में भी इस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। यह अव्यवहारिक नहीं है कि सभी बेरोजगार भूभौतिकी विज्ञानियों को रोजगार का आश्वासन दिया जा सके। फिर भी, भारतीय खनन विद्यालय, घनवाद के स्नातकों के लिए रोजगार अवसरों में सुधार के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

**Fall in production of Cotton during 1971-72**

3786. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of cotton has fallen during the year 1971-72; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir. In fact the production of Cotton registered an appreciable increase i.e 45.1 per cent during 1971-

72 as compared to the previous year as indicated below:—

(Production in '000 bales of 180 kg. each of jute)

Year	Production	Increase over 1970-71
1970-71	4498 8	45 1 %
1971-72	6526 4	

(b) Does not arise.

**Progress in setting up Special Wings by State Governments to Administer Wild Life Areas**

3787 SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6013 on the 15th May, 1972 regarding the preservation of wild life and state:

(a) the progress made in setting up of special wings by the State Governments in their Forest Departments to administer wild life areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) and (b). The Chairman of the Indian Board for Wild Life addressed letters to the Chief Ministers of the States on the need for separate wild life wings in the States.

Wild life Wings have by now been created in the following States:—

Assam—two wild life Divisions.

Haryana—Wild Life Preservation Officer.

J. & K.—Wild Life Division.

Kerala—Wild Life Division.

(posting of a Conservator is under consideration).

Maharashtra—Wild Life Warden. (Dy. Conservator of Forests).

Mysore—Director, Wild Life Conservation.

Orissa—Wild Life Conservation Officer.

Punjab—Dy. Conservator of Forests in charge.

Tamilnadu—Dy. Conservator of Forests in charge.

U.P.—Dy. Conservator of Forests in charge (posting of a Conservator is under consideration).

Himachal Pradesh:—Wild Life Warden.

West Bengal.

Gujarat—Conservator of Forests. Wild Life.

In the rest of the States the matter is under consideration and matters regarding non-availability of suitable technical staff, paucity of funds and the forest areas being small etc. are being sorted out.

**Development of New Game Sanctuaries in Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala**

3788 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether at a meeting of the Ministers for Tourism of Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, it was decided to develop new game sanctuaries in those States;

(b) whether there is any scheme of this type for Wynad in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. At the Second Zonal Conference of Ministers for Tourism of Southern States of Kerala, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu held on 8th September, 1972, it was discussed to have an integrated proposal for a "Wild Life Sanctuary Complex" of the two existing Sanctuaries of Mudumalai (Tamil Nadu), Bandipore (Mysore) along with the proposed adjoining Wynad area of Kerala.

Accordingly a scheme for establishing a Wild Life Sanctuary has been prepared for Wynad by Kerala and has been sent to Government of Tamil Nadu for preparation of an integrated Master Plan for this complex which is receiving their attention.

**Export of Seeds of Wheat, Maize, Jute, Paddy and Vegetable by National Seeds Corporation**

3789 SHRI G. Y KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has captured new markets in Asia and Europe by exporting high quality seeds of wheat, bajra, maize, jute, paddy vegetables and flowers,

(b) if so, the information country-wise particularly in case of flowers; and

(c) the amount that has been earned through flowers and encouragement Government have given to this industry in India?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the quantities and the value of seeds of wheat,

bajra, maize, jute, paddy, vegetables and flowers exported to different countries of the world is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No LT-3978/72].

(c) The amount that has been earned through the export of flower seed to Indonesia is only Rs 54.40 Paise and a beginning only has been made.

**Retail Prices of Wheat, Rice and Sugar during last four months in Delhi**

3790 SHRI G. Y KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the details regarding the retail prices of wheat, rice and sugar during last four months in Delhi, month-wise, and

(b) the efforts Government have made to normalise the prices?

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

(a) A statement is attached.

(b) Adequate number of fair price shops have been opened throughout the Union territory of Delhi for distribution of wheat, wheat products, rice, and sugar.

**STATEMENT**

	Average retail prices (In Rs. per Kg.)			
	Aug. '72	Sept. '72	Oct. '72	Nov. '72
1. Wheat (Kalyan)	. . . .	0.96	0.95	0.95
2. Wheat (Desi-Dara)	. . . .	1.06	1.08	1.05
3. Rice (Basmati)		2.00	2.00	2.07
4. Sugar (Crystal)	. . . .	3.75	3.83	3.96
				3.85

**Utilisation of Funds for Crash Programme on Food Production**

3791. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the utilisation of amount by

the different State Governments out of the funds released by Government for crash programme of food production; and

(b) whether any study has been made or is proposed to be made through Parliamentary Committees

regarding the effectiveness of their implementation?

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

(a) The Government of India have so far accorded administrative approval to a total loan assistance of Rs 147.29 crores for minor irrigation programmes against which Rs. 54.985 crores has been released to the State Governments. Besides, a total amount of Rs. 80.66 crores has been released to the State Governments as short term loans for purchase and distribution of inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. Complete data on utilisation of amounts have not yet been reported by State Governments.

(b) No, Sir

**National Highways Organisation**

3792. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA.**  
**SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

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

(a) whether Government propose to have a Central body to supervise implementation of the programme of National Highways Organisation all over the country;

(b) whether the National Highway Organisation in Orissa has been strengthened to work as a separate unit; and

(c) the progress made to stress the need for a uniform standard of these Highways throughout India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):**

(a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing) through their headquarters organisation assisted by their Regional Offices and Engineer Liaison Offices in States oversee implementation of the programme

by States who function as agents to the Government of India in respect of National Highways.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Standards and specifications have been laid down and are required to be followed by States in the preparation of plans and estimates which are sanctioned by the Govt. of India, and in the execution of those works. All possible steps under the circumstances are being taken to lay special emphasis on quality of execution by State PWDs with a view to ensuring uniform standards of work on National Highways throughout the country

**Fertiliser supply for Rabi Season**

3793. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA.**  
**SHRI P. GANGADEB**

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

(a) whether fertilizer supply situation for Rabi season is going from bad to worse;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). Though there is some constraint in the availability of fertilisers in relation to demand for the Rabi crop of 1972-73 because of (i) lags in domestic production, and (ii) shortfall in import arrivals.

(c) The Government have taken the following measures in this regard:

(i) The State Governments have been advised to distribute available fertilisers for priority crops such as high-yielding varieties and export-oriented crops. The Ministry has also issued instructions to the State Governments to take other steps for the most effective utilisation of available fertilisers on the basis of guidelines given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(ii) Steps are being taken to increase the capacity utilisation by domestic manufacturers.

(iii) Efforts have been made to improve the distribution of fertilisers. These include:

(1) Promulgation of orders under the Essential Commodities Act, making it legally obligatory for the domestic manufacturers to supply the quantities of fertilisers to the State committed by them at the Zonal Conferences held before each crop season.

(2) In order to remove bottlenecks in the transportation of fertilisers, zones for all manufacturers have been defined under a railway rationalisation scheme and they will be allowed to sell only in their respective marketing zones. This will avoid cross movements of fertilisers and is expected to result in easy availability, by cutting delays in movement.

(3) Efforts are also being made to import additional quantities of fertilisers.

#### Fall in the demand of Indigenous Tractor

3794. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Farm Expects attribute the fall in the demand of indigenous tractor to the High price fixed by Government and reluctance of banks to finance agriculture and the move for a lower land ceiling; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government so that demand of the tractor does not fall?

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

(a) There is a downward trend

in the demand for tractors and the information received from the Agro-Industries Corporations in the various States indicates that the main reasons for the fall in demand are:—

- (i) Higher prices (particularly due to customs excise and other duties).
- (ii) Uncertainty due to proposed land ceiling.
- (iii) Drought conditions in some States.
- (iv) Tightening of credit facilities, cumbersome procedural formalities and delay in the sanctioning of loans
- (v) Suspension of hire-purchase facilities by some Agro-Industries Corporations.

(b) Steps are being taken to liberalise the credit facilities through the commercial and land mortgage banks. Other measures to remedy the situation to the extent possible are also under consideration. Custom hiring work of the State Agro-Industries Corporations and the Agro-Service Centres by entrepreneurs is also being stepped up.

#### New Orientation to UNESCO Investment

3795. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether India has called for a new orientation to UNESCO investment in the progress of poorer nations recommending reduced administrative expenditure, greater responsibility for National Commissions, and increasing funds for programmes which will enable the developing countries to stand on their own feet;

(b) whether India has asked for any kind of assistance from UNESCO;

(c) whether India has asked for the strengthening of UNESCO programmes which would be of definite help to the whole Asian region; and

(d) whether India has also called for implementation of the recommendations of the 1968 UN Conference on Science and Technology in Asia held in New Delhi and if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Proposals for assistance under UNESCO's 1973-74 programme will be formulated in the light of the declared policies of the Government of India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) We have been pressing UNESCO repeatedly for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference on Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia (CASTASIA) held in New Delhi in 1968. The Indian delegation to the recent UNESCO General Conference drew the attention of the Conference to the need for UNESCO to build up the necessary machinery for this purpose and to provide sufficient financial backing. The UNESCO spokesman mentioned that the financial and recurring costs of the most important of CASTASIA's major programmes (establishment of multi disciplinary centres) are beyond UNESCO's possibilities. It is hoped that as a result of the discussions at the General Conference, action on some at least of CASTASIA's recommendations will be included in UNESCO's future programme.

**Enforcement of Rent Control Act in Delhi/New Delhi**

3796. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the rents of all houses including ordinary

one-room barsati in Delhi/New Delhi have abnormally gone up;

(b) if so, whether Rent Control Orders are likely to be made applicable to reduce rents in all areas in Delhi/New Delhi; and

(c) if not, what other steps have been taken to come to the rescue of the poor tenants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Rents for Houses in Delhi have been increasing steadily but this is by no means a peculiar feature of Delhi nor can the increase be said to be abnormal in all localities.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 provides for the control of rents in the Union territory of Delhi. According to the provisions contained in Chapter II therein, rent in excess of standard rent is not recoverable and the standard rent is required to be fixed by the Rent Controller on an application made to him either by the landlord or by the tenant.

**Demand of Fertiliser from States and its Import**

3797. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:  
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the growing demands of fertilisers by the various States have been fully met;

(b) if so, total quantity imported during 1971 and upto June, 1972; and

(c) the names of foreign countries from where the imports have been effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Efforts are being made to meet, as far as possible, the fertiliser

requirements of the State for Rabi 1972-73. Some constraint, however, exists in the availability of fertilisers, as compared to the requirements.

(b) and (c). The total quantity imported during June, 1972, in terms of nutrients was:

Year	Imports			Lakh tonnes
	N	P	K N+P+K	
1971 (1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	5.03	1.49	3.54	9.06
1972 (1st Jan. to 30th June)	2.32	1.09	1.23	4.64

The imports were effected from the following countries:

Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Sweden, U.K. U.S.A. U.S.S.R. and West Germany.

#### Central grant for the 500 beds hospitals in the country

3798. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise number of hospitals with 500 beds in the country;

(b) the annual amount of grant given by the Central Government to these hospitals; and

(c) the number of such hospitals which were to be opened during the current Five Year Plan and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The Central Government does not normally give any grants for the running of hospitals.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

Statement showing number of hospitals with 500 beds in the country.

#### States/Union Territories

1. Andhra Pradesh	9
2. Assam	3
3. Bihar	2
4. Gujarat	4
5. Jammu & Kashmir	2
6. Kerala	8
7. Madhya Pradesh	4
8. Tamil Nadu	8
9. Maharashtra	10
10. Mysore	8
11. Nagaland	—
12. Orissa	4
13. Punjab	3
14. Rajasthan	5
15. Uttar Pradesh	6
16. West Bengal	12
17. Haryana	1
18. A. & N. Islands	—
19. Delhi	7
20. Himachal Pradesh	—
21. Manipur	—
22. Pondicherry	—
23. Tripura	—
24. L.M. & A. Islands	—
25. Goa, Daman & Diu	—
26. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—
27. N.E.F.A.	—
28. Chandigarh	—

Total	96
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जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को जल

3799 श्री धनदाह प्रधान :

श्री गंगा वरण बीमारी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए हेतु मध्य प्रदेश को जल की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जल की राशि कितनी है तथा कितने ग्रामों को जल सुविधायें दी जायेंगी और किनने समय में दी जायेंगी तथा ये सुविधायें शीघ्रता में किन किन सालों से दी जायेंगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो॰डॉ॰पी॰चट्टौपाध्याय) : (क) चौथी योजना अवधि में राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता बिना किसी विकास कार्य शीर्ष प्रथम नियोजन का उल्लेख किया सभी विकास शीर्षों के लिए जिनमें जल पूर्णी भी सम्भवित है, समेकित जल और समेकित अनुदानों के रूप में क्रमशः 70 और 30 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से दी जा रही है। यह सहायता अधोंपाय अधिम के रूप में दी जा रही है।

(ख) चौथी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के जलपूर्ति तथा सफाई सैकटर के लिये 19.40 करोड़ रुपये के परिवाय की सिफारिश की गयी है जिसमें से 9.50 करोड़ रुपये को राज्य ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित कर दी गई है। आशा है कि चौथी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत 7000 समस्वा-समान-ग्रामों के जनों पहुंचा दिया जानेगा।

\* ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति को और नतिशील बनाने के प्रारंभ प्राय से त्वरित ग्रामीण

जलपूर्ति की एक केन्द्रीय योजना को 1972-73 में आरंभ कर दिया गया है तथा चालू वर्ष में बध्य प्रवेश के लिए 1.50 करोड़ के अन्तिरिक्ष सहायक-अनुदान का नियतन कर दिया गया है। अब तक इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्राम योजनाओं को मजूर कर दिया गया है जिन के अन्तर्गत 1001 गांवों को पानी मिलने लगेगा।

पश्चा नगर (मध्य प्रदेश) में आन्त्र शोध आकाशक बीमारी का प्रकोप

8300 श्री धनदाह प्रधान जया स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने पश्चा नगर तथा पश्चा जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आन्त्र शोध आकाशक बीमारी के प्रबाध वीजानकारी मिली है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बीमारी की रोकथाम हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को क्या सहायता दी और इस बीमारी के फैलने के क्या कारण थे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो॰ डॉ॰ पी॰ चट्टौपाध्याय) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने राज्य मुख्यालय में महामारी सबधी सेल के लिए तथा जठरालयों से पीडित क्षेत्रों में महामारी की जाव पड़ाल करने के लिए एक भीवाइल डेफिकल एकक और रोक यम के उपाय बढ़ाने के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता दी है। इसके प्रतिरिक्ष, 13 स्वास्थ्यकर्मार्दी ग्रामों के लिए विकेष हैंजा कार्यकर्ता उपलब्ध कराये गये हैं। राज्य सरकार ने पश्चा जिले में जठरालयों प्रकोप के लिए कोई सहायता नहीं आयी थी।

प्रकोप के कारणों के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। तथापि, सामान्य कारण ये हैं:— (1) क्षेत्र में सुरक्षित जल की मरपर्याप्त सप्लाई और (2) सरकाई की स्थिति खराब होना—कुड़ी कचरे और पाखाने का ग्रविटेक्पूर्ण निपटान।

**Selection of players and amount spent for Munich Olympics**

3801. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI M. C. DAGA:

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

(a) the number of persons who participated and won medals at the Munich Olympics;

(b) the basis of selection of players, observers, coaches and doctors who participated in Munich Olympics; and

(c) the amount of money that could have been saved by asking the players to return back to India immediately after their particular item of participation was over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) The Indian Olympic Association sent a 61 member contingent (47 competitors and 14 officials) to participate in the Munich Olympics. India won a Bronz Medal in Hockey.

(b) The proposals made by the Indian Olympic Association were considered by the All India Council of Sports in the light of the following general criteria:—

(1) *Players:* The participants were selected on the basis of youth, capacity for improvement and the possibility of their availability for next important international sports events.

(2) *Observers (delegates, referees, judges and umpires):* The

delegates recommended were cleared after ensuring that their visit to Munich is necessary to attend meetings of the respective international sports Federations. (

Persons appointed by the respective international sports bodies as referees, judges etc. for the various events in the Olympics were cleared to go to Munich.

(3) *Coaches:* The coaches recommended by the Indian Olympic Association were approved keeping in view their experience and knowledge of the game.

(4) *Doctors:* The selection was made from out of the panel of qualified sports medicine doctors recommended by the Indian Olympic Association.

(c) Government of India paid for the return air passage of the members of the Indian contingent to Munich. Government of India also released foreign exchange to Indian Olympic Association to cover cost of board and lodging. Perhaps some foreign exchange could have been saved if the arrangement was made that participants were to return to India immediately their events were over. In keeping with past practice, necessity for making such an arrangement was not felt.

**Attitude of Doctors towards players and others at Munich Olympics**

3802. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI LALJI BHAI:

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

(a) whether any irregularities regarding the attitude of the Doctors towards the players or others in the Munich Olympics, 1972 have come to the notice of the Government, \*

(b) if so, the main irregularities;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made into the irregularities by the Department concerned; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check such irregularities when such teams go abroad?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) to (d). Some irregularities were reported in the Press. On enquiry the allegations were found to be incorrect.

**Requirement of Agricultural Engineers during Fifth Plan**

3803. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI PANNALAL BARUPAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made about the requirement of Agricultural Engineers in the country in the context of the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of Graduates Agricultural Engineers required by the I.C.A.R. during the next year; and

(c) the schemes, if any drawn by the I.C.A.R. to absorb the unemployed Graduates?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) Not yet. However, the State Governments and administrations of Union Territories have been requested to furnish their requirements during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Full information is still awaited.

(b) 103 (approximately).

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has following schemes:

- (i) National Demonstrations.
- (ii) Water Management Research.
- (iii) High Rainfall Schemes.
- (iv) Post in Central Institutes.
- (v) Dry Farming Research.

**Recommendation of Study Group re: Creation of a Central Fund for Promotion of Wayside Amenities along National Highways**

3804. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the reaction of Government to the recommendations made by the Study Group set up by Government of India for the creation of a Central Fund for the promotion of way side amenities along the National Highways in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):** This recommendation of the Study Group is under examination, in consultation with the State Governments/Union Administrations.

संसद भवन में दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना के दुर्घ-बार से मक्खन की चोरी

3805. श्री इश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1972 में दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना के संसद भवन में स्थित दुर्घ बार से मक्खन की चोरी हुई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अभी तक उस चोरी के बारे में न तो कुछ मालूम ही हुआ है तथा न ही कोई जांच पड़ताल ही हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन किन कारणों से जांच पड़ताल नहीं करवाई गई ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. शेर सिंह) :** (क) जी हां । 17 अप्रैल, 1972 को कुछ मक्खन कम होने की सूचना मिली थी। इसका मूल्य 55 रुपये 14 पैसे था ।

(ख) इसकी सूचना तुरन्त संसद भवन के सिक्यूरिटी स्टाफको ही गई थी। अभी उनकी छानबीन के निष्कर्ष की प्रतीक्षा है।

• (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Development of Village in each development Block for Housing Sites to Landless**

3806. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Scheme on development of a village in each Community Development Block where landless labourers will be provided with housing sites, has been started,

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether the Centre has promised any assistance for the project to the States and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The unit for formulation of a project under the Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas is a Community Development Block. 13 State Governments viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have submitted project proposals under the Scheme, in respect of 2101 Development Blocks/Panchayats. Projects in respect of 1,118 Blocks/Panchayats of eight State Governments of Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have been approved involving Central Assistance of Rs. 910.37 lakhs for provision of 2,17,611 house-sites. Of the sanctioned amount, a sum of Rs. 195.11 lakhs has

been released to these 8 States. The balance will be released on the basis of the actual progress of expenditure to be reported by the States.

Out of the other projects received from the State Governments, some are under scrutiny, and on some others, comments have been furnished to the State Governments for their consideration.

This Scheme is proposed to be continued during the fifth plan period.

**Amendment to Health Services Rules**

3807. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out an ambitious plan to better the rural health and man the rural hospitals and dispensaries but shortage of rural doctors is coming in the way;

(b) whether it will not be advisable to release Government doctors who have completed ten years of service instead of creating RMPs cadre dangerous to rural health; and

(c) whether a simple amendment of the Health Service Rules will solve three problems shortage of rural doctors, competition for higher post among Government doctors and employment opportunities for young medicos?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) A National Health Scheme for Rural Areas to set up health posts in the villages has been drawn up by this Ministry.

(b) and (c). The Scheme has not been envisaged as a permanent solution to the problems of shortage or unemployment among doctors or to do away with competition among them. The Scheme mainly aims at providing some kind of medical relief in the shortest possible time in the

remote rural areas where even elementary facilities for medical relief do not exist at present. The Government are having a long term plan for opening of more Primary Health Centres and Sub Centres in the rural areas, upgrading of existing Primary Health Centres and providing for adequate incentives for medical graduates to serve in the rural areas; which only in the long run can eliminate the problems of shortage and unemployment. The Rural Medical Practitioners cadre in the meantime will only supplement these long term efforts and not substitute for it.

**"Mobile Crches" in Delhi**

3808. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Delhi a group of women social workers had launched a movement "Mobile Crches" to care for the children of migrant construction labour who have neither an address, nor a home and are even denied the lowest or meanest amenities that even settled residents of slums enjoy; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to help this movement financially and encourage the women social workers to give respectability to their most noble form of service.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a registered Society in Delhi bearing the name "Mobile Crches for working Mothers' children" with the object of looking after the children of construction labourers, whose mothers are working on building sites for the whole day, through Mobile Crches which suit their nomadic way of life. This Society receives financial assistance from Government.

**Enforcement of Pharmacy Act, 1948 in the Country**

3809. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rule 42(1) of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 has not yet been enforced throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof as well as the approximate period to ensure its strict enforcement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Section 42 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 has been enforced by the State Governments of U.P., Assam and Kerala and Union Territory of Delhi. The remaining States have not enforced this section probably due to inadequate number of trained personnel in Pharmacy.

**मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिगत जल की सतह**

3810. श्री गंगा चतुर दीलित : क्या हृषि मंडी यह बताने की रुपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश में बड़ी संख्या में नलकूप लगाने के परिणामस्वरूप वहां भूमिगत जल की सतह के नीचा हो जाने के बारे में घब तक किये गये अध्ययन का सार क्या है ; और

(ख) इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

हृषि मंडाल्य में राज्य मंडी (श्री गंगा चतुर दीलित): (क) मध्य प्रदेश में दृग्दबेल लगाए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप भूमिगत जल की सतह नीची हो जाने की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) प्रमाण ही नहीं उल्लंगत :

**Scales of Craft Teachers and Workshop Instruction in Delhi**

3811. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the revised pay scales of Craft Teachers, Craft Instructors and Handicraft Teachers working in Delhi Schools;

(b) the recruitment qualifications of Teachers holding these posts and the nature of their duties;

(c) the recruitment qualifications, nature of duties and pay scales of Workshop Instructors working in Delhi Polytechnics; and

(d) the reasons for not giving the same scales as that of Craft Teachers to the Workshop Instructors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**Report of Study Group on Mannam Sugar Mills, Kerala**

3812. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Study Group has visited Mannam Sugar Mills in Kerala during the month of September, 1972;

(b) whether they have submitted their report to the Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, their main recommendations and the action taken so far by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Government of India had appointed in April, 1971 an Expert Committee to go into the working of the

Mannam Sugar Mills Cooperative Ltd., Pandalam (Kerala), and to examine the possibilities of its rehabilitation. This Committee submitted its Report in September, 1971. Most of the recommendations of this Committee were to be implemented by the Kerala Government. In terms of the Expert Committee's recommendations, the Central Government set up, in March, 1972, a Follow-up Committee, to watch the progress of implementation, by the State Government and others concerned, of the recommendations of the Expert Committee. In September, 1972, members of this Follow-up Committee visited the Mannam Sugar Mills, for reviewing the progress of implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Committee. They generally felt satisfied that the Government of Kerala and the Mannam Sugar Mills Cooperative Ltd., had made all out efforts to implement the basic recommendations.

(b) The Follow-up Committee was not expected to submit any formal report to the Government.

(c) The question does not arise.

**Action on Nineteenth Report of Commissioner for S.C. & S.T.**

3613. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have taken any action on the basis of the Nineteenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Copies of the statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken on the Nineteenth Report of the Commis-

sioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been placed in the Parliament Library.

**Kumaran Asian Centre for Advanced Study in Poetry**

**3814. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANAKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Kumaran Asian Birth Centenary Celebration Committee, Trivandrum for grant of Rupees Ten lakhs for the establishment of an institute of bigger research and learning called the Kumaran Asian Centre for Advanced Studies in Poetry; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

News Items captioned 'F.C.I. Godown Racket Nobody's concern' appearing in the Morning Edition of the "Indian Nation" dated 5th November, 1972

**3816. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention has been drawn to the news item published in the morning edition of the "Indian Nation", Patna dated 5th November, 1972 as captioned "F.C.I. Godown Racket nobody's concern";

(b) if so, the main complaints mentioned therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Government and steps proposed to remedy the malady?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHinde):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main complaints relate to:

(i) excessive foreign matter in the foodgrains supplied by the F.C.I. to the fair price shops;

(ii) illegal payments demanded by the 'palleldars' from the dealers of the fair price shops.

(c) A rejoinder explaining the position about the points raised in the news item was issued by the Regional Manager of the F.C.I. and has been published in the Indian Nation dated 16th November 1972. A copy of the rejoinder is laid on the Table of two Houses. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3879/72].

नवम्बर, 1972 में भोपाल में हुआ घटिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन

**3817. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 3 और 4 नवम्बर, 1972 को भोपाल में उन्होंने घटिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसमें किन दलों के सचेतकों ने भाग लिया;

(ग) उह में किये गये निर्णयों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(घ) सरकार उन्हें किस प्रकार से सार्व करना चाहती है और कह क्ये?

**संसदीय कार्यकारी सम्मेलन की विवरण और विवरण मंत्री (श्री राम शहूद) :** (क) श्री, हाँ;

(ख) आयोजित कार्यकारी सम्मेलन पर एक बैठक विवरण-1 में ही यही है। [विवरण-1 में राम शहूद शामा। दोस्री बैठक विवरण-2/72]

(ग) सम्मेलन में अपनाई गई सिफारिशों सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-11 में दी गई है। [सम्बालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एस. डी. 3980/72]

(घ) इन सिफारिशों को सभी (1) राज्य के मुख्य मंत्रियों, (2) केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के अधिकारियों, (3) मंत्रिमंडल के स्तर के मंत्रियों और केन्द्र में स्वतन्त्र रूप से कार्यभारी मंत्रियों; तथा (4) संमद् के दोनों सदनों में राजनीतिक दलों/गूप्तों के नेताओं को परिचालित कर दिया है।

इन सिफारिशों पर यथासमय उचित स्तरों पर विचार किया जायेगा। इन पर की गई कार्यवाही अथवा प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही को एक सामान्य परम्परा के अनुसार अगले सम्मेलन को प्रतिवेदित कर दिया जायेगा।

**Allotment of Accommodation to Social and Charitable Organisations in Delhi**

3818. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Social and Charitable Organisations in Delhi have requested Government to provide accommodations on payment of prescribed amount/token licence fee:

(b) if so, names of the Organisations who applied for accommodation;

(c) the names of the Organisations to whom allotments were made and names of Organisations whose requests have been turned down; and

(d) whether the criteria/instructions/rules thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND**

**FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Two statements—one in respect of those to whom allotments have been made and the other where requests have been rejected are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3981 72].

(d) The requests received from various Charitable and Social Organisations are considered on merit of each case and generally accommodation is allotted on payment of licence fee at market rates. In cases where lesser rate of licence fee is charged, the concurrence of the competent authority is obtained. No specific rules and regulations in this behalf have been framed.

**Legal Ban on Commercial Blood Banks**

3819. SHRI P. GANGADEB:  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the first-all India Conference held at Chandigarh on the 22nd October, 1972 in voluntary blood donation has recommended law banning all commercial blood banks which buy human blood like a commodity; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) Yes.

(b) The resolutions/recommendations of first All India Conference on Voluntary Blood Donation. Movement held in Chandigarh on 21st and 22nd October, 1972, have been received in this Ministry only recently and,

are at present being examined in consultation with the Directorate General of Health Services.

**Expenditure involved in sending Contingent to Munich**

3820. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the total expenditure and foreign exchange involved in sending full contingent of sports and games to Olympics at Munich?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV). (i) Expenditure so far incurred by the Government of India in Indian currency on the passage cost of the contingent:

Rs 3,09,162

(Some more bills are awaited from Air India).

(ii) Foreign exchange sanctioned to the Indian Olympic Association to cover board and lodging, pocket expenses, incidentals etc.:

\$ 23,502 and  
£ 1,000

**Out of Turn allotment of Quarters to the Central Government Employees**

3821. SHRI LALJI BHAI:  
SHRI PILOO MODY:

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

(a) whether large number of quarters are allotted out-of-turn to the Central Government employees and whether there are frequent changes in the rules of allotment;

(b) the number of quarters allotted to those who have their own house; and

(c), if so, the exact number of out-of-turn-allotments made in the year 1971-72, the present rules of out-of-turn allotment and changes made in

the rules of allotment in the years 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Only a small percentage of vacancies of quarters in the general pool are allotted out-of-term. There have not been many changes in the Allotment Rules but a few changes in the rules have been made keeping in view the larger interests of Government employees.

(b) Government servants owning houses at the station of their posting are eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool and no statistical data have been maintained about the number of quarters allotted to those who own houses

(c) During the year 1971-72, 300 out-of-turn allotments were made on medical grounds. The provision in the Allotment Rules regarding out-of-turn allotments on medical grounds has been deleted with effect from the 13th May, 1972. Ad hoc allotments on medical and other grounds in exceptionally hard cases are made by relaxing the provisions of the Allotment Rules with the approval of the Minister.

During the years 1970-71 and 1971-72, the following major changes were made in the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963:—

(i) An officer, who surrenders the residence allotted to him, will not be considered again for allotment of Government accommodation at the same station for a period of one year from the date of surrender; and

(ii) With effect from 13th May 1972, the provision in the Rules regarding out-of-turn allotments on medical grounds has been deleted.

खाद्य पदार्थों में भिलावट की रोकथाम हेतु  
नये सुझाव

3822. श्री एस० एस० पुरती : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय मरकार ने खाद्य पदार्थों में भिलावट की रोकथाम हेतु राज्य सरकारों को कुछ नये सुझाव दिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनका पाठ क्या है ; और

(ग) किम किस राज्य दे उनका लाभ उठाया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डॉ० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :

(क) और (ख). राज्य/संघ शासित सरकारों को समय समय पर निम्नलिखित सुझाव भेजे गये हैं :—

(I) राज्य प्रयोगशालाओं में कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति तथा उपकरणों की व्यवस्था इस प्रकार की जाये कि उससे जनता की आवश्यकताये पूरी हो जायें।

(II) राज्य सरकारों को अपने अपने राज्यों में इस अधिनियम को लागू करने के लिये वर्तमान प्रशासनिक मशीनरी तथा प्रयोगशाला सुविधाओं की समीक्षा करने के लिए एक समिति का गठन करना चाहिए और अपनी सिफारिश मंत्रियों की समिति को भेजना चाहिए।

(III) राज्य सरकारों को खाद्य कानूनों को लाग करने के लिये अपने अपने नियोजन में असर से सेवों की स्थापना करने चाहिए।

(IV) राज्य सरकारों को सर्व प्रथम जिला स्तर पर पूर्ण कालिक खाद्य नियोजकों की नियुक्ति करनी चाहिये। खाद्य नियोजकों की सेवाओं का उनके स्थानीय निकायों में प्रान्तीयकरण होना चाहिये।

(V) प्रारम्भ में 50,000 की आवादी वाले प्रत्येक नगर क्षेत्र में एक एक पूर्णकालिक खाद्य नियोजक होना चाहिए और अन्ततः 25,000 की आवादी वाले प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के लिये एक खाद्य नियोजक होना चाहिए। आमीण क्षेत्रों का काम स्वास्थ्य नियोजकों को सौंपा जाये।

(VI) भुकदमे चलाने में देर नहीं होनी चाहिए और न्यायालयों से अप्रता के आधार पर इन मामलों के शीघ्र निपटाने के लिये अनुरोध किया जाये।

(VII) अधिनियम की घारा 20 के अन्तर्गत जो प्राधिकारी अभियोजनों को सस्वीकृत करने के लिये सक्षम हो, उन्हें इस सस्वीकृति को तत्काल जारी कर देना चाहिये।

(VIII) गोष्ठियों, वाद-विवादों, मन्मेलनों का आयोजन करके तथा जन शिक्षण के माध्यों को काम में लाकर अपरमित्रण की बुराईयों का प्रचार किया जाये।

(IX) विश्वेषकों के लिये प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था की जाये।

(ग) सूचना एकल की जा रही है और यथा समय समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

चिकित्सा शिक्षा की वर्तमान पाठ्यक्रम के बारे में नीति

3823. श्री एस० एस० पुरती : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय संघ ने चिकित्सा शिक्षा के वर्तमान पाठ्यक्रम के बारे में कोई ठोस नीति अपनाई है, जिससे समाज को चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जा सके ; और

(क) यदि हा, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या पर्याप्त उठाये हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन बनाताय सभा नियोजन और सामाजिक आर्युविज्ञान में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चौहानायाय) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद की कार्यकारी समिति ने 1968 में हुई अपनी तीसरी बैठक में जो सिफारिश की थी उस के अनुसार भारत सरकार ने स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन विभाग के भूतपूर्व सचिव श्री बी० पटेल की प्रध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की। राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं और खोजों की दृष्टि में चिकित्सा स्नातकों की शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण के सभी पहलप्राप्त का अध्ययन करना और राष्ट्रीय जरूरतों के अनुसार चिकित्सा पाठ्य चर्चा का विकास करने के बारे में विचार करना इस समिति का कार्य था। इस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को 1969 में दे दी।

चिकित्सा समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में एम० बी० बी० एस० पाठ्यचर्चा के बारे में सुझाव दिये थे जिनमें अन्य बातों के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा गया है कि पाठ्यचर्चा में विषय ऐसे रखे जाने चाहिये जिससे एक बूल डाक्टर तैयार किया जा सके। समिति ने इस बात की आवश्यकता समझी कि विद्यार्थियों को डूनियादी चिकित्सा विद्यार्थियों का विषय दिया जाये। चिकित्सा स्नातकों को साडे चार वर्ष के पाठ्यक्रम और स्तरप्रबन्ध, एक वर्ष की इकाईक्रिय के द्वारा न किया जाने के लिये विषयों को पाठ्यचर्चा के बारे में इस समिति ने विभिन्न सुझाव दिये हैं। शरीर रसायन, विज्ञान, जीव-भौतिकी और जीव रसायन सहित शरीर किया जिया जियान, संकीर्ण प्रिनिकल विषयों को एम० बी० बी०

के शिक्षण और परिवार नियोजन तथा निरोधक और सामाजिक आर्युविज्ञान के शिक्षण के लिए अद्धारह जैकिक महीनों की और परा-किलनिकल और किलनिकल विषयों के लिये 36 महीनों की सिफारिश की गई है। भेषज-गुण विज्ञान, विकृति विज्ञान और सूक्ष्म जीव विज्ञान के प्रि-किलनिकल विषयों सम्बन्धी अध्ययन और परीक्षणों के पाठ्यक्रमों को अनुर्ध्वानि करने की इस समिति ने आवश्यकता समझी। समिति की राय थी कि प्रि-किलनिकल पाठ्यक्रमों के पूरा करने के बाद परा-किलनिकल विषयों का दो वर्ष तक अध्ययन किया जाये। प्रथम वर्ष में भेषज-गुण विज्ञान, सामान्य विकृति विज्ञान, सूक्ष्म जीव विज्ञान, परजीवीविज्ञान और प्रतिरक्षा विज्ञान की शिक्षण और प्रक्राण होगी और द्वितीय वर्ष में विशेष विकृति विज्ञान और व्यवहार आर्युविज्ञान की शिक्षा और परीक्षा होगी। इन अवधियों में बाल चिकित्सा विज्ञान और व्यवहार आर्युविज्ञान को पढ़ाया जा सकता है और इस अवधि के दूर रान नेत्र विज्ञान की शिक्षा और परीक्षा की चाहे व्यवस्था करे या न करे। बाल चिकित्सा विज्ञान पार नेत्र विज्ञान का किलनिकल विषय के रूप में उल्लेख किया गया है। किलनिकल पाठ्यक्रमों के द्वारा न पूर्ण स्नातकों के शिक्षण में आर्युविज्ञान की शाखाओं पर ज्ञान किया, प्रसूति और स्त्रीरोग विज्ञान तथा बाल चिकित्सा विज्ञान के महत्व दिया जाये। इस समिति ने सुझाव दिया कि आर्युविज्ञान में बेकल उही समस्याओं के बारे में सविस्तार पढ़ाया जाना चाहिए जो बनियादी डाक्टर के लिए प्रतिविन के कार्य में आने की आशा हो। यह भी और बेकल जहां गया है कि उन जीवीय और राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं की ओर भी विशेष व्यावर दिया जाये जो उस जीवोंप्रति क्षेत्र में, जहां ऐडिकल कालेज स्थित है, होती है। यह भी सिफारिश की गई है कि निरोधक और सामाजिक आर्युविज्ञान के शिक्षण को एम० बी० बी०

एस० पाठ्यक्रम के चिकित्सा अध्ययन का एक अभियं भग बनाया जाये ।

भारत सरकार ने इन सिफारिशों को प्रस्तावों के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया था जिन्हे मध्ये राज्य सरकारों, विश्वविद्यालयों, मैडिकल कालेजों, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद और अन्यों को अनुदानी कार्यशाही करने के लिये भेज दिया गया था । इन प्रस्तावों को किानिति में तेजी लाने के लिए अब एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन किया जा रहा है ।

चौथी योजना में दूध के उत्पादन के लिए राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

3824. श्री एस० एस० पुरुषीः क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की रुपा करेगे कि चालू चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार ने राज्य-वार दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ों के लिये जो महायादी है उसका वर्णीय क्या है ।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : योजना आयोग राज्य सरकारों को पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य योजनाओं के लिये वित्तीय सहायता सामाजिक अनुदान के रूप में देता है । प्रति दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ान के लिये आरम्भ की गई योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों की दी गई वित्तीय सहायता के सम्बन्ध में ठीक-ठीक जानकारी दे सकना सम्भव नहीं है । फिर भी, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को केन्द्र द्वारा प्राप्योजित तीन कार्यक्रमों / योजनाओं, अवधि (क) संचालित के लिए साड़ परीक्षण (ख) पशु महामारी उन्मत्तन (ग) पशुओं का बहुन विकास, के अन्तर्गत दी गई धनांशि का विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा है । [प्राप्ति वाले में रखा गया । देखिये सभा  
LT.—3982/72]

Progress in Drought Prone Programmes

3825 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Drought Prone Areas Programmes has made any progress so far,

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on the same so far, and

(c) how far it has proved successful?

THE MINISTER QF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 100 crores has been provided for the Drought Prone Areas Programme over the four year period from 1970-71 to 1973-74. Since the inception of the programme in 1970-71, an expenditure of over Rs. 41 crores was incurred by the State Governments mostly till the end of September, 1972.

(c) It is too early to assess the impact of the programme as most of the sanctioned schemes are still in progress.

Progress of Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Orissa

3826 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Crash Programme for rural Development has made any headway in Orissa;

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

(c) how far it has proved to be successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the year 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 183.00 lakhs was allocated to Orissa State under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment. Administrative approval of Rs. 172.57 lakhs was conveyed, in respect of the proposals received from the State Government. In keeping with the pace of expenditure in the State, a sum of Rs. 126.87 lakhs was

actually released to the State Government. An expenditure of Rs. 118.43 lakhs was incurred during 1971-72, resulting in the generation of 43.47 lakh mandays of employment.

For the year 1972-73, the State Government was allocated the same amount as in the previous year, namely, Rs. 183.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 91.50 lakhs has been released to the State Government so far. Upto the end of September, 1972, for which the report is available, the State Government had incurred an expenditure of Rs 74.87 lakhs, resulting in the generation of 30.04 lakh mandays of employment.

(c) The expenditure during 1971-72, fell short of the amount allocated, or administratively approved, because the work in the State could start only towards October, 1971. The earlier months were spent in formulating projects and completing other arrangements. Then came the monsoons and the cyclone. For the year 1972-73, the State Government have informed that steps have been taken to streamline the operation of the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment. It is hoped that the entire amount allocated to the State Government during the current year will be fully spent by them.

#### Tribal Development Blocks in Orissa

3827. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tribal Development blocks set up in Orissa during the last three years; and

(b) the progress made so far in the direction of tribal development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). There are 75 Tribal Development Blocks in Orissa. No new T.D. Block has been set up during the last 3 years.

The Fourth Plan allocation for T.D. Blocks in Orissa is Rs. 472.00 lakhs. As against this, an amount of Rs. 280.00 lakhs has been released to the State Government during the last 3 years. Besides this, the Fourth Plan allocation for other tribal development schemes in Orissa under the Centrally Sponsored Programme are as indicated below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Post-matric Scholarships	6.00
Girls Hostels	23.00
Pre-examination Training	5.50
Co-operation	45.00
Research & Training	7.00
	<hr/>
	86.50

During the last three years, it is expected that an amount of Rs. 56.63 lakhs will have been spent.

#### Reported Controversy between Union Government and Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners regarding Foreign Exchange for Second Bridge Across Hooghly

3828 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the programme of work for the Second bridge across the Hooghly near Princep Ghat has suffered a set back following a controversy between the Union Government and the Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners over the latter's demand for a sanction of foreign exchange worth Rs. 2 crores;

(b) if so, the steps taken to solve the controversy; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). In their letter dated the 21st July, 1972 addressed to the Government of India (Ministry of Finance—Depart-

ment of Economic Affairs), the State Government indicated the total foreign exchange requirement primarily for design and supervision of the bridge as £8,18,375, which was later on indicated by the Calcutta Port Commissioners in September, 1972 to be £8,27,830. Out of this, a sum of £ 56,000 was indicated to be the immediate requirement. Certain technical data and justification for the engagement of foreign consultants were obtained from the Calcutta Port Commissioners and the State Government were also asked to supply some further details. In their letter dated the 13th October, 1972, the State Government confirmed the revised requirements of £ 8,27,830 and also gave the required clarification. The requirements have been examined and recommendations made to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) for the release of foreign exchange equivalent to £ 56,000 to meet the immediate requirements.

**Progress of Fishing Harbours at Paradeep, Orissa**

**3829 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fishing Harbour at Paradeep, Orissa has made any progress;

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

(c) the expenditure incurred on the same so far with results achieved?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) The Paradeep Port Trust had prepared a project report for a fishing harbour at the Port which was received in February, 1972. The plans and estimates were scrutinised in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, and on the basis of their observations, a re-examination of some of the features of the plans and designs has been conducted by the Port Trust. Further ac-

tion in regard to examination of the proposals for issue of sanctions will be taken by the Ministry of Agriculture on receipt of the finalised project report from the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

(b) The proposals envisage construction of a fishing harbour within the commercial harbour to provide landing, berthing and other shore facilities for about 65 fishing vessels.

(c) The Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for investigations and preparation of detailed project proposals. As the project proposals have not been finalised, no expenditure on construction has been incurred.

**Statue of Mahatma Gandhi at New Delhi**

**3830. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:**  
**SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:**

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

(a) the reasons why at the place of statue of George V, the statue of Mahatma Gandhi could not be installed at New Delhi so far; and

(b) the action Government propose to instal the statue of Mahatma Gandhi there?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):**  
(a) and (b). The Government are still awaiting the final recommendations of the Statues Committee.

**राज्यों में प्रायोगिक शिक्षा**

**3831. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :**  
इया शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रायोगिक शिक्षा पाने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ब) ऐसे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्होंने अपनी प्राथमिक शिक्षा पूरी कर ली है;

(ग) क्या ऐसे विद्यार्थियों में से 50 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से विचित रह जाते हैं, और

(घ) यदि हा तो उन की संख्या कितनी है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या प्रवतिशील कदम उठाए हैं?

शिक्षा और स्वाक्षर कल्याण मंत्रालय और संस्कृति विभाग में उपर्युक्ती (श्री दी० पी० याहू) (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें विभिन्न राज्यों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा (कक्षा 1-5) प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या बताई गई है [प्रब्लेम में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल. टी.—3983/72]

(ख) 6-11 आयु वर्ग में लगभग 40 प्रतिशत के बच्चों ने 5वी कक्षा तक प्राथमिक शिक्षा पूरी की।

(ग) और (घ). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 11-14 आयु वर्ग में लगभग 34 प्रतिशत बच्चों ने माध्यमिक स्कूलों में दाखिला लिया और 14-17 आयु वर्ग के लगभग 20 प्रतिशत बच्चों ने माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में दाखिला लिया। 6-14 आयु वर्ग के देखिये दाखिला में बड़ोंही हेतु प्रस्तावित उपाय निम्नलिखित है—

(1) प्राथमिक स्तर पर अंग्रेजीकृति शिक्षा कार्यक्रम को व्यापक स्तर पर जारी करना।

(2) स्कूल प्रणाली में कई प्रकार से बदला।

(3) शिक्षा की कोटि में सुधार और उसे बदलो के लिए आकर्षक बनाना।

(4) नए स्कूल खोलना और आवश्यक शास्त्रों की अंतिरिक्त मंजूरी देना।

राज्यों ने रासायनिक उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता

3832. श्री यहावीयक सिंह शास्य : क्या हृषि भवती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रासायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करने वाले कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता विभिन्न राज्यों की गासायनिक उर्वरकों की मात्रा को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त है, और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश ने चालू वर्ष में कुल किनी भाता में उर्वरकों की मात्रा की है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्य ही की है?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य भवती (श्री अम्बा-लाहूर पी० जिन्दे) (क) जी नहीं। इस समय रासायनिक उर्वरकों की देशी उत्पादन क्षमता देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है। उर्वरकों की कुल अनुमानित आवश्यकता (पौद-पोषक तत्वों के रूप में), कारखानों की अनुमानित उत्पादन-क्षमता और वर्ष 1972-73 में अनुमानित उत्पादन सम्बन्धी स्थिति इस प्रकार है—

(लाख मीटरी टनों में)  
नाइट्रोजन फास्फेट पोटाशी  
(एन) (पी205) (के 20)

कुल आवश्यकता

(1972-73) 22.00 8.00 4.50

कारखाना की

अनुमानित 16.34 5.60 कुछ नहीं  
उत्पादन-क्षमता से

(72-73) 19.38  
तक

उत्पादन के 11.00 3.20 कुछ नहीं  
अनुमान  
(1972-73)

(क) 6 सितम्बर, 1972 को हुए उत्तरी ओवर सम्मेलन में रवी 1972-73 में उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये 2.18 लाख मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन, 0.31 लाख मीटरी टन फास्फेट और 0.28 लाख मीटरी टन पोटाश की कुल आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया गया था। विनियोगिताओं ने 1.02 लाख मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन, 06 लाख मीटरी टन फास्फेट और 0.28 लाख मीटरी टन पोटाश की मांग पूरी करनी थी। ये उत्तरक केन्द्रीय उत्तरक मूल से सप्लाई किया जाना है।

**Establishment of Nehru Yuvak Kendras in Mysore**

3833. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Mysore Government has sent up to the Centre proposals for establishing Nehru Yuvak Kendras in six Districts;

(b) whether such type of Centres have been established in other States also and if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the amount of money sanctioned for this purpose, State-wise?

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

(b) and (c). Out of 100 Nenru Yuvak Kendras to be established at the District Headquarters other than metropolitan areas, sanction has been issued so far for the establishment of 65 Nehru Yuvak Kendras as detailed below:

Name of State	No. of Nehru Yuvak Kendras established	Amount sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh	8	1,20,000
Bihar	7	1,05,000
Haryana	2	30,000
Maharashtra	8	1,20,000
Manipur	1	15,000
Madhya Pradesh	9	1,35,000
Mysore	6	90,000
Orissa	5	75,000
Punjab	3	45,000
Uttar Pradesh	10	1,50,000
Andaman & Nicobar	1	15,000
West Bengal	5	75,000
	65	9,75,000

Proposals for the establishment of the remaining Kendras are awaited from the State Governments.

The main features of these Nehru Yuvak Kendras are—

(a) to promote physical education, games, sports and search for talent in rural areas in cooperation with the State authorities and voluntary organisations,

(b) to provide a forum for informal education for the out-of-school youth between the age group 15—25, which includes adult literacy and other cultural activities; and

(c) to take up programmes of social service

#### Views of the Couple on Limit of Children

3834 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Census calculation, 64.3 per cent of couples want to limit the number of children to four;

(b) if so, whether the Census authorities have also tendered the view of both husbands and wives regarding the limit of children; and

(c) whether communities, other than Hindus, were also requested to express their views, if so, what are those?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) to (c). No. The Census Commissioner has not conducted any such survey. The Operations Research Group, Baroda conducted an all-India survey in the latter part of 1970 in which a question was asked about the number of children a couple should have. The results of this survey show that 64.0% of the couples were of the opinion that a couple should have four or less children. 63% of the couples said that one should have as many children as one can have, while 17.6% did not express any opinion.

The Operations Research Group, Baroda canvassed the views of both husbands and wives regarding the number of children a couple should have as may be seen from the following table:

Number of Children a couple should have	Husbands		Percent of Total	
	Wives	Spouses average		
1.	0.2	0.3	0.3	
2.	8.5	8.6	8.5	
3.	32.5	30.4	31.4	
4.	24.4	23.1	23.8	
5 and over	12.3	11.9	12.1	
As many as one can have	6.3	6.3	6.3	
Cannot say	15.8	19.4	17.6	
	TOTAL		100.0	100.0

The following table shows the per-centages of couples among Hindus, Muslims and others who gave their opinions on the number of children a couple should have

Number of Children	Hindus	Muslims	Others
up to four	64.8	53.7	67.5
Five	11.9	13.0	19.3
As many as one can have	5.9	11.9	3.5
Cannot say	17.4	21.4	9.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Trachoma among University Students in Delhi**

3835. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:  
SHRI S. C. BESRA:

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

(a) whether more than 50 per cent of University students in Delhi are reported to be suffering from Trachoma; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) Yes.

(b) The following remedial steps are afoot:

(i) A scheme for regular eye check up of all University students received by the Delhi University from Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi, is under their consideration.

(ii) Delhi University has sent a proposal to the University Grants Commission for crea-

tion of certain additional posts of duly qualified staff to take preventive measures for health including eye diseases of the students in the University. However, at present the students of the Delhi University are treated for eye complaints by a Specialist thrice weekly at the eye Clinic of the World University Service Health Centre of the Delhi University.

**Missing Wagons of Wheat sent from Punjab and Haryana to Orissa**

3836. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:  
SHRI S. C. BESRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 27 wagons containing 800 tonnes of wheat from Punjab and Haryana to Orissa did not reach their destination in time and were reported missing; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). During the period from May, 1972 to August, 1972, out of about 82,000 tonnes of wheat despatched from the Northern Region to Orissa,

59 wagons containing about 1,900 tonnes of wheat did not reach the booked destinations. On investigation it was found that 39 wagons which were on a Rourkela special were diverted by the Railways to Dhanbad due to operational difficulties on the South Eastern Railway. 8 wagons were wrongly despatched by the Railway including 4 to Durgapur and 4 to Balasore and were unloaded there. The balance of 12 wagons containing about 300 tonnes of wheat is being traced. Enquiries are in progress.

Considering the operational constraints of the Railways, the terminal difficulties and the bunching of wagons enroute, pressure in the intermediate marshalling yards of the Railways and sudden unforeseen situations, diversions of wagons from the original booked destinations to other destinations cannot sometimes be avoided. These missing wagons are ultimately traced and linked with the assistance of the Railways.

#### Shortfall in Production of Foodgrains

3837. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:  
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-  
DHURY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortfall in the production of foodgrains in the country during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the short-fall and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):  
(a) and (b). There was no shortfall in foodgrains production during 1970-71. In fact, the target was exceeded by about 2.42 million tonnes in that year. However, in 1971-72, there was a shortfall of about 7.85 million tonnes in the achievement of the target set forth for

the production of foodgrains in the country.

(c) The shortfall in the production of foodgrains during 1971-72 is attributed mainly to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time of crops, which resulted in the shrinkage of total area under food crops by about 2.1 million hectares in that year. During Kharif season the drought and floods also affected production in different States and during rabi season there was some loss of crops in the border States due to armed conflict with Pakistan.

Government have undertaken measures for the development of minor irrigation facilities in the drought affected areas and preventive measures like the construction of bundhs and arrangements for diversion of flood water back in the river through the down streams at safer points, etc. in areas vulnerable to floods.

#### Discussion at New Delhi with Yugoslavia and Egypt Re. Promotion of Shipping Industry

3838. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:  
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

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

(a) whether any discussions were held between Yugoslavia, the Arab Republic of Egypt and India on 13th November, 1972 in New Delhi in regard to promotion of shipping industry; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the discussion held and decisions arrived at in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes Sir. The discussions of the Working Group of Arab Republic of Egypt, Yugoslavia and India on shipping and commercial infrastructure were held in New Delhi between 13th November to 17th November, 1972.

(b) The discussions generally related to evolving practical proposals for tripartite cooperation in matters pertaining to shipping. The Working Group recommended that steps be taken to remove various practical difficulties in bringing about a more appropriate sharing of cargoes between the national lines of the three countries. It was agreed that in order to bring about improvement in shipping opportunities, to suggest appropriate freight rates and to deal with other operational matters connected with transportation of cargoes between the three countries, a suitable coordinating machinery would be set up at Bombay, Cairo and Rijeka with resident representatives of the Shipping Lines drawn from each partner-country.

**Sale of P. M's Gifts**

3839. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of Prime Minister's gifts was held during November, 1972 in New Delhi and proceeds donated to the Prime Minister's Women and Children's Funds; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and amount collected in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A Mela was organised on 17th November, 1972 in which some Women's organisations participated. Some articles which had been presented to the Prime Minister from time to time were sold there. The sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 4,025.00 will be credited to the Women's and Children's Welfare Fund.

**Educational Institution financed by Foreign Missionary Organisation**

3840. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION

2867 (ai) LS—6.

AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7681 dated the 29th May, 1972, regarding the educational institutions financed by Foreign Missionary Organisations and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has been collected; if so, the main features thereof; and

(b) if not, when the information will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). According to the information received from Delhi Administration, no Government aided or Government Institution under the control of Delhi Administration is receiving any aid from foreign missionay Organisations in Delhi. Information about independent schools not receiving grant-in-aid is being collected.

**Steps taken to reach Kharif procurement targets recommended by APC**

3841. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has warned that Government's food stocks of 9.5 million tonnes in July, 1972 would be almost exhausted by March, 1973 and stringent measures must be adopted to the Kharif procurement targets recommended by it; and

(b) if so, the steps, if any that have been and are being taken in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been/ are being taken to maximise procurement of Kharif cereals to achieve the targets fixed for 1972-73 season:—

(i) the percentage of levy on rice millers/traders has been enhanced in some of the States.

(ii) Procurement prices of paddy/rice have been enhanced in certain States as per recommendations of the A.P.C.

(iii) Direct purchase centres have been opened and cooperative purchase agent have been appointed by the Food Corporation of India in the interior places in some of the States.

(iv) Movement restrictions have been imposed by most of the State Governments on export of coarse grains on private account outside these States.

(v) Some State Governments have also imposed traders' levy on coarse grains.

(vi) Anti-smuggling activities have been intensified.

(vii) Zone restrictions on the movement of paddy/rice have been continued.

#### Buffer Stock of Sugar and Sugar Policy

3842. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the Statesman dated 2nd October, 1972 under the caption "Building up buffer stock of sugar Centre may be unable to implement strategy";

(b) if so Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the impact of Government's new sugar policy announced a few months ago;

(d) whether the Government are committed to formulate a long term policy on sugar production and distribution; if so when the said policy is expected to be announced; and

(e) whether it is a fact that sugar supply position has further deteriorated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The new sugar and sugarcane policy for 1972-73 is specially aimed at augmenting sugar production gradually leading to the creation of a buffer stock. Judging from the present trends while the production may show an improvement over the previous year it may not permit of the building up of a larger carry-over. While the minimum cane price notified by the Government can only be a notional price in times of scarcity of sugar as at present sugar production will increase, as the factories are in a position to pay higher cane price under the scheme of partial control of sugar and face more effectively the competition from gur and Khandari manufacturers.

(d) The new sugar policy announced by the Government in Parliament on the 29th August, 1972 envisages both short term and long term measures for increasing the production of sugarcane and sugar.

(e) Though the carry-over is less this year, the production is expected to be more as compared to last year; there may not, therefore, be any further deterioration in the overall position.

**New Agricultural Processing Units in Cooperative Sector**

3843. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of new agricultural processing units established in the Co-operative Sector of the country as per directives of Planning Commission?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** Since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, when a programme of organising cooperative agricultural processing units was introduced, till the end of November, 1972, under the planned programme of cooperative development, 1767 new agricultural processing units were organised in the Cooperative Sector, of which 1439 units were installed.

**Material Used for construction of National Highway No. 6**

3844. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether boulders, metals and murrums utilised for the last three years for construction of Bridges of National Highway No. 6 from Pallahara to Jamenkira in Orissa were not of correct specification;

(b) if so, what is the overall loss incurred and further steps taken in this regard; and

(c) whether the construction of Kuida-Pallahara Ghat of National Highway No. 6 in Orissa which is under construction could not be completed in time?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) to (c). The information is awaiting from the State Government and

would be laid on the table of the Sabha, in due course, on receipt.

**Modern Indian Literary Languages recognised by Sahitya Akademi**

3845. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Modern Indian Literary Languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi;

(b) the names of the languages for which recognition has been claimed but not decided so far; and

(c) the period by which the pending claims would be decided?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) The Sahitya Akademi has so far recognised the following languages as modern independent literary languages of India for the purpose of its Programme:

- (1) Assamese (2) Bengali (3) Dogri (4) English (5) Gujrati (6) Hindi (7) Kannada (8) Kashmiri (9) Maithili (10) Malayalam (11) Manipuri (12) Marathi (13) Oriya (14) Punjabi (15) Rajasthani (16) Sanskrit (17) Sindhi (18) Tamil (19) Telugu (20) Urdu.

(b) Languages for which recognition has been claimed but not decided upon so far are:

- (1) Bhojpuri (2) Konkani (3) Magahi (4) Nepali.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Sahitya Akademi.

**Roads as National Highways during Fourth Plan**

3846. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the roads which are being converted into National

Highways during the 4th Five Year Plan alongwith the mileage in each case,

(b) whether it is proposed to convert any roads into National Highways in the 5th Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, a broad outline of the proposals for the 5th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-8984/72].

(b) and (c). Proposals for the Fifth Five-Year Plan are as yet in the preparatory stage. It is, therefore, not possible now to indicate the extent to which new additions could be made to the existing National Highway System in that Plan.

Books published in Devanagari script by Sahitya Akademi

3847. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the books (along with their authors) which have been published in Devanagari script by the Sahitya Akademi in case of languages having different recognised scripts, along with the year of publication, during the last three years;

(b) the number of copies published in the case of each edition of a title; and

(c) the number of copies sold so far in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The following books in Devanagari script have been published by the Sahitya Akademi during the last three years:—

Title	Author	Year
1. Nibandhamala (Part I) (Selected essays in Bengali)	Rabindranath	1970
2. Nibandhamala (Part II) (Selected essays in Bengali)	Rabindranath	1970
4. Sachal Sarmast Jo Choond Kalam (Selection from the Sindh poet)	Sachal Sarmast	1970

(b) Each of these three titles has been published in an edition of 1100 copies.

(c) Sale figures of each of these titles upto 31st March, 1972 are:—

1. Nibandhamala (Part I)	6
2. Nibandhamala (Part II)	203
3. Sachal Sarmast Jo Choond Kalam	161

Grant to Harijan Widows and Handicapped

3848. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants have been given to Harijan widows or handicapped Harijans by the Ministry during the current year; and

(b) if so, the names and addresses of the persons who have received such grants?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) and (b). There is no specific scheme under which grants are given to Harijan widows and handicapped Harijan persons. Financial assistance is, however, given to the needy and poor in distress for tiding over their financial difficulties, created by exceptional circumstances irrespective of religion, caste or creed from the Education Minister's Discretionary Fund. The information regarding the beneficiaries who happen to be Harijans is not available in the records.

**Punjab University as Central University**

**3849. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a demand has been received by Government for making the Punjab University, Chandigarh a Central University, if Chandigarh is not handed over to Punjab within 6 months; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this demand?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

**Violation of Guest Control order in the Country**

**3850. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases registered, State-wise, and challaned in the country for violation of Guest Control Order in the country; and

(b) the names of the State/States where this Order has been in operation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as and when received.

(b) The Guest Control Order is in force in the States/Union Territories as named below:—

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Laccadive Minicoy and Amindive Islands and Pondicherry.

**Aid from Food and Agriculture Organisation for development programme**

**3851. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food and Agriculture Organisation has offered assistance to India for development programme based on a synthesis of social justice, self-reliance and economic growth; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of assistance thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations is an agency for international action to fight poverty, malnutrition and hunger which afflict about half the people in the world. The main function of the F.A.O. is to collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture; and to furnish such technical assistance as member Governments including India, may request.

(b) The F.A.O. provides help and advice through its field programme. It affords assistance to the member nations in the shape, *inter-alia*, of consultants, fellowship and equipment. Under its World Food Programme (WFP), jointly sponsored with the U.N., assistance is provided

in the shape of food grains, skim milk powder, and edible oils etc. There are 11 running projects assisted by the WFP and the details of the commodities supplied under the said programme during the year 1971-72 are as follows:

Wheat	Sorghum	SMP	Veg. Oil (Ghee)	Butter oil (Ghee)	Corn Milk	Soya Maize
28310	2020	29037	1233	3400	30	30000

Assistance in the shape of commodities only is provided for specific approved projects of economic development and for feeding projects.

**Setting up an Institute for Research in crop in Rajasthan**

3852. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food and Agricultural Organisation has offered support to International Crop Research Institute set up at Hyderabad;

(b) whether Food and Agricultural Organisation offered help for development of forests in India and if so, nature and extent thereof;

(c) if so, whether a Centre on the lines of the Institute at Hyderabad is proposed to be set up in Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Food & Agricultural Organisation of the U.N.O. is a Member of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research has offered support to the establishment and maintenance of International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Hyderabad.

(b) to (d). The FAO in collaboration with SIDA (Swedish International

Development Authority) has sent a Preparatory Mission to India in 1971 to identify fields where international assistance can be especially useful. A small interim Mission came to India in May, 1972 and recommended that a minimum of 5 areas of 40,000 hectares each to be identified where large-scale afforestation projects could be located, the details of which would be finalised by the Phase II of the Mission due to arrive in India in early, 1973.

**Ban on export of Maize from Punjab and its effect on price of foodgrains**

3853. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has banned the export of maize from the State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the effects of such a ban on prices of foodgrains in other neighbouring States; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide maize and other coarse grains to the poor at cheaper rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ban has been imposed to discourage large scale speculative buying by the traders and to enable procurement of maize by the public agencies. No significant trend in the prices of foodgrains in the neighbouring States has been noted.

(c) The Central Government have fixed the procurement and issue prices of coarse grains for Central stocks at reasonable levels. The State Governments have also been requested to keep the consumer prices of coarse grains issued through the public distribution system at the same levels as the Central Government issue prices.

**Loan to States for constructing houses by Housing and Urban Development Council**

3854. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Council has sanctioned a sum for Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority for construction of houses there and, if so, the amount sanctioned;

(b) whether there is a proposal under the consideration to sanction loan to other States in the country and, if so, how much loan will be sanctioned for the State of Rajasthan; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 235.50 lakhs to the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority for their two composite housing schemes at 160 Manicktala Main Road and Falakpara, in Calcutta.

(b) HUDCO has so far sanctioned loans totalling Rs. 4968 lakhs for 37 schemes in 12 States, including a loan of Rs 333 lakhs to the Rajasthan Housing Board.

(c) Does not arise

#### Kandla Port

3855. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kandla Port Trust is going in loss;

(b) whether the trade of hinterland is connected by Railway to Kandla Port; and

(c) how far the Free Trade Zone is useful in developing the Kandla Port?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir. The accounts of the Port for the year 1971-72 closed with a surplus of Rs. 2.58 lakhs.

(b) The hinterland is connected by both metre-gauge and broad-gauge systems of railways.

(c) The imports and exports passing through Kandla Port which are meant for industries in the Free Trade Zone have not developed appreciably so far to any extent that would make the required impact on the development of the Port.

#### Development Programme of Mormugao Port

3856. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the development programme undertaken in Mormugao Port;

(b) whether the Port Trust is going in profit; and

(c) whether the private merchants have got the monopoly of exporting iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The main features of the Mormugao Port Development Project are:—

- (1) Dredging of entrance channel to a depth of 18.7 metres and dredging of the turning basin and approaches to ore pier to a depth of 13.10 metres;
- (2) Reclamation of approximately 75 acres of land;
- (3) Construction of an ore pier for berthing of 60,000 DWT ore carriers in the initial stage with foundations suitable for enabling berthing of 1,00,000 DWT ore carriers at a later stage by undertaking further deepening in front of berths and in the approaches. Ore pier will have a barge basin with 4 barge berths;
- (4) Mechanical ore handling plant with rated loading capacity of 8,000 tonnes per hour. Ore handling plant complex includes provision of stackers, shiploaders, bucket wheel reclaimers, surge bins, transfer houses, barge unloaders conveying system etc.;
- (5) Construction of deep drafted oil berth adjacent to ore berth for handling of mineral oil traffic; and
- (6) Procurement of floating craft consisting mainly of a 2500 cu. m. Hopper sunction Dredger, 2 Nos. 30 ton Bollard Pull Tugs and 1 No. Grab Dredger of 250 cu. m. hopper capacity.

(b) Net surpluses of the Mormugao Port Trust for last four years are as under:—

1968-69	Rs. 74.09 lakhs
1969-70	Rs. 48.43 lakhs
1970-71	Rs. 86.44 lakhs
1971-72	Rs. 68.19 lakhs (provisional)

(c) Private exporters have a predominant share in the iron ore export traffic at the Port. Mines and Minerals Trading Corporation, a public sector organisation, is also operating at the Port. Respective shares of the Private exporters and the public sector in regard to the export of iron ore for the last four years are as under:—

(Figures in lakhs tonnes)

	Private Sector	Public Sector	Total Export
M.M.T.C.			
1968-69	68.15	10.07	78.22
1969-70	74.63	6.18	80.81
1970-71	86.00	9.44	95.44
1972-73	99.08	6.44	105.52

#### Cultivation of Sunflower and Soyabean

3858. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:  
SHRI RAHSHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Ministry are working on a strategy for doubling the area under sun-flower cultivation in the country; and
- (b) If so, whether Union Government feels that cultivation of sunflower in the South and Soyabean in the North should be encouraged by offering special incentives?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Sunflower Development has been sanctioned in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Tamil Nadu for covering an area of 180,000 hectares during 1972-73. During 1973-74, the scheme will not only be con-

nued in the above States but also extended to other States with a total coverage target of 350,000 hectares. The special incentives allowed under the scheme are:—

- (i) 100 per cent of special staff.
- (ii) Supply of minikit free of cost to the cultivators containing seed sufficient for 1/2 hectare along with seed dressers and literature on package of practices for the entire targeted area.
- (iii) Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 300/- per hectare to meet the cost of demonstration.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Soyabean Development has been sanctioned by the Government of India in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh for covering an area of 59,000 hectares during 1972-73. It is proposed to cover an area of 100,000 hectares under this scheme in these States by 1973-74. Special incentives allowed under the scheme are:—

- (i) 100 per cent cost of special staff.
- (ii) 25 per cent subsidy on cost of improved seeds subject to a maximum of Rs. 60 per quintal.
- (iii) 25 per cent subsidy on the cost of plant protection chemicals and hand operated equipment.
- (iv) Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 500 per hectare to meet the cost of inputs for laying out demonstrations.

#### **Prohibition on Marriages within same Caste**

3859. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently held seminar on social reforms recommended prohibition of marriages within

the same caste by State Legislative action; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) A Seminar organised at Hyderabad by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 24th September, 1972 made such a recommendation.

(b) The Government has no reaction.

#### **Report of Urdu Committee**

3860. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) when the 16 member Urdu Committee set up by the Prime Minister is likely to submit its report; and
- (b) the number of meetings this Committee had so far and the places it visited?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) The Committee for Promotion of Urdu is expected to submit its report in about six months from now.

(b) The Committee has held six meetings so far—two at Delhi, and one each in Bombay, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Srinagar.

#### **Utilisation of Money for improvement of Harijan Basties in Delhi**

3861. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that Delhi Administration did not utilise fully the funds for the improvement of Harijan Basti;

(b) whether some amounts had lapsed; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof and the steps taken against such indifference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The following amounts were released to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for the improvement of Harijan Basties:

Unspent balance of previous years	Funds released (in lakhs)			
	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	Total
1.50	12.50	10.00	15.00	40.00

The Corporation has so far spent a sum of Rs. 38.00 lakhs against the grant of Rs. 40.00 lakhs received by them. The remaining amount is expected to be utilised by the Corporation during the current financial year. There will, therefore, be no unspent amount left.

So far as the current financial year is concerned, there is a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for this purpose. Programmes involving an expenditure of Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been prepared by the Delhi Administration and are expected to be executed through the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

**Affiliation of Indian National Ship-owners Association to International Shipowners Association**

3862. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian National Ship-owners' association has been affiliated to the International Shipowners' Association; and

(b) if so, the implications thereof in terms of benefit to India?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Indian

National Shipowners Association has been approached by the International Shipowners Association to become its member and the two Associations are in touch with each other for this purpose.

**Rise in Construction cost of Houses in Delhi and other Urban Areas**

3863. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of construction for housing has gone up enormously in Delhi and other urban areas;

(b) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has decided to take certain steps in order to reduce the cost; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, However, increase in the prices of building materials has generally followed the trend of rise in prices of other commodities.

(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken by HUDCO to secure

reduction in the cost of construction of houses:—

- (1) A Research and Development Committee comprising of renowned engineers and architects both from the Public and Private Sectors has been established.
- (2) Liaison is maintained with various building research organisations in the country as well as abroad in order to collect and disseminate information in regard to the latest developments in construction techniques and substitute cheaper materials.
- (3) National Industrial Development Corporation have been entrusted with the job of preparing a Techno-economic study for the manufacture of Clay Bonded Fly Ash Bricks.
- (4) Lay-outs, designs and specifications of the schemes are thoroughly examined and whenever possible modifications suggested to provide better and cheaper houses before sanctioning a loan for the scheme to the State concerned.
- (5) In order to augment the supply of crucial building construction material, applications are entertained for the sanction of loans for the establishment/expansion of building construction material industries. In this direction, a beginning has been made by sanctioning two schemes for the manufacture of bricks and another for a Woodworking Unit.

#### Income from Crop Production

3864. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total income arising from crop production in agriculture for the last three years; and

(b) Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Separate estimates of total income arising from crop production in agriculture are not available. However, the following table shows the net domestic product from agriculture, including ancillary activities like animal husbandry and dairying, at factor cost for the latest three years 1967-68 to 1969-70, for which this information is available.

#### NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM AGRICULTURE

Year	(at factor cost)		(Rs. crores)
	at current prices	1960-61 prices	
1967-68*	14569	7193	
1968-69*	13859	7165	
1969-70*	14905	7339	

#### Notes:

Agriculture includes (i), growing of field crops, fruits nuts, seeds and vegetables, (ii) tea, coffee and rubber plantations, (iii) growing of trees on farm yards and village common lands, (iv) agricultural and horticultural services on a fee or contact basis such as harvesting, baling and threshing, husking and shelling, preparation of tobacco for marketing, pest destroying and spraying, pruning, picking, packing and operating irrigation systems including those operated by government, (v) rental income from

\*Provisional

The income from agriculture varies from year to year depending inter alia, upon variations in production.

farm building and farm machinery and interest on agricultural debt, (vi) breeding and rearing of animals and poultry including private veterinary services, (vii) production of milk and milk products, (viii) slaughtering preparation and dressing of meat, (ix) production of raw hides and skins, eggs raw wool, honey and silk worm cocoons and (x) hunting and trapping

**Books from Libraries in Nehru Memorial Museum and Library**

**3865 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY**  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether in the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, there are books from other Libraries like Sapru House, and Kashi Vidyapeeth, and

(b) if so, whether these books were bought on loan or donated to Nehru Memorial Museum and Library?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV)** (a) and (b) Gifts of books etc have been obtained by the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library from some institutions and individuals. No books have been donated either by the Sapru House Library or the Kashi Vidyapeeth Library

As is the common practice, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library also occasionally borrows books from/loans books to other libraries on inter-library loan basis. A few books have thus been received by the Library from the Sapru House Library on loan. The number of such books, which are borrowed for the convenience of scholars, is always small.

**Second Shift in Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi**

**3866 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY**  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had indicated on the 25th August, 1972 to the President of Delhi Parents' Association that his Ministry agrees in principle to a second shift in the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi,

(b) whether the Delhi Administration and the Vice-Chancellor and Delhi University also agreed with this proposal, and

(c) if so why no steps have been taken to have second shift and give admission to 133 pre-medical students?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA)**

(a) Some representatives of the Delhi Parents' Association met the Health Minister on 24th August, 1972 to discuss the question of admission to the M B B S course of pre-medical first division students of Delhi University. During the discussion the issue of a second shift in Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi was also discussed. The Minister told the representatives of the Association that he agreed in principle to a second shift in the Maulana Azad Medical College provided the Academic Council of the Delhi University first cleared it from the point of view of academic feasibility and the Delhi Administration from the point of view of administrative practicability. He also indicated that the matter would have to be taken up with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry but only after the recommendations of the

Academic Council of the Delhi Administration were received.

(b) The matter was taken up by the Health Ministry with Delhi University and the Delhi Administration. No recommendation of the Academic Council of the Delhi University was received by this Ministry. However, the Vice-Chancellor, in his letter dated the 1st September, 1972 addressed to the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi Administration of which a copy was endorsed to this Ministry stated that he would be able to accept any one of the following arrangements:—

1. Starting of a new medical college,
2. Starting of second shift in Maulana Azad Medical College; and
3. To distribute these students among the four medical colleges in Delhi including All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

The Delhi Administration, in their letter dated 6th September, 1972 did not specifically state whether they agreed with the proposal of starting a second shift in the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi. It, however, communicated to this Ministry the resolution passed by the Executive Council of Delhi Administration on 30-8-1972 on the general question of admission of first division pre-medical students. The resolution as communicated to the Health Ministry, is produced below:—

“The question of admission of the First Division pre-medical students was considered by the Executive Council. The Executive Council keenly felt that the admission of these students be arranged as be possible subject to the concurrence of the Academic Council which is already seized of the matter. Recommendation to this effect be made to the Health Ministry.”

Maulana Azad Medical College is under the administrative control of the Delhi Administration. The resolution as quoted above did not speci-

fically say whether a second shift at this college was possible or not.

(c) Does not arise.

**Arbitrary closure of Directorate and Regional Offices of National Fitness Corps**

3867. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of National Fitness Corps are facing innumerable hardships consequent upon the arbitrary closure of the Directorate and the Regional Offices; and

(b) the action Ministry proposes to take to overcome the difficulty that has been caused to the employees?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) and (b). With the liberalisation of the terms of transfer communicated to the State Governments on 23-5-72, whereby the Central Government agreed to meet the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the instructors absorbed by the States if necessary for so long as they remain in service, it was expected that the State Governments would take over the instructors soon. Hence only a fraction of the administrative staff previously available was sanctioned for carrying out the residuary administrative functions for the NFC employees after 30-6-72. As there was delay in the take over of the instructors by some States, it was difficult for the available staff to attend to all administrative functions in time. The main type of hardships that have come to the Ministry's notice is delay in the drawal of annual increments and settlement of requests for advances and medical reimbursement. However, by utilising the services of supervisory instructional staff these matters are being attended to.

**Declaration of Quasi-Permanency to employees of National Fitness Corps.**

3868. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had refused to declare certain employees of National Fitness Corps as Quasi-permanent employees though they fulfil all the conditions;

(b) if so, the reason for refusing such Quasi-Permanent declaration; and

(c) the total number of employees who have not been declared quasi-permanent with reasons thereto and what action his Ministry propose to declare eligible employees as quasi-permanent?

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

(b) Does not arise.

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

दिल्ली के नजफगढ़ कस्बे के लिए अस्पताल

3869. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली क्षेत्र के नजफगढ़ कस्बे तथा उसके ज़िलाक के गांवों के लिये कोई अस्पताल नहीं है हालांकि वहां कि जनसंख्या एक अर्थवा डेढ़ लाख की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस क्षेत्र में अस्पताल कब तक खुल जायेगा; और

(ग) इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) नजफगढ़ के मौजूदा प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उसे 25 पलंगों वाला एक छोटा अस्पताल बना देने का प्रस्ताव विचारधीन है।

**केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में हरिजन विद्यार्थी**

3870. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस समय देश में कितने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय चलाये जा रहे हैं और इन स्कूलों में हरिजन विद्यार्थियों की प्रतिशतता क्या है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली में इन विद्यालयों में कुल कितने हरिजन विद्यार्थी हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि हरिजन विद्यार्थियों को दाखिला देने में अनेक अनियमिततायें वरती गई हैं और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कितनी गिरावत प्राप्त हुई है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) इस समय, देश के केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की कुल संख्या 156, है, जिनमें छात्रों की कुल संख्या 106028 है तथा इन विद्यालयों में हरिजन छात्रों की प्रतिशतता 2.14 है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश, तथा दिल्ली के विद्यालयों में हरिजन छात्रों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 278 तथा 143 है।

(a) इस प्रकार की अनियन्त्रिता के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। अनुच्छेदित जाति/प्रान्तसुचित धारादेवं जाति के छात्रों को दखिला न दिए जाने के कुछ भागों संगठन के द्वारा मैं लाए गए थे, जिन की पथो-चित जाति की गई थी।

**Private Correspondence Course for Law Degree**

3871. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether Delhi School of Correspondence courses propose to start the L.B. Course from 1973?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): No such proposal is under consideration of the University

**Construction of Hospital in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi**

3872 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of the Hospitals of Trans-Yamuna area (Delhi) is very poor and the medicines are not supplied to actual needy persons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The Shahdara General Hospital, Civil Hospital Shahdara and the Maternity Home Shahdara are run by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. All these three hospitals supply the necessary medicines to all the patients free of cost.

Their condition also cannot be said to be poor. The Delhi Administration runs the hospital for Mental Diseases at Shahdara. In this case also there are no complaints of its being poor in condition or regarding non-supply of medicines to actual needy persons.

(b) Does not arise.

**Construction Work of Sansadiya Soudha, New Delhi**

3873 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Sansadiya Soudha, New Delhi is being done within its scheduled time or it has been delayed; and

(b) the time when this building will be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) and (b). The work is behind schedule and from the present indications it is expected to be completed by the end of the 1973 only. However, efforts are being made to complete the work as early as possible.

**Cost of Medicines Supplied to Bangladesh Refugees**

3874. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the total cost of medicines supplied to the Bangladesh refugees in India till 30th November, 1972.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Rs. 8,36,57,446.00 approximately which includes Rs. 6,74,28,377 (Approximately) notional cost of

stocks received from International sources.

**Permission to Retired Railway Pensioners to Avail of C.G.H.S. Facility**

**3875. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government pensioners are allowed to avail of C.G.H.S. Scheme as announced on the 19th July, 1971;

(b) why the Zonal railway employees who are living far from Railway Dispensary are not allowed these facilities; and

(c) whether Centre propose to allow these pensioners to make use of these facility of C.G.H.S.?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) The C.G.H.S. facilities have been extended to Central Government Civil Pensioners residing at Delhi/New Delhi in the areas covered under the Scheme with effect from 1st July, 1965. These facilities have been extended to all Civil Central Government Pensioners including family pensioners who are willing to avail of such facilities irrespective of their amount of pension.

(b) The C.G.H.S. facilities have not been extended to Zonal Railways Employees as they are entitled to the medical facilities from the Railway Hospitals/Dispensaries after their retirement.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to provide medical facilities under C.G.H.S. to the Railway Pensioners.

**Supply of Fertilisers to Mysore**

**3876. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which fertilisers have been supplied by Central Government to Mysore State to meet the requirements of the State during current year; and

(b) the arrangements made by Government to rush fertilizers from Mangalore harbour to Mandya district in view of acute shortage of chemical manures?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) Mysore State was supplied 20,432 tonnes of N and 786 tonnes of P from the Central Fertilizer Pool during the period April, 1972 to November, 1972. Further supplies to meet the requirements of the State would be made during the remaining months of the current year.

(b) Pool fertilizers are supplied by the supplying units of the Pool to the State Governments in accordance with the despatch instructions received from the latter indicating consignee particulars etc. On receipt of these particulars, supplies of Pool fertilizer are arranged from different ports or depots. It may be added that supplies of Pool fertiliser to Mysore State are being made from several ports like Madras, Mangalore, Goa, Tuticorin Pondicherry. The internal distribution of fertilizer in the State including any special priority to be observed in despatches to a particular district, is to be decided purely by the State Government.

**Spray of Urea Fertiliser on Kharif Crop in Tribal Development Blocks**

**3877. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have assisted the State Governments for spraying Urea Fertiliser under the Kharif Crop of Paddy, Jawar, Maize etc. in the Tribal Development Blocks; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

छोटे नगरों तथा कस्बों में मकानों के निर्माण हेतु सरकारी कर्मचारियों को वित्तीय सहायता

3878. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटे नगरों तथा कस्बों में मकान बनाने हेतु सरकार के कर्मचारियों का वित्तीय सहायता देने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या काफी मंडशा में सरकारी कर्मचारी छोटे नगरों तथा कस्बों में रहते हैं और आवास समस्या के बारे में उनको भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ग) क्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन भवालय तथा निर्माण और आवास भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० डी० पी० छट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी भारत में किसी भी स्थान पर मकान के निर्माणार्थ या बने बनाये फैलैट या मकान खरीदने के लिए भवन निर्माण अधिक सेने के पात्र हैं। नवापि, बने बनाये फैलैट या मकान केवल सरकार से या सरकारी अधिकरणों से या पंजीकृत सहकारी समितियों से ही खरीदे जा सकते हैं।

(ख) सरकारी कर्मचारी उन स्थानों पर या उन के निकट के स्थानों पर रहते हैं जहां उन के कार्यालय स्थित हैं जिनमें वे काम करते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). फिनहाल सामान्य पूल वाम दिल्ली, शिमला, फरीदाबाद, चण्डीगढ़, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, नागपुर, तथा मद्रास में उपलब्ध है। भोगल, अहमदाबाद, श्रीनगर, गांधी नगर, पूना तथा जयपुर में सामान्य पूल वास के निर्माण के लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं परन्तु इन स्थानों पर रिहायशी वास का निर्माण करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

दालों के उत्पादन में कमी

3879. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो बवों में दालों के उत्पादन में भारी कमी हुई है ;

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

(ग) गत दो बवों में दालों के उत्पादन में किस हद तक कमी हुई और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अयत्ता करने का विचार है ?

कृषि भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्छा-साहूष पी० शिंदे) : (क) जी नहीं। वर्ष 1969-70 की तुलना में वर्ष 1970-71 में दालों के उत्पादन में कुछ वृद्धि हुई और वर्ष 1971-72 में गिरावट आई।

(ख) वर्त तर्डे उत्पादन में कमी कुछ तो क्षेत्र में कमी होने के कारण और कुछ उत्पादकता में गिरावट आने के कारण

हुई। उत्पादन में गिरावट आने के मूल्य कारण ये हैं कि दूले वर्षा सिवित लेव्रो में, जहां उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं होता, उगाई जा रही है और दालों में ऐसी ग्राहिक उत्पादन-शील किसमें, जिनके लिए उचित प्रतिकूल होता है, विकसित नहीं की गई है।

(ग) दालों का उत्पादन वर्ष 1969-70 में 116.9 लाख मीटर टन हुआ, जो कि वर्ष 1970-71 से उससे कुछ बढ़कर 118.1 लाख मीटरी टन हो गया, किन्तु वर्ष 1971-72 में घटकर 110.5 लाख मीटरी टन हो गया। दालों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने खरीफ 1972-73 से 361 लाख

० की लागत से एक केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना शुरू की है जो चौथी योजना में ही कार्यान्वयित की जानी है। इस कार्यक्रम में प्रदर्शन, अल्पकालीन बीज सबैन तथा दालों की उम्रत किसमें के लिए ग्राहिक सहायता, विभिन्न राज्यों में दालों की खेती में राइजोवियम कल्चर तथा बनस्पति रक्षण रक्षायनों का प्रयोग शामिल है।

कपास की प्रति एकड़ उपज में कमी

3860. उठा अस्तित्वारबद्ध प्रावेद्य : क्या हुई नंबरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश में कपास का ग्रीसतन प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन किसना है,

(ख) क्या कपास के उत्पादन में कमी हुई है और क्या इस तक्ष्य के कारण कि प्रति दो बड़ों में कपास उत्पादकों को उनके हाथ उगाई गई कपास का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ाता, कपास के उत्पादन में और कमी होने की संभावना है, और

(ग) यदि हो, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कर्मसूली की है ?

हुई भौतिक भंगालय में राज्य भंगी (भी अस्तित्वारबद्ध पी.सिप्पी) : (क) नीचे दी गई तालिका में महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1971-72 में कपास (गिंट) का ग्रीसतन प्रति हेक्टर उत्पादन दिखाया गया है।

राज्य प्रति हेक्टर उत्पादन (किलो ग्रामों में)

महाराष्ट्र	69
गुजरात	222
मध्य प्रदेश	92

(ख) और (ग) प्रतिकूल ग्रीसम के कारण देश में कपास का उत्पादन 1969-70 में 52.55 लाख गाठ से घटकर 1970-71 में 44.99 लाख गाठ हो गया था। किन्तु 1971-72 में 65.26 लाख गाठ के उत्पादन से एक नया रिकार्ड कायम हुआ। वर्ष 1972-73 के उत्पादन के पनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। वर्ष 1970-71 में कपास का मूल्य काफी बढ़ गया था। किन्तु 1971-72 में कपास के रिकार्ड उत्पादन के फलस्वरूप मूल्यों में कुछ कमी हुई। इसके लिए कई उपाय किए गए थे जिन में जूहन नियकण में डील, भिलो द्वारा अदारण की सीमा समाप्त करना और भारतीय कपास निगम द्वारा कपास खटीबों की कार्रवाईया शामिल थी। इसके अतिरिक्त बैंक में कपास के उत्पादन में बढ़िया करने के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न किए गए जा रहे हैं।

**Enhancement of Boarding Grants to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

3881. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the steep rise in the prices of essential commodities, Government proposes to arrange with the State Governments to enhance suitably the boarding grants to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students; and

(b) what other steps are contemplated to relieve the hardship in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). So far as post-matric scholarships are concerned, the rate of maintenance charges has been increased by 50 per cent for meritorious students, i.e. those who secure at least 60 per cent marks in their final examination. The question of increasing the rates in respect of other scholarship holders is under active consideration.

As regards boarding grants for pre-matric education this is a matter which is to be decided by the State Governments keeping in view their financial resources. However, the State Governments are being addressed in this regard.

**Literacy among Various Castes**

3882. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies have been carried out about the impact of literacy among the various castes in India;

(b) whether the findings of such studies are available; and

(c) if so, what are they?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Statistics of literacy according to caste are not available after 1931, except in the case of scheduled castes. They generally indicate that, by and large, the percentage of literacy in a caste correlates with the degree of its progress i.e. a caste with a higher percentage of literacy is ordinarily more advanced.

Literacy also shows a correlation with productivity, e.g. literate farmers as a group use more fertilizers and are more progressive.

**Panchayats entrusted with work of economic development**

3883. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the distinguishing features between a Town Municipality and Village Panchayat;

(b) whether there is any justification for entrusting the Panchayats with the work of economic development; and

(c) if answer to above be in the affirmative, why this should be denied to the Town Municipalities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Minimum land holding for Scheduled Castes**

3884. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Sche-

duled Tribes for the year 1969-70, wherein in paragraphs 1.57 and 1.58, a scale for minimum holding of land for Scheduled Castes has been recommended to avoid its further fragmentation; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) Yes, Sir. The report in paragraph 1.57 under reference observes: "we have already fixed a maximum for the holding of land in different States. Why can there be no scale of minimum holding at the same time?"

(b) The Government of India has been encouraging consolidation of holdings; remarkable success in this has already been achieved in certain parts of the country. Some State laws also prohibit fragmentation of holdings beyond a given limit. As the report itself says, following a policy of preventing further fragmentation may require that a large number of people who subsist on agriculture today will have to be taken away to occupations other than agriculture, which is not an easy test in a country like ours.

**Funds for Tribal Welfare to Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra**

**3885. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual Central allocation of funds for Tribal Welfare to the State of Madhya Pradesh and to that of Maharashtra for the last three years;

(b) the total tribal population of Madhya Pradesh and that of Maharashtra; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to help the tribals of Madhya Pradesh to catch up with the rest of the country in social and economic fields?

\* **THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND**

**SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a)

Year	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
(Rs. in lakhs)		
1969-70	202.10	68.41
1970-71	155.40	59.20
1971-72	160.18	64.70

(b) Madhya Pradesh 8,387,403 As Maharashtra 2,954,249 per Consus.

(c) Apart from the continuing schemes like Post-matric Scholarships, Girls' Hostels, Pre-examination Training, Tribal Development Blocks, Co-operation and Tribal Research taken up under the Central Sector of the Backward Classes Plan, two Tribal Development Projects have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture for the economic Development of Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh. These two projects are located at Dantewada and Kontatehsils of Bastar District.

**Selection of students for rural scholarships for Modern schools**

**3886. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have selected rural students for the three-year rural scholarships for the Modern schools in class IX; and

(b) if so, the number of such students selected from Madhya Pradesh during this year?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) and (b). Under the scheme of National Scholarships at the Secondary stage for Talented

Children from Rural Areas, 10,000 scholarships are awarded every year to selected children from Rural Areas. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments and Union Territories and the total number of scholarships are distributed to States and Union Territories on the basis of 2 for every Community Development Block. Accordingly 914 scholarships have been allocated to Madhya Pradesh Government. The scholarship is tenable for study from Class IX to Class XI and the candidates selected by the State Government will be placed in schools approved for the purpose. During this year, according to the information furnished by the Madhya Pradesh Government, 859 students have been selected this year.

**कृषि भंडालय में हिन्दी कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन समिति की हुई बैठक**

3887. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय :  
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या कृषि भवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गृह मत्तालय के अनुदेशों के अनुसार हिन्दी कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकें कृषि मत्तालय के विभिन्न विभागों में होनी रहती हैं,

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में उक्त समिति की खात्य, कृषि तथा महकारी विभागों में कुल कितनी बैठक हुई,

(ग) यदि कोई नहीं, तो इसके कारण है, और

(घ) इस बारे में और या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**कृषि भंडालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री० सेर लिलू) : (क) जी हाँ ।**

(ख) विभाग का नामक बैं को की संख्या (1970 और 1971)

कृषि विभाग	2
सामुदायिक	
विकास और	
महकारिता	5
विभाग	
खात्य विभाग	3

कृषि विभाग (जा १८८१ में चारों विभागों के हिन्दी कार्य का सम्बन्ध करता है) में वर्ष 1971 और 1972 के दोरान राज्य मत्तियों की अध्यक्षता में चार विशेष बैठकों का आयोजन विधायकालय

इन बैठकों में मत्तालय और उसके सलग्न तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में, जिसमें नियम आदि भी सम्मिलित हैं, हिन्दी को राजभाषा के रूप में प्रयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में गृह मत्तालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किये गए विभिन्न अनुदेशों के बारे में हुई प्रगति पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए दिल्ली से स्थित चारों विभागों और उनके सलग्न और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के विशेष अधिकारी निमित्त विभिन्न किए गए थे।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) चारों विभागों को हिंदायतें दी गई हैं कि वे नियमित रूप से प्रत्येक तिमाही में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन ममिति की बैठकों का आयोजन करें।

**Persons sent to Japan for Training for Cochin Shipyard Project and their proper utilisation**

3888. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons sent from the Cochin Shipyard Project to Japan for training and how many of them have returned after training;

(b) whether some of these trained mechanical engineers have been appointed in the Purchase and Liaison Sections; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken for the proper utilisation of trained man power in the Project?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) Four Engineers were deputed to Japan for being associated with the MKS Engineers in the preparation of designs and specifications of various works, equipment for the Shipyard. All of them have returned after their assignment.

(b) Yes, Sir. One of the Mechanical Engineers who has returned from Japan after training has been posted as Executive Engineer in charge of purchase in the Contracts and Stores Department.

(c) Since purchase of most of the machinery in respect of which he was associated in design and specification stage is in progress, it was considered essential to post him in his present capacity in the Contracts and Stores Department which is not a non-technical purchase organisation but is manned by technically qualified hands like Executive Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineers and Section Officers etc. The Project is taking the maximum advantage of the knowledge gained by the Engineers during their deputation to Japan.

**F.A.O. experts working on agricultural projects of the country**

**3889. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Food and Agriculture Organisation expert, has been working on various Government agricultural projects in India since 1968;

(b) whether he is at present being paid a salary equivalent of Rs. 9,000 p.m.; and

(c) whether Government have satisfied themselves that the expert has research experience qualifying him for his highly technical jobs?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is one such F.A.O. expert but information about his present salary is not available with the Government as he is an F.A.O. employee and paid for by that Organisation.

(c) The Government of India had satisfied themselves about the suitability of the F.A.O. expert in relation to the job requirements.

**Working conditions of Village Level Workers**

**3890 SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working conditions of the Village Level Workers need to be improved in order to get their best for the on-going Community Development Block Agricultural Production Programmes; and

(b) whether they are being frustrated because of having no promotion opportunities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) and (b). The Village Level Workers are State Government employees and their working conditions vary from State to State. It has been impressed upon the State Governments that the working conditions of these foundation functionaries should be such as to enable them to function with competence and enthusiasm and that their pay and prospects correlate with salary structure within the State and promotion opportunities assured.

**Break-up of Central Assistance to States for Rabi Production**

3891. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

\* Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the loan provided for rabi programme, State-wise; and

(b) whether Orissa Government have been provided with special grants to meet the present scarcity situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) A statement showing the State-wise break up of (i) loans administratively approved for minor irrigation programmes, and (ii) short-term loans released for agricultural inputs, under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme for the Rabi|Summer season, 1972-73, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3985/72].

(b) On the basis of the recommendations of the central teams which visited the State during 1972-73, a ceiling of Rs. 14.68 crores has been fixed for the purposes of central assistance for various relief measures necessitated by floods, cyclone and drought in the State. A sum of Rs. 4 crores has been released to the State Government by the Ministry of Finance.

कलों को तुर्हि अति, के परिवासन्वय दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा मुआवजे की वसूली

3892. श्री भूल चंद चाला : क्या गौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की हृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने उन अधिकारों से जुँकावका वसूल किया है जिन्होंने कलों की अति पहुंचाई है अथवा क्या इस वर्ष के दीर्घा तुर्हि इनि को पूरा

करने के लिये मुआवजा आदि वसूल करने के लिये उन्होंने न्यायालय में दावा किया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

तंत्रीय कार्य विभाग तथा गौवहन और परिवहन बंबालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शोभ मेहता) : (क) और (ख) जिन व्यक्तियों ने दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों को अति पहुंचाई थी उनसे निगम ने अभी तक कोई मुआवजा वसूल नहीं किया है। उन मामलों में जहां कि किसी विशेष कालेज के विद्यार्थियों को बसों के अपहरण करने और अति पहुंचाने के लिये जिम्मेदार पाया गया था उस कालेज के प्रिंसिपल से निगम द्वारा उठाई गई हानि को पूरा करने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया था। परन्तु बहुत से मामलों में अपराधियों को ढूँढ़ा नहीं जा सकता था यद्यपि निगम की सम्पत्ति को होने वाली अति के प्रत्येक मामले में निश्चित रूप से पुलिस के पास शिकायत दर्ज करा दी गई थी।

फसल बीमा के बारे में विवेयक तथा उत्तर किए केन्द्रीय सहायता

3893. श्री भूल चंद चाला : क्या हावियनी मंत्री यह बताने की हृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को पत्र लिखे हैं कि फसल बीमा से सम्बन्धित विवेयक स्वयं केन्द्र द्वारा तैयार किये जाये और यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इस बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों को इस कार्य (फसलों का बीमा) के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने को देखार है; और

कितनी है तथा यह सहायता किस आधार पर दी जायेगी ?

संकर-4 कपास के लिये पहले से ही कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है ।

(ब) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

कृषि भवालय में राज्य भवी (वी प्रस्तावित थी) लिखे : (क) इससे पहले अनिवार्य फसल बीमा के सम्बन्ध में एक नमूने की योजना और एक समर्थकारी नमूने का विशेषक समस्त राज्य सरकारों को उनकी राय जानने के लिये भेजे गये थे । इस राज्य और संबंध राज्य क्षेत्रों में से जिनसे उत्तर प्राप्त हुये थे, ग्रांथ प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मध्यप्रदेश तथा राजस्थान चाहते थे कि सम्पूर्ण लागत केन्द्र सरकार बहन करे । इस मामले पर विचार करने के पश्चात भारत सरकार ने इस प्रश्न को पूरी जांच-पड़ताल करने के लिये एक विशेषज्ञ समिति को सौंपने का निर्णय किया । तदनुसार, आर्थिक, प्रशासनिक और बीमा के हिसाब सम्बन्धी काठनाइयों की जांच के लिये कृषि मूल्य आयोग के अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन किया गया था यह। विशेषज्ञ समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची कि देश की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में अनिवार्य रूप से फसल बीमा आरम्भ करना व्यवहारिक नहीं होगा । किन्तु समिति ने ऐच्छिक फसल बीमा के नमूने की योजना की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जिसे जीवन बीमा नियम ने गुजरात राज्य के बड़ोदा जिले में संकर-4 कपास के लिये लागू किया है । समिति ने सुझाव दिया कि इस परीक्षण के निष्कर्षों पर कुछ सवधाक नजर रखी जाये । सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि सामान्य बीमा नियम की स्थापना होते ही उससे अनुरोध किया जायेगा कि वह परीक्षण के तौर पर गुरीदा कसलों के लिये भुले हुए लिंगों में फसल बीमा की एक मार्गशरणी योजना आरंभ करे, जीवन बीमा नियम गुजरात में

#### Setting up of Guild of Authors

3894. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to set up a guild of authors to get a fair deal from publishers in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) Government has received a proposal that an Authors' Guild may be set up, which should look after the professional interests of the Indian authors. The matter is under examination.

#### Scheme to encourage Science talent among children

3895. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been chalked out by Government to encourage Science talent among children in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The National Council of Educational Research and

Training, New Delhi, an autonomous Organisation set up by Government, is operating a scheme since 1963 called "National Science Talent Search Scheme" to encourage science talent among children in the country.

(b) A maximum of 350 scholars are awarded the scholarship every year on the basis of a written examination and interview. Any boy or girl studying in the final year of the higher secondary school or equivalent school can appear for the examination provided the applicant had secured at least 55 per cent marks in the aggregate in the science subjects in the preceding annual examination. A student can appear only once in the test. The examination consists of a science aptitude test, an essay test, a project report on a scientific topic and interview. The venues of the examination in each State are decided in consultation with the Director of Education concerned. Usually examinations are held at the district headquarters. After selection for the award, the candidate must join a degree course in basic or agricultural sciences. Each winner of the award will have to give an undertaking that he or she will study in a recognised and approved university or college. The award will commence from the first year of the B.Sc. course and will continue till the end of M.Sc. course provided the scholar gets first division in the B.Sc. After the M.Sc. course, the scholar will have to face an Interview Committee for continuing the scholarship for the Ph.D. degree which will be for 3 years. As regards agricultural sciences, the award will be given from the first year of the degree course and will continue till the end of the Ph.D. The rate of the scholarships are:—

(1) B.Sc.	Rs. 150 per month.
(2) M.Sc.	Rs. 200 per month.
(3) Doctorate level	Rs. 300 per month. In addition Rs. 1,500 will be given for contingent expenditure.

Students selected for the award will be provided special courses at Summer Schools. The examination is being conducted in the State languages since 1968.

The scheme is quite popular and the first batch of students has reached Ph.D level.

#### National Plan for Forestry

3896. SHRI NIMBALKAR: SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a National Plan for Forestry; and

(b) if so, the salient points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Forestry is a State subject. However, the Ministry of Agriculture coordinates all the Plan Development Schemes in the forestry sector.

There are three main objectives in the Fourth Five Year Plan namely to increase the productivity of forests, to link up forest development with various forest based industries and to develop forests as a support to rural economy. This is being achieved through 21 State Forestry Schemes, one Centrally Sponsored Scheme and four Central Sector Schemes.

#### Difficulty in Grain Trade take over

3897. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated 28th October, 1972 under the caption "Grain trade take over difficult now, Shinde", and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government on it?

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

(b) In accordance with the decision already taken by Government in consultation with the State Chief Ministers to take over wholesale trade in wheat and rice, necessary steps are being taken by the State Governments to implement of the decision by giving public agencies a more dominant role in the procurement and distribution of these commodities, thereby eliminating the role of middlemen.

**Price of coarse grains in different regions**

**3898. SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state that latest recorded prices in respect of different varieties of coarse foodgrains, especially grams, gram-dal, bajra, jowar and millet in different regions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3986/72].

**Shortfall in production of cereals and pulses in 1973-74 due to drought and plans to meet shortage**

**3899. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the likely shortfall in the production of cereals and pulses in the 1973-74 as a result of drought conditions in many States;

(b) the plans of the Government to meet the shortage; and

(c) the quantity of and the price at which these are to be imported and from what countries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) Presumably, the question refers to the

drought conditions during the current agricultural season 1972-73 and their effect on production of cereals and pulses.

Due to deficient and erratic rainfall in the current year, production of kharif crops, including cereals and pulses, has been affected in several States. After a dry spell in July, 1972, considerable loss to kharif crops was apprehended. Since then, conditions of crops have improved in a number of States as a result of widespread rains. However, the total production of kharif crops is likely to be less than last year. It is too early to give a precise estimate of either total kharif production or of the shortfall in kharif production during 1972-73.

(b) To make up the shortfalls in kharif foodgrains production caused by the unseasonal monsoon this year, State Governments have undertaken programmes for mounting an intensive production drive for raising foodgrains production during the rabi/summer season 1972-73.

The strategy being implemented by the States to increase production consists of:

(i) bringing additional areas under the cultivation of rabi crops, mostly from the areas which remained fallow during the kharif season on account of the deficient and erratic monsoon.

(ii) substantial expansion in the coverage of high-yielding varieties, specially of wheat. Besides, large areas are planned to be brought under 'package of practices';

(iii) providing irrigation from all available sources and creating additional irrigation facilities through implementation of special minor irrigation programmes; and

(iv) getting the maximum additional production from the

quantities of chemical fertilisers available by using recommended mixtures and dosages, evolved by the I.C.A.R.

The Government of India have, so far, accorded administrative approval for a loan of Rs. 147.29 crores for minor irrigation programmes which could be completed by 31st March, 1973 so that they could benefit the rabi and summer crops. Out of Rs. 147.29 crores sanctioned for minor irrigation programmes, Rs. 54,985 crores have been already released. Further releases are being made on the basis of the performance of the programmes. Besides, a total amount of Rs. 80.60 crores has been released to the State Governments as short-term loans for purchase and distribution of inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides.

The State Governments have geared up the implementation machinery at all levels to ensure timely completion of the emergency production programmes within the stipulated period. Senior officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, designated as Area Officers, are keeping themselves in the closest touch with the respective State Governments to ensure close supervision over field implementation of the programmes.

(c) The matters relating to import of foodgrains including pulses, the countries of import, etc. are under consideration.

**Prospects of production of ground-nut and soyabean and taking over of Vanaspati Trade**

3900. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the prospects of the production of ground-nut and soyabean, the raw materials for the production of Vanaspati;

(b) whether the prices of Vanaspati are likely to come down in the near future;

(c) whether repeated increase in prices of vanaspati due to fluctuation in groundnut prices after the crop season benefits the traders and not the producers; and

(d) whether there is any possibility of taking over the trade in Government hand to reduce the chances of off the season rising of prices?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) Production of groundnut during 1972-73 is expected to be around 47 lakh tonnes, and that of soyabean about 47,000 tonnes.

(b) This would largely depend on the prices of the raw vegetable oils, (mainly groundnut, cottonseed and sesame oils) used in its manufacture.

(c) Increase or decrease in prices of vanaspati allowed from time to time with reference to the prevailing price of raw vegetable oils used in its manufacture, benefits or affects, as the case may be, both the traders and the producers.

(d) No such proposal is under the Government's consideration.

**Proposal to construct a road at Tuticorin Port**

3901. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 30 crores proposal has been sanctioned to construct a road at Tuticorin Port as the Railway line constructed proved useless; and

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made for road traffic movement in that area and whether it is necessary to spend Rs. 30 crores for that road construction?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) and (b). The Government of India have

not sanctioned any such project. However, in March 1972, they declared Tuticorin Palayankottai road as a National Highway and the entire expenditure on its development and maintenance will now be met by the Government of India. It is already an existing State Highway with total length of 51 Kms. of which 22 Kms. are double lane, the balance of 29 Kms. being single lane. At the time of declaring the road as a National Highway it was assessed that development of road as a single lane National Highway would cost about Rs. 1.00 crores only. This might, however, undergo some change in the light of the actual surveys and investigations.

**Allocation of Posts of Teachers to minimise unemployment among Trained Teachers in Delhi**

3902. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have allocated about 413 posts of teachers to the Delhi Administration to minimise unemployment among trained teachers in 1972;

(b) whether these posts were distributed among the categories of Trained Graduate Teachers (Genl.) and Trained Graduate Teachers (Hindi);

(c) whether a new panel is being prepared from the old lists of these two said categories; and

(d) whether any post has also been allocated to other categories of Drawing and Music teachers; and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Under the Schemes of providing employment to the Educated Unemployed, Government have sanctioned 410 posts of teachers to the Delhi Administration. Out of these, 40 posts were allotted to

the New Delhi Municipal Committee and 5 to the Cantonment Board. The remaining 365 posts were distributed among the categories of Language Teachers (Hindi), Trained Graduate Teachers (General) and Trained Graduate Teachers (Science).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. The distribution of the posts was made according to the requirements of the schools. Since Hindi, General subjects and Science are the most offered subjects, the posts were filled from the teachers in these subjects. Drawing and Music subjects form a very small part of the total subjects and no requirements in these subjects were placed by the schools.

**Project for development of tribal areas in M.P.**

3903. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has allotted two projects to Madhya Pradesh under the scheme for intensive development of tribal areas in the country;

(b) the areas in Madhya Pradesh where the schemes would be implemented; and

(c) the list of such schemes State-wise which are being implemented under Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. It is a fact that the Government of India have recently sanctioned in the Central sector of the Five Year Plan, two projects in south Bastar for the uplift and economic development of the tribals. These projects are located in Koata and Dantewada Tahsil of Bastar district of the State.

(c) The Government of India have sanctioned six projects in total including the above two projects of Madhya

Pradesh. These Tribal Development Projects are located in (1) Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh, (2) Singhbhum District of Bihar, (3) Kanta, (4) Dantewada Tehsils of Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh, (5) Ganjam and (6) Koraput Districts of Orissa State. These projects are being implemented through a Tribal Development Agency set up for each project.

**W.H.O. Seminar to tackle Small Pox**

3904. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:  
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation held in New Delhi a special inter-country seminar to tackle small-pox; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and main conclusions of the Seminar?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA):** (a) Yes.

(b) Recommendations of the Seminar are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3987/72].

**Review of implementation of Crash Programme for Rabi production**

3905. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has given directive to review immediately the implementation of the crash rabi production programme in the country and for its effective procurement and distribution system;

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

(c) what is Government's position at present on food front?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). There has been no such directive. However, the implementation of the emergency agricultural production programme for Rabi-Summer 1972-73 is constantly being reviewed with the respective State Governments by the Area Officers assigned to different States. These reviews indicate that concerted efforts are underway to achieve the targets set forth for each State. Efforts have also been intensified for the procurement of kharif cereals and for their proper distribution.

(c) To meet the increased demand for foodgrains arising on account of widespread drought, the stocks of food grains available with the Government are being issued to the State Governments to meet their reasonable requirements. The stocks are being replenished through procurement and/or otherwise.

**Admission of students to the Medical College of Delhi**

3906. SHRI MADHUKAR:  
DR LAXMINARAYAN  
PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether any arrangements have been made to give admission to 133 pre-medical students in Delhi Medical Colleges this year;

(b) whether the Ministry had promised to take some steps in this connection; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA):** (a) to (c). 596 students had passed the pre-medical examination of the Delhi University this year

in the first division out of 800 students who had appeared. 438 of them got admission to the M.B.B.S. course in medical colleges in Delhi and outside including 50 students sent to Medical College, Meerut. 25 more are being admitted at the Delhi University Medical College. The University of Delhi was persuaded to reserve 100 seats in the Second Year B.Sc. (Hons.) courses in Zoology and Botany for facilitating the admission of the rest of the 133 students of this category. Besides this, they had the option of joining the B.Sc. (General) course, in any case.

The demand for providing admission in M.B.B.S. to all the first divisioners has been considered in great detail by the Health Ministry over the past few months in consultation with all the authorities concerned. The following specific suggestions were gone into:—

- (1) Securing seats in medical colleges of other States;
- (2) Distributing the residual first divisioners among the four medical colleges in Delhi, including the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
- (3) Starting a second shift in the Maulana Azad Medical College; and
- (4) Opening of a new medical college.

These were discussed with Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, representatives of the Ministry of Education, Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, Chairman University Grants Commission and Director of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The first possibility was also discussed and taken up officially with the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. After thorough examination of their pros and

cons, none of these alternatives was found feasible. However, in order to continue its efforts to help the concerned students in any possible manner, the Ministry of Health placed the matter before the Union Cabinet with the request to set up a high-power committee to examine the possibilities of admission to the M.B.B.S. course of the 133 first division pre-medical students who had not been able to secure admission in the medical colleges. Accordingly, the Cabinet set up a High Power Committee consisting of Secretary, Health Ministry, Secretary, Education Ministry, Secretary, Finance Ministry, Secretary, Planning Commission, Chairman, University Grants Commission, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, Director, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, and Dr. K. L. Wig, Ex-Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

After careful consideration of the report of the Committee, the Cabinet decided that there was no necessity to take any further steps in the matter. In view of this decision of the Cabinet no further steps are required to be taken in the matter.

#### विहार में पेयजल के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

3907. श्री मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या इस वर्ष विहार में पेय जल का भारी अभाव रहा ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विहार में पेय जल की समस्या के सर्वेक्षण के सम्बन्ध में विहार सरकार से कोई रिपोर्ट मांगी है अथवा क्या विहार सरकार ने स्वयं इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई योजना भेजी है ; यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई योजना तैयार करने तथा उसे

लागू करने का विवार है; और यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये बिहार को कितनी खासमता दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है तथा यह सहायता कब तक दी जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्रोता शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय से है। उस मंत्रालय से इस जिलतिले में अनुरोध किया गया था और वह मंत्रालय सम्बन्धित सूचना सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत करेगा।

बिहार के लिए उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता

3908. श्री अमृकर ? क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि .

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को उर्वरकों की कमी की ममस्या को सुलझाने का सुझाव दिया है, और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के लिये बिहार की उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता का कोई अनुमान लगाया है और इस बात पर भी विवार किया है कि उसे यह सप्लाई कैसे किया जायेगा; और यदि ।, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योर क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमृकर थी० सिंह) : (क) उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार उपलब्धि में कुछ बाधाएं हैं। अत राज्य सरकारों, जिसमें बिहार भी शामिल है, को सलाह दी गई है कि वे उपलब्ध उर्वरकों को उच्च उत्पादनक्षमीत तथा नियंत्रित उम्मुक्ती आवश्यकता वाली फसलों में वितरित कर दें। राज्य सरकारों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा बनाये गये संग्रहालयों के अनुसार उपलब्धि

उर्वरकों के अधिकतम प्रभावशाली उपयोग के लिए अन्य उपाय भी करे।

(ख) जी हा। मई, 1972 में जरीक मीसम से पहले और द्वितीय सितम्बर, 1972 में रबी मीसम से पहले आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया गया था और सप्लाई योजना बनाई गयी थी। रबी 1972-73 में राज्य के लिये अन्तिम रूप से कुल 53,400 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन की आवश्यकता थी। इसके लिये लगभग 37,000 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन पूल से और शेष 16,400 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से सप्लाई किया जायेगा।

**Extension of Operation of F.C.I. to Jammu and Kashmir**

3909. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended or propose to extend the operation of Food Corporation of India to Jammu and Kashmir; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India has been permitted to operate in the State of Jammu and Kashmir as an agent of the State Government till the Food Corporation's Act, 1964 is extended to that State. A bill to extend the Food Corporation's Act, 1964 to Jammu and Kashmir has already been passed by both the Houses of Parliament.

**Reported complaints about Conference Lines for not providing Space on Cochin Port**

3910. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been serious complaints about the Conference

Lines for not providing space at Cochin Port;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has taken it up with the Conference Lines; and

(c) what measures are being contemplated to stop the Conference Lines from acting against our Shipping interests?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Some complaints have been received about lack of adequate shipping space for export cargoes from Cochin Port. Conference Lines and particularly its Indian members have been approached to meet the requirement of shipping space. It has recently been decided to set up a branch of the Freight Investigation Bureau at Cochin to pursue the problems of shippers there more vigorously with the shipowners.

#### Duel Market in Sugar Trade

3913. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of doing away with the duel market in sugar has been considered;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). It is not proposed to revise for the present the existing policy of statutory partial control of sugar, which is intended to serve the long term interest of augmenting sugar production.

#### Seminar at Lucknow regarding balanced use of Fertiliser

3914. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRI-

CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar was held recently in Lucknow regarding balanced use of fertilisers;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations are as under:—

(1) Soil Testing Laboratories should be opened in each district and should have staff and facilities for Rhizobium culture preparation. A hostel and farm where farmers could be imparted training in package of practices on fertiliser usage, was also to be set up.

(2) Steps should be taken by all the States to formulate fertiliser promotion programme for implementation in the Fifth Five Year Plan to cover all the districts.

(3) The efficacy and economics of foliar spray of various plant nutrients on different crops should be worked out quickly.

(4) Schemes should be drawn up for the reclamation of Saline and alkaline soils during the Fifth Five Year Plan, and for which Central assistance should be made available.

(5) Fertiliser mixtures with soil amendments, micronutrients for various soil types should be worked out through intensive research.

(6) More sale points in remote villages specially in dry areas be opened.

(7) Separate staff for implementation of Fertiliser Control Order for at least five years be provided in each States.

(8) Preparation of films on the use of fertilisers and a provision of a film library at each State Headquarters should be taken up immediately.

(9) A post of the rank of Joint Director/Additional Director of Agriculture should be created in each State to look after the fertiliser promotion work.

(c) The recommendations are under consideration of the Government

**Expected Sugar production during next crushing season**

3915. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of sugar expected during the next crushing season;

(b) how far it is going to meet the needs of the country; and

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of nationalising the sugar industry in view of the fluctuating position?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) About 36 lakh tonnes, as per present estimates

(b) By suitably regulating the monthly releases of sugar, the consumption will be contained within the limits of its availability.

(c) A decision in this regard will be taken on receipt of the recommendations of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission, which has been set up to undertake a detailed and comprehensive study of the sugar industry,

particularly in the context of the demand for its nationalisation.

**Representation from Unregistered Medical Practitioners**

3916. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether unregistered Medical Practitioners have made several representations to Government for recognition of their services; if so, the nature and purpose of their representations, and

(b) whether they were assured by Government that a law will be passed to utilise their services; if so, the reasons for delay thereabout?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) The private Medical Practitioners' Association as well as unregistered medical practitioners have been representing for regularisation of their practice to save them from prosecution under section 15(3) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

(b) Since registration of medical practitioners is done by the State Medical Councils the State Governments have been advised to make necessary provision for enlistment of such unqualified medical practitioners in their own State enactments, if they so desire.

**Opening of more Medical Schools and Colleges in the Country**

3917. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether admission in Medical Colleges has become a great problem even for qualified students all over the country;

(b) if so, whether Government will take steps for increase of Medical Schools and Colleges all over the

country in view of need for Doctors in the rural areas and charging of capitation fee by private Medical Colleges; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) With an increase in the facilities for education in the country and improvement of socio-economic conditions the number of students seeking admission to various courses on higher education has been on the rise. There is thus a widening gap between the number of seats available and the number of students seeking admission in institutions of higher learnings. This is true of medical colleges as well. Competition for higher education is becoming keen in all branches of studies. It is perhaps comparatively more acute to-day in the field of medical education.

(b) and (c). Government is conscious of the need for increasing the number of medical seats all over the country in view of the need for more doctors in rural areas. This, however, has been engaging the earnest attention of the Government of India ever since Independence. Facilities for medical education have increased many fold during the past 25 years. In 1950-51 there were 30 medical colleges in the country with an annual intake capacity of 2,500. Today, there are 99 medical colleges with an annual intake capacity of about 12,000. Of these 69 medical colleges set up between 1950-51 and 1971-72, 12 were set up during the First Five Year Plan, 15 during the Second Five Year Plan, 30 during the Third Five Year Plan and 6 during the Interregnum period between the end of the Third Five Year Plan and the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan i.e., between 1966-67 and 1968-69. Of the 10 medical Colleges envisaged to be set up during the

Fourth Five Year Plan, six have already been set up and 4 more are expected to be established before the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The Scheme for setting up of new medical colleges and improvement and expansion of the existing medical colleges is in the State Sector. The Medical Education Conference held in July, 1970, while considering the Report of the Medical Education Committee set up by the Government of India in 1968 resolved to increase the number of medical colleges as far as resources would permit.

The Health Survey and Planning Committee 1961 headed by Dr. A. L. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar had recommended the ideal norm for this country for sometime to come as one medical college of 100 admissions for a population of 50 lakhs. In other words it meant one medical seat for a population of 50,000. Since some of the medical colleges admit more than 100 students every year the present national ratio of seat: population is about 1: 45,000 which is better than that recommended by the Mudaliar Committee. Since, however, the population of the country has been increasing at the rate of about 12 million per year, it needs at least two medical colleges of 100 admissions to be set up annually to maintain the seat population ratio mentioned above. The question as to how many medical colleges should be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan is at present under consideration of the Government.

So far as the charging of capitation fees by private medical colleges is concerned the policy of the Government of India is to disapprove of this practice and to discourage the setting up of such medical colleges under private initiative. Government of India had suggested the taking over of such medical colleges to the concerned State Governments after examining the economies of the issue as medical education is in the State Sector. Accordingly one private medical college in Calcutta was taken over

sometime back by the West Bengal Government and another private medical college in Kerala has recently been taken over by the Kerala Government.

**Use of English Numerals on Vehicles along with Hindi or Regional Numerals**

3918. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many Hindi-speaking States various vehicles use only Hindi numerals;

(b) whether according to Constitutional provision, along with the Hindi or regional numerals, English numerals should be used; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to see that English numerals are also used by cars, bus, trucks, taxies and other vehicles, along with Hindi or regional numerals, if so, used?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) to (c). Under section 24(3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the registration marks on motor vehicles are required to be displayed in English alphabets and the numbers in the international form of Indian numerals conforming to the requirements of the Sixth Schedule thereto read with Article 343(1) of the Constitution. However, according to the information available with the Government of India, some vehicles have been displaying the registration mark in Devnagari or regional languages in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Assam etc. Such use of regional scripts is extra legal at present. Considering, however, the nature of the problem, the Government of India have appointed a

Working Group to make recommendations regarding the script to be used on the motor vehicles for the display of registration marks. The position will be reviewed after receipt of the report of this Group.

**Writing of Name Plates of National Highways in English along with Hindi or Regional Language**

3919. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether name plates of National Highways are written in many States only either in Hindi or regional language; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to enquire and take measures to see that name plates of National Highways are written in English also?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):**

(a) and (b). The instructions regarding inscription of place names on informative sign posts along National Highways provide for the simultaneous use of Roman (English), Hindi (Devnagari) and the local language where the same is not Hindi (Devnagari). In the case of Kilometre stones inscriptions are to be in Roman (English), Hindi (Devnagari) and the local language in the laid down order. Figures in every case are to be marked in international form of Indian numerals. There have been no major deviations from this policy. However, whenever any departure has come to the notice of Government of India, the matter has been taken up with the State Government concerned for corrective action.

**Criticism of Rural Health Scheme**

3920. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association had criticised the Rural Health Scheme proposed by Central Government,

(b) the provisions in the Scheme against which the criticism has been made and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The criticism is mainly directed against the employment of unqualified practitioners of Indigenous Systems of Medicine and the "mixed" training in all the systems which was proposed to be given to them.

(c) The original scheme was discussed with the State Governments on many occasions and taking into account the views expressed by the State Governments, the Indian Medical Association and others, it has been decided to reformulate the scheme making it sufficiently flexible so that the States can utilise M.B.B.S doctors/doctors in Indigenous Systems of Medicine/Integrated Medical Practitioners/Para-medical personnel as suited to local conditions. Training of the Rural Medical Practitioner will also be confined only to the respective system to which he belongs.

Report of British Consultants on the expansion of Hindustan Shipyard

3921. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the Hindustan Shipyard at Vizag;

(b) whether the team of British Consultants had completed their technical study and submitted their report; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the report and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) An integrated development programme costing Rs 766 crores for expansion of existing facilities in the Hindustan Shipyard Limited is under implementation

(b) Not yet

(c) Does not arise

View of National Commission on Agriculture regarding Crash Plan to Develop Forest

3922. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has made any suggestions with regard to crash plan to develop forests in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The National Commission on Agriculture has submitted an Interim Report on Production-Forestry-Man-made Forests. Considering the advantages of aggressive Man-made forestry programmes, it has been suggested therein amongst other recommendations that the future production programme should concentrate on clear felling of valuable mixed forests, mixed quality forests and inaccessible hardwood forests and planting these areas with suitable fast-growing species yielding high return per unit area. It has also been suggested that production forestry programme should be taken up

from the beginning of 1974 and funds should be found for an investment of Rs. 173 crores during the Fifth Year Plan for clear felling, plantation and maintenance and that Instructional sources be tapped for meeting a substantial part of this amount.

(b) The Report is presently under examination in the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Area Development Programme for Tungabhadra Project**

3923. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned under the 'Area Development Scheme' of Tungabhadra Project, for that area in Andhra region, and

(b) if so, the total amount that has been sanctioned?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) No sanction under area Development Programme has so far been issued for Tungabhadra command area falling in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

**Assessment of Crash programme for Rural Employment**

3924. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review or assessment has been made regarding the implementation and the results of the Crash Programme for rural employment; and

(b) if so, the findings and conclusions arrived at?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) and (b). The Scheme is continuously under

review through monthly and other progress reports which have been prescribed for the purpose. According to the latest reports available for the year 1971-72, against a revised budget provision of Rs. 35 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 31.26 crores was incurred, resulting in the generation of 814.05 lakh mandays of employment. It is considered that this progress in the very first year of the scheme is quite satisfactory, especially when it is remembered that the Scheme envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 50 crores and the generation of 875 lakh mandays of employment in a full working season of 10 months, whereas during this year only six working months were available because the first six months were taken up in formulating projects for execution and in making the requisite administrative and other arrangements coupled with prolonged monsoons.

Against a budget provision of 50 crores for 1972-73, the expenditure reported so far is of the order of Rs. 17.21 crores, resulting in the generation of 477.99 lakh mandays. It is expected that the sum of Rs. 50 crores provided for during 1972-73 will be fully utilised.

Furthermore, 13 Research Institutions have been asked to study in depth the operation of the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment in the field and to access its impact. Reports have started coming in. It is proposed to prepare an All-India Coordinated Report, on the basis of these individual reports. It is hoped that this All-India Coordinated Report would provide inter-alia a comprehensive and comparative picture of the nature and pattern of rural unemployment in the selected districts.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 40 DATED 15-11-72 RE. MORTALITY OF FISH BY D.D.T. FACTORY IN DELHI.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND**

**FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** In reply to the Unstarred Question No. 40 in the Lok Sabha asked by Shri B. K. Daschowdhury on the 15th November, 1971, it was stated that the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking had informed that no such enquiry was conducted and therefore the action on the findings of enquiry did not arise.

Subsequently, it was reported by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals that in 1961, a Government Team assisted by the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, conducted an enquiry into the matter of the mortality of fish by the D.D.T. factory located by the Najafgarh Nallah which drains into Jamuna. The findings of the enquiry team was that the acidity of effluents from the D.D.T. factory was unlikely to be a contributory cause of the pollution of Jamuna River and that in view of the fact that Najafgarh Nallah leading to the river Jamuna was running through a highly industrialised area and received effluents from a number of industries as well as domestic sewerage from numerous outfalls, it was difficult to incriminate any one or the other of these wastes as responsible for fish mortality.

The Team recommended certain measures for improving the position further such as analysis of composite samples, measurement of quantity of effluent, modification of the treatment plant and settling tanks in the D.D.T. factory etc. The Hindustan Insecticides Limited has ensured that all these suggested measures have been duly implemented by the D.D.T. factory.

The factual information from the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals was received in the Ministry on 1st December, 1971. Clarifications on various points were sought from the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals,

Hindustan Insecticides Limited and Central Public Health Engineering Organisation. As such the statement for correcting the reply given earlier could not be made earlier.

12.02 hrs.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** May I seek your permission to make a submission, Sir? The Delhi University has been closed. There are five States—Haryana, Punjab, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi where education has come to a stand-still....

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, please. The only bad thing is that you rise out of order.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, I have given an adjournment motion but you have declined to admit it. In that context, I want to make a submission.

**श्री ज्योतिर्मोय बोसु (ग्रामीणराज्य)**  
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कहा है कि आप दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में चर्चा करने का अवसर देंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** . जो आर्डर आफ दि बिजिनेस एमेंज किया हुआ है, उस मे क्वेस्चन आवर के बाद कालिंग ग्राटेशन नोटिस है। उस के बाद मानवीय सदस्यो ने जो कुछ कहना है, वह कहें। प्रगत आप रूल में चेंज करना चाहते हैं, तो कर दीजिए लेकिन तब तक आर्डर पेपर के मुद्राविक करिए।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Just, I wanted to draw your kind attention.

**MR. SPEAKER:** At the proper time and not before the Calling Attention Motion.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):** Adjournment motion comes before calling attention.

**MR. SPEAKER:** So far as the order fixed is concerned, it comes after calling attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Rules clearly state that it is after the Questions. So, kindly allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: So long as it is there, we have to abide by it.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED REQUESTS BY WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR PERMISSION TO PURCHASE DALS FROM FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported requests by the West Bengal Government to the Central Government for permission to purchase Gram-Dal, Moong-Dal and Matar-Dal from the Food Corporation of India's stock for distribution to consumers through the public distribution system in order to arrest the runaway movement of prices in these commodities."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The Food Corporation of India purchased certain quantities of gram and miscellaneous pulses on commercial basis for meeting the requirements of Army Purchase Organisation and the Ministry of Rehabilitation. After meeting the requirements of these organisations, certain stocks of gram and pulses were left with them, which normally were expected to be disposed of by the Corporation at the best prices obtainable in the market. Gram and pulses were, therefore, sold in the Sale Centres of the Food Corporation of India from the end of March to the early August, 1972. In the context of the drought situation prevailing in the country and rising trend in prices of foodgrains, a decision was taken by the Government of India towards the end of July, 1972,

that stocks of pulses should also be offered to the State Governments/ Administrations for issue through the public distribution system. The Food Corporation of India fixed uniform issue prices for gram and various pulses applicable throughout the country taking into account the average purchase price, pool freight, storage, etc. and communicated the same to the Regional Offices as well as to the State Governments on the 25th August, 1972. In pursuance of these instructions, the Regional Manager, FCI, Calcutta, discussed with the West Bengal Government, the question of sale of gram and miscellaneous pulses and reported that the West Bengal Government were inclined to accept the same at certain prices. In the meanwhile, representations were received from some of the State Governments that the prices fixed by the FCI were higher than the market prices. These were examined and it was decided that the stocks of gram and pulses with FCI should be issued to the State Governments as per allotments issued, at prices mutually settled between the FCI and the State Governments taking into account the market prices prevailing in the States and the quality of the stocks. The FCI issued instructions accordingly advising the Regional Offices to get into touch with the State Governments and intimate the results of the negotiations to Head Office for approval. The approval of the Head Office has since been communicated to the Regional Manager, Food Corporation of India, Calcutta and stocks are now being lifted by the State Government.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The statement seems to be very much peculiar and strange to the very concept of the formation of the Food Corporation of India. The FCI has started its activities in 1966 with the idea that they will procure foodstuffs, make arrangements for storage and distribution in order to satisfy the growing demand of the consumers.

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

But, Sir, from the opening sentence of the hon. Minister's statement, it appears that he is referring only to the pulses and other foodstuffs that are being procured only for the requirements of the Army Purchase Organisation and the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

Section 13 of the Food Corporation of India Act is very much clear on the point. It is the basic responsibility of the FCI to see that the food articles, foodstuffs and pulses and other things must be procured by them as far as possible. They have to make arrangements for the proper storage and distribution. They must make it available at reasonable prices, not very high prices. The decision was taken in view of the grave situation and the trend towards rising prices on the 25th of August. But from the last sentence of the hon. Minister's statement it is seen that only recently the State Governments were asked to lift the stocks. Now I would like to know what happened in between, that is, from the 25th of August till the middle of December. It is a fact that decision was taken and instructions issued to the FCI authorities concerned, they did nothing in between. It is also a strange type of price which was offered by the regional manager's office at Calcutta. I have got here a copy of the letter. The Minister may verify this particular point which I have mentioned, if he is not in a position to reply to it just now. The price offered to the Government of West Bengal for gram was Rs. 251.62 whereas the market price was Rs. 120. In respect of Gram dal, the issue price to State Government was Rs. 157.14 whereas the market price was Rs. 135 per quintal. In respect of moong dal the price offered to State Government was Rs. 251.62 whereas the market price was Rs. 195. This is the position. I do not know what the basic concept is, for the formation of the Food Corporation of India. Is it to have a

monopolistic tendency? Is it to create such condition that prices may be go up higher and higher? Is it to help the monopolist or the capitalist engaged in the trade? Is it to help those who only accumulate huge stocks of foodstuffs and exploit the consumers? Is it a correct policy to be followed by the Food Corporation of India? If it is not, why such a letter signed by one Narasimha Rao a very responsible officer of the Food Corporation of India, 25th August, issued to the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Food and a same copy given to all the State Governments' civil supplies department? The hon. Minister has kindly accepted and agreed here those prices were objected to by various State Governments, not only by the State of West Bengal. What made this Food Corporation of India's officers to quote such prices, prices which are not in conformity with market prices at the time? There is all things bungling going on. As a matter of fact the position of West Bengal Government in respect of food supplies is very peculiar. Larger areas have been covered by statutory rationing and the rest areas are covered by modified rationing. The citizens of West Bengal continue to supply rice to the statutory rationing system, both wheat and rice and pulses as far as possible also, to the modified rationing areas. The entire State of West Bengal must be covered. That system probably is not prevailing in any part of the country. The State Government is facing a chronic problem of deficiency in food supply and even the attitude of the Food Corporation of India, I must say seems to be very peculiar and very strange. Why has it been so? The West Bengal Government, State Minister in charge of Food and Agriculture, they are sending telegrams and letters repeatedly but no action was taken. I am told on the 13th September the State Food Minister personally met the hon. Food Minister here; he categorically stated that instructions had been given to the officials that these pulses,

rice and wheat and all these things will be supplied. Even then nothing was done. I would ask the hon. Minister to go through it very seriously. Why this sort of delay and procrastination forms part of the administration of the FCI? For what reasons West Bengal had been made to suffer for the last three or four months? What was the price of these pulses? Moong dal costing Rs. 2.10 or Rs. 2.20 in the Calcutta market, its price had gone up to Rs. 3.50 or Rs. 3.75 per kg, that means, on an average all these pulses varieties, prices have gone up to the extent of Re. 1 to Rs. 1.30 or Rs. 1.50, on an average. The State's requirement of pulses, my humble estimate is to the extent of 10,000 metric tonnes. Due to this bungling procedures of FCI officials, the West Bengal people and the consumers of West Bengal are made to suffer to the extent of Rs. 10 crores each month. Rs. 10 crores each month. Conversely the Food Corporation of India has their stocks in various centres of West Bengal to the extent of 4,000 to 5,000 metric tonnes. Now they claim it is for rehabilitation and for the army requirements, army purchase organisation. There are stocks. These are being maintained for the last three or four years. There are reports these are being declared as unfit for human consumption. As a matter of fact prices were quoted here. One item, gram dhal, not as whole, when prices were quoted the State Government categorically said this gram dhal, is absolutely unfit for human consumption; we are not going to take it. Thousands and thousands of metric tonnes of these pulses, mustard seeds, oil seeds and other articles have been taken in the storage by the FCI and are being allowed to deteriorate and declared later on as unfit for human consumption.

This is the state of affairs. Considering the peculiar food position of West Bengal, the State Government decided that there should be a State Food Corporation. Under section 7 of

the Food Corporation Act there is no bar to having a Food Corporation of this type. I do not know why the Central Government has not given its clearance or consent to a State Food Corporation in West Bengal. Since the State Government has got its commitment to supply food to the people under statutory or modified rationing, it is only fit and proper to have a State Food Corporation to deal with this problem. I do not see anything wrong in the demand of the State Government and I do not know why it has not been agreed to.

In view of the fact that West Bengal is the only State where the Food Corporation of India is working as an agent of the State Government in respect of procurement of wheat and paddy, a situation which is not allowed in any other State, and in view of the fact that each and every year on an average 2½ lakhs to 4½ lakhs metric tonnes of foodgrains costing Rs. 300 crores to 400 crores are procured, enabling the Food Corporation to make a huge profit of Rs. 8 crores to 10 crores annually according to my humble estimate (even though it is reported that they are making losses), will the government consider giving a special subsidy at least to the extent of the profits earned by the Food Corporation in the procurement of food articles from West Bengal?

Secondly, will the Central Government agree that the State Government should be given a clean clearance to have a State Food Corporation within the framework of the Food Corporation of India Act, 1964, so that these troubles will not recur in future? Also, will the Central Government agree that there must be a proper enquiry into the affairs of this bungling for the last three or four months in the purchase of pulses for which the West Bengal consumers have been made to suffer? Also, in view of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee, will the Government agree that in all the district and

[Shri B. K Daschowdhury]  
local branches of the Food Corporation of India there should be an advisory board because it is reported that the local officials are working in league with the local monopolists and creating conditions where the prices of food articles go up? Otherwise, it will be felt by the people of West Bengal that under these processes the people of West Bengal are being exploited and that they are being made to purchase their food articles at higher prices.

SHRI F A AHMED: I have already explained in my statement that generally the Food Corporation of India does not purchase gram and pulses for the purpose of distribution through the public distribution system. It was only for the purpose of the army purchase organisation and the Rehabilitation Ministry that some quantity of gram and pulses were purchased last year. As the hon. Member is aware, whatever was intended for the army purchase organisation was supplied to them. Of the purchases made on behalf of the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry, nearly 40 per cent remained in the various States. From the beginning of this year till the beginning of August 1972 it was being disposed of in open sale.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What is the mode of public auction?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: At that time, the Government of India took a decision that because of the drought situation in the country whatever stocks were available with the Food Corporation of India should be disposed of through the public distribution system of the State Government concerned. So, the matter was negotiated with the State Government for the purpose of price which the State Government will have to pay to the Food Corporation of India. It was decided that this should be disposed of uniformly all over the country after taking into consideration the prevailing price of dal and gram in the

market, the transport charges and other incidental charges.

When the issue price was fixed, it was considered to be very high by the West Bengal Government and also by other State Governments. Then, the matter was referred to us and, after we looked into the matter, we again decided that this question of price should be reviewed and, after review, further issue price was fixed by the Food Corporation of India which was also not acceptable to West Bengal Government and to other State Governments.

When the matter was brought to the notice of the Government, we issued a direction that these stocks should be disposed of to the State Governments at the price mutually settled between the State Government and the Food Corporation of India. Accordingly, it is now being disposed of. It is in these negotiations and these terms which had to be settled between the State Government and the Food Corporation of India that some months had elapsed. Now, it is being distributed in Calcutta through the State Government....

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: At what price?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I will give you the price also.

There is a quantity of 1500 tonnes of gram and the prevailing market price is Rs. 115 to Rs. 140 per quintal. It is acceptable to the State Government at Rs. 100 per quintal. That is being offered to them. Similarly, in the case of Moong dal, there is a quantity of 80 tonnes and the price is Rs. 340 to Rs. 360 per quintal. But it is being offered to the State Government at Rs. 119 per quintal. Then, there is a very little quantity of Matar dal, that is 1.7 tonnes which is being given at Rs. 80 per quintal. Therefore, the hon. Member will realise that some subsidy in the form of assistance has

been given so far as West Bengal Government other State Governments are concerned. I hope, the small quantity which is now available with the Food Corporation of India will be made available to State Governments for distribution through public distribution system. We have not got a very big quantity. The quantity indicated by me is the only quantity available with the Food Corporation of India and that will be given to them for distribution.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: My question has not been replied, whether the Government will allow the State Government to have the State Food Corporation.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: This is with regard to distribution of pulses and gram by the Food Corporation of India. Another question has been raised about the proposal of the State Government of West Bengal to set up a subsidiary of the Food Corporation of India. Even though this has no relevance, I may inform the House that the matter is under consideration and this is not only on the basis of one State but on the basis of other States also. This matter has to be considered.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): Sir, we are bit relieved to learn from the hon. Minister that approval of the head-office of the Food Corporation of India has since been communicated to the Regional Manager, Food Corporation of India, Calcutta to dispose of the stocks and the stocks are now being lifted by the State Government. This will give relief to the poor man.

After so many controversies, the hon. Minister has come forward with the explanation that the stock was purchased for the Army Purchase Organisation and the Ministry of Rehabilitation. I would like to know if it is true that the stock was for these organisations and why so much stock was at Calcutta. In the explanation, the hon. Minister has said that it was to be used for drought areas also. But

the State Government has repeatedly asked the F.C.I. to arrange for some gram dal, moong dal and matar dal for the people of that area.

Four telex messages were sent to the FCI and copies were endorsed to the hon. Agriculture Minister. They were received by the FCI, and after receiving the telex messages, no action was taken by the FCI or the Ministry. What was the difficulty? How to procure grams ordinarily from other States? Is a State allowed to purchase from other States without Central intervention? This thing should be finally settled whether the State Government can deal with the other State Government, in spite of the FCI? The FCI is there, but they were not prompt in answering to the four telex messages. What were the answers, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, to those telex messages? What was the information given by the hon. Minister to the State Government for not being able to supply grams of all kinds. You will be astonished to hear, Sir, that in most of the districts in West Bengal, moong dal, though it was in the stock of FCI in Calcutta, was not available to the public. These complaints have come to us and have also appeared in the newspapers. Why are such food articles not being supplied? What is the procedure of the Central Government? If it should be done through FCI, let it be done by the FCI. What is the procedure? How is it that a State Government, trying to buy these, cannot get them? Sir, I would refer to the news that appeared in *Amrit Bazar Patrika* on 7th December last and would ask for an explanation from the hon. Minister.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already pointed out that it is not generally done by the Food Corporation of India—to go in the market and purchase grams and pulses for States for distribution through public distribution system. It was only for two purposes, one for Army Purchase Organi-

[Shri F A Ahmed]

tion and the other for the Rehabilitation Ministry that some purchases were made

The hon Member has asked the question why there was so much of stock in Calcutta. I have already explained that, so far as the Army Purchase Organisation is concerned they had taken over all the stocks which were purchased on their behalf. But so far as the Rehabilitation Ministry was concerned only about 40 or 50 per cent was utilised by them and the rest was kept in stock for the purpose of giving to the refugees who had come from Bangladesh—and for which purpose it was purchased. When the refugees had to go back, the stock was there with the FCI and then the question arose how that stock should be disposed of. Formerly it was being disposed in open market but later on in August Government decided that it should be distributed through the State Governments which will utilise the public distribution system for distribution to the people. Some time was taken by the FCI and the State Government to fix the price and the quantity which they will take from the FCI. As I have already pointed out it took two or three months. These negotiations have been completed and the stocks are now being lifted by the West Bengal Government. As I have already indicated the stock there is, whole gram 1,500 tonnes, moong dal 80 tonnes, and matar dal 17 tonnes, and that is being lifted by the West Bengal Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I thought that after the scathing attack on the Food Corporation of India in the last session, they would go through a sort of spring-cleaning and pull their socks up, but when I got a telex from West Bengal, it really shocked me. The telex message says:

"GOVERNMENT'S (West Bengal Government's) DECISION TO PURCHASE ONE THOUSAND METRIC TONNES OF GRAM DAL, ONE

HUNDRED METRIC TONNES OF MOONG DAL AND EIGHTY METRIC TONNES OF MATAR DAL LYING WITH FCI IN WEST BENGAL AT NEGOTIATED PRICES

Then it goes along

"THESE STOCKS ARE LYING WITH FCI OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME. SEVERAL TELEPRINTER MESSAGES SENT FROM THE FOOD & SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT TO FCI

But the FCI were unmoved

"FCI COULD NOT TAKE DECISION IN THIS REGARD AND ULTIMATELY THE STORES WOULD DETERIORATE AND BECOME UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION RESULT IN COLossal LOSS

All this loss will ultimately fall on the consumer

"FCI NOT TO ALLOW HUGE STOCKS OF PULSES GO WASTE RATHER THAN DELIVER THE STOCKS TO THE WEST BENGAL FOOD DEPARTMENT FOR DISTRIBUTION THROUGH PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TO OUR CONSUMERS WHO ARE AFFLICTED BY THE RUNAWAY MOVEMENT OF PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Then it says it goes

"AGAINST THE GRAIN OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S POLICY DECISION RECENTLY ANNOUNCED CHIEF MINISTERS AND FOOD MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ON THIRTIETH SEPTEMBER LAST HAD TAKEN UP THE MATTER WITH THE UNION MINISTER OF FOOD. . ."

Then it says that the Food Minister had given a categorical assurance and that a decision has already been communicated in the month of September, to the Zonal Manager, FCI, Calcutta directing them to deliver the stocks

at the then market prices by negotiations with the State Government. It says:

“STOCKS HAVE NOT BEEN DELIVERED AND NO DECISION ACCEPTING THE RATES QUOTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN COMMUNICATED TO US.”

In the meantime they have also a teleprinter message to the headquarters soliciting immediate decision. Already considerable stocks of mustard oil have become deteriorated and it has become unfit for human consumption. Then, they went to the traders and unscrupulous traders got it and sold it after adulterating it and that is why how they are delaying the matter. They are talking so much about the public distribution system but actually from the Reserve Bank figures, the supplies through the public distribution system have actually come down: 1968-69—10.1 lakh tonnes, 1969-70—9.5 lakh tonnes, 1970-71—8.8 lakh tonnes and 1971-72—7.7 lakh tonnes. Although they are shedding crocodile tears for the poor consumer, here from the Reserve Bank figures, every year the supplies to the public distribution system have been dwindling.

Then, there is a report by the Committee on Public Undertakings which gives the losses due to family storage. It says in 1965-66.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come down to the motion. It is too wide a discussion you are starting.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is about storage losses. I am saying how it is happening. It is one of your committees. You were once the Chairman of this committee. It was published in 1972, it might have been that it was drafted while you were the Chairman.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know that it will come to your hands.

SHRI- JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am sure you are happy in your heart of hearts.

It says about the losses due to family storage:—

1965-66	Value of stocks	Rs. 7896
1966-67	“	Rs 4169
1967-68	“	Rs 30,440
1968-69	..	Rs 7,17,735
1969-70	..	Rs. 6,08,550
1970-71	“	Rs 11,96,711

You see how the losses are mounting up every year.

In spite of the fact that West Bengal produces a lot of things from which you are earning a lot of foreign exchange, why this unkindly attitude? West Bengal earns 40 per cent of your export earnings. Prices are soaring but they are quarrelling on this petty price fixation. It was revealed in the last debate how the internal drawbacks are causing havoc and I have talked about the mustard oil which had to be thrown away almost. Why this discrimination and monopoly procurement of rice and wheat upto the wholesale level by FCI is confined only to West Bengal and make a profit of Rs. 6 crores? The real problem today is that the rationing system is going to break down.

I seek your indulgence for a minute. West Bengal wanted a total of 175,000 tonnes of rice and wheat. Out of this, 110,000 tonnes would be wheat and the rest 65,000 tonnes rice. This was their need-based minimum demand. The Centre arbitrarily, without assessing the need, reduced this to 80,000 tonnes of wheat and 40,000 tonnes of rice. Calcutta rationing alone requires 40,000 tonnes of wheat per month. Flour mills in Calcutta for minimum working require 30,000 tonnes of wheat. You have left only 10,000 tonnes for the entire population of over 45 million people there. Rice for Calcutta alone would be need-

[SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU]

ed to the extent of 37,000 tonnes per month.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you go off the point?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a serious matter; otherwise the entire rationing system will break down. How can you eat dal without chapati? How can you eat dal without rice? I will just touch the point. You have been kind enough.

MR. SPEAKER: Not kind enough, but I am forced to listen to it. I am working under compulsion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I hate to do anything like that. Rice need for Calcutta is to the extent of 37,000 tonnes per month. The figures in respect of non-rationing suburbs and rural areas for public distribution through fair-price shops would be 10,000 tonnes. West Bengal procurement was very late and the procurement was low. That is only from West Bengal procurement. Soon this will be exhausted and you will be forcing them to eat parboiled rice which is most unwelcome. This is a very serious situation. They should give 25,000 tonnes of Punjab wheat, especially Taran Taran.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't think I will hold it relevant. Don't do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We cannot take dal without chapati or rice. I am just touching that point. That is all.

MR. SPEAKER: You want fish also...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. I will confine myself to this one point. In the statement it has been stated that the approval of the head office has since been communicated to Regional Manager, FCI, Calcutta. On what date was this done? After this Calling Attention was tabled? What is the cost of procurement? What is the cost of storage per month?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The head office instruction was issued on the 2nd December. The Regional Manager has taken action and I am told...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That was on 9th.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: About 8th or 9th. After this order was issued on the 2nd December, it takes a few days before action is taken by the local officers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know that this was done after the Calling Attention notice was admitted.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member is not prepared to give the credit that as soon as the matter came to my notice, action was taken. I was in Calcutta in the month of August or September. I decided that this stock left with the FCI should be handed over to the State Government. FCI is an autonomous body, they should consider issue price and all that. They had to reconsider and fix the price. This matter was referred to us. I asked them to review the price. The State Government was not satisfied with that review.

After that, we decided that the matter should be taken up by the West Bengal Government and the Food Corporation of India and they should reach a settlement as early as possible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a long telex message. It is three days old.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: After the settlement had been reached between the State Government and the FCI, it has not taken much time for delivery of the stock. As I have already said, it is not generally done by the FCI that pulses or grams are procured from other States and delivered to West Bengal or any other State. It is only the balance left from the Rehabilitation Ministry's requirement indent which is now in

from F.C.I. (CA)

stock with the FCI, and that is a very small quantity compared to the needs and requirements of West Bengal Government, but even that is being released at a subsidised rate for help and assistance to the people concerned.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What is the balance left?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As I have already said, the quantity is 1500 tonnes of gram, and 80 tonnes of *moong dal* and 1.7 tonnes of *matar dal*; so far as *masur dal* is concerned, that is not acceptable.....

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: That is only in Calcutta. But there are several other districts....

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I can lay a statement on the Table of the House so far as the balance in respect of the rest of the country is concerned..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the stock position? To which years crop does it relate? When was it procured? What were the storage charges?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I can give all this information and lay a statement on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only sought some very relevant information. Which year's crop was this dal? What was the date of procurement by the FCI? What was the cost of storage per month? What was the money blocked in the stock?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: This information can be obtained and laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member's calling-attention-notice was confined purely to purchase from the FCI and distribution to the consumers, about which the hon. Minister has given a very detailed reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am told that the dal was on the point of getting deteriorated and becoming

unfit for human consumption. That was why I wanted to know which year's crop it was, when it was procured, how much money was blocked in the storage, and what the storage charges were.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not try make everything deteriorate.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister is willing to reply, Sir.....

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already said that the *dal* was being sold in the open market sale, and it had not deteriorated, and it was fetching a better price than what it is now fetching in west Bengal. They were asked to go and inspect it, and whatever they want is being placed at their disposal; only those stocks which were such that they could be given to the West Bengal Government are being given to them. So far as *masur dal* is concerned, they did not want it.....

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Because it is unfit for human consumption.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: They did not want *masur dal*. But that is also saleable in the open market, and since it is fetching good prices, it is not such bad stock as the hon. Member makes it out to be.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The reply to my question has not come.  
14.42 hrs.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: (Coimbatore): I have a submission to make. I have written to you already under rule 377 seeking your permission to raise the question of the floods and cyclone and the devastation caused by them in Tamil Nadu....

MR. SPEAKER: I shall admit some calling-attention-notice on that, not tomorrow or the day after, but some time after that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): What about my adjournment motion?

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): About the closure of the Banaras Hindu University

MR SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member not make adjournment motion so common and cheap by bringing it up every day. He comes forward with one or two adjournment motions every day. If they are allowed, then no time will be left for any other business, nor do they fall within their definition. Let him please not make it so cheap. Adjournment motion should be very rare things; they may be there once or twice probably in years. When an adjournment motion comes, the country should know that it is coming. But if an adjournment motion is to be allowed every day, then there will be 365 adjournment motions in a year, and no time will be left for any other business. I am sorry. Let the hon. Member take my advice and let him not make it so cheap.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall listen to your advice...

श्री डॉ ज्योतिर्मोय बोसु (गवालपुर)  
आप ने दिल्ली के बारे में यह स्वीकार किया था कि आप हस पर चर्चा करने का भीका देंगे तो मेरा निवेदन है कि वह चर्चा करने का आप अवसरा दे। बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में कौसिग एंटेंडन नोटिस ऐडमिट कर दिया जाये। वह केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed one Calling Attention on that. One call attention came to me this morning, about the Banaras Hindu University; so I have allowed that.

Regarding the other discussion, I have no objection, if you are prepared to have a discussion. As I said the other day, we can have it any time. We had this discussion thrice already. The more we discussed, the more the trouble grew.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Trouble has nothing to do with discussion

MR. SPEAKER: The discussion had no effect on the students. It is my opinion. The more we discussed, the more the trouble grew. If you want trouble to come up again, I have no objection, if you are interested in that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice under rule 377. The State Government non-gazetted officials have marched to Parliament House and assembled at the Boat Club; they have come from the entire country.

MR. SPEAKER: What has Parliament to do with NGOs? It is not our jurisdiction.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is the bonus issue involving Mr. Khadilkar... (Interruption).

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): They are squatting before the Secretariat of the Prime Minister; they have come from all over India

MR. SPEAKER: This House cannot discuss States' NGOs....

AN HON. MEMBER: It is the bonus issue—8.88 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it be, we cannot discuss such matters here.

बी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फिर दिल्ली युनिवर्सिटी के जरूर वहां पर चर्चा करने के बारे में क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष वहोदय : माननीय सदस्य यहां उस के बारे में डिस्क्स कर लें मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है ।

बी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप मती महोदय से बातचीत करके उस के लिए समय तय कर दीजिये ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I made a statement the other day. This matter had been discussed thrice. You rightly observed that the more we discuss, the more it complicates..... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is very objectionable. . . (Interruptions).

बी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप पार्लियामेंट को ताला लगा दीजिये । क्या हम लोग चर्चा करते हैं इसलिए वहां मामला बिगड़ता है ? वहां मामला बिगड़ रहा है इसलिए हम वहां पर चर्चा करने की इच्छाज त नाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष वहोदय : आप ने यहां समझा । मैंने उनको यह कहा कि इस हाउस में तीन दफ़े हम डिस्क्स कर चुके हैं और जितनी दफ़े भी डिस्क्स किया उसका कोई खास कायदा नहीं निकला और वह उसी तरह उलझा हुआ है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What fits in your mouth, does not necessarily fit in the mouth of the hon. Minister. He also speaks the same language.

अध्यक्ष वहोदय : आप अपनी भाषणाइह्ये । अगर आप इस पर फिर और डिस्क्स करते हैं तो एक, दो दिन छहर कर

देख लीजिये । कल आप बनारस हिन्दू युनिवर्सिटी को डिस्क्स कर लीजिये और दिल्ली युनिवर्सिटी के लिए एक, दो दिन देख लीजिए हो सकता है इस बीच वहां की स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हो जाए लेकिन अबर इस अस में कोई सुधार नहीं होता है तो उस पर भी बाद में डिस्क्सेशन कर लीजिये ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Last session in the Business Advisory Committee it was decided that every week there will be two such things under 193 and 184. We have done three weeks sittings in this session; yet we have done only three, and not six. Therefore we are fully entitled to have another three this week. About the remaining two weeks, it is quite different.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I was seeking your permission to raise the issue of mal-practices regarding the distribution of relief materials for Bangla Desh refugees focussed by the resignation of the Joint Secretary of the Red Cross Organisation Mrs. Leila Fernandes. You have pointed out that it could not be raised through an adjournment motion. I did not insist on the adjournment motion, though it is a major failure of the Government. Could you suggest some other method for discussing this very important issue which has appeared in different papers all over the world, we shall be happy.

MR. SPEAKER: It should come in the form of a motion. Somebody resigning from the Red Cross and there should be an adjournment motion and discussion here—how could it be?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a major issue—the malpractices which had been highlighted by the resignation of Mrs. Leila Fernandes. We are prepared to restart the working. Some form of discussion should be permitted.

## [SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE]

You may suggest the modus operandi for discussing this.

MR. SPEAKER: You may send your remarks to the Minister. Let us see what happens.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about my point?

MR. SPEAKER: No commitment to Shri Besu.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: A statement was made by an hon. Member of this House, who is the General Secretary of the AICC, that a Bill on a ceiling on urban property would be introduced in this House. I would like to know whether it would be introduced in this House this week.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: All that the hon. Member has said is that the Bill is ready. In fact, he has already issued a clarification in the press to the effect that only the principles on which the Bill was formulated have been discussed (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE We are interested in this Bill. We want to know whether it will be introduced in this session or not?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I will have to consult the Minister of Works & Housing who has to sponsor the Bill. We are very keen to bring the legislation as soon as possible.

श्री राजभादुर शास्त्री (पटना) -  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सवाल को न्यूउडाता, लेकिन इसका १० जी० सी० से ताल्लुक है, इसलिये उठाना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि बिहार में कालेज टीचर्स की स्ट्राइक चल रही है। वहाँ इसको ले कर बड़ी महावाही हो रही है। चूंकि इस का सम्बन्ध पू० जी० सी० से है इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय कालेज टीचर्स स्ट्राइक के बारे में कोई स्टेमेंट है।

अध्यक्ष श्वेताम्बर : आप लिख कर दें तब रिकॉर्ड।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : पंजाब के लिये मैं आप को बधाई देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष श्वेताम्बर : आप किसी भी र जगह न स्ट्राइक करवा दीजियेगा।

12.52 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE  
ACCOUNTS OF VISAKHAPATNAM PORT  
TRUST

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1970-71 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

[Placed in library See No LT-3965/72]

FERTILISER (CONTROL 3RD AMDT. ORDER, 1972 AND A NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Fertiliser (Control) Third Amendment Order, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 417(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1972, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 428 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1972, under sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-3968/72].

SUGAR (PRICE DETERMINATION FOR 1972-73 PRODUCTION) ORDER & ANNUAL REP. OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(PROF. SHER SNGH): beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1972-73 production) Order, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 458(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1972, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-3962/72].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1971-72, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-3964/72].

REPORT (1972) OF TARIFF COMMISSION, GOVT RESL. ON THE REP., NOTIFICATIONS AND STATEMENTS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(i) (a) Report (1972) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Dye-Intermediates Industry.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-3969/72].

(b) Government Resolution No. 12(2)-Tar|72 dated the 4th December, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) notifying Government's decisions on the above Report.

(ii) Notification No. 12(2)-Tar|72-I published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) increasing duties of customs on certain articles.

(iii) Notification No. 12(2)-Tar|72-II published in Gazette of India

dated the 4th December, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) decreasing duties of customs on certain articles.

(iv) Notification No. 12(2)-Tar|72-III published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) levying duties of customs on certain articles.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-3967/72].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons as to why the documents mentioned at (1) (i) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 16 of the said Act.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (1) (i) (a) above simultaneously.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-3968/72].

ACCOUNTS OF I.I.T.. KHARAGPUR AND A STATEMENT RELATING THERETO

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur for the year 1969-70 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Accounts

[Placed in library. See No. LT-3966/72].

12.53 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the

## [Secretary]

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Carriage by Air Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th November, 1972".

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Seaward Artillery Practice (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th December, 1972".

12.54 hrs.

SEAWARD ARTILLERY PRACTICE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL  
AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Seaward Artillery Practice (Amendment) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q.  
No. 1030 DATED 29TH MAY, 1972  
RE. SUPPLY OF FULL QUANTITY  
OF MILK BY D.M.S. TO CATERING  
ESTABLISHMENTS IN PARLIA-  
MENT HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Sher Singh has to make a statement. He may lay it on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay a statement on the Table.

Statement

In part (b) of Starred Question No. 1030 answered in the Lok Sabha on 29-5-1972 it was stated that Govt. is not aware whether these Establish-

ments (Catering Establishments like the Railway Catering service, Coffee Board and Tea Board in the Parliament House) also make purchase of milk from agencies other than the Delhi Milk Scheme. My attention was then drawn by Shri K. Suryanarayana, Member, Lok Sabha to the replies given to two earlier Questions as stated below:—

(a) Unstarred Question No. 1818 on 4-4-1972 by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade that the Coffee Buffet also obtained some quantities of milk from Public Milk Supplies, Karol Bagh, New Delhi, and

(b) Unstarred Question No. 2426 on 11-4-1972 by the Minister of Railways stating that the milk for use in the Railway Canteen in Parliament House is being procured partly from Delhi Milk Scheme and partly from Keventers in sealed bottles.

2. In the light of the replies given earlier to the two Unstarred Questions which have since been verified, it is necessary to amend the reply given to parts (b) and (c) of the starred Question No. 1030 on 29-5-1972 as under:—

"(b) Government is aware that some of these Establishments also make purchase of milk from agencies other than Delhi Milk Scheme."

"(c) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (a) of the Question."

3. The incorrect information given previously in part (b) of Starred Question No. 1030 on 29-5-1972 was occasioned by the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture was not aware of the earlier replies given by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and the Minister of Railways. This inadvertent error is regretted.

12.54½ hrs.

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I introduce the Bill.

12.55 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: A suggestion has come that the discussion on STC should be for four hours instead of two hours. The BAC has fixed two hours for it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It is under Rule 184 It is substantive Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you put that before the Business Advisory Committee?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I made a feeble attempt.

MR. SPEAKER: In my very presence it happened.

श्री ज्योतिर्मोय बोसु (ब्रिंगुस्तराय) :

टाइम फिल्स नहीं हुआ था

MR. SPEAKER: The time fixed for Motion under rule 184 is 2 hours.

श्री ज्योतिर्मोय बिहारी बाजरेट (गवालियर) :

इस के द्वारा प्रसारित हाफ ऐन अवार डिस्काउंट के बारे ।

प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा हाफ ऐन अवार के बारे इस को ही रख लेंगे ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : इस के बारे में श्री समर गुह से पूछ लीजियेगा । नहीं तो मुश्किल हो जायेगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think he has come today. Is Mr. Samar Guha here? No. That is all right. I will try to accommodate the request made by the hon. Members. Of course, you will have to persuade Mr. Samar Guha to postpone his Half-An-Hour discussion to some other day. Prof. Madhu Dandavate will persuade him. Of course, I can do it on my own also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I can do it provided he is given some time some other day.

MR. SPEAKER: I will certainly accommodate him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is quite accommodative. You have a wrong impression about him.

MR. SPEAKER: He is your party Member. It should be your headache, not my headache.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It will be my pleasure, not my headache.

12.58 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up further consideration of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill. We have only 1 hour and 5 minutes left. We have to try to finish it within that period.

Shri Ambesh to continue his speech.

श्री अम्बेश (फिरोजाबाद) : अम्बेश मंत्री द्वारा दिन जिकर कर रहा था कि आज से दस बर्ष पूर्व जो बेलीज की लायबिलिटी थी उस को हटा कर आप ने कैरिकर्स लायबिलिटी में कन्वर्ट कर दिया था। मैं कहना

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 11-12-1972.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[**श्री अम्बेडकर**]

चाहता हूँ कि बाजार इसके कि मंत्री महोदय इस प्रमेडमेंट को लाते वह सारे के सारे एकट में ही प्रमेडमेंट लाते क्योंकि वह आज से 80 वर्ष पूर्व बना था, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता । वह केवल व्यक्तिगत राय नहीं है, मैं समझता हूँ कि हाउस के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि आज की परिस्थितियों में जो बिल 68 वर्ष पूर्व बना था उस में आमूल परिवर्तन करने से ही रेलवे में सुधार हो सकता है ।

आज रेलवे एकट में कितने ही सुधार आवश्यक हैं । एक व्यापारिक संस्थान होते हुए भी जो कार्यदे की चीज भी वह आज नुस्खान में कम्पट हो गई है । मैं समझता हूँ कि जहां इसके लिये और कारण हैं, एक कारण यह भी है, कि हमारे यहां जो नियम -उप-नियम आज से बचों पहले से बने हुए थे हम आज तक उन्हीं पर चलते आ रहे हैं । आज की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार हम उनको बदलने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं ।

आज रेलवे में जो घाटे की समस्या आती है उसका प्रभाव इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर भी पड़ता है तथा राष्ट्र के जीवन पर भी पड़ता है । आप हर दूसरे या तीसरे वर्ष किराया बढ़ाते हैं, इस लिये कि रेलवे को लाति हो रही है, रेलवे घाटे में चल रही है । मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि यदि रेलवे में कुछ सुधार हो जायें तो कोई बजाह नहीं है कि वह घाटे में चले । रेल-वेज वह चीज है जिसके हारा आपके बजट की अच्छी पूर्ति हो सकती है बजारों कि उस की अवस्था ठीक कर दी जाये ।

मैं खलहात हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस प्रमेडमेंट को बहुत जीक करायें परन्तु यह बहुत चल कर यहां सोचें कि सात दिन करते से बहुत व्यापारियों की परेशानी हो गई, अच्छी तरह जानदा

हूँ कि वह चाहते हैं कि वैगंज का जो अभाव है वह न रहे । वैगंज उपलब्ध हो यह हम भी चाहते हैं और व्यापारी भी चाहते हैं । लेकिन वैगंज उनको भाल लाने के लिए नहीं मिल रहे हैं । मैं जिस जिले से आता हूँ वहां हम को रोज सुनने को भिलता है कि हमें ...

[**प्रधानमंत्री महोदय** : आप कितना समय और लेना चाहते हैं ?]

[**श्री अम्बेडकर** : यहीं पांच सात मिनट ।]

[**प्रधानमंत्री महोदय** : तब आप लंबे के बाद अपना भावण जारी रखें ।

We adjourn for Lunch to reassemble at 2.00 p.m.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

[**श्री अम्बेडकर** (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अभी कह रहा था कि रेलवे में इस बारे में कुछ सुधार होना चाहिए कि व्यापारियों को वैगंज उपलब्ध हों और वे बिना किसी कारण अविविक्त काल के लिए कहीं न रहें । मंत्री महोदय के पास इसीलिए बड़ा रेलवे बोर्ड है । उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ा हाथी पाल रखा है । उस में बहुत ज्यादा स्टाफ है । मैं समझता हूँ कि रेलवे की बहुत बड़ी पाल स्टाफ पर बहुत जीकी है । यह प्रमेडमेंट लाने से पहले व्यापारियों के वैगंज मुद्रा नहीं करते हैं । क्या नेहरू महोदय से जीकी इस

जिम्मेदारी स्टाफ और अधिकारियों पर डालने की बात सोची है और वैगन्ज के मूव न करने पर उन के खिलाफ कोई दूक्षण लिया है? कुछ समय पहले भारकार ने बेलीज लायबिलिटी को केरियर्स लायबिलिटी में कन्वर्ट किया था और किराये के रेट बढ़ाये थे। अब मंत्री महोदय ब्हारोज और डेमरेज के रेट बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। इस तरह वह व्यापारियों की असुविधा को बढ़ा रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अपने स्टाफ के प्रति उदासीन हैं और यह नहीं सोचते हैं कि इस विषय में उनकी भी कोई जिम्मेदारी है। मेरा विश्वास है कि जब तक स्टाफ पर इस की जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाली जायेगी और उन के साथ सहकी नहीं बरती जायेगी, तब तक रेलवे में एकिशेंसी नहीं बढ़ने वाली है।

कहीं बार ऐसा होता है कि आर० आर० में गलत डेस्किप्शन होता है। कभी किराये में कुछ शलती या हेरा फेरी होती है। इस सिलिसिले में व्यापारी को महीनों बक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। वह कहता है कि मेरे आइटम में फला चीज़ है और उस पर जो रिमार्क दिया हुआ है, वह शलत है। इन गलतफहमियों में महीनों गुडर जाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय को ये सब बातें ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सात दिन का समय व्यापारी के लिए बहुत कम है। इस के बाद रेलवे की एकिशेंसी बढ़ेगी, मुझे इस में सन्देह है। मुझे इस में शक है कि रेलवे को वैगन्ज मिल सकेंगे। इसका कारण यह है कि रेलवे नॉटिस देगी और उस के बाद लोग कानून की भारण लेंगे और कोर्ट में जायेंगे। पोस्ट अफिसिय का हाल यह है कि महीनों तक खिल्डांगों नहीं पहुँचती हैं। जहां तक बैंकों का सम्बन्ध है, मंत्री महोदय को भली-भाली मालूम है कि नैशनलाइजेशन के बाद बैंकों की समस्याएं और बढ़ गई हैं।

आप बैंक में जाइए, वहां का कर्मचारी यह समझता है कि आज मेरी ड्यूटी नहीं है। व्यापारी की गर्ज है। अगर इस की गर्ज होती आएगा, बड़ी अच्छी बात है। मुबह से शाम तक आप खड़े रहिए। व्यापारी यह समझता है कि ठीक है काम हो ही जायगा। वह कहते हैं लंच टाइम है, आप ने देखा नहीं, तीन बजे स्पाया जाना करना है, आप एक एक के नोट ले आए हैं। तो ये सब बातें व्यापारी के हित में नहीं होती।

इस देश का एक बात में बड़ा दुर्लभ्य है कि यह व्यापारी इनकम टैक्स में जाय तो वहां यह समझा जाता है कि चोर है, बेईमान है। सेल टैक्स में जाय तो वहां भी यही समझा जाता है। जहां कहीं भी जाय व्यापारी के प्रति एक ऐसी बारण बना रखी है कि कुछ पूछिए मत। और मैं एक बात बताऊं कि अगर व्यापारी के पास अनएकार्डं फार मनी होता तो वह किसी दिन सामने आ जायगा। परन्तु जो इस विभाग के लोग या दूसरे लोग इस से सम्बद्ध हैं उन का अनएकार्डं फार और एकाइर्डं फार भी मनी मार्केट में कसी नहीं आता। तो इस दृष्टि से भी इस चीज़ को देखना चाहिए कि व्यापारी जो उत्पादन कर रहे हैं, इस देश की एक बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी सम्बाले हुए है, देश के उत्पादन में, और देश में उन का एक अच्छा स्थान होना चाहिए था। वह आज नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से दो बातें पूछना चाहता हूँ। आज वह अमेडमेट बिल ले आए हैं। बड़ी अच्छी बात है, अमेडमेट करेंगे। मैं जानता हूँ कि वह दूर संकल्प हो कर आए हैं और वह शायद हम लोगों की बात सुनता तो चाहेंगे लेकिन इस मामले में वह कोई उरियायत करेंगे, इस की आशा नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि वह दोबारा इस बात को सोचें। इस बुटिं-कोण से सोचें कि क्या वह केवल व्यापारी है जिसकी बजूद केरी लेंगी है।

व्यापारी की यदि कुछ रेलवेट जिम्मेदारी है तो ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी आप के स्टाफ की और आप के विवाद की है। आप यह देखें कि यह पानी कहाँ भरता है और अस्य स्थानों पर? अगर आप ने उस पानी भरने के दूसरे स्थान नहीं भालूम किए तो यह बात तो ज़रूर है कि भाल की विवक्त व्यापारी के लिए हो जायेगी। उस को, उस से परेशानी ही जायेगी परन्तु इससे बैगल्स के मिलने की जो आप की अभियाका या इच्छा है और जो आप की नैकवियत बैगल्स के मिलने की है उसकी पूर्ति हो सकेगी, मुझे इस बड़ा भारी सन्देह है। और यह पिछले दस बड़ी में आप ने देख लिया है, बेलीज की साध-विसिटी बिस बहत कन्वर्ट की जी कैरियर साधविसिटी में, आप को बड़ा भारी विवास या कि 30 दिन का समय विर्भासित करने के बाब पता नहीं क्या आप आरी परिवर्तन, कर दें, आमूल परिवर्तन कि हम को बैगल्स मिलने शुरू हो जाएंगे। लेकिन, आप ने परिणाम, भी देख लिया। यह आप का एक दूसरा परिवर्तन है। आप इस परिवर्तन में जी देख लीजिए कि आप कितने सफल होते हैं। ऐसा ऐसा ही विवास है कि जब तक कि आप जिम्मेदारी, रेलवे, के अधिकारियों पर नहीं रहेंगे कोई कल्पना होने वाला नहीं है।

‘एक बात’ में और अनुभव, करता हूँ। समय कब विलने से रेलवे के अंदर जीरी बहुमी, अप्टाइकर बहेगा, ऐसा ऐसा कुछ विवरण है। अगर जीरी होती है तो रेलवे के अपर एक प्रियेतानी आती है, रेलवे जी जेन का ऐसा देख पड़ता है, और रेलवे जितने हीति है वह आप जी जानते हैं और जी जीनता है। किन तरह है वह बैगल्स वह ऐसी है वह कह कोवता है जिस की बेबह से जिम्मी जिम्मेदारी होती है।

मैं यद्दी महोदय से कहूँगा, कैसल दो तीन पहलू हैं जिसका वह विचार करें कि कहाँ तक इस में रेलवे के कर्मचारी जिम्मेदार हैं, एक तो उन की देखें, दूसरे और कौन से ऐसे स्रोत हो सकते हैं जिसका अगर हम टैप करे तो हमारे बैगल्स की एकियेंती बढ़ जायेगी। यह भी देखा जाय कि बैगल्स से भाल के वहाँ पहुँच जाने के बाब कही ऐसा न हो कि उस की जोरी हो। इस सब बातों को देखा जाय तब भी इस में सुधार होना चाहिए वरना सात दिन कर देने से कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा इस में मुझे विवास नहीं है।

बी रामकंबर (टोक)। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय रेल सशोधन विधेयक का और सशोधन करने के लिए जो रेल मद्दी जी ने विधेयक रखा मैं उस का विरोध करता हूँ। विधेयक में जो सशोधन रखा गया है 7 दिन का यह व्यापारियों के लिए बहुत ही भारी समस्या है व्यापारियों को पहले तो कठिनाई सबसे बड़ी यह है कि जिस तारीख को उन का भाल उस स्टेशन पर आता है वह तारीख उन को पहले से, दो बार दिन पहले नहीं बताई जाती। उन में काकी घोटाला होता है और सात दिन में व्यापारी भाल की पूरी जो रकम चुका देता है, उस का भुगतान करने में भी बड़ी भारी कठिनाई होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मद्दी जी इस की जगह पर भाल गोदामों की संख्या बढ़ा दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। जो रेलवे के अंदर भाल की जोरी इत्यादि होती है उस के लिए भी सरकार ने एक दरीका बनाया इस के अंदर लेकिन मैं अमझतम हूँ कि यह जोरिया रखने के काम पौर ज्यादा हो जाती है अत दिन छहने से। इस में सरकार ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को ढाला है। जो जीरिया बहुत होती है इस में सरकार प्रकाशक की जरूरत से भरती तरह से उन का अर्थ होती है सो ठीक तरह से

चल सकता है। आज व्यापारियों के सामने नाम प्रकार की कठिनाईयाँ हैं। व्यापारी जाहे कितनी ही ईमानदारी से चले लेकिन सुमझा यही जाता है कि पता नहीं यह लाग्तों का कोटाला कर रहा है। इसलिए व्यापारियों के लिए विशेष ध्यान देना आप के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। रेलवे में जो माल गोदामों के प्लेटफार्म हैं वे, भी बहुत छोटी जगह में हैं। उन को भी बढ़ाना चाहिए। रेलों में जो बाटा होता है उसके लिए कहा जाता है कि बहुत से यादी बिना टिकट यादा करते हैं। लेकिन वह टिकट का वैसा उन से ले सिया जाता है क्यों कि जो रेलवे प्रशासन की तरफ से टिकट बेक करते वाले होते हैं वे उन से पैसे ले लेते हैं। लेकिन यह वैसा रेलवे के पास न जा कर उन कर्मचारियों की जेब में चला जाता है। इसलिए इस बिल में जो सात दिन की अवधि रखी है उम को बढ़ा कर 30 दिन नहीं तो पन्द्रह दिन या 20 दिन अवधि होना चाहिए।

अत मेरे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की बात भी कहना चाहूँगा। मैं हर सेशन में कहता हूँ लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र टोक में कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। इस के अलावा कोटा से अजमेर और देवढ़ी से केकड़ी तक भी रेलवे लाइन चालू की जानी चाहिए। उस का सर्व कठी का हो चुका है। लेकिन अभी तक कुछ काम नहीं हुआ। मंत्री महोदय को इधर भी बोड़ा ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस बबत वहाँ प्रकाश की स्विति चल रही है। इसलिए इन का बनना और भी जरूरी है। रेल में जो यह व्यापार के लिए है उन के लिए यात्रियों को बड़ी भारी कठिनाई है। खड़े व्यापार के लिए भी हर एक्सप्रेस बाड़ी में बढ़ने चाहिए। इतना ही कह नहीं पाया जाता क्योंकि व्यापार करता है।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir, I have been

listening to the observations made by the hon. Members on what I consider to be an innocuous suggestion to amend the Act to improve the efficiency of both the railways as well as the trade in this country. Perhaps, if my employees also had a chance to express their views, they too would have come out with an opposition to this measure. As some of us have observed the trade requires some protection in the inefficiency that we are now facing in this country.

What is this measure? I have simply said that after the goods arrive at the station, please clear them within seven days, after which we do not hold ourselves responsible for their safety. Now, all the other arguments that the goods reach late, that the wagons get misdirected, the inefficiency of the railways for which the trade is being punished, all these do not come into the picture because no trader is being punished for all this. It is only after the goods arrive at the station that we say "please clear them within seven days".

Now I would like the hon. Members to consider one proposition. What is the responsibility of the railways in this country? It is to carry goods. Now, when you entrust goods to us, we have the carrier's responsibility. When we reach the destination, up to five hours our responsibility is of the carriers. Now you want us to look after your goods for thirty days. And what do you pay us for it? You want us to exercise all the prudent care that a reasonable man would exercise in respect of these goods costing crores of rupees and you expect our people to be honest and take over looking after of their goods free. But this responsibility is not placed on the other carriers like truck transport or shipping companies. In the case of shipping companies, by international agreement the liability that each shipping company takes in respect of

[SHRI T. A. PAI]

a particular consignment is restricted. The truck companies are not willing to accept any responsibility even for the goods that they carry. But only the railways in this country are expected to take some responsibility for it and nobody feels any concern for it. Therefore, it is time that the railways also look into this, because as a public carrier they are being put to a serious disadvantage. The trucks have the option to pick up any load they like and so you do not expect them to take goods of low value at all. It is also open to them to quote any fare they like. But the railways have no such option. The trader can choose the railways to carry the goods when it suits him. But the railways cannot refuse to carry whatever is entrusted to them. At the same time, we are told to carry the goods at the lowest possible rate and not to make any losses.

Now, take the case of some traffic like bamboos. Maybe, at one time we used to carry bamboos at a very concessional rate. Today it cost us Rs 123.91 to carry bamboos for 2,400 km but our tariff is only Rs. 99.70. That means, in respect of some commodities we are making losses. Now the time has come when we have to reconsider all this, because the railways have not been careful enough to make this adjustment earlier.

I have known trade very well. I have also been very keen that the trade should modernise itself. It is not on ideological grounds that I have brought this. But if the trade wants wagons to be supplied in time, if the trade wants that these goods must be moved in time, what are my options?

I have been told, "Why don't you place further orders for wagons?". I have placed the maximum orders that is possible for me to place, for wagons. Orders for 40,000 wagons are outstanding. Though our rated capacity is 26,000 wagons per year, unfortunately, both in the public sector and in the private sector, we

are not able to get more than 12,000 wagons delivered to us. As against that, we have to condemn 5000 wagons every year. They go out-of-date and, perhaps, become perfectly useless. Therefore, unless I am able to get 26,000 wagons every year for replacement and to take over additional load, I shall not be able to take the load that is prescribed for us during the Fifth Plan.

Apart from that, let us also remember one thing. It is suggested, 'Why don't you increase your wagons?'. How much does a wagon cost today? In 1962-63, the cost of a wagon (4-wheeler) was Rs. 16,000. Now, today, it is hundred per cent more, that is, Rs. 32,000 a wagon. But the people pay me the same freight. With the investment that I make for every replacement which is at a higher price, I am not able to earn more. So, I think, in the interest of the people of this country, the limited resources that we have must be put to the maximum use. I am sure, nobody will object to that.

What was the proposition that I had placed before the House? It was to increase the demurrage. Now, demurrage is not my income. In fact, the demurrage and wharfage that we are earning is Rs. 12-13 crores every year. As a result of my increasing the demurrage, either I must earn by way of demurrage or Now, today, it is hundred per cent and to handover wagons to us so that we might be able to earn more by increasing the fleets. I am interested in earning more freight by moving more goods than by making the trade and industry pay the penalty for not being efficient.

Of course, in any economy of rising prices even this may not mean much to some of the unscrupulous traders. They may feel, if the demurrage is increased, they can pass the element of demurrage to the consumer. How do I prevent it? If I also become a partner in that and

try to earn only through demurrage, I will be doing a damage to the economy.

I have known also one thing, that the trade knows only one language. It is no use frightening them with fines because fines are passed on to the consumer. Ultimately, they know only one language and that is, when they know that after the 7th day, the responsibility for the safety of goods will not be looked after by the Railways, I expect the trade to take delivery of the goods immediately because, otherwise, the losses will be all theirs.

Much has been made of my losses. I have been told, "Why don't you plug them?". I am anxious to plug them. But it must be said also as to what are the losses that we are making. As regards grains and pulses, every year, we are moving grains and pulses of the value of Rs. 1399 crores and the amount of compensation that we pay is Rs. 2.83 crores which is 0.20 per cent. Even transporting this quantity of grains and pulses, is it possible for us to make up this loss however efficient we might be? Similarly, for transporting sugar worth Rs. 442 crores, the compensation that we pay is Rs. 96 lakhs. For transporting coal and coke worth Rs. 170 crores, the compensation that we pay is Rs. 83 lakhs. In fact, for transporting iron and steel worth Rs. 1079 crores the compensation that we pay is Rs. 77 lakhs.

You will see from this that when you take into consideration the total value of goods that we transport every year, that is, Rs. 7500 crores, the damage that we pay by way of pilferage, theft, etc. does not amount to more than Rs. 12 crores and the freight that we collect is Rs. 750 crores. As a percentage, I would not attach much importance to it.

But this is a poor country; even if I can save Rs. 1 crore out of these thefts, it will be all right. But it

does not mean that I must allow this theft to take place; it does not mean that I have to maintain this inefficiency even if it exists in the Railways. Where does this theft take place? Maybe, at the time of loading where the trade and my employees can be in collusion; if out of 100 bags, 90 bags are loaded. I have to pay at the destination the loss for 10. So, I have to plug wherever it is humanly possible provided the cost of plugging is not more than the cost of loss because that, too will have to be taken into consideration. But I hope, the trade will agree with me that scrupulous trade should not suffer.

It has been pointed out to me that our nationalised banks have been inefficient . . .

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): It is a fact.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Any way, in this respect, I will explain the whole transaction to you.

The bills that are given to them are received late and, therefore, people have difficulties. It is a great tribute to my Railways that my wagons move faster into the stations than the Railway Receipts in this country. At least it must be admitted that is a compliment—where it is a compliment I am prepared to take it—that the wagons in this country, contrary to whatever has been expressed, move faster than the bills of lading. It is also a fact that the bill of lading can be manipulated; there can be delay caused in the issue of bill of lading; and I assure the hon. members that, if there is any delay on the part of Railways in issuing the bill of lading, I shall punish it severely because I know that this kind of manipulation can take place; I would like to prevent it. The moment your goods are delivered to us, I want the bill of lading to be passed on to you. . .

I wanted the period—not even seven days—to be reduced to three

[Shri T. A. Pai.]

days. I met all the bankers in this country and had a discussion with them about this whether I would be justified in reducing it to three days. They pointed out to me that 75 per cent of these bills of lading are discounted by the banks and the risk, therefore, passed on to them and, therefore, if at the end of three days they did not take delivery of the goods, the banks themselves would suffer. On the understanding that the banks will take care to take delivery of the goods, I have agreed to give seven days, and I am sure, the banking system will also co-operate with the trade in trying to see that difficulties do not arise. I am also anxious that the banking system and the Railways should coordinate their activities and try to modernise their practices, and even in case the bill of lading does not reach, the customer should have no difficulty in taking delivery of the goods on a simple indemnity. I assured the trade that the procedure would be simplified, 'please give me the assurance to carry out the objective'; all that I had in mind was to see that the wagons that we have are put to the maximum use so that trade itself would benefit. Unfortunately, it was pointed out to me that it is only in the case of low rated goods that people are now prepared to delay the wagon and that there is no delay in respect of high-rated goods. It is not so. In West Bengal, during Puja days, it was the usual complaint that the wagons were not taken delivery of, that the goods were lying on the platform, and recently, this year, the West Bengal Government, under the Defence of India Act, had to seize our wagons because there was no alternative for them.

Again I have been told that Railways are likely to lose traffic to the trucks, if I introduce this. I know that the trucks do not take this risk and, therefore, there would be unfair competition with them.

After all, the Indian Railways system in this country has to move goods even of low-rated traffic. Hon. members have suggested, why do I amend only one section of this 19th Century Act.

I have appointed a Special Officer to go into the Railway Act and I would like to completely overhaul it so that the Railways have a most modern organisation. But, when I came before the House just to amend one section if I had this difficulty, I do not know how long this Railway Act will take to get amended. Any-way I hope that I will have the fullest support because under the 1890 Act so much of vested interests might have been created who do not want any change and they want the status quo of inefficiency to continue. I hope the House will give me the maximum support. It does not matter even if it hurts somebody but it is not meant to intentionally hurt anybody. It is possible for us to get over all the problems because the Railways is a business organisation and I would like to move all the goods that we get. I can produce very complimentary letters, even from the private sector thanking me, to move cement even faster much faster than in the previous years and I think it will be shared by others also who are interested in trade.

I was asked, 'Why don't you accept 15 days? What is the difference between 10 days and 15 days?' I give three days also in advance to give notice and I have said seven days. So, it means 10 days. Originally, I intended only three days but at the instance of the bankers, I have made it seven days. If there are any inconveniences caused and if they are genuine, I will certainly see that the Railway administration gets into the habit of looking into the difficulties and solving them.

■ श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : (सीकर) :  
इस बिल के पास होने से कितनी पर्सेंटेज में  
लोडिंग बढ़ जायेगी, यह बताने की कृपा  
करें।

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am unable to say. I only want that I should not take the responsibility of the goods which is fair enough. It is said that there will be more thefts if I deliver the goods after seven days. Then, why should I hold the goods for 30 days? I do not understand this argument. If there are thefts, the thefts will be at the risk of the consignee and he will take care to see that there are no thefts. Now, if I take the responsibility for 30 days, he will be as much interested in the thefts as anybody else. Therefore, I do not wish to argue this case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 (Amendment of Section 77)

SHRI T. A. PAI: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 4.—

after "section 77" insert—

"and in sub-section (3) of section 77C," (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 1, line 4.—

after "section 77" insert—

"and in sub-section (3) of section 77C," (1)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahrain): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 5.—

for "seven days" substitute—  
"fifteen days" (2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 1, line 5.—

for "seven days" substitute—  
"fifteen days" (2)

The motion was negative.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Just one minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you wanted to speak in the Third Reading, why did you not send a slip to me?..

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Just two minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please. I have already put the question. Now the question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.42 hrs.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move\*:

"That the Bill to amend the Industrial Development Bank of

\* Moved with the recommendation

of the President.

[SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI]

India Act, 1964, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware, the Industrial Development Bank of India commenced its operations from the 1st of July 1964 as an All India Apex financial institution not only to grant direct assistance to industrial concerns but also to refinance other financial institutions, commercial banks and co-operative banks and to coordinate their activities. The year ended June 1972 witnessed a substantial increase in the assistance sanctioned by the Development Bank. The total assistance sanctioned, excluding guarantees during the year was Rs. 168 crores of which direct assistance amounted to Rs. 66 crores as against Rs. 131.3 crores in respect of previous year. Of the 37 projects for which direct assistance was sanctioned during the year, 23 projects envisaged the setting up of new capacities and expansion of the existing capacities. Of the new projects assisted, 8 were in the 'core' sector of industry. During the eight years from July 1964 to June 1972 the Industrial Development Bank of India has sanctioned assistance to 167 projects involving Rs. 262.3 crores. About 53 per cent of the assistance was for 95 new projects. About 28 per cent of the total direct assistance sanctioned was in respect of 35 projects located in industrially backward districts and one half of this assistance has gone to new projects in those areas.

I may here mention some promotional activities undertaken by the Industrial Development Bank of India. Being an apex institution, the Development Bank has assumed an active promotional role and is identifying potential projects in backward areas by undertaking regional surveys in collaboration with other All India and State level term lending institutions and the concerned State Governments or Administrations and the lead banks. It has so far completed the surveys of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pra-

desh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Utter Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gao, Himachal Pradesh and Pondicherry. The surveys of other areas are under-way and will be completed shortly. In the year 1971, under a policy decision taken by Government, the Industrial Development Bank of India was entrusted with the task of promoting the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. with h.q. at Calcutta to finance the reconstruction and rehabilitation of sick industrial units and the new Corporation has made a promising start.

One other field, the Development Bank has ventured is in the sponsoring of a Technical Consultancy Surveys Centre in Kerala called the Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation. With the experience gained by the Consultancy Centre in Kerala, the Industrial Development Bank of India may open similar centres in other State capitals to help identification of projects, preparation of projects reports, technical and administrative assistance to entrepreneurs for promotion and management of industry.

The experience of the working of the Development Bank so far has made it necessary to amend the Act in certain respects so as to enlarge the scope of its operations both in the field of refinance and in direct finance. Some of the amendments relating to the field of refinance are consequential to the amendments proposed in the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill 1972. The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill explains in some detail the various provisions.

I will now proceed to explain the more important of the amendments.

To enable the Development Bank to refinance loans granted by the State Financial Corporations, Scheduled Banks and Co-operative Banks and also to grant direct assistance to

industrial concerns engaged in customers service units like maintenance, repair and testing of machinery, vehicles and in fishing industry, the definition of 'industrial concern' is proposed to be enlarged.

It is also proposed to authorise the Development Bank to refinance loans given by the institutions mentioned above for the establishment of industrial estates.

In the field of exports, the Development Bank is at present refinancing loans given to industrial concerns by the State Finance Corporations, the Industrial Finance Corporation, the commercial banks and the co-operative banks. It is now proposed to extend the refinancing facilities to loans given by the primary lending institutions to any agency exporting the manufactured capital goods abroad and to concerns in India executing turnkey jobs in foreign countries. The period of repayment by the borrowers and to the primary lending institutions eligible for re-finance from the Development Bank at present is only ten years. It will now be liberalised to 15 years in the case of persons in India and 12 years in the case of persons outside India.

In the field of direct finance for encouraging exports, facilities will be offered by the Development Bank to parties in India exporting any product, not necessarily capital goods, manufactured by industrial concerns for execution of turnkey projects outside India. Buyers' credit to parties in foreign countries for export of capital goods from India and for any purpose connected with it will also be made available by the Development Bank. For some time past, we have been receiving requests from developing countries for participation of the Industrial Development Bank of India in the capital structure of financial institutions promoted by them. We have recently helped the promotion of the Bank of Bhutan from the State Bank of India. There

may arise occasions for the Development Bank also to participate in such activities outside India. It has, therefore, been proposed to have an enabling provision in the Act for the development Bank to subscribe to the shares and debentures of financial institutions promoted outside India which may be notified by the Central Government from time to time.

In the State Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill and the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, it has been proposed to include a provision to debar an industrial concern from receiving any assistance from respective corporations, so long as a director of the concerned corporation is beneficially interested in the industrial concern during the period of his directorship in the corporation. A similar provision is proposed in this amending Bill as well. However, in the case of the Development Bank, some modifications in the restrictive provision is called for.

The Development Bank is the only term-lending institution whose charter is very wide and covers a large number of diversified fields of financial assistance to industrial concerns.

It is also the only institution which gives large-sized direct loans and advances to big projects, particularly in the form of core and heavy investment sectors by arranging a consortium of lending institutions and commercial banks. In view of these special circumstances, it is not possible to have an unqualified prohibition.

It is, therefore, proposed that while a restrictive provision will be incorporated in the Act, it will be subject to the Development Bank being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest to enter into business with such concerns and that it shall also be in accordance with and subject to conditions and limitations as may be prescribed by the Development Bank with the previous approval of the Reserve Bank of India.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi].

Before I conclude, I would like to mention one other provision which is similar to the amendment proposed in the Industrial Finance Corporation Amendment Bill, 1972. In respect of foreign currency loans, it is now proposed to liberalise the provisions regarding the liability to be borne by the borrowers of foreign currency loans in respect of fluctuations in the rate of exchange of foreign currency. The Development Bank, however, has not so far borrowed any money in foreign exchange, but it is likely that it may in future do so.

As the provisions of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act and the Industrial Finance Corporation Act are similar in this regard, opportunity is being taken to amend the Act suitably on the same lines as the Industrial Finance Corporation Act. There are a few other amendments which are minor or of a procedural nature and I need not take any further time of the House to discuss them. They are explained in the Notes on clauses appended to the Bill. With these remarks, I commend the Bill to the House for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

'That the Bill to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, be taken into consideration.'

Mr. Baladhandayutham.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He will speak tomorrow; he has had to go out on a very urgent matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can he? The Bill is likely to be finished today. Shri Bade.

श्री भारत श्री बडे (कानपुर): नवीनकाल बहुमत, वह जो इंडिप्रियल डिवेलपमेंट बैंक आफ इंडिया बैंकिंग एंड फिनेंशियल सर्विसेज में उत्तराधिकारी है, इसको मैं समर्पित करता हूँ।

लेकिन साथ साथ कुछ टिप्पणी भी मैं करना चाहता हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि आपने स्टेटबैंक आफ आरजेक्ट्स एंड रिजन्यू में यह लिखा है :

By a new section 9A, it is proposed to prohibit, subject to certain exceptions, the Development Bank from granting assistance to industrial concerns in which any director of the Development Bank may be having a beneficial interest.

यह प्राविजन पहले नहीं था, इसको आप अब डालने जा रहे हैं। इस तरह की बातों के कारण ही सी०पी०आई० और सी०पी०एम० के लोग आपकी टिप्पणी करते हैं, आलोचना करते हैं। आप जो कैपिटलिस्ट होते हैं, जो दूसरे कसनेज में डायरेक्टर होते उनको यहाँ पर भी डायरेक्टर नियुक्त कर सकते हैं, यह जो अधिकार आप ले रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। जहाँ पर इनका बैनरिकिशल इटरेस्ट होगा, वहाँ भी मदद की जा सकेगी, यह ठीक नहीं है। आप आप ने कहा है :

The Development Bank is the only institution capable of financing very large projects in the core and heavy investment sectors. It is, therefore, provided that the prohibition may be relaxed in cases where the Development Bank is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest to finance such an industrial concern if the assistance is given subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed by the Development Bank with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India.

पहले यह अवस्था थी कि आगे कोई विविध संस्करण में डायरेक्टर है तो वह इस लैक में डायरेक्टर नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन अब वह कह लिया है कि आगे

पब्लिक हंटरेस्ट डिमांड करे तो वह बक का डायरेक्टर भी बन सकता है। जब वह डायरेक्टर बन जायेगा और जिस में उसका बैनीफिकल हंटरेस्ट होगा उसको मदद देना नेचुरली वह चाहेगा और इस तरह से उन इंडस्ट्रीज को फायदा हो जाएगा। इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी:** आपका सुनाव यह है कि इस तरह का प्राविजन नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री शार० बी० बडे पब्लिक अंडर-टीकाज कमेटी ने भी यह सिफारिश की थी कि इस प्रकार के जो डायरेक्टर हैं उनको इस बैंक में या कारपोरेशन में डायरेक्टर नहीं होना चाहिए। वे यदि डायरेक्टर होंगे तो पक्षपात होने का अद्वेशा रहेगा। इतना ही नहीं लोन रिकवर करने में जो जल्दी होनी चाहिए, वह भी नहीं हो पाएगी। इस बास्ते इस प्राविजन का मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

हर एक स्टेट में इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेप-मेट कारपोरेशन बनी हुई हैं। उसके बाद इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया है और माथ-माथ इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेट बैंक आफ इंडिया है। इन सब का "आपस में कोआॅडिनेशन नहीं है। पब्लिक अंडर-टीकाज कमेटी ने भी आपसी रिपोर्ट में इसका जिक्र किया था और एमेलेपेशन की बात कही थी। मध्य प्रदेश में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन भी इंडस्ट्रीज की मदद करती है और साथ-साथ वे जो बैंक हैं उन से भी इंडस्ट्रीज को मदद मिलती है। नेकिन आपस में इनका कोआॅडिनेशन नहीं है। पब्लिक अंडरटीकाज कमेटी ने आपसी 49वीं रिपोर्ट में पेज 37 पर कहा था :

At page 49 of the Report it is stated:

"The Committee after examining the whole issue feel that a

stage is reached when the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India should be merged. It would have a greater impact on industrial growth in the country. If the two institutions are merged it would lead to access to enlarged resources and experience, better co-ordination of policies, eliminating delays and avoid over-lapping of functions, which are inherent in the existing arrangements. As regards foreign loans, the Committee feels that the foreign lending institutions would not create obstacles in giving credit to a development bank. The Committee recommends that the question may be examined by the government and an early decision be taken in the matter."

आपने कमेटी की इस सिफारिश पर विचार नहीं किया। आज आप इस एमेलेपमेट को ला रहे हैं लेकिन किर भी आपने इस सिफारिश पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

हर स्टेट में इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स हैं। वहां पर जो बिल्डिंग बनी हैं उनको उन्होंने किराए पर दे दिया है क्योंकि उनको इस तरह से किराया ज्यादा आ जाता है। वहां पर इंडस्ट्रियल बैंक की जाकिज नहीं है। मैं आहता हूँ कि हर एक स्टेट में इसकी एक बांच होनी चाहिए। बैंक से कजांकों का विस्तार होना चाहिए। जब इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स में बिल्डिंग को किराए पर दिए जाने के बारे में पूछ जाता है तो कहा जाता है इंडस्ट्रीज खोलने से जितना कायदा हो सकता है उससे ज्यादा कायदा होनको इस तरह से किराए पर देने से होता है। अबर हर स्टेट में इंडस्ट्रियल बैंक, आपसी आवेद्यों खोल दे तो वहां पर बहुत कायदा हो सकता है। मैं यह भी आहता हूँ कि जो अंडर-टीकेलेप्स्टेट्स हैं या जो बैंकहैं ट्रेट्स हैं, ऐसा अगर किया जाए तो उनको ज्यादा

[भी आर० श० वडे]

फायदा होगा। बैंकर्स स्टेट्स मे इंडिस्ट्रियल बैंक न खोले जाने के बारे में पब्लिक अंडर-टर्मिन्ग कमेटी ने स्ट्रिक्चर पास किए थे लेकिन फिर भी जासन ने उसकी ओर व्याप नहीं दिया है। अब भी आप अंडरडिवेलेप्ट स्टेट्स के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक फारेन एक्सचेंज रेट का सम्बन्ध है यदि वह कल को अधिक हो जाएगा तो आपने कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट बिल टेक दी बाट आक इट। यह ठीक है। इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

इन मब्दों के साथ मैं पार्सली इस बिल को स्पोर्ट करता हूँ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the amendments now brought forward to the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 are welcome amendments. We were listening very patiently to the speech of the hon. Deputy Minister, although the hon. Deputy Minister was thinking that we were not listening to her. In view of the working of the Industrial Development Bank of India for the last eight years, some of the important amendments to some clauses which have been brought into the Act by this amending Bill were very much needed.

While welcoming these features and these amendments, I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the government certain aspects of the working Industrial Development Bank in the country for the last few years. If you take the figures of capital raised and assistance disbursed by the term-lending institutions to non-government companies for the last three years, in 1969-70 the capital raised by the non-government companies was Rs. 122.7 crores. In that very year, the assistance disbursed to them by the term-lending institutions amounted to Rs. 111 crores.

15.00 hrs.

Similarly, in 1970-71, the capital raised by non-governmental companies was Rs. 86.7 crores whereas the assistance by the term-lending institutions was Rs. 130 crores. In 1971-72, it was Rs. 77.7 crores and the assistance disbursed by the term-lending institutions was Rs. 162 crores.

From the statement you can find, looking at the advances given by the I.D.B., that during the financial year 1971-72, the I.D.B disbursed a total assistance of Rs. 96.14 crores out of which assistance disbursed to industrial concerns in the private sector amounted to Rs. 79.70 crores. Nobody objects that the I.D.B. should not go in for assistance for increasing industrial production in the private sector. The point that I want to bring to the notice of the Government is as to what is the role of the private industrial houses in the country. Have they no responsibility to raise their own capital? Is it the policy of the Government that all the private industrial houses in this country should solely depend on the very easy capital that is available from the term-lending institutions which the Government is financing at a heavy cost?

Let us go into this fundamental question. So far as the institutional funds are concerned, what do these entrepreneurs do? They are keen to rely on finance that is available with the term-lending institutions of the Government of India and the I.D.B. They want to take advantage of their position in the companies. They want to have a dominant position with the help and financial assistance of the term-lending institutions which the Government of India is building up. When sufficient capital is available in the country, why should not industrial houses, business houses, in the private sector try to go in more for risk capital rather than depend on the loan

capital from the term-lending institutions of the country?

In this connection, I would like to submit one thing more. I would like to divide the States into different categories. As you know, the poverty line has been defined. Income below Rs. 40 a month is the poverty-line. First there are developed States; then, there are States which are average and there are States which are below the poverty line. The entrepreneurs who come from five to six advances States in the country can go in for their own capital available in the market. Why should the I.D.B. go in for their assistance? Unless it is a core industrial sector they should not go in for their assistance. I am glad that the I.D.B. is now coming to help the core sector of the industries. I appreciate it. I hope, they will go in for assistance for the core sector of industries more and more.

Let the Government also classify the categories of different States in the process of development, that is, those which are advanced States, those which are average States and those which are below poverty line. Hence-forward, when the I.D.B. is trying to advance its loans to industries, I would suggest that they should try to encourage entrepreneurs, as they are now doing or they hope to do, in States, like, Orissa, Assam, West Bengal and even U.P. from which the hon. Deputy Minister comes. I would suggest that a criterion should be laid down and the I.D.B. should try to see that entrepreneurs who come from States where the people live below the poverty line, where almost all the districts are backward, should get the maximum assistance, and not the entrepreneurs in other advanced States.

It will be very interesting to see that during the last 8 years, out of Rs. 568 crores that I.D.B. has advanced, Maharashtra has taken Rs. 167.76 crores; Tamil Nadu has got Rs. 80.08 crores; Gujarat—Rs. 70.47 crores;

West Bengal—Rs. 66.44 crores; Mysore—Rs. 37.14 crores; Assam—Rs. 14.24 crores; Orissa—Rs. 12.72 crores and U.P. from where our hon. Deputy Minister comes and the hon. Prime Minister comes has got Rs. 21.85 crores. The whole objective of this Government is to see that regional backwardness is removed; the whole objective of the Fourth and Fifth Five-Year Plans is to see that regional imbalance is removed. Is the I.D.B. working towards that end? Is there anybody in Government or in the Ministry to ask the directors to see what are the areas which are backward. You find that almost 28.05 per cent of the total advances has been given to Maharashtra, 1.92 per cent for Rajasthan, 0.58 per cent for Punjab, 2.13 per cent for Orissa and 3.65 per cent to our Prime Minister's State, Uttar Pradesh.

AN HON. MEMBER: How many rejected?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: These figures are also with me. (*Interruption*) I do not quarrel with Maharashtra. You take as much money as possible. During the last two years, the 14 nationalised banks have given advances to the extent of Rs. 965 crores to Maharashtra, and only Rs. 17 crores have been given to Orissa. Is this the way things should go on? I do not say that they should not get money; they can take as much as they can; there is enough capital. Why should not Government see that those areas which are backward get the privilege? That is the point. I am not quarrelling with Maharashtra. You have the Finance Minister. Take as much as you like. (*Interruption*).

I now come to the very position of I.D.B. Now the I.D.B. has come to a position where it has come to stay, with its own capital. Why should the Reserve Bank of India advance capital to I.D.B.? The I.D.B. has come to stay. It has gone beyond the Indian frontiers to Bhutan and other deve-

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.]

loping countries. It is a good thing. The IDB has to find its own capital; it has to stand by itself; it must be independent of the Reserve Bank of India. Why should the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India be associated with IDB? The IDB should be a separate institution, completely independent. It has enough capital. I think thought should be given to this aspect.

The main difficulty, I will point out again, is one of promoters. I appreciate that people in certain areas are not applying for it. I am happy to note that the IDB is taking initiative in the areas which are backward. The hon. Minister has pointed out that surveys have been undertaken in Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, West Bengal and other places. I hope that these surveys will be followed up right earnestly; I hope that these feasibility studies and everything would be so arranged that within one or two years those areas which are backward would get more share from the IDB capital.

I will now come to an interesting thing about IDB—what is contained in the Annual Report—which I must bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. Very revealing observations have been made there. I am very happy that the Board of Directors have made these revelations. It confirms the existence of a close nexus between big business and Government financial institutions. It is there in the Report. Now attempts will be made to see that this kind of thing is not there because this is against the objective of our policy and planning. Why should the big business try to take advantage of their relations with IDB or some officers there? I am very happy that a provision has been made in this Bill to put a curb on this. But again you are trying to make some exceptions whereby this good attempt will be watered down. You have brought in some provisions whereby the purpose

of the amending Bill will not be achieved.

There is considerable under-utilisation of the industrial capacity in country. Now you want to promote the consumer goods industries. I will say this pseudo-industrialisation. The more the consumer goods industries development takes place in this country wherein the foreign capital also participates and if the IDB starts giving advances to these projects also, I must say that this is pseudo-industrialisation of this country.

Then a word about the Bolani Ores Ltd. I do not know what made the IDB to give an advance of Rs. 1 crore to this Bolani Ores Ltd. I do not see there is any justification. They have enough resources and they have enough capital. Why should the Government give them loans? Therefore, the Government should give thought to all the problems.

Even in the engineering goods industry, there is underutilisation of capacities. The Reserve Bank of India in its latest report, which is somewhat interesting, says that there is a 38 per cent decline in demand in the capital goods industries. So, is it not the responsibility of the IDB to go to the assistance of the capital goods industry in this country in a big way. They should try to fix the priorities Sir, I welcome this amending Bill and I request the Minister and the Government that they must try to see that the IDB has come to stay and they must meet all the financial needs of the industrial sector of this country and with this view they have to fix the priorities for development of industries in every sector of this country and they should devote greater attention for removing regional imbalance.

**SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh):** I welcome this Bill because it is enlarging the scope of activities of the Industrial Development Bank. I know that the IDB has

been doing good service and I am glad that it has shed the draw-backs that we find generally in the working of the Government Departments.

\* The IDB is a Government-sponsored institution and among the Government-sponsored institutions, this is one institution which has shed the old habit of depending on a lot of red-tapism and trying to catch up with the requirements of the time. I only want that this process should be advanced a little further because even now I feel that in the processing of projects, it takes a lot of time and many of the projects which are urgently needed, have to wait for long time and it becomes very inconvenient, especially for the new projects and entrepreneurs who went into the field earlier.

One difficulty that the people face with the financial institutions is that naturally if one financial institution cannot meet all the needs of a project, then they have to approach various and different institutions. Now each institution applies different criteria for assessment and the outlook is also different. While one institution regards a project very important, the other looks at the project from a different angle. That creates lot of difficulty. The assessment criterion is different with each institution and each institution wants to be satisfied in different manner. One institution feels that such and such thing should be done; another institution feels that something contrary should be done. Each institution takes a different criterion. What I therefore suggest is that there be one central criterion. There should be one Central Assessment agency in respect of various programmes financed by various financial institutions. They should formulate one uniform set of policy so that the assessment criterion will be one and processing could be done very quickly. This is my submission.

Secondly, I wish to submit that the financial institution also should discriminate between the 'vital' and non-vital' sectors of our economy. The vital sectors should be given topmost priority.

I agree with my friend Mr. Panigrahi that there should be some kind of regional balance and regional imbalance should be avoided.

It is very difficult for financial institutions to strictly abide by some such rules. It is very difficult to decide this because if you have to decide and take early decisions then it becomes very difficult to look at everything from that angle, how much you have given to this State or that region; but still I feel, they should keep in mind that we have to create regional balance. I feel the I.D.B. especially has been trying to go to those areas and those regions that have remained backward and unrepresented or not fully or adequately represented.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I support this Bill. I think that by enlarging the scope of the working of the I.D.B. the country will gain.

Again I would suggest that some central policy should be adopted and some central criteria of assessment should be laid down by the Government so that various Government-promoted financial institutions will sit together and decide some uniform policy and programme in regard to various projects. Thank you.

\*SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Communist Party of India, I would like to say a few words on The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

Sir, one of the features which I would like to welcome is the provision to change the name "Madras" into "Tamil Nadu". Similarly, I

[Shri K. Baladhandayutham.]

would also welcome the provision enlarging the definition of "Industrial concern" as this will enable a wider category of concerns to avail of the concessional financial facilities offered by the Industrial Development Bank of India.

Clauses 3 and 4 proposes certain salutary amendments to Section 9 of the principal Act through which the scope of the business of the Development Bank is proposed to be enlarged in several respects. As these amendments will give the much needed fillip to industrial developmental activities within the country, these Amendments will have to be welcomed by the entire House. Here, I would like to state that in July, 1970 the Bank took certain decisions regarding concessional financial facilities to be offered to industrial units in the industrially backward areas within the country. The Planning Commission also notified 196 districts as industrially backward areas. I regret to say that so far no meaningful schemes have been formulated by the Bank to implement the decisions taken in July, 1970. One of the constructive propositions was that the Bank would set up a technical consultancy service centre in each State so that the projects financed by the Bank can be executed properly and on time. Such a centre was also expected to ensure the success of the projects for which financial assistance had been given by the Bank. I was surprised to come across a news item that initially such technical consultancy service centres would be set up in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Assam and in the light of the experience gained in these States, this scheme would be further extended to other States. I am not able to appreciate this decision of the Bank. I would like to suggest that initially the backward areas in the country, should get the priority in the matter of setting up the Technical Consultancy Service Centres, instead of trying to locate them in ad hoc

manner in some States. Only with the assistance of such Technical Consultancy Service Centres, the projects in the backward areas can hope to become a success.

Sir, during the year ended 30th June 1971, a sum of Rs. 12 crores had been given by the Bank as direct loans for exports. In addition, a sum of Rs. 99 crores and a sum of Rs. 1.2 crores had also been given by the Bank under the heads "Refinance of Export Credits" and "Export Guarantee" respectively. The provisions of this Bill envisages greater financial assistance to any agency for exporting manufactured capital goods and to persons in India executing turn-key projects in foreign countries. The period of repayment of loans is also sought to be reduced. I need not stress that, when the industrial units inside the country are languishing for want of adequate financial assistance, when there are large pockets of industrial backwardness in various parts of the country, it is not advisable that the financial assistance of the credit institutions should be augmented beyond proportion to the exports and export-oriented industries. I would only say that such financial assistance to the export of capital goods etc. should not be at the cost of assistance to industrial units within the country and more especially to the industrial units in the industrially backward areas.

Sir, Clause 4 prohibits the Bank from granting assistance to any industrial concern in which any Director of the Bank may be having a beneficial interest. But this prohibition is sought to be relaxed in cases where the Development Bank is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest to grant assistance to such an industrial concern. I strongly object to this relaxation as it will definitely open the flood-gates for many Directors to get financial assistance to the industrial concerns in which they have

financial interests under the omnibus proviso of public interest. I request the hon. Minister to delete this proviso of public interest from this clause and the prohibition from granting assistance to any industrial concern in which any Director of Development Bank has financial interest should be absolute and total.

Sir, this Bill is a mixture of good and bad provisions. I would not hesitate to extend my whole-hearted support to this Bill, if the bad provisions I have enumerated are deleted from the Bill. On behalf of my party, the Communist Party of India, I extend my support to this Bill with this reservation.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): The main allegation against Government-sponsore financial institutions including the Industrial Development Bank of India is that these institutions have tremendously boosted the big corporations under the control of large and larger business houses. The bulk of the financial assistance from these institutions has gone to large and larger houses. The small-scale industries and others have not been benefited.

To support my contention, I shall quote from the report of the Industrial Licensing Inquiry Committee, and I am sure the hon. Minister who is a very knowledgeable person will be knowing about it. At page 149 of that report, we find:

"Even if we assume that the entire refinance assistance provided by the IDBI is in respect of assistance granted by the SFCs to small and medium-sized concerns, the total proportion of assistance from public financial institutions that is channelised towards small business concerns in the private sector does not exceed one-fourth of the total assistance."

It further goes on to say:

"Institution-wise analysis of assistance: If we examine the total financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by various financial institutions among different categories, we find that among the three major term-financing institutions, the pattern is very significant. The share of the large industrial sector is predominant in all the three, though the ICICI is significantly ahead, the IFCI midway, and the IDBI direct assistance only came third in the degree of assistance granted to the large industrial sector. In the share of the 73 large industrial houses, the order is the same, the ICICI led with 50 per cent, IFCI provided 44 per cent and the IDBI 41 per cent of its total assistance to these houses, the share of the 20 larger houses in the total assistance being higher in the case of the IDBI being 34 per cent, followed by the ICICI 28 per cent and the IFCI 18 per cent."

These are very interesting figures given by the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee. The position has not changed since the publication of the report of the committee. Financial institutions continued to boost the private capitalist sector, particularly the larger and larger business houses. I shall quote from the annual report of the IDBI for 1970-71, which is the latest one in my possession. At table VI at page 18 of the report, we have the zonewise breakdown of direct assistance sanctioned together with the size of the assistance up to Rs. 5 lakhs, Rs. 500 lakhs and above, so far as Rs. 500 lakhs and above is concerned, the number of projects is three, and up to Rs. 5 lakhs, the number of projects is 1. Between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 lakhs, the number of projects is 5 Percent-age to total assistance—between 200 and 500 lakhs—37.6 per cent. Rs. 500 lakhs and above—43.6 per cent. Number of projects for people of 2 crores—5 crores—very small people—are 20. For 500 lakhs and above—9. Then,

percentage to total assistance—200 lakhs and 500 lakhs—33.1 and Rs. 500 lakhs and above—42.7 per cent. Your kindness and love for the small entrepreneurs, crocodile tears shed every day by the hon. Prime Minister, her party and the Government, *garib-hatao*, help small scale industries and stop monopolies growth—the proof of the pudding is in the eating. We know the class-character of the Government. They are for the monopolies, by the monopolies and of the monopolies. Therefore their very existence will be in danger if they annoyed the monopolies and try to patronise the small people. These figures are in their own papers; these are not published by the CP(M).

About industrial development in the backward regions, assistance to small-scale industry, region-wise disbursements of IDBI loans, I can give you so many more figures which will only bring more disappointment in your mind and the mind of right-thinking people in the House, because it will bear no relationship to the professions, tall-talking and the great friendship for the votes. All this will bear no relation to their activities. Therefore in this Bill we have no interest—this amendment. The definition of 'industrial concern' under section 2(c) of the Act—I am reading from the Statement of Objects and Reasons—is proposed to be enlarged to include establishments engaged in maintenance and repairs of vehicles as well as concerns engaged in fishing or in the maintenance of shore facilities for fishing. What is happening? Sir, you eat fish and I think you can afford to buy; you are a fairly well-off person.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you know?

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Rs. 18 per kilo, prawn in Gujarat co-operative fisheries is the heads-I-win-tails-you-lose; whichever way you go, they

will cut you. The foreign monopolies, in order to perpetuate their under-invoicing and over-invoicing, particularly under-invoicing in the matter of customs have found mid-ocean business to be profitable. There have been cases. Firms like the Union Carbide, ICI, Imperial Tobacco are now going for fishing. After fishing on the poor tobacco growers and consumers for the last fifty years—the Imperial Tobacco are not satisfied; they want to go out fishing in real waters so that the catch has not to be brought to shore and processing will start there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow. We take up the motion of Shri Prasannbhai Mehta

15.28 hrs.

MOTION RE: WORKING OF THE STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA

Shri P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the working of the State Trading Corporation of India with special reference to the policy of import of woollen rags."

Today we are discussing a matter concerning the working of the State Trading Corporation of India. The STC is a very important and vital economic instrument to serve the export-import trade, for the healthy trade practices and for the healthy economic growth, keeping in view the viewpoint of social justice. It has been created for this purpose and also to eliminate the exploitation of the monopolies in the private sector. Unfortunately, the STC has failed miserably to achieve these objectives. Not only that. The Foreign Trade Minister has converted this useful weapon into a money collecting pipeline and this economic instrument of the country is completely abused by the minister.

I want to deal with the working of the STC under three heads, viz., (1) its top structure and its deficiency and its recruitment and promotion policy, (2) its trade aspect and (3) the rag scandal and scandals in importing some textile machinery. This organisation is governed by the Chairman, four Executive Directors and some other non-Executive Directors. This trading organisation has remained topless for six months or so. It is quite a long period for a trading organisation to function without any head at the top. This Corporation has worked without two Executive Directors for over a period of six months. The minister could not find any proper person from the whole country to be appointed as Chairman of STC. Even today it is working without a Chairman. This has resulted in stockpiling of the undisposed of items. Nearly 70 to 80 items are in abeyance since long and they are undisposed of. Recently the committee of the management met and disposed of only 20 or 25 items out of the 70 to 80 items. You will appreciate that all these items relate to trade and commerce and the proposals and propositions under these items vitally affect the trading community and the common consumer. Delay in taking decisions results in high prices of the end-product. Proper decisions are deliberately not taken and things are kept in abeyance without the proper functioning of the top structure. This has resulted in gross inefficiency in this big trading organisation.

To avoid taking a decision a very nice device has been thought about in STC. It is a committee of management which takes the decision and so no executive Director could be found responsible for any decision. One should not think that he alone is a fool; so he wants to make a fool of others also. This is how the STC functions.

How much does the STC spend on its directors? The average expenditure on each director of the STC is of

the order of Rs. 6,000 per month. In addition, they get a sum of Rs. 3,000 per year as entertainment allowance, which is non-accountable and income-tax free. Under no rule of the STC is a director obliged to give any vouchers or accounts or other details of this amount. In addition, the directors are paid a bonus of Rs. 4,000 per year, whereas there is a ceiling of Rs. 1,800 on the bonus paid to other employees. When workers in many fields are demanding and agitating for bonus, they are denied of it. The port and dock workers of intermediate ports like Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Veerawali are not paid any bonus instead of their pressing for it, but these directors are paid a bonus of Rs. 4,000 plus free accommodation and one imported car. It was mentioned in this House that the directors are not given the imported car. The imported car is in addition to the two staff cars which they use for their own purposes, thus depriving the other employees the benefit of the staff car even to attend to their office work. The members of the staff do not get any conveyance allowance. At the same time, they cannot get the staff cars, because they are used mainly by the directors. This is how the top structure of the STC is functioning in this country. The imported car is also with a chauffeur and the expenditure is to be borne by the Corporation and not by the Director. The Director gets free accommodation also.

So, the Foreign Trade Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra, has created a feudal regime instead of a Corporation.

What is the recruitment and the promotion policy? Within the last two years, for all the posts like Marketing Managers and the higher-up posts, the sons, in-laws and close relatives of Governors, Ministers and high dignitaries are directly recruited. It will not be in good taste to discuss the names here. If it is not so, the

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Minister can come out and lay on the Table of the House the list of persons appointed during the last two years on the posts of Marketing Managers and other higher-up posts.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Even for five years.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Let him come out with the list. It will clarify the whole position. The promotions are also given to those favourites and out-of-turn promotions are also granted to them. This has created dissatisfaction, frustration and low morale amongst the employees and staff of the Corporation. This is also at the cost of the interest of the Corporation.

Then, the question arises as to why the vacancies of two executive Directors have not been filled up. The services of these two Directors were terminated over telephone. They were not given an opportunity to collect the personal papers from the office. It is because they want to avoid certain things to come to light. That is why they have terminated the services of Directors over telephone. They are in search of "yes-men" to whom they can dictate the things according to their sweet will. Therefore, these vacancies are not being filled up. It is now six months that two Directors are not working and even the Chairman is not there for a period of six months.

Regarding out-of-turn promotions also, I would request the hon. Minister to come out and lay on the Table of the House the list of persons promoted with their seniority. He can come out to lay on the Table of the House the list giving their general seniority also. That will explain the real position.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: This too will be laid.

कौन से व्यक्ति भूमता (विवर देती) क्या और देखता का क्या है ?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: हम तो कम से कम वहां नहीं बैठेंगे।

Now I will deal with the trade aspect. The STC announced in 1969, according to the statement made on 16th July 1969, that it would achieve a target of Rs. 300 crores of exports in two years. However, exports made by the STC in 1971-72 were below the Rs. 100 crore-mark. In the current year, the exports are expected to be barely about Ra. 100 crores. So, the target set in 1969 to be achieved within two years is nowhere in sight.

One of the aims of the STC is to promote export of non-traditional items to new countries. That also has not been achieved. The STC exports in 1970-71 constituted mostly of traditional goods—jute goods 16.1 per cent, woollen garments 14.9 per cent, foodgrains and other edibles 14.8 per cent, while the engineering goods were only 11 per cent. In this regard I would like to give an example how our country is being exploited by the eastern Communist countries. According to a popular Gujarati daily, *Sandesh*, in its issue of November 1972, countries like Bulgaria, Rumania and Poland have not imported from India traditional and non-traditional items according to the agreement between India and these countries during the year 1971. Bulgaria agreed to import non-traditional items to the order of Rs. 8.5 crores, but against this, Bulgaria imported only to the order of Rs. 1.3 crores. The remaining import was for raw materials and traditional items for which they can get a good margin in other countries.

In the same way, Poland had agreed to import from India non-traditional items to the order of 21 per cent, but it actually imported only 6 per cent.

In the same way, Rumania agreed to import 54 per cent raw goods, 23 per cent traditional items and 13 per cent non-traditional items, while the actual import of Rumania was 90 per cent raw material, and only four per cent covered the other two items.

Thus it will be observed that India gives a good opportunity to those countries for switch trade. It is not the fault of those countries because you have failed to adhere to, and implement, the agreements. You allowed them to draw traditional items more than what was agreed to. So, this is a question which requires further consideration.

Why did it happen so that they did not agree and adhere to the contract of the agreement and they imported more than what has been agreed to? The STC has no proper machinery to assess the requirements of the country and that is why we are entering into contracts which allow them to import traditional items and raw materials which ultimately affect our trade and which ultimately affect our economy.

A word about canalisation. The canalisation of several items through STC has afforded a golden opportunity to be brought here in public interest. I will give you a few examples. Chlorom-phenicol which STC imported at Rs. 100 per kg. was sold at Rs. 700—800 per kg. whereas the local price of the same material was Rs. 400 per kg. It is believed that the STC is making a profit of Rs. 320 per tonne on the import of copra, Rs. 200/- per tonne on the import of cake and Rs. 400 per tonne on the import of palm oil. In this way, even the objectives are not achieved. Ultimately, this should result in raising the prices of the end products.

Now, I come to the third point of scandals of STC. Regarding rags, the rags were permitted to be imported in the year 1968 when great difficulties were faced by the hosiery industry in

securing the raw materials. The entire imports were to be canalised through STC to prevent malpractices but the clever hosiery weavers who have a big lobby in the ruling Party, and particularly in the Foreign Trade Ministry made the Government withdraw the intervention of the STC on the plea that it was delaying the import of raw materials. Thereafter, a procedure was evolved of issuing what is known as letter of authority. Under this system, the STC would authorise the user concerned to import shoddy rags on its behalf. This has resulted in all the misdeeds and malpractices about which we hear so much now a days. This was also discussed during the call attention notice on this subject. In this process, the STC has become a party to the hosiery sector and since this has come out at the behest of the Ministry, the Minister is also a party to it. And this was not done for the sake of 'Sadabarat' and this was done deliberately. This was done to get a big amount for the Party in power. While this scandal has been handed over to the CBI for enquiry, the Minister was of the opinion ....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Who has done it?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The Minister was of the opinion that this matter should not be discussed in this House because it will prejudice the CBI inquiry. This discussion will not prejudice the CBI inquiry. On the contrary, it will benefit the inquiry and then I will say that the Government should come forward to disclose the findings of the report of the CBI inquiry over this big scandal. Is it prepared to do so? It is my straight question. What happened to the FCI inquiry? The other day the House discussed this; Members from both sides of the House brought out the scandalous state of affairs, the corrupt practices, the malpractices, etc., adopted by the FCI and its Chairman. In the light of this, what has

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been done, Sir? Has any further action been taken in the matter? This House does not know anything about it.

The other thing is the scandal regarding the import of textile machinery. In the year 1966, six sizing machines were imported. They were imported from Japan.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have spoken to the hon Member also. They were imported of course, in 1966; it was a long time ago. There is a writ pending in the Bombay High Court. We are fighting that writ and whatever comes out will be acceptable to us. I would therefore suggest to the Member that since this matter is *sub judice* this need not be discussed in the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Which aspect of the matter is *sub judice*?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I will not go into the merits of the case. I will not say anything which is *subjudice*. I will simply give the history, how the Minister has tried to hush up this matter. There was a meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Trade in which I spoke about it. Then the Minister said, nothing will go on the record; it is not in the Agenda. I asked, how is it possible; you cannot expunge. But still he said, nothing will go on record. I did not find a single word of what I said in the Minutes of the meeting. He has tried to hush up this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Was it on the same ground that it was *sub judice*?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: At that time it was not *sub judice*.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The hon. Member came to my room and for 2 hours we discussed. At that time it was not *sub judice*, but it was not on the Agenda. Many other Members

also wanted to discuss their own items. I did not take up his item as it was not in the Agenda.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: But it cannot be expunged.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) What happened in that Committee is not a subject to be discussed here in the House, Sir. I rise on this point of order.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: He has tried to hush up the matter.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Not at all; no hushing up.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The other day I brought to his attention certain issues for investigation and enquiry, but I have not heard anything from him. I have forwarded a communication to him giving details of the subject matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Which aspect of the matter is *sub judice*? (Interruption).

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: When such matters are discussed Shri Shashi Bhushan is always over-enthusiastic to protect the ruling party. I can understand his enthusiasm.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: I am protecting him because he is an ex-Congressman.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA He is ex-Congress, because the hon Member has become the real Congress.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: So, I can understand his enthusiasm. The real position is that these machines were imported in 1966. The machinery was not lifted by the party concerned. It remained idle in the private godowns or in the godowns of the STC for over six years. The price was Rs. 41 or 42 lakhs.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is going into the merits of the case.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I am not going into the merits....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: These are facts.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: These are the facts. The price went up to Rs. 93 lakhs. To cover this bungling by the STC a formula was found out to give the import licence for polyester filament yarn, which is a banned item, and which had a premium of 600 per cent, and the import rules were framed in such a way that only a few allottees could be favoured, and only a few allottees might come in for licence of that item.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not think that it is advisable to go into too many details, because all these may be before the court now.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: For the previous case of licensing for this item also, the rules were so framed.... (Interruptions). I am only stating the factual position. I am not discussing this further. In the previous case also, what happened? That was also allotted only to a few favourites, and the hon. Minister had collected Rs 25 million from those favourites ..

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is totally wrong. It is very wrong.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let him withdraw the charge.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I shall never withdraw this. This is the actual position.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Otherwise, they will withdraw?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The STC has been totally abused. This economic instrument has been converted into a money-collecting pipeline.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member has already taken more than 35 minutes. Now, he should conclude. The Motion is before the House now. Shri Sat Pal Kapur.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : डिप्टी मीटिंग माहव, इस दाउम में कुछ ऐसा रिवाज हो गया है कि हमारे कुछ भाई यह मोतें हैं कि जब नक किसी पर कोई इल्जाम न लगाया जाये, तब तक प्रैम में उन के बारे में हैंडिंग नहीं उम्मेद होता और उनकी सारी मेहनत जाया जायेगी। इसी किस्म की मेहनत करने की कोशिश श्री प्रमसार्था मेहना ने की है।

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

श्रीमती श्री मेहना ने जिस केम का जिक्र किया है, वह केस कोर्ट में है। मालूम नहीं, किस आदामी ने किम तरह और किम प्रायः में उनकी श्रीक किया है और वह किम एंग्ल में यहा कथा कहना चाहते हैं। मालूम होता है कि उनका मकसद यह है कि कोर्ट में जो केम है, उम को यात्रा पर डिसकम किया जाये या तो किसी पार्टी को खण करने के लिए और या प्रैम में कोर्ट बात लेपवाने के लिए।

जहा तक बूलन रैंज का मवाल है, इससे भेगा भी योड़ा बहुत नाल्नुक है। यह मामला पजाब में नाल्नुक रखता है। मैं ममझता हूँ कि मब से पहले मैंने गवर्नरमेट का ध्यान इस म्केडल की तरफ दिलाया और कहा कि इस बारे में रेड्स किये जाने चाहिए, बूलन रैंज की इम्पोर्ट बन्द होनी चाहिए, दून से शाड़ी बीवर्ज को क्या नुक्सान हुआ है और स्पिनिंग मिल इंडस्ट्री से इसका क्या नाल्नुक है। मैं खुद इस बारे में एक डैप्युटेशन लेकर प्रधान मंत्री के पास गया और उम को नामाम मैटिरियल दिखाया। उम के बाद प्रधान मंत्री ने इस मामले की एन्वायरी करवाने के बारे में एक मिनट भी नहीं लगाया।

उम के बाद हम श्री एन० एन० मिश्र से मिले। हम ने उम को भी नामाम मैटीरियल दिखाया। लुधियाना के कुछ एक्सपोर्टर्ज ने 17 करोड़ रुपये की हीजरी का माल ब्लक्सपोर्ट किया। उम की रिटर्न में उम को रैंज इम्पोर्ट

## [भी सत्याल कपूर] :

करने के लिये लाइसेंस मिला । उस इम्पोट] लाइसेंस का उन लोगों ने मिमर्जू किया ।

श्री मेहता ने कहा है कि हम इस बारे में बहुत सुनते हैं । सबाल यह है कि वह किस में सुनते हैं । वह सुनते और बीफ होते उन लोगों में हैं, जो स्प्रिंग मिल जलाने हैं, जिस पर यह मैटीरियल आने से इफेक्ट पड़ता है । बद-किस्मती यह है कि वह जनता से बीफ नहीं होते हैं । वह शाड़ी बीवर्ज से बीफ नहीं होते हैं, जिन के लिए ये रैम्ज मगाने शुरू किये गये थे । कुछ माल पहले जो रैम्ज मगाने शुरू किये गये, उस का परपर्य यह था कि सस्ती कीमत पर रैम्ज, यूर्ज करोड़, पुराने कपड़े मंगाये जायें, उन को कूम्ह कर के धागा बनाया जाये, और उस धागे से कम्बल बनाये जाय । प्रगर भाननीय सदस्य कभी अमृतसर, लुधियाना और जालधर गये होते तो उन को मालूम होता कि लाखों लोग इन रेज के धागे से क बल बना कर गुजार करते हैं ।

लुधियाना के इम्पोटर्ज ने यह जो स्कैडल किया, उस को सरकार ने दबाने की कोशिश नहीं की । हम इस मामले को सरकार, श्री एल० एन० मिश्र, श्री चंद्रशंकर, श्री गणेश और प्रधान मंत्री के नोटिस में लाये । प्रधान मंत्री या किसी भी मिनिस्टर ने इस स्कैडल पर पर्दी डालने की कोशिश नहीं की, बल्कि उन्होंने कहा कि जो मैटीरियल आ रहा है, उस को फौरन चैक करना चाहिए । जिस दिन हम उन्हें मिले, उस से अगले रोज लुधियाना और दिल्ली की सारी मार्केट्स में रेड्स हुए । वे रेड्ज श्री प्रसादाभाई मेहता और श्री ज्योतिर्मय बमु ने नहीं करवाये । इसी सरकार और इसी श्री एल० एन० मिश्र ने करवाये । प्रगर उन का इस स्कैडल से ताल्लुक होता, तो वे इन रेड्ज को न करते ।

\* पिछले दिनों जब इसी बारे में एक कार्यिग एटेलर्न नोटिस इस हाउस में आया, तो श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा कि उस माल की लिस्ट

तैयार की जाये और उसी को रिलीज कर दिया जाये । जिस माल के बारे में टैक्स का घपला है, जिस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह लाइसेंस के मुताबिक नहीं आया, जनसंघ के लीडर, श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी, ने उस को रिलीज करने के लिए कहा । यह बात हाउस के रिकाउंट में भीजूद है ।

एक भाननीय सबस्थ : तो क्या उस माल से उम्मद में डुबो देना चाहिए ?

श्री सत्याल कपूर : उस को भी समुदार से डुबो देना चाहिए और उन लोगों के साथ हमदर्दी रखने वालों को भी उस के साथ डुबो देना चाहिए । लुधियाना के बे लोग किस पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं ? उन की हमदर्दी किस के साथ है और उन की नुमायंदगी कौन करता है ? उन की हमदर्दी इन की पार्टी के साथ है और उन की नुमायंदगी इन की पार्टी का लीडर कर रहा है । प्रगर मेरी हमदर्दी उन के साथ होती, नो मैं यह स्कैडल से कर मिनिस्टर साहब के पास न जाता । यह स्कैडल करने वालों के साथ हमारी हमदर्दी नहीं है । हमारी हमदर्दी उन शाड़ी बीवर्ज के साथ है, जिन का नुकसान हुआ है, और जिन के लाखों आदमी बेकार हुए हैं ।

एक तो पिछले साल दो साल से जो शाड़ी बीवर्ज का कोटा वा बह कोटा जो ओपन मार्केट में कोट बिक रहे हैं, वह कोट जब से बिकने शुरू हुए, उन को वह मैटीरियल नहीं मिला और एक तो वह नुकसान हुआ । लाखों आदमी उस से बेकार हुए । दूसरे जो लुधियाने के इम्पोर्टर्ज हैं वे इस से पिछले सालों में रैम्ज के नाम पर पुराने कोट पैट बर्गर हाते थे, इस साल वे पुरानी होजियरी से कर आए और होजियरी के आने से लुधियाने की जो होजियरी थी जो लस्ता माल तैयार करते थे वे उन का नुकसान हुआ । तीन तारह के बे लोग हैं

जो होजियरी तैयार करते हैं। एक सो वे लोग हैं जो मिलटरी के लिए तैयार करते हैं और एक वे लोग हैं जो होजियरी नैयार करते हैं विदेशों में आने के लिए। तीसरे वे लोग हैं जो आम लोगों के लिए, गरीबों, मजदूरों, छोटे छोटे दबानदारों, बनकाँ वर्ग जैसे के काम में आने वाली होजियरी तैयार करते हैं। वे जो तीसरे नैंग थे उन को नुकसान हुआ। मैं भानता हूँ कि मिलिटरी की सप्लाई करने वालों पर फर्क नहीं पड़ा। एक्सपोर्ट करने वालों पर कोई इस का फर्क नहीं पड़ा। लेकिन इस माल के आने से जो लोग सभी विश्व की होजियरी तैयार करते थे उन की इडस्ट्री को इस से बहुत नुकसान हुआ। वे नैंग लाखों की तादाद में बेकार हैं। उम से हाहाकार मचा, अगड़ा फैला। मझे आज यह कहने में कोई एन्टरज नहीं है कि एक मिनट इस में नहीं लगा मैंने एल० एव० मिश्रा साहब को जब होजियरी दिखाई तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस की एन्क्वायरी करनी चाहिए। और उस पर नेड लगाना चाहिए। नेड लगा और पजाव में वह माल बैन्ड है। कस्टम में माल पड़ा है दिल्ली के मार्केट में वह माल नहीं है यह काम उन्होंने किया और हमें खणी हुई कि सरकार ने वक्त पर कदम उठाया। कुछ भाइयों को इस से दुख हुआ।

मैं कुछ तजबीज करना चाहता हूँ। प्रावलम यह है कि आज पजाव के लाखों खोग स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्री में दबावाल्ड है। आज पंजाब की पर कैपिट इन्वेस्टमेंट से हन्दुस्तान से आये हैं। पजाव को बिल्ड करने में, पंजाब की स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्री को बिल्ड करने में बिरला, टाटा, डालमिया का हाथ नहीं है, इस को बिल्ड करने में आम लोगों का, छोटे और दरमियानी तबके से ताल्लुक रखने वाले लोगों का और उन की मेहनत का हाथ है। मैं सरकार से सिर्फ इतना यकीन चाहता हूँ, डॉक है 17 एक्सपोर्टर्स हैं जिनको आप ने लाइसेंस दिया, जिन्होंने माल

एक्सपोर्ट किया उन को आप ने इम्पेंट लाइसेंस दिया, तो आज जिन्होंने रक्केडल किया है उन को आप कैद कीजिए, मीं बीं आई की एन्क्वायरी कीजिए। उन से हमदर्दी रखने वाले लोगों को भी पक्षिया, जो जो इस से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, जो घपला करते हैं, उन के साथ रियायत मत कीजिए। लेकिन 20 करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट इस में होता है, पिछले माल 40 करोड़ का मामान रेयर हुआ, तो इस इडस्ट्री को तबाह होने से बचाइए। आज आप को यह मोबान पड़ेगा कि आप उन को आलटरनेटिव चीज क्या देते हैं और यह देना चाहिए ताकि जो इसेटिव आप एक्सपोर्टर्स को दे रहे हैं, अगर आप रैम्स बैन कर रहे हैं और रैम्स को बैन करना चाहिए मैं अटन विहारी वाजपेयी की नरह चित्तिन नहीं हूँ कि रैम्स बैन होंगे तो लोग मर जायेंगे, रैम्स तो बैन करने चाहिये वह अच्छा है, लेकिन उस के बजाय आप को कोई आलटरनेटिव देना चाहिए।

दूसरा प्वाइट में रखना चाहता हूँ। गाड़ी बीमर्स को आप एक्चुअल यूजर्म का कोटा देते हैं। गाड़ी बीमर्स की कैरेसिटी दम हजार, पान्द हजार या 20 हजार रुपये माल की है और उन को आप एक्चुअल यूजर्म का नाइसेंस दे कर कोटा देते थे। उम के बजाय आप आप की मिनिस्ट्री ने डिसीशन यह लिया है कि यह तमाम कोटा प्यानर्स को जायगा और स्पिनर उम का माल तैया करके उतने रुपये का माल उम एक्चुअल यूजर को देंगे। यह डेसीशन मेरे द्याल से आप की मिनिस्ट्री ने गलत लिया है। आप के डिपार्टमेंट को उम को रिट्यू करनर चाहिए। आज रेंग का स्केडल उठाने वाले दो किस्म के लोग हैं। उन में एक वह लोग है जो स्पिनर मिलों से ताल्लुक रखते हैं स्पिनर मिलों की लावी से ताल्लुक, रखते हैं जो चाहते हैं कि रिपानर मिलों को किसी किस्म का नुकसान न पहुँचे। इसलिए उन लोगों से भी हम को बचने की जरूरत है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, at the outset, I must mention one thing. I am subjected to quite severe pressure because people think that I shall speak on certain things, dirty rags will be washed in public. So, I pray to you to give me sufficient time. You have given half an hour to the member who initiated the debate. I would request you to give me at least 40 minutes because I represent the largest opposition group, if you are not prepared to call it an opposition party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On the request of the opposition members, the Speaker has cancelled only the half an hour discussion. The time will be added to this. Instead of concluding at 5.30 p.m., it will go on up to 6 O'Clock. This is the information that I have got. (Interruptions) Sir, I will not be able to give 30 minutes or 20 minutes to every Member.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When in the morning almost all the leaders of the opposition groups made this request that the time should be extended to four hours, the Speaker was pleased to say straightway that he would postpone the half an hour discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, he has extended it only by half an hour. That is why when Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu came to me and pleaded for more time, I asserted that the time for the discussion has been extended only by half an hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have given the first speaker 35 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As to how much time I will give, I cannot give any commitment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly give me half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No commitment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: While dealing with the rags scandal, I would like to say that this is one of the worst

corruption, malpractice and scandal that has come out in recent times, and this government has no right to stay in power after all this has been revealed without any contradiction.

In the name of importation of rags, they are importing quality woollen garments, nylons, polyester fibres, finest and new, from affluent countries. They came here as slightly defectively manufactured or out of fashion or shop soiled youth garments. The story about mutilation in customs is a myth. So, do not bother about it at all.

It is strange that three government agencies are controlling the STC. There is the licensing agency of government, that is, the Foreign Trade Ministry; the customs, or the Finance Ministry is deeply involved in the matter. The present Foreign Trade Minister master-minded the whole thing as the principal operator. Behind this lies the approval of the fountain head of all powers in the country, of all malpractices and corruption, and the ultimate benefit went to the funds of the ruling party. It was canalised through the STC, the STC approved the contracts, approved the letters of credit ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: When any attack is made on his party, he resents it. Now he attacks the Prime Minister and the Congress Party, making vague charges. It does not look nice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, it is completely wrong for you to talk from the chair like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you are in the chair now. You are not in the ruling party.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is surprising that the chair should interject like that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him not make vague charges.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The S.T.C. approved the contracts the letters of credit, and, of course, the Customs officials got their share. They did their physical verification of the entries very well indeed. You could bring in anything and take out anything out of this country at a price today. Everything is being openly done. One could bring arms also. What will be the condition of the country if the Customs' vigilance is like this? It is an alarming situation.

By this rags scandal, a lot of smuggled foreign exchange has also gone out. It is all conspired and coordinated to defraud the Exchequer the people the workers and the small businessmen.

The Secretary died of heart attack and shock of an unholy quarrel because there was an attempt to remove him for some reason or other. We do not know. The Foreign Trade Minister had written a letter to the Finance Ministry, blaming the Customs. It was nothing but an attempt to create a fog. It was self-contradiction.

Today, a lakh of workers in Punjab, as my hon. friend very rightly pointed out, are thrown out on the streets to starve and to fulfil the vow of *garibi hatao*. More than hundred small hosiery units are closed. On 7-8-72, a delegation of 200 persons met the Prime Minister, the fountain-head, and got the usual lip sympathetic assurance. But nothing happened.

In early September 1972, one Jahar Oswal went to the Minister for clearance order of rags at Bombay. They were advised to go to the Prime Minister. In reply Oswal told off "All our dealings were with you"—why now this? The Minister said, "Am I the real boss? Even residual benefits to lot of people particularly, people belonging to rying party in Punjab.

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It is wonderful. It is a case where the accused is asked to plead and also asked to sit on judgment. I will not go into the long history of the case. I will just give a brief history of it.

Import entitlement was reduced by 50 per cent for hosiery spinners. In April, 1968, the export/import of woollen was canalised through the S.T.C. The export figures are: 1970—Rs. 14 crores; 1971—Rs. 16 crores and 1972—Rs. 18 crores weighing 35 lakh kgs.

By end of 1970—it is very important, pre-1971 elections—the entitlement included items like, greasy rags, wastes and shoddy. Through the S.T.C., it was for actual users, hosiery spinners and exporters. A few years ago, the old garment import duty was to the extent of 131 per cent. It was abolished on the pretext of giving protection to shoddy workers. Actually, it was all money collected for somebody. Now, it is duty-free excepting a small Bangladesh surcharge of 2.5 per cent.

The rag import has been given to so-called actual users. The S.T.C. price officially fixed is 7 d. to 9 d., but goes upto 15 d. per lb.; freight is 5 d; loading charges—1 d; charitable institutions who collect—1 d.—it is less than Rs. 2 per kg. The excess amount paid above the price fixed is paid by smuggled foreign exchange. About the size of import, I would like to quote from a letter which I have received from the Joint Secretary, Shri K. Kishore, of the Ministry of Foreign Trade:

"Categories of items:

Raw wool, wool tops  
Woollen rags/shoddy

Imports effected since canalisation:  
Rs. 84.70 crores  
Rs. 9.60 crores"

But the official figures are less than real.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Again, I would like to read another letter from Shri Jasjit Singh, the Chairman of the Central Board of Excise and Customs. It says:

"The quantity of rags that was cleared by the Customs during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 (upto 31-10-72) was 62 lakh kg., 78 lakh kg., and 206 lakh kg., respectively. About 16,800 bales have been seized by the Customs authorities at various places as a result of raids conducted during August|September, 1972. In addition to the bales of rags that have been seized by the Customs authorities at various places, there were about 20 thousand bales of rags lying uncleared in Bombay docks on 4-11-72. These have not yet been subjected to Customs examination, assessment, etc. As per normal rules, these are lying in the custody of the Bombay Port Trust and not Customs."

That is the position. Over 50 million kg came in actually. From the landing to the retail point, the increase is not between 700 to 1500 per cent but at least it is Rs. 600-700 million as a gross profit that has been made by those who have handled this thing. But the hosiery exporters earned an import entitlement licence for Rs. 8 crores in 1971-72. It is for the House to judge whether it was done for love and fresh air or whether it was done for a consideration.

Regarding my second letter to the STC Chairman, the reply is untraceable because the questions are embarrassing. I will find it out from the hon. Minister afterwards what right this officer has got to sit over my letter.

There was pressure; in the Press it came out extensively. Government was pressurized and they had to do something. They seized goods worth Rs. 4 crores. Mr. Kishore again says how much of imported rag was in the pipeline. He says that Rs. 1.37 crores

worth of rags are either in the pipeline or pending shipment at the loading ports against letters of authority and release orders. There is an additional Rs. 2 crores worth of goods awaiting customs clearance. According to Mr. Kishore, rags pending shipment were worth Rs. 1.37 crores. My figure is Rs. 3 crores. 45,000 bales were sealed in exporters' godowns. 9,000 bales were in Bombay Customs godowns on water. There were these quantities on water awaiting shipment, etc. The Indian rag price has gone up because this so-called rag is nothing but good garments. The price of real Indian rag has gone up by three times. I ask the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade and of the STC: did it, on paper at least, assess the real need of the shoddy industry for which the so-called rags were imported? I say, 'No; never was it done'. It was done to meet the political fund requirement and the wave creation. (In-erruption) In 1972, the pre-Poll import figures are very high because licences had to be given for returns; otherwise, there was no chance of getting it. These were engineered by the party for funds—rags come from USA, Canada, Japan, Norway, and the bales are of different sizes, etc.

But the funny thing is that they did not spare the Defence people. During the Pakistan war, this happened. There is one company, Export and Import Company, Sri Krishna Woolen Mills. They had ordered 1,50,000 blankets. Rag import permit was, as usual, given by the STC and they imported terylene and polyester fibre and made a profit to the extent of 600 to 1,000 per cent. They purchased cheap mixed blankets from bazar; the weight of the blanket was 2 lb. as against the stipulated 'weight of 4 lb. and many of the soldiers got pneumonia because of the use of these blankets.

This Government, headed by the present Prime Minister, is nothing but running with the hare and hunting with the hound. It is an eye-wash

raid with prior information given to those people who were hand in gloves with them. They are creating crisis in wool and hosiery industries. There is strike, there is lay-off, and there are losses to the tune of Rs. 6 crores.

One Mr. R. K. Shoni tried to raise Rs. 50 lakhs on some emissary's indication to obtain delivery of what is in the pipeline. Importers were willing to pay duty. But that is not the solution. The solution is that the Government must sell these clothes to the poor people at cost price, to those who are shivering in north India. (Interruption) The Foreign Ministry is hoodwinking to give to the shoddy industry on paper at least and an emissary, a Member of the Rajya Sabha....

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): On a point of order. He cannot mention the name of any person who is not here to defend himself. Even if he is in the House, in regard to any defamatory allegation, unless he gives something in writing to you, he cannot mention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given written notice

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: You have not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please do not show your ignorance to that extent.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: No. You are trying to dupe.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have no record here .....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You ask the Secretariat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have consulted the Secretariat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have shown it to everybody. (Interruption).

Now I proceed, Sir. An emissary—the fountain head—a Member of

Rajya Sabha was sent to Ludhiana and he collected Rs. 7 lakhs. (Interruption).

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Rule 353 clearly lays down:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has a given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

Mere mention of a name in a notice is meaningless. Unless and until the allegation is intimated to the Speaker as also to the Minister, he cannot name anybody. And I lodge my protest strongly. He cannot bring in any names.... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is true that you gave in writing to the Hon. Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At first, you said that you did not receive any notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That I did not say I said, 'I have not received it here'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is not my fault.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I have received from the office. There is only one thing. You have given notice as per Rules, but, the hon. Speaker has passed it on to the Minister and that is the position. My request to you would be to avoid the names.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: He has given only the names and not the allegations.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: An hon. Member of the ruling Party said about the mover of the motion that he was briefed by certain interests. That happened in your presence. You pocketed it all right. Now, certain things are said, with

[Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra]

have been given due notice of and you take objection to them . . .  
 (Interruptions) Were you not here when he said that he was briefed by certain interests? It is not more defamatory?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The thing is that I have requested him. It is true that he has written to the hon. Speaker. He has given the names also . . .  
 (Interruptions). The paper is with me. According to the Rules, he has given the information to the hon. Speaker. That paper was passed on to the Minister . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : An emissary of . . .

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L N MISHRA): I have got the letter from the Lok Sabha Secretariat along with a copy of the letter of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu giving out certain names. I have got it in time. But if you read the rule, mere giving the name is not enough. The Rule says also "... so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply".

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's letter does not contain any matter to which I can reply. Where is the allegation? Where is the matter?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You collected Rs. 7 lakhs . . .

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): In these circumstances when the House has got to know of certain allegations and the House has a responsibility in investigating the allegations, I hope the Chair may direct Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to come before the House with a factual statement in substantiation of his allegations and the Government, in that case would be given every opportunity to reply to it. A veil must not be drawn over the allegations on the plea that on parliamentary grounds it cannot be referred to

The allegation has got to be investigated

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: There is no attempt to put any veil on anything. The question is one of observation of the Rule as it is. The Rule says that no allegation can be made unless previous intimation of the allegation is given to the Speaker and to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may investigate the matter for the purpose of replying to it. Otherwise, the Minister can be taken by surprise . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is generally one of the most advertised subjects that this House is taking up for a discussion and most of the charges have already appeared in the newspapers, and so the Minister ought to have been fully equipped for this occasion. No fresh charge which has not appeared in the newspapers and which has not been there for a long time is going to be made by hon. Members now. Even if certain charges appear to be refreshingly new, the Minister must take up the challenge here and now and reply to that

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am only stating the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am now asking him to speak. You are my intimate and good friend, Mr. Bosu. I would simply request you to avoid the names. If you insist, I am helpless.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I always cooperate with you

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: This matter has to be thrashed out. The Members of the House are in possession of information in this regard and this matter has to be thrashed out, if not today, later on. The Minister must reply to whatever allegations have been substantiated in a more concrete form later on. We have got to go into the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My difficulty is, he is not giving any proof.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: He is ready. Later on, he will come before you, before the whole House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Bring me up before the Privileges Committee; I am prepared to explain it. An emissary of the P.M., a Member of the Rajya Sabha was sent to Ludhiana who collected Rs. 7 lakhs through one Mr Jawaharlal Oswal in three instalments in September 1972, through his assistant. The High Command is of the opinion that the Minister stands exposed and discredited. Therefore it will not be wise for him to do for collection.

I now refer to STC's import of raw wool. This is also another item. Regarding wool combers, R. P. Goenka's Wool Combers' Firm got the monopoly. They are the biggest combers in the country. There are the Duncan Brothers who controls this were benefitted. Raw wool import is increasing every year. Why is the combing capacity remaining unchanged? Mr. R. P. Goenka or his brother Jagdish Goenka were benefited. I have gone into the balance sheet. We have the union there. I had gone to Ludhiana and Bombay. We know this. This firm Wool Combers are making a daily profit of Rs. 1½ lakhs of which Rs. 80,000 is in black. The Government rate is Rs 4 per kilo and they charge the blackmarket rate of Rs. 9 per kilo. They are combing 20,000 bags of wool per day. STC changed its earlier decision and allowed the import of 10 lakh pounds of combed wool which was not allowed earlier. In 1970 December just before the 1971 elections another 10 lakh pounds were given. One Mr. R. K. Sohni came to Delhi and paid Rs. 5 lakhs, to whom, I don't want to mention. You guess.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That you will have to prove.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rs. 25 lakhs came through an erstwhile special Assistant of the Minister, and Deputy Director, Wool Textile. This was for regularising unauthorised spindles. The rate was fixed at Rs. 25 per spindle. The then Joint Secretary and now a Secretary Mr. Samuel was of help in this regard, during pre-poll days of 1971. Grant of four combing licences were promised. The collection was made at Rs. 5 lakhs each, totalling Rs. 20 lakhs. One was given, three were betrayed. This is the story. Regarding Customs, that is another wonderful story. The customs appraisers are given the bale Nos. in advance and that particular bale is cut down and examined up to a depth of 1½ feet. ....

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Where is the Finance Minister? There seems to be nobody representing the Finance Ministry here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I am here, Sir.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: He has just arrived? Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has been speaking for so long.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: No, I have been sitting here. With all respect to the hon. Member, I would say that the hon. Member perhaps was not alert in noticing me. I have been sitting here all the time. Probably his attention had not been directed to me. I have been very much here. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I request you, Sir, to bring the House to orders. The Customs Wing, I am told, at the very beginning says that 'You can import anything you like, and export anything you like for a price'. So, if there are 500 bales at Bombay, the chairman, Mr. Abrol had been the great man of these rags people and their subordinates....

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I protest against this, Sir. He is naming an officer....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given the name already.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It has not been given to me. This has not been given to me.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: In that case, let him reply.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It must be expunged from the records

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given the name already.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have not been given. I must have it. We must have it. He cannot be a drainage inspector..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Again, I shall have to consult the Hon. Speaker and the rules. He is mentioning the name of an officer. Though it is on the record, I shall have to consult the rules and also consult the Hon. Speaker

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order. Now, here is a fact well established that these things have been passing without the necessary check having been exercised by the Customs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a plain fact, which is clear to everybody as daylight. There is nothing to substantiate.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: He should have had the courage to give us all the facts in time, so that we could reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is an open thing, and it has appeared in the papers...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: After all, if the customs authorities had been exercising these checks, how could these materials have passed?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: He did not have the courage to give us the facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall consult the rules and the Hon. Speaker, and then only it will go into the record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Amidst these interruptions, I forgot to ad-

dress you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Now, I recollect....

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): On a point of order....

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will they go on with these points of order?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Let me explain my point of order. The hon. Member, while giving out..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am raising a point of order under rule 376.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is rule 367

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: He is referring to a letter, purported to be under rule 353, and he says that he has already given notice of names, but it is clearly written there in the rule that not only the names but also the allegations must be given notice of....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is it said?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He is questioning your ruling, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wish he were not so ignorant of the rules.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: He has mentioned certain names and mentioned Rs. 5 lakhs, Ra. 10 lakhs as having been made by some persons, whose names he did not like to mention but whose names he has said in some other ways, which clearly identifies and signifies something else. These are clear insinuations. Are you going to allow these insinuations to be a part of the record? These are clearly insinuations, without having been substantiated by the hon. Member. There is no document in his possession to substantiate it....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Here they are. Here are the records....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling; I have doubts in my mind

about the whole thing. He has mentioned a name... .

Though it is on the record, unless I have gone through it and given second thought to it, and consult the hon. Speaker and also the law, I mean the Rules of the House, I will not touch it. I shall see if it should not be there, as a public document; or it should remain on the records.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He was wanting documentary evidence. Here they are. This is imported rag, this one. Then, this, another one and then, here it is, another one. This is the imported rag. For two years it was going on. After this scandal, and day light robbery—for two years these have been going on. They have been selling these things right in front of you—they cannot do it in front of 1, Safdarjang Road—but they were doing it outside the customs house, under your very nose for two years. Yet mentioned the name of the official of the Central Board of Customs and Direct Taxes, Mr. Ganesh gets jittery. I am ashamed of this. However, I say that this Government has no right to stay because it has been proved beyond doubt they are hand in glove with currupt people. All this had happened within the knowledge of everybody in the Government, top to bottom, and the Prime Minister cannot escape her responsibility. A parliamentary commission is a must where I shall deliver proofs, convincing proof, to tell the country that this Government had been hand in glove with a bunch of thugs in defrauding the Exchequer.

श्री शक्ति भूवरण (विधिन दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विषय पर बोलना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन मुझे इस लिये बोलना पड़ रहा है कि इस को एक पोलिटिकल मॉटंट बनाया जा रहा है। पिछले एलेक्शन के बाद से अपोजीशन लगातार इस बात की कोशिश में रहा है कि वह कोई न कोई स्टैम्पल कां चार्ज सरकार पर लगाये। अब तक जितनी कोशिश उस ने की, उन में

वह नकामयाब रहा। देश की जनता हर एलेक्शन में जवाब देती रही है, और आज मुझे हैरानी इस लिये हुई... (व्यबधान) अभी उड़ीसा में इन का गठबन्धन हम ने देखा। उड़ीसा में जवाब जनता ने दिया.. (व्यबधान)

सभापति महोदय : जब विरोधी दल बोलते हैं तब यह लोग सुनते हैं, लेकिन जब यह लोग बोलते हैं तब आप लोग हूला मचाते हैं।

श्री शक्ति भूवरण : मुझे इतना अफमोस दुष्प्रा कि अभी उन व्यक्तियों के नाम आरोपित किये गये जो मर चुके हैं। कभी भी हिन्दुस्तान की संसद में ऐसा नहीं हुआ। कहा गया कि एक सकेटी की मृत्यु हो चुकी है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I have every regard for the departed soul—may his soul rest in peace I never mentioned the name.

श्री शक्ति भूवरण : माननीय सदस्य ने उन्हीं सकेटी की निन्दा की जिन्होंने हमारे देश में काफी बायों तक सेवा की है। हमारी पालियामेंट का यह शेवा कभी नहीं रहा है। आज हम देखते हैं कि एक तरफ सी पी आई (एम) और दूसरी तरफ कांग्रेस (ओ) है, जोकि बिल्कुल दूसरे के विपरीत है। जब हम उन का गठबन्धन देखते हैं तब हम को जरूर सन्देह होता है। मालूम होता है कि जीवं और अमरीका की भारतीय मिल रही है, संगम हो रहा है।

श्री श्वामबन्धन लिख : आप अब अमरीका की बाहों में जा रहे हैं। (व्यबधान)

श्री शक्ति भूवरण : इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि आज जो यह गठबन्धन राइट और लेप्ट एक्स्ट्रामिस्ट्स में हो रहा है उस में दाल में कुछ काला है। जब यह लोग

## [श्री जगदी भूषण]

मिल कर आते हैं तो मर्मे भी थोड़ा उत्साह होता है बोलने के लिये। जनता आज भी शिकार बनाई जा रही है उस गठबन्धन की। आज भूल गये हैं कि किस दृग से गृह स्वप्न से वह उस देश में आपरेट करने हैं।

जहां तक रेंज का सबाल है, मेरे कहना चाहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान मे पहले बल टाप्स बाहर मे काफी अंतिम था और हमें वहां सी विदेशी मुद्रा देनी पड़नी थी। हिन्दुस्तान के रा बल के साथ बाहर से आये हैं रेंज और नाइटलन वैराग को मिला कर हिन्दुस्तान वे यार्न बनाने वाल कारखानों ने इस प्रकार का यार्न बनाया जिसमे छोटे कारखाने लाभ उठा सके और बहुत सा मिलिट्री भी लाभ उसमे पूँचा है। ये रेंज काफी अर्सें से मगाए जाने रहे हैं। लेकिन जैसा देश मे कभी कभी होना है कुछ टर्लकमार्किटजे हैं जो नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं और उनके बारे मे इन दोनों दलों मे से किसी ने भी कुछ नहीं कहा है। यह नहीं कहा है कि ऐसे लोगों को विशेषतार किया जाए। न सी वी एम ने कहा है और न आदरणीय प्रसन्न मेहता साहब ने कहा है। इसलिए नहीं कहा है कि ऐसे लोगों के साथ इन दोनों की हमर्दी है। लेकिन इसको यह पोलिटिकल स्टट बनाना चाहत है। हमारी पार्टी के लोगों का जब इस चीज के बारे मे पता चला तो वे डैप्टमेंट ले कर मिनिस्टर के पास गए, जब उनको पता चला कि कुछ व्यापारियों द्वारा यह गलत काम हो रहा है तो हम लोगों ने सरकार से मार्ग की कि उनको सज्जा मिलनी चाहिये, फौरन इनकावायरी कमेटी बिठाइये। यह मामला सी बी आई को दिया गया है। रेडज भी किए गए हैं। और भी अगर रेडज करने की आवश्यकता हो तो वे भी हो जाते हैं और ऐसा करने से हिचकिचाना नहीं चाहिये। इन्होंने कभी नहीं कहा कि जो रेडज हुए हैं वे अच्छे हुए हैं या बुरे हुए हैं। उस पर ये अपनी राम नहीं

देते हैं। याय यिफ़ इन पर देने हैं कि यह पोलिटिकल स्टट है और पोलिटिकल स्टट ही इसको ये बना कर हम पर टोप लगाना चाहते हैं। जो दुर्घटना बटी उसके खिलाफ देश मे काफी रोष है। हम काफी सतर्क हैं। इसको फौरन रोका जा रहा है। कुछ रेंज पता नहीं किसी के उतारे हए ने कर यहा यह महाशय प्रा गए है और दिखा रहे हैं। कई लाग शिकायत कर रहे हैं कि होटलों मे उनके कपड़े खो गए हैं। मैं हिटले मे जाना नहीं चाहना है। पोलिटिकल स्टट की काई इतना हाती है। उस इतना मे भी ये आगे बढ़ गए हैं। रेंज के शास्त्राल मे जो पालिटिकल इन्होंने घुसें दिया है और पोलिटिकल स्टट इसको बनाना चाहा है वह वहां गलत है। पालियामेट मे कुछ तो मर्यादा हमें रखनी चाहिये। हम कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की लैस एकमौमिस्ट पार्टी का करोड़ों रुपया चीन मे आया है (इंटर-प्राज) मैंने किसी पार्टी का नाम भी नहीं लिया, मैंने भी एम का निक भी नहीं किया, ये क्यों दुखी हैं। चीन ने ऐसे ज्वेति मंद जी का क्या रिश्ता है। चीन के लोग भी इनको रिएक्शनरी समझते हैं। इसके बाबजद भी ये उनके पीछे जाएंगे। इनकी बुँदि पर तरस आता है। अगर ये सच्चे मार्किस्ट होते तो यहा के राइटिस्ट्र प्रतिक्रियावासियों के साथ ये समझौता करते? ऐसा सम्भव नहीं था। मार्क्स को भी ये कब्र मे से फिर खोद कर निकाल रहे हैं, उसको दुबारा मार रहे हैं। जो गठबन्धन है इससे जनता परिवर्तन है। इनके पोलिटिकल स्टटम से भी जनता बाकिया है। जो चोर है और जो ब्लैकमार्किटर है उनका हम पकड़ रहे हैं। उनको पकड़ने पर भी वे दुखी हैं, बहुत दुखी हैं। दुखी होने की बजह से आज वे तरह तरह के स्टट छड़े कर रहे हैं। रोकना ये ऐसे नाटक रखते हैं। इनका कोई महत्व नहीं है। देश की जनता आज भी हमारे साथ है। ब्लैकमार्किटर

को पकड़ने में वह हमारा माथ देनी ऐसा मुझे पूरा विश्वास है। इनके भट्टस का इलंक्षण के बहत जबाब दिया जाता है। इन्होने चार्जिं हमारे मिनिस्टर पर लगाया है, अपर्सनो पर लगाए हैं जो यहा भौजद नहीं है और वे सब पोलिटिकल मृष्ट के मानहत लगाया गये हैं। दिल में इनके कुछ नहीं हैं, इतना भी कहा नहीं है। यह इनकी दयनीय गजनीति है।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) वहन अफनाम की बात है कि रूलिंग पार्टी की फैलोर्ज वा फर्ला उठा कर हमारे भाई गरीबों के चम्पियन बने हुए हैं। जो कुर्पणन में मने वडे चढ़े हैं, जिनका इनिशियास बड़ा गन्दा है वे ही आज वहन बढ़ चढ़ कर बाते कर रहे हैं। इन कुर्पणन के लिए भी आपकी ही ज्यादा जिमेदारी है। इस बात में मैं शशि भूषण जी से सहमत हूँ।

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH (Murshidabad). On a point of order, Sir Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu exhibited certain articles from his seat and alleged they were manufactured out of the reges and he has exhibited them by way of evidence. He is bound under the rules to produce them and lay them on the Table of the House.

MR CHAIRMAN Now that matter is not before the House. There is no point of order. That hon Member is not on his legs now. In fact, another hon Member is speaking. So, there is no point of order.

श्री सरजू पांडे शशि भूषण जी ने ठोक ही कहा है कि ये दल पूरी तरह मे जनता मे आइमोलेट हो चुके हैं और इनकी नीतियों को जनता ने डिसकार्ड कर दिया है। ये अपना सिर फिर उठाने की कागिश कर रहे हैं और इस बास्ते सदन मे तरह तरह के प्रश्न लेकर यह आ जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग भी कुर्पणन को प्रश्न न दें और इस को दूर करे।

मैं एन टी सी के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हिंदुराज की सारी इन्हें और एक्सपोर्ट सरकार के हाथ में डोनी चाहिये। ये तमाम जो स्कैल रखने वाले लोग हैं ये या नों इन दलों से सम्बद्धित हैं या किर ये जनसंघ को और दूसरे लोगों का चार्दे रेते हैं। गिलों दफ श्री इटल फ़ हारी वार्देय ने जब कांगड़ा एंटेन नाटिम आगा था सज्जाव डिया था कि इनके माल को मंज़न किया जाए। उसको यह लंटा दिया जीय या बेच दिया जाए। उन्होंने सजा देने की तात कभी नहीं रही।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मद्दर्सा) ऐसा बाजेवी जो नहीं कहा है। ये हाउस का मिसनेंड कर रहे हैं।

श्री सरजू पांडे मेरे पास प्रांसीडिग्ज हैं मजा देने की बात उहोने नहीं कही थी। ये लोग देश मे सबसे ज्यादा गडवडी करते हैं।

मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि सारी इम्पेरियल और एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड एस टी सी के हाथ मे होनी चाहिये, उसके जरिये होनी चाहिये, सरकार के हाथ मे होनी चाहिये।

आपको मुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि एस० टो० सी० का अपना एडवर्टिजमेट डिपार्टमेट है और उसके जरिये एडवर्टाइज़न करना कर मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि बिला साहब की एक कम्पनी है जिसका नाम है एडवर्टाइजिंग एण्ड सेल्स प्रोमोशन कम्पनी नई दिल्ली उसके अ० एडवर्टाइज़ कराया जाता है, उसके द्वारा विज्ञापन दिए जाते हैं। करोड़ो रुपया देश का उनको दिया जा रहा है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों होता है। जब आपके पास अपना एडवर्टाइजमेट डिपार्टमेट है और उसके डायरेक्टर को आप चार हजार पया महीना देते हैं तो उनको एडवर्टिजमेट न देकर दूसरी कम्पनी को क्यों दिये जा रहे हैं। ये कितने भी रही लोग हो लेकिन जब ये एक बात कहते हैं तो उसमे कुछ अंश दम तो होता है। चाहे

## [श्री सत्यजी वांडे]

ये कितने भी भ्रष्टाचारी हो लेकिन आप ऐसी बाते क्यों कर रहे हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि केरल के अध्यक्ष सी० सी० श्री० आई० (कैशनूट कारपोरेशन आ०फ इपिड्या) कैशनूट्स का काम करता है और वह एम० टी० सी० के अन्तर्गत आता है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि चालीस हजार टन काजू बाहर से मगाया जाता है। वह विदेशी कम्पनियों से जहाजों के जर्जर्ये मगाया जाता है और उसके लिए विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की जाती है। इसको अपने ही जहाजों से आप मगा सकते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा आप क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

इसके अलावा जो सी० सी० श्री० है वह वहा के मिलों को काजू नहीं दे रहा है, वहा कैशू मिलों को काजू नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं जिसकी बजाह से कैंकिट्या बन्द है और पच्चीम हजार आवधी बेरोजगार होने जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इन चीजों को देखे। एस टी० सी० के कर्मचारियों का चरित्र अच्छा होना चाहिये। उसमें काम करने वाले अफसर अच्छे होने चाहियें। उसमें कोई गडबडी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

ईन्ह का बड़ा हल्ला मचा हुआ है। मन्त्री महोदय ने स्वयं इसको माना है। सारा देश मानता है कि गडबडी हुई है। इसका असर यह हुआ है कि हिन्दुस्तान में, सुखियाना आदि में कैंकिट्या आदि बन्द हो गई है। बहुत सा माल आकर पड़ा हुआ है। यह जो सा० गडबडी है इसको दूर करना चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि वालियां दे देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप अपना दामन भी देके। जो मैं विरोधी वक्तों में बैठे हुए हूँ इनमें से कुछ मिनिस्टर भी यह चुके हैं। मिथ्या जी मिनिस्टर यह चुके हैं। जनसंघ के भाई भी कही कही मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। आज भी दिल्ली में ये राज

कर रहे हैं जो भ्रष्टाचार का केन्द्र है, जहा गरीबों की लूट जन रही है। इनका कोई अविष्य नहीं है। देश का कल्याण चाहते हीं तो कम से कम अन्ना दामन साफ करो। जो प्रश्न उठा है, उसका उत्तर भी आना चाहिये और पता चलना चाहिये कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जिनकी गाड़ी श्री० श्री० है और जिनको आपने पकड़ लिया है, उन सब को आप गरीबों में बाट। इससे उनका बड़ा कल्याण होगा। जाडे में लोग मर रहे हैं। लेकिन उन ईरज को रखने के लिए गोदाम तलाश किया जा रहा है। इसके बजाये यह अच्छा है कि उन रुपडों को कास्ट प्राइम पर बैच दिया जाये। जिन लोगों ने यह माल मगाया है, उनके लिए यह मबसे बड़ो मजा होगी। मैं आशा हूँ कि जो करडे सोड़ किये गये हैं, उनको बैच दिया जायेगा, जमा नहीं किया जायेगा।

17.00 hrs.

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, बिडना की कम्पनी को एडवरस्टाइजिंग का काम नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। मेरे पास इन बारे में सुना है। केरल में जो क्राइसिस है, जिसका ताल्युक एम० टी० सी० से है, मन्त्री महोदय उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दे।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मैंने जो सवाल उठाये हैं, मन्त्री महोदय उन पर गौर करेंगे और उनके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण देंगे।

**SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar):** Mr Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Minister on the successful working of the State Trading Corporation. From the modest working of Rs 8 crores, it has gone to Rs 98 crores. I am surprised that the hon Member, Shri P. M. Mehta, has objected to all this.

He was criticising the annual allowance of Rs. 3000 or Rs. 250 a month. Since this is the biggest organisation and the largest organisation in this

country, they have to develop relations with foreign buyers also to increase the business. Such a criticism would result in the expertise in public undertakings running away to the private sector. We do not find the Chairmen and other experts to come up and take charge of our public undertakings.

The real discussion about today's Motion is rags which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and others have raised. The definition of "rag" is old clothes. The British Manual says as old clothings. But probably some Members feel it is tattered cloth. The countries from where we import it are all rich countries. They give old clothes as a charity to Churches and it is the Churches who export these items to the poor countries. The countries from where we import are Italy, Britain, America, Canada and Japan. These are all affluent countries as the old clothes are known there as rags. What is a rag in Japan, what is a rag in U.K., does not become a tattered cloth in India. That is the first thing that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Members.

The second thing that I want to tell is that there are three categories of manufacturers who get import licences for rags. The first are the people who are actual users; the other category is the shoddy yarn plants which are excisable units but which are not licensed units and the third category is the small hosiery units in Ludhiana and other places who export the goods and get entitlements for the import of these things. So far as all these three categories are concerned, they get import licences for either woollen tops or for woollen yarn or for rags. This is one of the items they can import. It is clearly licensed.

Throughout the world, the price of wool has gone up three to four times. It was 80 d. per kg. and not it has gone to 200 d. per kg. Naturally, the importers will not import tops; naturally, the importers will not import yarn. They will naturally import rags.

Now, the rags come to India. The actual users and the licenced units have got rag-tattering machines in their factories. They tear these rags, these coats, pants and sweaters which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has brought them—I do not know from where he has brought them. I presume they are rags. Even if it is sent to that factory, they will turn it into a top and a yarn and then, it will become a raw material for the factory.

Sir, while discussing the rags' affair, it has become a political issue. Since Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and the rest of them have not been able to bring logical points and have not been able to bring any sound reasons, they always infiltrate political points into the discussion, sometimes about party funds, this and that. That merely shows that there is no logic in their arguments. They have no arguments. They have just to malign the Government. They just want to rag somebody. They are not interested either in rags or in workers or in small-scale units. The worst sufferers in this game of rags are the workers. There are about 1,50,000 workers in Ludhiana and Amritsar. They are without work. These people have no interest in them. Had they any interest in them, they would have raised this point two months ago and asked for a solution of it. They would have asked, first of all, for the release of the goods so that the workers might work. Let Government penalise the people who have made some wrong, let the case go to the CBI. But what about the workers? They have not been able to safeguard their interests.

Secondly, the small scale units which are using this yarn are the second sufferers. They have huge exports orders pending with them. They have not been able to fulfil their commitments. The foreign buyers are clamouring for their goods. Somehow or other they are giving the excuses that strike is on or something is going on. We cannot tell them that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has withheld all the bales or some friends on the opposition

[Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia]

have withheld all the bales. They had promised to manufacture. Will it look nice if they tell them that they have not been able to manufacture because some people are sitting on these rags. My humble submission is that we must take these facts in a proper perspective. 1,50,000 workers are waiting. They should get work. The small scale units which have got the export orders must be given the raw materials to manufacture these

The third category which is suffering is the nationalised banks. All the money is invested by the nationalised banks. Their money is lying in the form of bales at the ports. So, I would make this request to the hon. Minister and would also make this appeal to the hon. members. The first thing that they should do is that the CBI or the Customs people can take some bales as specimen and release the goods to the actual users so that the country may get the foreign exchange and the workers may also get their work; also the small scale manufacturers may run their business. Meanwhile, you can deliberate on any other subject you want. Your object is merely political and it is not in the interest of the country, in the interest of the labour to hold up these goods.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash):** Mr. Chairman, the Ministry of Foreign Trade under which the State Trading Corporation comes is supposed to be the treasure-house of the ruling party. It is through this Ministry that they feel that real socialism can be brought about . . . (Interruption). What happened to Mr. Ganesh?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** There must be some sort of honesty. You know why I am disturbed . . .

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** Is the Minister sober, Sir? (Interruption).

**SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** How many Ministers have been charged for corruption in Tamil Nadu?

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** I am sitting on the Opposition and it is my duty to expose the Government. Why do you want to shield corrupt officials? I am sorry, persons like Mr. Shashi Bhushan and Mr. Sat Pal Kapur are made use of as tools to defend corrupt people.

**SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Just for my hon. friend, I am leaving.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** As I was saying, Sir, it is only through this Ministry that they feel that socialism can be brought about because this Ministry is able to levy and collect instantly unlike the Finance Ministry. If the ruling party is angry with Bihar for sending Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to this House, they should be grateful to Bihar for sending Shri L. N. Mishra also to this House because he happens to be the sole saviour of the running party at the time of elections.

Mr. L. N. Mishra had, till recently, a very able and efficient P.A. throughout whom the STC was controlled. I would like to quote from the News Chronicle of Ludhiana.

"A local newspaper has made the most sensational disclosure of a racket connected with Mr. A. K. Mishra, former Private Secretary to the grand Foreign Trade Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra."

The paper said that AK has set up a film distribution office in Connaught Place here where it is not an easy task to start even ordinary shop as it needs lakhs of rupees. It is alleged, added the paper, that during his tenure he handled nearly Rs. 50 lakhs. He resigned from his post and opened the said office in Connaught Place (M-Block). Why he resigned? This is a mystery. It appears that C.B.I. had postponed a probe against him. It further said that the Foreign Trade Minister L. N. Mishra must be fully aware of the activities of his private Secretary. When why he tolerated all this? If he is so negligent

how he runs his Ministry? It is stated that the CBI had collected enough evidence that Mr. A. K. during his short period of service collected enough wealth to start good business. If allegations against A. K. are correct, then equal responsibility lies on Mr. L. N. Mishra, Foreign Trade Minister (who has not clarified his position after publication of this story) . . .

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have not even seen it

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Then it goes on.

"It is stated AK had negotiated during his service for obtaining distribution rights of film PAKEEZA for Delhi and U.P. His firm had bought these rights for Rs. 16 lakhs. During that period he went to Bombay on a number of occasions and allegedly charged T.A. from the Government. This needs a probe."

This is the PA through whom Mr. Mishra controlled his Ministry. One should admire Mr. Mishra because he is a man of courage and conviction. If he is convinced of some thing, he does not worry about the criticism whether inside or outside the Parliament. He does not discriminate on the basis of any religion or State. All businessmen get equal treatment from him. Not only that, he is a man of principles. His principle seems to be, according to some businessmen with whom I had a talk, 'I do not do anything without a consideration and I do not do without advance payment.' This is how this Ministry is being carried on and the STC under Shri L. N. Mishra is supposed to be the biggest business concerns in our country whose turn-over is more than Rs. 355 crores in 1971-72. They boast of imports and exports. Not only that, at present about 76 per cent of the country's imports are canalised through public sector and Mr. Mishra made a public statement—I think it

was in the other House—that within two years, 95 per cent of the total imports of this country will be canalised. They talk of profits also. Where do these profits come from? Most of these profits come from imports and that is why they want to take over all the imports. What is the real position? After these imports have been taken over by the STC of which so much is boasted, the net foreign trade deficit has gone to Rs. 419 crores and in the last three years, the trade deficit is of the order of Rs. 231 crores. Not only that, they boast of exports. But what happens is that there is really a decline in the exports of non-traditional items like engineering goods. It has declined from year to year. Not only that, to test the efficiency of the STC, just you have to go through the samples: (1) sulphur deal, (2) mercury transactions, (3) export of rayon textiles and (4) import of nylon yarn. Now, we have come to this rags scandal.

Through these rags, many have become richer. Here there is a combination of officials, businessmen and some high-ups in the Ministry. When we discussed this in this House, not only members from the Opposition but even members from the Ruling Party have expressed that there is a total corruption in this deal and there are officials who have received money and I think one of our hon. Members, Mr. Kader, mentioned that officials have received money from this. The Minister kept quiet and he did not reply to that point on 16th November when this charge was made in this House itself.

What did happen last year? I would like to quote again because this concerns Ludhiana. My friend, Mr. Kapur, was speaking about it. There was a deal of Rs. 25 lakhs through a banker of Amritsar (who himself retained Rs. 2 lakhs out of it) for alleged authorisation of unauthorised powerlooms at Ludhiana. Lakhs of rupees have been recently spent on one senior officer of this Ministry by Bombay-Calcutta Woollen Lords to

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

annihilate the small scale hosiery industry of Ludhiana which has brought exports to a standstill, and rendered 100,000 workers unemployed, creating a law and order situation. This is how this scandal has affected the people, killing small-scale industry in Ludhiana.

They hide behind saying that this matter will be investigated; but what will the poor CBI do in the matter? What can they do, when the high-ups are involved? In this House we demand a Parliamentary Committee to go into the whole scandal, to throw light on what happened during the last 2 or 3 years. The STC is functioning without a head for the last 6 months. It has come out in the newspapers that instead of 6 directors, there are only 2 functioning. It has been pointed out that even one year back Mr. Tandon intimated to Government that he was going to retire. But the Government had not thought it fit to appoint another Chairman. I do not know whether it is a policy of indecision or whether they are waiting for a defeated congressman to head the organisation.

We want a Parliamentary Committee to probe the whole thing and throw light on these points. Thank you.

श्री विश्वानाथ बाबूरायडी (झज्जेठा) : मध्यापति महोदय, मैं समझता था कि आज हाउस में एस०टी०सी० के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रश्नात्मक बातें कही जायेंगी और उसकी जो उपलब्धियाँ हैं उनकी तारीफ की जायेंगी।

... (व्यवस्था) ... मानवत माप बेट करें अबवा न करें लेकिन जो आंकड़े एस०टी०सी० के हैं उनको देख कर तो आपको तारीफ करनी ही पड़ेगी। पीलिटिकल मॉटिवेशन के कारण अगर आप मर्दी की प्रशंसा न कर सकें तो कोई हानि न होगी। अर्थी प्रश्न बाईं मैहता ने अपनी तकरीब में यह कहा है कि एस०टी०सी० ने कलेक्टिंग

पाइप लाइन लिनिस्टर की है। तो उन्होंने मिनिस्टर के ऊपर आर्केप लगाया जैसे कि यहाँ पाइप लाइन उनके बर में बहती है। मगर बाकीया यह है कि जो एस०टी०सी० ने उपलब्धियाँ की हैं तो यह पाइप लाइन देश में बहती है और देश में समृद्धि लाती है। इस ने जूने बनाने वालों को, हैडलूम को किस-किम दणा में मदद नहीं की है। तमाम लोग इससे लाभान्वित होते हैं। यह बात क्या गलत है? तो यह पाइप लाइन तो सही आप ने कहा है कि मर्दी कलेक्टिंग पाइप लाइन है और यह फारेन मर्दी अर्ने करनी है, तो इसमें शिकायत की क्या बात है?

प्रश्न रैम का था। लेकिन हमले मर्दी जी के ऊपर हुए। यह बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आती। अगर आप को कोई चीज गलत मालूम होती है और अगर आप उसे मुझबनाना चाहते हैं मतभूत तो आप शिकायत कर सकते हैं और आपके साथ में सरकार होगी। उस गलती को अगर कोई गलती होगी तो सरकार मुझबनेवी और अपग्रदी को दड़ देगी। लेकिन ऐसा न करे के आपकी नीयत तो बदनाम करने की है। आपकी नीयत मामला मुझबनने की नहीं है। जैसा कि सभापति महोदय ने कहा था कि आप उनके मिल हैं, मिल हमें भी है, बाहर आप बड़े भले हैं, बड़े बड़िया आदमी हैं लेकिन जब हाउस में आते हैं तो मालूम नहीं आपको क्या हो जाना है? आप व्यक्तिगत हमले करने लगते हैं, तमाम कपड़े से भाये हैं और यहाँ बिला रहे हैं, तमाम कटिंग आप के पास रहती हैं आपको जैसे बहुत इन्कमेंशन रहती है।

सभापति महोदय, अगर एस०टी०सी० के इतिहास को देखा जाय तो यह कहना कि मौजूदा मिनिस्टर के जमाने में उसने बड़ी तरफकी की है और उसकी आदमनी बड़ी है। पहले सिर्फ ईस्ट-प्रोरेपियल कट्टीज के साथ ध्यापारी करने के लिए इसके संगठन हूँचा था।

लेकिन आज यह सारे विश्व में व्यापार करती है और इसकी चारों तरफ नारीक हो रही है।

अभी हमारे सरकृ पाण्डे जी ने कहा था कि सारा व्यापार एस० टी० सी० के था हो। मारा व्यापार यद्यपि अभी इनके द्वारा नहीं हो पाया है, लेकिन जो कुछ भी हो रहा है, वह बहुत अच्छा हो रहा है और इसमें आपको मदद करनी चाहिए। कोई आफिसर उसमें अगर गलती करे—गलित्या करते हैं—आप उसको सजा दिलायें। मैं मर्ती जी से यह भी कहूँगा कि उम्मको ढढ़ कर सहत से सहन सजा मिलनी चाहिए जो देश की समृद्धि में बाधक है।

इन शब्दों के माथ मैं अपोजीशन में यह कहूँगा कि इस मोशन को वापस ले ले अर भवी जी की नारीक करे।

डा० सक्षीलारायण पांडेय (मदमोर) मध्यापति जी एस०टी०सी० के कार्य-कलापों के बारे में और रैंज स्कैप्लन के बारे में वहन चर्चा यहा पर हुई है, मैं उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि जहा मरकार के पास बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों से ऐसा कर्लेट करने के अनेक माध्यम है, वहा एक माध्यम एस०टी०सी० भी है। मरकार ने इसके जरिये एक साधन बनाया हुआ है कि किस रूप में पेसा लिया जाय, इसके चारों तरफ लगाये गये हैं, मैं उन्हें भी दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि करोड़ो रुपया विभिन्न मत्तालयों और विभागों द्वारा कर्म रैंज के द्वारा, कभी पोलियेस्टर फाइबर के जरिये लिया जाता है, कभी चीनी मिलों में लेते हैं। तो कभी ट्रैक्टर बालों से पेसा लिया जाता है और वह भी करोड़ों की तादाद में लिया है—मैं उनके विस्तार में जाना नहीं चाहता। किन्तु इस बृद्धि से और इस सन्दर्भ के साथ हमें यह देखना होगा कि एस०टी०सी० के जो कार्यकारी हैं, जो कार्य पढ़ति हैं, वह ठीक है या नहीं है।

एस०टी०सी० इसलिए बनाया गया था कि यह आयात और नियर्त व्यापार में सन्तुलन बनाये, देश की आर्थिक और आंदोलिक प्रगति में सहायक हो, लेकिन जब माननीय विदेश व्यापार मर्ती जी यह कहते हैं—

"We are not interested in exports, we are interested mainly in imports because the imports are more profitable than exports"

SHRI L N MISHRA I never said  
so

डा० सक्षीलारायण पांडेय आपका जवाब देने का हक है, आप बाद में बतलाइयेंगा। मैं निवन्दन कर रहा था कि जब इस प्रकार की धारणा है तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकलेगा? अगर यह रही नहीं है तो किंवदं क्या बाध्य है कि इस्पोर्ट और एक्स्पोर्ट में बरोडो रुपये का अन्तर है। जिस गति में एक्स्पोर्ट बढ़ना चाहिए, उस गति से नहीं बढ़ रहा है। आप अपनी रिपोर्ट को देखिये और बताइये कि हमारी जो इस प्रकार की धारणा बनी है, कि आप एक्स्पोर्ट में रुचि नहीं रखते, वह कहा तक गलत है?

सभापति बहुबय पांडेय जी, जो फैक्टर न हो, उसे नहीं कहना चाहिए।

डा० सक्षीलारायण पांडेय मैं फैक्टर दे रहा हूँ। इजीनियरिंग गुड्स का एक्स्पोर्ट घटा है, बनानाल का एक्स्पोर्ट घटा है—उसका क्या कारण है? जूट बैर्जन का एक्स्पोर्ट घटा है, उसका क्या कारण है?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) It has gone up by Rs 12 crores.

डा० सक्षीलारायण पांडेय मैं डीटेल में न जा कर इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर एक्स्पोर्ट घटने का कारण क्या रहा है? क्या सरकार की नीति ठीक नीरित रही है?

## [डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

जिसके कारण हमारा एक्सपोर्ट निरन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है ? आपकी इस नीति में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है, फेर-बदल की आवश्यकता है । आप ने एक 7 सदस्यों की कमेटी बनाई थी, जिसने कुछ सुझाव दिये थे । इस समिति ने एक सुझाव यह भी दिया था कि जो इस क्षेत्र के दूसरे व्यापारी हैं, इस्टेटिल्शड इम्पोर्टर्स हैं, उनके साथ बैठ कर एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट को संतुलित करेंगे—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बारे में आपने क्या विचार किया ? समिति के सुझाव को आपने किस हद तक माना है ?

**सभापति महोदय :** यह इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट का जगड़ा पैदा हो गया है ।

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** सभापति जी, यह काम एस०टी०सी० के द्वारा होता है—इसलिए कहना पड़ता है । लेदर-गुड्स को ले लोजिये—इन्होंने 5-7 बड़े कारखाने-दारों को यह काम दे दिया है । पहले छोटे-छोटे लोग भी इस काम को करते थे, आज वह नहीं कर कर पारहे हैं । मैं स्टेट स्टार्टिल का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—जो 100 टन मंगायेगा उसको 25 परसेन्ट रिवेट देंगे—इस तरह से एस०टी०सी० के माध्यम से बड़े व्यापारियों को क्यों सहायता देने जा रहे हैं ? छोटे व्यापारी कभी भी 100 टन एक साथ मंगाने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकते । और फिर 7 रु० किलो का माल 28 रु० किलो में बेच कर भारी मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं । इस प्राफिक्ट के मार्जिन का भी कोई ढंग है या नहीं ? इस नीति से स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज की सहायता नहीं हो सकेगी ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, अभी एस०टी०सी० के बॉर्किंग के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है—इसका ढांचा ठीक नहीं है । इस समय चेयरमैन भी नहीं हैं, और कई मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर भी नहीं हैं । बिना चेयरमैन के अच्छी व्यवस्था कैसे सम्भव है ? इनका एक

बहुत बड़ा एडवर्टाइजिंग डिपार्टमेंट है, उसके होते हुए भी विज्ञापन का काम बाहरी एजेन्सी से कराया जाता है । मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं—हैड आफिस से इस काम पर 1969-70 में 1,97,543 रुपया खर्च किया गया, 1970-71 में 2,07,585 रुपया खर्च किया गया । बम्बई आफिस से 27,647 रुपया खर्च किया गया । फिर भी विज्ञापन दूसरी कम्पनी को दिया गया जबकि इतनका अपना एडवर्टाइजिंग विभाग है । फिर भी एडवर्टाइजिंग एण्ड सेल्ज कार्पोरेशन को यह काम देते हैं और 10 परसेन्ट कमीशन भी देते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय, इस एस०टी०सी० ने अपने यहां बोनस की परिभाषा भी बदल दी है । 1600 रुपये तक पाने वाले को 1800 रु० प्रति वर्ष बोनस दिया जाता है और 1601 रुपया पाने वाले को 2080 रुपया बोनस दिया जाता है जो बोनस नियमों के खिलाफ है । मैं रूल्ज कोट कर के बतलाता हूँ—

*"If the salary of wage of an employee exceeds Rs. 750 per month, the bonus payable to such employee under section 10 or under section 11 as the case may be shall be calculated as if his salary of wage were Rs. 750 per mensem."*

लेकिन ये दे रहे हैं 1800 रुपये और 2080 रुपये । किस नियम से इतना दिया जा रहा है । बोनस की परिभाषा को बदलने का अधिकार किसको है, आपके अधिकारी लोग तय करेंगे, कौन तय करेगा ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रम विभाग ने जो बोनस की परिभाषा बनाई है, उसे मनमाना बनाकर आपके अधिकारी हजारों रुपया बोनस के रूप में ले रहे हैं ।

मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ—अभी अभी 20 मार्च को गरियाहाट से एक टेलीग्राम आपको भेजा गया था ।

यह तार सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट्स शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स प्रौद्योगिकी द्वाइव्स एम्प्लाईज कोशार्ड-मेशन कॉसिल द्वारा दिया गया था। मुझे पता नहीं आप ने कोई उत्तर दिया या नहीं दिया, लेकिन शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूलड द्वाइव्स के लोगों को नौकरी में जो प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये थी, वहां नहीं दी गई। वहां के रीजनल मैनेजर ने मनमानी तरीके से दूसरे लोगों को नौकरी पर रख लिया। एम्प्लाइमेंट ए कसचंज से कुछ नाम भी अपनी मर्जी के मंगा लिये—लेकिन शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स प्रौद्योगिकी द्वाइव्स के लोगों को नहीं रखा।

बहुत सा काम डिपार्टमेंट के अधीन हो सकता है, लेकिन उनको बाहर से कराने का प्रयास किया जाता है—जैसे माल के लाने-लेजाने के लिये हैडलिंग एजेंट्स को नियुक्त करना, मद्रास में टुबैंकों प्रोक्योरमेंट का काम, सोयाबीन की स्टोरेज और डिलीवरी का काम। इन सब कामों को डिपार्टमेंट स्वयं कर सकता है। लेकिन एजेंसीज के जरिये करते हैं। सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स में गड़बड़ी मची हुई है, बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी फसे हुये हैं। ऐसे लोगों को इसमें इन्वान्व किया हुआ है जो भारी ताकाद में किसी न किसी रूप में रुपया देते हैं—चाहे उस पार्टी की सहायता से हो या हमारे उधर बैठने वाले कुछ परम्मिन्हों की सहायता हो—वे सब सत्ता-पक्ष पर निर्भर रहते हैं, इसलिये अगर वे इनकी प्रशंसा करें तो इसमें कोई प्राशंकर्य की बात नहीं है लेकिन एस० टी० सी० के बिक्री में फेरबदल होना चाहिये, जिससे हमारे व्यापार की स्थिति सुधरे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ जो श्री प्रसन्नभाई मेहता ने रखा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंवी महोदय इन सब बातों को ठीक करें और रेज स्कॉण्डल के बारे में एक संसदीय समिति बनाये जो सारे मामले की जांच करें, अभ्यर्थी अपकारी जांच का कोई ठीक नियन्त्रण निकालने वाला नहीं है।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai):** Mr. Chairman, I would be strictly technical in my approach to this subject.

**सभापति महोदय :** आप उनका पाच मिनट कम कर दीजिये।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है।

I do not want to make any personal remarks; usually I do not. There is, however, a special reason for doing so today because my name has so often been confused with another Mishra. Mr. Mishra happens to be a good friend of mine. He shares not only my surname, but a larger part of my name too—my name being S. N. Mishra and his name being L. N. Mishra. So that it is not a difficult process for the "S" to get changed into "L".

Now the culpability of the Ministry is obvious. One does not have to use strong language to prove this. Facts are plain as pikestaff, just on the technical level.

Let me begin by asking, why was this release order mechanism or letters of authority device adopted? That is a question which must be asked a dozen times till it gets into the head of the department and the department answers this question. The idea was that all the imports must be canalised through the STC but the State Trading Corporation was completely eliminated and release orders were issued to the private importers. Why was this device adopted against the practice that had been adopted earlier? The STC was supposed to be a good medium to come into this process only to prevent malpractices. It was, therefore, clearly foreseen earlier that there were going to be serious malpractices.

There was another rule laid down that against the export of woollen

[Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra]

goods, recognised spinners shall be nominated for obtaining the release orders for woollen rags. The question arises whether the holders of release orders were such recognised spinners. Let the Minister provide us a list of those who have got these release orders so that we may be able to judge whether they were really recognised spinners. Even if they were really recognised spinners, the deviation from the old rule will have to be explained very clearly.

Thirdly, if the allottees were real users, they would have made use of it for making export goods, since crores of rupees worth of orders are outstanding still. How is it to be established that these allottees happen to be the real users? The contrary, indeed, is plainly established on the basis of evidence available to us.

It was the STC which placed the orders with the specifications in the foreign market through the International Wool Association and hence it was the STC which was responsible for the type of material purchased. If we get the kind of goods that have been shown by the hon'ble Member Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu just now, the fault squarely lies on the head of the STC, because it was the STC which went into the international market with these specifications and they have got these goods for the benefit of some of these private traders. So, it will have to be explained who gave these specifications so that the goods that have been brought to this country are of the kind that have been on display everywhere. The woollen goods began flooding the market during the last one year. That point has been emphasised by all the speakers.

An additional device was adopted by these traders in order to commit a fraud on the people. They were referred to as "Relief Material". Therefore, the Chairman of the Red

Cross Society of India, Mrs. Naidu, had to come out with a statement that these goods were not pilfered from her organisation. This was another fraud. Yet, the CBI did not go into action at all. It goes into action only when there are some small fakes involved or parties inconvenient to the ruling party are involved. The question arises as to why have they woken up so late to put the CBI machinery into action? Why did the CBI not go into action for the last 1 1/2 years when the fraud was being committed on the people, and when the Minister himself has admitted that all departments are involved, in this. He has gone on record in this House and in the Rajya Sabha that very excessive ever-invoicing and under invoicing were involved in this matter. So, even on the technical level, the fraud is obvious.

The Minister also owes an explanation to this House as to why the combing space was deliberately kept so restricted. Was it not to benefit Shri R. P. Goenka? I am not bringing in the name of the Minister, but I have every right to make mention of a person, who has been found to be a culprit, who dared to commit a breach of the provisions of the company law and yet he is not caught or punished. Here is an instance where the combing space has been deliberately kept restricted in order to give benefit to this millionaire so that a share of that benefit could come to the ruling party.

These are the few points which I want to place before the House. The hon. Minister must address himself to those points, instead of indulging in some generalities, as has been done by the hon. Members on the other side. I really feel pity for the speakers on the other side, because they had absolutely nothing substantial to put forward.

मेरी गवाही का (परिचय) :  
मेरी गवाही, फैसला आएगा

बहस हुई और सरकार को जो कदम उठाना चाहिये था, सूचना मिलने पर, वह कदम सरकार ने उठाया। किर यहां पर बार-बाद चियड़ा काढ़ क्यों आता है? इन्दिरा गांधी हटाओ नारा और महागठबन्धन हमारे साथने आया लेकिन उस महागठबन्धन को जनता ने चियड़ा बनाकर गली कूचे में फेंक दिया। आज वही आदमी उस चियड़े को लेकर चियड़ा-चियड़ा कर रहे हैं। चूंकि आपको चियड़े से मुहब्बत हो गई है, हर मदान में जनता आपको चियड़ा बनाती है इसीलिये आप उस चियड़े को ढोये किर रहे हैं। कौन नहीं जानता है कि चियड़े को आप उठाकर लाये हैं? सभी लोग जानते हैं, अखबार जानते हैं, सभी लोग जानते हैं, सभी नेता जानते हैं, और उस पर उचित कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये लेकिन आप प्रदर्शन के खाल से उसको बास्तार यहां पर लाते हैं। आप लोग फिराट जैसा रंग बदलते हैं। इन्दिरा हटाओ नारा आपने दिया लेकिन आपको उसमें सफलता नहीं मिली और अब आप अपनी रणनीति बदल चुके हैं। हमारी पार्टी की जो ज्योषित नीति है, जो हमारी पार्टी का कार्यक्रम है अगर वह लागू होता है तो श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के द्विलाफ अखबार में छपता है जो कि आपके द्वारा उन्नाया जाता है क्यों कि समाजवादी नीति लागू होने से जो बेस्टेट इन्ट्रोस्ट्रू है उनको हानि पहुंचती है।

बेपरम्परा महोदय, आप देखेंगे कि चियड़ा गठबन्धन हो रहा है। क्या कभी आप सोच सकते हैं कि चीन की तरफ अफरीका हाथ फैलायेगा लेकिन अमरीका ने चीन की तरफ हाथ फैलाये है। उस नीति को आप देख सकते हैं कि किनके हाथारे पर यह चलने वाले लोग हैं। ... (अध्यवाक) ... आप देखें कि चीन अपने को समाजवादी कहता है लेकिन किस गठबन्धन महागठबन्धन में कह है। चूंकि आपके हुक्म वा अब चीन का गठबन्धन अफरीका से हुक्म लेकिन अब दंगलपेश में लगाए हार ही है।

रहा था तो इनसानियत के नाते भी चीन कुछ नहीं कोला। ... (अध्यवाक) ...

सभापति महोदय, आप देखेंगे कि सन 43 अर्द 46 मे हमारे व्यापार की बया स्थिति थी, 5-6 करोड़ की और आज हम कहां चले गये हैं 96 करोड़ पर। हम प्रगति के रास्ते पर हैं और मजबूती से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन इनके लिये तो अच्छा करो बह भी बुरा और बुरे से तो बुराई है ही। अपोलोजीन पार्टीज को इस तरह का रोल प्ले नहीं करना चाहिये। उन्हे चाहिये कि अच्छा हो तो अच्छा कहे और बुरा हो तो उसको बुरा कहे। लेकिन आज तो ये अच्छे को भी बुरा कह रहे हैं ... (अध्यवाक)

...

सभापति महोदय, जनसंघ, सिन्हाकेट वाले प्रतिक्रियावादी पूजीपतियों का साथ देने वालों की कलई खल गई है और श्री ज्योतिमंथ बसु की पार्टी जो कि अपने को प्रोतेसिन कहते वाली पार्टी है, सी० पी० एम० वह फ़स्टेट हो गई है। वह कहती है कि सरकार ने ऐसा किया, ऐसा किया। लेकिन हर जगह जनता उनको फेंक रही है। उनके इस तरह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जनता सब कुछ जान चुकी है, अखबार और रेडियो से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। जनता की नजरों में उनकी कलई चुन चुकी है। हम प्रगति के रास्ते पर हैं और वही नहीं कदम है। इस दिपांकरेट ने और सरदार के दूसरे दिपांकरेट ने बहुत मजबूती और ईमानदारी से कदम बढ़ाया है।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully agree with Mr. G. Viswanathan, for the establishment of a Parliamentary Committee. But that Parliamentary Committee should go into matters, to enquire about the charges levelled against the D.M.K. Ministry....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I am not a Muli ki. Because I happen to be

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

a non-Mulki, he becomes angry with me. I will become a Mulki.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want another Parliamentary Committee to be appointed to go into the charges against the Congress (O) Ministry in Gujarat. I also demand for one more Parliamentary Committee to go into the misdeeds of the Ministry of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Jyoti Basu in West Bengal.

They want to ridicule and paint a black picture of the Ministry which is efficiently working in the country and which is earning a good name for the country. This Ministry has earned valuable foreign exchange for our country. This Ministry has created foreign exchange reserves in our country in spite of drought, famine and floods in the country. The Ministry has done wonderfully well. It has raised the head of India as an exporting country. The woollen industry which was confined only to Punjab and Maharashtra is now dispersed throughout the length and breadth of the country. I congratulate the hon. Minister for all this. Mr. S. N. Mishra is not an ambitious man. But today I have seen ambition entered in his heart and he wants to be converted into L.N. Mishra.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I got this Motion two days back....(Interruption). I would only beg of the hon. Member to give me a patient hearing. When I got the Motion about the S.T.C., I thought its achievement and performance will be discussed in the House, and also to some extent about the import of rags. But everything under the orbit has been brought here.

Attempts have been made to paint me as if I am ruining the Ministry and playing with the public funds, not looking after the interest of the nation. I deny all the allegations made on the floor of the House this evening. I emphatically deny them.

I will come to the S.T.C. and the import of rags later on. First of all, I will take smaller points raised by some of the hon. Members. Since my name has been taken repeatedly, I want to say one thing. I am not saying that anything wrong has been done. I defend all that this Ministry has done. I think, correct decisions have been taken. But the hon. Members must not forget that I joined this Ministry in June, 1970. Therefore, personally, I am responsible for only those acts and decisions that have been taken after June, 1970. I am not taking any shelter behind it. But since my name was mentioned and was said:

"सारा घोटाला दो बर्बं में इस भादमी ने किया है।"

I want to say what has been done in these two years' time. I do not want to boast of it. But I must say that these two years for the Foreign Trade Ministry have been the years of achievement, progress, and there have been results of which any Government, any party, would be proud.

Now I will come to some of the points raised by some of my hon. friends.

I would, first, take the case of regularisation of power looms, how this decision was taken and when this was taken. An allegation has been made that my Ministry decided to regularise unauthorised power looms of Ludhiana. It is no doubt true that two schemes were announced for regularising unauthorised power looms, but this happened in the years 1960 and 1966, years before the elections or my taking over the Ministry of Foreign Trade. (Interruption). This regularisation was done in 1960 and 1966. I am stating the fact and I am responsible for what I am saying. During these years, namely, 1960 and 1966, thousands of power looms were regularised all over the country on the condition that they cannot claim raw material assistance as a matter of right. (Interruption). Later on, in May 1968, it was decided during the

time of my predecessor to allocate imported wool to regularised woollen power looms. I would like to go on record that no scheme for regularisation of power-looms has been announced during my tenure as Minister of Foreign Trade or during the course of recent Parliament or Assembly elections.

Then there was the question of worsted spindles . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am not yielding. I have heard enough. I am not going to yield.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is on a point of order. What is your point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is arising out of what he has said repeatedly. I want to remind him of what he had stated in Rajya Sabha and the trouble that he had to face in the hands of Mr. Krishna Kant and others. You will be in trouble again . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under the garb of 'point of order', nothing should be said. There is no point of order.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Then there was the question of worsted spindles. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra or some other hon. Member raised it. The hon. Member raised the question of regularisation of worsted spindles. The question of worsted spindles was examined in depth by the Estimates Committee of Parliament and their observations were covered in the 87th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha). The Estimates Committee, *inter alia*, suggested closer coordination between the two departments so that such a situation did not recur. Remedial measures have since been taken accordingly. The Central Excise Department have now agreed not to grant L-4 licences unless spindles are covered by the permissions granted by the Textile Commissioner.

This would obviate recurrence of this situation. This decision in favour of regularisation of unauthorised spindles was taken in May 1968. The Ministry of Law was consulted and they agreed to it. Ultimately, a Press Note was issued by the Textile Commissioner announcing a scheme for regularisation of such spindles. I do not want to go into the details.

The decision to issue letter of authority for 50 per cent of the entitlement was taken in 1967 to give facility to the exporters, to get them raw materials according to the export programme. I would request Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to go through the Hand-Book of Rules and Procedures, Import Trade Control, 1972-73, page 70. It is a long paragraph. It explains the whole situation why this letter of authority was there.

I come again to another . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The point requires elucidation. I have raised it on a technical level. I hope, the hon. Minister will reply to me convincingly. All this was canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India. When was the deviation made and why did you think it fit to go back to the old rusty rule of 1967 when, in the meantime, all the trade was being canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am telling you, Shyam Babu. I have not amended . . .

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Is he against canalisation?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let the hon. Member understand what I am saying. When the canalisation was being done through the STC, the deviation had been made. That is wrong. That is the point I am referring to.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have told you and the hon. House that I have not amended the original order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But, in practice?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: But this decision was taken in view of the critical situation in 1966-67 and about 50 per cent of the entitlements had to go . . . (Interruptions) There is a condition. There is a certain condition . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That has not been followed.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Then, that is a violation . (Interruptions). There is a condition that one should not commit a murder. But murders are committed . . . (Interruptions) I will read out a paragraph from this book.. (Interruptions) Kindly listen to me. I do not want to discuss.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But that was not the practice.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I said this decision was taken in 1966-67. I said when this was done, 50 per cent of the entitlements was given. After that, I have not amended it and, therefore, this allegation—I am particularly referring to this rag thing or anything has not arisen out of this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: All the trade was being canalised through the STC and it was only sometime back that they have deviated from this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot force the Minister to say what you like.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But that is the real point to be replied to.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The canalisation order was of 25th November, 1967. On the same date, the decision to issue the letter of authority was taken. Canalisation decision was also taken and then permission to import 50 per cent of the thing was also taken. . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: All the trade was being canalised. Only after that . . .

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: You were at that time on this side of the House. When this decision was taken, you were also a party to that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is something else.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: An allegation was made that I did not allow creation of additional combining capacity. Perhaps Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu made this. It is wrong to say that I did not take any steps to create wool combing capacity in the country. The Ministry of Industrial Development have already issued letters of intent for an additional capacity of 23 million lbs. Therefore, we have not come in the way of creating additional combing capacity.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: This was done long ago.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why was it not being implemented?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: There was a question raised of wool-combers. No special quota has been given to Goenkag Combers, which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu mentioned, except in accordance with the general policy applicable to all the combers of India. No special favour has been shown to them . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The basic question was that there was a scarcity of combing capacity.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I say, we have given licences for 23 million lbs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Nobody believes you.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: That is my misfortune—either your misfortune or my misfortune. You are not prepared to accept the truth when I place my arguments on letters and files and you are free to speak any-

thing you like. After visiting Ludhiana you got all the information and you got everything and you have got the licence and liberty to say anything in this House because the visit to Ludhiana was very good . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:\*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except the Minister's speech, nobody else's remarks will go on record.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Then I come to the question of the actual user. I wish to point out . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I rise on a point of order. Let him bear with me for a while, because, I have got concrete evidence in this regard and let the hon. Minister contradict it, if it is wrong. I wish to say that the hon. Minister is misleading the House . . .

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am not misleading the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Import Trade Control policy for registered exporters of woollen goods clearly stipulates that no import licence will be issued for raw wool, rags, etc. directly to any exporter, but only a Release Order on the State Trading Corporation. It is also clearly stated that against exports of woollen goods a recognised spinner of wool shall be nominated for obtaining the release order for raw wool, woollen rags etc. This is the clear import policy of the Government. Why have you deviated from this? Who are the recognised spinners?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: You are reading from some magazine. Please bear with me. Mr. Shyam Babu, I am not misleading the House. You are quoting from some magazine. I am quoting from the document, from the

records. If I am saying anything which is not correct, since this is on record, tomorrow you can check it up and I will come before the House and apologise if I am wrong. I say that I am 100 per cent correct. I am only quoting from the fact. I have got the document. If I am wrong, I will be the first to apologise. You can take it from me, I will be the last person to mislead this august House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Don't mobilise your Press lobby tonight . . .

MR. CHAPRMAN: No, Sir, this is very bad. When you speak, others hear. I will ask the Minister to stop and adjourn the House or else, you must hear his reply. You have had your say. Nothing will go on record except the Minister's reply.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Then I come to the question of the actual user. It is incorrect to say that hosiery exporters are not the actual users in terms of the Import Trade Control Policy. All persons to whom import licences (release orders or letter of authority) have been issued for the import of rags are actual users in terms of Import Trade Control Policy.

In fact, some big woollen mills who filed writ petitions in Bombay High Court *inter alia* submitted that it is only the spinners who are the actual users and not others including hosiery manufacturers. The High Court had held that hosiery exporters are also actual users as they actually use the imported raw material after the same has been got spun by the spinners. The Import Trade Control Policy is very clear in this regard and it is in terms stated that the actual user is one who uses the imported raw material strictly or after getting it processed by another industrially unit.

In pursuance of the actual user condition imposed on import licence, the hosiery exporters are required to

\*Not recorded.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

import rags, get it converted into yarn and use the yarn in their own factory. The confusion in some minds to the effect that hosiery exporters are not actual users has been caused only because shoddy spinners get import licences for rags under a different name from what is generally known as actual users. This was the small points.

18.00 hrs.

About rags, if I am asked to explain ....

डॉ. लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय. क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जहां रेग्ज की गाठ रखी है, उन स्टोरों की दीवारों को तोड़कर बोरो में वास्तविक माल की जगह रैम्स को भरा जा रहा है, सारा माल बदला जा रहा है? इस स्थिति में जाच किस बात की होगी? क्या आप यांठों के लदान के समय के बजाए और इस बक्त के बजान की जाच करायेंगे?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र. रेग्ज का मामला सी० बी० आई० को दे दिया गया है। इसलिये अगर इस बारे में चर्चा न हो, तो अच्छा है। (अवबोधन)

श्री कूल बन्द बर्मा० (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, आपने सब सदस्यों को इजाजत दी है। मुझे भी आश बिनट के लिये इजाजत दे दीजिये। (अवबोधन)

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। (अवबोधन)

श्री कूल बन्द बर्मा० : क्या यह पता लगाया जाता है कि जो माल पकड़ा गया है, उसकी बजान वही है, जो कि पकड़े जाने के मध्य था? (अवबोधन)

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने यह नहीं बात उठाई है। सी०

बी० आई० पता लगा सकता है कि क्या उसका बजान बढ़ गया है या बोरी हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि इस बारे में यहां एक घटे से अधिक और राज्य सभा में लगभग एक घंटे तक चर्चा हो चुकी है। रेग्ज की पालिसी आज की तर्ही है, वह 1962 से पहले की है। 1966 में इवेल्युएशन के बाद उसको रोका गया। फिर उसकी चालू किया गया। 1968 से लेकर वही पालिसी जारी है। इस सदन से बताया गया था कि किन कारणों से यह हालत पैदा हुई है। चालीस परसेट की ड्यूटी लग गई है। बाहर बूल की कीमत बढ़ गई है। इन कारणों में मैं इस समय नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ। सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट आने पर पता चल जायेगा कि इसमें आफिशल्ज या दूसरे कौन से लोग इन्वाल्प हैं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, रेग्ज की यह पालिसी 1962 से पहले की है। इसको इवेल्युएशन के बाद 1966 में रोका गया था। 1968 में इस को पुनः चालू किया गया, ताकि गरीब लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर कपड़े मिल सकें।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:  
This was not availed of since 1968.  
Let him please not go on record in this manner.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: What I am saying is that the only amendment was made in 1972, that is, this year. That has not helped the exporters. It has restricted the exporters. The amendment has been made in a different direction. The restrictions have been put this way namely that there will be less of imports, and not more of imports.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:  
Rags had not been imported since 1968. It is a phenomenon of recent origin for the last one and a half years.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: This is not correct.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let him produce the figures.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : जो लोग स्पिरिंग मिलों के इन्ड्रेस्ट को रिप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं और हाउस को मिसलीड करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी सी० बी० आई० की एन्कवायरी होनी चाहिये । (ध्यवधान) ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : यह टेक्नीकल बात है, जिसको माननीय सदस्य नहीं समझते हैं । (ध्यवधान) ।

श्री एस० एस० मिश्र : इसमें कोई टकिकल बात नहीं है, यह सीधी बात है ।

श्री फूल चन्द चर्चा : सभापति महोदय, आपने सबको एलाउ किया है। आप मुझे भी आश्रम मिलाएँ । (ध्यवधान) ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जाये । (ध्यवधान) ।

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have disposed of all these minor points including rags. I do not want to say anything more on the rags, because I still feel that I should not prejudice the inquiry.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We seek your protection, Sir. The point that was raised was this. Was it not the STC which placed orders in the international market with the suppliers? If it was the STC which placed the orders, then why did this wretched STC place these orders which have resulted in the imports of such rags which are quite wearable garments? Let him please explain that. It was scandalous on the part of the STC to have placed such orders.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have explained this thing in this House and I do not know whether you were present at that time; perhaps you were not present....(Interruptions). If you refuse to hear that is a different thing. In my original statement on rags I have said that the STC get global tenders for the purchase of rags on the specification selected by the users or advised by the users and then they are transferred in high seas.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Then it is clear that they are hand in glove. Specifications are selected by the STC in consultation with the importers. It is now clear that you have been privy to this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Hon. Minister is taking us for a ride....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record if you speak without my permission.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I do not want to develop the argument on rags. If Shyam Babu has got any doubts he can discuss it and if you want you can raise another discussion. Let the CBI report come....(Interruptions). If they want to discuss I am prepared to discuss with him, but not in the House.

Shri Prasannbhai Mehta raised the question of the vacant post of director. The present position is that all the posts in the Board of Directors are filled. Four functional directors are in position, only one post of functional director is vacant. About the Chairman also, Shri P. Sahai who was the Chairman of the Equipment Projects Corporation—we have made him Chairman of the STC also. He is working as Chairman of the STC efficiently and effectively.

As regards the scale of pay, the directors are paid Rs. 2,500—Rs. 3,000 as fixed by the Government, a dearness allowance of Rs. 100 as city

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

allowance of Rs. 75, in all a total of Rs. 2,875. A house can be hired upto 40 per cent of the pay. 30 per cent to be shared by the Corporation and 10 per cent they have to pay on the house rent. *Ex-gratia* bonus or some compensatory allowances come to Rs. 3,820 per annum.

He raised the question of their using imported cars. They can use these imported cars upto 500 Kilometres and for this they have to make a payment of Rs. 100 per month.

An allegation was made that the services of two directors were terminated on telephone. This is not correct. In accordance with Cabinet decision they were asked to exercise their option. They belonged to some other service. They wanted certain terms and conditions which were not acceptable to the Government. Therefore their services were not terminated, but were placed at the disposal of the parent department.

Having said all this I want to say something really positive, which this great organisation has done. Before that I want to clarify one thing. The name of Shri A. K. Mishra was taken. Shri S. N. Mishra on the 17th of may, 1972 had already said something about the Rajdhani and he said about the Goenkars also. Shri A. K. Mishra had sent a letter to the Speaker and sent a copy to me also. I am not going to read out those allegations but I should say that he resigned for political ambitions; he wanted to come to Rajya Sabha. He wanted to go to the Rajya Sabha and he resigned. Whether he has anything to do with Rajdhani films or not, I do not know. He has resigned from Government service about 8 or 9 months and he may be doing anything.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Is there any CBI enquiry against him?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Not to my knowledge. CBI enquiry is known only when the witnesses are cited. He was my Special Assistant. I do not know about any CBI enquiry against him. He was a good and honest and hard-working officer. He wanted to go to Rajya Sabha because his parents or his relations wanted it. (Interruptions.) He has resigned from Government service and what he is doing is his responsibility. He is no longer in Government service.

I would like to say a few words about the functioning of the STC. It was established on 18th May, 1956. The objectives of the STC are known to hon. members. The question is how far it has succeeded in achieving them. During the last 16 years, STC has enlarged its activity and has grown into India's premier trading house. It has a turnover of Rs. 33 crores now. It has established a chain of 21 foreign offices for augmenting exports. With the development of its trading activity, the Corporation was bifurcated in 1963 and the MMTC was set up. There are five subsidiaries working under the direction of the STC to some extent.

Shri P. M. Mehta said that it has not fulfilled its export targets. In 1967-68, the exports made by STC were Rs. 24.8 crores. In 1971-72 it rose to Rs. 98 crores—four times. In 1972-73 it is expected to be Rs. 123 crores. Mr. Mehta also referred to non-traditional items. The number of export items handled have increased from 10 in 1956-57 to 140 in 1972-73. These include 13 canalised items also. The STC has been paying very great attention to export of non-traditional items. Non-traditional exports constitute over 60 per cent of the total exports. Its value was Rs. 47 crores in 1971-72, representing an increase of 20 per cent in non-traditional items' exports over the past three years. It has achieved a great deal of diversification in the destination of its exports.

Its exports reach more than 100 countries scattered all over the world. Some hon. members are very much allergic to the mention of communist countries in the House. I may tell the House that the countries of East Europe have accounted for 40 per cent of STC's total exports. STC is also exporting substantial quantities to the markets of developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The question was asked as to what facilities STC is giving to the small-scale sector. I may inform the House that more than half of STC's exports originate in the small-scale sector. Thus, small scale sector constituted Rs. 46 crores in STC's exports in 1971-72, which indicates that the share of the small scale sector is STC's exports is about 50 per cent.

There is a new system of distribution of raw materials which will give some facilities to the small-scale units. Till recently the small-scale units were at a disadvantage as compared to the large-scale units in obtaining raw materials. For instance, the small-scale units are not in a position to take delivery in the high seas, nor contract delivery on the high seas. Secondly, the small units find it difficult to take direct delivery from the STC and they have to pay extra charges to State Small Scale Industries Corporations. The Working Group for Small Scale Industries went into this problem in depth. We have decided to put the small-scale industries on par with large-scale industries in all those respects. The main items for export for which STC assist the small-scale sector are woolen knitwear, artsilk ready-made garments, dried fish, tobacco, fresh fruits and vegetables, shoes, leather goods, sports goods, plywood etc.

Some hon. Members have said that while five big firms have been allowed to export shoes we have taken over the export from small-scale units. Perhaps, hon. Members have not seen the notification which government have

issued on the export of shoes. Under that notification, no private unit, however big or small, can export shoes or hides or skins. They have all been canalised.

As part of organisational support, the STC has started investing in equity capital of several State Small Scale Industries Corporations. A beginning has been made with Maharashtra and Gujarat. The requests for such participation in other States are under consideration.

Coming to imports, somebody said that we are concentrating only on imports. It is a fact, the main reason being that it is not difficult to get the import market. So, we want to take over the import trade. So far as export is concerned, there is stiff competition. Also, we want the private sector to survive. So, in the export field the STC will play a complementary role, while allowing the private sector to function. The take over of the export trade will be only in a progressive manner. So far as the take over of the import trade is concerned, in the next three or four years we will be able to take over 90 to 95 per cent of the imports. In 1967-68 the total import was Rs. 115 crores. In 1971-72 it rose to Rs. 221 crores. Today it would be Rs. 234 crores. It has jumped from Rs. 115 crores to Rs. 234 crores, more than double. In pursuance of Government's policy of progressive canalisation of essential items through the State Trading Organisations, the STC group now handles imports of 105 such commodities as compared to only two in 1967.

I will now come to the pricing policy of the STC, even though it was not raised in this discussion because it was raised in both Houses earlier. Charges have been levelled that the STC and other public sector organisations are making fabulous profits at the expense of either the consumer or the small-scale industries. I will

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

explain very briefly the price policy to remove all misunderstandings.

STC has been criticised for adopting monopolistic pricing policies, leading to unduly high profits. This is not correct. STC, as a trading house, made a profit of only 5.1 per cent on turnover before tax in 1971-72, as compared to a normal profit margin of about 10 per cent or more for industry in general. The working of STC in relation to pricing and distribution of imported raw materials is reviewed every quarter by a Committee in the Ministry of Foreign Trade presided over by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and consisting of the Economic Adviser in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Development Commissioner of Small Scale industries, a representative of DGTD and a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The Committee has evolved a three-tier approach to pricing policy: (a) for exporters the margin to be charged is very low; (b) for actual users who are entitled to import from preferred sources by virtue of the fact that they export 10 per cent or more of their production, the margin to be charged is slightly higher. The third category is that for other actual users, the pricing policy takes into account the nature of the control on the prices of finished products and the prices at which the indigenous raw materials are sold.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे

एस० टी० सी० में माजिन क्या है, माजिन का परसेन्टेज क्या है, 10 परसेन्ट रखते हैं, 15 परसेन्ट है या 25 परसेन्ट है अथवा जैसी आपकी मर्ज हो ?

Is there any policy in regard to profit margin?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have said what we have done already. At a time when others were charging 10 per cent, the S.T.C. was charging only

5 per cent. All the profits earned by the S.T.C. go to the public Exchequer. I must make one point clear that the profits of the S.T.C. go towards augmenting the resources of the Exchequer for further development of the country.

In a mixed economy where the public sector assumes commanding heights, the investible surplus available from the private sector will increasingly dwindle. It is part of the basic structure of the planned economy that an increasing part of the investible resources must come through the profits of the public sector. Therefore, it is only consistent with our pattern of resource mobilisation that in many areas which are not export-oriented and where the end-product results in fabulous prices, the resources should be tapped and cyphoned towards development through a profit-making pricing policy.

I have nothing more to say. I would only say one thing. I have listened to the speeches with great respect. If I have not been able to reply to all the points raised by the hon. Members, I will check up and write to all of them, giving replies to the points raised by them. I must say that I have taken this debate in a sporting manner. I have been hearing all kinds of things for the last two-three months. It is good that there was a debate and I had a chance to explain the position.

Thank you very much.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to hon. Members who have participated in this debate on the subject of national importance. My hon. friend, Shri Satpal Kapoor, has tried to shield the rags scandal by saying that he was the first man who brought this thing to the notice of the Government. Everything was blown up in the press before that. He now wants to shield the scandal in this way....

श्री सत्याल कपूरः यह स्कैण्डल तो मैं ने पहले रेख किया था। इसको हाइलाइट तो मैंने किया है। इसको दबाने की कोशिश नहीं की है।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: This scandal was blown up in the press much earlier than you brought to the notice of the Government.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Shashi Bhushan made an absolute political speech. He did not touch upon a single point in regard to the working of the S.T.C. or the scandal of the S.T.C. He should not forget that the people have not voted them for rampant corruption, mal-administration and for unfair practices, nepotism and favouritism in the administration. They have not voted for what is going on in the S.T.C.

श्री शशि भूषणः यह पोलिटिकल स्टंट तो नहीं होता चाहिये। करप्तन से हम दोनों मिलकर फाइट कर सकते हैं।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: It is not a political stunt. It is the duty of the Opposition to unearth the misdoings of the Ministry and of the State Trading Corporation. It is the bounden duty of the Opposition to unearth all the scandals. I have heard the other Member also from the ruling party. He has simply made his voice louder and louder; but I could not understand whether he was discussing this subject or some other subject. He also, more or less, made a political speech. So, I would not like to refer to the points made by him.

Now, Sir, I come to the reply given by the hon. Minister. He has said that at present there are four directors, and he gave the name saying that somebody is working as the Chairman. But he is an acting Chairman; he has simply been given that charge; he is only an acting Chairman and not Chairman. This organisation has remained without two Executive Directors for over

a period of six months. He has conveniently dropped that point. He has also conveniently not replied to the point why the Chairman has not been appointed. As I have said, there is only the acting Chairman. It is only because they want a yesman who could be dictated according to their sweet will.

The hon. Minister mentioned about some honorarium. But he has not mentioned what amount has been paid as bonus. Bonus is a burning problem in the country. You are denying that to the workers, but you are giving a handsome amount as bonus to the directors....

श्री शशि भूषणः बोलता तो मिलना चाहिये, मैं आपसे एंग्री करता हूँ।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: He has conveniently not mentioned what amount is given to the directors as bonus. I think, it has escaped his notice.

Another thing which has escaped his notice is the point which I made about income-tax free non-accountable residence entertainment amount....

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have said, Rs. 38,000. I did not say that it was income-tax free.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: It is non-accountable. The directors are not obliged under any rule to submit any guest list or voucher regarding the expenses incurred on entertainment.

It has been established in the House without an iota of doubt that there has been a big scandal. (Interruption). It is not that it just come to the notice of the authorities. I will quote from the Economic and Political Weekly, October 21, 1972:

An official circular was sent out to Customs collectors at all ports in May, 1971 warning them of the racket....

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

It was more than 1½ years ago that this scandal was blown off in the Press and a circular was issued by the authorities that such a type of racket was going on. But this Ministry has not taken any notice of it.

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : मई, 1971 में एक्शन लिया गया। एस० टी० सी० के मार्केटिंग मैनेजर ने चिट्ठी लिखी।

श्री श्यामनन्द मिश्र : एक साल में गवर्नरेट ने क्या किया?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : देख नहीं रहे हैं क्या हुआ?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: As I have said, an official circular was sent out to the Customs Collectors at all Ports in May, 1971 warning them of the racket. Therefore, this thing was going on without the knowledge of the Ministry and the Ministry has done nothing to prevent this racket.

The question arises: how these people get such a huge amount of foreign exchange. Has the Ministry ever scrutinised how this large foreign exchange was released to import these garments in the garb of rags? This is with the knowledge and with the connivance of the Ministry...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Abetted by the authorities also.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Therefore, as an hon. Member rightly said, a Parliamentary Committee should be constituted and the Parliamentary Committee should go thoroughly go into this scandal of the STC.

18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 12, 1972/Agrahayana 21, 1894 (Saka).