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**Monday, November 18, 1974
Kartika 27, 1896 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 18, 1974/Kartika
27, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO SPEAKER AND SECRETARY-GENERAL OF NOR- WEGIAN PARLIAMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement. On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Guttorm Hansen, President of the Norwegian Storting—it is not called Parliament—Mrs Hansen, Mr. Gunnar Hoff, Secretary-General of the Storting and Mrs. Hoff, who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, Government and the people of Norway.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Take over of trade in foodgrains and
other essential commodities

+

*81. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal
under the consideration of Govern-
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ment to take over the trade and distribution of foodgrains, edible oil and sugar; and

(b) whether take-over will ensure equitable and judicious distribution of grain and other essential commodities which would be in short supply because of floods and drought in many regions of the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
May I know from the hon. Minister whether there are any other proposals under the active consideration of the Government to ensure equitable distribution in view of the mounting high prices and short supply so far as these commodities are concerned?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
As far as the kharif season is concerned, the kharif procurement policy has been formulated in consultation with the Chief Ministers and the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture. Some of the hon. Members are also members of that Committee. It is our policy to have a sizeable procurement from the producers' levy and also in the case of rice from the millers' levy. But, if the hon. Member's contention is that the take-over will provide a solution to all the problems, I wish to say that the Government do not agree with it

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
My question pertained to equitable distribution. Anyway, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry would consider, with their past experience, the taking over of the foodgrains trade once again.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: At the moment, there is no proposal

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know whether due to the experience of taking over the foodgrains trade last year, the Government is now hesitant to take over the foodgrains trade? Are the government aware of distress sales by small farmers due to necessity at lower prices? Have Government devised any scheme to buy foodgrains from them at proper prices?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Government would not like the small farmers to effect distress sales. In fact, our policy is very clear. We would like to purchase foodgrains from small or any farmer not only at support price but even at procurement prices, which have already been announced

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: What about the first part of my question?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: About taking over the foodgrains trade I have already replied to the other member who put the same question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: The minister had stated that at the moment they are not considering any new change in the policy. In view of the fact that several States are facing famine and the public distribution system in Kerala has collapsed due to the failure of the Centre to send the promised quantity of rice, why is the Government so adamant to pursue a policy which has already failed?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I do not understand the implication of his question. He is over simplifying the problem. If taking over would have provided a solution to all the problems, Government would have been very happy, but Government does not accept that assessment. About Kerala, it would be totally incorrect to say that there has been total dislocation of supplies to Kerala. There has not been dislocation because the total level of allotment to the State Government has been maintained at a much higher

level. About 87,000 tonnes of foodgrains are being supplied to Kerala.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: The State Chief Minister has said that this month instead of 80,000 tonnes of rice promised, they have been given only 25,000 tonnes.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: In respect of rice, the shortfall has been made up by wheat. Thus, the total quantity of foodgrains has been maintained. There has been no dislocation. I do not think the conditions in the country are such that we can ask for the foodgrain of our choice.

FAOs warning regarding pesticide shortage +

*83. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:**
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR.

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

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation has warned of serious pesticide shortage in the world and

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

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

Statement

(a) Yes Sir The Food and Agriculture Organisation has given a warning of a likely global shortage of pesticides in the coming year

(b) To meet this likely global shortage of pesticides, the Government of India are taking special steps to maximise indigenous production and bulk import of pesticides through the State Trading Corporation. The Government

of India have also taken steps to rationalise the internal distribution of available pesticides within the country. To minimise the use of pesticides, the Government of India have taken steps to establish pest surveillance forecasting and warning systems so that pest epidemics could be controlled before it assumes large proportions. The Government of India is also paying increasing attention to the biological control of pests, and thereby minimise the use of pesticides.

श्री अनादि चरण दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के अन्दर जितनी पैस्टीसाइड की जरूरत है उस का उत्पादन देश में करने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं? अपनी आवश्यकता के मुताबिक पैस्टीसाइड का उत्पादन क्यों नहीं होता है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Many of the pesticides are petrochemical based and because of the energy crisis, some of the basic raw materials are scarce all over the world. But as far as the general programme of production is concerned, we are very much ahead. We are producing within the country large part of our requirements. Our future approach is also to see that to the extent possible we succeed in organising production programme in our country itself. But there are certain basic raw materials which are not available. That has been the difficulty, not the technical knowhow. In fact, we have enough technical knowhow.

श्री अनादि चरण दास : जो कैमिकल्ज आप मंगाते हैं बाहर से वे कौनसी हैं और किन देशों से मंगाई जाती हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The chemicals are many. For instance BHC and DDT mainly we manufacture in the country and only a small portion is imported from USSR, USA, Poland and a number of other countries. Endrine, Carbaryl and Endosulfar we import from USA. There are

a few other chemicals which are imported from Western Europe.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: What is the total requirement of pesticides in the country and what is our production? What is the total value of the imports? When are we going to become self-sufficient in pesticides?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are different plant protection materials. BHC is a very important chemical where our requirement is 30,000 and we produce 24,000 tonnes. So, the shortfall is 6,000 tonnes. In the case of DDT our requirement is 7,500 tonnes and we produce 4,000 tonnes. Endrine is an item we import. In the case of carbaryl we import 5,000 tonnes and Endosulfar about 800 to 1,000 tonnes. Roughly, our broad requirement is 56,000 and we manufacture about 35,000 tonnes.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Just now the hon. Minister said the shortage of pesticides and raw materials is mainly petro-based. May I know whether any effort will be made to find out an alternative raw material for production of pesticides?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a very difficult proposition. If such a raw material or feed stock is easily available, we would be very happy. Some research effort is going on but it is not that easy.

Committee on Development of Urdu

*85. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Committee on Development of Urdu in the country has since submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(c) Government's reaction in regard thereto?

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 (Gujral Committee) has not yet submitted its report to Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: When is it expected that the report would be submitted?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Very soon.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या सरकार ने कोई आधार निश्चित किया है जिसको ध्यान में रखकर किसी प्रदेश की राज भाषा के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी भाषा को वहाँ की राज भाषा का दर्जा दिया जा सकता है?

श्री डी० पी० यादव: प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अगर मंत्री महोदय उठते हैं तो सवाल क्यों नहीं उठ सकता है? इसको बदल कर मैं पेश करना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह सच है कि उर्दू को उत्तर प्रदेश की दूसरी राजभाषा बनाने की मांग की जा रही है यदि हा तो दूसरी राजभाषा बनाने के बारे में क्या सरकार ने कोई कसौटी निर्धारित की है जिस पर कस कर किसी भाषा को किसी प्रदेश की दूसरी राज भाषा का दर्जा दिया जा सके?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह गुजराल समिति के बारे में सवाल है पता नहीं उस में क्या उठेगा। आपने पहले ही उठा दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: यह सवाल उठना रहा है। आप याद रखिये कि चुनाव के पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में यह बात कही जाती रही है कि सरकार उर्दू का विकास चाहती है। मायला गुजराल समिति को सोपा गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: रिपोर्ट तो आने दीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अच्छा यह बता दिया जाए कि क्या उर्दू को दूसरी राज भाषा का दर्जा देने का सवाल श्री गुजराल समिति के जेरे गोर है?

श्री डी० पी० यादव: अच्छा होता, यह प्रश्न गृह मन्त्रालय से पूछा गया होता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आपने सुना इनका जवाब? अच्छा इतना बता दिया जाय कि उर्दू को किसी दूसरे प्रदेश में दूसरा दर्जा दिया जाय, क्या समिति इस पर विचार कर रही है?

श्री डी० पी० यादव: गुजराल कमेटी की जो टर्मज आफ रेफरंस है उनको मैं पढ़ देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: है या नहीं है। इतना ही बता दीजिये।

श्री डी० पी० यादव: जरा ज्यादा स्पष्ट हो जाएगा। थोड़ा सा है

'To advise the Government on the measures to be adopted for the promotion of the Urdu language and the steps required to be taken to provide adequate facilities for Urdu-speaking people in educational, cultural and administrative matters'

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह: इस समिति का गठन कब हुआ था, इमने अब तक किन-किन राज्यों का दौरा किया है और इस समिति के कोन-कोन सदस्य हैं?

श्री डी० पी० यादव: यह कमेटी मई 1972 में बनी थी। इसके सोलह सदस्य थे। अगर आप कहें तो मैं सबसे नाम पढ़ दूँ लेकिन इस कमेटी ने ग्यारह राज्यों का दौरा किया है।

श्रीवल्ली श्री० एलनदीकान्तकृष्णा : जिन स्टेट्स में उर्दू ज्यादा बोली जाती है वहां इतको दूसरी राजभाषा बनाने में क्या दिक्कत है ? कार्य यह सच है कि आंध्र में उर्दू को दूसरी राज भाषा बनाया गया है ? यदि हा, तो " उत्तर प्रदेश में इसको दूसरी राज भाषा बनाने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिपोर्ट नशे आई है । आप इधर उधर घूम रही है ।

श्रीमती टी० लक्ष्मीकान्तकृष्णा : दूसरी बान राज भाषा बनाने से इसका डिक्लरमेंट ज्यादा होगा । क्या इसको भी आप ध्यान में रखेंगे ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : दो साल बीत जाने के बावजूद भी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है । मेरा खयाल है कि जब तक रिपोर्ट आएगी शायद उर्दू जवान दम तोड़ देंगे । न जानता चाहता हू कि इस वक़्त को स्थापना का अलावा भी क्या सरकार आज उर्दू जवान की तरक्की के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है ? मैं आप से हाथ जोड़ कर निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आप पार्लियामेंट में इस तरह की व्यवस्था करदे कि अगर कोई उर्दू जवान में बोलेंगा तो वह उर्दू में ही लिखी जायेगी । इसका भी आज कोई इंतजाम नहीं है । शमीम साहब उर्दू में बोलते हैं । मैं भी उर्दू में उठते सीधे बोलने की कोशिश करता हू । लेकिन मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उस रिपोर्ट से पहले कम से कम यह जो आप के हाथ में है यह तो कर दीजिए ताकि उर्दू बोलने वालों को यकीन हो जाय कि आप के रहते हुए आप के नीचे उर्दू जवान कमी मरेगी नहीं पार्लियामेंट की जुबानों में उर्दू भी एक जवान रहेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप में यह उस तरह मुखातिब कर रहे हैं जिस से कि आप भी इस का जवाब इन के दलायल पर दे दें ।

मैं भी उर्दू बोलने लग गया हू ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मेरा मतलब है कि उर्दू में लिखी जाय । पहले लिखी जाती थी उर्दू जवान में । (व्यवधान) . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी जब वह रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी तो वह इस हाउस के सामने पेश होगी । अभी से आप पहले ही इस पर क्यों इतने फिक्रमंद हो रहे हैं । अभी जो चीज इस के दायरे में आती नहीं है कैसे वह इस का जवाब दे दें जब तक रिपोर्ट सामने नहीं आए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि क्या उन को इस बात का पता है कि उर्दू इस देश की मिट्टी की जवान है यह पाकिस्तान या और किसी राज्य की जवान नहीं है ? तो काम से कौं काश्मीर की तरह दो तीन राज्यों में इस को और ज्यादा सहूलियत और मौके देने के बारे में मंत्री महोदय सोचेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिमये जी यह तो गुजराल कमेटी के बारे में सवाल है । बाहर से यह चीज कैसे आ गई इस में ?

श्री मधु लिमये : गुजराल कमेटी क्या कर रही है दो साल से ? (व्यवधान)
बहुतेरे यह तो साफ हो जाय कि क्या मंत्री महोदय उर्दू को इस मिट्टी की जवान मानते हैं क्योंकि बहुत सारा लोग का यह गलतफहमी होगी, कि यह पाकिस्तान की जवान है ?

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : अध्यक्ष महोदय उर्दू हमारी पन जवान है । हमारा मध्य प्रदेश का नाम भी उर्दू से रहस्यवत करत है उसकी तराफ में हमारी रुचि है हम चाहते हैं कि इस जवान की तरक्की हो । इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि यह जवान आम लोग तक पहुंचे मर जैस इल्लुस्ट्रेट लोगो तक पहुंचे इस के लिए क्या इस कमेटी का रिपोर्ट कम से कम देवन गार्ड लिपि में लिख कर देंगे ताकि हम लोग पढ़ कर समझ ले कि इस की तरक्की के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो गुजराल कमेटी से चलता है कुछ उस से चल कर राज भाषा में चले गए और फिर दूसरे मिट्टी में आ गए कि उर्दू हमारी मिट्टी की जवान है और आप तरीकाए मोहब्बत बताने लगे ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : देवनागरीलिपि में रिपोर्ट तो आए ताकि हमारे जैसे इल्लिटरेट लोग उसे पढ़ सकें ।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The report of the Committee will be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: When? It was constituted in 1972.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN. When the Committee submits its report and after it has been considered by the Government, the report will be placed on the Table of the House in accordance with the normal procedure

World Bank Development Project for Drought-Prone Areas

*86. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether Gujarat State have protested to the Central Government for not giving fair treatment while selecting six districts for the Rs. 82 crore World Bank Development Project for the drought-prone areas;

(b) the main reasons for not including Gujarat Districts under the said scheme; and

(c) whether the project will give much benefit to the States of Maharashtra and Rajasthan whereas Gujarat, though worst affected by continuous drought, has been left out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The World Bank wanted to take up a small programme as a pilot pro-

ject. In view of the equally deserving claims of several districts in several states, it is inevitable that some states should get excluded from the World Bank Assistance.

(c) Under the World Bank aided projects, the six districts selected in the four states of Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh will get additional financial assistance from the Centre to be matched equally by the state governments.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: In view of the recent Rome Conference deliberations, it is more likely that more aid from international agencies will be forthcoming for chronically drought-affected areas including those in India and it is natural that each State feel that they should get advantage of these schemes. From the statement of the Minister, it seems that only six districts have been selected and in Maharashtra, the two districts of Sholapur and Ahmednagar whose soil and crop conditions are the same have been selected instead of districts with different crop conditions and soil conditions like Konkan and Marathwada. In view of this I would like to know whether the State Governments were consulted before proposing the districts for World Bank assistance and any committee of experts were appointed to ensure that the selection of districts was based on certain objective criteria and definite guidelines to avoid bickering among the States?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As the hon. Member knows, we have already under implementation about 72 drought-prone area projects. This offer by the World Bank was only for a limited number. Initially we proposed 16 districts. Then they sent a team and the team said that they would like to take up 6 projects in four districts. We are expecting that some more districts under the World Bank programme will be taken up. If that happens, we

will give to the States more projects. That does not mean that these programmes are not operating in other districts. They are already in operation, 72 of them.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Not World Bank assistance.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The World Bank assisted districts get a Central assistance of Rs. 4 crores. Other districts get a Central assistance of Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 30 lakhs depending on the area covered under the programme in the district. Therefore there is very little difference.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: What is the total assistance we are getting from the World Bank for these drought-prone areas?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The total assistance from the World Bank would be about 35 million dollars.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: It is surprising that the Central Government does not consider Gujarat to be a drought-prone area. I would like to know whether there were any proposals from the Gujarat Government to include some of the districts or some of the projects like the Amreli dairy project and a desalination plant on the Saurashtra Coast to be included in this programme?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We certainly agree that there are certain areas in Gujarat which are prone to drought. Already we have plan projects in operation in the Panchmahals, Kutch, Jamnagar, Amreli and Surendra Nagar etc. These are programmes under the drought-prone area projects although they may not be World Bank programmes. But the same is going on under our own programmes as the World Bank's assistance is very limited.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether

it is a fact that in the eastern region also, as in the case of West Bengal, the districts of Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore are drought-prone areas and also there are drought-prone areas in the States of Orissa, Bihar and UP. So, I would like to know as to what are the drought-prone areas identified in the eastern region, particularly, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar and what kind of projects are being implemented there and the reason for not setting up even one World Bank aided project in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to Gujarat and Maharashtra

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister said that there are about 72 projects. My question arises out of that

MR. SPEAKER: Are the 72 projects for these two States or are they for all the States?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: These 72 projects are for 13 States. In West Bengal we have Purulia, Midnapore and Bankura; in Orissa we have Kalahandi and Phulbani and in Bihar also similarly we have large numbers, Monghyr, Palamau, Nawada and Rohtas; these are all projects which are in operation in these areas. And roughly the amount of money spent on each project will be to the extent of about Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 6 crores including contribution depending on the area covered under the programme.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What was the criteria fixed? What was the norm on the basis of which the World Bank selected those drought-prone areas? Was it done exclusively by Central Government or was the World Bank asked to take up those districts? Did they have their own criteria for that purpose, on the basis of which they selected those drought-prone districts in the country?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The main criteria fixed by World Bank was this; that these projects would have to be in the form of pilot projects restricted to areas which are really having difficult problems. They wanted to restrict it to those areas where we have dry farming projects already in operation; they wanted to link up their activities with dry farming area. That was the main criteria. Irrigation facilities would be provided, animal husbandry and other projects will also be taken up.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister while telling about the DPAP mentioned certain districts of Gujarat like Kutch, Surendranagar, Banaskantha, Amreli and Jamnagar and such other districts. What is the reason for not including these districts in the new projects in respect of which World Bank Developmental aid is coming to us? Gujarat is having the worst drought now for the last 75 years. Why were these Gujarat districts not included in these programmes which are to be aided by the World Bank?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: That was because the World Bank programmes was restricted only to six districts and so on. We have to select some districts. We had to select some States. We had to leave out the rest. Because, if we do not do that, the same thing will be said about some other States also.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Government tell us whether those districts in the other States were more drought affected than the districts of Gujarat? If that is so, then, we will agree to the point which he has brought. Will the Government therefore tell us whether those districts in other States were according to Government information more severely affected by drought?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Initially we proposed 16 districts and later on they cut it to 6 (six) districts and now World Bank is bring-

ing more interest in more districts and when that comes we will certainly try to give it to Gujarat.

DR. KAILAS: Did the World Bank team visit drought-prone areas of Gujarat or not? If they visited why did they reject those districts of Gujarat?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: They visited certain areas and they fixed certain criteria and according to that criteria Gujarat could not be brought in. The number was very limited. As I said, we will try to include Gujarat in the next lot.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if he has taken up drought question with the World Bank, why not he take up the question of real chronic disease like flood which has chronically affected various districts of Assam. Why were they not included? Why should they not be included in the matter of utilising the aid and distribution of the money?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: This question particularly related to the drought-prone areas. When the question of flood comes, then we will deal with it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the Minister whether they would accept the suggestion for setting up a coordination committee involving Members of Parliament to supervise and monitor the schemes which are there for giving assistance to the drought prone areas?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We have no such scheme but if any Member is interested in visiting those areas he is welcome to do so.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: I would like to know whether there is any proposal to get more assistance from the World Bank in view of the magnitude of the problem of drought. If so, what are those proposals?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The World Bank shows interest in various projects from time to time and whenever they make any funds available

उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र से धान का बीज के रूप में निर्यात

* 89. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी :

क्या कुछ और सिखाई मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र से बीज के रूप में धान के निर्यात के बारे में 26 अगस्त, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3458 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जाच द्यूरो द्वारा मामले की जाच हम बीज पूरी कर ली गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: (a) and (b) In reply to the Unstarred Question No. 3458 answered on 26th August, 1974, it had been stated that the State Government are investigating the cases and that a reference had also been made by them to the C.B.I. The C.B.I. had examined the matter and, decided that it will not be possible for it to take up the investigations of the cases referred to it by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. The investigations by the State Government are continuing and a detailed report is awaited.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . अध्यक्ष जी, बड़े पैमाने पर उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई इलाके से बीज के नाम पर चावल अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को भेजा गया है और आरोप यह है कि उस में करोड़ डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया कमाया गया है। जब यह मामला उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में उठा तो सरकार ने कहा कि हम सी० बी० आई० की मदद ले रहे हैं। अभी आपने सुना कि सी० बी० आई० कहता है कि वह हम

में मदद नहीं दे सकते। क्या इसका कारण यह है कि हम में कुछ उच्च पदासीन व्यक्ति शामिल हैं, इस लिये सी० बी० आई० ने जांच करने से इन्कार कर दिया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It would not be correct to draw the inference which the hon. Member is suggesting in his question because whether or not CBI should take up a question does not depend on who is involved. Many a time many eminent names are involved on wrong information. I had some discussion with the Chief Minister of U.P. in regard to these cases and he has told me that the material so far available does not disclose any *prima facie* case against any person perhaps who, Mr. Vajpayee, may have in mind.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय, लीवापोली का जवाब दे रहे हैं। मैं सोचा मबाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह सच है कि तराई के इलाके से बड़े पैमाने पर बीज के नाम पर चावल अन्य प्रदेशों को भेजा गया ? यदि हा, तो क्या यह काम बिना नोकरशाही और राजनीतिक नेताओं के सहयोग के हो सकता है। अभी तक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो जाच की है उस के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are two aspects of the problem. If some people have tried to contravene the law and tried to smuggle rice or paddy outside U.P., I think, the case needs to be investigated and culprits should be brought to book. The Government of India will request the U.P. Government that nobody should be spared. We are aware some such smuggling has been done and we would like U.P. Government to probe these matters early. The investigation is going on and it has not been completed so far. But nothing should be said either on the Floor of this House or outside on the basis of prejudice or

some wrong information to bring in unnecessarily the names of eminent persons in this country in disrepute.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष जी, इस सवाल का पहली बार जवाब 26 अगस्त, 1974 को दिया गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो जाच की थी सी० बी० आई० से उस जाच में मदद मांगी थी। श्री आज के उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने बताया कि सी० बी० आई० ने जाच करने से इन्कार कर दिया। मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करते हैं कि बड़-बड़ घोटाला हुआ है, एक सरकार अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट करती है और उस को मदद करने में सी० बी० आई० इन्कार करती है, इन सब तथ्यों को सामने रख कर मंत्री महोदय हुवाला देते हुए कहें कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जाच कर रही है, इसमें क्या मतलब निकलता है ?

I have absolutely not understood the outcome of the reply.

यानी यह तो जवाब पहले ही था कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जाच कर रही है और सी० बी० आई० में मदद मांगी गई है। अगस्त में नवम्बर में पहुँच गये और अब कहते हैं कि सी० बी० आई० ने छोड़ दिया है। तो यह कहते कि हम जाच नहीं करना चाहते। जब गड़-बड़ घोटाला हुआ है, इस बात को स्वीकार करने के बाद जो दोषी है उन को बुरा करने में अगर सरकार असमर्थता प्रकट करती है तो इस का मतलब यह है कि सरकार नालायक है।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: With due respect to Joshi ji I would say, first of all, some of the facts mentioned are incorrect. The case was not entrusted to CBI. The CBI was requested by the U.P. Government whether they can help in investigating the case. They have reacted that it will not be possible for them. Nothing bars U. P. Government to take it up again with CBI. But the point is the State Government is competent enough. The other presumption of

the hon. Member as if U.P. Government has stopped the investigation because it was entrusted to CBI is not correct. The U.P. Government is investigating and they have adequate machinery and if U.P. Government is in a position to convince the CBI that their help is necessary they will again request.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: If they themselves were competent enough why did they seek the help of CBI? Why did the CBI express its inability to help in this matter?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: On the Floor of the Assembly a demand was made that it should be entrusted to CBI. Now, many of us if any such case comes, come to the conclusion that it should be entrusted to CBI—may be valid or invalid. It was said by U.P. Government that they may request CBI but U.P. Government never said that they are not competent nor have they said that they will not be in a position to probe thoroughly into the matter.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष जी कोई जवाब नहीं आया। बार बार मैं पूछ रहा था जब उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कम्प्लेंट थी तो सी० बी० आई० से मदद क्यों मांगी गई ? और सी० बी० आई० ने क्यों मना किया। इसलिए जो माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था कि

Some officers are involved and, therefore, the U. P. Government did not want to shoulder the responsibility themselves.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I will find out from the CBI as to why they refused but nothing prevents U. P. Government to enquire into the matter thoroughly.

श्री बिजुति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, यह ऐसा मामला है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में खुद दिलचस्पी ले कर इस का फ़सला करे।

और अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के बिन्ने है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रान्त सरकार के लिये एक अवधि निश्चित कर देनी चाहिये कि इतने दिन में इस मामले की जांच हो जानी चाहिये। नहीं तो ऐसे ही मामला लटका रहने से पूरे देश में इस का असर पड़ेगा। माननीय जगजीवन राम जी बैठे हुए हैं क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने कोई निश्चित तिथि तय की है कि यू०पी० की सरकार इतने दिनों के अन्दर जांच पड़ताल करा के केन्द्र के सामन अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी और केन्द्र सरकार सदन के सामन सारी बाता का खुलासा रख देगी कि कौन दोषी है और कौन दोषी नहीं है, कौन इस में शामिल है कौन नहीं है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE
Sir, we shall take up with the U P Government and shall request them to expeditiously complete this enquiry because the Government of India has nothing to hide from the public or from Parliament. In fact the facts should come out. Wrong impression should be removed. We are requesting them to expeditiously complete the enquiry. I shall be glad to take up the suggestion of the hon Member with the U P Government and shall see that the enquiry is completed as early as possible.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA I would like to know one thing from the hon Minister. Paddy or rice is taken from one State to several other States and so, it is not only a State problem but it becomes an all-India problem. We fail to understand why the CBI refused to take it up. If it was once refused, then how can the UP Government again request them to take it up. I would like to know whether the Food Ministry is taking the initiative to ensure that the CBI takes up this inquiry. If not, why not?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE
We shall try to help them to remove any difficulty that they may have. If they have any difficulty we shall extend all the necessary help on behalf of the Government.

Lack of amenities in D.D.A. Colonies

*90 **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:**

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

(a) whether in the new DDA colonies in Delhi, the DDA has failed to provide amenities which were to have been provided according to the Master Plan,

(b) whether DDA flats have several design defects too,

(c) whether a report to this effect appeared in a local daily on the 19th September, 1974, and

(d) if so the steps taken to improve the standard of works of the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA**) (a) The Delhi Development Authority have made provisions in their colonies for amenities like roads, drainage, water supply and sewerage and have also earmarked plots of adequate sizes for parks, higher secondary schools, primary schools, etc. according to required planning standards.

(b) DDA have evolved designs which are functionally utilitarian, inexpensive and aesthetically satisfying.

(c) The newspaper report referred to is based upon a memorandum submitted by Confederation of Residents' Organisations of DDA Colonies to the Committee of Experts set up by the Ministry of Works and Housing to assess the working of DDA.

(d) Action considered necessary on the points raised in the memorandum will be taken after the receipt of the Report of the Committee.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सिद्धांत है उस में कोई फ्लॉट है कि नहीं ? क्या यह सही है कि जो उस की एक फ्लॉट की कलमनीट की रेसिंग है और उस के पीछे कुछ जगह दे दी गई है जिस के पीछे बच्चे खड़े हो जाते हैं और इस बजह से 10, 12 दुर्घटनाएँ हुई और दो बच्चे मारे मरे और एक बच्चे की मृत्यु हाल गिर जाने से हो गई है ? यदि हाँ तो यह डिफेक्ट है या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात यह कि जो पानी ऊपर की छतों में गिरना है वह नीचे के मकानों में गिरता है और इस के चलते नीचे और ऊपर वालों में काफी तकल्लुफ होती है । तो इस तरह के डिफेक्ट को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : अध्यक्ष जी, एक कमेटी जाच कर रहा है, उस के सामने यह भी पॉइंट है । मगर इस तरह का कोई डिफेक्ट हुआ तो हम भी ध्यान देंगे और इस को ज-दी दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : जब निर्माण पूरा भी नहीं हुआ था तो कुछ छत्ते गिर गई मकान फ्लॉट भी कर दिये गये थे और छत गिर गई थी, ऐसी हालत में तब ठेकेदारों लोगो या अधिकारियों ने उन ठेकेदारों द्वारा नियमित काम को पास कर दिया था उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार हो रहा है कि नहीं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : मुझे मालूम नहीं है । अगर माननीय सदस्य इस तरह का कोई इन्स्टामेंट देंगे तो हम जरूर जाच करेंगे । जो मेमोरेण्डम है वह तो कमेटी के सामने है ही और उस कमेटी को रिपोर्ट छे महोने के अन्दर आने वाला है । अगर और भी इन्स्टामेंट है और आप देंगे तो जरूर जाच करेंगे तथा इस के लिये जा भी अधिकारी जिम्मेदार है उन के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : दिल्ली के नागरिकों को आप कितने मकान बना कर दे चुके हैं, कितने गृह विहीन हैं और कितनों को दे चुके हैं पिछले दो वर्षों में । ए बी सी डी आदि कितनी श्रेणियों के कितने मकान बन रहे हैं और कितने बन चुके हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह डिजाइन डिफेक्ट के बारे में मवाल है ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : ए बी सी डी आदि जो मकान बनने हैं व डिजाइन के आधार पर ही तो बनने हैं । कितने डिजाइनों के कितने मकान डी डी ए बनाना चाहता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अलग से आप इसके बारे में नोटिस दे दें तो मैं जरूर एडमिट कर लूंगा ।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : जो मकान बने हैं उनमें काफी घटिया किस्म का सामान लगाया गया है, हल्की ब्रालिटी के मकान बने हैं । सामान की काफी चोरी हुई है, काफी घपलेबाजी तथा थोटा ले हुआ है । उसकी वजह से अनेकों मकानों की दीवारें ढबक रही हैं । आज भी समाचारपत्रों में आया है कि एक मकान गिर गया है । जो मसाला निम्न स्तर का लगाया गया है उसकी भी क्या आप जाच कराएंगे । तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के लोगो में आप जो पेमेंट लेते हैं, आधे कंश लेते हैं । इसको क्या आप कम करना चाहते हैं ? उनके लिए बीम वार्ड्स हज़ार रुपया एक दम से देना मुश्किल हो जाता है । एक कर्मचारी इतनी बड़ी धनराशि नहीं दे सकता है । बैंको ने भी लोन देना बन्द कर दिया है । हाइजनों को भी आप कोई राहत देना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : मैं पहले जवाब दे चुका हूँ कि कमेटी इन सब मवालों पर जरूर ध्यान देगी । लेकिन यह कहना कि पूरी जो हाउसिंग कन्स्ट्रक्शन एक्टिविटी हुई है वह

बिस्कुल चलकर एक है ठीक नहीं है। जन्म ने जा
मैमोरेडम दिया है उस से उमने माना है कि
DDA's housing programmes have
been on the whole dynamic.

इस बास्ते एसा आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय तीसरी और
चौथी श्रेणी के लागा के बारे में जवाब नहीं
छाया है। उन से पैसा बड़ी मात्रा में ले रहे हैं
उनमें इतना पैसा एक साथ देने की सामर्थ्य
नहीं है। लम्बी किश्ती में ब चुकाना चाहत है ?
क्या उनका कोई रहन पहुचाना चाहत है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप तो और तरफ
चल पड़े हैं। इसका वह जवाब नहीं लाए हैं।

Committee to examine central responsibility in higher education

91 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the C A B E Committee set up to examine the Central responsibility in higher education within the existing constitutional framework has since submitted its report

(b) if so the main finding of this report, and

(c) if not the causes for the delay in the submission of the report and the likely date by which the Committee would submit the report?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) to (c) A resolution proposing that a Sub-Committee of the Board should examine the Central responsibility for higher education was moved in the 36th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held on 18-19 September, 1972 by some members of the Board. The Board was of the view that the issue should be discussed by University Grants Commission. The matter was accordingly referred to the University Grants Commission for consideration. The University Grants Commission considered this matter at its meeting held on April 12-13, 1973 and desired that the reference received from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare may be considered by a Committee. The Committee considered the issue its meeting held on 12th July 1973 and submitted its report to the Commission. The Committee made the following observations/recommendations

- 1 It is neither practicable nor desirable that the Constitution of India should be amended to transfer university and higher education from the State List either to the Union List or to the Concurrent List
- 2 On academic and administrative grounds, also the proposal to merge an autonomous body like the University Grants Commission with the Ministry of Higher Education would be a retrograde idea
- 3 The States must be made to feel that they too have a stake in higher education and they must also contribute towards this nation building activity as a part of "development". Hence it would be unrealistic and dangerous to change the present set up radically
- 4 The University Grants Commission should take a direct responsibility for development of postgraduate education and research. For this purpose the

Commission must have adequate funds at its disposal. For the development of higher education, more funds should be made available in the Central sector.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 10th December, 1973 considered the report of the Committee and agreed with the recommendation of the Committee that it would not be desirable to make higher education either as a concurrent of a Central Sector to enable it to take greater funds should be provided in the Central Sector to enable it to take greater responsibility for development of higher education and research in the universities and colleges.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: From the statement, it is not clear as to what this Committee did because three of the issues deal only with the negative side of the picture and it is on the fourth one that they have asked for more funds. There was a lot of criticism of the Committee's Report even in the meeting of the CABE which was held recently. In view of this, the resolution simply asked for the definition of those areas which are the responsibility of the Central Government for higher education. In view of the exact wording of the resolution, may I request the hon. Minister to request the Committee again to define those areas where the Central Government can discharge its responsibility within the existing framework of the Constitution? It is not a question of giving less power to the States or more power to the Centre. Within the existing framework of the Constitution, the resolution wants to know the exact areas. Those areas have not been made clear.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As far as the records show, the resolution which is being referred to was certainly proposed in the Central Advisory Board, but according to the records, it does

not seem to have been approved in that form. Therefore, the point that has arisen is basically this: can the Central Government provide more funds for the development and progress of higher education in the States? That matter is being considered by the Planning Commission and a final decision will have to be taken on the basis of the availability of funds and the decision of the National Development Council as to what is going to be the proportionate allocation as between the Centre and the States in regard to higher education.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The question of funds is one thing. There is another area of co-ordination between the various agencies of higher education. For example, the Punjab High Court has given a judgment in which it is said that the question of admission of students from one university into another, when it does not become clear, has to be defined and ultimately decided by the Central Government. What is the role of the Central Government in these areas of co-ordination of higher education?

PROF. NURUL HASAN: I am afraid I have not understood the significance of this question. The Centre's responsibility is co-ordination and determination of the standards of higher education. As a part thereof, the University Commission and sometimes the Central Government itself and various recommendations and suggestions to the various State Governments or to the universities, depending on the nature of each case. Till now, it has not been considered desirable that directives which will involve anything more than giving grants should be given to universities, because it is best to carry the various university communities with the policy decisions that are undertaken. Therefore, I am unable to see what other points this Committee can deal with.

U.G.O. Review Committee Report on Calcutta University

*92. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the report of the U.G.C. Review Committee regarding various problems facing Calcutta University will be published;

(b) whether recommendations of the Committee have already appeared in the press; and

(c) if so, facts thereabout and the steps proposed by Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a): The University Grants Commission has invited the views of the Government of West Bengal and Calcutta University on the report of its Committee on Calcutta University. The question of publication the report will be taken up by the Commission after it has considered the various recommendations made by the Committee in the light of the views of the State Government and the University.

(b) and (c): The report or the recommendations of the Committee have not been released to the press by the Commission. Since these have still to be considered by the Commission, it is premature to indicate the steps for their implementation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not know what is standing in the way of the Government to publish the report, when copies of the report are found in the hands of many and the report has become the subject matter of discussion in West Bengal and there has been a convention on the basis of the report. I cannot understand why this report has not been laid on the Table of the House or published. We can discuss the merits and demerits and

how, to what extent and in what way will the recommendations be implemented is a different matter. I want to know from the Government whether in this report, any recommendation has been made to consider the Calcutta University as a university of national importance. If so, what are the categorical differences in regard to financial and administrative obligations and responsibilities between a Central University and a university of national importance?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: My attention has been drawn to this particular recommendation of the Committee, but we are awaiting the recommendations of the University Grants Commission which in its turn wants to know the views of the university and the State Government before making its recommendations. Only when this report is available to us, that is to say, the recommendation of the Calcutta University, the recommendations of the West Bengal Government and the views of the University Grants Commission thereon would it be possible for us to take a view, because—

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to now the difference between a Central university and a university of notional importance.

MR. SPEAKER: The time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This controversy is going on in the West Bengal Government, as to what is the difference between a Central university and a university of national importance. He has not replied to my question. Conventions and meetings and seminars are going on in Calcutta. I do not want to put a supplementary. He should complete his answer. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot help the flow of time. The time is already up and the Question Hour is already over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Benefits to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies

*82. **SHRI P. M. SAYED:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether statistics are being compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture to indicate benefits derived by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons from the Small Farmers Development Agencies and the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies; and

(b) if so, the benefits derived by these communities in terms of physical and financial targets, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The principles adopted for the identification of participant farmers under the Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies during the Fourth Plan for the flow of benefits under these special programmes for the weaker sections of the farming community, did not make any distinction between farmers belonging to scheduled castes and tribes and those not belonging to such castes and tribes. In actual practice, however, a large number of the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers who have benefited from these programmes would be persons from the scheduled castes and some from the scheduled tribes though precise statistics have not been maintained. In the new S.F.D.A. projects under the Fifth plan efforts will be made to cater to the needs of these sections specifically.

Australian Aid for Cattle Breeding Farms

*84. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has agreed to assist India for setting up two cattle breeding farms one at Hissar in Haryana and the other at Barpetta in Assam;

(b) whether this will include deep-freeze semen centre; and

(c) whether these projects are meant to establish pure-bred herds of Jersey and Friesian cattle to provide foundation stock for the production of progeny tested bulls for a cross breeding programme?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Indo-Australian Cattle Breeding Project, Hissar will maintain pure-breds herds of Jersey and Friesian cattle, while the Indo-Australian Cattle Breeding Project, Barpetta will maintain pure-bred herd of Jersey only, for the production of high quality bulls for cross breeding programmes.

Opening of a New University in Madras

*87. **SHR¹ MUHAMMED SHERIFF:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has plans to start any new University in Madras during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the name and type of the proposed University and when it will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has no power to set up Universities. However it has under consideration a proposal of the Government of Tamil Nadu for the establishment of a University of Science and Technology.

Absorption of Retrenched Labourers of F.C.I. Calcutta

*88 **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government had assured that the retrenched 1,000 FCI labourers in Calcutta Office would be absorbed very soon, and

(b) whether they have since been absorbed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) Consequent upon the dehiring of storage capacity surplus to the requirements of the Food Corporation of India in Calcutta complex about 887 departmentalised labourers/workers had to be retrenched after having been paid wages and other retrenchment benefits upto 24th August, 1974. The question of absorption of some of these labourers/workers is under negotiation between the FCI West Bengal Government and the Union concerned.

Delay in completion of Kosi Project

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

(a) whether there has been any delay from Nepal side in regard to the completion of Kosi Project,

(b) if so, whether Government of India is undergoing loss due to this delay, and

(c) the extent of loss so far sustained by Government and the efforts for its early completion?

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). There is delay in the construction of the Western Kosi Canal Project as possession of land for the reach between 155 km and 35 km. in Nepal has not so far been given to the project authorities. Further, in the Nepal reach upto 155 kms for which possession of land has been given, the farmers who have sown paddy crop during kharif, have been refusing new excavation of canal until the standing crop is harvested.

The construction of the portion of the canal in the Nepalese territory was targetted to be completed by 1975 and that in the Indian territory by 1979-80.

The matter has been taken up with the Government of Nepal.

Derecognised Colonies in Delhi

*94 **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) the list of derecognised colonies of Delhi and estimated population living in those colonies,

(b) the names of officers responsible for growth of these colonies, and

(c) whether Government propose to recognise all those colonies and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) to (c). The term "de-recognised colony" would mean a colony which was previously recognised, but has now ceased to be recognised. There is no such colony in Delhi falling under this category. The Question presumably refers to "unauthorised colonies" some of which have been regularised.

2. According to law, no land can be divided into plots and sold for building purposes, unless its lay-out plan

and service plan have been sanctioned by the competent authority and the owner has developed it in accordance with these plans. Thereafter, the individual plot holder is required to get his building plans sanctioned before starting construction. In unauthorised colonies these provisions of law have not been followed. In many cases, the areas/lands in which the unauthorised constructions/colonies have come up, were notified for acquisition for the planned development of Delhi and are being acquired in stages. Apart from these, colonies have sprung up also in areas which are not earmarked for 'residential' purposes.

3. From time to time, Government have reviewed the position relating to these colonies. Accordingly, 171 colonies were regularised. Another 33 colonies were not regularised as they were located in "green" or other non-conforming areas. In certain cases, no final decision has been taken.

4. With a view to making a case by case study of all the unauthorised colonies, particularly those which have come up before 15th June, 1972 in Delhi, the Government of India have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing to enable the Government to take a decision in regard to the future of these colonies.

5. It is not correct to say that any officers were responsible for the growth of these colonies. The problem has arisen because of a variety of reasons like the large influx of people into city in search of employment, lack of adequate housing facilities, unauthorised transactions taking place between private parties with a view to profiteering in land etc.

राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाएँ

* 95. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष अन्तर्पूर्व सुखे की स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई सुविधाओं के लिए क्या कोई नई कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कार्यवाही का स्वरूप और विस्तार क्या है।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1974-75 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में सुखा-प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए 339.40 लाख रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सरकार भी 77 लाख रुपये के आवंटन करने का प्रस्ताव रखती है। राज्य सरकारों को परामर्श दिया गया है कि सुखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम को सभी सिंचाई स्कीमों को, जिन्हें 1974-75 में ले जाया गया है, मुख्य प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूर्ण किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त, दोनों राज्यों में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए वृहत्, मध्यम एवं लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत सामान्य कार्यक्रम जारी है।

Retail Price and Release of Levy and Free Sale Sugar

* 96. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

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

(a) the retail prices of levy and free sale of sugar, month-wise, from January to September, 1974, State-wise; and

(b) the reasons why the prices of non-levy sugar have recorded a steep rise since the beginning of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The uniform retail price of levy sugar remained unchanged at Rs. 2.15 per kg. throughout the country during January to September, 1974. A statement (Appendix) showing the retail prices of free-sale sugar during the same period in important centres of the country is attached. It will be seen that retail prices of free-sale sugar were fairly stable till about June, 1974. The rise in the prices thereafter is attributable to the following reasons:—

- (i) Cut in sugar quota released for internal consumption, involving corresponding reduction in the quantum of levy sugar available for distribution through fair price shops and the consequent building up of pressure on free-sale sugar.
- (ii) Increase in the rate of excise duty on free-sale sugar from 30 per cent to 37½ per cent *ad valorem* from 15th December, 1973 and the upward revision in tariff value of free-sale sugar from June, 1974
- (iii) Export of sugar during 1974 being much higher than that in 1973
- (iv) General inflationary trend in the economy.

Proposal for Increase in Premium over the Basic Recovery from Sugarcane

*97. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for increase in premium over the basic recovery from sugarcane for the current crushing season is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the percentage therein; and

(c) the reaction of the sugar industries and sugarcane growers in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (c) The basic minimum cane prices for the current 1974-75 crushing season has already been fixed by the Government of India at Rs 850 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent or below with a premium of 10 paise for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery above 8.5 per cent. This notified price involves an increase over the minimum cane price of Rs. 8 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent or below with a premium of 9.4 paise for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery above 8.5 per cent which was in force during the last two crushing seasons

Reports received so far indicate that the industry as well as the growers are not satisfied with the increase allowed

Enquiry into disbursement of loans in Mawryngkeng Development Block

*98 SHRI BIREN ENGTI
SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2778 on the 19th August, 1974 and state

(a) whether the report from the State Government of Meghalaya regarding alleged large scale corruption in the disbursement of loans and grants in the Mawryngkeng Development Block of the Khasi Hills under the SFDA scheme has been received, and

(b) if not, what is the cause for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सूची में शिक्षा को शामिल करना

* 99. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार शिक्षा को केन्द्रीय सूची में शामिल करने के बारे में सोच रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे अब तक शामिल कर लिया जायेगा, और

(ग) प्रस्ताव की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नवल हुसन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

आल इंडिया स्पोर्ट्स काउंसिल द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को विरतीय सहायता

* 100 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया स्पोर्ट्स काउंसिल राज्यों में खेल कूद के विकास के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है; और यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 में पृथक् पृथक् विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी राशि की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त काउंसिल में बिहार को कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया गया है; और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उत्तराखण्ड (श्री श्री बिन्दू मेहता) : (क) शिक्षा तथा समाज

कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् की सिफारिशों के अन्तर्गत पर राज्य सरकारों राज्य खेल परिषदों को उपयोगी स्टेडियमों, आन्तरिक स्टेडियमों, तरण-ताम, खेल मैदानों के लिए प्राण पुनर्निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण शिविर आयोजन, आसीन खेल-केन्द्रों की स्थापना इत्यादि के लिए अनुदान प्रदान किए जाते हैं । विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/राज्य खेल परिषदों को 1971-72, 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 के दौरान प्रदत्त अनुदानों के व्योरे सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिए गए हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये सख्या एन टी 8482/74]

(ख) सरकारी संकल्प के अनुसार जिम के अधीन अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् की स्थापना हुई है, किसी भी राज्य को कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया जाता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश को गेहूँ और चावल

801. श्री धार० बी० बड़े : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस वर्ष प्रत्येक माह मध्य प्रदेश को कितने गेहूँ और चावल की सप्लाय की गई है; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने प्रत्येक माह खाद्यान्नों की कितनी मांग की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) :

(क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश ने इस वर्ष न तो चावल की कोई मांग की थी और न ही उन्हें कोई चावल सप्लाय किया गया था । राज्य सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई कच्चा और मोटे चावल

की महिला और केन्द्रीय मंडार से उम्मे सच्चाई की गई मात्रा इस प्रकार है -

(हजार मी० टन में)

माह 1974	माग		सच्चाई	
	गेहूँ	मोटे अनाज	गेहूँ	मोटे अनाज
जनवरी	38 8	—	13 7	—
फरवरी	38 8	—	16 1	—
मार्च	38 8	—	11 9	—
अप्रैल	38 8	—	8 4	—
मई	प्र० १०	प्र० १०	4 4	—
जून	10 0	—	0 3	0 1
जुलाई	3 0	—	1 5	0 8
अगस्त	3 0	—	2 3	0 4
सितम्बर	3 0	—	2 3	0 6
अक्टूबर	5 0	10 0	14 6	0 1
नवम्बर	25 0	10 0	* 12 2	—

(*आवटन)/प्र० १०-प्राप्त *ई)

Lecture of Jain Muni at meeting held under South Zone Education Department of MCD.

802 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether on 19th September, Jain Muni was invited by the Education Department of Delhi Municipal Corpo-

ration to give lectures to the teachers and headmasters of South Zone in Green Park Zonal office,

(b) whether during the course of the lecture Jain Muni referred to Red Tape and Licence Scandal and Government's failure in reply to the charges levelled on the floor of the House,

(c) if so whether such talks are desirable in meetings being held under Education Department and

(d) if not, steps being taken in the matter?

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

(b) According to the information received from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, no such statement was made.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Allocation of Fertilisers to Punjab

803. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are facing the problem of supply of fertilisers with regard to the requirements of various States during the last quarters of the current year;

(b) if so, allocation of fertilisers made to Punjab during the said period; and

(c) whether the same is sufficient to meet the State's requirements?

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

(b) In spite of the difficult position of overall availability, efforts have been made to meet the demand of Punjab to the maximum extent possible. Their approved net requirements for Rabi 74-75 (August '74—January '75) are 1,98,000 tonnes of N, 72,500 tonnes of P2O5 and 20,000 tonnes of K2O. As against this actual allocations have been 1,67,200 tonnes of N, 50,750 tonnes of P2O5 and 20,000 tonnes of K2O.

(c) The allocation falls marginally short of the requirements of the State, which is unavoidable.

Financial assistance to Gujarat for Agricultural development

804. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had given any financial aid to the Gujarat State for agricultural development schemes during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

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

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Supply of Sub-Standard Seeds to Maharashtra

805. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether seeds supplied by the National Seeds Corporation to the cultivators in Maharashtra region have been found to be sub-standard resulting in enormous loss of crops;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra have taken up the issue with the Union Government; and

(c) measure taken/proposed to ensure effective quality control by N. S. C.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The National Seeds Corporation had not supplied sub-standard seeds to the cultivators in the Maharashtra region.

(b) No complaint has been received by the Government of India from the State Government of Maharashtra.

(c) The National Seeds Corporation is already taking measures to ensure quality of the seeds supplied by them. Crops raised for seed purposes are continuously inspected by the inspectors of the Corporation and the seeds are tested in its laboratory for germination, purity etc., before they are supplied.

Alleged Violation of Admission Rules in Jawaharlal Nehru University

806. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is serious violation of admission rules by the authorities of the Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) whether political considerations hold the sway even in matter of admission and scholarship; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, there is neither violation of rules nor any political interference in the matter of admissions or award of scholarships.

The only factors, which are given weightage, side by side with the academic standing of the candidates seeking admission, and which are in accordance with the objectives of the University, are:

- (1) Economic deprivation;
- (2) Social deprivation;
- (3) Regional deprivation.

Scholarships are awarded to students on the basis of their over-all merit and in accordance with the rules.

(c) Does not arise.

H.U.D.C.O. Assistance to Economically Weaker Section and Low Income Groups

807. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited has been able to help the economically weaker section and low income groups of the society; and

(b) how many have availed of the concession granted by this organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) and (b). During the last three years of its effective working, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. has sanctioned schemes costing about Rs. 106.25 crores. Out of the schemes sanctioned, 3,000 houses/flats have already been constructed, out of which 2,300 are meant for Economically Weaker Section/Low Income Groups. About 18,500 houses/flats are under construction, out of which about 15,700 are meant for these categories.

Utilisation of Budget Allotments by DDA

808. SHRI VIKARIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has not been able to spend in full the budget allotment made every year and lot of funds remain unutilised, and

(b) if so, whether the D.D.A. will be directed to apply proper financial discipline in working out the budget and to ensure that provisions are made only in respect of works which are likely to be taken up during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) The Delhi Development Authority draws up its own programme of receipt and expenditure. This programme was upset during 1973-74 due to acute shortage of cement and uncertain supply position and non-availability of anticipated loans. However, the funds allocated by Government for Jhuggi-jhonpri Removal Scheme were utilised by the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority is already reviewing its budgetary position in the context of shortage of cement, coal, non-availability of finances and ban on construction of commercial buildings.

New Fertilizer Application Schedule

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

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has prepared a new fertilizer application schedule for the winter crop to effect economy and efficiency in its use;

(b) if so, the main features of the new schedule; and

(c) to what extent the new fertilizer schedule is likely to help rabi crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large portion of Rabi crops like Wheat, Barley, Gram and Mustard are grown under rainfed conditions. Usually the moisture is adequate at sowing time but recedes after some time. As in large parts of India the

rains were received during the first fortnight of October, it was thought that advantage of this rain could be taken by applying minimum amount of fertilisers at sowing time and if need be subsequent nitrogen requirements could be met by applying nitrogen as a top dressing.

Efficient method of fertiliser application has been studied in detail. Placement of all the fertiliser (N, P & K) below the seed at the seeding time, with the help of seed-cum-fertiliser drill has been found to be most efficient and recommended for general use. Such seed-cum-fertiliser drills are, however, not yet common among the cultivators. Therefore, wherever seed-fertiliser drills are not available, the next best method of fertiliser application is by 'Pora' method, followed by hand dibbling of seed behind the plough in one operation.

In case, it is not feasible to adopt any of the above methods of application, the last recourse is to place the fertiliser in the open furrows at the last preparatory tillage for seed bed and seeds sown by usual local practice.

Wherever available potash in soil is low, a dose of 20—25 Kg. of K O per hectare may be applied as basal dose to wheat and barley crops.

Some of the alluvial soils, in northern Indo-Gangetic plain are observed to be deficient in available zinc where wheat and barley crops have shown deficiency symptoms, restricting crop yields. In such areas, 10—25 Kg. of zinc sulphate per hectare may be applied as a basal dose along-with other fertilisers, hopefully to be a prophylactic measure.

(c) The fertiliser schedule suggested by Indian Council of Agricultural Research will help in the efficient utilisation of the available fertiliser by the Rabi Crops.

Report of Man Singh Committee on Teesta Flood

810. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE:

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

(a) the action taken in regard to the report of Mansingh Committee on Teesta flood up-to-date;

(b) whether no action has been taken about the report;

(c) if so, the reason thereof; and

(d) the total amount spent on the formation of the Committee and preparing the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (d). The Mansingh Committee (the West Bengal Flood Enquiry Committee, 1959) set up by the West Bengal Government in its report did not deal with the problem of floods of Teesta nor was Teesta included in its terms of reference.

Misappropriation by Cashier in F.C.I.

811 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KAD-ANNAPPALLI. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that one of the Cashiers in Food Corporation of India is held for some malpractices in the accounts;

(b) if so, whether any enquiries have been made; and

(c) if so, the results of the enquiries made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A criminal case has been registered by the Bangalore police against the Cashier. Further investigation by police is in progress.

F.A.O's Estimate of Food Import of India

812. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the F.A.O. have made an estimate of the food import requirements of India;

(b) if so, their assessment;

(c) how does it compare with Government's own assessment; and

(d) how does the Government propose to meet it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to the Draft Report of the 18th Session of FAOs Inter-governmental Group on Grains, India's import requirements have been estimated at 3.0 to 5.0 million tonnes of wheat and 0.8 to 1.0 million tonnes of coarse grains.

(c) and (d). Government of India keeps under constant review the position regarding the need for foodgrain imports and purchases, to the extent considered necessary, are made from abroad.

Reported Erosion at Dibrugarh (Assam)

813. SHRI NORUL HUUDA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the re-

ported erosion at Dibrugarh (Assam) threatening several tea gardens and the Assam Medical College at Dibrugarh; and

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government to save Majuli, world's biggest riverine island and a seat of ancient culture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH). (a) Yes, Sir The State Government to whom the matter was referred have reported that all possible measures were taken to check further erosion and the situation is under control.

(b) The State Government are concerned with the planning and implementation of flood protection measures to whom the reported flood and erosion problem of majuli island has been referred.

डी० डी० टी० का खेती पर प्रभाव

814. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में खेती में उपयोग के लिये डी० डी० टी० की मिनी मात्रा उपलब्ध की जाती है

(ख) क्या विश्व के अनेक वैज्ञानिकों का विचार यह है कि डी० डी० टी० का खेती में अधिक उपयोग स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक है ;

(ग) क्या वैज्ञानिकों ने विकासोन्मुख देशों विशेषकर भारत को खेती में डी० डी० टी० के अत्यधिक उपयोग के लिये चेतावनी दी है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो खेती में प्रयोग की जाने की प्रतिशतता क्या है और सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास वटेल) : (क) 1973-74 में कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए लगभग 3,000 मीटरी टन विशुद्ध डी० डी० टी० उपलब्ध किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) वैज्ञानिकों ने अन्य प्राणियों (जिसमें पक्षी भी शामिल है) पर पड़ने वाले पारिस्थितिक के आधार पर कृषि में डी० डी० टी० के अत्यधिक प्रयोग के कारण मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिये जोखिम के संबंध में परस्पर विरोधी विचार व्यक्त किये हैं। परिस्थिति विज्ञान और वन्य प्राणि संरक्षण के क्षेत्र के वैज्ञानिकों ने पर्यावरण में और खाद्य के जरिये कुछ परिक्षाओं में डी० डी० टी० के लगातार एकत्र होने के बारे में चेतावनी दी है जिससे कि कंकट जनक प्रभाव उत्पन्न होता है तथापि मानव स्वास्थ्य पर डी० डी० टी० के प्रभावों के संबंध में अभी तक कोई पुष्ट प्रमाण नहीं है।

(घ) भारत में कीटनाशी दवाओं की खपत का वर्तमान स्तर बहुत कम है। प्रति वर्ष लगभग 35,000 से 40,000 मीट्र टन सर्भी कीटनाशी दवाओं की खपत होती है। इस में डी० डी० टी० की मात्रा केवल 9 प्रतिशत होती है। डी० डी० टी० अपेक्षा में मत्ती और अधिक कार्या के लिये प्रयुक्त हो सकती कीटनाशी दवा है। अन किमान भाँडा का कुछ प्रयोग करते हैं। इस बात का ध्यान में रखते हुये कि डी० डी० टी० से जोखिम की अपेक्षा लाभ अधिक है इस रसायन का प्रयोग सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य और कृषि कार्यक्रमों में ही जारी करन का फैसला किया गया है।

Installation of Power Point in Type II Quarters of Sector 'D' Gole Market, New Delhi

815. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applications from the residents of Sector 'D' (Type II) quarters, Gole Market, New Delhi for the installation of power points in their quarters are pending with the authorities concerned since long even though the persons concerned are prepared to bear the expenditure above the prescribed limit, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Due to financial stringency and ban it is not possible to take up the work at present

Farm Forestry-Cum-Plywood Plantation

816 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the scheme of Farm Forestry-cum-Plywood Plantation under Forestry Development,

(b) the action taken by Eastern and North-Eastern States to implement the scheme, State-wise, and

(c) the total amount sanctioned and spent during the scheme period,

year-wise and State-wise and the result achieved upto date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) A scheme on Farm Forestry-cum Fuelwood Plantations (and not Plywood Plantations) was included in the Third Five Year Plan in the State Sector for raising fuelwood species on waste lands and other marginal lands to meet the acute shortage of firewood in the country. It was also intended that the scheme would meet the requirement of small timber for ploughs etc of the farmers. An outlay of Rs 3.63 crores was made during the Third Plan, out of which an amount of Rs 1.10 crores was spent. During 1966-69 the amount spent was Rs 1.52 crores. An amount of Rs 4.40 crores was provided in the State sector during Fourth Plan period. During Fifth Plan an amount of Rs 12.00 crores has been tentatively recommended by the Planning Commission in the State sector and Rs 18.00 crores in the Centrally sponsored sector.

(b) and (c) The attached statement gives the information on implementation and expenditure incurred by the Eastern and North-Eastern States during Third Plan period and 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Information regarding Fourth-Five Year Plan is being collected from the concerned States/UTs and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

STATEMENT

Form Forestry-Cum-Fuelwood Plantations

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Name of State/Union Territories	Third Five Year Plan 61-66	Expenditure incurred			
		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Total 1961-69)
Assam	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	..	3.45	1.25	3.94	8.64
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..
Meghalaya	-----	Included under Assam			
Nagaland	..	0.44	0.23	0.52	1.19
Orissa	..	1.72	1.33	1.21	4.26
Tripura	2.42	0.07	0.26	1.12	3.86
West Bengal	..	..	..	0.38	0.38
Arunachal Pradesh	2.87	0.88	0.58	0.81	5.14
Mizoram	-----	Included under Assam			
TOTAL	5.29	6.56	3.65	7.98	23.48

Loan from Iran for Sugar Factories our large scale sugar factories; and

817. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY;

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI M. S. PURTY;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions
of the loan?

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

(a) whether Iran has agreed to provide loan of Rs. 200 crores for

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Sugar is one of the Industries suggested to Iran for giving assistance to increase production but the Iranian reaction is not yet available.

Irrigation project in Rajasthan

818 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state,

(a) whether any provision has been made for irrigation project in the Rajasthan State to help small agriculturists and farmers,

(b) if so, the nature of the provision made, and

(c) which of the towns and districts in Rajasthan State are likely to be benefited from the provisions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) to (c) Minor Irrigation Programmes undertaken for small farmers are (i) Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and (ii) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Agency (MFAL) No separate plan-wise provision is made for different sectors under these schemes

For the year 1974-75 the amount provided under these schemes in different districts of Rajasthan are as under —

District	Programme	Amount (Rs in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1. Alwar	SFDA	16
2. Bharatpur	"	40
3. Udaipur	"	17
4. Ajmer	MFAL	4.5
5. Bhilwara	"	9.5

Besides the above, the normal programme of major, medium and minor irrigation works will also benefit small farmers.

Shift to Gram Sowing

819 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Punjab farmers have threatened to stop wheat sowing and switch over to gram crop which is more profitable, and

(b) if so, the immediate steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b) Firm estimates of area sown to wheat and gram in different States, including Punjab during Rabi 1974-75 would become available only in July-August, 1975. However the area under wheat in Punjab showed an increasing trend in recent years except during 1973-74 when it declined slightly. In contrast the area under gram which showed a steep decline in the State marginally increased in 1973-74. The small decrease in area under wheat in Punjab during 1973-74 may be attributed to lack of adequate rainfall and insufficient availability of electric power at the sowing time of the crop. This year steps are being taken to augment supply of electric power and diesel fuel for tubewell pumpset irrigation.

Loss of Fruits and Vegetables in Transport etc.

820 SHRI DAVINDER SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether 20 per cent of fruits and vegetables produced in the country at present are being wasted for lack of transport, storage and processing facilities; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to save them from wastage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) While there is a certain amount of wastage of fruits and vegetables during different stages of handling transportation and storage, no precise estimates of the extent of such losses are available.

(b) Development of marketing facilities, processing services, setting up of cold storages, undertaking research programmes relating to post-harvest treatment of perishables with a view to prolong their self life are some of the measures taken to reduce the wastage.

Completion of Canals at Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi

821. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether canals approved to be built in 1962 to beautify Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi, are still lying incomplete and un-attended, to breeding mosquitoes in the stagnant water gathered therein; and

(b) if so, when the said work is to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) No, Sir; the Canals and lagoons have already been constructed and are functioning in the Samadhi area.

(b) The question does not arise.

अखिल भारतीय नेत्र सुधार संघ, अस्पताल नगर, नई दिल्ली को आर्बिट्रि की गई भूमि

822. श्री अम्बेश : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय नेत्र सुधार संघ, 2-एफ लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को अस्पताल के निर्माण के लिये अलाट हुई भूमि उसने सरकार को 26 अप्रैल, 1969 को सोप दी थी ;

(ख) क्या उक्त भूमि पर कुछ लोगों का अवैध कब्जा है और सरकार ने इसे डा० भगवान दास स्मारक ट्रस्ट (डा० भगवान दास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट) को अलाट कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो सरकार ने जब अस्पताल की भूमि को रिहायशी मकान, तेल गोदाम, लोहे के गोदाम वाणिज्य फैक्टरी स्कूल डेरी, कैनटी, आदि का इस भूमि पर होना अवैध माना था तो इस भूमि को फिर से आर्बिट्रि करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया): (क). आल इंडिया ब्लाइण्ड रिजर्व सोसाइटी ने 26-4-69 को एक अभ्यर्पण विलेख का निष्पादन करके भूमि, जिसमें इसका सभी साज समान शामिल है के पट्टा अधिकार को पट्टाकार को अभ्यर्पण कर दिया।

(ख) परिसर के कुछ भाग अनधिकृत दखल में हैं। भूमि डा० भगवानदास स्मारक ट्रस्ट (डा० भगवानदास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट) को आर्बिट्रि नहीं की गई है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

तथा सिंचित क्षेत्र में मूंगफली का विकास

824. श्री गंगा चरण बीसित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने तवा सिंचित क्षेत्र में मूंगफली के विकास के लिये सरकार को एक मार्गदर्शी योजना भेजी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल): (क). जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिय चीनी मिलों को सुविधाएं

825. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गन्ना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये पानी, खाद और सड़क निर्माण जैसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल): प्रमुख गन्ना पैदा करने वाले प्रमुख राज्यों में गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से गन्ना विकास योजनाएं चालू हैं । ये योजनाएं इन पर बल देती हैं । (1) बीज नर्सरिया उगाना, (2) गन्ने के उन्नत बीज का वितरण, (3) उर्वरकों का वितरण, (4) प्रदर्शन, (5) वनस्पति-रक्षण संबंधी उपाय, (6) गन्ने के कारखानों के इर्द-गिर्द सड़कों का निर्माण, (7) कारखानों के क्षेत्रों आदि में सिंचाई की सम्भावनाओं बढ़ाना ।

इन प्रयासों को बल की दृष्टि से देश में गन्ने के कारखानों के मौजूदा क्षेत्रों के इर्द-गिर्द

पाचवी योजनावधि के दौरान गन्ने के विकास से संबंधित केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस योजना की मुख्य बातें ये हैं ,

(1) गन्ने के उन्नत बीज का उत्पादन और वाणिज्यिक खेती के लिये वितरण ;

(2) पहली बार बोये गये तथा मूही के गन्नों की उन्नत पद्धतियों का प्रदर्शन ;

(3) राज्य स्तर पर गन्ना विकास कार्य में लगे व्यक्तियों का प्रशिक्षण ;

(4) वनस्पति-रक्षण संबंधी उपाय ;

(5) कारखानों के इर्द-गिर्द पट्टेच सड़कों का निर्माण , और

(6) इस योजना के सफल क्रियान्वयन के लिये तकनीकी स्टाफ की व्यवस्था ।

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण

826. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974 तक दिल्ली में बड़े पैमाने पर अनधिकृत निर्माण हुए हैं ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कारण क्या हैं और ऐसे निर्माण, कब से हो रहे हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उक्त निर्माण कार्य रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है और उन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें सजा दी गई जिनके क्षेत्रों और कार्यकाल में उक्त निर्माण किये गये ?

निर्माण और आवास निकाय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन बारिया) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) यह मुख्यतः लोगों को बाहर से दिल्ली में आने तथा दिल्ली में जनसंख्या की स्वाभाविक वृद्धि के कारण है।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम अपने अधिकार के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में अनधिकृत निर्माणों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करता है। जो कर्मचारी/अधिकारी अनधिकृत निर्माणों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने में असफल रहते हैं, दिल्ली नगर निगम उनके विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही करता है।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण भी अपने अधिकार के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में अनधिकृत निर्माण कार्य रोकने के लिये कार्यवाही करता है।

Request from Central Government to ensure Foodgrains Procurement Targets

827. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where the procurement of foodgrains during the current year has been below the targets fixed and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Central Government have requested the States to ensure that the procurement targets are strictly adhered to; and

(c) if so, the response from the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) During 1974-75 Rabi season, the private traders were allowed to operate and in the nature of the arrangements envisaged, it was not considered feasible to lay down any targets for the procurement of wheat. The Kharif marketing

season has started only from 1st November, 1974 and the question of fixation of procurement targets is under active consideration of the Government of India.

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

'Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Cultural Organisations' in Kerala

828. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested the Union Government for grant under the scheme of 'grant-in-aid to voluntary cultural organisations' to cover the expenditure incurred in connection with the celebration of Onam festival;

(b) the amount of assistance requested for; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

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) and (c). Do not arise.

Investment in Agricultural Cultivation

829. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

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

(a) the actual expenses or investments in wheat and sugar cultivation per acre in 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74; and

(b) what was the total output in those years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India launched by the Ministry, data on cost of cultivation of wheat have been collected in a number of producing States during the period, 1971-72 to 1973-74; these are at various stages of scrutiny, compilation, processing and analysis. Estimates of cost of cultivation of wheat per hectare have been computed for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 for Punjab, and for 1971-72 for Haryana and U.P. These estimates are given in the Statement I laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8483/73). As regards sugarcane, data have been collected under the Comprehensive Scheme in the States of Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and U.P. for 1973-74. These are under scrutiny and compilation.

(b) The estimates of total production of wheat and sugarcane for the years of 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given in the Statement II laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8483/74).

Allotment of Flats to registered persons by D.D.A.

830. SHRI PANNALAL BARUPAL:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of D.D.A. flats, colony-wise and storey-wise, under the L.I.G. and M.I.G. Schemes proposed to be offered to registered persons during November-December, 1974 and January-March, 1975, separately;

(b) the number of such flats, colony-wise and storey-wise proposed to be offered during the period April—December, 1975 and the dates when such offers are likely to be made; and

(c) the approximate period during which the allotments are likely to be completed to all the present registered persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):
(a) and (b). The information regarding the flats likely to be made available during the periods mentioned is given in the attached statement.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the period by which all persons registered at present are likely to be allotted flats.

STATEMENT

Location	Period	No. of flats likely to be available
1	2	3
I. Middle Income Group		
1. Rajouri Garden	November-December 1974	60 (3-storeyed)
2. Malviya Nagar	Do.	12 (4-storeyed)
3. Pankha Road	Do.	150 (3-storeyed)
4. Pankha Road	January-March, 1975	348 (3-storeyed)
5. East of Kailash	Do.	82 (4-storeyed)
6. Munirka	Do.	200 (3&4-storeyed)

	1	2	3
	7. Munirka	Apr.-Dec, 75	100 (3&4-storeyed)
	8. Prashad Nagar	Do.	300 (4-storeyed)
	9. Sheikh Sarai (Scheme for re- tiring public servants)	Do.	38 (3-storeyed)
	10. Katwaria Sarai (Scheme for re- tiring public servants).	Do.	66 (2-storeyed)
	11. Wazirpur	Do.	300 (3 storeyed)
	12. Rajouri Garden	Do.	294 (—Do.—)
II. Low Income Group			
	13. Pankha Road	Nov.-Dec., 74	85 (2-storeyed)
	14. Lawrence Road	Do.	50 (2½ & 3-storeyed)
	15. Sunlight Colony	Do.	16 (2-storeyed)
	16. Rajouri Garden	Do.	7 (2-storeyed)
	17. Kalkaji	Jan.-Mar., 75	600 (2-storeyed)
	18. Prashad Nagar	Do.	231 (3-storeyed)
	19. Rajouri Garden	Do.	150 (2-storeyed)
	20. Rehgarhpura	Do.	14 (2-storeyed)
	21. G-8 Area (Scheme for retiring public servants)	Do.	149 (2-storeyed)
	22. Kalkaji	Apr.-Dec. 75	426 (2-storeyed)
	23. Sheikh Sarai (Scheme for re- tiring public servants).	Do.	88 (2-storeyed)
	24. Wazirpur	Do.	719 (3-storeyed)

**Demands for probe into affairs of
Education Department of Delhi
Administration**

831. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI
SHRI K M MADHUKAR

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

(a) whether Government School
Teachers Association, Delhi has de-
manded a probe into the affairs of the
Education Department of the Delhi
Administration;

(b) whether they have submitted a
memorandum to Lt. Governor, Delhi;

(c) if so, the demands; and

(d) decisions taken thereon?

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) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the information
furnished by Delhi Administration, the
demands related to the following:—

(1) Revision of school timings.

(2) Change of Recruitment rules
to the post of P. G. T.

- (3) Debarring of PGT for Selection to the post of Principal
 - (4) Denial of promotion of teachers to the post of Vice-Principals
 - (5) Delay in the post fixation
 - (6) Failure to formulate and implement transfer policy of teachers and Principals
 - (7) Anomalies in grant of Selection grades
 - (8) Policy regarding confirmation, promotion, seniority, regularisation etc
- d) (1) School timings have been revised
- (a) Revision of recruitment rules to the PGIs is under consideration of the Administration
 - (b) Revision of recruitment rules for Principals is under consideration of Administration
 - (4) Teachers are not being denied promotion to the post of Vice-Principals
 - (5) Efforts are being made to streamline the procedure of post-fixation so as to cut down the delay
 - (6) Guide lines for transfers have been formulated and concerned officers have been directed to comply with the same
 - (7) No other instance about anomaly in the grant of selection grade has been quoted. As and when the same is brought to the notice of Administration, the matter will be looked into.
 - (8) All cases regarding seniority, confirmation, promotion and regularisation are being dealt with utmost care

Exaggerated American Press Reports on Food Crisis in India

832 SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether he has noticed that the American Press have been publishing exaggerated reports of food crisis in India, and

(b) if so the extent and the nature of exaggeration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) Highly exaggerated versions of the difficult food situation in India have been appearing recently in the American and other world press. Some of them have referred to the conditions in India arising from the failure of monsoons leading to short availability of foodgrains and the resultant distress.

Wherever possible these reports are contradicted and a correct picture is given out. The food situation is under constant review of the Government of India.

विभिन्न देशों के साथ सद्भावना शिष्टमण्डलों का आदान-प्रदान

833 श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे कि

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ भारत का सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान चल रहा है, और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन देशों के साथ सद्भावना शिष्टमण्डलों का आदान-प्रदान हुआ है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल. टी.—8484/74]

वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान यात्रा तथा व्याख्यान यात्रा के लिए विदेशों को भेजे गए भारतीय विद्वान

834. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन भारतीय विद्वानों, लेखकों, कलाकारों तथा राजनीतिज्ञों के नाम क्या है जिन्हें वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान सद्भावना यात्रा तथा व्याख्यान यात्रा के लिए विदेशों को भेजा गया था तथा किन-किन देशों को भेजा गया था तथा उनकी यात्रा का क्या उद्देश्य था और उन पर कुल खर्चा कितना आया था ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : संस्कृति विभाग के विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान/सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान विदेशों में भेजे गये भारतीय विद्वानों, लेखकों तथा कलाकारों के सङ्घ में अपेक्षित सूचना दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या

एल. टी.—8485/74]। इसमें उन व्यक्तियों के नाम शामिल नहीं हैं, जो अन्य मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों अथवा ऐसे मंत्रालयों और सरकारों द्वारा नियंत्रित संगठनों द्वारा विदेशों में भेजे गये हैं।

इन शिष्टमंडलों पर किया गया कुल खर्च 3,04,864 रुपये है।

Import of combines from Western Europe

835. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:

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

(a) whether huge combines for harvesting and thrashing operations imported from East Germany are less efficient in operation than others of the same size and cost available in countries of Western Europe;

(b) if so, the reasons for buying the same from East Germany; and

(c) if not, the comparative data of efficiency and cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The performance of these machines has been satisfactory and can be favourably compared with that of any other combine.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A comparative statement in respect of data available is given below:—

E-512		John Deere-630	
Name of the country from which imported	GDR	West Germany	
Horse Power (Manufacturers rating)	105 (DIN)	*98 (net)	
Average annual output in acres for harvesting wheat and paddy (as reported by one of the major users).	1000 acres	900 acres	
Cutter bar size	14ft.	12½ ft.	
CIF price	Rs. 90,516 (1972) Rs. 92,516 (1973)	DM. 46,624 (CAF) (1972) (Rs. 1,16,000 approximately @ Rs. 2.49)	

*Ad per John Deere literature.

Payment of rent on building occupied by Central Government in West Bengal

837 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government buildings pay less municipal taxes in West Bengal compared to West Bengal Government buildings and that after repeated requests from the Calcutta Corporation, the Union Government have refused to pay the scheduled rate of tax, and

(b) whether on this point there is any rethinking on the part of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Effect of Procurement and Distribution Policy of Foodgrain on Rise in Prices

838 SHRI SAROJ MUKHOPADHYAY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report of the Reserve Bank of India to the effect that the rise in the aggregate out-put in 1973-74 was higher than that in the previous two years and yet this could not slow down the rise in prices largely because of the failure of the Government's policies in regard to procurement and distribution of food articles, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) The Annual Report of the Reserve Bank of India

for the year 1973-74 has attributed the price rise to several factors including the short-comings in the procurement and distribution of food articles. The short-comings were attributed in the said Report to factors such as holding back of the produce by the traders and the farmers from the market due to the accumulation of liquid resources outside the organised money market. Government have taken suitable steps from time to time to combat inflation and increase the availability of food grains to the consumers by maximising local procurement and imports from abroad.

गंग नहर से बिजली को पेय जल की सप्लाई

839 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री राम रतन शर्मा .

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि

(क) भूखंड निवासी मंत्री डा० क० एन० राय की अध्यक्षता में बिजली की गंग नहर से पेय जल की सप्लाई की योजना को क्रियान्वित करने का निर्णय किस तारीख को लिया गया था ,

(ख) केन्द्र तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 1974 तक उपरोक्त योजना के क्रियान्वयन पर खर्चा था क्या किया गया ,

(ग) क्या केन्द्र से हड़ताल प्रदेश मंत्री पर इस योजना का कार्यगत अप्रैल से बन्द पड़ा है और यदि हाँ तो ये आदेश क्या दिशानिर्देश और इस पर केन्द्रीय जन तथा युवुन आयोग की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है

(घ) क्या अगस्त, 1974 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में हरियाणा सरकार ने केन्द्र को सूचित किया था कि बिजली का देने के लिए पानी नहीं है , और

(क) यदि हां, तो इन सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन शारिया) : (क) भूत-पूर्व सिचाई तथा बिजली मंत्री द्वारा 14-7-1972 को बुलाई गई बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिये व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की जाए।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली नगरनिगम की ओर से, 170 लाख रुपये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 के दौरान योजना पर खर्च करने के लिये दिये हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 1 अप्रैल, 1974 तक 47.30 लाख रुपये खर्च किये हैं।

(ग) इस योजना के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश, स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन इंजीनियरिंग विभाग द्वारा तैयार की गई परियोजना रिपोर्ट के साथ साथ एक वैकल्पिक प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा सरकारों, केन्द्रिय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम के परामर्श से बनाया गया जिससे काफी बचत हो सकती है। यह अध्ययन होने तक, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 24 जून, 1974 को यह मलाह दी गई थी कि पुनः परामर्श दिये जाने तक इस परियोजना निष्पादन पर कोई व्यय न किया जाय।

(घ) इस मंत्रालय में 28-8-74 का हुई बैठक में हरियाणा सरकार के प्रतिनिधि ने सूचित किया था कि इन्द्रप्रस्थ बरमल स्टेशन की अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यमुना बराज के निचले प्रवाह में जाने वाली जल की समान मात्रा के बदले में बजीराबाद के ऊपरी प्रवाह से 200 क्यूमक जल सप्लाई करना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

(ङ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन इंजीनियरिंग विभाग द्वारा

11.91 करोड़ रुपये को अनुमानित लागत को तैयार की गई योजना के लिये परियोजना रिपोर्ट का कार्यान्वयन हेतु अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का योजना पर आगे कार्य करने को कहा जा रहा है।

Production of Sub-Standard Sugar by Shree Vishnu Sugar Mills Gopalganj, Bihar

840. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints about the production and sale of sub-standard sugar and realisation of higher price for the same by the Shree Vishnu Sugar Mills, Har Khua, Gopalganj, district Saran, Bihar;

(b) whether any investigation has been held in that regard; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Six old cases have already been referred to the Government of Bihar for launching prosecution against the Bishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalganj, Bihar. In one case, the evidence of the prosecution witnesses of the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati has been completed in the court, and the other cases have not yet come up for trial in the court. Two more recent cases are under investigation.

Construction of Bhimkund Dam in Orissa

841. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have allotted any money for 1974-75 for construction of Bhimkund Dam in Orissa;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b) No provision has been made by the Government of Orissa for Bhimkund Project in their Annual Plan for 1974-75

(c) The project report is at present under technical examination in the Central Water Commission and is yet to be approved.

अकाल-पीड़ित जिले

842. श्री आर० आर० शर्मा :
श्री माधवराव तिर्थिया :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत के किन किन जिलों को अकालग्रस्त अथवा अभावग्रस्त घोषित किया गया है ;

(ख) इन क्षेत्रों में किये गये राहत कार्यों का विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) बंगला देश के कुछ भागों में व्याप्त अभाव का प्रभाव भारत के किन किन जिलों पर पड़ा है तथा कितना ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Assistance to Farmers for Gobar Gas Plants

843. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR:
PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Union Government are considering to help and assist the farmers who are willing to set up gobar gas plant;

(b) whether large number of applications have been received from the farmers; and

(c) if so, the States where such plants are being set up?

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

(b) Yes Sir, over 12000 applications have been received

(c) Gobar gas plants are proposed to be set up in all the States (

Allotment of incomplete Flats by D.D.A.

844 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether incomplete flats were being allotted by D.D.A as alleged by the Confederation of the Resident's Organisations of D.D.A. Colonies; and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The allegation has been made

by the Confederation in a Memorandum submitted to the Expert Committee on D.D.A. appointed by Government. Government has not yet received the report of the Committee.

Steps for Food Production

845. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. Panel warns of a World food crisis; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for a dramatic increase of food production and its distribution throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Experts on climate and agriculture who completed a two-day meeting in January 1974, at the Rockefeller Foundation in U.S.A. are reported to have observed that weather changes, notably a southward migration of the monsoons, combined with a sharp reduction in fertiliser production, threaten food supplies for a considerable part of the world population.

(b) Steps taken for increasing foodgrain production include (i) expansion of area under high yielding varieties, (ii) development and introduction of new high yielding varieties suitable for different regions/agro-climatic conditions, (iii) implementation of a larger programme of integrated development of irrigation commands, (iv) launching of an intensive training programme for educating the farmers to advance the sowings of rice crop in the North-Eastern States, (v) implementation of a special programme for raising community nurseries for supply of paddy seedling for transplanting at the proper time, (vi) proper arrangements for production and supply of quality seeds of new high yielding

varieties, (vii) efficient use of fertilisers and pesticides and improving the management practices and (viii) stress on development of minor irrigation facilities particularly through the installation of individual shallow tube-wells and/or co-operatively owned or State owned deep tube-wells, with institutional finance. The production programmes during the Fifth Plan will cover not only irrigated agriculture but also dry farming on large scale following the techniques so far learnt in the pilot projects on dry farming.

As regards distribution of food-grains, it may be mentioned that the public distribution system of food-grains under the State Governments has been in force for many years. The State Governments exercise control and supervision over the fair price shops located within the State. The scope and the extent of the coverage of the public distribution system is periodically subjected to review by the Government. The State Governments have been advised from time to time to adopt measures for improving the functioning of the food distribution system.

मनोहर नगर, दिल्ली से मकानों का गिराया जाना

846. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मनोहर नगर दिल्ली में मकानों के गिराये जाने के बारे में दिलाया गया है जैसा कि 9 अक्टूबर, 1974 के एक स्थानीय दैनिक समाचार पत्र में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या इन मकानों के साथ-साथ धार्मिक भवन भी गिराये गये थे और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार द्वारा धार्मिक भवनों को गिराये जाने को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Land for School Building in D.I.Z Area

847 SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many private run recognised schools in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi had been allotted land in the area in the past for construction of their own buildings and the locations thereof;

(b) whether the buildings have since been constructed on those sites;

(c) whether the possession of land allotted to some schools has not so far been given and if so, the particulars thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the alternative land to those schools is likely to be allotted and given possession of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Four, namely—

- (1) R. M. Arya Girls Primary School, Edward Square.
- (2) Jain Happy School, Edward Square;
- (3) Union Academy School, Raja Bazar; and

(4) St. Columba's School, Market Road.

(b) Only in two cases, namely, on the sites allotted to Union Academy School and St. Columba's School.

(c) and (d). Out of 1.249 acres allotted to R. M. Arya Girls Primary School, possession of land measuring 4,855.243 sq. yds. only was handed over to it. The rest of it could not be handed over as the land has been encroached upon and not vacated yet. Steps have been taken for its eviction.

1.363 acres allotted to Jain Happy School has not been handed over. The possession of land was not handed over due to contemplated change in the Zonal Development Plan of the D.I.Z. area. Allotment of alternative land to these Schools could be considered only after the Zonal Development Plan has been finalised by the Government

Fixation of Free Sale Ceiling Price of Essential Cereals

848, SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the experience of soaring prices of all essential cereals under free market sales and meagre quotas allotted under public distribution system, Government propose to fix a ceiling price for such items of free sale; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b) It is not considered feasible to impose a ceiling on the open market sales of essential cereals and no proposal is at present under the consideration of the Government of India in this regard. However, only in the case of wheat, a ceiling of Rs. 150 per quintal F.O.B. station of despatch was placed on exports from

the States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and the Union territory of Chandigarh. With this as the basis, some of the State Governments have also fixed the maximum wholesale and retail prices of wheat in their respective States with the approval of the Government of India.

Allotment of Flats in Munirka to Middle Income Group People

849. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. in Delhi held a draw for allotment of flats in Munirka to the middle income group people;

(b) if so, whether the allottees protested against the manner in which the draw was held reserving some flats for D.D.A. officers and certain other categories of persons;

(c) whether finally the said draw was postponed; and

(d) the steps being taken for the allotment of those flats?

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

(b) No flat was reserved for allotment to DDA officers and any other category of person. The allottees wanted the flats to be numbered at the site in addition to usual practice of showing the numbering on the layout plans. This involved time which meant postponement of the draw.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The lots were subsequently drawn on the 3rd October, 1974 to the satisfaction of the allottees.

Problem of Housing for Middle Income and Lower Income Groups

850. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of housing has been assuming alarming proportions during recent times in the country, especially to the middle and lower income groups; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made to promote housing for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) There is no doubt, that there is considerable housing shortage in the country. On account of constraint on resources and competing claims of other sectors such as irrigation, power, agriculture etc. housing has so far been given a relatively lower priority. With the limited funds available, Government's efforts have been directed mainly towards ameliorating the housing conditions of persons in the lower and middle income brackets through the following social housing schemes, which are in operation throughout the country.—

1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community.
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
3. Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.
4. Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme.
5. Village Housing Projects Scheme.
6. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
7. Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.

8. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.

9. Scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas.

Further to give a fillip to the housing programme in the country, a Central Government Undertaking called the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has also been established to finance housing projects of State Governments and their statutory agencies.

Ban on Construction of Houses with Large Floor Area

851. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI M. S. PURTY;

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

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government to introduce a ban on the construction for residential houses with a floor area of more than 2,000 sq feet; and

(b) if so, the main features of this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b). Some suggestions in this regard have been made, and the matter is under consideration.

Damage due to changing course of River Bagmati

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

(a) whether the changing course of river Bagmati has caused heavy damage to crop and road system in the districts of Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in North Bihar; and

(b) if so, the preventive steps proposed to be taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b). The State Government of Bihar have reported that the Bagmati changed into its present course in 1969 and that damage is caused by the spilling of the river

The Bagmati flood control scheme comprising embankments along the present course of the river to protect the areas against spilling has been planned and is under execution.

Use of Land with Surface Irrigation Facilities

853. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
|SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
|SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA;

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

(a) whether Union Government are undertaking a big programme for the optimum utilisation of agricultural land with surface irrigation facilities;

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme; and

(c) whether the scheme includes water delivery and water removal system; and if so, main features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). In order to improve utilisation of surface irrigation facilities and maximise agricultural production, Command Area Development Programme with an Outlay of Rs. 216 crores in the Public Sector and Rs. 210 crores in the Institutional Sector is contemplated in the Fifth Plan

Under the programme, special interdisciplinary Boards are proposed to be set up to cover about 15 million hec

of area in the commands of about 50 major projects for integrated development, to attend to the construction of water courses and field channels, proper drainage facilities, land levelling and land shaping and other on-farm works, adequate communications and other infra-structure facilities and inputs

Sex Education in Primary and Secondary Schools

854. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have included elements of sex education in the syllabus of primary and secondary schools; and

(b) if so, the names of such States?

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 information is available, sex education in a formal way has not been introduced by different Boards of Education at the school stage. However, in the curriculum for Biology for the middle stage (classes VI—VIII), reduction in different plants, animal, and human beings is normally included. This is the position obtaining in most of the States' curricula

Rice for Orissa

855. **SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Orissa was assured to import rice from Central pool in order to replenish the depleting stocks because of prolonged drought conditions; and

(b) if so, the quantity so far released and whether the State Government has also requested for some more help in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (**SHRI ANNASAHAB**

P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Orissa Government have been allotted 5,000 tonnes paddy from Andhra Pradesh for replenishing their stocks. This quantity is likely to reach Orissa shortly. The State Government also approached the Centre for import of some rice from Punjab on bilateral basis. Requisite permission has been granted.

खाद्य तेलों के आयात के लिये करार

856. **श्री हरी सिंह :** कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत में वर्तमान खाद्य तेलों की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्ष 1973-74 में कुछ देशों में खाद्य तेलों के आयात के लिए करार किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और उसके द्वारा भेजा गया तेल भारतीय बन्दरगाहों पर कब तक पहुँच जायेगा?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) जो हाँ।

(ख) (1) कनाडा—अनुदान के रूप में 150 लाख कनाडियन डॉलर की कीमत के तोरिया और तोरिया का तेल सप्लाई करने के लिए। इस करार के प्रति खरीदारी पूरी हो चुकी है और तोरिया तेल प्राप्त हो चुका है।

(2) सूडान—50 लाख पींड की कीमत की मूंगफली और/अथवा तिल की सप्लाई करने के लिए।

इस करार के प्रति तिल की खरीदारी की जा चुकी है और तिल प्राप्त हो चुका है।

(3) सोवियत सब—1971 की व्यापार योजना में 10,000 मी० टन सूरजमुखी तेल सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। आशा है कि निकट भविष्य में खरीदारों की जाएगी।

Agricultural Scientists and Transfers and Postings of, in I.C.A.R.

857. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the total number of senior and junior agricultural scientists (such as breeders) at present at the headquarters of Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) whether field stations and research centres are feeling shortage of such officers;

(c) whether exceptions have been made in the routine triennial transfers of such scientific staff, and

(d) if so, how many officers of the ICAR have been retained at the Krishi Bhawan for more than 5 years and why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A total number of fifty-seven scientific posts in various disciplines and scales of pay have been sanctioned for the Headquarters of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Out of these, forty-three are filled up and fourteen are lying vacant.

(b) There is some shortage of Scientists in some of the Institutes/Research

Centres, which occurred due to the ban imposed on recruitment in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, for some time. This shortage is now being made up with the establishment of Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board.

(c) No system of transfers of scientific staff from the Headquarters of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to the Institutes/Centres and vice versa exists, at present, in the Council.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

Incomplete Irrigation Projects

858 DR K L. RAO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of irrigation projects which were started ten years ago and which have not yet been completed to give at least 2/3rd of the utilisation benefits;

(b) the ultimate benefits and benefits achieved so far;

(c) the original estimated cost, the present estimate and the up-to-date expenditure incurred so far; and

(d) the expected additional benefit if the projects are completed in the succeeding four years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH). (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information in respect of the continuing major irrigation projects taken up in 1964 and earlier is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8486/74].

Deaths from Starvation and Malnutrition in West Bengal

859. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**

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

(a) how many persons have died in West Bengal since July, 1974 due to starvation and mal-nutrition;

(b) the age group of persons so died and the district-wise break up thereof; and

(c) the amount of assistance asked for by the Government of West Bengal for providing relief to the distressed people and the amount of assistance actually provided by the Central Government and the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c): The information has been called for from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Compensation to Kadana Dam Oustees

860. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has urged the Centre to make adequate compensation to Kadana Dam oustees; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Deficit of Foodgrains, Pulses and Oilseeds due to Floods and Drought

861. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the likely deficit of foodgrains, pulses, and oilseeds caused by floods, drought conditions and other kinds of vagaries of the weather;

(b) which parts and of which States are mostly affected; and

(c) the steps being taken to augment the supplies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Firm estimates of area and production of different crops in various States during 1974-75 kharif would become available only at the end of the current agricultural year i.e. sometime in July-August, 1975.

(b) Parts of the States of Gujarat, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have been affected by drought and parts of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and U.P. have been affected by floods.

(c) The Government of India has deputed Teams of Technical Experts to advise the State Governments on the revival of agricultural operations. A short term loan of Rs. 3649 lakhs has also been sanctioned to these States for the purchase of agricultural inputs such as seeds, pesticides and fertilisers.

Survey of Food position in West Bengal by American Consulate and U.S.I.S. Staff

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

(a) whether American Consulate and U.S.I.S. staff had surveyed the food position in West Bengal Districts; and

(b) whether in West Bengal, the entire result of the survey has been politically studied by Consulate General, Lawrence Pickering and the political officer of the Consulate, Peter Burlough; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Delhi Administration Bills concerning Subjects dealt with by Ministry of Works and Housing

863. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bills passed by the Delhi Administration concerning the Ministry of Works and Housing during the last three years and those pending with the Ministry for introduction and consideration in the Parliament;

(b) the names of those bills and the reasons for not presenting them to Parliament in each case; and

(c) when each of the bills is likely to be presented in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) (i) No. of Bills passed by Metropolitan Council, Delhi Administration since May, 1972. 5

(ii) No. of Bills pending with the Ministry. 2

(b) and (c). (1) The Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

(2) The Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

These bills are under consideration, and are likely to be introduced in the current session of Parliament.

Employment to Blind Persons Educated and Trained at Dehra Dun

884. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to provide employment to those blind persons who are educated and trained in Dehra Dun; and

(b) whether any instruction has been issued to give them priority in such employment where work can be done by them; and if so, the instructions issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). A number of steps have been taken to promote employment opportunities for the physically handicapped persons, including the blind, trained in various institutions in the country. It will be discriminatory to give preference to the trainees of a particular institution in preference to others. The main steps taken are given below:—

(i) Ordinary employment exchanges in the country have been asked to register physically handicapped persons who are accorded priority III for submission against Central Government vacancies.

(ii) In addition to the ordinary exchanges, thirteen special employment exchanges have also been set up to cater specifically to the employment needs of the physically handicapped persons.

(iii) A stipend of Rs. 100 per month is proposed to be given to the physically handicapped persons placed as inplant trainees in approved industrial establish-

ment for a period not exceeding one year.

- (iv) Voluntary organisations will be encouraged to establish sheltered workshops to promote employment of various categories of physically handicapped persons during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Bamboo as a substitute for Scarce Steel

865. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the building technologists are finding bamboo as a suitable substitute for scarce steel for making reinforced concrete; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the results achieved from the experiment conducted by the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Not so far.

(b). Some of the building research institutes in the country are still working on the subject.

Decision on Report of the Sugar Enquiry Committee

866. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI RAM DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have completed study of the Report of the Sugar Enquiry Committee; and

(b) whether the Government would take a final decision in regard to nationalisation of sugar industry so

that the growth of the industry in the public sector, if it is to be nationalised, and the growth of sugar industry in the private sector, if it is not to be nationalised, is not hampered by indecision and uncertainty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government are still examining the issue of nationalisation of the sugar industry in the context of the recommendations contained in the report of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission and have made a note of the urgency for taking a final decision expressed by the Honourable Members.

Assistance to manufacturers of Agricultural Implement

867 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have decided to give all kind of assistance to manufacturers of agricultural implements for joint ventures and foreign collaboration and if so, since when the decision is likely to be implemented;

(b) number of firms which have approached the Government in this regard; and

(c) the items on which Government have decided to help and whether tractor manufacturers have also approached the Government for foreign collaboration in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATIL): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration for giving assistance to the manufacturers of agricultural implements for joint venture or mutual cooperation with foreign

firms. As regards agricultural tractors, a decision has been taken by Government that no further foreign collaboration would be allowed for manufacture of tractors, as sufficient number of foreign collaboration proposals have already been approved.

Student-Teachers Ratio in Jawaharlal Nehru University

868. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

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

(a) the total number of students and teachers in Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi;

(b) the amount spent annually by the Government for Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(c) the comparative figures of Teacher-student ratio, per student spending of the Government, hostel facilities etc., while comparing to other Central Universities; and

(d) the justification for such huge spending on Jawaharlal Nehru University?

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

(a) The number of students and teachers in the Jawaharlal Nehru University, including part-time students and teachers, as on November 14, 1974 was 1,792 and 195 respectively.

(b) The grants given by the University Grants Commission to the University during 1973-74 amounted to Rs. 206 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 117 lakhs was spent on development of buildings, equipment and campus.

(c) and (d). The teacher-student ratio, and the per capita expenditure in the University (calculated on the basis of maintenance expenditure i.e., excluding expenditure on development of Campus, buildings, equipment) was 1.8 and Rs. 5,760 per annum respec-

tively during 1973-74. The University has at present three hostels which provide accommodation for about 700 students.

(As the University is mainly a post-graduate and research institution, a comparison with other Central Universities, which not only provide instructions at under-graduate level but some of them provide facilities for professional courses like teachers' training, agriculture, medicine, engineering, technology, law etc. besides maintaining schools, will hardly be justifiable.

As the University came into being only in April 1969, it is still in its formative stages of development and expenditure has been and is being incurred on acquisition and development of land, construction of buildings, purchase of equipment etc. The expenditure is, therefore, bound to be on a higher side as compared to other Universities established some decades ago.

Non-availability of Wagons at Madras Harbour to lift Imported Wheat and Fertiliser

869. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor wagon availability had led to the accumulation of enormous stocks of imported wheat and fertilizer in the Madras harbour in September, 1974;

(b) the reasons why wagons were not made available immediately for lifting the wheat and fertilizers which were badly needed in the country;

(c) if so, how long they could not be lifted from the Madras harbour; and

(d) how long it took the authorities to clear the wheat stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAB P,

SHINDE): (a) to (d). The increase in the quantity of imported wheat and fertilizers in the transit sheds of the Madras Harbour in September, 1974 was due to operational difficulties of the Madras port and some other reasons and not due to inadequate availability of wagons.

During the period 1-9-1974 to 7-11-1974, about 1.47 lakh tonnes of imported foodgrains (1.01 lakh tonnes) and fertilizers (0.46 lakh tonnes) were discharged in the Madras port. The transit shed balance which increased from 6326 tonnes of foodgrains and 5734 tonnes of fertilizers, as on 1-9-1974, to 15925 tonnes of wheat and 16091 tonnes of fertilizers by 1-10-1974 was reduced to 5710 tonnes of wheat and 2108 tonnes of fertilizers, by 7-11-1974.

The discharging and clearing operations in the Madras and other ports are a continuous process. During these operations, therefore, some quantity of wheat will always remain in the port transit sheds.

Sale of more than permissible quota of Sugar in open market

870. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar industry has sold a much larger quantity of sugar than actually permitted for sale in the open market;

(b) if so, what is the difference between the open market and levy price during August, 1974; and

(c) whether this unauthorised sale has helped to rig up the price of open market sale of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). No, Sir. A report alleging sale by the industry of an extra

quantity of 57,000 tonnes from free sale quota was published in the Economic Times of 11th October, 1974. A contradiction of this report by a representative of the industry was published by the same paper on the following day. Against the release of 80,000 tonnes of sugar for sale in the open market during August 1974, about 74,000 tonnes only were despatched from factories and the remaining quantity lapsed.

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

Workshop on Examination Reforms

871. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC had held a 'workshop on examination reforms' recently which had made some important recommendations on the reform of examinations;

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

(c) steps taken by Government to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a). The University Grants Commission has so far held three Zonal Workshops on Examination Reforms. The fourth Workshop (for the Eastern Zone) is proposed to be held from November 26-28, 1974.

(b). The main recommendations made by these Workshops relate to semester system, internal assessment, development of question banks, grading setting of question papers and conduct of examinations.

(c). The recommendations of all the Workshops will be placed before the University Grants Commission Implementation Committee on Examination Reform for consideration.

Potable Water Schemes in Urban Areas

872 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Council of Local Self Government at its recent meeting in New Delhi have drawn up guidelines for the State Governments in order to provide the basic need of potable water supply in the urban areas of the country and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and how far schemes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) The Central Council of Local Self Government which met at Chandigarh in September 1974 did not lay down any such guide lines

(b) Does not arise

Jagannath Temple, Puri

873 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the additional staff has been appointed and detailed estimate prepared for the work at the Jagannath Temple Puri Orissa and

(b) if so the additional amount sanctioned for the temple and whether the repair works have commenced?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) Additional staff is being appointed and the estimates are being finalised

(b) Provisionally an amount of Rs 50,000 has been earmarked in this year's programme, for the repairs. The repairs will be started in December,

1974 after completing the necessary preliminaries

Rules and Regulations for National Scholarship for Study Abroad

874 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what are the general rules and regulations under which the National Scholarship for study abroad are being given, and

(b) whether these regulations have recently been changed and if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for these changes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) The general rules and regulations relating to the National Scholarships for Study abroad are given in the printed booklet copy of which is available in the Parliament Library

(b) The only important change made in the regulations during 1974-75 is with regard to the year for which income is to be taken into account for determining eligibility under the means Test. Previously under the regulations the income in the financial year immediately preceding the year in which the application is made was taken for purposes of determining the Means Test. From 1974-75 the relevant period for determining average monthly income would be the year commencing from 1st October of the year in which the award is to be made till 30th September of the succeeding year. The main reason for making this change is that the year of study in which the awardee joins the institution is more relevant than the previous financial year. Besides in most of the foreign universities the academic session starts in October.

Sale of Kidnapped Girls875. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH****RAO:****SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH****MALIK:**

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

(a) whether Government have seen a press report dated 19th October, 1974 under the caption 'White Slavery Racket' wherein it has been stated that 50 thousand children in the country are lost or kidnapped every year in India;

(b) whether kidnapped or lost girls are usually sold off to brothel owners; and

(c) whether Government have taken any step to smash such gangs who are operating in such trafficking in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Government has not come across any such news item

(b) and (c) Under the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1956, keeping of a brothel and indulging in commercialisation of vice are punishable offences. Kidnapping is an offence under Section 363 of the Indian Penal Code. The provisions of law in this behalf are being enforced by the State Governments concerned.

Delhi Rent Control Amendment Bill

876. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when the Delhi Rent Control Amendment Bill was passed by the Delhi Administration and sent to his

Ministry for getting it passed in the Parliament; and

(b) the reasons for delay in introducing the said Bill in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) On the 18th August 1973.

(b) The Bill is proposed to be introduced in this Session of Parliament.

Water Charges in Multi-Storey Quarters in Sector 'D' of DIZ Area, New Delhi

877. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether multi-storey-quarters in Sector D of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi were constructed and allotted about three years back;

(b) whether all the quarters have been fitted with water supply meters;

(c) whether the reading of water meters is not noted and the residents are still charged at flat rate and not according to the actual consumption as shown by water meters; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and when the residents are likely to be charged water charges according to the actual consumption of water by them?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The water metres were fixed with the understanding that the N.D.M.C. would take over the maintenance of the water supply and send

the bills to the individual occupants of the flats as per metre reading. Since N.D.M.C. has not agreed to take over the maintenance of water supply in the multi-storeyed flats, the question of recovery of water charges on the basis of actual consumption, is under consideration.

Deaths due to Malnutrition in Famine hit Areas of States

878. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths reported from drought hit areas of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat and Rajasthan areas caused by varied ailments arising from malnutrition; and

(b) whether any of these areas have been declared 'famine-hit' areas and the quantum of the Central Assistance given so far for famine-relief operations this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Governments and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Setting Up of Dry Port at Delhi

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

(a) whether the Works and Housing Ministry is opposed to the setting up of a dry port in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether reports appearing to this effect in a local daily dated the 19th September, 1974 have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). The Ministry is not in favour of locating a dry port in the metropolitan area of Delhi, as it will generate large population influx upsetting all the civic and other arrangements, existing and proposed. This Ministry considers that a location in one of the ring towns of the National Capital Region would be desirable. The final decision in this regard has, however, not yet been taken by Government.

Acceptance of Plan on Examination Reforms by various Universities

880. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission had prepared an examination reforms plan and sent it to various universities for acceptance and implementation and the main features of the plan;

(b) the names of Universities which have so far intimated their acceptance of the plan; and

(c) whether a time limit has been fixed on the universities to send their acceptance of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A report entitled "Examination Reform—A Plan of Action" was circulated by the University Grants Commission in August, 1973 to all the Universities for implementation of the recommendations contained therein. The salient features of the Plan are indicated in the attached statement.

(b) The University Grants Commission has selected the following 12 Universities for implementing the

'Plan of Action' for Examination Reform:—

- (1) Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
- (2) Andhra University, Waltair.
- (3) M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
- (4) Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- (5) Gauhati University, Gauhati.
- (6) Rajasthan University, Jaipur.
- (7) Jadavpur University, Jadavpur.
- (8) Poona University, Poona.
- (9) Sagar University, Sagar.
- (10) Mysore University, Mysore.
- (11) Madras University, Madras.
- (12) Calicut University, Calicut.

Universities at serial Nos. 1-10 and 12 have informed the Commission that they have appointed their own Examination Reform Implementation Committees to provide necessary guidelines. The implementation of the report 'Examination Reform-A Plan of Action' is at different stages in these Universities.

In addition to the above Universities, a number of other Universities, particularly Dibrugarh University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Kerala University, Madurai University, Meerut University, Osmania University, Roorkee University, Sambalpur University and Sardar Patel University are in the process of implementing the recommended reform measures. The Agricultural Universities in India have already adopted the semester or trimester system of examination.

(c). No time limit has been set by the Commission for implementation of the recommendations on Examination Reform.

Statement

Salient Features on Examination Reform

1. Those who teach should also examine. In this sense exa-

minations must become 'internal', and an integral part of the teaching process.

2. Since sessional or continuous assessment measures a number of essential abilities (such as drive and capacity for hard-work, motivation, quality of imagination, in tuition and speculation, leadership and team work, skilled use of hands etc.) which a terminal examination or an achievement test does not measure, such assessment must be shown on the grade-sheet separately.
3. The 'standard' of every institution is ultimately governed by the standard of education imparted by it. In this sense every university or college has to maintain and defend its own standard. This implies that the name of the institution/colleges where a candidate has studied should be mentioned on the diploma or degree or grade sheet issued to the candidate.
4. If the award for a degree or diploma or examination depends on the performance of a student in a number of courses, these courses should be delinked from each other, so that if a student has failed to make the grades in a particular course he may not be penalised in other courses due to this failure. The delinking of courses in this manner will allow movement of students, if necessary, from one institution to another, and from one type of study to another.
5. The performance of students must be assessed over well-distributed intervals of time so that a course which is completed in a year or a semester must come up for examination at the end of the year or the semester, without hav-

ing to wait for 'final' examination.

6. The performance of students cannot be measured so accurately and so unambiguously as to be recorded in marks and since the standards of judgement for various subjects are also different, students must be awarded grades and not marks at the examinations and assessments.

7. Examinations to determine the terminal performance of students in a course or towards a degree, or measure of achievement should be distinguished from entrance examinations (which may partly be aptitudinal and predictive) to either service or other courses of study. This implies that institutions preparing students for certain degrees should hold examinations/assessment as an integral part of their teaching programme.

On the other hand, if the number of applicants for admission to an institution exceeds the number of seats, the institution should hold its own entrance examination/tests so that the fitness of a student for the particular course may be judged on a common basis.

8. A National examination in various subjects at the bachelor's level may be conducted by a central authority, on a purely voluntary basis. This examination could be designed to test creative thinking and comprehension of subject matter, so as to serve as a national index of performance and achievement by students at large and of various institutions. The examination ought to be conducted in all the regional languages and English and it should use a modern syllabus, and the best techniques of paper setting, evaluation

and processing of raw scores. A certificate carrying a grade should be issued to only those participants who achieve the higher grade. The examination should be open to everyone who wishes to take it.

2

9. In order to provide an opportunity of further study to those who fail to gain admission to any institution, correspondence courses should be widely organised and courses should be run by the 'open university' so that one who so desire may get a degree by appearing at the examinations conducted by such a university, or national board, even without formalities of enrolment of attendance.

Action on 'Purchase File' of Delhi Water Supply Sewage Disposal Undertaking

281. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether delayed action on a "Purchase file" by Senior officials of the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has caused big loss to the water body; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have informed that each purchase item has a separate file. If there is any delay in purchases which entail loss to the Undertaking, the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee asks for a detailed report and the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, is required to fix responsibility for the same. As no specific particulars of the 'Purchase File' have been given in the question, it is not possible to further elaborate the reply.

Installation of Bronze Statues of Patriots in Delhi

882. **SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether by April, 1975 year Delhi will be adorned with nine new bronze statues of Indian patriots as indicated by a news-item appearing in an English Daily dated the 23rd September, 1974;

(b) whether these will fill the gap left by the removal of the statues of British monarchs; and

(c) whether Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's statue will also be one of them and if not, why the Delhi Municipal Corporation have ignored it?

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

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c). No, but the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is separately considering a proposal for the erection of a statue of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru also.

Distribution of River Waters from Basins of Godawari with Krishna and Kauvery

883. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:**

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

(a) whether Central Government are aware that the basin of Godawari with Krishna and Kauvery in the region of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is found technically feasible;

(b) if so, whether the Government will constitute a Statutory Control Board for distribution of waters of these rivers basins with mutual con-

sent for all these three rivers with the representatives of the four Riparian States of Maharashtra, Andhra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a). Sharing of Godavari waters among the concerned States is at present under adjudication by the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal. The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal has already given its report and the references made by the party States and the Government of India are presently under consideration of the Tribunal. As regards Cauvery waters, discussions are proposed to be held shortly with the Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu regarding the possible scope for economy in the existing and proposed uses by the three concerned States.

(b). No such proposal is at present under consideration.

(d). Does not arise.

New High Yielding Varieties of Sugarcane and Potato

884. **SHRI K MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether three new high yielding varieties of Sugarcane, two of sunhemp and one of potato have been developed by the Agricultural Research Centres in the Country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research Insti-

tutes relating to Sugarcane, Jute and Potato and the All India Coordinated Crop Improvement Projects relating to these crops sponsored by the Council have been evolving new varieties of these commodities.

Sugarcane

Thirty six new varieties of sugarcane selected during 1973 were tested in different parts of the country for their yield and other agronomic characters. Of these, 10 varieties were early maturing and have a sugar percentage between 19 and 70. Some of them mature in 10 months. These are being further evaluated before release

Sunhemp

Two new Sunhemp varieties have been recommended for cultivation. They are **Chindwara** and **K. 12 Yellow**. "Chindwara" has been recommended for some areas in Madhya Pradesh. **K. 12 Yellow** has been released for the Pratapgarh and Varanasi belt in Uttar Pradesh.

Potato

At the Central Potato Research Institute, 2 new varieties "**Kufri Lauvkar**" and "**Kufri Dewa**" were released in January 1973. Kufri Lauvkar with its white long tubers and early bulking habit is recommended for the plateau areas in Maharashtra for rabi as well as monsoon season plantings. Kufri Dewa with its high yielding capacity and good storage at high temperature under ordinary storage is recommended for the Tarai region and in areas where variety **Phulwa** is in demand. This variety also possesses a useful degree of frost tolerance in the field.

Central Assistance for Imparting Training to Diploma Holder Engineers

885. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

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

(a) the amount of Central Assistance given State-wise for imparting practical training to diploma holder Engineers during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) the amount utilised by each State; and

(c) to what extent unemployment among Engineers has been solved by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Programme of Apprenticeship Training for degree and diploma holders in Engineering is a Central Scheme. No funds are allocated State-wise under the said Scheme. The Scheme is administered by the Ministry through the four Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training set up for the purpose at Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Practical training facilities are provided to Degree and Diploma holders in Engineering in order to condition them for gainful employment. The duration of training is one year from the date of commencement. The Scheme has helped considerably the engineers to get employment.

Shortage of Foodgrains in F.C.I. Godowns, Kerala

886. SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA
PILLAI:
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
NAIR:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

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

(a) whether due to shortage of foodgrains (rice and wheat) in the FCI godowns in Kerala, the rationing system in Kerala has been suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps the Government have taken to improve the food situation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). There has been no shortage of wheat in the F.C.I. godowns in Kerala. Due to overall difficult stock position of rice in the Central pool, it was not possible for the F.C.I. to move adequate stocks of rice to Kerala depots. However, the shortfall in rice was met by additional supplies of wheat to the State. With the coming in of the new Kharif crop procurement, arrangements have been made to move adequate quantities of rice to Kerala Depots. It has also been planned to move adequate quantities of wheat to Kerala depots.

To improve the availability of food-grains in the State, Kerala Government was permitted to import about 71,000 tonnes of wheat in the current season on trade account.

सरकार द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य में वृद्धि से उत्पादकों में असन्तोष

887 श्री चन्नुलाल चन्नाकर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य में 6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप गन्ना-उत्पादकों में नारा प्रसारित होगा?

(ख) क्या गन्ना-उत्पादक इस मासिक में कोई आन्दोलनवादी कार्य या आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो उनके आन्दोलन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्य कर रही है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनावाज खान) : (क). से (ग). सरकार को कुछ राज्यों में गन्ना उत्पादकों में चल रहे असन्तोष और उत्पादकों के आन्दोलन करने के इरादे के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तो केवल गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित किया है। आंशिक नियंत्रण की प्रणाली के अधीन, जो कि 1974-75 के मौसम में भी लागू रहेगी, फैक्ट्रियों से अधि-सूचित न्यूनतम मूल्य से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मूल्य देने की आशा की जाती है जैसा कि उन्होंने अतीत में किया है। राज्य सरकारें यथा आवश्यक इस मामले में उद्योग को उचित सहाय दे रही हैं। हाल ही में पामर, एम. एम. गाविधि आदि क्षेत्रों में फैक्ट्रियों को हर हालत में अपनी ख़रीद की कीमतों की नीची में प्राप्त अधिक आखी राशि को गन्ने के प्रतिस्पर्धी मूल्य के रूप में गन्ना उत्पादकों के बीच बांटना होगा।

Production and Dual Pricing System of Sugar

888 SHRI P VENKATASUB-
BAIAH:

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

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

(a) the production of sugar expected during the current year;

(b) the allocation made for exports; and

(c) the steps envisaged to put an end to the dual pricing system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Presently estimated at about 38 lakh tonnes of sugar during 1974-75 season (1st October '74 to 30th September '75)

(b) Not decided yet.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration at present to put an end to partial control on sugar.

राज्यों द्वारा कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू किया जाना

889. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों को पूरी तरह लागू करने के लिये कितनी बार और किस किस तारीख को आदेश दिये गये, और

(ख) इसके प्रति राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री
(प्रो० एस० नूबल हसन) (क) और (ख) शिक्षा आयोग की मुख्य सिफारिशों पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचार राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति से सम्बन्धित सरकारी सचिवालय में हैं, यह है, जो 24 जुलाई, 1968 को मन्त्रि पटल पर रख दिया गया था। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति सम्बन्धी सचिवालय को 25 जुलाई, 1968 को राज्य सरकारों को पत्र भेजा दिया गया था। अनेक अवसरों पर राज्य सरकारों से राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति से सम्बन्धित सचिवालय के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है। अतः इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्देश देना प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

स्थानीय परिस्थितियों व आवश्यकताओं की कुछ विभिन्नताओं के अन्तर्गत माध्यमों को सीमांतुसार, लगभग सभी राज्य सरकारों इन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिश कर रही है।

यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति सम्बन्धी सचिवालय में निहित सभी सिफारिशों को पूर्णतया कार्यान्वित करना एक ऐसी सत्ता तथा दायित्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया है जिसका अन्त बाको पञ्चवर्षीय योजनाओं तक विस्तार किया जाएगा।

Foodgrains Deficit in Gujarat

890 SHRI K S CHAVDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the estimated production, requirement and deficit of foodgrains for the current year in the State of Gujarat;

(b) the yardstick for measuring the requirement of foodgrains in the country, and

(c) the average monthly requirement of foodgrains met by the Government from outside the State of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAJIB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b) The deficit or shortfall in a particular year depends on the production and requirement of foodgrains. Production estimates of foodgrains for the year 1974-75 are likely to become available sometime towards the end of the current Agricultural year i.e. July/August, 1975. The requirements of foodgrains are elastic to be considerable extent depending on the availability of foodgrains and other substitutable foodstuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income, population growth extent of urbanisation etc. and are thus likely to vary from State to State and from year to year. It is, therefore, not possible to frame a precise quantitative estimate of foodgrains requirement of Gujarat for the current year.

All the same some rough estimates of requirements are worked out taking into account the per capita local availability of foodgrains in a normal year/period.

(c) The deficit in foodgrain is met by allocations from the Central pool and purchases by the State Government on their own and trade account,

The average monthly allocation of foodgrains to Gujarat from Central pool for the period January to November was a little over 57,000 tonnes. In addition to Central allocation, the State Government have reported to have purchased over 78 thousand tonnes of foodgrains from other States during 1973-74.

पटना टाऊन गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना

892. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने उन्हें पटना टाऊन गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना के अन्तर्गत एक योजना भेजी थी;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) : (क) में (ग). गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन/सुधार योजना को 1-4-1969 में राज्य क्षेत्र में हस्तान्तरण के पश्चात्, राज्य सरकारों को इस योजना के अधीन अपनी परियोजनाएं अनुमोदन हेतु भारत सरकार को भेजनी अपेक्षित नहीं हैं।

Transfer of Central Institute of Education to University of Delhi

893. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether the Central Institute of Education which was under the N.C.F.R.T. has since been transferred to University of Delhi; and

(b) if so, 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Institute of Education is located in the Campus of the Delhi University. After the formation of the National Institute of Education at the Aurobindo Marg Campus, it was found desirable to transfer the Central Institute of Education to the Delhi University as recommended by the Unesco expert who examined the matter in detail.

Fishing Harbour at Sassoon Dock Bombay

894. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the progress made so far to develop a fishing harbour at Sassoon dock in Bombay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): In accordance with the latest decision of the Planning Commission that the Sassoon Docks should be developed to meet the immediate requirements of a fishing harbour in the area, the Bombay Port Trust has prepared a revised estimate amounting to Rs 6.00 crores for a fair weather deep sea fishing harbour at Sassoon Dock. This has been technically cleared. The project will be considered for an investment decision.

Cotton Research Institute, Nagpur

895. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up Cotton Research Institute at Nagpur during the 5th Plan; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ
KHAN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated a proposal for the establishment of a National Institute for Cotton Research during the Fifth Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs 100 00 lakhs. During 1974-75 a budget allocation of Rs 1300 lakhs has been proposed by the Council. At the request of the Council Maharashtra Government have agreed to allot land, for this purpose at Nagpur where the main Institute campus is proposed to be located. This proposal which has now been cleared by the Planning Commission is under examination in the Ministry of Finance.

Cotton as Source of Protein

896 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) what special efforts are proposed to develop cotton as a source of protein in cotton growing areas in the country in the light of recent findings of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) fact finding study on cotton and

(b) the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P
SHINDE) (a) and (b) Government is aware of the potential for use of cotton seeds as a source of protein and has sponsored research and development work for production of edible flour for human consumption from indigenous cotton-seed

Research and Development work is in progress at the Regional Research Laboratory and the National Institute of Nutrition, both at Hyderabad

Marble Missing from Main Entrance
of Taj Mahal

897 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the disclosure made by a professor of Aligarh University that bits of black marble are missing from the main entrance of Taj Mahal

(b) whether these pieces used in the floral design on the entrance of the mausoleum are now being sold as costly souvenirs to foreign tourists and

(c) if so the facts thereof and strict security measures taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) Government is aware that a few marble inlay pieces from the main entrance of the Taj Mahal had come out as a result of decay of mortar. The pieces are carefully collected and such of the pieces as are complete or unharmed are being reset in their places

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise. However the Watch and Ward staff at the Taj has already been alerted to ensure that there is no human vandalism of any kind at the monument

Affiliation of Colleges in Arunachal
Pradesh with North Eastern Hills
University

898 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether certain colleges in Arunachal Pradesh had not yet sought affiliation to the North Eastern Hills University which was created for that region,

(b) if so, the names of these colleges; and

(c) the reasons of their refusal to get affiliated to this University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN). (a) to (c). The Jawaharlal Nehru College, Pasighat (the only college in Arunachal Pradesh) has not so far sought affiliation to the North Eastern Hill University as the Arunachal Pradesh Council has decided that the College should continue to be affiliated with the Gauhati University, Gauhati.

Setting up of Committee to look into Problems of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

899 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to look into the problems of unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the members and issues referred to the Committee;

(c) procedure followed by the Committee and steps taken in the matter;

(d) whether Committee members visited the different unauthorised colonies and met the representatives of the people there;

(e) whether Committee has submitted its report; and

(f) if so, the main points?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the members of the Committee are—

1. Shri A. N. Banerji, Chairman.

2. Shri Jagmohan, Member.

3. Shri S. S. Shafi, Member.

The Committee has been asked to make a case by case study in respect of all unauthorised colonies which have come up in Delhi, from time to time, in particular before 15th June, 1972 to enable Government to take a decision on the future of such colonies.

(c) to (f) The Committee has been given 3 months' time to submit its report, which is not yet over. The report of the Committee has not yet been received.

Economical use of Fertilisers to increase productivity

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

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government has taken up the management trials to educate farmers on maximising productivity with the economical use of available fertilizers;

(b) whether the trials have been successful; and

(c) if so, whether the Union Government would consider to introduce the same in other States also?

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

(b) The results have not been evaluated yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Forest Development Schemes

901. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH
MAHATA:
SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total allocation and expenditure on the forestry development schemes during the last three years with particular reference to West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): The information is being collected from the State/UT Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

Board of Forestry

902. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH
MAHATA:
SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE:

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

(a) the activity of the Board of Forestry and the names of its members;

(b) whether any meetings of the Board were held recently and if so, the discussions that took place and the names of the participants; and

(c) the measure that have been taken to implement the decision of the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) A copy of the Government of India's Resolution No. C.11013/4/73-FRY(FD)., dated the 27th May, 1974 outlining the functions of the Central Board of Forestry and its compositions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8487/74].

(b) Yes, Sir. The Fourteenth meeting of the Board was held on the 14th and 15th October, 1974 at New Delhi. The list showing the items discussed in the meeting (Annexure II) and a list showing the names of the participants are attached (Annexure III).

(c) The implementation of the Recommendations of the Board is required to be done by the States/Union Territories and the concerned Ministries to whom relevant recommendations are communicated.

Plantation of Quick Growing Species

903. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH
MAHATA:
SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE:

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

(a) the progress of plantation of quick growing species under the Forestry Development Scheme;

(b) the amount sanctioned during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the allocation and expenditure under this scheme, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The scheme 'Plantation of quick growing species' was included as a centrally sponsored one during the Third Plan period with the objective of raising fast growing species such as Eucalyptus, Poplars, Bamboos, etc. to meet the increasing demand for raw material for forest based industries particularly the pulp and paper industry. It continued as a centrally sponsored scheme up to 1968-69. Since 1969-70, i.e. beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it ceased to be a centrally sponsored scheme and is continuing as a State Sector Scheme since then.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the State/U.T. Governments and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Forest Plantations of Industrial and Commercial Uses

904. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA, Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses scheme under forestry development has not been implemented in many States of Eastern and North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and the total allocation, State-wise, along with the expenditure made by the State up-to-date during the scheme period; and

(c) State-wise programme regarding this scheme during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) Economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses scheme under forestry development is under implementation in all States of Eastern and North Eastern Region.

(b) and (c). Under this scheme species like Teak, Sal, Sissoo, Ro o-wood, Conifers and a variety of other species are raised to meet the industrial needs.

Up-to-date information on allocation and expenditure and programme during 1974-75 is being collected from the concerned States/U.Ts. and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course

Views of Director General of West Berlin Museums on National Museum

905. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in an English daily dated 17th October, 1974 under the caption "National Museum falls behind global standards" wherein the views recently expressed by the Director General of West Berlin Museums have been given; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV). (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Director General of West Berlin Museums is reported to have expressed his views in an informal talk, regarding the lack of air-conditioning facilities adequate background information on art objects displayed in the Museum and need for more research for preservation of old art objects.

The National Museum's galleries on first and second floors have recently been provided with air-conditioning. The Museum has provide general labels, key labels, and individual labels for the objects displayed. Informative brochures and leaflets are also brought out on the occasion of special exhibitions. A reasonably priced guide-book is also available in respect of the permanent exhibitions in galleries. The Museum has a Conservation Laboratory which is doing useful work in the field of preservation of art objects.

Statement of Dr. Norman Borlaug on Hybrid Quality Seed

906. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen the Statement by the eminent scientist Dr. Norman Borlaug that high yields could be sustained only if the hybrid quality of seed was altered every three years; and

(b) if so, steps the Government have taken so as to sustain the agricultural productivity of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Realising that the high yielding ability of dwarf wheat varieties has to be maintained over a longer period, the following steps have been taken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in collaboration with the Agricultural Universities of the wheat growing States.

- (1) In order to maintain the genetic purity, which is very important for sustaining high yield levels of wheat varieties, the Breeders' Seed Production Programme has been intensified with a view to ensuring the supply of quality seed to the farmers.
- (2) New lines of Kalyansona, Sonalika and Sharbati Sonora have been developed which have high degree of resistance to the major diseases like the rusts, but at the same time having the desirable characters of these commercial varieties. These new lines are now under multiplication to replace the older varieties.

Further efforts to breed wheat varieties with high yielding abilities as well as resistance to some of the common diseases, like rusts have also been intensified. As a result, a number of new strains namely UP 301, UP, 215, Janak, Guriya, UP 310, UP, 319, K 816, Malavika, Shera, Meghdoot. J 1-7 J 24, J 40, NI 5643, VL 401. VL 404 with better yields than Kalyan Sona and better tolerance to rust diseases have been evolved. Pre-release multiplication of seeds of these varieties has been undertaken.

The following improved varieties of wheat have been identified for extensive multiplication and release by the
2482 L. S.—5

All-India Workshop on Wheat held at Ludhiana in August, 1974:—

HD—2009 (Arjun), Raj—911,

HD—1981 (Pratap), HL-385 and Shailija.

Financial Assistance for providing Accommodation under the Rural Housing Project Scheme in Bihar

908. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

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

(a) whether Government of Bihar have sought larger financial assistance from the Centre for providing accommodation to low income group people, Harijans, and vulnerable sections of the society under the Rural Housing Project Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). There are two housing schemes—(i) Village Housing Projects Scheme and (ii) Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas under which the Government of Bihar can undertake housing and house-site programmes in rural areas. Both the schemes are in the State Sector. Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes including rural housing, is released by the Ministry of Finance to the State Governments in the shape of block loans and block grants. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector programmes, including rural housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. However, keeping in view the importance of the minimum needs programme of providing house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, distinct and specific funds are earmarked in the Annual Plan allocations of State Governments.

Applications pending for Allotment of Flats under various income Groups with D.D.A.

909. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

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

(a) the number of applications registered with Delhi Development Authority for allotment of flats under the middle income, low-middle and janta-groups, which are pending since January, 1973;

(b) the time by which the flats are likely to be allotted to such registered persons; and

(c) when the new registration for allotment of flats is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The information is given below:

MIG	5748
LIG	4810
Janta	4686

(b) It is difficult to specify the time by which all the registered persons will be allotted flats.

(c) A decision regarding new registration is yet to be taken.

Foreign Scholars to India in 1973-74

910. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the number of foreign scholars, students, and experts who came to India in connection with research or study job during the year 1973-74 and the countries to which they belong?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The required information is being collected

and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Additional Quantity of Vanaspati to Orissa

911. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether Orissa has been facing shortage of vanaspati during the last quarter;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot additional quantity of vanaspati to Orissa to meet the demand; and

(c) if so, the quantity being allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Shortage of vanaspati was felt all over the country in varying degrees on account of reduced production, and was not confined to Orissa only.

(b) and (c). There is no centralised control over the distribution of vanaspati. Hence the question of allotment of vanaspati to Orissa does not arise.

Production of Cotton and Cotton Seeds in Orissa

912. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) the total production of Cotton Seeds distributed to cotton growing farmers in the Orissa State; and

(b) the different varieties of cotton grown in Orissa State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b). Cotton is being newly introduced and developed in Orissa State since last year. During the current year about 50 quintals of seeds of different varieties viz, MCU-5, Krishna, B-147, B-1007 and AK 235 were obtained from different States and distributed to the farmers

Irrigation Projects in Orissa

913 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS.
SHRI P GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether any provision has been made for irrigation project in the Orissa State to help small agriculturist and farmers, and

(b) if so, the nature of the provision made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b) Minor Irrigation Programmes Undertaken for small farmers are (i) Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and (ii) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (MFAL). No separate plan wise provision is made for different sectors under these schemes.

An amount of Rs 108.50 lakhs has been provided under these schemes for the year 1974-75 for the State

Besides the above, the normal programme of major, medium and minor irrigation works will also benefit small farmers.

Provision for Informal Education

914 PROF NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

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

(a) whether Government have made any provision for imparting informal education in 1974-75 (the 1st year of the Fifth Five Year Plan); and

(b) if so, the allocations made State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) and (b) Education being a state subject, the responsibility for non-formal as well as formal education rests with the State Governments. However, the Government of India propose to sponsor certain model projects of non-formal education in every State to provide initial experience. Details of the scheme are being worked out

Calcutta University

915. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to treat Calcutta University as an institution of national importance or take it over as a Central University;

(b) if so, the latest progress in this regard; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the adverse reaction of a section of the Syndicate of Calcutta University regarding the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF (EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) No such proposal has been received by the

Government of India either from the Calcutta University or the Government of West Bengal or the University Grants Commission.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rs. 15 crores for Nagarjunasagar Project

916. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have urged the Centre to provide Rs. 15 crores annually for five years for Nagarjunasagar project in lieu of which the state would contribute one million tonnes of rice annually to Centre pool; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No specific request in this regard has been received by the Centre from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Soviet Aid for Sheep Breeding Farm at Fatehpur, Rajasthan

917. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to develop sheep breeding farm with the assistance of Soviet Union at Fatehpur in Sikar District of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the facts of the proposal?

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

(b) The salient features of the proposal for further development of the Farm at Sikar are as under:—

(i) 2000 Russian Merino sheep will be imported from USSR in a phased manner during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78;

1975-76—500 Marino Sheep

1976-77—1000 Marino Sheep

1977-78—500 Marino Sheep

In addition 554 Marino Sheep were imported from USSR and located at this Farm during 1974-75.

(ii) 1000 Karakul Sheep are also proposed to be procured for this farm as detailed below:—

1976-77—500 Karakul Sheep

1977-78—500 Karakul Sheep

(iii) One officer of the Government of Rajasthan will be trained in USSR in the field of sheep and wool.

(iv) USSR has also offered assistance of their experts for this farm. Services of the experts will be availed of after the arrival of the sheep.

Production of Cotton and Cotton Seeds in Rajasthan

918. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cotton seeds which were distributed to cotton growing in the Rajasthan State; and

(b) the different varieties of cotton grown in Rajasthan State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS

PATEL): (a) A quantity of 21,182 quintals of imported seeds of cotton has so far been distributed this year (1974-75) in Rajasthan.

(b) Presently, the following main seven varieties of cotton are grown in Rajasthan:

C-Indore-1

320-F

Virnar

RS-89

Digvijay

Ganganagar-1

PST-9

Additional Quantity of Vanaspati to Rajasthan

919. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan has been facing shortage of Vanaspati during the last quarter; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot additional quantity of vanaspati to Rajasthan to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Shortage of vanaspati was felt all over the country in varying degrees on account of reduced production and was not confined to Rajasthan only.

(b) There is no centralised control over the distribution of vanaspati. Hence the question of allotment of vanaspati to Rajasthan does not arise.

Protest by Farmers Federation of India against Procurement Measures

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

(a) whether the Farmers Federation of India has threatened to launch "Individual Satyagraha" in all the State Capitals, from 1st December, 1974, in protest against the procurement measures taken by the Government; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take so that the food-grain procurement does not suffer due to such threats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No such threat has so far been received by the Government of India.

(b) does not arise.

Reorientation of Under-graduate Course by Delhi University

921. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University authorities are planning to re-orient the existing courses at the under-graduate level, especially in the science group, to make them more job-worthy and purposeful; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) With a view to interweaving general education with employment motivation the University has already

introduced in the College of Vocational Education certain vocational subjects like Tourism, Book Publishing, Insurance, and Retailing & Trade, etc., as an integral part of the under-graduate students (B.A. Pass). The University has constituted a committee to suggest job-oriented courses in science subjects. The Faculty of Science of the University has also formed a Sub-Committee for re-orienting the courses of studies in science subjects at the Under-graduate level.

Production of cotton

923. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS

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

(a) whether in spite of a good soil and climate, India has not been able to improve up on the production of cotton during the last decade resulting in steady increase in the imports of the same; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and steps being taken in this direction to save much-needed foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir. The correct position is that cotton production has actually gone up significantly during the last decade. From 45.82 lakh bales in 1965-66, the production rose to 58.19 lakh bales during 1973-74. In fact a record level production of 65.64 lakh bales was achieved during 1971-72. As a result of increase in indigenous production imports have come down from 6.85 lakh bales in 1963-64 to 1.3 lakh bales in 1973-74.

(b) For stepping up cotton production further, a comprehensive Centrally

Sponsored Intensive Cotton District Programme is being implemented in all the major cotton growing States with full financial assistance from Government of India. In addition, some of the States are also implementing package programmes to raise cotton production in potential areas.

Norms of allotment of residential Plots in National Capital Region

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

(a) whether Government have decided the maximum size of a residential plot that may be allotted to a family under any housing scheme in the National Capital Region;

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

(c) whether Government have decided different norms of allotment for weaker sections, low and middle income groups, higher income groups and for non-residential uses and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c) The Urban Land and Housing Policy as generally approved by the High Powered Board for the National Capital Region has the following features —

(i) The maximum size of a residential plot should not be generally more than 400 sq. m.

(ii) For economically weaker sections, the maximum size of a plot should not be more than 50 sq. m. and it should be allotted on fixed price, with some subsidy.

(iii) For low and middle income groups, the size of plot should not be generally more than 150 sq. m. and

250 sq. m., respectively, and these should be allotted on fixed price at 'no-profit-no-loss' basis.

(iv) Land for higher-income groups should be allotted on competitive basis.

(v) Land for Schools, Hospitals and other non-profitable Institutions could be given at a nominal price.

(vi) For Industrial uses and for service, maintenance and repairs industries, land may be given at a reasonable price to encourage the shifting of industries and to keep the cost of services etc. low.

(vii) For commercial uses, land may be disposed of through public auction to the highest bidder.

Rural cooperatives for use of irrigation works of villages

926. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to work on a scheme to involve village panchayats and rural co-operatives respectively for proper maintenance and utilisation of irrigation works of the village on a co-operative basis; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State Subject and the responsibility for construction, maintenance and the utilisation of irrigation works, therefore, mainly rests with the States. The Planning Commission had, however suggested quite some time back to the State Governments to entrust the work regarding construction and

maintenance of water courses and field channels to the beneficiaries organised by community project authorities through panchayats and co-operatives. The State Governments are expected to keep in view, the suggestions made by the Planning Commission and take necessary steps for involvement of the local people through village panchayats and rural co-operatives to ensure proper maintenance and utilisation of irrigation works in the villages.

Collective Farm in Kerala

927. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2792 dated 19th August, 1974 regarding the request of the Government of Kerala for financial assistance for setting up third collective farm in that State and state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any final decision about it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) In the Central Sector, there is no provision for financial assistance outside the Plan for establishment of collective farms in the States. There is, however, a proposal to take up pilot projects for Gainful Employment through Land Colonization in the Central Sector of the Fifth Five-Year Plan and it was proposed to examine the feasibility of including the Kerala scheme within the purview of this project. The economics and other technical aspects of the Central Sector Project are still under consideration. It is only after the economic feasibility of this project is established that the question of considering the Kerala scheme within its purview will be decided.

Increase in acreage under irrigation in Kerala

928. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala propose to undertake during current year any scheme to increase the acreage under irrigation taking advantage of the already full reservoirs in that State; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and in which way the Central Government propose to assist that State to implement this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No specific scheme in this regard has so far been received by the Centre from the Government of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

National scholarship for study abroad

929. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who have received the National Scholarship for study abroad during the last three years, year-wise, and

(b) the names of courses for which these scholarships are being given and the general aims thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) During the last three years (1971-72 to 1973-74) 134 candidates have received the National Scholarships for study abroad. The year-wise break-up is as follows:—

1971-72—52.

1972-73—44.

1973-74—38.

(b) The aim of this Scholarships

scheme is to provide financial assistance to meritorious students who do not have the means to go abroad for further studies. Regarding the subject of study, the scheme provides that while there will be no restriction placed on the candidates in regard to their fields of study/research abroad for which they may apply, the awards will be made so as to secure a dispersal of the scholarships among the different subject fields and having regard to the special needs of the country. In view of this the scholarships awarded under the scheme cover the following courses:—

Engineering and Technology;
Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences;

Natural and Physical Sciences;
and

Humanities and Social Sciences.

The bulk of the scholarships are available for post-graduate studies leading to Ph.D. degree in the above courses. A few scholarships are also given for under-graduate courses in Humanities and Social Sciences as well as Natural and Physical Sciences and a few scholarships for post-doctoral research/specialised training.

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा संचालित स्कूलों में ड्राइंग अध्यापकों की अर्हता

930. श्री पुष्पोत्तम काकोडकर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा संचालित स्कूलों में 220-430 रुपये के वेतनमान वाले कनिष्ठ ड्राइंग अध्यापक के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए क्या क्या अर्हताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं ;

(ख) 250-550 रुपए के बतनमान वाले वरिष्ठ ड्राइंग अध्यापक के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए क्या क्या अर्हताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं तथा कनिष्ठ ड्राइंग अध्यापकों के लिए इस पद पर पदोन्नति हेतु क्या क्या अर्हताएं निर्धारित हैं; और

(ग) स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापक (ड्राइंग) के लिए क्या-क्या अर्हताएं निर्धारित हैं और इस पद पर वरिष्ठ अथवा कनिष्ठ अध्यापकों की पदोन्नति के लिए उनके पास क्या क्या अर्हताएं होनी चाहिए?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-8488/74]

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-8488/74]

(ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एन टी 8488/74]

Additional quantity of Vanaspati to Goa

931. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goa has been facing shortage of vanaspati during the last quarter; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot additional quantity of vanaspati to Goa to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Shortage of vanaspati was felt all over the country in varying degrees on account of reduced production and was not confined to Goa only.

(b) There is no centralised control over the distribution of vanaspati.

Hence the question of allotment of vanaspati to Goa does not arise.

Irrigation project in Goa

932. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for irrigation project in Goa to help small agriculturists and farmers; and

(b) if so, the nature of the provision made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Minor Irrigation Programmes undertaken for small farmers are (i) Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and (ii) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (MFAL). No separate plan-wise provision is made for different sectors under these schemes.

An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided under these schemes for the year 1974-75 for the Union Territory.

Besides the above, the normal programme of major, medium and minor irrigation works will also benefit small farmers.

Production of cotton seeds in Goa

933. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the State total production of cotton seeds distributed to cotton growing farmers in Goa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): Cotton is not grown to any appreciable extent in Goa and hence no seeds of improved varieties of cotton have been distributed to farmers by State Department of Agriculture.

प्रायोगिक क्षेत्रों में लोगों के

934. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास वही यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों के लिये अधिकतम तथा आर्थिक आवास सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना विचारधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना की विस्तृताने क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख) दो प्रश्नोत्तर हैं :—

(i) ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम ; तथा

(ii) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने की योजना जिनके अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारें, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास संबंधी तथा आवास स्थल कार्यक्रम आरम्भ कर सकती है । दोनों ही योजनाएं राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं । सभी राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिये, जिनमें ग्रामीण आवास शामिल हैं, राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता समेकित ऋणों तथा समेकित अनुदानों के रूप में वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा दी जाती है । राज्य सरकारें विभिन्न राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिये जिनमें ग्रामीण आवास शामिल है, उन द्वारा निर्धारित की जाने वाली आवश्यकताओं तथा प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार निधियों का नियंत्रण करने में स्वतन्त्र है । तथापि, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के महत्त्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राज्य सरकारों के वार्षिक प्लान निधियों में प्रवृत्त तथा विशिष्ट निधियां निर्धारित की जाती हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय कृषि इंजिनियरी संस्थान की स्थापना

935. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद का निवार पांचवी योजना में उपयुक्त स्थान पर राष्ट्रीय कृषि यांत्रिकी संस्था स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में उपलब्ध अपेक्षित सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस संस्थान को स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने राष्ट्रीय यांत्रिकी संस्थान की स्थापना के लिए एक उपयुक्त स्थान के चयन के लिए 'स्थान चयन समिति' की स्थापना की थी । इस समिति ने विभिन्न स्थानों का निरीक्षण करने और उस पर पूरी तरह विचार करने के बाद यह सिफारिश की है कि मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल के समीप संस्थान की स्थापना की जा सकती है । भारत सरकार ने समिति की यह सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली है ।

(ग) इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Handing over of multi-storeyed quarters of Sector 'D' Mandir Marg, New Delhi

936. SHRI G. P. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the multi-storeyed quarters of Sector 'D' Mandir Marg, New Delhi have not yet been handed over to the N.D.M.C. for cleanliness purposes despite the fact that the decision to this effect was taken long back and these quarters are still being looked after by C.P.W.D.; and

(b) if so, when these quarters are likely to be handed over to the NDMC. for cleanliness purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) Cleanliness of quarters is the responsibility of the occupants. Internal services are, and will continue to be the responsibility of the CPWD. It is only the external services which are to be handed over to the NDMC. This is under process.

(b) The N.D.M.C. have asked for the payment of Rs 17810 for removing certain deficiencies before taking over the external services. This is under consideration.

Living conditions of sweepers

937. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

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

(a) whether the Municipal Committees in the various States and Union Territories spend large funds on beautification programmes of their areas,

neglecting the living and working conditions of sweepers and scavengers employed by them, who continue to live in dungeons and hovels; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps Government of India propose to make it obligatory on the part of the various municipal authorities to pay proper and immediate attention to these human problems of the most neglected section of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):
(a) and (b) Information is being collected and proper steps will be taken wherever necessary.

Special nutrition programme for backward classes children

938. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether under the special nutrition programme for backward children and expectant and nursing mothers, taken-up in the tribal areas, locally available commodities of additional nourishment value are being made use of, in order to give adequate and proper nutritional help to the local recipients of the benefits of this programme;

(b) whether it is proposed to link-up this national programme with the economic development programmes of the Scheduled Tribes by encouraging them with financial help and otherwise to rear milch cattle, start poultry units and grow cereals out of which nutritious khichari/gruel can be prepared; and

(c) if so, what steps the Ministry of Health and Family Planning propose to persuade the State Governments

concerned to implement these suggestions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND TETAM): (a) Preference is given to locally available food commodities under the Special Nutrition Programme, wherever expedient.

(b) In the tribal areas, all developmental programmes are proposed to be fully integrated. The Integrated Tribal Development Projects that are being formulated will take care of the availability of feeding material in the local areas by promotion of suitable production programmes.

(c) Necessary guidelines have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard.

British Press on famine conditions in India

939. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that British Press is regularly splashing the famine conditions prevailing in India and Indian Government are trying to play down this condition; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) It is a fact that a section of the Western Press has been publishing news stories highlighting the scarcity conditions created in certain parts of the country as a result of floods and droughts. However, it is not a fact that the Government of India are trying to play down these conditions.

(b) A factual note on the current drought and food situation was sent out by Government to all the Indian

Missions and Posts abroad for countering false and exaggerated stories as well as for giving a correct picture of the situation. The public relations liaison with foreign correspondents is also being intensified by Government. As a result, there has been some improvement in the coverage of the situation by the foreign press.

Grant for West Bengal Tiger Project

940. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

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

(a) whether World Wild Life Board has been persuaded to grant more money for West Bengal's Tiger Project;

(b) whether Dr. John Siedensticker and Mrs. Wright, wife of a former British Manager in the Andrew Yule & Co. in Calcutta accompanied by the U.S. Embassy photographer visited Sunderbans in August, 1974;

(c) the reasons for the visit of these persons to Sunderbans; and

(d) whether a tiger was killed by them?

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

(b) Yes, only at the time of release of the tranquilised tiger, United States Information Service photographers also accompanied them.

(c) To see and photograph the release operations of the tranquilised tiger.

(d) No.

Loans for development of fishery and their utilisation

941. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

be pleased to state:

(a) whether large amounts of loans/advances were given to persons/parties for the development of fisheries and other marine products on the Western Coast during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) whether most of the beneficiaries are those persons or parties who have been recently arrested under MISA for smuggling activities; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal to assess the utilisation of the loans/advances given during the same period?

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

Membership of S.Cs. and S.Ts. of housing co-operatives

942. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING

be pleased to state what action his Ministry has taken to ensure proper implementation by the State Governments of the recommendation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes made in his twenty-first Report for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, to the effect that in the general sector schemes relating to housing co-operatives, specific percentage of loan should be earmarked for disbursement to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons, and that no general housing co-operative should be registered unless it has at least 20 per cent of its members from amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): A decision on the recommendation is yet to be taken.

Increase in reservation of Government accommodation for S.C./S.T.

943. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING

be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to existing orders, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Central Government employees are entitled to reservation of 5 per cent of all future allotment of Government accommodation falling in the general pool for Type-I and II houses;

(b) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has, in his 1970-71 Report, and in his 1971-72 and 1972-73 combined report, recommended that the Government should increase the reservation of Government accommodation for them to the extent of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7-1/2 per cent for Scheduled Tribes, and also make the reservation applicable to all Government accommodation in the general pool at least up to Type-V houses; and

(c) if so, whether the said recommendations have been accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No Sir, the percentage of reservation is 10 for Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Information about the total number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees working in the different Ministries/Departments and the number out of them who were allotted general pool accommodation is being collected in order to assess the percentage of satisfaction for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees. The position will be reviewed as soon as complete information is received and a decision

taken in the light of the recommendation made in the Report of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Fish production and its export

944. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether fish production in India has increased to over 22 lakh tonnes in the current year as compared to 17 lakh tonnes five years ago; and

(b) if so, whether along with increase in its production the percentage has maintained in its export also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Fish production in India has increased from 17.69 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 to 19.58 lakh tonnes in 1973-74, as per the State Governments estimates.

(b) The increase in production of fish during 1973-74 over that of 1968-69 works out to 1.89 lakh tonnes or an increase of 10.7 per cent. The increase in exports in the corresponding period works out to 94.9 per cent in quantity and 262.4 per cent in value.

Fall in Foodgrain prices due to action taken against Hoarders and Anti-smuggling drive

945. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

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

(a) whether the prices of foodgrains have lowered in many States due to stern action taken against

hoarders and anti-smuggling drive and if so, to what extent;

(b) whether no action has been taken against hoarders in Bihar; and

(c) whether the shortage and high prices of foodgrains are still prevailing there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) As a result of stringent action taken by the Government against the hoarders and the black-marketeers, the prices of foodgrains have shown a downward trend in almost all the States and the availability has improved. The index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains declined by 3.2 per cent between the third week of September and 26th October, 1974.

(b) and (c) The Bihar State Government have also taken action against the hoarders. During the last week of October and the 1st week of November, the prices of important foodgrains have shown a perceptible decline there.

Construction of Kalagarh Dam, Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) whether the work on the Kalagarh Dam construction is going on according to the schedule;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the construction of the dam over and above the estimated expenditure; and

(c) whether some more irrigation facilities will be made available to the Bijpur District to compensate for the loss of cultivable land there owing to the construction of Ramganga

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Kalagarh Dam has been completed in June, 1974.

(b) No expenditure in excess of estimated amount has been incurred on the construction of this Dam.

(c) No additional irrigation facilities are proposed to be provided to Bijnor district to compensate for the loss of cultivable land owing to the construction of the Ramganga Canal.

Working of State Farms Corporation

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

(a) whether Government has inquired into the working of State Farms Corporation, New Delhi, for the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government that period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Government have not conducted any inquiry into the working of State Farms Corporation, New Delhi, during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Oilseeds production programme in States

948. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

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

(a) whether all the States and Union Territories have launched a reoriented area approach programme to increase oil-seeds production from 4 million tonnes by the end of the fourth plan to 10 million tonnes this year;

(b) if so, the total production in Gujarat and in other States under the scheme; and

(c) assistance being provided to the States to achieve this target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Amongst the various steps being taken to increase the production of oilseeds in the country, from 9.4 million tonnes in the base year to 10.00 million tonnes in 1974-75, a Centrally Sponsored Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme, which is based on the area approach has been launched in certain Selected potential districts of ten States from 1974-75.

(b) The targets under the scheme have been fixed in terms of area coverage and the scheme envisages that its implementation in full would yield an additional production of 52,500 tonnes in Gujarat and 2,15,774 tonnes in 9 other states during 1974-75.

(c) The following assistance is being provided to the States under the scheme during 1974-75:—

1. Rs. 1,00,000 for organising plant protection measures for a unit area of 40,000 hectares.
2. 100 per cent assistance on laying out demonstrations limited to Rs. 125.00 per hectare.
3. 100 per cent assistance to meet the expenditure on additional staff.

Urban Property Ceiling Bill

949. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRA-
SAD SINGH;
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO;
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRI-
SHNAN;
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK;
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether Union Government are now actively considering the question of taking immediate measures for prescribing ceiling on urban property; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a bill in the current session of Parliament incorporating the views of various State Governments on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration and a bill to that effect will be introduced as early as possible.

Integrated Rural Development Scheme

950. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

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

(a) whether his Ministry propose to adopt a new strategy of integrated rural development including irrigation patterns and systems;

(b) if so, whether the new development pattern is being evolved along with a land settlement scheme pro-

pounded by the former President, Shri V. V. Giri; and

(c) if so, main features of the proposed scheme and when the same is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A strategy of Integrated Area Development is proposed to be adopted in 50 selected irrigation command areas in the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Another Rural Development scheme viz. Whole Village Development Programme, is also under consideration of Government of India.

(b) No, Sir. However, there is also a proposal to undertake pilot projects for Ganful Employment through Land Colonization on the lines suggested by the former President, Shri V. V. Giri.

(c) Main features of the three proposals are as under:—

(i) Integrated Command Area Development

Broadly speaking the programme would cover modernisation of the irrigation system and on-farm development to ensure optimum utilisation of irrigation potential created.

(ii) Whole Village Development Programme

This scheme is proposed to be taken on pilot basis to achieve an integrated development of the village as a whole with the main thrust on maximum water management and moisture preservation in dry areas, maximising irrigation support, land development, etc. subject to maximum per acre limit of investment based on the possible repaying capacity as a result of the additional production generated.

(111) **Pilot Project for Gainful Employment through Land Colonization**

It is proposed to take up pilot projects in compact blocks of 500 ha each and capable of sustaining 200 families. The scheme contemplated Government assistance and supervision towards Land and Water Development, equipment and farm power, housing including community facilities, etc. The colonisers will provide most of the labour required in developing these colonies. Eventually role of the Government will be one of the benevolent supervision.

These proposals have been included in the Central Sector programme of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Schemes are still in the formulative stage.

It may also be informed that the principle of Integrated Rural Development and Area Approach is being adopted in other important on-going programmes like Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Small and Marginal Farmers Agencies, Programmes Hill Areas Development Programmes, etc. In fact a new Department of Rural Development has recently been created the main purpose behind which is to attempt at an integrated rural development in the country.

Land Use Commission

951 SHRI P. M. MFHTA
SHRI V. MAYAVAN
SHRI DHAMANKAR

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a final decision has been taken by Government to set up a Land Use Commission,

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(b) if so, when the same is likely to be set up and what will be its terms of reference; and

(c) whether State Government have been consulted in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above

(c) No, Sir

Proposal to set up Vanaspati Industries

952 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of vanaspati in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to set up Vanaspati Industries in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Shortage of Vanaspati was fairly acute in September 1974, mainly due to reduced production arising from non availability of raw oils at economic prices. However with the progressive arrival of the new groundnut crop in the market there was a marked increase in the production of vanaspati and improvement in supplies in October the position during November is expected to be still easier.

(b) There is no such proposal at present

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के उपबिधाय को कम करने सम्बन्धी समिति की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति

953. श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी :
श्री आर० बी० बड्डे :
श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री भारतीय खाद्य निगम के उपबिधाय को कम करने सम्बन्धी समिति की सिफारिशों से सम्बन्धित 22 जुलाई 1974 के अनुरोधित प्रश्न सं० 9 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह जानने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(1) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के उपबिधाय को कम करने सम्बन्धी समिति की सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में भारत की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उन पर भारत ने क्या कार्यवाही की है,

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस वर्ष में विनिर्माण प्रस्तावित करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ग) भारत में खाद्य निगम की स्थिति क्या है और सरकार उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णुसाहब पी० शिन्डे) : (1) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के उपबिधाय को कम करने सम्बन्धी समिति की सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में भारत की प्रतिक्रिया है और उन पर भारत ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, (ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस वर्ष में विनिर्माण प्रस्तावित करने का प्रस्ताव है, और (ग) भारत में खाद्य निगम की स्थिति क्या है और सरकार उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

परियोजनाओं के लिए कृषि वित्त आयोग द्वारा सहायता

954. श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी :
श्री आर० बी० बड्डे :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बात ने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसियों और विश्व बैंक के सहयोग से कृषि वित्त निगम ने भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में 13 परियोजनाओं को लगभग 229 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी है और

(ख) प्रत्येक परियोजना का विवरण उस दी गई सहायता और सहायता के परिणामों का व्योम क्या है ?

कृषि तथा सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खा.) : (1) और (2) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसियों (विश्व बैंक और मरा मुनूब ऋणदायी मंत्रालय) इस बैंक में सर्वोच्च मूल्य ऋणदायी मंत्रालय। इस समय 17 कृषि परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता दे रही है। सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में उन परियोजनाओं जिनके लिए सहायता दी जा रही है वे सशक्ति व्यापक दर्जित वाला विवरण दिया गया प्रेस-रिल में दिया गया। दखिय — 8489 174 इन 17 परियोजनाओं में 480 37 करोड़ रुपये का कुल ऋण देना कार्यक्रम है और निगम का मिल करने वाली सहायता की राशि 290 34 करोड़ रुपये की है। निगम मई-जून, 1974 के अंत तक करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि बांटी गई है।

President's assent and implementation of Land Ceiling Amendment Act

955. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Land Ceiling (Amendment) Acts enacted by various States have been assented to by the President and are being implemented and if so, facts there about for each State and Union Territory, if not, actual practical difficulties; and

(b) whether there are difficulties with regard to giving President's assent to the land ceiling Bills of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) Revised land ceiling legislations have been enacted in almost all the States of the country. The revised law of Maharashtra only has not so far received President's assent; the Manipur law is in the process of revision. The revised Assam law was enacted with Governor's assent but the Assam Government has been advised by the Government of India to re-enact the law with a view to obtaining President's assent. The law of Jammu and Kashmir was enacted with the Governor's assent as required under the constitution. Nagaland and Meghalaya do not have any land ceiling legislations as there is largely communal ownership of land there.

The Pondicherry land reforms law and the Dadra and Nagar Haveli land reforms regulations have been revised and enacted. A decision has been taken to extend the Punjab land reforms law to Chandigarh. The Delhi land ceiling law is going to be amended shortly.

Implementation of these laws is a time-consuming process. One has to go through various stages before sur-

plus land can really be mopped up for distribution among eligible categories of persons. Every legislation and rules framed under it provide for a certain time limit being given to land-owners to file returns of the extent and category of land held by them; time is also given for scrutiny of these returns for the computation of surplus area, for giving an opportunity to a land-owner to sort out the specific plots of land that he would like to hold within the ceiling. There is further provision for appeals and revisions to prescribed authority against the decisions of the surplus land determining authority. The fixation of compensation, the actual mopping up of surplus land, the preparation of the categories of persons eligible for assignment of surplus land and the actual distribution of surplus land to such categories of persons are all time-consuming processes.

(b) The revised ceiling bill of Maharashtra has not yet received President's assent as the bill departs from the national guidelines in certain important respects. Necessary examination of the bill with a view to bringing it in conformity with the national guidelines is being done in association with the Maharashtra Government. The Tamil Nadu land ceiling law had largely been revised before the issue of the national guidelines. Further amendments to the law are being made from time to time. Most of these amendments have received President's assent.

Distribution of surplus land

956 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total surplus land available in the States for distribution amongst landless peasants and Harijans; and

(b) surplus land distributed so far, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b) It has been tentatively estimated by the States that as and when revised ceiling laws are fully implemented, an area of 40,61,000 acres of land is likely to be available

2. The table below indicates the extent of land distributed by the States from out of the area declared surplus on the basis of the ceiling laws operative before the recent amendments of them done almost all over the country

State	Surplus area distributed (in '000 acres)
Andhra Pradesh	0 872
Assam	11
Bihar	0 797
Gujarat	36 84
Haryana (Pepsu area)	65
Himachal Pradesh	0 292* *In the merged areas of the State.
Jammu & Kashmir	450
Madhya Pradesh	21
Maharashtra	189** **Out of this an area of 284,154 acres
Punjab (Pepsu area)	64 was allotted to the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation.
Rajasthan	27 4
Tamil Nadu	36 943
Uttar Pradesh	202
West Bengal	445

3 The table below indicates the area taken over and distributed as a result of the implementation of the revised ceiling laws

State	Area taken over so far (in '000 acres)	Area distributed so far
Kerala	12 66	1 932
Tamil Nadu	23 66	7 59
West Bengal	21 06	8 420

In UP an extent of 3 acres was taken over and distributed as per progress report for the period ending 30th June, 1974

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS

957. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evolved a new National Forest Policy for the preservation, protection and proper utilisation of the forests and their resources in all the States and the Union Territories; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the revised Policy and by what date it is being announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) and (b) The draft of the new National Forest Policy has been prepared by the Ministry and circulated to the States and Union Territories. The Central Board of Forestry meeting held on 14th and 15th October, 1974, decided that the draft Revised Forest policy resolution as circulated needs intensive study and careful consideration which cannot be done during the meeting of the Board. As such the Board recommended that the Chairman may constitute a Sub-Committee of Forest Ministers of States and technical experts to scrutinise the draft of the Revised Forest Policy with a view to modify the draft suitably wherever necessary.

The Board further recommended that for preparation of revised National Forest Policy by the Sub-Committee referred to above, the following guide-lines may be kept in view:

- (i) In general, it should be ensured that no tree is felled unless another is planted and adequate care is taken of the saplings.
- (ii) There should be coordination between Forestry and Agriculture and this, if achieved,

will stop further conversion of Forest areas into agricultural lands.

- (iii) People should be actively involved in the protection and development of forests.
- (iv) Large-scale plantation of quick-growing species should be undertaken along roadside, canal-side, railway lines and on the bunds and boundaries of the farmers.
- (v) The interest of tribals living in and around forest areas should be properly safeguarded. Forest Departments should look after the tribal welfare activity also.

The draft of the new National Forest Policy will be finalized within a period of two months from the date of the formation of the above sub-committee.

Minister's statement on food scarcity

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

(a) whether he has stated in public that food scarcity in the country is artificial,

(b) if so, actual estimates of the production of various foodgrains and their availability in the market during the year 1974;

(c) the reasons for reports of starvation of people from various parts of the country; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed by the Government to meet reported artificial scarcity of food and the results obtained so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P SHINDE): (a) to (d). The

Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation had observed that holding back of stocks by traders and big farmers was one of the major factors contributing to the food shortage experienced in the country. The Government of India have been constantly impressing upon the State Governments to enforce strictly the various Control Orders and to invoke the provisions of the D.I.R., M.I.S.A. and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for taking action against persons indulging in hoarding and black-marketing. The State and Central Governments have been keeping a close watch over any possible hoarding by the traders and other persons. This action has had a healthy effect on the market availability of food-stuffs. Estimates of production of various foodgrains for 1974-75 will become available at the end of the current agricultural year. Thus the estimates of total availability for 1974 are not yet available. However, the estimated production of foodgrains for 1973-74 is placed at 103.6 million tonnes compared to 97.0 million tonnes during 1972-73. No reports of starvation deaths have been received from any State Government.

Fall in production of Jute

959 SHRI MADHURYA
HALDAR:

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

(a) whether the production of jute has fallen by 40 per cent in comparison to last year's production;

(b) if so, whether this is due to low price of jute which discouraged the jute growers or whether the lower production is being shown to cover up the Jute Corporation of India's lower purchase with the intension of helping the big growers to purchase huge quantity of jute at a lower price; and

(c) the steps considered by the Government to promote higher production of jute next year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) The final estimates of production under jute during this year have not so far become available. However according to available information area sown to jute crop during 1974-75 is reported to have decreased in comparison to that in 1973-74 in view of the adverse price factor of jute as compared to paddy.

(c) In order to promote higher production of jute, Intensive Jute/Mesta District Programme as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is proposed to be continued during 1975-76. The aim is to adopt a concentrated area approach by way of intensive development measures on jute and mesta in selected districts where more or less assured rainfall or irrigation facilities exist.

Translation of "Ram Charit Manas" into South Indian Languages

960. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:

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

(a) whether Government are proposing to translate "Tulsi Krit Ram Charit Manas" into South Indian languages; and

(b) if so, the Languages in which it will be translated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE 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 proposal to prepare translations of the Ram Charit Manas into South Indian Languages since a number of translations in the various regio-

nal languages are already available. It is Government's intention to

- (i) purchase a number of copies of available translations of high quality for despatch to various institutions all over the country and abroad;
- (ii) bring out reprint editions of good translations where such versions are not available in the market on suitable terms to be settled with the publishers;
- (iii) take up for publication translations of high quality which are as yet unpublished.

Digging of wells in Palamau District of Bihar

961. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a special plan to dig at least five big wells with the central help in each village of Palamau District of Bihar and specially in those Blocks which are facing famine this year, and

(b) if not, the steps taken by the Central Government for the Agricultural Development of this District where the State Government has failed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Palamau district of Bihar is covered under the Drought Prone Area Programme sponsored under the Central Sector. Under this programme the Centre will provide Rs. 3 crores for this district during the Fifth Plan period, to be matched equally from the State Government from their own plan resources. Thus a total sum of Rs. 6 crores will be available for Palamau district during the Fifth Plan period. The State Government has prepared a

Fifth Plan Project report under this programme with an estimated cost of Rs. 609.06 lakhs out of which Rs. 317.74 lakhs have been earmarked for irrigation schemes. The proposed irrigation scheme would cover construction of storage and lift irrigation projects, in-take wells and big diameter wells. The big diameter intake wells proposed are 1200 in number at a cost of Rs. 240 lakhs. The project report is under scrutiny and has yet to be approved by the Government of India

(b) Does not arise.

Central Irrigation Scheme in Chotanagpur region of Bihar

962. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of central irrigation schemes which have been started by Government in Chotta Nagpur region of Bihar, and

(b) whether any new Central Scheme will be undertaken there during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH)

(a) There is no central irrigation project in the Chhota Nagpur region of Bihar.

(b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government for a central irrigation project in the region.

भाखड़ा बांध में पानी का स्तर गिर जाना

964. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बातों को कृपा करके कि

(क) क्या भाखड़ा बांध में पानी का स्तर हर वर्ष गिर जाता है ,

(ख) क्या इस के परिणामस्वरूप किसानों का उत्पादन कम हो जाता है और सिंचाई के लिए यथेष्ट पानी भी उपलब्ध नहीं होता ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई विचार किया है , और

(घ) यदि हा तो वह क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) (क) और (ख) भाखड़ा जलाशय अधिकाशन मानसून महीने में भरता है और संचित जल को इस तरह प्राप्त बहाव के साथ वर्ष के शेष समय के दौरान समुपयोजित किया जाता है जिसे परिणाम स्वरूप अगामी मानसून के दौरान जब तक जलाशय पुन भरना आरम्भ नहीं होता जलाशय स्तर में उत्तरोत्तर कमी होती रहती है। मिर्चाई के लिए जल देने एवं विद्युत् उत्पादन का आयोजन करने समय जलाशय के उस वार्षिक प्रचालन चक्र का ध्यान म रखा जाता है। बहर-हाल, विद्युत् का वास्तविक उत्पादन और मिर्चाई के लिए जल का उपलब्धता जलाशय के भरने की अवधि (जून-मिर्मांबर) के दौरान प्राप्त संचय का मात्रा तथा रिक्तिकरण अवधि (अक्तूबर-मई) के दौरान नदी के अन्तवाह पर निर्भर करती है जिनकी मात्रा प्रत्येक वर्ष भिन्न-भिन्न होती है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

News-item with the caption 'Sugar Barons Mint Money'

965 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU.
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI.

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by a New Delhi daily in its issue dated 25th September, 1974 under the caption "Sugar barons mint money",

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) There was no doubt a spurt in the prices of sugar in the open market in between the 1st August and 18th September, 1974. The open market prices of sugar are influenced by the market sentiments prevailing from time to time. After having maintained a release of 3.05 lakhs tonnes of sugar per month from January to May, 1974 in the context of the then expected record production of sugar during the year the Government had to slash down heavily the monthly releases from June onwards as the production fell short of the expected level, so as to be able to maintain the exports of sugar upto the originally planned target of 5 lakh tonnes to earn the much-needed foreign exchange taking full advantage of the prevailing high prices in the world market. The monthly release in June was 2.8 lakh tonnes and from July onwards 2.6 lakh tonnes per month. This created a psychology of shortage and it was further accentuated during the festival season. The additional release of 50,000 tonnes of freesale sugar announced on the 19th September, 1974 had a salutary effect in bringing down the prices of sugar in the open market. If this additional release had been made earlier, the effect of it would have been lost during the actual period of the festivals. Both the industry and the trade should have made undue profits in this situation but it is difficult to say what the share of the industry in this profit was.

Import of Cereals during 1971-72 and 1973-74

966. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

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

(a) total production and import of cereals, year-wise, during the period 1971-72 to 1973-74;

(b) estimated production and import during the current year;

(c) per-capita net availability per day in grammes, of cereals, year-wise during the period 1972 to 1974,

(d) total stock with the Central and State Governments, year-wise from 1972 to 1974;

(e) average monthly release of cereals through public distribution system during 1972, 1973 and 1974 month-wise from January to September, and

(f) what steps, if any, are being taken to improve the buffer stock position?

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

(a) Year	Total production of cereals (in million tonnes)	Total import of cereals (in lakh tonnes)
1971-72	94.1	18.57
1972-73	87.1	6.97
1973-74	93.9	43.47

(b) Firm estimates of production of cereals for the year 1974-75 are likely to become available sometime at the

end of the current agricultural year i.e., in July-August 1975.

As regards imports, the Government of India keeps under constant review the position regarding the need for foodgrain import and, within the overall quantity authorised for import, purchases are being made from abroad to the extent necessary to maintain the public distribution system.

(c) Per capita net availability of cereals (grams per day) is indicated below

Year	Availability
1971-72	420.3
1972-73	383.0
1973-74	Not available

(d) The opening stocks with the Central and State Governments during the years 1972-74 were as under —

	(In millions tonnes)
1972	7.9
1973	3.4
1974	2.9

(e) Average monthly release of cereals through the public distribution system during 1972 and 1973 were about 8.73 lakh tonnes and 9.50 lakh tonnes respectively. The monthwise releases from January to September are indicated below. These figures are tentative and subject to revision.

Months	(in lakh tonnes)
January	8.96
February	8.95
March	8.89
April	8.92

1	2
May	8 51
June	8 30
July	8 10
August	8 77
September	9 29

(f) Efforts are being made to replenish the stocks by intensifying procurement and also by import to the extent necessary

Flour supplied to Bakeries

967 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of flour supplied to bakeries throughout the country month wise during January to September 1974 and

(b) share of units under Britannia Biscuit Company and each other principal producer in this total month-wise during January to September 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB F SHINDE) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Number of Flats constructed in Delhi

968 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) total number of each type of flats under the control of the Director of Estates as on July 31, 1974,

(b) total number of each type of flats constructed in Delhi to date since, 1972, and

(c) total number of Central Government employees, category-wise, in Delhi provided with housing accommodation and total number on the waiting list as in 1972 1973 and 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) The number of units in the general pool (excluding hostel accommodation) in Delhi/New Delhi under the control of the Directorate of Estates excluding those which have been placed at the disposal of other Departments as on 31st July 1974 is as under —

Type	No. of units
I	13 206
II	15 316
III	5 063
IV	1 975
V	1 503
VI	550
VII	121
VIII	21

(b) The information is as under —

Type	No of flats constructed year-wise 1971-72 1972-73 1973-74 upto 31.7.1974)
I	192
II	344
III	285
IV	232
	8
	100
	224
	80

(c) For the present allotment period, starting from 1st September 1972, applications were invited in July-August, 1972 on a restricted basis. The statistical data is not maintained year-wise

but is maintained in respect of a particular allotment period. From 1st September 1972 to 31st October 1974, the position regarding allotments is as shown below:—

Type	No. of officers provided)	No. of officers in the waiting list
I	13,206	3,416
II]	15,316	7,363
III.	5,063	1,496
IV	4,975	2,527
V	1,803	590
VI	550	118
VII	121	268
VIII	21	74

India's Performance in Teheran Asian Games

969 SHRI BIREN ENGTI;
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY;
DR KARNI SINGH;
SHRI S. R. DAMANI.

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

(a) whether in terms of its size India's performance in the Teheran Asian Games had been poor;

(b) whether the Deputy Minister of Education and Social Welfare accompanied the Indian contingent to Teheran; and

(c) whether he has submitted any analytical report of the games and of India's performance there and has suggested remedial and promotional measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The overall medal tally in Tehran Asian Games has been better than in the preceding two Asian Games. Government, however, feels that there is considerable scope for improvement in certain games/sports.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The report is being finalised.

बिहार के लिए बाढ़ राहत योजना

970. श्री बिभूनि मिश्र : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उस वर्ष अर्थात् वर्ष 1974 में बिहार में ग्रीष्म ऋतु तथा वर्षा के कारण 90 प्रतिशत कच्चे मकान, 15 प्रतिशत इट्टियों में बने मकान तथा 10-15 प्रतिशत पक्के मकान धराशायी हो गये, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार सरकार द्वारा योजना बना रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय, राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । उस एवज दिया जा रहा है ।

(ख) निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत जीव, वसा आदिम न अक्टूबर 1974 में बिहार सरकार का 15 करोड़ रुपये का एक विशेष ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव किया है जिसका उपयोग बिहार में हाल ही में आई बाढ़ में नष्ट हुए अथवा क्षतिग्रस्त हुए मकानों में बसाने तथा/अथवा उनकी मरम्मत करने और उनका पुनर्माण करने के लिए ही किया जाएगा ।

कृषि के मूल्य आयोग द्वारा किसानों के हितों की सुरक्षा

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी तथ्य क्या है, और

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

(क) क्या कृषि मूल्य आयोग का कोई भी सदस्य किसानों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करता है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार किसानों के हितों की उपेक्षा कर रही है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त आयोग में लोक सभा से चुनाव द्वारा वा प्रतिनिधि शामिल करने का है जो किसानों के हितों की सुरक्षा करेंगे ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) (क) म (ग) कृषि मूल्य आयोग आरने विचारार्थ विषयो के अनुसार कृषि जिमा की मन्त्र-नीति पर सरकार की सलाह देते समय अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उत्पादक तथा उपभोक्ता के हितों को भी ध्यान में रखता है। उस सम्बन्ध में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि सरकार ने कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सलाह देने के लिये ग्रुपों का एक पैनल (पैनल आफ फार्मर्स) गठित किया है। लोक सभा तथा राज्य सभा के दो-दो सदस्य इस पैनल के सदस्य हैं

बिहार में 'रबी अभियान'

972. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री हरि किशोर सिंह :

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

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने अधः अनाज पैदा करने के लिए 'रबी अभियान' चलाने का निश्चय किया है,

(ग) क्या इस अभियान को सफल बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से किसी प्रकार की सहायता की मांग की है, और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी सहायता मांगी गयी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। खरीफ मौसम के दौरान 'भदई' और "अगहनी" फसलों को बाढ़ तथा सूखे के कारण हुई क्षति पूरी करने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने एक गहन रबी उत्पादन अभियान चलाया है। 1973-74 में गेहूँ के अन्तर्गत कुल 15.78 लाख हेक्टायर क्षेत्र को बढ़ाकर 1974-75 में 23.5 लाख हेक्टायर कर देने की योजना है जिसमें से 20 लाख हेक्टायर क्षेत्र अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के अन्तर्गत होगा। इसके अलावा, 60,000 हेक्टायर क्षेत्र में मक्का की खेती की जायेगी। शकर-कदी, ममूर और सरसों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में भी काफी वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) इस रबी कार्यक्रम के सहायताार्थ राज्य सरकार ने 20 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण की आवश्यकता बताई है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय दल ने, जिसने राज्य का दौरा किया था, रबी कार्यक्रम के लिए बीजों, उर्वरकों और कीटनाशी दवाओं की आवश्यकताये पूरी करने के लिए 7 करोड़ रुपये के अल्पकालीन ऋण की मिफारिश की थी। 7 करोड़ रुपये की यह राशि राज्य सरकार को पहले ही निम्नस्त की जा चुकी है। इसके अलावा, खाम-तीर से गेहूँ और मक्का के बीजों की अपेक्षित मात्रा प्राप्त करने में भी राज्य सरकार को सहायता दी गई थी।

आगामी संवैतक सम्मेलन

973. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1972 में भोपाल में हुए आठवें अखिल भारतीय संवैतक सम्मेलन तथा सम्मेलन 1973 में रायगीर में आयोजित करने का निर्णय लिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त वर्ष सम्मेलन अभी तक आयोजित नहीं किया जा रहा ; और

(ग) क्या संवैतक सम्मेलन कब और कहाँ आयोजित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुनाथैया) (क) से (ग) . वर्ष 1972 में भोपाल में हुए आठवें अखिल भारतीय संवैतक सम्मेलन के समय जम्मू और रायगीर विधान मंडल में सरकारी मुख्य संवैतक द्वारा आगामी संवैतक सम्मेलन श्रीनगर में आयोजित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित दिशा दिया गया था । यह निम्नलिखित राज्य सरकार की सुविधाधीन सम्मेलन द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिया गया था । यह सम्मेलन जिस वर्ष में किया जाना चाहिए इस बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया था । इस समय देश में विद्रोही विद्रोही आर्थिक संकट की ध्या में रखते हुए अब अखिल भारतीय संवैतक सम्मेलन को जालू वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान आयोजित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Additional Wheat for Orissa

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

(a) whether the Orissa Government had requested the Centre to release extra quantity of wheat in the months of July, August, September and October, 1974; and

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

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

(b). The allotment of wheat which was 8,000 tonnes per month for July and August, 1974 was increased to 16,000 tonnes for September and 20,000 tonnes for October. This was further increased to 25,000 tonnes for November, 1974.

Fertiliser Loans from Cooperatives

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

(a) whether the Central Government had advanced Rs. 400 crores to the co-operatives of different States for advancing fertiliser loans to the farmers last year;

(b) how much was advanced to co-operatives in Orissa for this purpose last year; and how much is proposed to be advanced to them during the current year; and

(c) has the Government come to know that there are fertiliser stocks worth Rupees 40 crores with the co-operatives in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Government of India have not advanced fertiliser loans to co-operatives during 1973-74 and 1974-75. However, Government of India have sanctioned short term loans for inputs which includes fertilisers to various

States of the order of Rs. 53.9352 crores during 1973-74 and Rs 56.29 crores during 1974-75 (upto 31-10-1974).

(b) No loan to cooperatives in Orissa has been advanced by Government of India during 1973-74 and 1974-75. Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 1.50 crores and Rs. 3.31 crores to Orissa State Government as short term loans for agricultural inputs including fertilizers during 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto 31-10-1974) respectively.

(c) Fertilizer stocks valued at Rs. 14.92 crores (approximately) were with Orissa State Cooperative Marketing Federation as on 31st August, 1974.

राज्यो में गेहूँ के थोक व्यापार की सरकार द्वारा अपने नियंत्रण में लिया जाना

976. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(i) क्या पञ्जाब सरकार ने सिंधी क्षेत्र में गेहूँ के थोक व्यापार को संभालने के लिए सरकार से थोक खेप खरीदने का निर्णय लिया है,

(ii) यदि हाँ तो उसके तत्पश्चात् क्या प्रस्तावित है

(iii) दूसरे राज्यों की क्या योजनाएँ प्रस्तावित हैं

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णसाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (i) आर (ii) भारत सरकार की तब महमति से पञ्जाब सरकार ने गेहूँ के थकी व्यापारियों के लिए 100 क्विंटल स्टोरा की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिए गेहूँ डीलरों को निर्देशित किया प्रश्न क्र० 976

आदेश 1973 में संशोधन किया है। व्यापारियों द्वारा किए जा रहे विभिन्न कदमों को रोपने के लिए यह आवश्यक समझा गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Steps to combat Soil Erosion, Flood and Water Logging

977. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a recent press report under the caption 'Erosion hits 15 hectares' wherein it has been stated that India will have to spend a staggering amount of Rs 30,000 crores to Rs 50,000 crores over a period of 30 years to contain the threats posed by soil erosion, floods and water logging,

(b) whether the Union Government have examined the said report; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government and the steps likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The Government of India were seized of the problems of land and soil management even before appearance of the press report in question. With a view to tackling these problems in a coordinated and scientific manner, the Government appointed a Committee on 12-7-1974 under the Chairmanship of Member (Agriculture), Planning Com-

mission to suggest an institutional frame-work for dealing with these problems. The Preparatory Committee submitted its Report at the end of September, 1974 recommending the setting up of a Central Land Use Commission. These recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

Imposition of Foodgrain Levy

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

(a) whether Union Government have proposed to resort to foodgrain levy at the National level to mop up the surplus foodgrains in the country; and

(b) if so, whether the levy would be at the producers level or at the traders level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Union Government have advised the State governments that the procurement of rice in the current Kharif season 1974-75 should be through a combination of producers levy on paddy and miller's levy on rice. The levy on producers will be on graded basis. Similarly, in respect of coarsegrain there will be a graded levy on producers and also a levy on traders, wherever considered necessary.

The quantum of levy on producers will depend upon the size of their holdings, the nature of soil, the facilities if commands in the shape of irrigation and production prospects.

Compulsory graded levy on Farmers to feed the Public distribution system

979. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether compulsory graded levy is proposed to be imposed on farmers in order to feed the public distribution system; and

(b) if so, the levy proposed to be imposed on the rich, medium and small farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been advised that the procurement of paddy/rice in the Kharif season 1974-75 should be through a combination of producers levy on paddy and millers levy on rice. The levy on producer's will be on a graded basis. Similarly in respect of coarsegrain there has to be graded levy on producers and also a trader's levy, wherever considered necessary.

The quantum of levy on producers imposed by the various States take into account the size of their holdings, the nature of soil, the irrigation facilities it commands and the prospects of production.

Amount spent on Central Universities

980. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has been showing a various attitude towards the five Central Universities in granting funds at the cost of the State Universities; and

(b) if so, what is the total grant received by the UGC for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 and the amount spent each year for the five Central Universities and the constituent colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

In accordance with Section 12 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, it is the function of the Commission to inquire into the financial needs of universities and allocate and disburse grants both for the maintenance and development in the case of the Central Universities. In the case of State Universities, the Commission allocates and disburses development grants; in addition it has the power to pay both development and maintenance grants for any specified activities of such universities. The maintenance grants for these universities are paid by the respective State Governments.

In the case of the Central Universities, development grants are paid by the Commission on a cent percent basis, whereas in the case of State Universities, a matching share is provided by the respective State Governments. Further in the case of

the Central Universities, the Commission also provides as part of the development expenditure funds for the hospitals attached to the Medical Colleges, Medical Colleges of Delhi University, campus development, etc., which are normally provided by the State Governments in the case of the State Universities.

In view of the statutory position explained above, the quantum of grants given by the University Grants Commission to the Central Universities is not comparable with the grants given to the State Universities. It would not, therefore, be correct to say that the grants given by the Commission to the Central Universities are at the cost of State Universities. Grants received by the University Grants Commission from the Government of India and given by it to the five Central Universities and the affiliated colleges of Delhi University during the last three years are as follows—

Grants Received by the University Grants Commission

	Plan	Non-Plan	(Rs. in crores.)
1971-72	23 09	10 38	
1972-73	27 50	10 93	
1973-74	22 49	11 58	

Grants given by the University Grants Commission to the Central Universities and Colleges Delhi University

	1971-72 (Rs.)	1972-73 (in crores.)	1973-74
Aligarh Muslim University			
Plan	1 11	1 21	0 86
Non-Plan	2 31	2 42	2 66
Banaras Hindu University			
Plan	1 25	2 13	2 29
Non-Plan	3 00	3 10	3 39
Delhi University			
Plan	0 87	1 10	0 95
Non-Plan	1 38	1 58	1 40
Colleges of Delhi University			
Plan	1 63	2 38	2 48
Non-Plan	2 40	2 38	2 85
Jawaharlal Nehru University			
Plan	0 90	1 61	1 85
Non-Plan	0 20	0 19	0 21
Vishva Bharati			
Plan	0 19	0 13	0 18
Non-Plan	0 70	0 72	0 83

Growth of urban population

981. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether slum dwellers and squatters constitute more than one-third of the Urban population in India; and

(b) what is the planning of the Government to cope with such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) It is estimated that the slum population might be about 20 to 25 per cent of the urban population.

(b) To cope up with the problem relating to slum dwellers, the Government of India had formulated the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme in 1956, under which grants and loans were being given to the State Governments to carry out slum improvement and clearance works. This scheme was transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1969.

Another Scheme called the Central Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas was introduced in 1972 under which the Government of India were providing 100 per cent grant Assistance to the State Governments to carry out improvement works in slum areas in certain selected cities in the country. This Scheme also was transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1974.

Central Assistance is now provided to the State Governments under the above schemes in the form of Block Loans and Block Grants, without being tied to any specific projects and the State Governments are free to utilise as much funds as they desire out of the above assistance for slum improvement and clearance schemes.

2482 L. S.—7

Representation by S.C. students of Government Adult H.S. School, Badarpur, New Delhi

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

(a) whether Scheduled Caste students of Government Adult Higher Secondary School, Badarpur, New Delhi have sent a representation to the Director of Education, Delhi on the 12th September, 1974 regarding untouchability and discrimination behaved by the P.G.T. English in the school; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard so far?

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

(b) The matter is under examination of Delhi administration.

All India Blind Relief Society

983. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2111 on the 26th November, 1973 and state:

(a) whether All India Blind Relief Society, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi has not handed over the physical possession of premises to the Government till now;

(b) if so, the grounds on which Government can declare the tenants who are there on rental basis for last 15 years or ten years and are paying rent regularly as "unauthorised occupants";

(c) whether without taking physical possession from All India Blind Relief Society, the action taken for the eviction

tion of authorised tenants is illegal; and

(d) if so, the Government propose to withdraw the eviction cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). By execution of a Surrender Deed on 28th April, 1969 by the All India Blind Relief Society, the possession of the land alongwith all appurtenances thereto, vests in the President of India. As the occupants of the premises are not authorised tenants of the Government, the eviction proceedings drawn against them in the exercise of lessor's right of ownership in the land are in accordance with the law.

(d) Does not arise.

Wheat given to Centre by Punjab seized from Hoarders and Traders

984. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

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

(a) whether Government of Punjab had decided to give to the Centre the wheat stocks which might be seized from the hoarders and traders; and

(b) if so, what is the quantity so far they have given to the Centre from this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Punjab have amended the Punjab Wheat Dealers Licensing and Price Control Order so as to reduce the stock limit for the dealers from 2,500 quintals to 100 quintals and to take-over the stocks of levy-free wheat available with the dealers in excess of this quantity. The total quantity likely to become available from the dealers

is about 32,000 tonnes which will be handed over by the State Government to the F.C.I. for the Central pool.

Statement of Union Minister of Agriculture on Import of Foodgrains

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

(a) whether he had made a statement in Calcutta on October 23, 1974 saying that India will have to import some foodgrains;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the countries with whom Government had negotiated this matter and at what price the foodgrains are being imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation further indicated that the current food shortage in the country could be tackled to a large extent if the State Governments extended their full cooperation in dehoarding foodgrains from big farmers and traders as also by implementing the food production programmes and procuring the requisite quantity of foodgrains.

(c) Commercial purchases of foodgrains are being made from USA, Canada, Argentina, Australia and EEC countries at the prices ruling in the international market from time to time.

National Capital Region Plan

986. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether no work has been done on National Capital Region Plan so far; and

(b) If so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The National Capital Regional Plan was approved by the High Powered Board for the formulation and implementation of the development plans for the Delhi Metropolitan Area and the National Capital Region at its meeting held on the 17th September, 1973. The High Powered Board has approved the sub-regional plans covering the settlement pattern and road linkages in respect of the areas of the Region falling within Uttar Pradesh and Haryana at its meeting held on 27th September, 1974. Proposals for decentralisation of industry, trade etc., are being considered by a Working Group constituted for the purpose. A technical group is also considering the regional road network in the various sub-regions with a view to identifying priority and mode of development, including financing. Work on the preparation of projects for the development of one priority town in each of the constituent States is being taken up by the respective State Governments and it is expected that these projects would be taken up for implementation this year.

Slum Board for Delhi

987. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the creation of a Slum Board for Delhi to take up the task of slum improvement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A suggestion to set up a Slum Board for Delhi has been received and it is under consideration.

Damage to Crop

988. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report dated the 20th September, 1974 entitled 'Rs. 20 crore worth of crops on verge of ruin';

(b) if so, whether situation has been aggravated by reduction in the flow of water in the Western Yamuna canal and irregular power supply for running tube wells;

(c) whether a number of farmers have set up their own diesel engines to run tubewells; and

(d) if so, whether they have failed to achieve the results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Water Pollution in Rivers

989. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether several small rivers and long stretches of large ones have been indiscriminately contaminated as reported in a local daily dated the 18th September, 1974;

(b) if so, whether any urgent steps have been taken by the Central Government to prevent water pollution; and

(c) whether any instructions have been issued to the State Governments and if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Surveys by experts show that there is appreciable pollution in restricted reaches of big rivers and heavy extensive pollution of many small rivers.

(b) and (c). To control and prevent pollution of rivers the Central Government have enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the above Act has come into force in 12 States and all Union Territories with effect from 23rd March, 1974. The remaining States are also being persuaded to adopt the above Act. Detailed guidelines for effective implementation of the Act have been issued to all State Governments. The guidelines also include proforma for collection of information from industries, matters relating to establishment or recognising of laboratories for analysing samples of water sewage and trade effluents etc.

Forest Resources Survey in States

990. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether any Forest Resources Survey has been made in various States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, results of the survey, alongwith the names of the places where the survey has been made;

(c) the main features of the report of survey and total amount spent on the survey in each State; and

(d) action taken to implement the survey report upto date?

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

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Central Assistance to North Eastern State for Agricultural Census

991. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether any assistance has been given during the last three years to West Bengal and other North Eastern Region States for agriculture census in these States;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned upto date, year-wise and actually utilised;

(c) whether any census report has been prepared by the State Governments; and

(d) if so, whether the report will be placed on the Table?

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

(b) A statement, giving amounts sanctioned upto-date and actually utilised by West Bengal and other North Eastern States, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8490/74].

(c) and (d). Census Reports in respect of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland Tripura and West Bengal have been prepared by the State Governments Report in respect of Assam is under preparation by the State. Adequate

number of copies of the reports are being obtained from the State Governments and will be placed in the Parliament's Library as soon as they are received.

Crash Programme for Paddy Production

992. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are working out a crash programme for raising an additional paddy crop in selected areas;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) at what stage of implementation is this scheme now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): a) to (c). It has been planned to increase the production of Summer rice from about 3 million tonnes in 1973-74 to 4.5 million tonnes in 1974-75 both by increasing the area as well as productivity. This programme will be implemented mostly in the eastern and southern States by bringing additional irrigated area under high-yield ing varieties of Paddy but no crash programme has been drawn as such.

विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को परीक्षाओं के लिये प्राइवेट उम्मीदवारों की पात्रता

993. श्री हरि सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा स्नातकोत्तर परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले प्राइवेट उम्मीदवारों पर लगायी गई शर्तों की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन विश्व-विद्यालयों द्वारा लगायी गई शर्तें प्रान्तीयता को बढ़ावा नहीं देती है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री एस० नूरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख) : विभिन्न विश्व विद्यालयों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Preparation of Urdu Encyclopaedia

994. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government to the Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board for the preparation of Urdu Encyclopaedia; and

(b) the progress hitherto registered in preparation of the Urdu Encyclopaedia and when is the work likely to be completed?

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 production of books in Urdu, a project for the preparation of an Urdu Encyclopaedia has been undertaken under the supervision of the Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board. The project was started last year and is scheduled to be completed in six years. The Encyclopaedia will be published in 12 volumes each volume consisting of about 500 pages. The project is likely to cost about Rs. 9 lakhs.

The work of producing the Encyclopaedia has been assigned to the Abul Kalam Oriental Research Institute Hyderabad to whom an amount of Rs. 3,63,400 has been sanctioned so far. The detailed project has been planned by 34 subject panels of experts constituted for the purpose. So far 30,000

entries for the Encyclopaedia have been decided upon, and the entries have been assigned to experts for elaboration. Preliminary matter to fill about 200 pages has already been received by the Institute.

Graduates and Diploma Holders in Engineering

995. DR K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many graduates/diploma holders of Engineering are being produced yearly in the country;

(b) how many out of them are employed by Government or private agencies each year;

(c) if information at (b) is not available with Government, will it undertake on emergency basis collection of the information about employed engineers; and

(d) if the difference between such people produced and employed is very appreciable; what steps are being taken by Government to bring about a balance so that excessive unemployment and improper technical education are avoided?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The out-turn of engineering graduates and diploma holders during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Graduates	Diplo Holders
1971-72 . . .	18223	16563
1972-73 . . .	16505	15191
1973-74 . . .	14756	13454

(b) and (c). No precise information about the number of engineers annually employed is at present available. However the total number of engineer-

ing graduates and diploma holders registered with the Employment Exchanges during 1971, 1972 and 1973 was 73115, 82655 and 78308 respectively. These figures indicate that a significant proportion of the engineers qualifying in each year is being employed.

(d) The policy for admissions to technical institutions is constantly under review. Efforts are being made to assess the technical manpower requirements in the 6th plan so that the admissions to technical institutions in the 5th plan can be regulated in accordance with those requirements.

Soil conservation of programme in the Bhakra Catchment Area

996 SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhakra Management Board has suggested Soil Conservation programmes on war footing in the Bhakra catchment area;

(b) if so, whether Government have worked out their cost;

(c) if so, who will share the expenses; and

(d) whether the Board believes that the rate of silting is not very alarming; and if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, certain Soil Conservation measures have been discussed and decided in the Standing Committee on Soil Conservation where Bhakra Management Board is also represented.

(b) The cost is worked out by the Himachal Pradesh Government who are implementing the Soil Conservation programme in the Bhakra catchment area.

(c) It is a Centrally sponsored scheme and the expenditure is met by the Central Government.

(d) The Bhakra Management Board does not consider the rate of silting as alarming. During the earlier years of operation of the Bhakra reservoir, the rate of siltation was somewhat higher than anticipated but it has now settled down and dropped considerably. It is now less than that assumed in the design calculations for the life of the reservoir.

Rice and Sugar to Gujarat during 1972-73 and 1973-74

997. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and sugar supplied to Gujarat Government by the Centre during the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the quantity of rice and sugar demanded by the State of Gujarat from the Centre during the said period; and

(c) whether the demand has been met; and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The quantity of rice and levy sugar supplied/allotted to Gujarat Government during the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74 is indicated below:

Year	(In '000 Tonnes)	
	RICE	LEVY SUGAR
	Qty. supplied	Qty. allotted
1972-73 . . .	112.8	178.522
1973-74 . . .	49.7	184.991

(b) and (c). Supplies of rice from the Central pool to various States are made keeping in view the overall availability

in Central pool, relative needs of the States, local availability and other relevant factors. However, the quantities of rice demanded by Gujarat Government during the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74 were 165.0 and 270.0 thousand tonnes respectively. In order to improve the availability of foodgrains, the State was permitted to import about 32 thousand tonnes of wheat in the current season on trade account. With the removal of restrictions on the movement of coarse grains since March, 1974, there has been free flow of coarse grains into that State.

As regards sugar, monthly levy sugar quota of each State/Union Territory is fixed on a rational basis after taking into account the population factor, consumption pattern during the year 1967-68 and 1968-69 as well as the quantity of levy sugar available for allotment. Requests for additional allotment of 5,000 tonnes levy sugar in each of the months of August and October, 1973 to meet the additional requirements for the festivals were received from the State Government. While no additional allotment of levy sugar could be made for August, 1973 in view of the tight sugar position, the Gujarat Government were allotted 1,563 tonnes levy sugar for Dussehra and Dewali raising their October, 1973 quota to 16,408 tonnes from 14,845 tonnes allotted for September, 1973.

In November, 1973, the Government of Gujarat asked for an additional allocation of sugar equivalent to 50 per cent of their monthly quota for building up buffer stocks in the State. In reply, it was explained to the State Government that in view of the limited availability of sugar it was not possible to make any additional allotment for the said purpose.

Houses built for Low Income Group people in Gujarat

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

(a) how many houses have been built for low income group people in Gujarat upto October, 1974,

(b) whether there is any scheme to build such houses in rural areas of Gujarat, particularly Baroda, and

(c) if so, outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Gujarat, 40 706 houses approximately have been built under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community and the Slum Clearance Improvement Scheme

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, but the details of the scheme have not so far been received from the Government of Gujarat

Allocation for Housing in Gujarat during 5th Plan

999 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the total allocation for housing in Gujarat during the Fifth Plan

(b) whether any target has been fixed regarding the number of houses to be built with this allocation, and

(c) if so facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) to (c) During the discussions with the Government of Gujarat in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan the Planning Commission recommended an outlay of Rs. 18 crores for 'Housing', leaving the scheme-wise allocation to be worked out by the State Government. The State Government have not yet intimated the physical targets under the various housing schemes.

एशियाई खेल

1000. श्री हाकर बहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने में तैयार होंगे कि

(क) तेहरान में हुए एशियाई खेलों में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व करने खिलाड़ियों ने क्या तथा उनका चयन किस आधार पर किया गया, और

(ख) इन सम्बन्ध में कुछ निम्न खर्च किया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग से उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (1) सितम्बर 1974 में तेहरान में आयोजित सातवें एशियाई खेलों में 130 खिलाड़ियों ने भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व किया था ।

विभिन्न खिलाड़ियों/खिलाड़ियों में एशिया में तीसरी विद्यमान स्थिति के आधार पर टीमों का चयन भारतीय ऑलिम्पिक संधि द्वारा किया गया था । तथापि, भा.ओ. संधि के अनुरोध पर तथा आखिल भारतीय खिलाड़ियों के परिषद् के परामर्श के अन्वये स्वरूप कुछ मामलों में अर्हता स्तर में गुणवत्ता के आधार पर छूट देने की अनुमति दी गई थी ।

(ख) भारतीय टीमों के प्रशिक्षण तथा अन्तराष्ट्रीय मार्ग-व्यय के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक 5,85,365 रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं ?

12 hrs.

RE: PRESIDENTIAL ORDER DATED 18-11-74 ON MISA (LAID ON THE TABLE) AND ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS THEREON

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सवाल खत्म हो गये। अब आप को लिस्ट आफ बिजनेस लेना है। आज लिस्ट आफ बिजनेस में प्रेसीडेंशियल आर्डर के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है जो जारी कर दिया गया राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा। आप संविधान का आर्टिकल 359 (3) देखें :

"(3) Every order made under clause (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament."

अभी मैं आपका सचिवालय में पता लगाया ... (व्यवधान) ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have a point of order. I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you. Please sit down now when I am standing. I will allow enough time for circulation.

श्री इयास नन्दन मिश्र (बेगुमराय) : रिवाइज्ड लिस्ट आफ बिजनेस हममें सर्कुलेट नहीं हुआ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अभी दिया है और आर्डर की कॉपी भी दी है...

श्री इयास नन्दन मिश्र : यह प्रिविलेज का सवाल भी बनता है। ये सदन का अपमान करने के दोषी हैं.... (व्यवधान) यह तो प्रोसीजर का सवाल है। उन्होंने क्यों नहीं इसको टेबल पर रखा ?.... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ऐसा नहीं है कि आपका सवाल उठाने का बाद आया हो। ..

श्री इयास नन्दन मिश्र : यह आपको क्या मिला ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी मिला।

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) : प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: It is not in the power of the Speaker to prevent an order of the President from being laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

The Minister verbally informed me but I did not get anything in writing till today. He did inform me verbally, not today, but earlier.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Do you accept oral communication? It is not a marriage invitation.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received the written one now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given written notice and I have seen you also in this regard, about the impropriety committed by the Government. On Saturday between 2 and 3 an order was issued and it reached the Press. I got confirmation after telephoning the Home Minister and also from Mr. Gokhale. They could have easily laid it on the Table. They could have sent it to the Speaker on that day. It is not necessary that you should be physically present to receive the document. They deliberately kept it out. They had chosen to give it to the Press first and not to this House although the House is in session. They have committed a serious breach of privilege of the House and we should take up the matter for discussion.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bose]

sion On the adjournment motion I have given, I would like to make a separate submission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Ahpore): There are two points involved in this. The order was issued on Saturday and the text of the order was broadcast over the radio; we heard it also at about 2 O'clock and it was given to the Press also.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The Press Conference was held at 5.30.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: A copy of that order is not sent to the Speaker of the House on Saturday or on Sunday, not even on Monday morning. Article 359(3) is quite categorical. Assuming that they could not lay it on the Table of the House earlier, they could have at least sent you intimation that they proposed to lay it on the Table on Monday. In that case, Your Secretariat could have informed the Members by way of a revised list of business that such and such item had been added to the list of business. They had not cared to do even that. At last on Monday when we have completed the question hour and the hon. Members are raising this point, they rush to the Chair and hand over three or four sheets of paper. This is gross violation of the procedure and you have to censure the Government for this gross contempt of the House, because they violated the elementary rules of procedure which were being observed in this House. What have you got to say about it?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakoran): Members are agitated over the violation of the rules. The order was issued two days ago. Should they not inform you about this matter? When a Member wants to raise something, Mr. Speaker, you insist that he should give notice before 10 O'clock or 9 O'clock. Why not you be satisfied with oral intimation in their case also? They have to write to you in a ceremonious way. What Government has done is most uncerecermonious to the dignity of the Chair and is a contempt of Parliament. There is a provision

in the Constitution. They have violated not only the constitutional provision but also the decorum of the House by handing over something to you when the members are agitated and want to raise it. You should take a serious note of this and censure the Government for the casual and cavalier way in which they are treating the House and also the Chair.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की कार्यसूची में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेश को सभा पटल पर रखने का कोई हवाला नहीं है। इसमें जो अन्य चीजें जोड़ी जानी हैं उनके बारे में अगर सरकार आपको सूचित करती है तो आपका मन्त्रिवालय संशोधित कार्यसूची निकाल सकता था, लेकिन सरकार ने आपको सूचित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी। यह सरकार इस सदन का अपमान करने पर तुली हुई है। संविधान की अवहेलना केवल 359 के अन्तर्गत आदेश जारी करने में ही नहीं हो रही है, लेकिन संविधान यह भी कहता है कि आदेश की प्रति सभा पटल पर जारी करने के बाद जल्द से जल्द रखी जानी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सरकार से पूछिये—शुक्रवार को जब सदन उठा, सदन की बैठक समाप्त हुई—वया उस समय इस आदेश के बारे में सदन को सूचित नहीं किया जा सकता था। शनिवार को आदेश निकला, सरकार जानती थी कि विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से परामर्श कर चुकी थी और सर्वसम्मति से प्रतिपक्ष ने इस आदेश का विरोध किया था, उस मामले में मैं अभी नहीं जा रहा हूँ, उस पर आगे बोलूंगा, अभी तो केवल प्रक्रिया का सवाल उठा रहा हूँ—शनिवार को आदेश जारी किया गया, रेडियो से पूरा विवरण दिया गया, अखबारों में भी छाप दिया गया, लेकिन सदन की कार्यवाही में शामिल कराने के लिये आप से अनुरोध नहीं किया गया—आप मुझे क्षमा करें, यह जो

आपने वर्बल इन्फार्मेशन की बात कही है यह हमारे गले में नहीं उतरी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वर्बल इन्फार्मेशन दी थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस संविधान के अन्तर्गत जो चार्ज आवश्यक है, उसके बारे में वर्बल इन्फार्मेशन कैसे संविधान की आवश्यकता पूरी कर सकती है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : संविधान कहता है कि आपका सूचना देना काफी नहीं है। संविधान तो आपका उल्लंघन भी नहीं करता। संविधान कहता है कि समा पटल पर रखा जाएगा और अगर आप मौखिक बाने उनकी मानेंगे तो क्या मौखिक बान हमारी भी मानेंगे ? इस बारे में दो तराजू नहीं हो सकती। गृह मंत्री भी इस मदद के मदद हैं, उनको संविधान के अनुसार चलना है, नियमों का पालन करना है। गृह मंत्री के लिए एक नियम और हमारे लिए दूसरा नियम—ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। इस पर लिखित रूप में आपको सूचना नहीं दी गई, आज 11 बजे भी सूचना नहीं दी गई। हम लगातार पूछते रहे कि क्या गृह मंत्री की ओर से कोई सूचना आई है, हमको बताया गया कि नहीं आई। जब हमने यहां यह मामला खड़ा किया तो रघुरमैया जी दोड़ते हुए कागज से कर आये—यह संविधान की गरिमा के अनुकूल नहीं है।

इसलिए वही बात तो यह है कि आप इनको फटकारिये, ये सदन की मान-हानि के दोषी हैं, वे संविधान के उल्लंघन के अपराधी हैं, इन्हें खूब फटकारिये, उसके बाद हमें सारे मामले को उठाने का मौका दीजिए.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिख कर दे दीजिए कि कौन सी भाषा इस्तेमाल करनी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो आप जानते हैं, आप स्वयं भाषा के माहिर हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The fact of the matter is that the decision with regard to this order had been taken on Friday evening itself, when we were summoned to a meeting in the most unseemly fashion at about 9 O'Clock in the night. We had taken definite objection to the manner in which we were invited to this meeting where we were presented with a *fait accompli* in this matter. That being the case, three clear days have lapsed and during this period the Government did not think it fit to give you intimation in writing; they have informed you only verbally.

MR. SPEAKER: The written one has come now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Parliament is concerned not only with the substance but also with the form. In a parliamentary system the form does not matter less than the substance. Now the form in which it has been presented to Parliament is most objectionable.

Then, I would like you to give us guidance in this matter whether it does not require your examination. Even if it is a request from the Government, is it the position that it is obligatory on the Speaker and the Speaker is not required to examine the proposition that is submitted by the Government? If it is not so, then this proposition should have been submitted to the Chair in writing, and the Chair, after due consideration of the proposition, should have come to some decision whether it should be placed on the Table of the House or not. I would not subscribe to the view that anything that is submitted by the Government would automatically be allowed to be placed on the Table of the House. If this proposition was not found by the Chair to be in order or

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

in consonance with the Constitution, the Chair should say so because no one has taken the stand that the Chair cannot go into the order, whether this order is in consonance with the Constitution and other rules or not. A verbal intimation to you has no validity even for you, and much less for the House. We cannot take cognizance of the matter that it is verbally intimated to you earlier. Therefore, a clear breach of privilege of the House has occurred, a clear breach of the provisions of the Constitution has occurred and a clear contempt of the Chair has occurred, because the Chair had not been taken into confidence except verbally in this matter. So, it requires some observations from you, at least for the purpose that in future such an unseemly behaviour on the part of the Government does not recur.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): My worry is with the graceless and presumptuous manner in which the Government often proceeds on a subject which is something very substantially acceptable to the country. I find the Government, because it takes many things for granted towards Parliament, acts in this cavalier fashion even in a case where substantially many of us are prepared to stand by the Government. In this case what has happened? They have presumed upon the fact of their having intimated to you verbally that their unconscionable delay in communicating the order to your Secretariat would be condoned. In this matter I am sure you have to take a very stern stand and I should certainly expect from you, Sir, certain observations in the spirit in which the Speaker's office is entitled to make observations about the defaults on the part of the Government. This is a procedural matter which reflects upon the attitude of Government to Parliament, and that is a basic matter on which you have to make your observations.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I think you should take a very serious view of the procedure followed

by the hon. Minister just now in sending to you a copy of the order, because it constitutes not only a violation of the provisions of the Constitution but also a violation of the Rules of Procedure of this House. I do not know whether it is a deliberate violation, or a callous attitude of the Government, or a callous way of functioning of the Government, in not informing this House or treating the honour and dignity of this House by only informing you verbally. I do not know what it is.

Here I want to draw your attention to the dramatic suddenness in which we were called to a meeting. The meeting continued for one and a half hours and we thoroughly discussed all the provisions of the Constitution. Both the Law Minister and the Home Minister were present in the meeting. When we asked whether they have taken any decision, both the Law Minister and Home Minister categorically stated that they have not taken any decision. This is an untruth. Then we asked them whether they are going to take a decision in the teeth of the opposition, a completely combined opposition, or they will take into account the unanimous views of the opposition. They said they will take into consideration the views expressed by the leaders of the opposition. Yet, we find that they have now come out with this Order.

Just now we have been told that you have been orally informed. You may be orally informed by the hon. Minister, or by any of his agents, or by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, or by somebody over the phone.

As it has already been pointed out, the rights and privileges of each and every Member in this House are equal. These cannot be discriminated between one Member and another Member. If tomorrow any Member just sends a communication to you personally or through an agent or from his house, certainly, you are not going to accept it. If you are going to accept this, you please tell the House that you are

going to change the Rules of Procedure and that, hence-forth, you will accept any communication sent to you, either orally or over the phone, either personally or through an agent. This is a very important point that you have to take into consideration.

About the constitutional obligation, it has already been said in the case of the Ordinances issued during the inter-session period, on the very first day of the session of Parliament, the copies of those Ordinances are placed on the Table of the House. Saturday and Sunday were closed days. Today it is Monday. The first constitutional obligation on the part of the Government was to send you in writing that this should be included in the List of Business of the House.

I want to again remind you that the attitude either deliberate or callous, on the part of the Home Minister constitutes the violation not only of the dignity and privilege of this House but also the violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डायरेक्शन 116 की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस डायरेक्शन को आपको आर्टिकल 359 के साथ पढ़ना है। 359(सी) के तहत यह स्पष्ट है कि इस तरह का आदेश तत्काल पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखना चाहिये। और आपके डायरेक्शन में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"(1) An entry shall be made in the list of business in respect of every paper or document which is received from a Minister duly authenticated for laying on the Table of the House."

इसको भी इन लोगों ने पूरा नहीं किया।

"(2) Papers received from Ministries shall generally be included in the agenda for the following day for laying on the Table unless a specific date has been suggested by the Ministry concerned.

(3) Papers to be laid on the Table shall ordinarily be sent by Ministries two days in advance of the day on which the papers are proposed to be laid. In special circumstances, however, the Speaker may, on request, permit a Minister to lay a paper on the Table at shorter notice."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूँकि आर्डर शुक्रवार को ही तय हो गया था निकलेगा और शनिवार को निकल भी गया, आप कुछ लीजिये किस समय निकाला गया। तो पूरे दो दिन की जो सीमा बनायी गयी है उसको भी कम्पलाई नहीं करता है। तो आपको स्पष्ट रूलिंग देनी चाहिये कि क्या आर्टिकल 359 और आपके निर्देश 116 का उल्लंघन हुआ है कि नहीं? और अगर उल्लंघन हुआ है तो कौन सा दंड आप गृह मंत्री जी को देने जा रहे हैं, इसके बारे में हमको आप जानकारी दें।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are three pillars of parliamentary system. One happens to the President. You are aware how signatures are sought or taken from the President. That having been demolished, another important pillar happens to be the judiciary. This Presidential Order itself will speak volumes as to what respect and regard the Government holds for the judiciary and how they have been treating the decisions of the judiciary with contempt. There is only institution left and that is the Parliament. You, Sir, happen to be the custodian of whatever is left of this Parliament now.

It is not a mere question of form. It is a question of attitude behind.

[Shri S. A. Shamim]

this act of complete disregard and contempt of Parliament that matters. The Home Minister invites the Opposition leaders, discusses with them about the Presidential Order, as to what can be done, presumably the Opposition leaders will agree and, in case they do not agree, their views will be disregarded. Why this formality of inviting the Opposition leaders, discussing with them and, then, telling the whole world that they do not agree with what the Opposition says?

What has happened before you? Unfortunately, you are trying to give respectability to this most disrespectful way in which the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs gave you a piece of paper. Whether it was under his name or the Home Minister's name, we really do not know. This is happening before this open House and you had rightly said that this was communicated to you verbally. You have got to protect your honour as well as ours. Today the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs thought it fit to give to you a piece of paper. Tomorrow he will talk to you on telephone and tell you that you should conduct the House in this manner. Therefore, I would request you not to treat the whole matter very lightly. A deterrent punishment should be given to the entire Government; otherwise, the whole Parliament will become useless. Already we have lost our credibility. They have lost the respect for Parliament. If you do not restore the prestige and honour of Parliament, then God knows what is going to happen the day after tomorrow.

SHRI P. G. MAYALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Parliamentary humour has a definite place in a Parliamentary democracy, but let me tell my friends on the Communist Benches particularly that it is not a matter for joke, it is a very serious matter. I do not want the Chair merely to admonish the Government. What

the Chair should do is to give a definite guidance and a very clear and sharp ruling on the matter. Parliamentary procedures, conventions and practices are established not only by the Constitution, not only by the Rules of Procedure, not only by the Directions that you give but also by the unwritten conventions well established in the mother of Parliaments, in England, and in other democratic Parliaments in the world. If all these are violated and if the Government were to take the entire House for granted, including you, then, I think, this is a matter which requires not only a great concern on behalf of all of us and an admonition of the Government by you but also a clear guidance and ruling from you.

Last week, on Monday, when we opened for the Winter Session, I had the occasion to tell you and the House how this Government was going on disregarding this House and treating this House with great contempt and was going on issuing Ordinances. I had said that this Government was waiting for the Session to end to issue Ordinances. Now they have gone several steps ahead: they are waiting for the week to be over so that on Saturday and Sunday they could issue executive orders—in between Friday and Monday. If this is how they want this Parliament to go on, they may follow not what you said but what was reported to be said by you and one Saturday or Sunday they may issue an order on an Ordinance that, because the Opposition is awkward, the independents are awkward, they obstruct, only one party should be there in this country, and on the following Monday, we will be automatically disqualified from attending the House, the Watch and Ward may ask us to go away. This may happen if this is the way Government is going to function. Therefore, it is not a matter for joke or humour; we must take it seriously; and I would request you to go into this question not only in terms of the Constitutional require-

ments but also in terms of the tremendous reputation built by the Chair that you are occupying today in the last 25 years and declare it in unmistakable terms that, if this Government want to function and govern according to the norms, practices and conventions of Parliament and Parliamentary rules, they must follow the rules not only in letter but also in spirit. Therefore, I would like you to be very categorical and straightforward and not only admonish the Government but also give a ruling that this will never happens, this would be the last of its kind.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the preceding two days were Saturday and Sunday and the House did not sit. Therefore, the earliest that I could lay on the Table was today. and I have sought your permission to lay it on the Table of the House...

AN HON. MEMBER: Verbally.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: 'Verbally' was before. (Interruptions). I reiterate with your permission that the attitude of the Government to the House is one of utmost respect ... (Interruptions).

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Why did you not come on Saturday itself?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You must tell us whether you are satisfied.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the face of complete opposition from the Opposition why have they promulgated the order? No. 2 Before going to the Press, why did they not write to you?

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have listened to all your points and I should say, with utmost respect and full attention.

Now, strictly speaking, you have pointed out to the procedure, not wrongly, but in a very correct manner and the procedure I have seen twice and I thank Shri Madhu Limaye also for inviting my attention to Direction 116. Both of them, read together, make the position very clear.

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has pointed out that I should go into the constitutional issue. I have seen it. Section 3 of Article 359 leaves no option for me. The word used is 'shall' and the provision is that the notification or order shall be laid on the Table and when we take into consideration as to when it shall be laid on the Table, it is the first day after the holidays. We meet today after the holidays.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But the notice for this could have been given on Saturday.

MR. SPEAKER: I asked the Secretary-General whether we have received any intimation or not. When we receive such things normally at short-notice sometimes from the Members like raising a matter under Rule 377 or from the Government. we add it. But till then it did not come and in your very presence I have received it today. My view is that proper intimation could have been sent immediately to our office...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Saturday was not a holiday. We have given notices on Saturday.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If it could go to the radio, if it could be given to the press outside, what prevented them from giving it here?

MR. SPEAKER: When such a situation arises—this has not arisen for the first time—the Law Ministry and others' attention has been drawn to many such situations in the past and every time I say, 'Why are they so much hurrying for going to the

[MR. SPEAKER]

Press and radio?" The House is also one of those primary institutions. If you go to the Press or the Radio, then, it would have been much better that you write to the Secretary-General just at the same time that we are issuing this Notification and in my opinion, verbal information is nothing. I would consult the Rules Committee also to clear the position in future.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is already clear.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This is contempt of the House. That is the whole thing.

MR. SPEAKER: In this case it was a holiday—what to do in that case....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Saturday was not a holiday. We gave notice on Saturday.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That was holiday only for the sitting of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Saturday was not a holiday.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: On Saturday at 5-30 he addressed a Press Conference.

MR. SPEAKER: Saturday was not holiday. It should have been done immediately after that, when the Session is there already. The position would not change whether Parliament is sitting on those days or not. But, even if there were holidays, even if it is Sunday, it does not matter. Here it is a matter of delay. There was some impropriety because the proper time of starting this was giving intimation immediately to the Parliament Office. I have no alternative.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let him apologise for the impropriety.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already done.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let him say, I am sorry. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, please. I am on my legs. Kindly sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You please reprimand them.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry at the language you use; in this House we have to use the parliamentary language. We have to use the parliamentary methods. Outside we can use abuses against each other.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You should reprimand him.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Home Minister, this delay has occurred; something has gone wrong somewhere and I think, in future, it should not be repeated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about my Adjournment Motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Unless it is laid, it cannot come. Kindly lay it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I oppose the laying of it.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. It is imperative under the Constitution. It must be laid on the Table. Let him lay it. Then I will listen to you on another motion. Please lay it.

PRESIDENTIAL ORDER RE MISA

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table under clause (3) of article 359 of the Constitution, a copy of the President's Order dated the 16th November, 1974 issued under clause (1) of the said article, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 859 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th November,

1974 [Placed in Library. See No LT-8481/74]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It violates the provisions of the Constitution. I want to make a few submissions.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you speaking about? Order please..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a few submissions.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got number of Motions. I will give you a chance. Now, the position is this ..

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am opposing the laying because this is not strictly under the Constitutional provision. It violates the Constitution. It violates Article 359 itself.

MR. SPEAKER: When you brought Pondicherry you said the Speaker is not competent to go into the question of constitutionality. They are laid on the Table of the House. My predecessors have already made pronouncements on this.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In this case you have said he has to lay on the Table of the House because of obligation under Article 359. My contention is that this order has not been issued strictly under Article 359. Then how can he place under Article 359?

MR. SPEAKER: Just now you were quoting Section (3) of Article 359. You agreed that it is under Article 359 and then you said it cannot be placed under Section (3) of Article 359 and only then I gave my ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. My question is posed to gentlemen sitting opposite who claim to be great champions of Indian Constitution. I am asking in the present context and I expect Mr. Gokhale to answer my question. Is it not a fact that the Supreme Court has held that Parliament has full freedom to amend the Constitution even in respect of the

rights conferred under part 3 of the Constitution, there is one basic limitation to this power, namely, the amendment to be carried out, shall not in any manner, affect the basic structure of the Constitution as enshrined in the Preamble. The basic structure of the Constitution as enshrined in Preamble cites Justice, Liberty and Equality. The Ordinance or the Order cannot violate the same. If they do as in the case of Keshavan and Anant Bharat, then they will be struck down as violating the basic structure of the Constitution.

Secondly, the Supreme Court has sought to uphold social justice by analysing the freedoms into those which are preferred and those which are not

(Interruptions)

The preferred freedoms are those that relate to life and liberty, whereas the freedoms which are not preferred and which could be interfered in larger social and public interest are those which relate to property. Articles 14, 21 and 22 which have been done away with in this Presidential Order, take away even these preferred freedoms and thus violate the principle supporting the democratic Constitution. These basic freedoms are inviolate and inviolable. I want to ask Mr Gokhale is the Presidential Order constitutional? I maintain this Order offends the articles of the Constitution that I have already mentioned and, therefore, it is invalid and cannot be entertained on the Floor of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : कृपया महोदय, आपने अभी कहा कि संसद के किसी भी आदेश की संसद के द्वारा मैं निर्णय नहीं दे सकता। लेकिन आप की सबकुछ मैं संसद के द्वारा 144 के अंतर्गत खींचना चाहता हूँ। इस प्रकार मैं बचा गया है:

[श्री मधु लिनगे]

"All authorities, civil or judicial, in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court."

तो आप भी एगारिडो है। हिन्दुस्तान की समस्त एगारिडो का पुराना नई की एड मे काम करना चाहिए। अगर पुराना कांट का यह निर्णय है कि फायदा राइट को खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता तो इन आदेश को कास्टोडियन के बारे में कम इतना तात्पर्य देना है कि यह कास्टोडियन नहीं है। वरना नया क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पुते यह अधिकार दे देंगे।

If this House gives me the authority in a regular way that my judgements on question of law and question of Constitution will be respected by the Supreme Court and they will not go against my observations. I will certainly come out with my observations.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: You try it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you the moment you give me such a power, I will be the most extra-ordinary man of this country. So, don't give me powers which are so dangerous.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मगर आप का यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि जो भी कांग्रेस सरकार की तरफ से आया आप उसे टेबल पर रखने की ऊँच इजाजत देते। मानव अधिकारों के लिए ऐसी आदेश निशान दे जिसे के द्वारा हम सत्ता को सर्वप्रथम समाप्त कर दें और वह आप के लिए समाप्त टेबल पर रखने की इजाजत चाहे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कास्टोडियन में लिखा है उसका तात्पर्य नहीं हो सकता। देखिए आप दावा करते मत करिए। एक

तरफ तो आर 359 (3) का तरफ ध्यान दिलाते हैं कि इट शैन बो लेड आन द टेबल आफ द हाउस और दूसरी तरफ यह कहते हैं कि न रखने दिया जाय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारी आपत्ति केवल वैधानिक नहीं है राजनैतिक भी है हम इस आदेश को सबिजन के मूलभूत अधिकारों का हनन करने वाला मानते हैं। अदालतों को आत्ममारी में बन्द रखने का एक प्रश्न मानते हैं। क्या हम इसे टेबल पर रखने का विरोध नहीं कर सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खुश हो सकिरे। लेकिन मरे पाए एगारिडो नहीं है कि मैं इन को रोक दूँ कि टेबल पर नहीं रखे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आप न करिए लेकिन हम को तो राखने के कोशिश न करिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप काँग्रेस।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have to consider two separate issues—one issue is whether an Order under Art. 359 of the Constitution can be placed on the Table of the House even if there is an objection from the House. I quite agree with you that the Chair has absolutely no choice in the matter and the Order has to be placed on the Table of the House because it is a constitutional duty on the part of Government to lay it on the Table of the House. And the Chair does not come in the way of placing the order because it is a constitutional order. Now, if the Government does something unconstitutional, would the Chair subscribe to the dangerous theory that the Chair would not go into the issue whether it is a proper document to be placed on the Table of the House?

I would request you not to subscribe to the theory in a blanket way that any paper, if it is to be present-

ed to the House by Government, has to be accepted by the House. Don't subscribe to this.

MR. SPEAKER: I won't subscribe to this view. But, when the papers come, they can also be opposed. As you know, we have many precedents on the delay or some technical matters and I give the chance to all of you to speak on it.

So far as my authority to prevent to laying on the Table is concerned, my observation is this. If you raise questions of delay, I can ask the Minister as to whether it is proper or not. But, when you say that I should sit in judgment on the constitutional law that is involved I must say I cannot do this. I must say that I have thoroughly studied it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then what about the adjournment motion?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने कामराको प्रस्ताव दिये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अभी बजाने लगा हूँ कि किने आये हैं और किम को तरफ से आये हैं।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jal-nagar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Now that you have allowed the Order to be laid on the Table, my submission to you is that you should direct the Government to circulate the order.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be done automatically.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Then we shall take action on that.

MR. SPEAKER: As I said immediately it would be circulated.

One zero hour has gone; and another has started.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampur): Let us know what the Order is. I say that so far as smug-

glers are concerned, we are against that. Why don't you catch them under the provisions of law? Why are you bringing in this Order?

MR. SPEAKER: You better address this to Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The total number of detenus is 16,800 or so (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are you allowing the Adjournment Motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to follow his point of order.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA. rose.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling you.

Order please kindly sit down.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why should I sit down? Give me one minute. You were the Speaker when MISA was passed here. At that time, the Government gave the assurance that it would not be used against political persons. I have the figures here. From these you will know how it has been used against political persons. They are now saying that they will not allow smugglers to go to court. They will not allow anybody to go to court.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह जो आदेश रखा गया है, यह खाना अरेबो में रखा गया है या इन का हिन्दों अनुवाद भी है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो अरेबो में है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप जरा उन से पूछ लीजिये—यह मामला सम्भार है। सन्द में पेश होने वाले कानून केवल अरेबो में ही नहीं रखे जा सकते, उन को हिन्दों में भी देना पड़ता है।

SHRI K. BRAHAMANANDA REDDY: There is a Hindi version also.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने रखा हुआ
है लेकिन तुम नहीं देखते।

I have received several notices about the Presidential Order of the 16th concerning suspension of the right to move the courts for enforcement of certain fundamental rights. I have adjournment motions on the subjects from Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Dr. Ranan Sen, Shri C. K. Chandrappan, Shri Bhagandra Jha, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Jharkhanda Rai, Shri Madhu Limayee, Shri Viswanathan. Shri Samar Guha, Shri Shamim, Shri Sezhiyan and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are they all identical?

MR. SPEAKER: Almost.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, my notice is not. Do not give the impression that they are all identical. They are not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Some say there is delay in issuing the Order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Some people are worried about delay in letting smugglers out of jail.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling you. Please sit down.

Several members have given notice of motions of disapproval of the Presidential Order, in these, the names of some members occur again, not all, but about seven of them. Then there are notices of a short duration discussion under Rule 193. Here the names of four occur but they are not common in the first list except one.

I have not been able to make up my mind as to which one should be taken up first. But adjournment motion comes first. Now I wonder if there

would be any adjournment motion on the Presidential Order. I will not have objection to discussion in any other form but not through an adjournment motion on the Order. I have tried to see the precedents.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have misunderstood the working that I have given: failure of the Government to protect the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens by the Constitution as evidenced by the promulgation of the Order. This applies to all citizens. Tomorrow if I am arrested as a smuggler, I must have the right to go to the court.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष
ज, हम आप का मदद करना चाहते हैं किता
कैबले पर पहुंचने के लिये।

13 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Item No. 1. I will assist you.

MR. SPEAKER: You better say what submission you want to make, and not say "assist you." Well, shall I go from this side first or from the other side?—I will go according to this list. Mr. Dandavate. Be brief.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will be very brief. In my Adjournment Motion, I have specifically raised the issue of the failure of the Government to protect the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. (Interruptions) I am just mentioning in my Adjournment Motion that it is a failure of the Government to protect the fundamental rights of the citizens guaranteed by the Constitution, under articles 14, 21 and 32. In support of my adjournment motion, regarding the admissibility, I want to draw the attention of the House that when there was a discussion in this House on the 24th Constitution (Amendment) Bill, we were assured on the floor of the House that though the supremacy of Parliament is sought to be established through that

Bill, the articles concerning the Constitutional remedies will not be touched at all, and that in this country, every citizen will have the fullest freedom to go to the Supreme Court; that constitutional remedy will always be there. No less a person than the late Shri Kumaramangalam, while defending the Constitution (24th Amendment) Bill, had specifically stated that "we will not challenge the constitutional remedies offered by article 32."

Here, it is argued that this particular order relates only to the smugglers. But I want to bring to the notice of the House that out of political animus, Government may, through this order, bring in the name of any Member of the Opposition and allege that he is involved in smuggling and so he is detained—(Interruptions) Please listen to me; please listen to the voice of nationalism. Our contention is that if, out of political animosity, any Member of the Opposition is alleged as a smuggler or his involvement or his involvement in smuggling is alleged, deliberately as a vengeance, and if he wants to go to a court of law to establish that out of political animus the Government is taking action against him, what happens? That right is prevented. Through this order, the freedom is taken away. If tomorrow, my hon. friend Shri Bhogendra Jha is alleged to be in involvement in smuggling and he is detained, he will have no freedom. (Interruptions). I am not at all pleading for smugglers. But, out of political animus, if political are opponents are sought to be suppressed, then there is no freedom left. Therefore, I am moving this adjournment Motion and request that its admissibility should be considered. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): He is only raising a hypothetical issue. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please, I have called Shri Indrajit Gupta. Nothing will go on record. I have not called any of you.

(Interruptions).

There is no use shouting. It does not go on record. I have called Shri Indrajit Gupta... (Interruptions).

I had called Shri Indrajit Gupta; he is already on this legs. What he says will only go on record. What one Member says here or what the other Members say from there in reply—they are not going on record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The adjournment motion which I and some other Members have tabled reads as follows:

"The failure of the Government to take effective and comprehensive measures, legislative and otherwise, to penalise and suppress the smugglers and their political and other patrons and the inadequacy for this purpose of the Presidential Order of 16th November, 1974 under article 359 of the Constitution of India, despite its welcome intention to prevent the release of smugglers in detention by the Court."

The other night we were summoned at 9 o'clock by the Government and told orally what they proposed to do. All the Members present there had asked them categorically to give them the text of the order so that it could be studied and they could give their opinion. At that time the Ministers present said that they were sorry that they did not have a copy of the order with them and hence they could not show it to us. In those circumstances we had nothing to go by except what we were orally told. It is a fact and everybody knows it that the best laws with the best of intentions can always be misused by an irresponsible executive or administration. Therefore, I concede Mr. Dandavate's point; but I am not concerned only with Members

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

of this House. I am aware of the fact that if one stretches it that far, the workers belonging to the Port and Dock Workers' union who are working at the ports through which some smuggling takes place—if there is a strike or agitation by those workers in some ports, some police commissioners or the inspectors of police or district magistrate can very well round up 15 or 20 leaders of the workers. They would not have a chance of going to the court to say that are not smugglers.

There is another fact which we cannot get round, namely, some of these smugglers who have been detained, among whom are some top smugglers, are being released by various courts on various technical grounds. I do not think anybody in this House would plead that these people should be let out. We have, therefore, to put forward some alternative. If we feel that this thing is absolutely inadmissible, some other suggestions should be made as to how to prevent the courts from releasing these people. I racked my brain and could not find any way at the moment. We are all united and the wordings of the adjournment motions agree on one point, namely, much more comprehensive legislative and other measures should be enacted, so that this whole smuggling operation in its entire gamut, including those political leaders, ministers, officials etc. who have patronised and protected these smugglers, without which it would not have been possible for smuggling to assume the dimensions that it has assumed—all that can be brought within the net. But that does not mean that on that round, because there is no such measure at present which I deplore, therefore these people should be allowed to be released. Where will we be after that. If people like Haji Mastan or Yusuf Patel or Bakhia are released by going to court....

AN HON. MEMBER: Shri Nityanand Kamnang also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want him also to be brought within this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: People released by the Supreme Court have been re-arrested by the Government under the ordinary laws of the land and they have been kept under detention for 3 to 5 years. What prevents them from detaining Haji Mastan under those laws?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Whenever Parliament in its wisdom has considered it necessary to put certain restrictions on the fundamental rights, it has done so with the support of all these friends. We have done it in the case of landlords, holders of property, ex-rulers, bank owners, coalmine owners etc. Does article 311 (2) (c) permit Central Government employees, who are dismissed from service arbitrarily on the ground that the President or the Governor is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State it is not expedient to hold an enquiry, to go to court? No. Therefore, you have to judge each case having regard to its concrete implications. There is a certain category of people to whom the Presidential Order applies. That category, in the opinion of my part, does not deserve to have any fundamental right to carry on smuggling. But we have got a basic difference with the attitude of the Government in bringing forward this order. It has only one limited purpose of preventing the smugglers from being released by the courts of law. We want to move this adjournment motion because we consider this to be a completely inadequate measure. As far as it goes, it is all right. What happens after that? Here it is stated that this order will be in force for six months or up to the expiry of the emergency, whichever is earlier. What happens after that six months? These people can go to the court and they would be released. Or the implication would be that after every six months this order will be further extended by another six months and so on, indefinitely.

Our contention is that while it is necessary to see that these people are not released, and to that extent the effect of this order is welcome. I think this is totally inadequate and if it is left at that, there is ground for the country to suspect that they do not want the smugglers to be put up for trial, which we demand, so that everything can be brought out, all evidence can be brought up, their links exposed, they be made to answer questions, witnesses on their behalf be cross-examined, if they tell lies they be prosecuted for perjury and the whole ramifications be brought out. Because, it is obvious without high level protection and patronage these smugglers could never have done what they have been able to do, namely, running a parallel economy.

It is not a moral question alone. Our entire foreign reserves have been depleted absolutely. That need not have happened if these over Rs. 500 crores per year, which these people had been allowed to smuggle into the country, which amount of foreign exchange our country has lost, had been stopped. But this Government does not bother about these things at all. Therefore, we demand that this measure must be supplemented with a clear-cut assurance from the Government that during this current session of Parliament, which is due to end on the 20th of December, they will come forward with more comprehensive legislative measures, and other measures, also, for example, for the acquisition of confiscated property of these smugglers. Please do not reply saying that it is all benami property; some of it is benami property; but there is a lot of property which is in their own names, which can be seized and confiscated. Why is it being left out?

Therefore, I say this is a very urgent matter. After all, when we move a motion for adjournment, it is, as stated definite matter of urgent importance. This is a definite matter of urgent importance when the whole country is exercised over this question of smuggling. It is sought to be stopped by a

certain order. What are the implications of that order, what are its limitations, what is its meaning, what is going to happen after this, we want to discuss all that, and that is why we have moved this adjournment motion here.

As far as the limited purpose of that order is concerned, namely, to keep these two categories of people in jail at least for six months, I think that is a good move, some thing which I welcome. But if it is left at that, then it will make the government even more suspect in the eyes of the people. Therefore, I want a thorough discussion of this and, so, I request you to admit my adjournment motion.

श्री मधु लिमय : इस आदेश के बारे में सब से सुनियारी सुवान में उठाना चाहता हूं। जिस आपत्तकारीन स्थिति के तहत यह आदेश जारी किया गया है उनके बारे में मेरे मित्र श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त ने कुछ भी नहीं कहा है। लेकिन इसके पहले वह हम सऊद बोन में समा रहे हैं कि आपत्तकारीन स्थिति जो तीन दिनों में को घोषित की गई थी और पाकिस्तान के साथ जो लड़ ई हुई थी उसका देश को लड़ ई उनके सिद्धि में घोषित कर दिया, उनके बाद पाकिस्तान के साथ मित्रता परार तथा अन्य करार हो गए। मैं चाहता हूँ आप ईमानदारी से इस प्रश्न का जवाब दें कि आपत्तकारीन स्थिति को बनाए रखने का क्या औचित्य है ?

क्या आर्थिक सहाय और आर्थिक बठिआइयों को लेकर 352 धारा का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है ? अथवा श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा है कि इन लोगों के साथ डल करने का और क्या तरीका है ? मैं कहता हूँ कि प्रपर्टी फ्रॉड को आप्त अमेंड काजिए, इन लोगों को प्रपर्टी जस्ट कीजिए। लेकिन इन को प्रपर्टी को आप हाय नहीं लगाते। .. (अवधान) जेल में रखने की क्या जरूरत है ? आप प्रपर्टी छेन लेगे तो ये करेगे क्या ? असली जो

[श्री मधु लमिये]

इन का मनोपावर है उस के बारे में आप कुछ नहीं करना चाहते हैं। अभी कुछ लोगों ने वरिष्ठ में कुछ बातें कही। लेकिन इन मंत्री को पता है कि 1966 से लगातार चाहे वह नेपोल बांडर का स्मरितग दो चाहे परिवर्तन किनारे का स्मरितग हो, इन का गतिविधि के बारे में मंत्रियों को पता है। इन को पता है, जैसा कि मैंने अपने इंटरव्यू में कहा है

"The total failure of the Government to ensure effective trial and conviction of smugglers and other economic offenders in an open court for fear of exposure of the link of bureaucrats and politicians with these smugglers and other economic offenders and the Government's wilful encroachment on the civil liberties as evidenced by the latest Presidential Notification under 359 which is bound to be misused and which is something unheard of in the history of Independent India"

तो सब से पहले आपका जवाब सच को जारी रखना यह असुरक्षा, मेलाफाइंडी गेट है और इसी के बारे में यह आदेश है। तस्करा की गतिविधियों के बारे में यह कहना चाहता है कि केवल कन्स्टेबल और पुलिस के अधिकारी ही नहीं बड़े बड़े राजस्व यान, गश्ती, मंत्री और विधायक भी इसके साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। गवर्नर नियमित कानून के अंतर्गत भी अभियोग लगा

(अध्यक्ष) सचिव महोदय बहुत टोक रहे हैं। क्या गवर्नर कानून ने परजरी को या नहीं? राज्यों का किस किस में 1973 में जजमेंट हुआ अभी तो दया नहीं फड़न दिया गया? आप की नयत पर उम्मीद हमें यह पता है, अगर आप ने गवर्नर वाननगों के खिलाफ केम किया होता तो मैं मान लेता। लेकिन ऐसा उत नहीं है। कई एम एल ए, कई जजों या स्वतंत्र हैं, भानु शर्मा याज्ञिक आपका गम्भीर म्यानसिपल कारपोरेशन में

लीडर है वह कुनो मस्तान को एक्जिस्टेंट कोर्टों में टेनोफोन दिलाने का प्रयास करता था, एस के पाटिल ने भी किया था। मैं विधायकों का भी नाम ले सकता हूँ। सुकर नारायण बखिया का साहू कौन है? हरि भाई पांडे कांग्रेस पार्टी का इमन का एम एल ए है जिस के प्रचार में दादरा जा गई थी। आप मुझे सिद्धा रहे हैं? मैंने शुक्रवार को यह अभियोग लगाया कि मार्ग के इन्वेस्टमेंट को जो लिस्ट है उन में रेना माई पांडे और सुप्रीम ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी के बेंगलुरु दो रमगनरो ने प्रमश: पंद्रह हजार और तीस हजार शेयर लिए हैं। इनका आप प्रोटेक्शन दते हैं, गिरफ्तार नहीं करते। सरकार को ताकत में मजबूती का शुद्धकरण करना चाहिये और इन सब लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये।

सावधान का धारा 32 में एक साधारण नागरिक को मोझे सजांच न्यायालय में जाने का अधिकार है। क्या दुनिया के किसी सावधान में यह अधिकार है? इनके राज्य क्रान्ति में, अमराका और फा. का राज्य क्रान्ति में। आप राइट्स हूनुन राइट्स को चर्चा को गेह है लेकिन हम सावधान को यह गर्मा है और मैं डा. अम्बेडकर का इसके लिए धन्यवाद दता हूँ कि उहाँ मानुष नागरिक का भा. सधे स्वाच्छ न्यायालय में जा कर अपन मर्यादा के मोका दिया

(इंट्रप्शन) आप गति भूषण जा डिस्टेंशन का बात करत है। इस सदन में रहने का आपको अधिकार अधिकार ही नहीं है। आप लोकतंत्र के विरोधी है। यह आपका अपनी एडमिशन है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु चेन्नै: पेटी का इन्वेस्टमेंट कम्पट प्रेडिक्शन को बजह से सट एस.इड हुआ और उनको गवर्नर बना दिया।

श्री मधु लमिये राम लाल नारायण टेलीफोन एडवाइजर का मेडो या मेडर बनता है। क्या बिना मंत्री को की सिफारिश

के बनता है ? फिर सैर बोर्ड का मेम्बर बन जाता है यह क्या था, इंद्र गुजराल को अनुमति के बिना बन सकता है ? उनकी शाबा में छः छः चफ मिनिस्टर और कई केन्द्रीय मंत्री गए थे और हम लोगों को आप कहते हैं। आप करिए इन लोगों के बिना कार्यवाही में आपका साथ देने के लिए तयार हूँ।

सब से पहले आप सचिवान में सरोवर करके डाका टापडी का ए.ए.ए.पी. जा जवा करें। उनको पावर का त.डे। यह सभा नाटक क्या कर रहे हैं मिन सुना है कांग्रेस के कुछ नेता दिवना में पड़े गए स्मनवरी से मिन कर नेगोशिएट करने के लिए गये। हो सकता है बड़े नेता से बिना पूछे गए हैं। लेकिन इस तरह को जाने जाते हैं तो आप उनका छ मर्ने रखें उन स रखा रकर चुनव लडो और बाद में छ.डे, क्या यहां आप करना चाहते हैं ?

इसलिए इस एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का इजाजत दी जाए।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash). When the Presidential Order was proclaimed suspending articles 14, 21 and 22, we opposed it on two grounds. When we opposed the Presidential Order, some of the friends from Congress Benches asked us whether it would not help the smugglers to go out of the jail. I would say that we will certainly be with the Government, we will give them wholehearted support if the Government bring forward, in this Session itself, a legislation to check smuggling, foreign exchange racket and other economic offences. Are they prepared to come forward with a legislation in this Session itself?

Secondly, they say, "why don't you trust us?" We will use it only against smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers. But how are we to trust you? In this very House when Shri K. C.

Pant was piloting the MISA Bill, he gave us a solemn assurance that the MISA would be used only against anti-national elements and that it would never be used against political workers. But what is happening now? There are more than 3,000 political workers detained under MISA in West Bengal. Even Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee was arrested the other day under MISA. Are you not violating your assurance? When you behave in this fashion, how are we to trust you, how are we to believe you? When you suspend the Fundamental Rights, we have every doubt that you may use it against your political opponents, not only against the Opposition but also against your own members, against the members of the Congress Party, if they are not linked by the High Command. That is why we are opposed to it. You bring forward any measure, any legislation, to check smuggling, to detain the smugglers, to chargesheet them and give them whatever punishment you want under the law of the Constitution, we will support you, but not under MISA which you go on extending. You have issued the Presidential Order under Emergency. Where is the need for continuing the Emergency? We are already asking for the Emergency to be lifted and the Home Minister has given an assurance that he is examining whether the Emergency should be lifted. If the Emergency is lifted, under what Act will you detain them? Hence there is need for a special legislation to be enacted to check smuggling and other economic offence. It cannot be done under MISA or other Presidential Orders.

There is another difficulty also. Under article 359, suspension of the Fundamental Rights can be done by the President in respect of the entire country or he can restrict it to a particular territory of India. But the President cannot suspend the Fundamental Rights of a particular class of citizens. This is a legal difficulty. I do not know how the Law Ministry is going to explain away this difficulty.

[Shri G. Viswanathan].

Article 359(2) says:

"An order made as aforesaid may extend to the whole or any part of the territory of India."

But this can be done only for a part of the territory or the entire country. On the other hand, it cannot be restricted to a particular class of citizens.

Art 359(1) says:

"Where a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the President may by order declare that the right to move any court for the enforcement of such of that rights conferred by Part III...."

It applies to the entire citizens of the country. It cannot be restricted to a particular class of persons. That is why it may be challenged. I want the Law Minister to explain this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): The Government media of mass communication is trying to create an impression in the people that the Opposition Parties are opposed to either penalise or punish the smugglers. But what has happened today? The jails have been converted as good rest-houses for the smugglers who are being luxuriously treated as royal guests of the government. We are opposed to this treatment given out to these smugglers as royal guests of the government.

I want to draw your attention to the fact that this government is terribly afraid of punishing or penalising these criminals according to the ordinary laws of the land. If there is any shortfall or lacuna in these ordinary laws, they can be amended as it has been done many times before in the case of Bank Nationalisation (Amendment) Bill, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill and recently, in the case of Constitution (Amendment) Bill in regard to Sikkim which were all brought before this House with a notice of only a day or two and most of them were passed unanimously. So, if there are any shortcomings in the ordinary laws, they can be amended in

a day or two and we are all agreeable to it but these criminals should be brought and tried before the court according to the ordinary law that is prevalent in the country.

But the point is that the Government is afraid to prosecute them and bring these cases before the open court because if they are brought before the open court, during cross-examination, things will come out and these smugglers will make an exposure of the connections of the Central Ministers, State Ministers and many MPs, many Members of the Assembly and many high persons in the Congress Party. That is why they do not want to prosecute them and bring them in the open court. This is an attempt to subvert the whole constitution itself. The Fundamental Rights are the major plank, I would say, they are the fundamental plank of the democratic principle of the constitution. This is an attempt to subvert the whole democracy.

I would further say that this order is also unconstitutional. For what purpose a proclamation of emergency can be made? Art. 352 visualises three cases: (1) threat to the security of India or any part of the territory, (2) external aggression and (3) internal disturbance. This Article is followed by Art 359 wherein power has been given to the President to make an order suspending the enforcement of rights conferred by Part III. So, this can be done only, where there is an external threat to the country and in no other case can there be a suspension of the fundamental rights. I want to draw your attention that this kind of smugglers' offence is a type of an economic offence. Article 360 of the Constitution implies the economic offences. Emergency is not according to Article 360 of the Constitution. Article 360 visualises economic offences. That is to say, this is only in case of economic offences. This power is not given to the President. I say this because Art. 359 precedes Article 360. This means, Art. 359 is related only to the procla-

mation, if it is made according to Article 352, which relates only to the case of external aggression. But Article 360 is preceded by Art. 359. Article 360 implies economic offences. This is in case of threat to economic stability, credit failure, etc. That is to say, Article 360 of the Constitution visualises a situation where a proclamation can be made if the economic situation of the country is threatened, financial stability is threatened and credit facility is threatened and so on. That means, due to some kind of economic offence. Article 359 is not preceded by Article 360; Article 359 precedes Article 360. Therefore what I say is that this step is unconstitutional. The President has no such right. This provision has been wrongly interpreted. He has been wrongly advised. He has no right to suspend the fundamental principles. This proclamation is made not according to Art. 360 but according to Art. 352.

This is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. They have no right to advise President to issue these orders. If there was proclamation according to Art. 360, visualising to take measures against the economic offences, even in that case, what I say is, this Constitution has not given even right to the President to suspend fundamental principles, fundamental rights. This is a very important point that I am making, Sir. They have advised the President to do something which is against the Constitution. The provision is made for completely different purpose. That purpose is, the country's sovereignty being threatened. In that case, for that purpose, the fundamental principles can be suspended for no other purpose and no other case, not even for economic offences. Therefore what I say is, this order is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. They only want to continue the emergency which was opposed by all of us. The Home Minister himself said in the meeting of the Consultative Committee on the 4th that Government is seriously considering the question of lifting national emergency. Now in an

indirect way they are trying to continue the emergency for the next 6 months. Under the guise and under the umbrella of national emergency they are curbing the fundamental rights, and for that matter, the fundamental principles of Indian democracy and Indian Constitution. This is my respectful submission. Thank you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur)
Kindly see that some of the submissions do not go to the Press that will encourage the smugglers. You should screen it before sending it to the Press.

श्री एस० ए० शर्मा (श्रीनगर) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब मे दो बुनियादी बातों की तरफ आप की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हु । एक बात तो यह कि यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि फौरन ही हुकमरान जमायत के मेबररान के नोटिस में आई हो कि कल, परसों या 8 दिन पहले से स्मगलिंग शुरू हो गया है इस लिए इन की परेशानी और ध्वराहट को जाइज समझा जाए ।

जनाब स्पीकर साहब यह ध्यानि ठेले 27 साल से चल रहा है । अगर इस के खिलाफ कभी आवाज उठी है तो वहा से नहीं उठती बल्कि वहां से उठती है । दूसरी बात यह कि स्मगलिंग के घरे मे दो पार्टीज हैं । एक स्मगलर दूसरी जो स्मगलिंग भलाऊ करता है । वह भी उतना ही दोशी है जितना कि स्मगल करने वाला । स्मगलरों से खुद कहा है कि यह कारोबार हम एक दिन के लिए भी जारी नहीं रख सकते अगर हमें आला से आला सरकारों की भ्रष्टाचरान का कोअपरेशन शामिल न होती । आप ने स्मगलरों को गिरफ्तार किया । सवाल यह है कि उन के दूसरे एवाफिस्टेज जिन की वजह से कारोबार तरक्की कर रहा था वह कहाँ हैं ? उन के ऊपर यह कानून क्यों लागू नहीं होता ।

[श्री एस० ए० शर्मा]

हमारे इसाफ की बुनिगद जो प्रिन्सिपल आफ जूस्टिस है वह कु ३०३१ है जिन पर कायम है। अगर एक आदमी खुने बाजार मे कल करना है और इस देश मे रिठले 100 साल मे सब से बडा क्राइम गाधी जी का कल हुआ, उन के क न का हजारा आदमिया ने देखा और जिस ने कल किया उन आदमी को मुकम्मल कानून का सहारा देने की इजाजत दी गई ताकि कोर्ट मे से गुजरे और उन का बाद सजा हो। दूसरी बात अगर कोई शख्स खुद अश्लिन मे जा कर करता है कि नेने क न किया है सिर्फ उस की शहदन पर ही उन को सजा नहीं दी जा सकती जब तक कि काराउरटरी ऐसीडेम न हो। इस वक्त आप ने म्मास कनि ए यह कानून बनाया। कन ग्रा होर्डस पर लागू करेगे, पर गो आप कह देग कि जो वजन का दुगमन सरगमी करने ने उन पर यह लागू होगा और फिर धीरे धीरे इनका दायरा शाद सिग्रामी जातो पर भी हो। हम उन चनर की निशानदेही कर रहे हैं। हम जानें हैं कि स्मगलर को यह धमकावने की जागत नहीं मिलनी चाहि०। हम मान सकते हैं कि यह सरकार नेक है, लेकिन डेननक्रोडक प्रामस म यह म्माकन है कि एन गलन विस्म को सरकार वरसर इस्तदार आए। हम उमूल की बात कर रहे हैं। कानून क बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। बुनियादी बात है स्मगलरो को रेस्ट करने क बाद आप ने स्मगलिंग को रोकने क लिए और क्या किया। कोर्ट मे क्या फैमला दिए जिस के लिए ग्रा यह आर्डर लाए। कोर्टस न कहा आप ने जितने इजामान म्मगलर्स पर लगए इन का ताल्लूक, प्रोक्सिमिटी कनेक्शन नहीं है। इस का मतलब यह है कि अगर एक स्मगलर ने 10 साल पहले कोइ जूम किया ता 10 साल तक आप कहा रहे? पहले उस मे शरीर रहे और क्रिसला करते हैं कि इस को गिरफ्तार करेग। अगर इसी तरह से कोर्ट के हर आर्डर को बाई-पास करके, कमी प्रीसीडेंशियल आर्डर, से, कमी पोल ऐक्सपेजेज पर आर्डर निकाल कर, १० फिद कोर्टस की जरूरत क्या है? आप को

अग्ने कोर्ट्स इस पर विश्वास नहीं है। जो चीज आप को परेशान करती है कि स्मगलर छूट न जायें तो यह बना क्या जम नही समझ सकता, क्या वह नहीं सोचता है। फिर आप अपने हाथ मे यह अस्त्रियार क्यों लेने है। और कीन जाच करेगा कि कीन स्मगलर है?

जगठीक है कि दो तो म्मगलरो के बारे मे आप के पान शहादा है। लेकिन 6 महीने, साल भर या द। मान बात जब उन्हे यह कह दिया जाएगा वह अमाल मे जाए और अगर कोर्टस ने फिर फैला दिया कि उन की गिरफ्तारी, नज खन्दी नाजायज थी तब क्या करे। आप? बुनियादी बात यह है कि ग्रा ने वर गन को ऐन्सिस्टे बिलिटी दी है। क्या यह हकफ नही है कि एन चीफ मिनिस्टर आफ ए स्टेट क बिनाफ बाकायदा इन्कायरी वमीशन, बैठा, उस ने कहा हमने चार बार कराड २० ऐन्वेजिन किए है। कमीशन की रिपोर्ट जिन ताराख का आनी उस ताराख का एक महान क अन्दर आप ने उस को कांग्रेस को टिकट दिया और पार्लियामेंट के लिए इम्पूशन लडाया। यह अलग सवाल है कि उस को लागा न हरा दिया। हम आप काने। नियती पर तब शुगहा नही करेग जब आप बहुन मे एम० पी० और मिनिस्टर जिन पर इल्जाम हैं उन का भी गिरफ्तार करेगे। हिन्दुस्तान क सब से बडे स्मगलर हाजी मस्तान से भरी मुलाकात कित हालान मे हुई। वह कांग्रेस पार्टी क प्लेटफाम पर बैठे हुए थे मिटीज्ना कमेटी का जलना था, चूकि मे भी मम्बर था इसलिए म भी वहा उन जलसे मे मौजूद था। मे ने जब तकरीर की तो स्ट्रेज पर बैठे हुए सब लाग के गले मे हार डाले गए। पहले मेरे, उस के बाद कांग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट के और तीसरा हार हाजी मस्तान के गले मे डाला गया। उस ने मुझ से खुद कहा है जो अखबारो ने छपा है कि मिनिस्टर्स रात मे मुझे से पैस लेने है। कीन दावा कर सकता है जिसकी पैसा नहीं खिया। आप मे से बहुत से लोग, जो इस वक्त चिन्ता रहे हैं, कीन जानता है उस का पैसा न बाए हों?

“इती न बड़ा पाकिये दामा की हिकायत
दामन को जरा देख, जरा बडे कवा देख।”

[شری ایس۔ اے۔ شمیم (سرینگر) -
جناب سیکر صاحب - میں دو
بنیادی باتوں کی طرف آپکی توجہ
دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ ایک بات تو یہ ہے
کہ یہ کوئی ایسی بات نہیں ہے کہ
فوراً ہی حکمران جماعت کے ممبران
نے نوٹس میں آئی ہو کہ کل برسوں
یا آٹھ دن پہلے سے سنگدلک شروع ہو
گیا ہے - اس لئے انکی پویشی اور
کھبراعت کو جائز سمجھا جائے -

جناب سیکر صاحب یہ دہلدا
پچھلے 27 سال سے چل رہا ہے - اگر
اس کے خلاف کبھی آواز اٹھی ہے تو
وہاں سے نہیں اٹھتی بلکہ یہاں سے
اٹھتی ہے - دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ
سنگدلک نے دہلدا میں دو پارٹیز
ہیں - ایک سنگدل دوسرا جو سنگدلک
ایلاچ کرتا ہے - وہ بھی اپنا ہی
دوشی ہے چنانکہ سنگدل کرنے والا -
سنگدلوں نے خود کہا ہے یہ کاروبار ہم
ایک دن کے لئے بھی جاری
نہیں رکھ سکتے اگر ہمیں اعلیٰ سے
اعلیٰ سرکاری افسران کا کوآپویشن شامل
نہ ہوتا - آپ نے سنگدلوں کو گرفتار
کیا - سوال یہ ہے کہ دوسرے اکمپلسیٹ
جن کی وجہ سے کاروبار ترقی کر رہا
تھا وہ کہاں ہیں؟ ان کے اوپر قانون
کھوں نہیں لگو ہوتا؟

ہمارے اوصاف کی بنیاد جو پرنسپل
آف جوسٹس میں وہ کچھ اصل
میں جن پر کیا ہے اگر ایک آدمی
کیلے راز میں قتل کرنا ہے اور اس دیہی
میں پچھلے سو سال کیلے سب سے بڑا
فرد گاندھی جی کا قتل ہوا ان کے
قتل کو ہزاروں آدمیوں نے دیکھا اور
جس نے قتل کیا اس آدمی کو مکمل
قانون کا سپارا لینے کی اجازت دی
گئی تاکہ کورٹس سے گزرے اور اس کے
بعد سزا ہو - دوسری بات اگر کوئی
شخص خود عدالت میں جا کر کہتا
ہے کہ میں نے قتل کیا ہے - صرف
اسکی شہادت پر ہی اسکو سزا نہیں
دی ، سکری - چپ تک کہ کوریہ
ریٹری اوڈیلنس نہ ہو - اس وقت
آپے سنگدل کے لئے یہ قانون بنایا - کل
آپ مورڈنگ پر لاگو کریں گے پرنسپل
آپ کہہ دیں گے کہ جو وطن کے دشمن
سرگرمی کرتے ہیں ان پر یہ لاگو ہوگا -
اور پھر دیکھتے دیکھتے اس کا دائرہ
شاید سیاسی جماعتوں پر ہی ہو -
ہم اس خطرو کی نشان دہی کر
رہے ہیں - ہم مانتے ہیں - کہ
سنگدلوں کے یہ دہلدا کرنے کی اجازت
نہیں ملنی چاہے ہم مان سکتے
ہیں کہ یہ سرکار نیک ہے - لیکن
ڈیموکریٹک پرنسپل میں یہ ممکن
ہے کہ ایک غلط قسم کی سرکار برسر
قتدار آئے - ہم اصول کی بات کر رہے
ہیں قانون کی بات نہیں کر رہے

ہیں - یہاں ہی رہتے تھے کہ سیکورٹی
اور سسٹم کرنے کے بعد آپ نے سیکورٹی
کو روکنے کے لئے کہا تھا - کورٹس
نے کہ فیصلے دینے جس کے لئے آپ
یہ آکر لائے؟ کورٹس نے کہا آپ نے
حق الزامات سیکورٹی پر لگائے ان کا
تعلق ایمرکسی سسٹم کے لئے نہیں
تھے اس کا مطلب یہ ہے - کہ اگر ایک
سیکورٹی نے دس سال پہلے کوئی حرم
کیا تو دس سال تک آپ کہاں رہے؟
پہلے اس میں شویک رہے - اور آپ
فیصلہ کرتے ہیں کہ اس کو گرفتار
کرینگے - اگر اسی طرح سے کورٹ کے
ہر آرڈر کو ہائی پاس کرے؟ ابھی
پریذیڈنٹ سلی آرڈر ہے؟ ابھی پول ایکسٹرنل
پر آرڈر نکال کر ہے تو پھر کورٹس کی
ضرورت کیا ہے؟ آپ کو اپنے کورٹس پر
وشواس نہیں ہے - چر چہڑا آپ کو
پریسیڈنٹ کرتی ہے کہ سیکورٹی چھوڑ نہ
جائیں تو یہ بات کہا چچ نہیں
سمجھ سکتا کہ وہ نہیں سوچتے؟
پھر آپ اپنے ساتھ میں یہ اظہار کھوں
لےتے ہوں؟ اور کون چنچ کرے گا؟
کہ کون سیکورٹی ہے؟

یہ تھیک ہے کہ دو تین سیکورٹیوں کے
بارے میں آپ کے پاس شہادت ہے -
لیکن چھ مہینے پہلے - سال بھر یا
دو سال کے بعد جب انہوں نے حق
دیا جائیگا - وہ عدالت میں جائیں
اور اگر کورٹ نے پھر فیصلہ دے کہ ان
کی گرفتاری نظام ملکی ناخاکہ تھی
تب کہا کریینگے آپ؟ بلکہ دی بات
یہ ہے کہ آپ نے کریپشن
دیہک سہولتی دی ہے - کہا حقیقت
نہیں ہے کہ ایک چھٹا سیکورٹی آف

لے سہولت کے خلاف ہائیڈرو انکوائری
کمیشن ہوگا - اس نے کہا اس نے
چار کروڑ روپے ایمپل کئے ہیں -
کمیشن کی رپورٹ جس تاریخ کو آئی
اس تاریخ کے ایک مہینے کے اندر آپ
نے اس کو کانگریس کا ٹکٹ دیا - اور
پارلیمنٹ کے لئے الیکشن لڑایا - یہ
ایک سوال ہے کہ اس کو لوگوں نے ہرا
دیا - ہم آپ کی نیک نیتی پر سب
شہدے نہیں کرینگے جب آپ بہت
سے ایم - پی - اور منسٹرز جن پر
الزام ہیں ان کو بھی گرفتار کریینگے -
ہندوستان کے سب سے بڑے سیکورٹی
حاجی مسلمان سے مہربی ملاقات
کن حالات میں ہوئی؟ وہ کانگریس
پارٹی کے پلیٹ فارم پر ہوتے ہوئے
تھے شہریت ویز کمیٹی کا جسے تھا
چونکہ میں بھی ممبر تھا اس لئے
میں بھی وہاں اس اجلاس میں
موجود تھا - میں نے جب تقریر کی
تو سٹیج پر ہوتے ہوئے سب
لوگوں نے گلے میں ہار ڈالے گئے - پہلے
میں نے اس کے بعد کانگریس کے
پریزیڈنٹ کے اور تیسوا ہاؤ حاجی
مسلمان کے گلے میں ڈالا گنا - اس
نے مجھ سے خود کہا جو اظہاروں
میں چھپا ہے کہ منسٹر رات
میں مجھ سے پیسے لیتے ہوں -
کون دعویٰ کر سکتا ہے جس کو
پیسہ نہیں دیا - آپ میں سے
بہت سے لوگ چر اس وقت چلا رہے
ہوں کون جانتا ہے اسکا پیسہ نہ
کہائے ہوں -

ادنیٰ نہ بڑھا پاکی دامن کی
حقیقت
دامن کو ذرا دیکھ ذرا بلند کیا دیکھ

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Mr. Speaker, the adjournment motion given by me reads as follows:—

"Failure of the Government to punish smugglers and eradicate anti-social activities by stringent statutory measures which resulted in the issue of the Presidential Order, dated 16th November, 1974 in depriving the citizens of the fundamental rights to approach the courts on charges against them."

Therefore, the first from this side is that action should be taken against the smugglers. Smuggling and economic offences should be eradicated. Smugglers and antisocial elements should be punished in an exemplary way. There can be no two opinions on this score. But, Sir, it is not as if the Government lacks the statutory powers; it is not as if the Government lacks the executive apparatus; it is only the Government lacks the executive will to implement the statutory provisions. Therefore, even if they feel that the present provisions are not enough, in this House, we on this side are ready to support any stringent legal provisions required by Government. If they want more statutory provisions, we are ready to arm the Government with more statutory provisions. But, instead of coming with more statutory provisions and instead of implementing the provisions that we already have, now they are trying to apply Art. 359 and prevent a citizen from going to the court. It is not only the prevention of a citizen to approach the court but it is a prevention of the courts themselves to interpret the Constitution and the legal measures that have been taken by Government.

Therefore, Sir, while we oppose the blanket way in which the constitutional and fundamental rights are being usurped or are being suspended by this Government and while there can be

no two opinion that smuggling should be dealt with sternly, the way in which the Government is coming has given a suspicion that it will go the same way in which MISA, D.I.R. and other provisions which given on an emergency basis are being utilised when there is no emergency.

The other side may say that while we should oppose the smugglers from being held, why should we support the smugglers from getting free? Nobody on this side want any smuggler to be left free. Take action in the most severe way possible. But, what prevents an Executive or what prevents an Officer from clamping down the innocent under the blanket powers given? That is not illusory; it is not day dreaming. It is not as if I am saying this on behalf of anyone.

I can give you an instance that happened in Madras. There one of the customs officers came to me and gave a report. He said that one of the informers who was giving regular information to the Government has been caught under MISA. What happened was this. He has been reporting cases expecting 10 per cent of the confiscated smuggled goods and the officers to whom he reported, inspector or otherwise, got about 2 per cent subject to a maximum. But after some time, I do not know for what reason, this informer changed his loyalty and started giving information to a second set of officers. After MISA came, the first set of officers nabbed this chap under MISA and put him in prison. The second set of officers came to me. I asked them how this could be explained because he is not a smuggler but he has been helping the department in so many cases. They said that this could never go to court. Probably the court would let him out and then he may not be alive when he came out. Because one of the worst crimes in the smuggling world is if anybody betrays them. Then his life will be out.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Therefore it can be misused, and it has been misused. That is why we feel that the present Order is not only unconstitutional, I feel that art 359, as rightly pointed out by my colleague, Shri Vishwanathan, can be enforced throughout the country and it can be enforced in a part of the territory but you cannot classify, divide the citizens into two classes. Article 359 does not allow it.

You were good enough to say that in matters concerning *vires*, the Chair is helpless and it can be tested in the court. But while you cannot give a ruling, you can point out if there is any unconstitutionality because while *Shakdher and Kaul say*

'It is an accepted practice that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha does not give any ruling on points of order raised whether a Bill is constitutionally within the legislative competence of the House.'

they say afterwards

"There have, however, been occasions when the Speaker leaving the ultimate decision on the matter to the House has expressed his own views on the *ultra vires* aspect."

So if there is any unconstitutionality you are empowered to draw the attention of the House. You cannot give a ruling. I do not want you to, but when there is an unconstitutionality you can pay your attention to it and invite the attention of the House and others to it.

Therefore, my plea is that the Presidential Order is a very draconian piece reprehensible and anti-democratic. It is likely to be misused, as MISA and other pieces of legislation have been misused. Therefore, I vehemently oppose it as unconstitutional, undemocratic and indecent for any democracy to have.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU If you read article 14, 21 and 22, (4), (5), (6) and (7) and also article 359, you will see that even the pending proceedings cannot proceed any further—those should go back. What happens? First of all you deprive a man as far as equality before the law is concerned (article 14). We are a democratic country. Then life can be taken off a person without going through the established procedures of law. That means a police inspector or an Additional Secretary in the Home Ministry can pull out a revolver and shoot Jyotirmoy Bosu and say 'I have acted under art 359. So, there will be no inquiry, no trial, nothing will happen.' May be I criticise somebody on the floor of the House and the Intelligence Bureau decides that you must dispense with him. So that can be done.

We are in a democratic country. Do not lose sight of that. That is the garb you wear in the world, in international politics. But here no grounds to be given, no disclosure of facts to be made. Let us see what they are capable of doing.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) Is it a speech?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I will tell you what happened in Kerala House on Friday till 7:30 PM just before we got the telephone call from Shri Raghuramaiah. That also I can disclose. The Home Minister came. Shri D. P. Dhar came. Closed-door meetings took place. The Muslim League had to be tackled. I will tell you all that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Shri Nambudiripad offered to release the smuggler Abdullah provided the League joined CPI(M). That is why he is saying all this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU My hon friend, Shri Vayalar Ravi, will realise in course of time where he is putting his neck into. He will realise it. Mr Dinesh Singh is sitting in front of him.

Now what has the Government done? In May, 1971, the Government had said that MISA would be used to rope in only anti-nationals, foreign spies, etc. According to the figures that I have—they are up to the 30th June, and after that, they have done a lot—the total number of detenus comes to 16,825. Out of that, if I go into the real examination of the figures, I assure you that not less 15,000 are political opponents of the ruling Congress party.

Then, in the State where we have defeated Mrs Indira Gandhi in the 1971 Lok Sabha elections—the State of West Bengal—and that is the only State in the country where Mrs. Gandhi was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections—you count the number of seats and votes and you will see it—the CPM alone, out of the 15,000, has contributed 70 per cent, whereas the population of West Bengal does not exceed nine per cent of the country's total population. That is the past performance. (*Interruptions*). Do not get agitated. There is another aspect. On a particular date, when the total number of detenus was 3,800 odd, the number from West Bengal alone came to 3,200. When you come to smuggling and evasion and foreign exchange racketeers, out of 16,000 up to the 30th June, the total figure roped in is 474. Out of the total population of 550 million people in the whole country, you have been able to rope in 474. In West Bengal it is industrially and economically very backward—its quota is 37. In the matter of food and economic offences, it is 7½ per cent. but when it is political, it is 75 per cent. Mr. D. P. Chattopadhyaya knows what I am talking about.

Mr. Gokhale is here. I do not know why he left his job as a judge and why he has come here in the present set-up. (*Interruptions*) He has invited us to dinner some day. He is feeling very hot. I do not know how it will work.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. This is only about the admissibility of the
2482 L. S.—9

Adjournment Motion. He is arguing the case. We can agree to a debate, but not now in this way.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul). Sir, let us follow some rules of procedure. This is an extremely new innovation which we have never had. My submission is, unless there is a formal Adjournment Motion admitted by you, we cannot go on like this. Is this not a regular debate that is going on? If that is what you have admitted and if that is what you want, it is a different story. We do not know what is happening. I am waiting because there is a motion in my name; otherwise I would have gone home. There must be some time-limit set for this matter. I beg of you to have some rules, some procedures in this matter. Otherwise, it will go on *ad infinitum*, *ad nauseam*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am asking this question. Mr. Gokhale, you champion of the Indian Constitution in the present set-up, would tell me, "Did not the Supreme Court hold that Parliament has full freedom to amend the Constitution?" But, at the same time, tell us kindly in clear language, "can it alter the basic structure of the Constitution?" The basic structure, as described in the preamble to the Constitution—I do not want to read it and take the time of the House—is to secure justice, liberty and equality for all the Indian citizens.

14 hrs

An Ordinance or order cannot violate the same. There is a clear judgement in this regard in the case of *Keshavan versus Ananta Barati*. According to the constitution the preferred freedom of life and liberty cannot be touched; article 19 is there, you cannot touch them. But the other items under article 19, non-preferred items relating to property, etc.—you are not touching them because if you touch them your patron saints will be in difficulties. This Order covers preferred items of life and liberty under articles 14, 21 and 22 and it is an outrage on

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

the basic freedom guaranteed under the Constitution; they are inviolate and inviolable. Can the Presidential order be above the Constitution? Can article 359 be used to destroy the Constitution of which it is a part? I have got here a quotation of what Mr. Reddy said on 4 November, ten days before the session. He says: "with subsequent talks between the delegations of the two countries in September 1974 and the resumption of telecommunication links and travel facilities between the two countries with effect from 15 October 1974 the overall situation has improved and it is proposed to consider whether the question of revocation of the emergency in the perspective of the current situation may be taken up for review." This is what was said by Mr. Brahmananda Reddy ten days before. But now he comes forward with this Order which completely negates human liberties and freedom in this country. Laws are already there; the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, Sea Customs Act and so many other Acts under which imprisonment upto seven years could be given. I want to know: in how many cases you have prosecuted the smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers like Union Carbide Indian Tobacco and gramophone company who were caught red handed while under-invoicing and over-invoicing. In how many cases were you able to get them punished? If your powers are not sufficient under those Acts strengthen them and we shall support you. We want to see the affidavits and evidence that had come during the course of the trials of these cases; I am told a lot of skeletons are coming out of the cupboard. That is why Mr. Reddy had to summon a special meeting through Mr. Raghu Ramaiah because the next day the cases will reveal that Coolie Mastan had paid Rs. 20 lakhs to so and so Congressman and Bhakia had been photographed with some Minister in Daman or whatever it is, and you did not want that to happen. Why are these people being released?

Why are they ineffective? Because the Government departments have no real mind to tackle the broad basic things; they do not want to hit at the root; whatever they do now is only a gimmick because I am told that the involvement of topmost people in power, in politics in this is very significant. I do not wish to disclose much but when you hear more about the importation of woollen rags or the big gold smuggling cases, I can tell you that you will sit up and see what is happening at the topmost level in the country.

I oppose this Order; that is my Party's line. Nobody should be detailed without trial because when you give this Government any power, it is only used to further their selfish party ends and party interests; they do not bother about anything else. So, my adjournment motion should be taken up.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस पर नहीं तो आप सुन तो सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह तो बड़ी बात है कि चर्चा कर के भी आप कहें कि अब भी कुछ कहना है। चर्चा का भी एक नया तरीका है निकाल लिया कि एडमिनिस्ट्रिविटी पर करना है या यह करना है, वह करना है, मैंने तो शुभ में कह दिया है या कि डिस्कशन तो इसमें डिबाई नहीं है। आप बड़ी खुशी से इस पर डिस्कशन कीजिये लेकिन मैंने यह कहा था कि इस तरह किसी आर्डिनेंस या आर्डर पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन कभी नहीं आया।

We have never at any time had any adjournment motion over an ordinance. You can come with a disapproval motion. I do not want to deny you a discussion. You have already taken that much time just to plead the admissibility of the motion. Long speeches have been made and all sorts of matters have been introduced. I do not accept these adjournment motions, but you can have the discussion, notice of which has already been given by Shri Bosu. Shri Vajpayee and others.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Notices of discussion cannot be tabled until the order has been laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: The order is laid on the Table today. We took about 2 hours discussing the admissibility. That is something very unusual. Now, the notice is already there and we will have a discussion. We will fix the time tomorrow evening when the Business Advisory Committee meets.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के द्वारा हम सरकार को संशोधन करना चाहते हैं। वह दूसरे मोशन में कैसे होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी आप का ही दिया हुआ है डिमअप्रूवल का ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डिमअप्रूवल तो अलग चीज है। वह तो हम दे ही सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I will permit a discussion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस आदेश के खिलाफ अपना रोष प्रकट करने के लिये हम सदन से बाहर जाते हैं। यह संविधान की हत्या है। अदालत के दरवाजे बन्द कर दिये गये हैं। आप एक मिनट मुझे दीजिये। गृह मंत्री कह रहे हैं स्मगलर्स छोड़े जा रहे हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिस्कशन होगा, उस में सब कुछ आएगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आया तो बाद में। अभी हम जो मामला उठा रहे हैं उस के लिये मुझे दो मिनट दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: You have already taken 2 hours. You have given to me three motions. It means you yourself have given the alternatives. Adjournment motion is one. Then there is a second motion by Shri Bosu, Shri Vajpayee etc. The third motion is again by Shri Vajpayee. We cannot have an adjournment motion on a notification or ordinance. I will give you a chance over the second one, which is also yours.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The whole motion will have to be repeated when it is laid on the Table of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, एक ही बात गृह मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि स्मगलर्स को छोड़ा जा रहा है, इस लिये हम ने इस आदेश को निकाला है। अब अगर मीसा के अन्तर्गत जो डिटेन्शन का ग्राउण्ड है वह बंग है, इन्डेफिनेट है, तो किसी को भी छोड़ा जा सकता है। जो डिटेनिंग अथॉरिटी है उन से क्यों नहीं पूछा जाता है कि स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ बंग अगर इन्डेफिनेट ग्राउण्ड्स क्यों दे रहे हैं। सरकार चाहे तो ग्राउण्ड्स डिफिनेट बना सकती है, निश्चित बना सकती है, लेकिन सरकार चाहती नहीं है कि स्मगलर्स को अदालत में लाया जाय। इसी लिए यह आदेश निकाला गया है। हम इस आदेश के खिलाफ अपना गुस्सा प्रकट कर रहे हैं और हम सदन के बाहर जा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

(Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some hon. Members then left the House).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If you are pleased to admit it either under rule 184 or 193, then we can discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take it as a motion under either of those rules, but not as an adjournment motion. I do not think there has been any adjournment motion on the orders or notifications or on the papers laid.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The House should be given the earliest opportunity to discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why tomorrow I have called a meeting of the BAC, where you can take it up.

This order was circulated today. So, this may be repeated. It is a technical thing; it would not make any difference.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It will make a difference.

MR. SPEAKER: Coming to the question of privileges, it is pending for quite some time. It can wait for some more time because it is repeated every day. Then, there is the Calling Attention Notice. Should we take it up now?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: After lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Now the papers to be laid on the Table.

14.14 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA—UNION GOVERNMENT (COMMERCIAL) AND (CIVIL)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (1) A copy each of the following parts of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71 Union Government (Commercial), under article

151(1) of the Constitution:—

Part VII—Appraisal of the working of the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Hindi version)

Part VIII—Appraisal of the working of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited (Hindi version).

Part IX—Appraisal of the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (Hindi version).

Part XII—Appraisal of the working of the National Instruments and Ophthalmic Glass Limited (Hindi and English versions).

Part XIII—Individual irregularities noticed in the undertakings not taken up for comprehensive appraisal by the Audit Board and a resume of the Reports of the Company Auditors (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8477/74].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973—Union Government (Commercial) Part I—Introduction, under article 151(1) of the Constitution [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8478/74].

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Civil), under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8479/74].

(4) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1972-73 (Hindi version). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8480/74].

MR. SPEAKER: If hon. Members agree, we will take up items No 3 and 4 in the afternoon, because the concerned Members are not present here. We will now take up items No. 5, 6 and 7.

265 Recommendation KARTIKA 27, 1896 (SAKA) Recommendation 266
to RS for appointments to J.S. to RS for appointments to J.S.

14.15 hrs.

**TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

APPOINTMENT OF SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM TO SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Batali):
I beg to move the following.

"That this House do appoint Shri C. Subramaniam to the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Y. B. Chavan."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Shri C. Subramaniam to the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, in the vacancy, caused by the resignation of Shri Y. B. Chavan."

The motion was adopted

**CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SECOND
AMENDMENT) BILL**

**RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA
TO APPOINT TWO MEMBERS TO JOINT
COMMITTEE**

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East
Delhi):** I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvaswami Ram Niwas Mirdha and Uma Shankar Dikshit and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvaswami Ram Niwas Mirdha and Uma Shankar Dikshit and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):
About item No. 5 of the Order Paper, I want to make a submission.

The Select Committee consists of thirty members out of which, I find, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, the then Minister of Finance and Mr. K. R. Ganesh, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance have resigned. That means, two vacancies are there. But they are filling up only one vacancy. It is a Select Committee of this House.

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH):** We will fill up the other vacancy also.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: When?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:
Very soon.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: What prevents them from filling it up now? The Rajya Sabha does not come into the picture at all. It is not a Joint Committee. It is a Select Committee of this House. There are two vacancies. When they have taken the opportunity to fill up one vacancy, what about the other vacancy? Do they not consider the other Minister in the Ministry as a competent person? It is a reflection on the other person.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, it is all right. They will fill it up.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1974-75

Statement

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1974-75.

MR SPEAKER We have disposed of item Nos 5, 6 and 7 Mr Madhu Limaye is not here The Calling Attention and Mr Madhu Limaye's item No 4 may be taken up after lunch We adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 15 30 hrs

14 20 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fifteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-three minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We take up the call-attention

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir we had made certain submissions before the House before lunch to press our Adjournment Motion

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Why repeat them now?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I had posed certain questions to Shri H R Gokhale, the lawyer Minister

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER That was over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let Mr Gokhale come before the House and give us proper replies to what we have said against the Government.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now we have gone on to the next item I suppose, all that was over at that time

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU By all means, you can go to the next item, Sir But please see that the Law Minister replies, unless, of course, they want to run away from the House as they are doing every day

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER There should be a way

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What is the way, Sir?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The way is to take up at the proper time the proper item

Shri R K SINHA Shri Sat Pal Kapur

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I have given notices under appropriate rules

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have called Prof Madhu Dandavate

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Then I take it that the Government has nothing to say

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You take whatever you like I have gone to the next item

Prof Madhu Dandavate

15.35 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCEREPORTED ACCUMULATION OF HEAVY
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT WITH BHEL,
BHOPAL

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I call the attention of the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported accumulation of heavy electrical equipment worth about Rs. 14 crores with the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal, as the State Electricity Boards, for whom the equipment was manufactured, declined to lift it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Sir, The value of equipment lying ready at Bhopal Unit of BHEL as at the end of October, 1974 was Rs. 15.74 crores. This entire equipment has been manufactured against specific customers' orders. Out of this, the equipment valued at Rs. 8.60 crores is in the normal process of despatch. The Bhopal Unit of BHEL has fixed a target of Rs. 95 crores worth of equipment for manufacture during the current financial year i.e. 1974-75. The average monthly production so far has been Rs. 6 to 7 crores. The equipment needs special packing and despatch procedures. The equipment worth Rs. 8.6 crores awaiting despatch represents about one month's production and broadly corresponds to the normal ware-house inventory at any point of time.

tions and equipment worth Rs. 0.87 crores represents over-dimensioned consignments awaiting Railway clearance for loading and despatch. These will be despatched as soon as wagons and clearances are received.

The rest of the equipment valued at Rs. 3.51 crores comprises of Rs. 2.99 crores worth of traction motors, generators, control gear etc. meant for the Railways and Rs. 0.52 crore worth of transformers for the Punjab State Electricity Board. It transpires now that the equipment meant for Railways is in excess of their current requirement because their loco manufacturing programme has undergone certain revisions. BHEL are discussing with the Railway Board the revised delivery schedule for this equipment. The Punjab State Electricity Board are not able to accept delivery of the equipment got ready for them, due to paucity of funds or delay in their civil works construction. The matter is under discussion between BHEL and the Punjab State Electricity Board.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am rather surprised at the scrappy statement that the hon. Minister has made. Probably it was because this is a new portfolio he has assumed and since he was still under take-off stage in the former Ministry that he has not still landed on the right ground as far as his new Department is concerned....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whether right or wrong, he is now on a higher ground.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): On that everybody is agreed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the statement is concerned, if you carefully go through the text of the statement, you will find that even the information that is available from the newspaper reports is more

Out of the balance of Rs. 7.14 crores worth of goods, equipment worth Rs. 2.76 crores was awaiting allotment of Railway wagons for transportation to different destina-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

comprehensive than the information that he has sought to give to this House.

I would like to have certain clarifications from the hon. Minister. Firstly, I want to know whether there were certain lacunae in the orders that were placed by the various State Electricity Boards for the electrical equipment that they wanted to purchase from the BHEL. It has been pointed out in the newspaper reports that the spokesmen of the State Electricity Boards have complained that after the recent credit squeeze that has been introduced by the Reserve Bank of India, it has become difficult for them to purchase important equipment like transformers and other electrical devices and as a result of that, at a number of places, not only in relation to the BHEL, but even at other places, some of the orders they have placed still remain pending.

In this connection, I would like to know whether the equipment is lying unlifted because some of the State Electricity Boards have indulged in a lot of irregular practice, and as a result of that, their financial position has deteriorated considerably and that is why, if they have placed orders with BHEL, they are not able to respect the orders and take delivery of the consignments. For instance, I would like to make a specific inquiry regarding one State and that again happens to be the State of Bihar. It seems that Bihar is a breeding ground for all types of corruption and it appears that what is going on in Bihar in this respect also has probably contributed to the problem that I have raised in the call attention notice.

Has the 8 man Inquiry Committee headed by Mr. K. L. Vij a former Deputy Chairman of the CWPC detected some serious irregularities in the purchase of equipments like transformers for the State Electricity Board of Bihar? May I know whe-

ther in its report the Committee had indicted some top officials of the Board including former Chairman Mr. S. Sahay, former Chief Engineer Mr. Z. S. Haque etc. for those irregularities? Their financial position has deteriorated and they are not able to take the consignments for which the orders were placed with BHEL. Is it true, in the report to which I made reference and which report has already been submitted, they have indicted persons who have indulged in malpractices. Is it true that they have placed orders with certain other firms other than the BHEL? Is it true that they did not try to find out the capacity and the capability and the reliability of the firms? Is it true that because they have indulged in malpractices instead of relying on BHEL they tried to divert the order to some other firms due to which they suffered immensely? Their financial position therefore deteriorated and that is why they have not been able to take delivery of consignments after making due payments. I want to bring this to the notice of the House and to the attention of the Minister. I want to bring out the sorry state of affairs and point out what is happening in the UP State Electricity Board. This C A Notice is in connection with the State of affairs in various State Electricity Boards.

In regard to UP I want a clarification. Is it true that UP Board is paying Rs 1 lakh daily as demurrage to Railways as equipment worth Rs. 7 crores are still lying unlifted at various railway stations? It is not a small amount. It is Rs 7 crores worth and the demurrage they are paying is worth Rs. 1 lakh daily. This point is relevant in the light of the statement which the hon. Minister has himself made. He said, upto October, 1974 15.74 crores worth of electrical equipments were remaining unlifted. Out of this the equipments worth 8.60 crores is in the normal process of despatch. He does not know whether those who had booked

orders had received those despatches or not. In the second para he said that out of the balance of Rs. 7.14 crores worth of goods equipment worth Rs. 2.76 crores were awaiting allotment of railway wagons for transportation to different destinations and equipment worth Rs. 0.87 crores represented overdimensioned consignments awaiting railway clearance for loading and despatch. He has suggested now an element of railway transport. I say, in the UP Electricity Board, even on the basis of the authentic information that is available, it is clear that Rs. 7 crores worth of electrical equipment is lying unlifted at various railway stations.

If this backlog of huge stocks are getting accumulated at various railway stations then how can we infer that amount to which he has made a reference will be transferred to the parties concerned and to the State Electricity Boards concerned?

I would like to have a specific answer. I would also like to know whether the equipment is lying unlifted because of the UP Government. It was assured by the U.P. Government that advance of Rs. 60 crores in monthly instalments of Rs. 5 crores for development and expansion schemes will be given. Apparently you may feel this particular aspect is extraneous to the matter under consideration but I would link it to the subject matter under discussion because the U.P. Government had already assured the State Electricity Board in Uttar Pradesh that an advance of Rs. 60 crores will be given to them and it was further told that instalments of Rs. 5 crores for development and expansion scheme in terms of electrical equipments will be given to them. In spite of that categorical assurance a news has appeared in the Press that till August 1974 only Rs. 9 crores were paid. Of course, the Chief Minister can legitimately say that after all these pronouncements were made at a time when

U.P. Government was going to the polls and all the promises that are made on the eve of election—whether for developmental activity or for the expenditure to be incurred on specific projects—need not be taken very seriously. If that be the contention of the hon. Minister that can explain the problem otherwise a specific clarification will have to come forward.

In this context I would like to know since various electricity boards that have placed orders for heavy electrical equipment, it is relevant to know, as to what are the losses that are incurred by the various electricity boards and it is because of that they are not able to lift the consignment. Again it is found out that the State electricity board of Uttar Pradesh has lost in 1973-74 to the tune of Rs. 33.3 crores. Whether this loss that has been incurred by the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board is because of the fact that the supply of electricity from the neighbouring States is at a higher rate and as a result of that they are actually incurring heavy losses.

Lastly I would like to know whether it is true that the engineers who are connected with a number of State electricity boards went on strikes for their legitimate demands on a number of occasions because their legitimate demands were not met. On the contrary at some places efforts were made to cow down the strikers and as a result of that there have been recurrent strikes of engineers in a number of State electricity boards and whether as a result of that the efficiency as well as profitability of the State Electricity Boards have gone down? Whether income has gone down as a result of that. You say equipment worth Rs. 7 crores is being despatched. It is not stated that it has already been despatched. One is still not certain that equipment worth Rs. 7 crores is already despatched. But even assuming that equipment worth Rs. 7 crores is already despatched out of the equip-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate].

ment worth Rs. 15 crores as far as the rest worth Rs. 8 crores is concerned whether it is true that it is the accumulative effect of all the factors mentioned by me earlier. Since I have specifically mentioned various aspects, I would expect from the Minister a pointed answer.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, I am extremely thankful to the hon. Member for pointing out some of the difficulties and strains under which the BHEL is functioning. In fact, he made a pointed reference about the credit squeeze. I hope, you will agree with me that it is not for me on this point to refer to the credit squeeze and its repercussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sorry to interrupt you. I want to bring to your notice that in the past, some time, it had happened that the subject matter of call attention notice concerned with a certain thing....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think your question is very relevant whether the credit squeeze has had any effect on the payment ability of the various State Electricity Boards. That is very legitimate.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The BHEL, Bhopal is a vast complex and our proposed target of production for this year is Rs. 95 crores. In an industry of this magnitude, obviously, it can be appreciated that at any point, of time there would be at least a backlog of one month's production which would be in the process of despatch. That cannot be called 'stock-piling'. There are various points such as packing specialised consignments that are being despatched. That is quite normal in any industry of this size. That is why in my statement I made a reference that in an industry of this size—BHEL, Bhopal, we can normally and tolerably expect for despatch of a quantum of nearly Rs. 7 crores or 8.6 crores. But, the hon. Member was pointing out an important factor

in the sense that many of the State Electricity Boards were not lifting the equipments. That is not exactly the position. The position is that there may be quite a huge amount of overdue payments to the BHEL. But, that is not relevant in this particular context because, I may explain that, out of Rs. 15.74 crores of accumulated stock, Rs. 8.6 crores is in the normal process of despatch. As pointed out, out of only Rs. 7.14 crores worth of goods, equipment worth Rs. 2.76 crores was awaiting allotment of railway wagons and another Rs. 0.87 crores represented over-sized machinery awaiting railway clearance for loading and despatch. There are special types of wagons or carriers in which over-sized equipments are carried. We are keeping in touch with the Railway Ministry to get the correct type of wagons so that the over-seized or other large-sized consignments can be carried. But the point is this. The hon. Member was saying that so many equipments are not being lifted. There are not many electricity Boards which could not lift them. What we are pointing out is that out of Rs. 3.51 crores comprising of traction motors etc., it is only Rs. 0.52 crores worth of goods that is not being despatched because of the difficulty of the State Electricity Board, namely, the Punjab Electricity Board. The rest of it was already despatched and it is being received.

Out of Rs. 15.74 crores, Rs. 8.60 crores worth of goods are the normal carry-over of any month. The rest of the equipment valued at Rs. 3.51 crores comprises of Rs. 2.99 crores worth of traction motors meant for the railways. The Railways have revised their schedule of requirements. And subsequently, due to financial stringencies, they had to change their production programme. We are in touch with the Railways to make available the wagons as early as possible. As I said earlier, Rs. 0.52 crores worth is of transformers for

the Punjab State Electricity Board. The hon. Member was mentioning about Bihar.

Incidentally, it might be interesting to note that out of Rs. 8.60 crores which is a normal carryover of a month, it is only 6 per cent which is assigned to Bihar. In the matter of overdue payments also, it so happened that though Rs 84.00 crores is due from different State Electricity Boards, only Rs. 5.59 crores is due from Bihar. I think the hon. Member was slightly uncharitable to Bihar at least in the matter under reference.

He was mentioning about certain lacunae or the irregularities in the State Electricity Boards. I hope you will appreciate that it is not for me to comment about any irregularity or lacunae, regarding the functioning of an Electricity Board, I think, he may well address this question to the concerned Minister. I can not be expected to comment on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as this point concerned, that is very relevant. They place orders with different type of firms and again malpractices are committed. As a result of that, their financial position went down and that is why they are not able to meet their obligations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are concerned with BHEL. He is concerned with BHEL. His point is that this accumulation is nothing abnormal. As to what a State Electricity Board does within the State, I do not think that will come in.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have not raised that point. The State Electricity Boards are responsible for not lifting the consignments. This is due to their financial position. Various committees had been appointed to inquire into the malpractices. They become very relevant because if their efficiency is augmented and if malpractices are ended, their financial position would improve and as a

result, they will be able to lift the consignments by making the necessary payments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To the extent that there is an unusual accumulation. But that is what he is disputing. He says there is nothing unusual in the accumulation that is there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To them Rs. 5 crores does not mean anything.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The financial stringency or difficulty of State Electricity Boards has not prevented any consignment being despatched. We may have our financial difficulty in functioning. In spite of that, it may be very interesting for the hon. member and the House to know that BHEL showed a steady improvement in respect of production as well as profitability. In 1972-73, the total production was Rs. 143 crores; in 1973-74, this one unit showed an improvement to the extent of Rs. 90 crores to the tune of Rs. 233 crores. In the matter of profitability, in 1973-74 it was Rs. 27 crores as against Rs. 13 crores in 1972-73. So inspite of these difficulties, BHEL were able to perform well.

It is not for me to comment about the position of State Electricity Boards. We are concerned with their payment. In spite of their payment difficulties, we have not held up any stock. We are taking up the matter with the Finance Ministry so that our liquidity is not affected.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He started with a reference to RBI.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think he has indirectly said that the States Boards have a lot of outstanding dues to BHEL.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I did say the State Boards have dues, but that is not hampering consignments or despatch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are concerned with lifting the material, not the outstanding dues.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The State Boards have publicly stated that their financial position is like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We do not discuss the affairs of State Electricity Boards here.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: (Rohtak) It has become the practice with every department of Government running industries to shift their responsibility to other department like the Railway department, although the hon. Minister of Railways has time and again informed the House that conditions on the railways are more than normal after the strike or better than ever before after the strike. Take any department, the Food Department or the Supplies Department or BHEL or any other department. They will accuse the railway administration for this. They cannot shift the responsibility. It is the joint responsibility of Government. They should have some sort of co-ordination.

Now the Chairman of BHEL, Bhopal, has drawn a very dosy picture about the Bhopal unit of BHEL. But according to reports appearing in newspapers, the position is very alarming. A question was put about the lacunae in the orders placed by Electricity Boards by my hon. friend Prof. Dandavate. The hon. Minister has declined to make any reference to that; he has not answered it. He says as cannot say anything about the working of the Electricity Boards in various States. When he has given a categorical reply that the entire equipment has been manufactured against specific orders, I would ask whether there is any penalty clause provided in the orders placed by the Electricity Boards or anybody also to BHEL, Bhopal or any other unit. I want to know whether there is any penalty clause, and if none exists, why

it is so. When the unit produces against specific orders placed by the Electricity Boards, if they do not lift the equipment or receive the consignment, what is the penalty provided for that? Why should the BHEL suffer for that? So, I would like to get a categorical answer to this

16.00 hrs.

Secondly, the Railway Ministry is the accused not only in this respect, that they are not providing wagons in time. They themselves are the defaulters. The Minister himself says that "the rest of the equipment valued at Rs. 3.51 crores comprises of Rs. 2.99 crores worth of traction motors, generators, control gear etc. meant for the Railways," and "It transpires now that the equipment meant for Railways is in excess of their current requirement because their loco-manufacturing programme has undergone certain revisions." Why should the BHEL suffer on this account? It was easy for the Minister to have stated in his statement that they are having a dialogue with the Railway Minister. The Railway Minister is here. He could have very easily explained the position. Why should he not receive the goods or lift the equipment? I would like to know from the hon. Minister what sort of co-ordination exists for getting the different types of wagons between the BHEL and the Railway Ministry, and whether there is also any penalty clause if they do not provide the wagons in time. Why should the BHEL suffer because the railways are not supplying the wagons? They have got a contract and they have to supply them. I want to know whether there is any penalty provided for that also.

Then, I would like to bring home to the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies that it has not only been reported in the papers but on the basis of talks also with the spokesmen of the BHEL that there are heavy dues to be collected by the BHEL.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is a different question. You are repeating it.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: But it is concerned with them. There are heavy dues accumulating and which the BHEL has to collect from their big customers. These are to the tune of Rs. 35 crores; it is about 50 per cent of the value of the total production of BHEL. Why should it be so? On account of that, the finances of the BHEL have become very poor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not discussing the finances.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Because of the block capital, I would like to request the hon. Minister to give us a categorical reply whether the stringent financial conditions have affected the ancillary industry and the small customers, because they are not getting the money in time from the BHEL. I am not taking much time of the House, and you also appear to be in a hurry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I am only seeing to the relevancy. He can oblige you, if you want.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: I would like the hon. Minister to give us categorical answers to these questions.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Regarding the first part of the question of the hon. Member, I am sure it will be easily appreciated that in a unit of this type, namely, BHEL the production is not the regular type of assembly-line production. It is all tailor-made, as per the customers' demand and according to their specifications. There is no question of State Electricity Boards refusing to lift the stock because we do not over produce and we do not produce a different quality. There is regular inspection and tests are carried out in a systematic way.

I agree with the hon. Member a very heavy amount is outstanding from the different Electricity Boards. To an earlier question I replied casually and I may now mention that the different Electricity Boards owe Rs. 114 crores to the BHEL out of which nearly Rs. 35 crores is to the Bhopal Unit.

But that does not in any way hamper our production programme. It may be creating financial difficulties but all the same we are going according to the schedule. The hon. Member was saying that I was painting a rosy picture about Bhopal. I should say that Bhopal is one Unit which has performed very well in spite of many difficulties. It may be interesting to know that last month production was about Rs. 8.37 crores as against the target of Rs. 6.1 crores. The target for the first seven months was Rs. 40 crores and the Bhopal Unit of the BHEL produced things worth Rs. 43.93 crores. The performance is 109 per cent of the targeted production. In spite of the many difficulties this has been done. We may be having financial difficulties. We are taking it up with the Finance Ministry.

The hon. Member mentioned about the penalty clause. The customers of the BHEL are public utilities and it may be rather difficult for us to insist on a penalty clause. All the same since the outstanding are mounting up we are thinking whether even in regard to the Public Sector Undertakings it may not be worthwhile to include a penalty clause because it is becoming too much of a burden for the BHEL.

He referred to the Railways. We are working in perfect harmony with the Railways and the Railways have been very cooperative... (Interruption).

In regard to the matter of some accumulation at Bhopal there are certain products which are made in

[Shri A. C. George].

that Unit and they do not form part of the normal pattern. They are of a larger size or their height is much more so that special arrangements will have to be made in coordination with the Railways. We are hopeful that we will be able to find proper carriers and I do not think that this will present any problems.

Towards the end of his remarks he mentioned about payment to the ancillary units. In spite of financial difficulties that were facing the Unit we have taken care to see that the small units which are making ancillaries are paid in time and in fact in some cases even ahead of time. The normal practice is that payment is made only after testing, that is the procedure. But in order to help some ancillary units we are making payments even before the usual tests are made whenever the production is delivered at the BHEL plant. To that extent the ancillaries are not only not discriminated against but they are helped also. The difficulties are not passed on to the ancillaries and our effort is to see that the smaller units thrive and progress so that ultimately with complete coordinated effort a total production pattern which will be good for the country as well as for the BHEL Unit would emerge.

16 10 hrs

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE
INFORMATION GIVEN BY RAIL-
WAY MINISTER ON 5-9-1974

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, 5 सितम्बर, 1974 को प्रतिपक्ष
के सपादक के खिलाफ श्री पीलू मोदी के
विधेयाधिकार प्रस्ताव पर अपने भाषण के
बीरान मैंने चार गुप्त सरकारी दस्तावेजों का
बिना या या कुछ क्रमों द्वारा लाइसेंस

सहूलियत के किये गये दुरुपयोग का इन में
उल्लेख था ये दस्तावेज मेज पर रखे जा चुके
हैं।

इन दस्तावेजों से 3 करोड़ 15 लाख
रुपये के आयात लाइसेंस का दुरुपयोग साबित
होता है। चूँकि पालिस्टर फायबर तथा
स्टेनलेस स्टील जैसी चीजों के आयात पर
500 प्रतिशत प्रीमियम याने मुनाफा होता
है, यह स्पष्ट है कि इन फर्मों ने 12 करोड़
रुपये का कुल फायदा उठाया है।

इन आयात परवानों के दुरुपयोग की
घटना और उन की जाँच की अवधि 1970
से लेकर 1974 तक की है।

मैंने कहा था कि उस समय श्री ललित
नारायण मिश्र, विदेश व्यापार मंत्री थे।
जब कुछ कांग्रेसी सदस्यों ने मेरे भाषण में
बाधा डाली और प्रश्न पूछे तब मैंने कहा था
कि अगर उस समय श्री एल० एन० मिश्रा
विदेश व्यापार मंत्री नहीं थे तो मैं अपना बयान
वापस ले लूँगा।

इस बीच श्री एल० एन० मिश्रा सदन में
पहुँच कर अपनी सीट पर बैठ चुके थे मेरे इस
भाषण में उन्होंने जोर म बाधा डाली और
कहा कि "1972 में मैं विदेश व्यापार मंत्री
नहीं था" ऐसा करने में उन का उद्देश्य यह था
कि 1972 में दिये गये लाइसेंस के दुरुप-
योग तथा उन की जाँच के लिये वे जिम्मेदार
नहीं थे। इस तरह व अगर वे सदन पर
डालना चाहते थे।

लेकिन बाद में पृच्छा में मुझे पता चला कि
श्री एल० एन० मिश्रा जून 1970 से जनवरी
1973 तक विदेश व्यापार मंत्री थे। इन 30
महीनों की अवधि में विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय
में अनगिनत आयात लाइसेंसों के दुरुपयोग
की घटनाएँ ईं हैं। उनमें से कुछ व्यक्तियों का
वर्णन मेरे द्वारा उल्लिखित गुप्त दस्तावेजों
में किया गया था।

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्रा ने गलत बयान दिया कि 1972 में वे विदेश व्यापार मंत्री नहीं थे इस गम्भीर गलत बयानी के लिये वे सदन से माफी मांगें और मेरे द्वारा उल्लेख किये गये अत्यांत लाइसेंसों के दुरुपयोग में सजिन घटनाओं से उन का संबंध है उनके प्रति अपनी उचित जिम्मेदारी को खुले तौर पर स्वीकारें।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, while speaking on Mr. Poiloo Mody's privilege motion against the editor of 'Prati-paksh' on 5th September, 1974 Shri Madhu Limaye *inter alia* stated "Their licences, allotments and pending applications were released. The decision was taken in January, 1970 when Shri L. N. Mishra was the Foreign Trade Minister" (page 15205, 5-9-74 uncorrected). I thought it my duty to remove the erroneous impression and I, therefore, said that I was not the Minister for Foreign Trade in January, 1970. In fact I joined the Ministry of Foreign Trade only on 27th June, 1970. In the uncorrected copy of the verbatim in place of January, 1970, 1972 was reported.

On 6th September, 1974 when a copy of the uncorrected verbatim report was sent to me for necessary correction I substituted 'January, 1970' for '1972' and returned the uncorrected copy of the report to the Editor of Debates within the stipulated time prescribed for the purpose.

It is thus clear that it was not at all my intention to make any misleading Statement in the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैंने नोटिस जिस डायरैक्शन के तहत दिया है उस का लम्बा चौड़ा प्रोसीजर है। पहले क्या होता है:

"A member wishing to point out any mistake or inaccuracy in a statement made by a Minister or

any other member shall, before referring to the matter in the House, write to the Speaker pointing out the particulars of the mistake or inaccuracy and seek his permission to raise the matter in the House."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which I suppose you did.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Yes, I did. Then it says:

"The member may place before the Speaker such evidence as he may have in support of his allegation."

In the Bio-data published by the Lok Sabha Secretariat it is clearly stated that he held the charge of the Foreign Trade Ministry between June 1970 to January 1973.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have said that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The third rule is:

"The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, bring the matter to the notice of the Minister or the member concerned for the purpose of ascertaining the factual position in regard to the allegation made."

ताकतबुअन पंजीशन क्या हुई। कि यह 1972 में मंत्री थे लेकिन यह कहने है कि मैंने कहा था कि जावरी 1970। तो मतलब यह है कि रिपोर्ट ने झूठा कहा। नहीं। आप टेप बजाइये और इस का फैसला हो जाय। मैंने बहुत ही स्पष्टि: इस में जब किसी सदस्य ने कहा कि उस मगर यह नहीं थे ना मैंने कहा था कि अगर नहीं थे तो मैं वापस लेता, लेकिन 1970 और 1974 कबीब के मामले थे। कुछ मामले ऐसे थे इन के कार्यकाल में दूजे इस्वेंटीगेशन सी० बी० आई० के बारे में धार यहा सदन में धार कहते हैं कि मैं 1972 में नहीं था और क्वायटली उस को करेक्ट करते हैं। बिना आप की इजाजत के इन्होंने इमप्रेशन नहीं दिया है कि रिपोर्ट ने गलत लिखा है।

श्री मधु लिमये :

टैप बजाया जाया अगर वह करेक्ट करना चाहते है तो मैं विरोध नहीं करता हूँ वह आप की इजाजत से करेक्ट कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उन को फैक्ट एडमिट तो करना चाहिये कि उन्होंने ने मिस्टेक की।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मैंने कहा था 1972 में मैं था। जून 1970 से लेकर 4 फरवरा 1973 तक मैं विदेश व्यापार मंत्री था। यह बात मैं ने उस दिन भी कही।

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर कहिये मेरी गलती हुई म्लिप थाफ टग हुआ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कुछ श्रीबखारेशन करेगें हम भी करेक्ट करते हैं, लेकिन झूठ तो नहीं बोलेंगे यहां।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister has said that in the Uncorrected Report it was mentioned as 'January 1972' but when his attention was drawn ...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Even the word "January" is not there. I remember it is only "1970".

इन का इटेंशन देखिये चूकि जनवरी 1971 की बात पहले आयी थी उन्हें ने जनवरी 1972 कहा। नहीं कहा। केवल 1972 कह।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point. Why don't you listen to me. The Minister has said very clearly that in the Uncorrected Report it was mentioned as 'January 1972'.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. No You consult the uncorrected report.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Let me tell you what he has said. Why are you getting annoyed? Here he says that in the Uncorrected report it was mentioned as 1972 but when his attention was drawn to it, he corrected it; he changed "1972" to "1970". That is what he said. Whenever we make speeches here there may be some slips of the tongue. But when we see in

the report something that is not correct, it is the normal practice that we take the earliest opportunity to correct it, and he has done it. Therefore, there cannot be any intention of misleading the House.

16.19 hrs.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further consideration of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill. Shri M. C. Daga was on his legs.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका): इस पर मेरा एक बःबाशा का प्रश्न है। मैं जब शुरुवार को रिजर्व बैंक बिल के बारे में बोला तो मैंने डिपार्टिडिंग के बारे में कहा क्या पोजिशन है यह जानने की कोशिश की। बाद में ल.इब्रेरी वालों ने रिजर्व बैंक से ड.कूमेट्स ला कर मुझे को दिये, जो वह गहने नहा दे सके क्योंकि दो किस्म के डो कूमेट्स थे, उस से पता ही नहीं चलता कान सा आइंग फोर्स में है। मैंने शनिवार को पत्र भेजा था रोस्ट से कि मोमवार दोपहर तक मुझे बता दोजिये कि क्या वह नीला कागज वाला, इन फोर्स है या ब्रोचर वाला इन फोर्स है। रिजर्व बैंक वाले कोई भी इतिला हमें देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। हम लोग क्या करें? हम बोलना नडा चाहते है। तब तक जब तक कि एरेटिक इनफार्मेशन हमें मिल नहीं जाती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, you have made your point.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You pass a stricture on the Reserve Bank Governor. He is trying to deliberately confuse by giving two brochures.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made the point. It is not a point of order. But, I think, the Deputy Minister will take note of it.

When she replies, I think, she will deal with it.

श्री मधु लिनये : सुशीला जी जवाब नहीं दे सकती हैं। मेरे पास सब माहिती का मालका पड़ा हुआ है।

श्री मूल चन्ध डागा (पाली) : इस पर बोलते हुए मैंने बताया था कि कहां कहां रिजर्व बैंक फेल हुआ है और क्या क्या रिजर्व बैंक ने काम किया है। जो कुछ आपकी रिपोर्ट्स कहती हैं वहीं मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। जो फेल्योर में बताते जा रहा हूं इसमें ज्यादा और बड़ी फेल्योर क्या हो सकती है ?

"Various field investigations provide instances of cooperatives continuing to be dominated by money lenders and others who use the funds of the societies to promote their own ends, financial and political."

इस प्रकार से आपका पैसा चला जाता है।

"There is a fairly widespread impression that vested interests have so established themselves in the management of primary agricultural credit societies that in many parts of the country, they are virtually monopolising the benefits of co-operative credit."

कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज और छोटे काश्तकारों के नाम ले कर आप बिल पेश करते हैं, एमेंडमेंट्स पेश करते हैं। इसको देख कर दुख होता है कि इस तरह से आपका पैसा बेस्ट होता है ; कौन ले जाते हैं ? बड़े-बड़े मनी लैण्डर्स बेस्टिड इटरेस्ट्स, एक एक फैमिली ले जाती है। उस पैसे की अब हालत क्या है ? इसके बारे में क्या आपकी रिपोर्ट कहती है :

"The high level of overdues at the various levels of cooperative credit
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structure continues to plague the movement thereby choking the flow of credit. The competitive position of overdues for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 at the level of the central cooperative banks and the primary societies was 44 per cent by the end of 1971-72. It was, however, as high as 80 per cent in Assam, 82 per cent in Manipur, 80 per cent in West Bengal, 63 per cent in Rajasthan, 62 per cent in Bihar and 57 per cent in Orissa."

अरबों रुपया इस तरह से लोगों की तरफ बकाया पड़ा हुआ है जोकि रिजर्वर नतो हो पा रहा है। कहते तो यह हैं कि करल क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज हैं लेकिन बेस्टिड इटरेस्ट। उनको आपने मदद दे रखी है। ये लोग जान बूझ कर वापिस करना नहीं चाहते हैं। आपकी गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी इसके लिए कुछ नहीं कर रही है। छोटे काश्त-कारों तक लोन पहुंचता नहीं है।

आपने इसको क्लीयरली माना है

"The Survey Committee summing up the position in regard to agricultural credit observed that it fell short of the right quantity, was not of the right type, did not serve the right purpose and often failed to go to the right people and that 'co-operation had failed but co-operation must succeed'."

आप कहते हैं कि आप एनीमल हसबैंडरी के बस्ते लोन बढ़ा देंगे। लेकिन यहाँ माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि सीका में शेड्यूलकास्ट और ट्राइबज के लोगों की कोई दो सौ एप्लीकेशन पड़ी हुई हैं, कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। दो सौ साल हो गए हैं लेकिन कुछ उन पर कारवाई नहीं की गई है। आप को इस सब के बारे में हमारे सामने रिपोर्ट रखनी चाहिये थी और हमको बताना चाहिए था कि इतने गरीब लोगों को आपने इतने लोन दिए हैं। आपका अरबों रुपया मालदार लोग खा गए हैं। हम नहीं यह आप खुद कह रहे हैं जब ऐसी बात है तो रिजर्व बैंक का इस तरह की जो गड़बड़ीयां होती हैं इन पर क्या कंट्रोल है।

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

मैंने पिछली बार कहा था कि बड़ादा के बैंक मैनेजर ने 45,000 रुपया उसको दिया जिस का जमाई या लड़का या लड़की पार्टनर है कम्पनी में।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, if you go into all the details.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I am not going into the details, I am simply touching the points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are the details of what this bank has done or that bank has done. If you go into those details, there will be no end to it. Confine yourself only to the main points of the Bill.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: After all, the Reserve Bank has to supervise and control.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know. As I said, if you start going into the details, there will be no end.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I am not going into the details, Sir. They have got this provision in the Bill. I am just pointing that out.

रिजर्व बैंक की पालिसी है कि इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स को लोन न दिए जाएं। छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों को भी नहीं देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इन लोगों को लोन मिलना ही कितना है? मैं समझता हूँ कि लोन के मामले में रिजर्व बैंक की कोई यूनिफार्म पालिसी हानी चाहिये।

बैंकों के नेशनल रजिस्ट्रार के वकील पिछले वित्त मंत्री ने बहुत सी बातें कही थीं। लेकिन आज हानत क्या है? जहाँ 9 करोड़ रुपया ओवर टाइम का स्टाफ को दिया जाता था वहाँ 11 और 13 करोड़ दिया जाने लग गया है। स्टाफ वैसे ही बैंक में ज्यादा है। हर साल यह बढ़ता जाता है। हम लोग कई बार कह चुके हैं कि ओवर टाइम आप बन्द करें। लेकिन सारी गड़बड़ी चल रही है। रिजर्व बैंक का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। सिविल सर्वेन्ट्स जिन को आप

डायरेक्टर बना देते हैं रिजर्व बैंक के वे करते क्या हैं। अधिक सकट आ गया मुद्रा स्थिति हो गई। क्यों हो गई? क्या रिजर्व बैंक का कोई काम नहीं था, उसकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी।

The Deputy-Speaker has put restrictions on my speech. Otherwise, I could quote many things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to put restrictions. Just as the banks are applying squeeze, I will have to apply squeeze on your time.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I am pointing out because it concerns the Reserve Bank.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with time and relevancy.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा क्या पालिसी लोन डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने की है समझ मैं नहीं आता है। गरीब आदमी को पिछले 20 साल में चार पांच रुपया पर कैंपटा भी नहीं मिला है, तीन रुपया भी नहीं मिल रहा है। मनी लैण्डिंग की तरफ अरबों रुपया बचाया पड़ा हुआ है। कौन रिकवर करेगा? जो आपके बैंक वाले हैं वे जहाँ उनका इंटरेस्ट इन्वाल्ड होता है, वहाँ लोन देते हैं बड़ी बड़ी बिजनेस बैंकों की बन गई हैं। भत्ता टी, ए, डी, ए आदि बढ़ गए हैं। हवाई जहाज में आते जाते हैं। चार लाख का फर्नीचर ले कर रखा गया है बको में यह सब आपकी रिपोर्ट्स कहती हैं।

आप कल ज 25 में सेक्शन 58 के बाद एक सेक्शन जोड़ना चाहते हैं।

"No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or the Bank or any other person in respect of anything which is in good faith done...."

यह कल्याणकारी राज्य है। कल्याणकारी राज्य बनने के बाद यह कौन्सा नया प्रिविलेज है? यह कौन सा तरीका है कि गवर्नमेंट आफिसर पर डिपेंड किया जाय और आप गवर्नमेंट आफिसर को दूसरे लेवेल पर रखते हैं और जो इंडिविजुअल मिटिजन है उस को दूसरे लेवेल पर रखते है? यह इस की क्या जरूरत पैदा हुई कि कोई बैंक मैनेजर कोई गलत करता है तो उस के लिए आप यह कह रहे हैं कि उस के खिलाफ लीगल प्रोसीडिग्स नहीं लाई जा सकती या कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकते और हम कोई गलती करें तो वड्डेन एक्ज्यूज्ड पर लाइ करेता है। हमारे पर वड्डेन है कि हम अपनी इन्फोर्सेस मूव करें। आप वा ला कमीशन यह निर्णय देता है कि एकांतामिवः आफसेज में वड्डेन उन पर शिफ्ट कर दो, दे हैव टु पुट दैट और आप यहा यह लिख रहे है कि अगर कोई बैंक एम्प्लोई या आफिसर कोई गलती करता है तो उसे यह माना जाय कि दे हैव डन इट इन गुड फेथ। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि यह डिस्टिक्शन कैसे पैदा हुआ कि कोई उन को प्राजीक्यूट कर ही नहीं सकता।

If any bank employee or officer does anything in good faith.....I have not understood good faith. Nobody can prosecute him.

Suppose the bank has served a notice on me to produce certain documents and I have lost the documents, you say, 'You have failed. I will prosecute you'. I say, 'Please give me a chance. I do not possess those documents'. He says, 'No. If you fail to produce the documents, you will be prosecuted.'

यह जो इस तरह के प्राविजन्स है कोर्ट में जाने नहीं देना चाहते और कोर्ट्स के राइट्स जहां जहां बटोल करना चाहते हैं तो आदमी अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा वहां कैसे करेगा? वह अपने को डिफेंड कैसे करेगा?

Now I am debarred from going to the court against any officer or bank employee. No prosecution, no case, no criminal case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Good faith is also justiciable.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: When we do it, we also do it in good faith.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना).
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the bell be rung....

Yes, now there is quorum, Shri Sequeira.

SHRI ERASMO de SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): The Bill which is before us amends an Act which was passed in 1934. Many things have happened to the country since then. Many changes have taken place in the Reserve Bank and many a naya paisa has tumbled from the rupee. I am terribly sorry that the Government has failed to take this opportunity not merely to come forward with a small amending Bill, but to really examine the original Act and see whether it is suitable and whether any changes are required to make the Reserve Bank an effective instrument in the conditions of to-day.

I see in this Bill two things which are symptomatic of the malaise that is facing us to-day. The malaise, where for the sake of expediency we sacrifice principle. Here, in the new Section 18A you have a clause which says:

"The validity of any loan or advance granted by the Bank in pursuance of the provisions of this Act shall not be called in question...."

merely for the reason that the Memo.

[Shri Erasmo de Sequeira]
 random or Articles of Association do not allow such a loan. You introduce here a very dangerous element; by law you are authorising a body to take a loan which is prohibited by its own articles of association. One principle is thrown to the winds. Then, in another section what you have done is this Section 24 of this Act says that any regulation made under this section shall have effect from such earlier or later date as may be specified in the rules. Therefore, you start with making regulations with retrospective effect And you throw another principle that underlines the rule of law to the winds.

This is what we see every day. The Supreme Court passes a judgment, it says something about expenditure. The next day we have a proclamation which reverses the supreme court ruling. Again in regard to MISA it is the job of the Courts under the Constitution to examine and pass verdict; the next day we find a Presidential Order taking this power away from the Courts. This is sheer expediency, subverting the rule of law, and this sort of thing is happening constantly. One has fears that one is heading for a system of single party Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Last time it was Pratipaksha; this time it is one party.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE which is edited by Mr George Fernandes

SHRI ERASMO de SEQUEIRA You have enlarged the definition of deposits to such an extent, that very soon, if you go into the inspection that this Bill provides for, you will have to add so many clerks to the Reserve Bank staff that it will become as Parkinsonian a delight as any other Ministry of the Government of India! If we believe in a free society and in a democracy, we must accept the fact that whichever Government is in power is only a transient having a tenure of 5-years. Beyond that it must go and get the support of the

people. So far as basic things like currency and finance are concerned, we must permit institutions like the RBI to have the degree of independence to guarantee continuity which is very necessary. I was hearing a story from my colleague about....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't tell private stories

SHRI ERASMO de SEQUEIRA: It is not a private story.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : पांच पांच रुपये के और सी सी रुपये के नोट और हुप्टिकेट नोट इस देश भर में फैले हुए हैं और ये मिनिस्टर भी जानते हैं।

SHRI DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you don't keep confidence you may carry on.

SHRI ERASMO de SEQUEIRA: This was about the large number of duplicate five rupee and hundred rupee notes recently found in Allahabad. These are things one never heard of in the past. These are things which are happening increasingly and more and more frequently. These are things which are happening when standards are lowered and these are things which get lowered by constant interference. The Reserve Bank is supposed to be an independent institution, it is supposed to advise Government independently. Today it is being denied that opportunity, and from this side of the House I would like to insist and demand that that independence has to be restored.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think to-day somehow some of the speakers who have just finished have preoccupied themselves with MISA with economic offences, with courts etc. And therefore, in that background, I do not know how far they have really been very fair to the amendments which are before us

in this House. I am in no position to say whether they were relevant because, every Member, is entitled to his opinion. But, I think, if it were regarding the budget, they may be in a position to say something. Anyway, I can understand the background with which what has been pointed out. On the whole, most of the Members have, by and large, welcomed the amendments. Of course they have disagreed on one thing namely that the implementing machinery has not been doing well. We are prepared to say that there are certain things that are required to be done. I do not think everything is perfect in our machinery. Improvement should be made in it. As a matter of fact, many of the amendments which are before us to-day will go further in strengthening the machinery and in plugging many of the loopholes therein. To a very great extent improvement is made in the working of the R.B.I. Some of the Members originally had wanted that there should be a full debate on it, it should be under Parliament's scrutiny and there should be examination of the working of the R.B.I. I think that more or less has turned out to be a debate on the working of the R.B.I. All matters whether it is the Co-operative sector, or the nationalised bank's sector or big people or small people, finance or re-finance, agriculture, or industry, almost all these things, have come under the gamut of discussion to-day. Moreover, last year this matter came up before the consultative Committee. Last year, on the 20th February or so, there was a full debate on the working of the R.B.I. There were also questions regarding various aspects of the R.B.I.

There are certain basic amendments. First of all I would like to take this very simple amendment of extending the refinancing facility for apex cooperative banks for subsidiary activities undertaken not jointly but independently of agriculture. They were not taken jointly but also they were taken exclusively which included sheep-breeding too, as mentioned by the hon. Member, the other day. By

and large, these would be welcomed by all the Members here.

My second amendment is for providing finances for the development of fisheries and by providing agricultural credit. I think that also has been welcomed by almost all Members. About the collection of information, even now there is a provision for collecting the information. For this, paper approval of RBI has to be undertaken. Moreover, a certain statutory protection is also necessary to financial institutions and that has been created by this amendment. Moreover the definition of the credit information has also been enlarged. It is not only regarding the quantity but is also regarding the security given by the borrowers and the guarantee by the institutions in the background of credit worthiness, antecedents and capacity of the persons or the borrowers in this country. This is according to the recommendations of the Banking Commission regarding widening the sphere or the method of the credit information. That will be a healthy thing. I think that though there may be one or two solitary voices, on the whole, this has been welcomed by all the Members.

श्री जनेश्वर किशोर : आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर से अच्छा बोलती हैं ।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतासी : क्या कहते हैं, आप ? आप, मैं और प्राइम मिनिस्टर तीनों इलाहाबाद के हैं, पब्लिक संगम से आते हैं, ऐसा क्यों बोलते हैं ?

श्री मधु सिन्हा : यह तो आप के लिये कम्पलीमेंट है ।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतासी : कोई भाई तारीफ़ करे तो अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन किस मंशा से आप ऐसा कह रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु सिन्हा : मंशा तो अच्छा है आप की तारीफ़ कर रहे हैं ।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : मधु जी,
आप का नाम बड़ा मधुर है, अगर मधुर
भाषा में बोलें तो अच्छा है।

श्री मधु सिन्हा : इसी लिये तो कह
रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: *Madhu*
means honey. It is the bee's stings
that are very painful but the honey
is sweet.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I
am in no position to say whether this
was relevant or not.

About the fourth amendment, that
is about the non-banking institution,
Prof. Dandavate has gone too far as
compared to the provisions provided
for by the R.B.I. The definition of
"deposits" of the non-banking institu-
tions has been made more comprehen-
sive and precise. It also provides the
R.B.I. the power to inspect the non-
banking institutions.

That is a provision which, I think,
has been wanting for a very long
time. Moreover, this will make it
obligatory not only for the companies
but also for the brokers to disclose all
the particulars and information before
they canvas for deposits. This is
something which will be welcomed in
the interest of financial discipline and
for seeing to it that the interests of
the depositors are also safeguarded.

These are the main amendments and
on the basis of these amendments we
have seen the entire gamut of the dis-
cussion, how they have shifted and how
again they came back to them.

Before I go into two or three con-
troversial points raised earlier. I
would like to take up some other
points. One was about credit policy.
Here within the financial constraints
and within the resources at our dis-
posal—recently there was also a meet-
ing to consider this—we have found
that it is extremely difficult in present
circumstances to get all the things

moving. So naturally we have to
choose priorities. Priorities are what
they ought to be; there can be no two
views about it. The first priority is
agriculture. Then we have the dis-
tributing machinery, also the wage
goods, core industries and exports. I
do not think people can disagree on
these. According to the priority,
what ever money is there has been
distributed. This is the credit policy
which has been evolved after much
thinking and working by the RBI.
When the credit policy is attacked on
the ground that this industry is suffer-
ing or that industry is suffering, or the
larger one is suffering or the smaller
one is suffering, this is the norm that
is followed; is it necessary in the in-
terest of the country at present, how
far it can be financed, whether not
financing it would be detrimental to
the larger interest of the consumers
of the consumer goods which are
required by the people at large?

An hon. member raised the point
about chit funds. This is a State sub-
ject. Many State Governments have
their own laws about it. The Banking
Commission had suggested that the
RBI draw up a uniform Bill which
should eventually be adopted by all
States. In the meantime, the States
have been advised to copy from some
other States where they are already
operating their laws. Meanwhile, the
RBI is in the process of preparing a
model Bill.

The hundi business came up for dis-
cussion, and rightly too. This is one
of those things on which a recommen-
dation was made by the Banking
Commission, that this indigenous bank-
ing agency should eventually go. As a
policy, Government have taken a
decision to this effect. After national-
isation and the new approach, we find
that all the additional finance which
is being made available to all these
agencies, the multanis and others,
should really stay at the existing level.
They should be frozen at this level,
gradually they should be declining and
within the course of two years they
should be stopped. The RBI is working.

in that direction. Certain steps are being studied as to how soon this should be effected. Advice has been given to all the banks last year. We are already working in that direction and I think it should, by and large, be welcome.

Another point was about the continuity of the directors. I do not know why every step taken by Government seems to stir up some sort of suspicion somewhere. This is a very innocuous simple thing. Even in regard to the nationalised banks, when due to some reason or other, a new director is not being appointed or it was not possible to appoint him, in order to see that there is no vacuum or gap, the present incumbent continues for that time.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या चार साल में नया एक्वाइलिमेंट नहीं हो सकता। क्या चार साल में नये डायरेक्टर के बारे में तय नहीं कर सकते हैं ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: This is also the same pattern as is followed by the nationalised banks.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Wrong pattern.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: There is nothing really to conjure up suspicion, of ghosts, in the motives of Government

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In eternity, four years are nothing.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Then as regards deposits received by non-banking companies about which Shri Madhu Limaye wanted information, I have tried to collect as information as possible. But I am not in a position to say that we have all the information. But the information we have tried to collect will, I think, satisfy even a member of his curiosity and information.

I think that the non-banking companies can accept deposits from the public up to 25 per cent of their paid-up capital and net reserves. He specifically asked me about the percentage of it. I am told—and this is to the best of our information—that Maruti does not exceed this in any manner.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is wrong; I will prove it.

म. 115 आप के खिलाफ नहीं दूंगा। मैं क्लॉकवेज और तीसरे वाचन पर बोलूंगा।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: He should be happy with the information that I have supplied to him in a short time

Now, then second point is this. The Banking Commission had made certain recommendations on this and on the basis of that, it has been decided that the existing legal provisions in the Reserve Bank and the directions also, regarding the deposit activities of the non-banking companies should be tightened and the loopholes plugged. A Study Group has also been appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri James Raj, Chairman of the Unit Trust of India to go into all the aspects, examine them in detail and examine the suggestions, because this is one thing which the Government wants to do. How it has to be done and how quickly it will be done will depend on the study made and the report of the Study Group which is going into it

I would like to say that under the directions issued by the Reserve Bank for exercising control over the deposit activities of non-banking companies, a non-banking company can raise deposits from the public up to an extent of 25 per cent of the aggregate of the paid-up capital and the net free reserves.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: And minus the losses.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Term "deposit", as per the Reserve Bank's directions, does not however

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

apply to money received by the company from purchasing and selling and other agents or any advance received by the company against orders for goods, properties or services. The Reserve Bank directions do not, therefore, apply to the deposits collected by a company from the distributors as a trade practice, and such deposits raised by companies for purchasing, selling or distributing agencies have been outside the purview of the Reserve Bank's directions right from the beginning, that is, right from the year 1966 when the Reserve Bank issued these directions for the first time.

A point was raised by an hon. Member from Kerala and that was about the coir industry. I am happy to say that approval has been given to the coir industry by the RBI and that is included as an industry for refinance. But the details are being worked out: the Planning Commission has set up a task force which is going into all the details as to how it is going to be worked out. But the RBI's approval has already been given regarding the coir industry in Kerala.

Then, an hon. Member has mentioned about workers' participation. He said that there should be workers' participation on the Board of Directors. All I have to say is that this RBI is a policy-making body. When we had workers' representatives on the nationalised banks, that was in the new context of a new clientele; there was a new context of taking the banking facilities to the neglected sector, to the rural areas. Therefore, it was considered necessary and rightly too, that the participation of workers would go a long way in bringing about better working conditions there. So, by and large, we found that this has been a very successful experiment also. But in this particular case, this is a policy-making body where people with a certain economic background, people having mature experience and

knowledge of credit policy and economic matters, are required; that is absolutely necessary. As to how far workers' representatives will be able to assist here, assist in the deliberations of the policy-making body, as a Central bank, is a different matter. So, the hon. Member who raised the point would realise that here the question does not seem to have the same importance.

With these few words,—I hope I have covered all the points that have been raised by hon. Members—I would commend to hon. Members that they should approve of this and I hope they would give it their unanimous support.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration. From clause 2 to clause 24, there are no amendments whatsoever.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I want to speak on clause 17.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, let me put up to clause 16.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 16 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up clause 17.

Clause 17—(Amendment of section 451)

श्री मधु सिन्हा (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि रिजर्व बैंक के वर्तमान निर्देशों के अनुसार 25 प्रतिशत तक डिपॉजिट लिये जा सकते हैं। 25 प्रतिशत काहे का ? यह बुनियादी मवाल इस में है। रिजर्व बैंक के जो डायरेक्शन मेरे पास आये हैं उस में चूकि नान-बैंकिंग, नान-फाइनेशियल कम्पनी है मासिति लिमिटेड, उस के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ। इन्होंने मासिति लिमिटेड के बारे में कहा कि किसी तरह की इन्फ्लुएन्स नहीं हुई अब मैं साबित कर रहा हूँ रिजर्व बैंक के जो निर्देश हैं उन का कबम कदम पर मासिति लिमिटेड ने उल्लंघन किया रिजर्व बैंक का यह डायरेक्शन देखिये, जैसा मुशीला जी ने अभी कहा :

"In the case of any other deposit 25 per cent of the aggregate of the paid up capital and free reserves of the company".

इस में मतभेद नहीं है। लेकिन मैं उन का ध्यान पेज 7 पर जो एक्सप्लेनशन दिया है उस की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। यह सफेद कागज है, नीला कागज तो फाइनेशियल कम्पनीज के बारे में है। तो पेज 7 का एक्सप्लेनशन क्या कहता है :

"Page 5, Explanation: In arriving at the aggregate of the paid up capital and the free reserves for the purpose of sub paragraph of para 3(2) there shall be deducted from the aggregate of the paid up capital as appearing in the balance sheet of the company account of accumulated balance and loss if any disclosed in the balance sheet."

25 परसेंट काहे का ? पेड अप कैपिटल प्लस रिजर्व माइनस एक्युमुलेटेड लासेज। अगर

वित्त मंत्री जी इस बात को काटना चाहती है तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ ; और अगर नहीं काटती है तो मैं आगे बढ़ता हूँ। मैं मासिति का लास्ट बैलेंस शीट लाया हूँ। अगर आप देखना चाहती है तो देख सकती है। इस में पेड अप कैपिटल दिखाई गई है मैं राउन्ड फिगरस ले रहा हूँ, 1 करोड़ 54 लाख, और रिजर्व दिखाये गये हैं 6 लाख 80 हजार। तो टोटल हा जाता है पेड अप कैपिटल प्लस रिजर्व 1 करोड़ 61 लाख। अब इस में लासेज दिखाये गये हैं मासिति बैलेंस शीट के 11 पेज पर एक्युमुलेटेड लासेज दिखाये गये हैं 58 लाख। तो पेड अप कैपिटल प्लस रिजर्व माइनस लासेज जो बैलेंस शीट में डिमिन्शुज किये गये हैं उस के अनुसार 58 लाख अगर कम किया जायगा तो पेड अपमाउन्ट आयेगा 1 करोड़ 2 लाख। इस का 25 प्रतिशत क्या होगा ? 25 लाख 40 हजार। डिपॉजिट्स कितने हैं ? इन के पेज 8 पर दिखाये गये हैं 28 लाख और 2 लाख 50 हजार। मैं डायरेक्टर्स की गारन्टी वाला डिपॉजिट छोड़ रहा हूँ, गारंटी बिना वाला डिपॉजिट ही पकड़ रहा हूँ। 28 लाख और बढ़ाई लाख वह तीस लाख हो जाता है।

अब मैं मासिति बैलेंस शीट के पेज 18 की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाता हूँ। इस में आडिटर्स के नोट्स हैं। आडिट नोट नम्बर 1 में कहा गया है :

Auditor's notes: 1. Share application money Rs. 46,41,000.

आगे आडिटर्स के कमेंट है :

The aforesaid amount of Rs. 46,41,000 includes sums aggregating Rs. 20,43,000 received by the company upto 31st March, 1974 in respect of which formal applications have yet to be received from the applicants concerned.

17 hrs.

[श्री मधु लिमये]

यह शेयर कैपिटल नहीं है। 46 लाख रुपया क्या है? शेयर कैपिटल के तौर पर मिला है। 26 लाख के लिए कम से कम एप्लीकेशन है, एंलाटमेंट नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन बीस लाख रुपया मारुति लिमिटेड में जमा है जिस के लिए फार्मल शेयर एप्लीकेशन नहीं है। यह तो शेयर कैपिटल में नहीं आया। यह डिपॉजिट नहीं है तो क्या है? मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। मारुति लिमिटेड के पास बीस लाख की जो रकम जमा है जिसके बारे में शेयर एप्लीकेशन भी नहीं है और मेरी राय के अनुसार यह ब्लैंक मार्केट का पैसा है जिस के लिए फार्मल शेयर एप्लीकेशन भी नहीं है लेकिन यह कम्पनी के पास है तो इसको तो डिपॉजिट में ही पकड़ना चाहिए। इन तीनों को यदि पकड़ा जाएगा तो यह कुल मिला कर 51 लाख हो जाता है। ये ले सकते हैं पच्चीस लाख। लेकिन 51 लाख डिपॉजिट के रूप में जमा है। चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री का लड़का मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर है इसलिए आप बिना सोचे समझे न कुछ कह दें। मैं प्रेम पूर्वक कहना चाहत हूँ कि जब हम लोग बात करते हैं तो उस में बहुत सोचने समझने की कोशिश करते हैं हालांकि आपके रिजर्व बैंक ने मुझ से कोओप्रेट नहीं किया है इस में लेकिन कोई बात नहीं है। मैंने साबित किया है कि डिपॉजिट की जो लिमिट रिजर्व बैंक के निर्देशों के साथ रखी गई थी यह 25 परसेंट की थी और इन्होंने 50 परसेंट से अधिक डिपॉजिट लिया है। इसमें मैं डीलर डिपॉजिट नहीं पकड़ रहा हूँ। अब मैं उस पर आ रहा हूँ।

डीलर डिपॉजिट क्या है। कर्माशयल ट्रांजैक्शन के लिए जो डिपॉजिट लिए जाते हैं वे 25 परसेंट की लिमिट में नहीं आते हैं लेकिन अब हम लोगों को यह एग्जैमिन करना है कि 2 करोड़ 18 लाख के डीलर डिपॉजिट पंज 10 पर दिखाई गए हैं मारुति बैलेंस शीट के ये

क्या हैं। यह बैलेंस शीट इनके पास जरूर आया होगा। आप पूछेंगे क्यों आया होगा? तो एक नियम मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ रिजर्व बैंक का। इनको सब इनफॉर्मेशन देनी पड़ती है रिजर्व बैंक को।

Returns to be made to the Reserve Bank: Without prejudice to the provisions of para 11, every non-banking, non-financial company, which holds deposits as on 31st March, in any year shall submit to the Reserve Bank a return furnishing the information specified in the first schedule with reference to its position as on 31st March and every non-banking, non-financial company carrying on or financing hire-purchase transactions shall furnish a return...." etc.

आप स्पष्ट उत्तर दें कि क्या मारुति लिमिटेड ने अपने रिजर्व बैंक के पास डिपॉजिट के बारे में पूरी तरह फाइल किए हैं। क्यों मैं यह सवाल उठा रहा हूँ? इस वास्ते कि रिजर्व बैंक ने अपने डायरेक्शन में कहा है कि उनके डायरेक्शन का हींगज यह मतलब नहीं है कि डिपॉजिटर्स के डिपॉजिट्स हर हालत में प्रोटेक्ट हो जायेंगे। उसके निर्देशों का यदि उल्लंघन होता है तभी वह कार्रवाई कर सकता है। लेकिन मैंने साबित किया है कि रिजर्व बैंक के डायरेक्शन का मारुति लिमिटेड ने उल्लंघन किया है और रिजर्व बैंक इस तरह की कार्रवाई कर सकता है?

"The Reserve Bank has powers to prosecute institutions and or persons for their failure, if any, to comply with the directions issued by it."

लेकिन जो रिजर्व बैंक का गवर्नर सरकार की इजाजत के बिना ज्वॉयंट पार्लिमेंटरी कमेटी के सामने एवीबेंस देते वक्त प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार न हो उस अप्रभोक्त आदमी से मैं आशा नहीं करता हूँ कि प्रधान

मंत्री के लड़के की कम्पनी के खिलाफ वह किसी तरह को कार्रवाई करेगा। आज इसलिए मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि इकोनोमिक आफेंसिस की जब बात चलती है तो जो बड़े लोगों के बेटे या बच्चे हैं उनको हमें छोड़ नहीं देना चाहिए। मिर्धा साहब से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1968 में उप प्रधान मंत्री के बेटे का जब सवाल उठा था तब आप में से कई लोगों ने मेरा उस समय साथ दिया था लेकिन उप-प्रधान मंत्री से भी बड़े प्रधान मंत्री के लड़के की जब बात करता हूँ तो आप लोग चुप्पी साधते हैं।

डीलरज डिपॉजिट का कहा तक सवाल है उस में उन्होंने 2 करोड़ 18 लाख इकट्ठा किया है। रिजर्व बैंक की जो अभी उन्होंने परिभाषा पढ़ी उस में उसकी व्याख्या की गई है। सुशीला जो ने अभी कहा कि ट्रेडिंग परपजिस के लिए परचेजिंग एजेंडस या सैलिंग एजेंडस जो इकट्ठा किया जाता है वह उसमें नहीं आया। लेकिन डिपॉजिट जो सैलिंग एजेंट से या डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर के लिए जाते हैं वह तो कमर्शियल ट्रांजैक्शन है और उस कमर्शियल ट्रांजैक्शन में किसी भी एजेंट को और डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर को यह जरूर आशा रही होगी कि कम से कम उसको नेट दस परसेंट रिटर्न मिले। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मारुति ने कौन सी प्रोडक्ट्स उनको बेचीं, कौन सी प्रोडक्ट बेचेगा, ऐसी उम्मीद थी जबकि प्रोटोटाइम तक टैस्ट नहीं हुआ था, इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस तक नहीं मिला था दो साल से ये डिपॉजिट लिए जा रहे हैं।

Is it a non commercial transaction?
Is this contribution being made on the basis of non-commercial considerations?

अगर नान कमर्शियल है तो मैं कहूंगा कि डिपॉजिट की व्याख्या में इसका भी उल्लेख होना

चाहिए। यह बोनाफाइड नहीं है। अगर थोड़ा भी निष्पक्ष ढंग से इस पर सोचेंगे तो मारुति प्रोडक्ट ही नहीं आया। उसकी इतनी गाड़ियां बसे मिलेगी इस तरह की भाषा एजेंट को नहीं। प्रोटोटाइम टैस्ट नहीं हुआ था और इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस तो 31 मार्च के बाद ही आप लोगों ने दिया है। ये बोनाफाइड डीलरज डिपॉजिट्स नहीं है। इसको भी मैं इस में सम्मिलित करना चाहिए, डिपॉजिट्स में करना चाहिए। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो आप देखेंगे कि पचास लाख और ये दो करोड़ अठारह लाख, कुल मिलाकर दो करोड़ 68 लाख हो जाते हैं और पेड अप कैपिटल वगैरह एक करोड़ का होता है। मतलब यह हुआ कि तकरीबन अठ्ठाई गुना से भी अधिक कैपिटल। तो यह कम्पनी कोई बोनाफाइड ढंग से चल न रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस कम्पनी के एक एक शेयर-होल्डर के बारे में आप जाच करें। चौदह महीने से मेरे प्रश्नों के जवाब नहीं आ रहे हैं। इन सें से एक मेरा आदमी है जो विदाउट फायर आफ कंट्रोल न में कह सकता है कि इकोनोमिक आफेंडर है। दो तो स्मगलर है। ये लोग हमें सिखाते हैं? मेरी बातों का आप अभी जवाब दें नहीं तो बड़े रीडिंग पर मुझे फिर बोलना पड़ेगा और मामले को सदन के सामने रखना पड़ेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot repeat your argument.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am not repeating. I am bringing fresh material and fresh arguments. I will continue to do it until I ferret out the truth.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Continuing what my hon. friend has said, I want to know whether an overdraft has been given to the Prime Minister's son by the Central Bank of India and, if so, what are the details. Because, the Reserve Bank is supposed to exercise control

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

over every banking operation. I would like the hon. Minister to explain the relationship between this company and Drilling Equipment Private Limited, Maruthi (Technical Services) Private Limited and so many others a socialist mother and a big capitalist son!

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहताग : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मधु लिमये जी ने जो प्राम्प्ट "विजिलें शुक्रवार को उठाए थे उस के आधार पर जितनी अधिक से अधिक रिजर्व बैंक से जानकारी प्राप्त की जा सकती थी वह प्राप्त करने की कोशिश हम ने की और वह में आप के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। मुझे यह बताया गया है कि माधव किसी प्रकार से भी रिजर्व बैंक के किसी भी आदेश या निर्देश का उल्लंघन नहीं किया है। आप की राय हो सकती है... (अवधान).....

The word "Maruti" may or may not provoke. That is a different matter. But since Shri Madhu Limaye has raised certain points today, I shall certainly look into them from that angle. So far as my information goes, I have been told positively that the Maruti has not, in any way, contravened any direction of the R.B.I. But still because he has raised it, we will ask the R.B.I. to look into it. After that, no explanation is required.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Limaye, you raised certain specific points. She says that she will ask the Reserve Bank to look into them. She is not in a position to reply to the points now.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You promise to make a statement?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: One point more. I would beg of the hon. Member how far it is correct in parliamentary practice to call any person, may be the Governor of the Reserve Bank, a *darpok* when he is

not in a position to justify himself. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I do not exactly follow the exact meaning of the word "*darpok*".

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: It means "coward". (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Cowards die many times before death. I hope, Mr. Madhu Limaye will die only once. The question is:

"That Clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 to 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 25—(Insertion of new section 58A.)

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 11,—

omit 'lines 13 to 17. (3)'

मैं सविधान की धाराओं की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप स्टेट और इंडिविजुअल मेफकें क्यों समझते हैं? आप इस में कहते हैं :

"No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or the Bank for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done...."

That means, if any damage is caused to any property, you debar a suit being filed against the Bank. If I want to go to the court and say that they have caused damage to my property, I cannot do it; I am debarred from going to the court.

तो फिर तो मना कर दें कि रेलवे के अंदर भी कोई सूट फाइल नहीं करना चाहिए। मैंने 1934 के बाद यह कोर्ट किया कि इतने केमेज हुए जिस में हजाना हुआ। तो आप यह अमेंडमेंट लाना क्यों चाहते हैं? आप चाहते हैं कोई न्याय के लिये कोर्ट में न जाय? गुड फेब की जांच कौन करेगा। मैं एक वकील के नाने यह जानना चाहता हूँ, आप मुझे बताइये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have the hang over from the morning. I know of night hang over but not of morning hang-over.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Article 16 says:

"There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment..."

So far as law is concerned, all should have the equal opportunity to file a suit.

आप उसको ईक्वल अपा चुनिटी क्यों नहीं देना चाहते? और आप यह बताइये कि यह अमेंडमेंट आप ला क्यों रहे हैं?

आप को क्या दिक्कत पेश हुई, क्या आवश्यकता पड़ी जिस के लिए आप यह अमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं?

Why are you bringing this amendment? How many cases have been instituted against the Bank? Why are you bringing this legislation? Is there any judgment against you?

तो मेरी कुछ समझ में नहीं आता कि यह अमेंडमेंट आप क्यों लाए? इसलिए मैंने यह अमेंडमेंट रखा है कि आप मेहरबानी करके इसे डिलीट कर दीजिए। आप कोर्ट को डिवार मत कीजिए, अदरवाइज आप के बैंकों के एम्प्लॉईज जो हैं वे ज्यादा नैंगलीजेंस और केयरलेसनेस करेंगे और उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकेगी?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी मैं ने पहले भी डागा जी को काफी समझाने का प्रयास किया था। लगता है वह सारा विफल गया है। शायद वह समझना नहीं चाहते या मैं समझा नहीं पाती। मैं यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो सही काम कर रहे हैं और करना चाहते हैं उनकी गुड फेब के साथ में कुछ प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाय यही इसकी मंशा है। और नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों में भी यह चीज शामिल है और उसी के आधार पर सिमिलर चीज इस में प्रोवाइड की गई है। इस में हम कोई और चीज नहीं करने वाले हैं (व्यवधान)

मैं आप्रह करूंगी कि वे इस चीज को ज्यादा प्रेस न करें। मैं गुड फेब नहीं उन की गुड विल को अब अपील करूंगी कि इस को अब प्रेस न करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you pressing your amendment, Mr. Daga?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put it to the House. Mr. Daga is in the class of Oliver Goldsmith's school teacher, "For even though vanquished, he could argue still".

I now put the Amendment moved by Shri Daga to Clause 25 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 25 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clause 26—(Insertion of new section 58B, 58C, 58D, 58E and 58F.)

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I move:

Page 13, lines 12 and 13,—

for "no court inferior to that of a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class".

substitute—

"no court other than that of a metropolitan magistrate or a judicial magistrate of the first class or a court superior thereto". (1)

Page 13, line 15,—

for "1898" substitute "1973". (2)

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I move:

Page 11, line 32,—

after "person" insert "wilfully". (4)

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I have moved my amendment. Suppose I have some documents and I have lost them in the train. I go to the Bank and say, 'I have lost the documents' and you say 'No'. The amendments you are bringing, kindly make me understand. After all what are we doing? If a man is to produce some documents, please give him a chance. Tell me that I am wilfully or deliberately avoiding to produce the documents.

जब एक दफा ला कमीशन ने इकानामिक आफेंसिज के बारे में यह माना है कि बर्डेन एव्यूज्ड पर डाल दिया जाय—

The burden lies on the accused to prove.

तो फिर आप यह कहना चाहते हैं—

I have failed to produce. Then you say, 'you are debarred.'

आप दो हजार का जुर्माना कर देंगे, रुजा दे देंगे ।

I have simply said that if any person wilfully fails to produce or conceals the documents, then you can punish him.

आप क्यों इकानामिक आफेंस में इस तरह से पनिशमेन्ट देना चाहते हैं, इस में आप को क्या नुकसान है ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I have already explained the position. I think it should satisfy him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

Page 13, lines 12 and 13,—

for "no court inferior to that of a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class"

substitute—

"no court other than that of a metropolitan magistrate or a judicial magistrate of the first class or a court superior thereto" (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

Page 13, line 15.—

for "1898" substitute "1973". (2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendment No. 4 of Shri Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो तीन बातों के सम्बन्ध में आप की मारफत मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने रिजर्व बैंक की कर्ज की नीति की बात कही है और सरकार के अनुसार इन की कर्ज की नीति जनता के हक में है, इस से जनता को फायदा हो रहा है, वह जनता चाहे किमान हों, मजदूर हों या उद्योगधंधों में काम करने वाले लोग हों। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा अनुभव कुछ दूसरा है। इन की जो कर्ज की नीति है वह बुनियादी तौर से देश के अन्दर इजारेदार पूँजीपतियों की मजबूत करने वाली है। यह मैं इस लिये कह रहा हूँ कि आज जितना भी कर्ज राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में लोगों को प्राप्त हो रहा है, उस का 70-75 फीसदी बड़े धरानों के पास, पूँजीपतियों और सरमायेदारों के पास जा रहा है। किसानों को अनाज पैदा करने के लिये, खेती के दूसरे मामलों के लिये, बेकार प्रेजुएट्स या जो छोटे किसान हैं या छोटे छोटे उद्योगधंधों में काम करने वाले लोग हैं यदि आप ध्यान से देखें तो बहुत ही कम हिस्सा कर्ज का इन लोगों को मिल पाता है। यद्यपि सरकार कहती है कि हम इन को कर्ज देना चाहते हैं, समाज में इन्हें स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, इन को अपने पाव पर खड़ा करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इन की कर्ज

की नीति ठीक इस क विपरीत है और अभी तक इस कर्ज नीति का ज्यादा से ज्यादा भाग धरानों सेठों को या धन कुबेरों को जा रहा है।

यदि यह बात नहीं है तो मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों या रिजर्व बैंक के कामों के बारे में जांच का अधिकार पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी को दे दीजिये—आप को मालूम हो जायेगा। पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी ने बार बार इस बात की मांग की है कि जैसे हम दूसरे सरकारी कारखानों की खराबियों और अन्वष्टियों की जांच करने हैं, उसी तरह से बैंकों के बारे में भी जांच करने का अधिकार पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी को होना चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे मालूम है, सरकार अभी तक इस के लिये तैयार नहीं हुई है और पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी के पत्रों का यह जवाब दिया गया है कि सरकार इसे उचित नहीं समझती। मैं पूछता हूँ क्यों उचित नहीं समझती, क्या बात है? आज तमाम कारखानों की जांच का अधिकार आप पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी को दे सकते हैं, लेकिन जहाँ हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के धन का स्वाल है, उसको इस के परखू से क्यों अनग रखना चाहते हैं? इसमें लोगों के मन में संदेह होना स्वाभाविक है क्योंकि उस की जो कर्ज देने की नीति है, जो गडबडी, अष्टाचार और भाई-भतीजावाद, उस में है, उस का आप माफ नहीं होने देना चाहते। अगर ऐसी बात नहीं है तो मैं कहूँगा कि आप बैंकों को पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी के जांच करने के अधिकार में दे दीजिये।

दूसरी बात—अभी इन्होंने ने एक बात कही—जिस से मुझे बहुत तकलीफ हुई है। इन्होंने कहा कि कर्मचारियों को बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में नहीं लिया जायेगा, क्योंकि वे क्रेडिट पालिसी को समझ नहीं सकते। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कर्मचारियों का उपहास करना है, मजदूर वर्ग इन अपमानजनक शब्दों को बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

उन डायरेक्टर्स को इंग्लिश सिखा जाता है क्योंकि वे बड़े घरानों से आते हैं, कहीं बाहर की यूनिवर्सिटी से डिग्री लेकर आते हैं, इस वजह से वे बड़े निपुण हो गये हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप दावा करते हैं कि हम समाजवाद बनाना चाहते हैं, जनता का राज बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को रिजर्व बैंक के बोर्ड में लेने लायक नहीं समझते। मैं ट्रेड यूनियन में काम करता हूँ, रिजर्व बैंक की भी किसी यूनियन से मेरा ताल्लुक रहा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप के डायरेक्टर्स के मुकाबले बैंक एम्प्लॉई एसोसिएशन के लीडर्स उस को ज्यादा समझते हैं। इस तरह की बात आप को नहीं करनी चाहिये थी। यह मजदूरों का अपमान करना है, उनका मजाक उड़ाना है। मैं इसका नाब्र विरोध करता हूँ। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हर स्तर पर आप मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को रखिये ताकि आप की कार्यपद्धति ठीक से चले और जो उसकी कर्ज देन की नीति है वह ठीक से चले।

तीसरी बात—यह संशोधन विधेयक रिजर्व बैंक के बारे में है। आप इण्डिया रिजर्व बैंक एम्प्लॉई एसोसिएशन की कॉन्फेस पिछले अग्रेन में हुई थी, उन्होंने उसमें एक चार्टर आफ डिमाण्ड्स आप को दिया था, लेकिन आप उस पर बैठी हुई हैं। अगर आप की सरकार उनका कीआपरेशन नहीं लेगी तो क्या बैंकों को काम ठीक से चलेगा। उन की एफिसियन्सी को बनाय रखने के लिये जरूरी है कि आप उन की बातों पर ध्यान दें। उनकी उम आल इण्डिया कॉन्फेस में जाने का सौभाग्य मुझे भी मिला था, मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उनके चार्टर आफ डिमाण्ड्स पर जल्दी फैसला कीजिये ताकि उनका असन्तोष दूर हो सके। पटना में रिजर्व बैंक की शाखा है, बहुत दिनों तक मैं वहाँ की यूनियन का प्रेसीडेंट था। वहाँ पर हरिजन और सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के

बहुत लोग काम करते हैं, उनका डिपार्टमेंट्स प्रोमोशन रालों से वगैरह होता है। मेरा क्वाल है भारत में सभी जगह ऐसा होता है। डिपार्टमेंट प्रोमोशन देने में आपके अधिकारी अगर मगर क्यों कर रहे हैं? आप यहाँ कहते हैं कि सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स को आगे बढ़ने का मौका देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जब आगे बढ़ने का उन का मौका आता है तो सरकार उन के साथ सौतेले बेटे जैसा व्यवहार करती है। यह कहाँ का न्याय है इस जनतासिक पद्धति में इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स को डिपार्टमेंट प्रोमोशन दीजिये और उन के असन्तोष को दूर कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call Mr. Bosu, I am intrigued to find the paper which he has sent that he wants to speak on Delhi Sales-Tax Bill; he wants to speak on Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill; he wants to speak on the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill; then, of course, he wants to speak on R.B.I. (Amendment) Bill which is relevant here. Also he wants to speak on the Bill which I cannot read. On which Bill do you want to speak?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have written in anticipation of the Bills to be taken up in this session.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are quite right.

Sir, a very alarming thing has come out. The net return of the nationalised banks in this country has gone down alarmingly. The Reserve Bank is supposed to be a body which is entrusted by a statute to supervise the functioning of the banks in the country. When the banks were nationalised, it became more of an important duty for the Reserve

Bank to see that the nationalised banks functioned properly.

I would place before you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when speaking on one of the notices, that they have utterly failed. In an earlier discussion, that was raised by me, I said that the Reserve Bank had totally and utterly failed in fulfilling any of its duties.

Sir, one of the malpractices that has come to light and which has been adopted by the foreign banks particularly, by the National and Grindlays Bank is that in one year, its income is to the extent of nearly about a crore of rupees. The bank has been charged with remitting the money out of this country which is far above what they should have done under all these statutes, rules and regulations.

We see the Reserve Bank adopting a pious look and remaining as a passive spectator. This white elephant does not deserve the ration that the country is providing to such institutions.

Now a very recent thing is that the Indian rupee's value in the international market has gone down by 10 per cent. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they are preparing for a devaluation? My suspicion is that after Mr. Kissinger's visit here and a revelation of 10 per cent reduction in Indian rupees value in the foreign market is only a preamble to the step which will ultimately be devaluation of the Indian rupee. Of course, the induction of Mr. Subramaniam is also another indication that devaluation is coming! He is a specialist in devaluation.

I do not understand why this Reserve Bank could be outside the audit purview of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. I also want to know why it has not been allowed to be scrutinised by a Parliamentary Committee. What is there that you want to hide in the Reserve

Bank? It is consuming a huge amount of money. It has not given any account of itself. That is quite evident from the deteriorating economic conditions in this country.

I do not wish to say much but another recent thing which is alarming and which really demands an immediate probe is the revelation that certain officials of the RBI were involved in a big foreign exchange racket. We would have liked Government to tell us all about it instead of hiding these stinking skeletons in their cupboard. They are very good at that.

Lastly, I would support the character of demands that had been given by the RBI employees. As usual; on the one hand the Government allow the foreign bankers to loot this country and on the other they allow the officials to run a beautiful racket to fill their kitty, but when the small employees come before them with a reasonable demand which would mean only their survival by meeting the minimum requirements of human living, Shrimati Rohatgi with all the good appearances that she wears in the House has no time to fulfil those minimum obligations. I condemn this action. I condemn this Government for allowing the RB to do nothing but at the same time consume the limited resources that we have and that too in big quantities. I do not approve this. I only hope that Government will do, as any right-thinking sort of people should, with regard to the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu with all his eloquence forget to mention one thing and that was the class character of the party. Otherwise all the issues he raised were already raised before.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I did not catch the first sentence.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I was congratulating him on his

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

fertile imagination about devaluation and other things, but was saying that among the other allegations he made he forgot to mention the normal allegation about the class character of the Congress Party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Shrimati Rohatgi came into the Government not too long ago. I also admit that I was not a member of this House when devaluation was clamped on this country in 1966. But I know that the agenda for the Cabinet when devaluation got its clearance was partitioning of Punjab, and the Cabinet Ministers who were dragged to the meeting after disturbing their afternoon nap did not know what they were talking about. Yet the rupee was devalued after that.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Is the disclosure of what will happen in the Cabinet not a violation of the Official Secrets Act?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you accept that that is a secret.

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी: मान्यवर, मैं रामावतार शास्त्री जी की बड़ी इज्जत करती हूँ। वह आम तौर पर बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ भाषण देते हैं। आज पता नहीं क्यों उन्होंने मेरी बात गलत समझी, मुझे इस का कुछ है यदि उन्होंने सोचा है कि वर्कर्स को रिजर्व बैंक के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स पर न लेने की नीति राय की और किसी प्रकार से मैंने उन पर आघात दिया है, या उन की क्षमता पर हमें विश्वास भी नहीं है। वही भी मेरे मन में यह भावना नहीं थी। बकस का जहाँ तक अनुभव है वह हम जानते हैं और राष्ट्रपति के बोर्ड में उन को लिया गया है और मैंने कहा कि उन के ज्ञान से हमारी कार्यशैली अच्छी हुई है और वृष्टि-कोण भी बढ़ा मिलता है। लेकिन वहाँ तक रिजर्व बैंक के डायरेक्टर्स का मामला था उस में इकोनॉमिक ऐंड मैनेजर्स और मनीटरी

स्टेबिलिटी के ऊपर एक्सपर्ट लोग चाहियें। कुछ साल पहले जो हमारे डायरेक्टर्स थे उस में ज्यादातर इंडस्ट्री और ट्रेड के लोग थे। अब आप देखें तो उस में इकोनॉमिस्ट्स, ऐग्रीकल्चरलिस्ट्स, लॉयर्स और जूरिस्ट हैं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मोय बोसु: श्रीर एडवाइजर, कमेटी में बड़े-बड़े इकोनॉमिस्ट्स प्रीफेरेबल हैं। एमिशन कैबिनेट का कोईका लोग बैठते हैं।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी: मेरा शास्त्री जी से कहना है कि अगर उन के मन में यह भावना आयी कि वर्कर्स की क्षमता पर हमें शक है तो यह गलत है। अगर वर्कर्स के मन में इस तरह की भावना है तो उस के हमारी सेवा की कार्यशैली पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा, जो मैं नहीं नहीं चाहती हूँ। सेंट्रल बोर्ड पर एक बार वर्कर्स का रिप्रिजेंटिव लेने का प्रयास हुआ था लेकिन उन्हीं के लोगों ने, उन्हीं की पार्टी के लोगों ने इसका विरोध किया था और कहा था कि आप त्यागपत्र दे दो और उनको छोड़ कर हट जाना पड़ा था। यह एक्सपेरिमेंट दिया गया है। वह एक ऊँचे स्तर के आदमी थे। उनको हटा पड़ा था। आज सेंट्रल बोर्ड के डायरेक्टर्स में इस कारण से वर्कर्स का रिप्रिजेंटिव नहीं है।

क्यों का भी उन्होंने जिक्र किया है। यह ठीक है कि कुछ कर्जा ऐसे लोगों को पहुँच गया है जिन को नहीं पहुँचना चाहिये था। यह भी ठीक है कि जो ज्यादा जरूरतमन्द हैं उनको बड़ी दिक्कत है। लेकिन आपने देखा ही होगा कि जो इसके बारे में एक बिल है वह दोनों हाउसिंग की डिप्लेट कमेटी के सामने है और वहीं इस पर सोच-विचार हो रहा है। वह भीक यहाँ आयी तो उस पर और विचार किया जायगा। तब आपको और बातें कहने का मौका मिल जायगा।

बेरा विश्वास कि इन सब बातों को देखते हुए भारतीय इच्छा स्वागत करेंगे।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों या सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से जो कर्जा दिया जाता है हो सकता है कि उस में थोड़ा बहुत ऐसे लोगों को चला जाता हो जहाँ नहीं जाना चाहिये। लेकिन छोटे लोगों की सहकारी की जरूरतों को देखते हुए सरकार में उच्च स्तरीय ग्रुप बनाया या फार्मजें सब्सिडि सोसाइटी के रूप में जो केवल कृषि ही नहीं और भी जितनी चीजें हैं, कंसल्टेंसी सब्सिडि है, मार्केटिंग है, रा मॉटेरियल है, इन सब के बारे में बताए कि किस तरह सहकारी समितियों, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक आदि के माध्यम में इन सारी चीजों का सामंजस्य बरके ज्यादा ज्यादा कृषि उनके पास पहुंच सकते हैं जिन को कृषि की ज्यादा जरूरत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

17.43 hrs.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER This Bill is a simple one. The Government wants to legalise the levy of a small fee for application forms

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda) Sir, a point of order In the list of business, against item 9, it is seen that Shri Jagannath Pahadia is to move the motion for consideration of the Bill Has the Minister of Communications taken permission to move the motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. It is all right; he has taken. Even so, Minister means any Minister, according to the rules.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

Sir, as you have mentioned, it is a very simple Bill. This is an amendment to section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 This is just to legalise the levy of Rs. 10 with the application which was put through under rule 414, but later on the Committee on Subordinate Legislation suggested that it will be better if we amend the Act for providing this levy, that is, charging Rs 10 in the form. So, the amendment has been brought

The Bill has only three clauses one is for the title of the Bill The second one deals with the amendment to section 7. The third one is only about legalising the recovery of this Rs 10 per form from 1st December 1969, to the passing of the Bill

As was said by the hon. Deputy Speaker, it is a very simple Bill and I hope the House will pass it

17.44 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA in the Chair].

MR CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda) I oppose this Bill. Though the Chair termed it is a simple Bill, this is not a simple Bill It is going to legalise an illegal act committed by the P&T administration in 1969 in charging a fee of Rs. 10 termed an error. This error was a motivated and calculated error. The Indian Telegraphs Act was passed in 1885 and since then it was being applied. There was no chance of committing any error. It was known to the officers and the Ministry people also; they knew

[Shri Dinesh Joarder]

there was no such provision in that Act without the sanction of Parliament. Almost for a century since 1885 till 1974 this Act has been in force and they were therefore fully in the know of things. So this is a grossly motivated and calculated illegal act and this House should not legalise this illegal act in any way by passing this Bill. This is clear imposition of a new tax on intending applicants who want to have a telephone. It is a public utility concern and it is an obligatory duty on the part of that department to provide telephones to subscribers who pay the subscription and rentals. But they are not able to fulfil that obligation; applicants are kept in the waiting list for years together and now they want to penalise those people. This is a peculiar way of imposing tax and a new way to fleece people. Since 1969 this levy was being charged and the Subordinate Legislation Committee, rightly held that without the sanction of Parliament if they did it, it was illegal collection of money. Since 1969, how many applications have been received. How much money had been collected and how many applicants had been provided with telephone connections. They must have collected at least a crore of rupees. I want to have year-wise figures of the telephone connections they have provided to applicants who paid this illegal levy of Rs. 10.

This House has been liberal in allowing the P&T Department to enhance the postal charges on all categories of mail such as post cards, inland envelopes, telegram charges, telephone rentals, etc. All kinds of charges have been increased over the last few years. About cent per cent increase is there. But what service do the consumers get from the P&T? Every day the service is deteriorating. Telephones are not working. Actually the entire telephone and trunk call system in the whole country, particularly in the eastern zone

and Calcutta is heading to a deadlock. Between Delhi and Calcutta, the trunk routes are out of order almost every day. Letters and telegram are not reaching their destination for days together. Letters meant for Calcutta are going to Shillong. Letters meant for Patna are going to Simla and so on. In Calcutta the number of RMS workers required is about 1200. But there are only 900 workers. About 100 mail vans are required for day to day despatch of mail. But P&T had only 72 mail vans in 1969-70, out of which only 22 mail vans are in working condition. Even out of this, most vans are defective and because of the traffic jam and other road conditions, they are not being properly utilised. So, letters, parcels and mail bags are lying heaped at different places. On the other hand, each and every worker is heavily over-worked. Previously they could work over-time and get over-time allowance. But since last year this over-time allowance has been totally stopped. We have no objection, but on the other hand, the numerical strength of the staff is not being increased. Previously one worker used to sort out only 600 letters a day and that was very much appreciated by the P&T administration.

MR CHAIRMAN: You are talking about post offices. We are concerned with telegraph.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: I am explaining what kind of service the consumers get from the P&T department. Why this extra levy of Rs 10?

This is a new taxation.

Now they are being compelled to sort out thousands of letters a day. Similarly, because there is lack of manpower and the strength of the staff has not been increased the over-time allowance has been stopped, the mailmen are not there and the old

working conditions are not there, so letter bags are lying in heaps at different places and they are not being despatched to their destinations.

Now I want to mention some incidents about the telegraphic department. There are channels connected with different cities and different parts of the country. Most of the channels in Calcutta are out of order. There are also coaxial failures. The minimum requirement of channel services in Calcutta is about 250, provided they work regularly. At present there are only 136 channels out of which only 116 are in working condition. So, there is a big shortage of adequate channels in P&T in Calcutta.

We have 15 telephone exchanges in Calcutta. The average life of a telephone exchange and its machinery is not more than 20 years. All these exchanges and their machinery are more than 20 years old. The result is that most of the machinery require replacement of some parts and those parts are not available.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

17.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 19, 1974/Kartika 28, 1896 (Saka).