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Monday, August 26, 1974
Bhadra 4, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 26, 1974/Bhadra 4,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चम्बल का पुल

+

* 488. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई-दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजपथ
पर चम्बल पुल कब टूटा था और उसकी
जांच करने के लिये किस तारीख को निर्णय
किया गया था ;

(ख) इस पुल पर से प्रति दिन प्रोसतन
कितनी मोटर गाड़ियां गुजरती थीं ; और

(ग) पुल के पुनर्निर्माण पर कितनी धन-
राशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KU-
MAR MUKHERJEE): (a) A portion
of the bridge across the river Cham-
bal near Dholpur on Delhi-Bombay
road, National Highway No. 3, collapse-
d in April, 1973. Earlier when some
damage to a portion of this bridge
was noticed, all traffic on the bridge
was closed from the 24th February,
1973. A Committee consisting of ex-
perts drawn from various fields of
Engineering was constituted on the

8th May, 1973 to enquire into the
causes of the collapse and to suggest
measures for reconstruction of the
bridge.

(b) Prior to the collapse of a por-
tion of the bridge about 200 light ve-
hicles like cars, jeeps etc. and about
650 trucks and buses on an average
used to pass over this bridge daily.

(c) The expenditure on repairs to
the existing bridge is estimated bet-
ween Rs. 1.50 crores to Rs. 2.00 crores.
A new bridge, if constructed, is
estimated to cost about Rs. 5 crores
to Rs. 6 crores.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, दिल्ली-बम्बई के महत्वपूर्ण राज
मार्ग पर यह पुल टूटा 24 फरवरी, 1973
को और पुल क्यों टूटा, इस की जांच के लिए
कमेटी बनी 8 मई, 1973 को और उस की
रिपोर्ट आई 31 मई, 1974 को और
अभी तक सरकार यह फैसला नहीं कर सकी
है कि पुराने पुल की मरम्मत की जाएगी या
नया पुल बनाया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि इस अनिर्णय की स्थिति का कारण
क्या है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MU-
KHERJEE: There is no state of inde-
cision as such. The Committee which
was constituted to look into the causes
of the collapse and to suggest reme-
dial measures have themselves sug-
gested two alternatives. One alter-
native is to repair the bridge and
another is to construct a new bridge.
They have made some theoretical
propositions to repair the bridge. But
whether the contractors who will be
entrusted with the job are in a posi-
tion to do the work from technical

know-how point of view and from some other points of view has to be ascertained. Keeping this in view, already the steps have been taken to invite the tenders and to see whether the bridge can be re-constructed. If it is not possible to do it, then steps will be taken to construct a new bridge.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : देखिये, मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैं ने पूछा कि यह पुल जो है इसकी मरम्मत की जाएगी या नया पुल बनेगा, यह फैसला कौन करेगा और इस फैसले में इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है ?

नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री कमला पति त्रिपाठी) : इसका उत्तर तो इन्होंने दे दिया। जो कमेटी बनी है, उसने दो सिफारिशें की हैं। एक तो यह कि इसकी रिपेयर हो सकती है, तो जो रिपेयर की जाएगी उस पर 1.5 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा और अगर रिपेयर संभव नहीं होगी, तो फिर पुनर्निर्माण इसका किया जाएगा। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने है और उस पर यह फैसला करना है कि इसकी रिपेयर करें या रि-कंस्ट्रक्ट करें। इसमें एक कार्यवाही यह बर्ती गई है कि जो तकनीकी आवश्यकता है मरम्मत के लिए उस की बुनियाद पर टैंडर मांगें जायेंगे और टैंडर के आने के बाद यह देखेंगे, कमेटी यह देखेगी कि जिन चीजों की रिपेयर करने की आवश्यकता है, वह यह कर सकते हैं या नहीं, इनके पास इन्वीपमेंट्स है, इनके पास नो-हाऊ है, इनके पास सामान है, जिनसे ये रिपेयर कर सकते हैं। अगर कर सकते हैं तो रिपेयर करायेंगे और अगर नहीं कर सकते हैं तो रि-कंस्ट्रक्ट किया जायेगा, इसका पुनर्निर्माण किया जाएगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी जो कुछ माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, उस से मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला। आपने

कहा कि टैंडर मंगाए जा रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि टैंडर मरम्मत के लिए मंगाए जा रहे हैं या नया पुल बनाने के लिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह यही बता रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह कह रहे हैं कि टैंडर मंगा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये वाजपेयी, वह काफी चक्कर में पड़ने वाली बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या चक्कर है। यह सरकार निर्णय की बन्दी हो गई। यह फैसला नहीं कर सकती। यह फैसला कब होगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उनसे पूछ लीजिए। यह रिपोर्ट आई है 31 मई, 1974 को और आज 26 अगस्त है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चक्कर यह है कि अभी टैंडर मंगा रहे हैं और इसमें एक साल लगेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : और पुल बनने में कितने साल लगेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोड़िये इस को।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : छोड़ें कैसे। जब एक बार छोड़ दिया तो फिर छोड़ें कैसे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह फैसला करना कि पुल की मरम्मत की जाए या नया पुल बनाया जाए, यह किस का काम है। विशेषज्ञों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी और उनके दो सुझाव हैं। अब यह निर्णय करना मंत्रालय का काम है और सरकार को यह फैसला करना है। इस निर्णय में देर क्यों हो रही है ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : निर्णय करना है समझ-बूझ कर, अक्सर के साथ और

उसमें बुद्धि का उपयोग करना है और विमाप का उपयोग करना है। जब टेंडर भा जाएगा, तो एक्सपर्ट उस टेंडर को देखेंगे और उसके बाद उनकी सिफारिश होगी कि इसको रिपेयर करना है या रि-कंस्ट्रक्ट करना है। अगर उन्होंने कहा कि जो टेंडर आये हैं उनसे हम को यह संतोष है कि वे रिपेयर कर सकते हैं और रिपेयर कराना भ्रष्टा होगा, तो रिपेयर कराया जाएगा और नहीं कर सकते, तो रि-कंस्ट्रक्ट कराया जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर हालत में आप का यह प्रश्न था कि कौन करेगा, तो सरकार इस को करेगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कब करेगी?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: May I know whether the tenders were invited for repairing the bridge or reconstructing the bridge?

MR. SPEAKER: His answer was clear. He said that they were for repairing.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: No, Sir. He does not say that. He only says that they will examine and if repairing is not possible, they will go in for reconstruction.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We had first invited tenders for repairing of the bridge. Theoretically it has been accepted that repairing of the bridge is possible. But it has to be done by certain contractors, certain firms, in the country. Whether they have the equipment, whether they have the knowhow, to repair the bridge with the existing set-up, has to be ascertained and that will be ascertained now.

श्री मधु लिमये : चम्बल का यह जो पुल इतनी जल्दी टूट गया है उसके कारणों की खोज की गयी है और की गई है तो उसका नतीजा क्या है? जिस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का हवाला उन्होंने दिया है क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट को इस सदन की मेज पर रखा जाएगा?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The technical committee has gone into the question of the causes for the collapse of the bridge and if you like, I will read from their report. They say!

"The foundations of pier No. 17 were resting at a highly altered zone of the clay matrix conglomerate and this strata was not strong enough to withstand the loads coming over it."

That was the immediate cause of the bridge collapse and the construction of the bridge was such that when one pier collapsed, the entire unit consisting of 4 to 5 spans collapsed.

श्री मधु लिमये : नियमों के अनुसार अगर सरकार किसी दस्तावेज से एक या दो वाक्य भी उद्धृत करती है तो इस सदन को और मुझे यह अधिकार है कि हम वह रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज पर रखने के लिए कहें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर रुलिंग है।

श्री मधु लिमये : हर चीज में आप ऐसा ही कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा मत कहिये। पहले ही मुझे फोरस्टाल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रिपोर्ट रखने में क्या कठिनाई है? जन हित में यह नहीं है?

श्री मधु लिमये : पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट की बात उन्होंने नहीं कही है। आप उन को आवाजियाज क्यों दे रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मैं बताऊंगा आप को अगर आप के हक में हुई तो रखवा दूंगा। इतने साल हो गए आपको और मुझे एक दूसरे को जानते हुए। इसलिए कोई शक मत किया करें।

What for am I sitting here? I am not sitting here just to watch and see that you say something and he says something.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि मरम्मत करवाने के लिए टेंडर भाने जाएंगे। क्या ये टेंडर बैठे ही व्यक्तियों के मांगे जाएंगे जिनके पास तकनीकी ज्ञान है, यंत्र इत्यादि हैं या सार्वजनिक रूप से सभी से टेंडर इनवाइट किए जाएंगे? टेंडर में क्या कुछ रखा जा रहा है?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Tenders have not yet been invited by the Rajasthan Government. When the tenders are invited, all the procedures of inviting the tenders will be followed by the Rajasthan Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सच है कि दिन में ही इस पुल पर ट्रैफिक आ जा सकता है और रात में ट्रैफिक आने-जाने को मनाही है? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि रात में ट्रक, वाहन आदि ज्यादा चलते हैं? क्या आप रात के समय में भी यहां वाहनों के आने जाने की छूट देंगे? जिससे वहां यातायात का भारी जमाव मिले तक नहो। पुल बनाने का काम निश्चित तौर पर किस तारीख से प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा? चम्बल पर एक और पुल बनाने की स्वीकृति केन्द्र ने बी बी पालो पर और जिसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने 72 लाख रुपया स्वीकृत किया था। मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान सरकार दोनों को मिल कर यह बनाना था और इस से इस पुल पर बोझ कम पड़ता। उस को कैंसल कर दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस को बनाने के बारे में फिर से आप विचार करेंगे? यह पुल बहुत पुराना था और इसकी मियाद खत्म हो गई थी फिर भी आप इस से काम लेते रहे क्या यह सही है? क्या यही कारण नहीं था कि इसका एक हिस्सा टूट गया?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the night transportation is concerned, it is not possible to introduce the night transportation because, apart from the difficulties of taking the vehicles in the barges, the area is a dacoit-infested area, and security point of view is also involved. Regarding his other suggestion I will try to draw the attention of Rajasthan Government to that point.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : टेंडर आप मांगेंगे। यह तो सही है। लेकिन रिपेयर का काम कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा, कोई निश्चित तारीख बतायें।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: I don't know which reply is correct. Now he says Rajasthan Government is asked about it. I do not know which reply is correct, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI): Tenders are to be invited by the Rajasthan Government.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Sir, I am sure he did say that tenders have been invited and after going through the tenders we will see whether they have got the know-how or whether they would be in a position to construct it. Now he says, Rajasthan Government has been asked to invite tenders. The House should know which one of the reply is correct.

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI: The correct position is, we have taken a decision to invite tender. And so, Rajasthan Government is asked to invited the tender as early as possible; within a month tender notice will be issued.

Take over of Management of National Sports Federations and Associations

*490. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to take over the management of National Sports Federations

and Associations due to recent trouble amongst their members for better regulation and developmental control of the sports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): No, Sir.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: My question was whether Government has any proposal to take over the management of national sports federations and associations due to recent trouble amongst their members for better regulation and developmental control of sports. May I know in which way the Government propose to control the state of affairs in these various associations and sports bodies? These things are taking place and recently we have seen that in respect of the hockey team the selection was postponed due to interim stay of the high court. So, in this particular context may I know from the Government what steps they have taken so that they can have control over these bodies for management and for the developmental control of sports?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: These are autonomous bodies and there is no question of taking over management of any federation or association. As far as control over these bodies is concerned, on 9th April we have issued some guidelines and we have given the date upto the 15th of September. We hope that after that date the federations will follow guidelines.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: In earlier reply to the House the Minister said that there have been instances of some individuals remaining as office bearers in sports organisations for pretty long period. That is why Government has given some guidelines to the sports bodies saying that they should give their willingness before the 15th of September. So, in this context, I would like to know the number of sports bodies who have given their willing-

ness to follow the guidelines of the Government.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: As far as replies are concerned, we have got replies from a few Federations. They have also given their suggestions, clarifications and modifications. After the expiry of 15th September, we shall certainly consider their replies.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर क्रिकेट हो, कुस्ती हो या हाकी हो, सबों के कार्य-कलाप को देखते हुये ऐसा लगता है कि हर जगह राजनीति का बोलबाला हो गया है और खेलों का स्तर गिरता चला जा रहा है। जो प्रश्न सामने आया है उस को ध्यान में रखते हुये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी उच्चाधिकार-समिति बनाएगी जो इन सारी चीजों की जांच करके सरकार के सामने ऐसी रिपोर्ट दे जिस से सरकारी-करण की दिशा में कोई कदम उठाया जा सके ?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : हम ने जो गाइड-लाइन इश्यू किया है वह बहुत ही अच्छा है और 15 सितम्बर के बाद हम इस पर विचार करेंगे कि इस का क्या नतीजा हुआ या क्या लाभ हुआ। इस के बाद ही हम इस संबंध में कुछ निर्णय कर सकेंगे।

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I want to know why Government is so much complacent about dealing with sports associations etc. Till the other day our team was a world champion in cricket. In London, some incident took place. We lost the match in the last cricket. Why Government is so much complacent about it and they do not want to deal with the federations as a result of that. Politics should not come in the way of sports. Will the Government revise this stand?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: As far as cricket incident is concerned, we have called for the report from the Board of Cricket Control of India. It is not proper for the Government to say anything in the matter regarding this.

SHRI SOM NATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Minister has said that the Government does not want to control Sports Bodies and Associations. On principle, it is acceptable. May we know whether the Guidelines refer to the selection of the team, financial relations, management of the bodies etc.? May we know what are the guidelines for?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: As far as guidelines are concerned, they deal with some of the financial aspects of the problems too. They also include terms and conditions of the office-bearers. There are other points also. May I read the whole thing that is contained in the guidelines?

MR. SPEAKER: You will please lay the same on the Table of the House. Now, we go to the next question.

Development of Minor Ports

*492. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to spend Rs. 110 lakhs for the development of minor ports under the Centrally-sponsored schemes; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The executive responsibility for the development of ports other than Major Ports vests in the State Governments concerned. Provision for development of minor ports under the Centrally Sponsored scheme in the draft Fifth Plan is towards spill-over expenditure of schemes of Fourth Plan.

An amount of Rs. 110 lakhs have been provided in the budget estimates for 1974-75 which will be distributed among the various States towards the end of the financial year on the basis

of the progress of the work and expenditure incurred by them.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, in the answer, the hon. Minister said that an amount of Rs. 110 lakhs has been provided in the budget estimates towards the spill-over expenditure of the Fourth Plan schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

I would like to know from him whether it is a fact that the development of minor ports in various States is suffering due to lack of funds available to States. In view of this I want to know whether the Government will think over the matter in allotting more funds to the spill-over schemes for the development of minor ports.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: As I have already pointed out in the main answer, the development of minor ports is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. But, at the same time, during the Fourth Plan period, it was decided to take up one minor port from each State for the development under the centrally sponsored scheme. All the schemes that had been taken up in the Fourth Plan period will be taken over during the Fifth Plan period as spill-over schemes.

So far as the additional allocation of funds in Fifth Plan is concerned, the amount allocated is of the order of Rs. 23 crores for the development of minor ports in the States sectors. The amount that has been allotted is roughly about Rs. 10 crores for the spill-over schemes of the Fourth Plan. Primarily, this is the responsibility of the State Governments.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Minister had stated that one minor port from each State has been taken up for the development. In view of that, I would like to know what is the progress made with regard to the Alleppey port in Kerala? Secondly, whether the Government of Kerala

has approached the Centre with the scheme for the development of minor ports. Has the Central Government helped Kerala Government for the development of Alleppey as a minor port. I would further like to know, in view of the cut, whether this Rs. 23 crores which has been allocated by the Centre to the State will further be cut due to the inflationary situation and all that.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the last question is concerned, it is too early to predict whether there would be a further cut in this Rs. 23 crores allocated. As regards development of minor Ports, I can give you some figures for the information of the hon. Member. One port was taken up as a centrally-sponsored scheme in Kerala State. The total estimated cost was Rs. 111.96 lakhs. The provision made in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 100 lakhs. We have already released Rs. 10 lakhs. The spill-over scheme is about Rs. 101.96 lakhs for the development of minor port. I have already mentioned about the funds allotted for developing spill-over projects of minor ports in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Development of minor ports for the promotion of exports like sea food will go a long way not only to enable the Government to earn foreign exchange but also to relieve the congestion in major ports. In view of this, I want to know whether Government will consider a proposal of taking such minor ports into Central Sector instead of entrusting them to the State Governments. If this is done, development of minor ports will be useful for export promotion.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The suggestion of the hon. Member is wise. But, due to financial stringency perhaps it would not be possible to take up that as centrally sponsored schemes.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether, having taken the attitude to develop one part in each state as development of a minor port, why they have now switched over to the old thing thereby dislocating the entire system. Take for example the case of Kakinada. This can be developed as a small port. They have exported as much as Rs. 25 crores worth of goods from here. On top of all this, a letter of intent has gone to Messrs. Shaw Walage & Co. to start a fertiliser factory. Unfortunately, now with the changed policy, Kakinada port is getting neither aid from the State Government nor from the Central Government. Same is the case with regard to Karwar in the State of Mysore.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The whole idea behind development of a minor port in each State was this. First of all, after developing the same to a reasonable level, the States will invest more and more money for further development of the port. As a result of all this, it will not be a fact to say that we have totally scuttled our responsibility in this regard. I may tell you that all the spill-over schemes will be assisted by the Centre and would be taken over in the Fifth Plan period. New schemes will be taken up in the Fifth Plan.

Leopard and Tiger Skins

*493. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether leopard and tiger skins were seized recently from some persons at Delhi Railway Station who are alleged to be engaged in the smuggling of these items; and

(b) if so, persons apprehended and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir,

one case came to the notice of the Wild Life Department of Delhi Administration in which an attempt was made to import into Delhi 18 skins of Leopard and one skin of Tiger. The parcel containing the skins was seized on 2-7-1974.

(b) The parcel containing the skins was not claimed by any one despite the fact that the same remained at Railway Station for 7 days. Efforts were made in the meanwhile to trace out the culprit. As no documentary and other evidence was available, the case was filed as untraced.

श्री राम भगत पासवान : मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि 7 दिनों तक वह पारसल स्टेशन पर अनक्लेम्ड पड़ा रहा। हर पारसल जो भेजा जाता है उस पर भेजने वाले तथा पाने वाले का नाम होता है, क्या इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है कि उस पारसल को भेजने वाले कोष थे और पाने वाले कोष थे ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : यह पारसल मध्य प्रदेश के सतना रेलवे स्टेशन से भेजा गया था, भेजने वाले तथा पाने वाले दोनों का नाम ए० गफूर था। यह पारसल 24 जून को भेजा गया था और 27 जून को पता लगा कि इसमें कुछ एतराज वाली चीजें हैं। उस पारसल को खोल कर देखा गया और उस के बाद एन्क्वायरी की गई लेकिन ए० गफूर नाम का कोई आदमी नहीं पाया गया। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि यह जाली नाम से भेजा गया था।

श्री राम भगत पासवान : हमारे देश में हमारी प्राकृतिक सम्पदा को, जंगलों की और पेड़ों को तेजी से काटा जा रहा है, इस से हमारे पशु-पक्षियों की बहुत ज्यादा बरबादी हो रही है उन की हत्याम की जा रही है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पशु-पक्षियों की हत्याओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहां से कहां पहुंच गये। यह प्रश्न पारसल के बारे में है जो रेलवे स्टेशन पर पकड़ा गया लेकिन अब आप जंगल के पशु-पक्षियों पर आ गये।

श्री राम भगत पासवान : यह प्रश्न इसी से सम्बन्धित है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक प्रश्न से सारी बातें नहीं निकल सकतीं आप को पूछना चाहिए था कि वे स्किन कहां रखे गये हैं या उन का क्या हुआ ? क्योंकि उन को ला कर पालियामेंट में लगा दें ?

श्री ब्रह्म साठे : अध्यक्ष महोदय 18 चीते तो बेचारे अपनी जान से गये, उन का चमड़ा यहां लाया गया और भेजने वाले गफूर साहब का पता नहीं ला रहा है—यह बतलाय कि ये चमड़े हैं किधर ? क्या आपने इन को जब्त किया और वहां से भी गायब हो गये, इन का क्या हुआ ? एक शेर का चमड़ा और 18 चीते के चमड़े कोई छोटी बात नहीं होती है, आप हों बतलाइये कि वे कहां गये ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : इस में 18 चंपड और 1 टाइगर स्किन था, इस का पब्लिक आक्शन किया गया और 20,000 रुपये में आक्शन कर दिया गया।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Maurya, I may tel you the tiger skin is going for Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 60,000/-. So, you must inquire into it.

श्री इरुलम चन्म कल्याय : क्या यह बात सही है कि पिछले 4-5 सालों में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में चीते और शेर की खाल विदेशों को चोरी-छिपे भेजी जाती रही हैं। जब कोई व्यक्ति कोई पारसल भेजता है तो उस का नाम और पता तथा भेजने वाले का नाम और पता पारसल पर लिखा जाता है तथा जहां से पारसल भेजा जाता है वहां उस का पूरा नाम और

और रिकार्ड रखा जाता है। क्या आप ने सतना में इस का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है? यदि नहीं है, तो उस प्रसवमी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई और अभियंत्रण में कोई ऐसा कार्यवाही न हो इस के लिये आप कोव से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : इस प्रकार की स्थितियों के विदेश भेजे जाने पर पूर्ण रूप से रोक लगी हुई है। इन को विदेश नहीं भेजा जा सकता लेकिन यदा कदा चोरी से कुछ लोग ले जाते हैं— ऐसी शिकायतें आयी हैं। जहाँ तक ए० गफूर का सवाल है मैंने निवेदन किया था कि यह पार्सल सतना रेलवे स्टेशन से भेजा गया था और वहाँ से ए० गफूर ने दिल्ली में ए० गफूर के नाम भेजा था। न तो सतना में इस तरह के नाम के किसी आदमी का पता लगा और न दिल्ली में पता लगा ऐसा लगता है कि यह फिक्टोशस नाम से भेजा गया था।

श्री बलंत साठे : ऐसा लगता है कि आश्वासन में लेने वाला ए० गफूर होगा।

श्री बिजबनाथ प्रताप सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि इन का इतने सस्ते दामों पर नीलाम करने के बजाय क्यों न स्वयं इनको विदेश भेजती और विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करती जैसा कि अभी अध्यक्ष महोदय ने संकेत किया है कि विदेशों में इस का दाम बहुत ज्यादा है।

MR. SPEAKER: When I was abroad, I saw these skins in some people's houses and they told me that they had bought them for Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000. That was why I had referred to it.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय जैसा कि आप ने आदेश दिया है मैं स्वयं इस की जांच-पड़ताल करूंगा। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करूँ कि इस का पब्लिक आश्वासन

हुआ था और पब्लिक आश्वासन में 20 हजार रुपये आये थे।

Support Prices of Agricultural Products

*494. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended that the support price of Kharif and Rabi should be announced before the seeds are sown;

(b) whether Government have not announced so far as Kharif and Rabi support price;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have called the meeting of the Chief Minister to discuss the issue; and

(d) when the prices are likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Whether support prices of food-grains should be announced or not before the sowing season is generally decided by Government. While making their recommendations, the Agricultural Prices Commission have been sometimes expressing views about the desirability or otherwise of announcing support prices.

On the basis of the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission, minimum support prices of wheat for the rabi marketing season, 1974-75 were announced in September, 1973. The question of announcement of support price for kharif cereals for

1974-75 is being examined. The price and procurement policy for kharif cereals for 1974-75 season, will be decided in consultation with the Chief Ministers before the commencement of the marketing season. However, no date has been fixed for the meeting of the Chief Ministers.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: May I know whether in 1973, the Agricultural Price Commission had recommended that the price of wheat should be announced before the sowing season, and if so, why this year Government are still waiting to make such an announcement because the marketing is already on?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: The Agricultural Prices Commission have been expressing views from time to time that the support prices should be announced. It is well known to hon. Members that recently, the Government of India have been announcing procurement prices at a much higher level than the support prices; but because of the present price level, the support prices have lost their relevance. That was why the Government of India did not think it proper to announce support prices.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: May I know whether the support prices for wheat announced in 1973 were found to be a non-incentive to the agriculturists, since there was a large difference between the market price and the support price, and if so, what steps Government are going to take in the future to see that the agriculturists—get remunerative prices?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: One can have different views on this. As far as the Government of India are concerned, they did take into consideration various factors and—they have announced prices higher than those recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

श्री बलदेव सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी इस प्रश्न के दो भाग हैं। जो स्टेटमेंट अभी

माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिया है उस के दो भाग हैं। एक भाग में उन्होंने बताया है कि सितम्बर 1973 में यह गेहूँ का भाव निश्चित किया गया था, एनाउंस किया गया था और दूसरा उन्होंने यह बताया है कि खरीफ के बारे में और क.म.तों के बारे में क्या नीति होगी, इस को तय नहीं किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने भी पूछा कि जो भाव निश्चित किया गया था 1973 में उस के मुकाबले में बाजार में बहुत ज्यादा कीमत पर गेहूँ बिका। इस विषय में भी क्या सरकार सोच रही है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि खरीफ की फसलों की कीमत निश्चित करने के लिए नीति निर्धारित करने के लिये मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन अभी तक नहीं किया है और खरीफ की फसलों को बोने का समय आ गया है। अगर किसानों की कीमतों का पहले पता नहीं होगा तो उन को अपनी लागत लगाने में या उस को कम करने में काफी परेशानी होगी और बाढ़, बर्बरह से भी दिक्कत बढ़ गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ? चोफ मिनिस्टर्स के पास पत्र भेजे गये हैं या उन की कोई मीटिंग हुई है और विभिन्न मंत्रियों के क्या विचार हैं और उन विचारों को कब तक सरकार कार्य रूप में परिणत सोच रही है। अगर देर हुई तो खरीफ का सीजन भी समाप्त हो जाएगा और फसलों की स्थिति देश में खराब हो जायेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: There is no question of announcing support prices. Now, as I submitted earlier, since the kharif crops have already been sown, the question would now be of announcing procurement prices. There is a reference in the statement that the Chief Ministers' Conference would be convened. Normally, it is convened at the end of September, when crop prospects become

known and we are in a position to take realistic decisions on the basis of crop prospects. Though the date has not yet been fixed, it would be by end of September or so. As far as the earlier part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, we are now to announce the procurement prices. As far as open market selling prices are concerned, they depend upon supply, demand and the gap between production and requirement and a number of other factors.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been seen that both the peasants and the consumers have been cheated by the Government's policy of divide and rule. The procurement price is Rs. 150/- per quintal and it was to be sold in Delhi and other places at Rs. 161 per quintal. I would like to know, why foodgrains procured in Punjab, Haryana as well as in Rajasthan, at the price of Rs. 150/- per quintal are being sold in Delhi and other places between Rs. 192—Rs. 275 per quintal. Now it is Rs. 300/- per quintal. The price of rice in Delhi today is Rs. 4.30 per kilo, good rice. The price of wheat is also Rs. 3/- per kilo. Within a period of three months, it has risen from Re. 1.10 to Rs. 3 per kilo. I would like to know, whether Government has evolved any policy by which there is some ratio between the procurement price and the selling price to the consumers, and if they have not done so, are they going to do it or not?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, I would like to correct the hon. Member. The procurement price, as far as wheat is concerned, is not Rs. 150 but Rs. 105 per quintal. The issue price, which is a uniform price at all places throughout the country is Rs. 125 per quintal. As far as Government grain issue is concerned, there is no change. The only thing is, over and above this Rs. 125, which is the wholesale price to the State Government, they add Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 depending on the margins of the fair price shops and other expenses. This is as

far as issue prices are concerned. In regard to the other part of the hon. Member's question, I would seek your guidance because this question relates to the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. I have no objection in discussing the general price problem. I would seek your guidance, whether this would come under the question under consideration. I am at your disposal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My question was about the support price given to the farmer. Sir, I want your guidance in the matter. My question is about the proportion.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is whether there is any proportion or ratio between the price recommended by the Commission and the actual price in the market.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are two parts to this question. As far as the foodgrains procured by government are concerned, there is a definite ratio. This time a decision has been taken that to the extent possible the subsidy element should not be there, though some marginal subsidy is involved. As far as the open market price is concerned, it is governed by a number of factors like production, demand, supply, hoarding and so on.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि जब रबी और खरीफ की फसलों के भाव एप्रिल-मई के कमिशन फिक्स करता है तो खेती में जो लाभ लगती है उस खर्च को महीनजर न रखते हुये सरकार एक तरफा फैसला करती है और उसी के कारण सरकार को प्रोक्योरमेंट में कम गल्ला मिलता है और क्या यह बात सही है कि पिछले साल सरकार ने जो 76 रुपये के हिसाब से गल्ला खरीदा वह सरकारी दुकानों पर 140 और 145 के भाव से बेचा गया ? इतना फर्क क्यों रखा गया और क्या सरकार इस को उचित मानती है ? अब आप जो मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन करने वाले हैं क्या वह

इस बात को ध्यान में रखेगा कि फटिलाइजर्स के भाव हुये हो गये हैं और उस को ध्यान में रख कर ही भाव तय किये जाएंगे। इस के अलावा सरकार ने जो तिर्चाई दरे बढ़ा दी है, बिजली की दर बढ़ा दी है उन सब बढ़े हुये खर्चों को ही ध्यान में रखकर सरकार कीमतों के बारे में अपनी नीति निर्धारित करे ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Government give considerable thought to all these problems and the decisions about prices are not announced arbitrarily. Our general approach is that remunerate price should be paid to the farmers. We get the cost of production data and we consult the Agricultural Prices Commission, who consult the agricultural institutions and so on. But, ultimately, in this country we have to arrive at a decision on the basis of an equitable balance between the consumers, whose purchasing capacity has to be taken into consideration while fixing the prices, though we would not like the producers to incur losses in regard to this. He said that wheat was purchased at Rs. 76 and sold at Rs. 140. That is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: He was referring to last year not this year.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am referring to last year, when we purchased wheat at Rs. 76. But what is distributed through the public distribution system is what is procured indigenously as also what is imported, which costs round about Rs. 200. Therefore to say that government is profiteering at the cost of public distribution would not be a correct statement to make.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The support price recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission to be paid to the farmers is not sometimes conducive too the farmers and that does not give them any incentive. In view of the food shortage will the government announce a definite policy of

are more anxious to grow more food, will not be compelled to reduce production because of the frequent change in the policy of the Government?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Even though we announce a support price, generally the procurement prices are higher than the support price. The approach of the Government of India is to give a very remunerative price to the farmers. It is not correct to say that the decline in food production is because of the policy of the Government. An analysis will show that production has gone down during the last two years because of the erratic behaviour of the monsoon and during 1972-73 because of drought.

श्री हुकम चन्द कटुवाय : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि जो बाहर से गेहूं मंगाया वह 200 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव से मंगाया जब कि यहां काश्तकारों से आपम 76 रु० के भाव से खरीदते हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यहां के काश्तकारों को बाहर से मंगाये जाने वाले गेहूं की तुलना में आप क्यों कम दाम देते हैं ? आप 76 रु० क्विंटल यहां काश्तकार से खरीदते हैं और 150 रु० के भाव से बेचते हैं, यानी दुगुना लाभ कमाया और अगर व्यापारी 10 रु० प्रति क्विंटल का मुनाफा ले कर गेहूं बाजार में बेचता है तो वह आप की निगाह में चोर है और उस को जेल भेजा जाता है। तो यह जो आप ने बाहर का और यहां का अन्तर रखा है उस को खत्म करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This has been raised a number of times here and I have replied to it. I do not think it will be a practical proposition to accept that our prices should be related to international prices. Sometimes international prices are very low as compared to the prices we pay to our farmers. Our economic and social conditions are different. We will have to take decisions with relevance to our

John Committee on Gujarat Universities

*495. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat had appointed recently a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V. V. John to go into the question of Universities, their modernisation and functioning in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the personnel of the said Committee, and its terms of reference;

(c) whether the said John Committee has submitted its report and if so, its main findings; and

(d) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (d). The Government of Gujarat had appointed, on 3rd April, 1973, a Committee consisting of the following members:

(1) Shri V. V. John, Former Vice-Chancellor, Jodhpur University—Chairman.

(2) Dr. N. K. Vakil, Vice-Chancellor, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda—Member.

(3) Shri J. B. Sandil, Vice-Chancellor, Saurashtra University, Rajkot—Member.

(4) Shri V. H. Bhanot, Former Joint Director of Education, Gujarat—Member Secretary.

The terms of reference of the Committee were as under:—

(i) to review the state of higher education and to assess the need for

institutions of higher education in Gujarat, over the next decade;

(ii) to consider changes in the areas of the Universities, including establishment of new Universities, so as to enable them to discharge their functions and meet their obligations effectively and adequately;

(iii) to indicate the financial implications of its recommendations; and

(iv) to make such other recommendations as are germane to the subject.

The Committee has recently submitted its report and it is under examination of the State Government.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, parts (c) and (d) have not been properly and fully answered. I had asked what are the findings of the committee and whether Government have accepted their recommendations. There is no mention about that in the statement. Don't you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, think that it is right and necessary for the Government to lay on the Table of the House the report of the John Committee, because it is so important to the students, teachers and everybody in Gujarat?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion. What is your question?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I hope you will direct the Minister to lay the report on the Table. Now, in view of the terms of reference Nos. (i) and (ii) mentioned by him, will the Minister tell us how long will the Gujarat Government take in considering the report and inform this House as to what are the recommendations that have been accepted and those not accepted?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: It will not be possible for me to give an exact idea as to how long the Gujarat Government will take to consider it. I will ask them to expedite their con-

sideration of the report and to let us have a copy of the report along with their views.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: One of the important objects of the "Nav Nirman Yuvak Samiti" Andolan or movement in Gujarat early this year was to bring about a radical and meaningful reform in higher education. Our colleges and universities are often not able to deliver the goods even to a minimum standard. The students have been feeling very much agitated. In view of the "Nav Nirman" movement and in view of the fact that our students are denied opportunities to compete in the all-India competitive examinations, like, I.A.S., etc.—there is the Institute of Management in Ahmedabad and our students do not get admissions in that institute—and the problem, therefore, being so urgent, I hope, he will not give a routine reply and he will give an assurance that he will tell the Government of Gujarat to give the report, accept the report and implement it as early as possible so that the students of Gujarat are not unnecessarily denied the right of getting good education and obtaining admissions into the colleges and universities everywhere.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have already said that I will request the Gujarat Government to expedite the consideration of the report.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि पिछले दिनों में इस देश में विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में अनेक जांच और परीक्षण हुए हैं और यह जांच उसी तरह से हो रही है, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि चूंकि गुजरात राष्ट्रपति शासन के अधीन है इस लिए वहां की शिक्षा में इस प्रकार के कुछ परिवर्तन किए जायेंगे जिस से कि वहां की शिक्षा एक आदर्श के रूप में रोजगार मूलक, एम्प्लायमेंट औरियन्टेड हो सके ?

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : इस सिलसिले में सरकार की जो नीति है वह कई मतवा यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के दौरान मैं हाउस के सामने भ्रज कर चुका हूँ। सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि जो हायर एजुकेशन हो उस में प्रोबलम सोल्विंग कंपैसिटीज तालबेइल्मों की बढ़ायी जाए। और जहां तक एम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल है उस के लिए मुक्त की जनरल इकोनोमीक डेवलपमेंट का एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोपेर्चुनिटीज से ताल्लुक है

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In view of Gujarat being under the President's Rule which might conceivably continue for a pretty length of time according to whatever the appearances are there, may I know what it is which inhibits the Government from examining directly, because they are in-charge, the Committee's recommendations and expedite whatever steps are to be taken in view of the agitation in Gujarat?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have already submitted that I will ask the Gujarat Government to expedite it. It is only fit and proper since the President has decided with the approval of this House to administer the State of Gujarat through the Governor, that it is being examined there. I am not disclaiming responsibility. I have already said that I will request them to expedite their decision and let us know. Then, I will take such appropriate steps as are necessary.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Minister said that the Committee has recently submitted the report. What does he mean by "recently"? As far as I know, the report must have been submitted at least three months ago; it may be more. Therefore, it was a legitimate question to him as to how long the Government will take to do something about it. Since Gujarat has been under the President's Rule, should not the Minister of Education at the Centre have taken direct interest for two reasons, both because Gujarat is

just now, the responsibility of the Centre and also because the Education Minister should be interested in questions relating to higher education?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The Committee was appointed on the 3rd April, 1973. I do not have the exact date with me here as to when the report was submitted. The Government was informed that it was submitted recently.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It was submitted not less than three months ago. This is a reasonably reliable information. You can ask them to expedite...

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have started by saying that I would request them to expedite.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Expedition means two months and not three months.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patel, if you know that, then why should you ask for it?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मध्य प्रदेश को सप्लाई किया गया गेहूं

* 489. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च से जून, 1974 तक की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश को कितना गेहूं सप्लाई किया गया ;

(ख) निर्धारित कोटे के अनुसार कितना गेहूं सप्लाई किया जाना था ;

(ग) कम सप्लाई किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इस कमी को देखते हुए मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों पर लेवी लगाई गई थी जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की खाद्य नीति के विरुद्ध है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्हे) :

(क) और (ख) मार्च से जून, 1974 की अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश का आवंटित और सप्लाई की गई गेहूं की मात्रा का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :

(000 मीटरी टन में)

महीना	आवंटित की गई मात्रा	सप्लाई की मात्रा
मार्च, 1974	15.0	11.9
अप्रैल, 1974	10.0	8.4
मई, 1974	5.0	4.4
जून, 1974	—	0.3

(ग) सप्लाई में कमी कुछ कार्याचालन सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों के कारण हुई थी ।

(घ) जी नहीं । राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि उन्होंने किसानों पर कोई लेवी नहीं लगाई है ।

Farakka Barrage Project

* 491. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a disagreement between the Ministries of Shipping and Heavy Industry is holding up the completion of the Farakka Barrage Project;

(b) if so, the steps taken to resolve the disagreement and complete the project;

(c) whether the cost of construction has risen too fast and has upset original calculations; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The estimated cost of the Farakka Barrage Project which was originally sanctioned for Rs. 68.59 crores was subsequently revised to Rs. 156.293 crores, of which an amount of Rs. 125.4 crores has been spent upto 1973-74. The increase in the estimated cost is mainly due to increase in the scope of the project, rise in the cost of materials and labour, rise in the cost of land acquisition and the provisions for some of the items found necessary on detailed investigations.

Protest by Theatre Artistes

*496. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in a local English daily dated 23rd August, 1974 under the caption "Theatre artistes stage 'masked' protest", and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government 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) The demands of the theatre artistes were discussed by their representatives with the Vice-Chairman of the Sangeet Natak Akademi. In the light of the discussion, the Akademi is taking various steps.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसें

*497. श्री एम० एस० तुरती :

क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 30 जुलाई 1974 को एक स्थानीय दैनिक में प्रकाशित

इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की 400 से अधिक बसें महीनों तक मामूली खराबियों के कारण बर्कसाप में पड़ी रहती हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन बसों में कुछ बसें नयी भी हैं ;

(ग) क्या निगम की बसें अपने निर्धारित चक्करों की बजाय प्रति दिन बहुत कम चक्कर लगा पाती हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री कमलावति त्रिपाठी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) इस समय निगम की बसें निर्धारित फेरों के लगभग 66 प्रतिशत फेरें लगा सकती हैं।

(घ) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने नये डिपुओं के निर्माण का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है । जब ये डिपो तैयार हो जायेंगे और उपयोग के लिए चालू हो जायेंगे तब गाड़ियों के रखरखाव सुविधाओं के सुधरने की सम्भावना है और लुप्त फेरों की संख्या उत्तरोत्तर कम हो जायेगी ।

Excess Payment for Ford Tractors

*498. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers had to make excess payment for Ford tractors purchased through Punjab Agro Industrial Corporation;

(b) if so, whether the amount of excess payment has been refunded to the purchasers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). No complaints have been received from the farmers regarding any excess payment made by them in respect of Ford tractors supplied to them. But we are trying to verify this complaint.

Housing Boards and Slum Clearance Boards

*499. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many Housing Boards and Slum Clearance Boards have sprung up in recent past; and

(b) whether there is a machinery to screen the working of these Housing Boards and Slum Clearance Boards?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Housing Boards and Slum Clearance Boards in the States are statutory bodies set up by the State Governments under their own enactments. The operation of these Boards is accordingly governed by the provisions of those Acts.

Setting up of National Library in Delhi

*500. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Library in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any site has been selected for the proposed library; and

(c) the time by which the Library would be set up?

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) Does not arise.

Collapse of portions of School Buildings in Delhi

*501. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

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

(a) the number and names of schools in Delhi whose walls or roofs collapsed recently;

(b) whether an inquiry has been made into the causes and the number of children killed or injured as a result thereof;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for the collapse; and

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the victims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). On 2nd August, 1974, the roof of only one school viz., Commercial Primary School, Charkhewalan, Delhi, collapsed and 12 children were injured, but none was killed as a result of the collapse of the roof. All these children were admitted immediately to the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi. Eight of them were discharged from the Irwin Hospital the next day and three on the following day. One student, who sustained injury on the head was discharged on the seventh day.

The school is run by a private management and is recognised by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The Engineering Department of the Corporation is enquiring into the

causes of the roof collapse and only after their findings are known, the question of any further action in the matter could be considered. No compensation has been paid to the children who were injured in the collapse, because none suffered permanent or grievous injury or disability and hence the parents of the injured children did not claim any compensation.

Alleged sale of Adivasi Children

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in an English Daily dated 29th July, 1974 that an Adivasi (Tribal) in Mandla (Madhya Pradesh) sold his two children at a weekly market as he had nothing to feed them; and

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

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

(b) The State Government have reported that no such incident has occurred in Madhya Pradesh.

Conference of State Cooperation Ministers

*503. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that cooperatives should take up distribution of essential goods in the country;

(b) whether this was one of the recommendations made by the recent Conference of the State Co-operation Ministers in Delhi; and

(c) other subjects discussed and decision arrived at the said Conference?

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

(a) The State Governments have been advised that cooperatives should be increasingly utilised in the public distribution system for essential consumer goods.

(b) The Conference has recommended that consumer cooperatives should play a dominant role in the public distribution system.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8283/74]. The recommendations made in the Conference are under consideration of the Government.

Non-recognition of Ranchi University B.A. (Hons.) Degree by Delhi University

*504. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Delhi University has not given recognition to the B.A. (Hons.) Degree of Ranchi University and as a result thereof many students who wanted admission in the Evening Law Centre No. 2 of Delhi University from Ranchi University has been refused admission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to give instructions to the Delhi University to give recognition immediately so that people from backward areas might be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, B.A. (Hons.) Degree of Ranchi University has not been recognised by it as equivalent to its B.A. (Hons.) Degree for purposes of higher studies,

as the syllabus prescribed by the Ranchi University for this examination was found to be of lower standard in comparison to the syllabus prescribed by Delhi University.

(c) No, Sir.

Block-wise Project Reports for House Sites

*505. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments were asked to formulate Block-wise project reports and send the same to the Ministry of Works and Housing immediately, under the scheme of provision of House-sites to landless agricultural labourer;

(b) if so, which of the State Governments have sent Block-wise proposals, on what dates and for how many landless labourers; and

(c) what were their cost of development and for acquisition of private land?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Block-wise project proposals were received from the State Governments on different dates for different blocks. A statement showing the projects received upto 31st March, 1974, expenditure involved and the number of landless families in rural areas covered, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8284/74].

Supply of Wheat as Certified Seed

*506. SHRI V. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an association of some farmers in Delhi has evaded payment of taxes by supplying ordinary wheat as certified seed to various State Governments; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(a) and (b). No specific complaint of any association of farmers in Delhi having evaded payment of taxes by supplying ordinary wheat as certified seeds to State Governments has come to the notice of the Government. Some cases of movement of wheat grain in the garb of seed from the Tarai region of U. P. by imposters and bogus firms in Delhi had been reported. It has been ascertained from the Government of U. P. that these cases are under investigation.

Useless Cattle

*507. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the number of useless and unwanted cattle in India; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to utilise them in some manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA: (a) and (b). No Sir. No specific survey for this purpose has been carried out. However, during the Second Plan period a scheme for the rounding up of stray and wild cattle, which cause damage to standing crops and/or create nuisance in towns and cities, was introduced and has continued since then. During the Third Plan the scope of the Scheme was expanded to include distribution of such cattle to different breeders in the country. In this manner about 27,000 cattle have been distributed. Nearly 10,000 unproductive cattle have been sent to "Go Sadans".

दिल्ली के आवासीय क्षेत्रों में चल रहे कुटीर तथा लघु उद्योगों को नियमित करना

3433. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान में परिवर्तन करके आवासीय क्षेत्रों में चल रहे कुटीर तथा लघु उद्योगों को नियमित किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

संस्दीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विश्व बैंक द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में लघु सिंचाई के लिए सहायता दिया जाना।

3434. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक ने मध्य प्रदेश में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं पर होने वाले व्यय में अंशदान देना स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्दे) :

(क) और (ख). इन्टरनेशनल डेवलप-मेंट असोसियेशन (विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध) से सहायता प्राप्त, मध्य प्रदेश में लघु सिंचाई सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए एक ऋण परि-योजना, इस समय कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

यह परियोजना एक तीन वर्षीय कार्यक्रम है (इसकी समाप्ति की तारीख 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 है)। इसका कुल परिणाम 45.22 करोड़ रुपये का है, जिसमें इन्टरनेशनल डेवलप-मेंट असोसियेशन की सहायता 330 लाख अमेरिकन डालर होगी। इस परियोजना में 35 जिलों में लगभग 25,000 नये कुओं का निर्माण करने, 15,000 वर्तमान खुदे कुओं का सुधार करने, लगभग 29,000 विद्युत और 12,000 डीजल पावर पम्प सेट तथा लगभग 2700 रहट लगाने का परिकल्पना की गई है।

Afforestation and Soil Conservation Works in Gujarat

3435. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether work of soil conservation and afforestation is being taken up by the Government of Gujarat in order to prevent the filling up of reservoir by silt from the catchment areas of the Dantiwada Dam on river Banas in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the soil conservation and afforestation work completed during the year 1973-74; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Soil conservation and afforestation measures in the catchment areas of Dantiwada Dam are being carried out by the Government of Gujarat under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme since Third Five Year Plan. The objective of the scheme is to protect the catchment area from soil erosion in order to prevent the premature silting of the reservoir.

(b) Under this scheme soil conservation work comprising contour bunding and terracing of agricultural land on 313 hectares, afforestation on 600 hectares and pasture development on 100 hectares were carried out during the year 1973-74.

(c) The total expenditure of Rs. 10.40 lakhs has been incurred on this scheme during the year 1973-74.

Measures to check malnutrition

3436. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a massive nutrition plan is proposed to be launched in the Fifth Plan to check malnutrition;

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

(c) how far it is expected to go to check malnutrition in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission, who are co-ordinating the nutrition programmes of the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, are concerned with the subject and they have furnished the following information in reply to this Question:—

It is proposed to extend the nutrition programmes substantially during the Fifth Five Year Plan period so as to create better nutrition facilities for pregnant women, lactating mothers, pre-school and school children of weaker sections. An outlay of Rs. 405 crores for nutrition has been provided in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, in

addition to CARE's assistance of roughly Rs. 200 crores. Nutrition is a socio-economic problem of huge dimensions in our country and the outlays provided under the Fifth Plan would not be adequate to tackle the problem in its totality. Since the entire population living below the poverty line cannot be covered by such a programme, some selected sections of the population among whom malnutrition is most widely spread are the obvious choice for such a programme.

The salient features of the Nutrition programmes are:—

(i) Supplementary feeding programmes:

Supplementary feeding programme consisting of supplementary nutrition to pre-school children below the age of 6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers and mid-day meals programme for the school children of 6-11 years of age. It is envisaged that the supplementary feeding programme under the special nutrition will go up from 3.8 million to about 10 million by the end of 5th Plan and under the mid-day meals the figure is expected to rise from 12 million to 16.5 million during the Fifth Plan period.

(ii) Self-sufficiency in feeding programme:

It is proposed to set up a Nutrition Corporation under the Union Department of Food who will be responsible for producing nutritious foods for the supplementary feeding programme. The processed food will mainly be Balahar, Miltone and Modern Bread to cater to the different areas and to meet the total requirements of the nutrition programme.

(iii) Applied Nutrition Programmes:

Under this it is proposed to cover 700 new blocks for purposes of nutrition education and extension programmes amongst the rural population.

(iv) **Health-based Nutrition Programmes:**

Under this it is proposed to provide protective immunisation to children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and expectant mothers against tetanus and anaemia. It is also intended to expand the programme of prevention of blindness by administration of heavy doses of Vitamin 'A' to children.

The nutrition programme is to be delivered in an integrated manner along with health care and family planning services. Research, surveys and evaluation will find an important place in the nutrition plans in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Government is also intending to set up a high-powered Central Coordination Committee on Nutrition to ensure systematic Communication, consultation and coordination amongst the various Departments, Agencies and the States undertaking the nutrition programmes. This Coordination Committee will also be responsible for evaluation and monitoring of the nutrition programmes at the Centre.

Recruitment Procedure to 'DDA'

3437. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to go into the recruitment procedure in Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दो पहिये वाले स्कूटरों के चालकों द्वारा लोहे का टोप पहना जाना

3438. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में दो पहियों वाले स्कूटरों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) दो पहिए वाले वाहनों के चालकों के लिए लोहे के टोप पहनने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी नीति और योजना क्या है?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) 31-3-74 को दिल्ली में 1,57,398 पहियों वाले स्कूटर/मोटर साइकिल रजिस्टर थे ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दो पहियों वाले स्कूटर चालकों द्वारा इस्पात के टोप पहनने के बारे में अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं किया है ।

State Trading in Wholesale Trade of Foodgrains

3439. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the total failure of the wheat procurement by depending upon the wholesalers it is proposed to strictly enforce state trade in wholesale trade of foodgrains procuring entire marketable surplus with graded levy exempting the marginal farmers; and

(b) if so, the decision thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The procurement of wheat

under the new policy is still going on. With a view to enlarging the scope of procurement various suggestions are under the active consideration of the Government. The policy of procurement of foodgrains is being reviewed from time to time in consultation with the State Governments to consider the step that may be necessary for attaining the policy objectives.

Rise in free-market sugar price

3440. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of free-market sugar have gone up by about 25 per cent during the last six months;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the stabilisation of prices of the sale of sugar in the free-market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). There has been recently a spurt in open market prices mainly due to lower production of sugar than expected, resulting from fall in recovery caused by pyrrilla infestation of sugarcane, absence of winter rains, frost etc. This coupled with larger exports arranged for earning the much needed foreign exchange necessitated reduction in monthly releases of sugar for internal consumption from June, 1974 onwards. Besides, firm upcountry advances, increasing demand owing to festivals etc. and general inflationary trend may also be some of the contributing factors leading to the present bullish trend.

(c) Efforts to increase sugar production will be made by considering the continuance of the partial control policy, excise rebate schemes, commissioning of new factories, accelerating the expansion programme of existing factories and cane-development both quantity-wise and quality-wise. Further, the State Governments

have also been advised again to tighten their distribution machinery with a view to preventing malpractices e.g. sale of levy sugar in open market, hoarding etc. All these measures are expected to help in stabilisation of open market prices at a reasonable level.

देश में हानि उठा रहे बन्दरगाह

3441. श्री आर० बी० बड़ : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कौन कौन से बन्दरगाह अपनी क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग न कर सकने तथा कुषब्ध के कारण हानि उठा रहे हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक बन्दरगाह को कितनी हानि हो रही है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) कलकत्ता, मद्रास, कोचीन, कांडला और पारादीप के बड़े पत्तनों को खर्च में वृद्धि के तथा पत्तन क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग न होने के कारण घाटा हो रहा है। इन पत्तनों को 1973-74 में दुष्प्रा राजस्व घाटा निम्न प्रकार है :—

पत्तन का नाम	राजस्व घाटा (रुपये लाखों में)
कलकत्ता	1,203.07
मद्रास	209.00
कोचीन	122.74
कांडला	1.83
पारादीप	316.50

(ख) पत्तनों ने सम्बन्धित अधिकरणों से उनके द्वारा घरा उठाई की गई वस्तुओं

की सतत आपूर्ति को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया है ताकि वे पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग कर सकें। पत्तन की दूरों में भी संशोधन किया जा रहा है।

Committee on number of students in Delhi University

3442. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether Government have appointed a high powered Committee to examine the problem of rapidly increasing number of students in colleges in Delhi University; and

(b) if so, when the report is likely to be submitted to Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A Committee has been appointed by the Government to consider the situation arising out of the increase in the number of students and Colleges in the University of Delhi and to make recommendations regarding the steps that may be taken to deal with it. The Committee has started its work recently. It will take some time for the Committee to submit its report.

National Council of Educational Research and Training

3443. SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training undertook research studies in the field of educational psychology and foundation of education; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the study and the results achieved?

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) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8285/74].

N.B.C.C. Construction Technique

3444. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

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

(a) whether in view of the acute shortage of cement and steel, the National Building Construction Corporation has been asked to prepare new construction techniques which will make use of other construction material without in any way impairing the strength of the building both for Government as also for private builders;

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

(c) whether NBCC also makes available the building material to the house builders and if so, the details of the materials supplied and their respective cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The National Buildings Organisation propagating new construction techniques and use of new/substitute building materials.

(b) The information is given in the attached statement.

(c) Neither N.B.C.C. nor N.B.O. undertakes procurement of building materials and supply to the house builders.

Statement

Brief details of the new construction techniques evolved

1. Use of High Strength Bricks for building 4 storey and taller buildings with 9" load bearing brick walls.

2. Use of lime as substitute for cement and its use in mortars and plaster.

3. Use of Surkhi (Clay pozzolana) in conjunction with lime for mortars and plasters.

4. Use of flyash as replacement of cement to the extent of 20 per cent in mortars and concrete improving the properties and decreasing the cost.

5. Production of flyash-pozzolana cement by inter-grinding cement clinker and flyash to the extent of 20 per cent.

6. Production of concrete in a factory, in metropolitan cities where huge quantities of concrete is consumed daily, would save considerable quantity of cement as compared to concrete made at the site.

7. Use of secondary species of timber in buildings.

8. Use of cellular concrete blocks and roofing slabs manufactured from lime cement and flyash/sand.

9. Use of light weight aggregates in place of stone aggregates in concrete.

10. Use of as-phalitic corrugated roofing sheets as substitute for galvanised iron sheets and asbestos cement sheets.

11. Use of plastic pipes instead of conventional steel or cement pipes.

12. Adoption of the following Precast Roofing Techniques:—

(a) Precast RCC unit of trough shape—(Precast channal units).

(b) Precast RCC structural elements having 2 or more circular hollow cores throughout their length.

(c) System of Precast Cellular Roofing Units consisting of hollow concrete units placed on fully or partially precast beams and covered with deck concrete when the supporting beams are partially precast.

(d) Precast battens and hollow block construction. This system of roofing consists of concrete hollow blocks supported on inverted 'T' battens and finished with topping concrete.

(e) Precast RCC 'T' Beam Units; This system of roofing consists of T-Beam units placed directly on walls. A modification of T-Beam roof system is hollow T-Beam roof wherein precast concrete tiles are used along with T-Beam to give a flush ceiling and better thermal comfort.

(f) Doubly Curved Tiles: This roofing system is based on the use of roofing units comprising precast 70 cm square doubly curved tile resting on partially precast cement concrete beams.

13. Use of high strength deformed bars in concrete structures and designing structures on the basis of ultimate load theory.

14. Use of better quality bricks and rationalised method of design for putting up single brick thick walls with a view to effecting saving in use of bricks and cement.

15. Use of thinner pre-cast R.C.C. lintels on the top of openings for doors and windows to save steel and cement.

16. Reduction in the height of the ceiling to effect saving in the cost of brick work.

17. Use of the more economical single stack system of plumbing in which wastes from all sanitary fittings including W.C.s are carried out in a single pipe.

Laboratories for gradation of splices

3445. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether spice traders in a convention held at Delhi recently urged upon Government to set up laboratories at the main spice growing centres so that proper gradation can be made before they are brought to market;

(b) whether the convention also suggested that sale of powder spices should be permitted only through Agmark/ISI marked packets to prevent adulteration; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the above suggestion and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Agriculture has not received any resolution that may have been passed by the convention of spice traders said to have been held in Delhi recently. In a memorandum presented to the Health Ministry by the Kirana Committee, Delhi, there is a reference to adulteration in spices and a request has been made that laboratories should be set up at main producing centres on a priority basis. So far as AGMARK is concerned, the grading of spices for internal marketing is done on a voluntary basis while that for export purposes is on a compulsory basis under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection under the Ministry of Agriculture have set up AGMARK laboratories, many of which are located in the spice growing areas also. In addition to these laboratories, the State Governments also provide facilities for testing of spices. The number of Agmark laboratories can be increased as and when necessary depending on the volume of work.

Prizes to Hindi writers of Non-Hindi speaking States

3446, SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether Hindi Writers from non-Hindi speaking States are awarded prizes for their works; and

(b) if so, how many prizes were awarded during the year 1973 and to whom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Ministry implements a scheme for award of Prizes every year to Hindi Writers of Non-Hindi Speaking Areas for Literary Works in Hindi

(b) Under the scheme, Thirteen awards of prizes for 1972-73 were made in 1973. The names of the recipients of these awards are given below:

Name	Mother Tongue.
1. Kum. Annapurna	Punjabi.
2. Smt. Vijay Chauhan	Punjabi
3. Dr. B. Lakshmaiah Shetty.	Telugu
4. Dr. Shiban Krishna Ruina	Kashmiri
5. Dr. V. Shreenivasacharya.	Telugu
6. Smt. Saraswathi Ramnath	Tamil
7. Shri P. G. Kamath	Marathi
8. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi.	Kannada
9. Dr. P.V. Vijayan	Malayalam
10. Dr. Motilal Jotwani	Sindhi
11. Shri Loknath Bharali	Assamese
12. Shri Moti Lal Tikku 'Vineet'	Kashmiri
13. Shri Pratap Kumar J. Toliya 'Nishant'	Gujarati.

Plan to Educate rural and urban community

3447. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has initiated a new plan to educate the large number of rural and urban community who have hitherto been deprived of the benefits of education; and

(b) if so, the main features of the new scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The fifth five year plan's educational strategy is designed to bring within its ambit a sizeable section of rural and urban population who have been outside its pale so far. The major thrust of this strategy is to provide programmes of non-formal education for all categories of learners and at various levels, such as children in the age group 6—14 through part-time education and multiple point entry facility; for youth in the age group 15—25; functional literacy programmes linked with developmental schemes for adults especially for rural women; non-formal programmes in vocational and technical education, etc. Details are being worked out.

More Units of Modern Bakeries

3448. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up more units of Modern Bakeries in various parts of the country to meet the growing demand for bread; and

(b) if so, the centres selected for starting the units?

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

(b) For the present, the Company expects to set up new units at Chandigarh, Ranchi, Indore and Bhubaneswar, besides expanding the capacities of some of the existing units.

Development of Higher Education in Educationally Backward Districts of Kerala

3449. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

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

(a) the policy and provisions adopted by the U.G.C. for the development of higher education, particularly for educationally-backward Districts of Kerala;

(b) the allocation recommended by the U.G.C. for the Kerala, Cochin and Calicut Universities in Fourth Plan and for Fifth Plan; and

(c) the allocation made in the Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No separate policy was adopted by the University Grants Commission in the Fourth Five Year Plan for development of higher education in educationally back-ward districts of Kerala. However, due consideration was given to the proposals received from colleges located in such areas and specifically recommended by the Vice-Chancellor of the University concerned and assistance provided in relaxation of certain prescribed eligibility conditions.

The guidelines issued to universities for preparation of development proposals for Fifth Five Year Plan, however, include the following:

"Efforts could also be made towards removal of regional imbalances, creating opportunities for higher education for under-privileged sections of society and also under-developed areas in each region. These could be in the form of special supplementary programmes/courses to help students from Scheduled Castes/tribes and other under-privileged communities, so that they may be enabled to overcome their initial handicaps. The Universities may give special attention to the structure and contents of courses of colleges located in rural areas. Academic centres to meet the needs of a group of colleges may also be established, particularly in big cities. Quality-oriented programmes, in order to make the undergraduate education a really crucial stage in the university system, may be initiated".

(b) :

	Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan (Tentative Allocation*)
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
Kerala . . .	80.51	200.00
Calicut . . .	79.29	150.00
Cochin . . .	75.37	100.00

* Indicate the limit upto which the universities may prepare proposals to be placed in three priorities :

First priority . . .	50%
Second priority . . .	25%
Third priority . . .	25%

(c) All assistance to universities and colleges for development of higher education is channelised through the University Grants Commission and this Ministry does not make any separate allocation for this purpose.

Central Assistance for Minor Irrigation facilities in Kerala

3450. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN,

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the Scheme, if any, submitted by the Government of Kerala for developing minor irrigation facilities in that State during the current year;

(b) whether Central assistance has also been sought for the same; and

(c) if so, the Central Government's decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINRE): (a) to (c). At a meeting held on 22nd June, 1974 with the Union Minister of Agriculture, the State Agriculture Minister of Kerala put forward proposals for an Emergency Food Production Programme for 1974-75 for additional foodgrains production during the current year. Under this programme, the State Government sought central assistance to the extent of Rs. 2.30 crores for implementing minor irrigation schemes during 1974-75. The main features of the proposed minor irrigation schemes are:—

Class I Works

(i) construction of water-bunds with necessary regulating arrangements to prevent entry of flood water and salinity. (Rs. 10 lakhs).

(ii) other types of minor irrigation works. (Rs. 10 lakhs).

(iii) renovation of existing lift irrigation schemes and providing additional pumpsets for extending the avacut. (Rs. 75 lakhs).

(iv) taking up new lift irrigation schemes under different river basins. (Rs. 60 lakhs).

(v) taking up new lift irrigation schemes in backward areas of Kasargode, Attappady and Wynad. (Rs. 15 lakhs).

Class II Works

(vi) minor irrigation schemes in backward areas of Kasargode, Attappady and Wynad. (Rs. 10 lakhs).

(vii) minor irrigation schemes in other areas. (Rs. 50 lakhs).

The State Government stated that the above schemes, on completion, would benefit an area of 6,500 hectare of paddy and would result in an additional production of about, 6,600 tonnes of rice.

At a meeting with the Union Minister of Agriculture and State Chief Ministers/Agriculture Ministers, held between 19th and 24th June, 1974, several State Governments including Kerala, asked for additional funds for a number of schemes, including major-medium irrigation projects, minor irrigation schemes, energisation of pumpsets, acceleration of power generation and transmission programmes, etc. In regard to requirements, of additional funds by the State Governments, the present policy of the Government of India is that whatever funds are needed for the priority schemes, should be found through re-appropriation within the approved State Plan outlays for agriculture and other sectors.

Imposing of Wheat Levy in Delhi

3451. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Haryana has requested the Central Government for imposition of wheat levy in the Union Territory of Delhi to minimise smuggling of wheat from that State; and

(b) whether any action has since been taken by Central Government for imposition of levy and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was considered and it was not found advisable to impose any wheat levy in the Union Territory of Delhi.

“कुमाऊं विश्वविद्यालय नैनीताल” को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का अनुदान

3452. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1974-75 के वित्तीय वर्ष में कुमाऊं में खोले गए गए विश्वविद्यालय “कुमाऊं विश्वविद्यालय नैनीताल” को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने कोई राशि स्वीकृत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई है; और

(ग) स्वीकृत राशि किन-किन मदों में व्यय की जाएगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरुल हसन) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा कुमाऊं विश्वविद्यालय, नैनीताल को अब तक कोई भी विकास अनुदान, स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Diversion from Railway to Road Transport due to Railway Strike

3453. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether Government have made any study of the total amount of traffic that has been diverted from the railways to the road transport due to the recent railway strike;

(b) if so, how far this diversion effects the National Policy regarding road-rail-traffic;

(c) whether this diversion is going to be a permanent feature; and

(d) how far will this diversion push up the demand for diesel oil and other oil products and the economics thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No such study has been made by Government.

(b) and (c). The diversion, if any, from rail to road transport is marginal and not permanent in character.

(d) Does not arise.

Assistance to Agricultural Cooperatives in Orissa

3454. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agriculture Cooperatives in the State of Orissa are getting financial assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, quantum of assistance given during the last two years?

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

(b) Assistance released by the National Cooperative Development Corporation for cooperative development programmes in Orissa was Rs. 79.929 lakhs during 1972-73 and Rs. 96.701 lakhs during 1973-74.

All India Famine Code

3455. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All India Famine Code has been finalised; and

(b) whether the said famine code is to be placed before Parliament and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Famine Code is a State Subject. The Government of India have however been pursuing with the State Governments the question of revision of these Codes, taking into account socio-economic objectives and various policy decisions regarding organising and distributing relief during drought periods. A background paper has also been circulated to the States with a view to enable them to revise the codes, where necessary.

Study of Dairy Schemes

3457. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any comparative study of dairy schemes in this country and other countries like Japan, France and Britain etc.;

(b) whether Government want the dairy schemes to supply powder milk and not whole milk;

(c) whether Britain, Japan and other countries also supply powder milk to their children, women and other people;

(d) whether Indian dairies are making use a lot of imported/gifted milk powder; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Due to seasonal fluctuation in milk production, usually in summer months, there is a steep drop in production. This fluctuation affects the milk intake and thereby milk distribution by the Milk Schemes. In order to correct this imbalance between supply and demand and maintain the committed level of milk distribution, it becomes necessary for the milk schemes to use skim milk powder as an extender to augment the available supplies of high fat raw milk by toning. The toning of high fat buffalo milk with skim milk powder (milk protein) increases the volume of milk for distribution as standardised or toned milks. This method also to some extent reduces the cost of milk so as to bring it within the reach of the low income group.

(c) Britain, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, France, New Zealand, Australia, etc. are more advanced coun-

tries as far as milk production is concerned. Ordinarily they do not use milk powder for reconstitution as fluid milk for marketing. But it is used extensively in Ice-cream, confectioneries and convalescent foods. As far as Japan is concerned we do not have any information in this regard.

(d) Yes. To the extent necessary, depending on the foreign exchange availability and quantity of gift consignments offered.

(e) The annual quantity of skim milk powder used is 23,900 tonnes as at present.

Export of Paddy as seeds from Tarai Region of Uttar Pradesh

3458. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints about the export by sons of VIPs of paddy as seed from the Tarai Region of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have established the identity of the VIPs relatives mentioned in the report of the *Times of India* of 14th June, 1974; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Times of India* on the 14th June, 1974 regarding the alleged export of paddy as seed from the Tarai Region in which sons of VIPs were involved.

(b) and (c) The State Government have been investigating these cases and a reference has also been made to the CBI. Investigations have not been completed.

Modern Buildings in Cities

3459. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the cities in our country present numerous examples of beautiful but unlivable designs in modern living; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be adopted to reverse the trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). With the setting up of a number of schools, institutions of Planning and Architecture all over the country, there is a growing consciousness about the necessity of harmonious aesthetic facade and comfortable living space in new buildings. To consolidate this trend, Government have set up the Delhi Urban Arts Commission. The State Governments of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra have been advised to set up similar Commissions in respect of Metropolitan cities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. There is also now a growing consciousness for adopting economical and functional designs in the construction of residential and other buildings.

Huge Buildings in Metropolitan Cities

3460. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing concentration of huge buildings in the metropolitan cities of India; and

(b) what measures Government propose to take to discourage such constructions and encourage the designs of these buildings as may create genuinely human urbanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Such a tendency has been noticed in some of the metropolitan cities.

(b) So far as Delhi is concerned, the Delhi Urban Art Commission has been set up recently in order to preserve the aesthetic quality of urban and environmental design of the city. The State Governments of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra have been advised to set up similar Urban Art Commissions in respect of the metropolitan cities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay respectively.

Growth of Cities

3461. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to evaluate urban growth in the context of traditional social and ethical principles; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to check the growth of cities in our country into a helpless, firmless shape and convert them into a place suited to the promotion of efficiency in life and social justice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No such specific study is proposed.

(b) The Central Government has stressed on the State Governments the need for planned growth of cities by preparing master plans, setting up Development Authorities and undertaking integrated growth of the same. The draft Fifth Five Year Plan has also provided a sum of Rs. 250 crores for integrated urban development including a sum of Rs. 20 crores for the

development of the National Capital Region.

Indian Research Students Abroad and Foreign Students in India

3462. SHRI NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

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

(a) the number of Indian research students who were given foreign scholarships for study abroad during 1974-75, country-wise; and

(b) the total number of foreign students studying at the Central Universities in Post Graduate courses for research degrees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare administer the Government of India scheme of National Scholarships for study abroad and scholarships offered by various friendly foreign governments/organisations for higher studies/research of Indian nationals abroad. Against these scholarship schemes 465 Indian students have been selected for post-graduate study/research/practical training abroad during 1974-75. The countrywise break-up is as follows:—

Denmark	18
Federal Republic of Germany	10
Finland	4
France	27
German Democratic Republic	6
Greece	4
Hungary	5
Italy	6
Japan	11
Netherlands	68
New Zealand	1
Norway	22
Poland	1
Saudi Arabia	4
Sweden	4
Turkey	5
U.K.	129
U.S.A.	24
U.S.S.R.	77
Total	465

(b) The total number of foreign students studying presently at the Central Universities for post-graduate courses leading to Masters and Ph. D. degrees is 39.

Name of the country.	Number of Indian students selected for post-graduate study/research/practical training during 1974-75
Austria	23
Australia	2
Canada	14

Review of Functioning of suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956

3463. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made of the functioning of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken to check the immoral traffic in women?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c): A Committee to consider suggestions for amendments to the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 was set up on 30th March, 1968. The Committee's recommendations have been discussed and reviewed in various seminars and Departmental meetings and are under consideration. In the meanwhile, the Law Commission has *suo motu* taken up the question of revision of the Act. A final decision in the matter will be taken after receipt of the recommendations of the Law Commission.

Housing Allocation for Kerala

3464. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made for housing in the State of Kerala during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any target has been fixed regarding the number of houses to be constructed with this allocation; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) An outlay of Rs. 8 crores under Housing has been provided for Kerala in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Cleaning of Water Tanks in Government Colonies

3465. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the normal procedure laid down for cleaning and disinfecting the underground overhead tanks where water is stored first and then supplied to the residents of Government colonies;

(b) the dates on which the underground/overhead tanks were cleaned and disinfected located in Sector 'D', D.I.Z. area, New Delhi to ensure supply of safe water to the residents; and

(c) when these tanks are proposed to be cleaned in future and the periodical interval after which the tanks are proposed to be cleaned/disinfected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Underground tanks are cleaned whenever any deposit is noticed in the tanks. This does not generally happen in less than two years. Over-head tanks are RCC structures, and do not require any cleaning because generally they get emptied every day.

(b) The tanks in DIZ area were last cleaned on 27th to 29th December, 1973. The water being chlorinated, no further disinfection was necessary.

(c) In view of (a) above, it is not possible to indicate the date when the tanks in the DIZ area will need cleaning in future.

Budha's Statue in Afghanistan

3466. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertook preservation work on Budha's statue in Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) The work of preservation of the two colossal rock-cut Buddha images at Bamiyan and of the shrines immediately around them is being executed under an agreement signed on July 22, 1969 between the Governments of Afghanistan and India.

According to the agreement, India is to provide technical experts and equipments like heavy tubular scaffolding of steel to work at great heights, rock-drilling machines, scientific instruments for laboratory work, photographic equipments and chemicals required for cleaning and preserving the murals. Afghanistan, on the other hand, is to provide conveyance, accommodation, labour, building materials and tools and plants available in Afghanistan.

Of the two groups of shrines, the condition of the Small Buddha (38 m.) was worse. It was therefore taken up first for repairs. Working on this group for 3 to 5 months in a working season between 1969 to 1973, the image of the Small Buddha and the shrines around it have been preserved. The important items of works included provision of a drainage system at the top of the rock-roof to divert the snow-water away from the niche containing the image, strengthening and reconditioning the buttress wall supporting a separated portion of rock, reconditioning the cave-shrines by rebuilding missing parts as necessary and cleaning and preserving the murals. The expenditure incurred on this work is Rs. 5.88 lakhs.

The work on the Big Buddha was commenced in July, 1974 and is in progress. As a result of scientific clearance undertaken in the main shrine it was found that the original floor level was lower by 2m. than the existing one. Thus the height of the Big Buddha was found to be 55 m.,

instead of 53 m., as hitherto known. Here also a drainage system is being provided on the rock-roof and the damage legs of the Buddha are being conserved. In the next three years the shrines at the ground level, the image proper and the murals will be preserved.

Cultural Delegation Sent Abroad

3467. **SHRI VISHWANATH. PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural delegations sent abroad in the past one year;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on them; and

(c) whether any delegation has been sent to represent the graphic arts of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) 4 Groups of Musicians and Dancers and 10 delegations of artists/scholars in different fields;

(b) About Rs. 6,90,258 was incurred on them;

(c) Yes, Sir. An Exhibition of Contemporary Indian Paintings and Graphics accompanied by an art critic was sent abroad during this period.

C.P.W.D. Industrial Workers Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.

3468. **SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Annual General Body meeting of C.P.W.D. Industrial Workers Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd. took place on 22nd February, 1974 and in that meeting elections for the Managing Committee were not held;

(b) if so, the number of Annual General Body meetings of this Society held previously and whether elections were held in all such Annual General Body meetings; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not holding the elections in the Annual General Body meeting of February, 1974?

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

(b) As per the Proceedings Book, 8 meetings of the General Body of the Society were held from 1964 to 1974; out of which elections were held in 7 meetings of the General Body.

(c) Elections were not held on 22nd February, 1974 due to a wrong interpretation of the law by the present office-bearers.

Workcharged Staff of Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P.W.D.

3469. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minimum Wages Act and the Central Rules thereunder are applicable to the workcharged staff of Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P.W.D.;

(b) whether the Workmen's Compensation Act is also applicable to the workcharged staff of the Arunachal Circles of C.P.W.D.; and

(c) whether the Industrial Disputes Act and the Central Rules are also applicable to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The workcharged staff of Arunachal Pradesh Administration do not form

part of the C.P.W.D. workcharged establishment. However, the Acts and the Rules, in question, are applicable to them.

Estimated Work Load of Each Division and Circle Under Food Zone of C.P.W.D.

3470. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated workload for 1974-75 of each Division and Circle under the Food Zone of C.P.W.D.;

(b) how much of these work-loads in each Division and Circle pertain to non-Food works; and

(c) the reasons for keeping non-Food works under the Food Zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and

(b) The information is given in the attached Statement.

(c) Previously, there were 4 Circles under the Food Zone executing mostly construction of food-grain godowns. In view of the financial stringency, adequate funds for undertaking new works have not been made available and consequently, a re-adjustment of Circles amongst the various Zones for equitable distribution of workload has been done. One Circle from the Food Zone has been transferred to the South Western Zone and 3 Circles from other Zones have been transferred to the Food Zone. Food Zone is as much a part of the CPWD as any other Zone and it has never been the intention that no work other than construction of Food-grain godowns would be entrusted to this Zone.

Statement*Division-wise break up of estimated work-load for 1974-75***1. Food Storage Circle, New Delhi:**

	Total work-load	Non-food work-load
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Food Storage Division, Ludhiana	38.97	..
(ii) Food Storage Division, Karnal	37.93	..
(iii) Food Storage Division, New Delhi	23.79	..
(iv) Food Storage Division, Kanpur	52.41	..
TOTAL	153.10	..

2. Sup. erintending Surveyor of Works (Food), New Delhi :

(i) Exhibition Division No. I, New Delhi	63.14	63.14
(ii) Exhibition Division No. II, New Delhi	37.96	37.96
TOTAL	101.10	101.10

[Planning work of Food Zone is also being done by SSW (Food)]

3. Food Storage Electrical Circle, New Delhi :

(i) Food Storage Electrical Division, Ludhiana	13.97	..
(ii) Food Storage Electrical Division, New Delhi	8.80	..
(iii) Hyderabad Central Electrical Division	26.17	26.17
(iv) Nagpur Central Electrical Division	32.71	32.71
(v) Exhibition Electrical Division, New Delhi	55.56	55.56
TOTAL	137.21	114.44

Bank Note Press Construction Circle, Indore :

(i) Civil Division No. I }	134.72	134.72
(ii) Civil Division No. II }		
(iii) Civil Division No. III }		
(iv) Electrical Division No. I }	66.00	66.00
(v) Electrical Division No. II }		
TOTAL :	200.72	200.72

	Total work-load	Non-food work-load
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
5. Nagpur Central Circle, Nagpur :		
(i) Nagpur Central Division, Nagpur	53.69	53.69
(ii) Bhopal Central Division, Bhopal.	59.27	59.27
(iii) Hyderabad Central Division No. I	52.58	52.58
(iv) Hyderabad Central Division No. II	54.62	54.62
TOTAL	220.16	220.16

6. Delhi Central Circle No. III

(i) Construction Division No. I	49.85	49.85
(ii) Construction Division No. II	53.00	53.00
(iii) Construction Division No. III	55.70	55.70
(iv) Construction Division No. IV	59.95	59.95
TOTAL :	218.50	218.50

Colleges in Trans-Jamuna Area of Delhi

3471. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether higher educational facilities in the Trans-Jamuna area of Delhi are hopelessly inadequate;

(b) whether Government are considering to open more colleges in the said area; and

(c) if so, the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir. There are two colleges—one for boys with evening classes and one for girls—in this area.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Building Material to the Middle and Lower Income People

3472. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS

AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the non-availability building material, the construction of house buildings has been considerably affected;

(b) whether in view of this, Government are considering necessary steps to regulate the supply of building material to the middle and lower income people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, to some extent.

(b) and (c). No such proposal is under consideration.

Demands of All India Federation of University and Colleges Library Staff Organisation

3473. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION,

SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Federation of University and Colleges Library Staff Organisations had observed 1st June as "Black Day" in support of their demands; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A copy of the appeal issued by the Convenor of the Federation to observe June 1, 1974 as "Black Day" has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) The main demand of the Federation relates to 'parity' in the scales of pay with university and college teachers. The recommendations made by the University Grants Commission regarding revision of scales of pay of Library Staff (Librarian, Deputy Librarian, Assistant Librarian and Library Assistant in Universities and Librarian in Colleges) are under examination of the Government.

Cut in Child Welfare Programme Budget

3474. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to cut the budget of child welfare programme; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b): The plan budget of the Department of Social Welfare, including the child welfare programme budget, is under review and a final decision is yet to be taken.

Non-Availability of Rationed Articles at Fair Price Shop No. 4688

3475. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter appearing in Hindi daily of Delhi dated 26th June, 1974 complaining about non-availability of rationed articles at Fair Price Shop No. 4688 from 6th June onwards;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made; and

(c) action taken against the shop-keeper for not obtaining rationed materials from the authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c): The Delhi Administration has reported that the Fair Price Shop No. 4688 was checked on 29th May, 1974 and some irregularities were detected and the fair price shop was suspended on 2nd July, 1974. The Delhi Administration has further reported that appropriate legal proceedings have been initiated against the fair price shop holder. Due to suspension of the said fair price shop, the food cards attached to it have been transferred to the nearby fair price shops to avoid any inconvenience to the card holders.

Distribution of Land to Harijans

3476. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the distribution of land to Harijans in various States and to ensure facilities and concession they are entitled to;

(b) the results achieved so far; and

(c) the further steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8286/74].

Target of Wheat and Paddy Production

3477. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of food production for the year 1974-75; both of wheat and paddy;

(b) whether the late-monsoon dims the hope of bumper kharif this year; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the difficulties created due to shortage and rise in prices of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) The Planning Commission has fixed a target of 188 million tonnes for food-grains production for the year 1974-75.. However, the crop-wise targets have not been fixed.

(b) The out-break of monsoon during the current year no doubt, was delayed for about 2-3 weeks in most parts of the country and continued to be weak till the end of June. However, good rains received thereafter, have greatly facilitated extensive sowing operations in different parts of the country. Sowing of kharif crops at this stage are just nearing completion and as such, it is too early to give an idea of likely level of production.

(c) The Government has been making all efforts to ensure that the gap between requirement and availability of fertilizers is reduced to the extent possible. Adequate foreign exchange has been made available well in advance of the consumption season for the purchase of fertilizers from abroad. To ensure availability, in the short term and in the long term, efforts are being made to enter into

long-term contracts wherever possible. Simultaneously, all endeavours are being made to maximise the utilisation of domestic fertiliser manufacturing capacity. High level periodical reviews are being carried out to identify and remove the bottlenecks which hamper domestic production. In order to reach the fertiliser to the areas of consumption smoothly and in time, distribution system has been streamlined. To make sure that the available fertiliser is put to best possible use, State Governments have been urged to determine priorities in distribution and to propagate improved agricultural practices. A campaign has also been launched to exploit the urban and rural manurial resources to supplement chemical fertilisers as well as to popularise weed control measures.

रतलाम में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

3478. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण वांडेय :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रतलाम के केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने वहाँ एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल) खोलने की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपस्थिति (बी डी ० बी ० कागज) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Functions of Goan Private Shippers

3479. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) the functions of the Goan Private Shippers dealing with foreign countries; and

(b) the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b): The function of all Indian shippers, including Goan Private Shippers, is to arrange export of cargoes to foreign countries, Government encourages and assists the shippers in their export drive.

Dry Irrigation Plant and Exploitation of Underground water potential

3480. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for a long term dry irrigation plant and exploitation of underground water potential in the country so that food balance is not upset; and

(b) if so, facts of the programmes of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Subject to the regional feasibility and scope and a availability of financial and other resources, maximum efforts are being made in the country to step up irrigation facilities for the dry areas from surface as well as groundwater sources with a view to increasing agricultural production.

(b) The total investment for irrigation development envisaged in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan is of the order of Rs. 4835.05 crores made up of Rs. 3172.55 crores from public sector and Rs. 1462.50 crores from institutional sources. In addition there is a

provision of Rs. 187 crores under the Central Sector for Drought Prone Area Programme. Irrigation schemes from an important constituent of this programme.

Irrigation from surface water sources is expected to be stepped up from 26.90 million hectares to 33.58 million hectares and 16.00 million hectares to 20.50 million hectares from groundwater sources during Fifth Five Year Plan.

Cattle Disease in Jabalpur Military Dairy Farm

3481. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:**
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious outbreak of a cattle disease, 'rinderpest', has taken a heavy toll of animals at the military dairy farm at Jabalpur; and

(b) if so, the loss of cattle and the efforts of Government to save the life of animals in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Due to outbreak of rinderpest in May, 1974, Military Farm, Jabalpur lost 193 animals. All animals in the Military Farm were immediately given serum and then tissue culture rinderpest vaccine as soon as the disease was confirmed by the Institute of Preventive Medicine, Bhopal.

16729 preventive vaccinations have been carried out by the Veterinary Department in Jabalpur town to control the disease. 5 deaths have been reported from the area in Jabalpur.

Chapati making machine

3482. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Hotel Management and Catering has suggested that the Agriculture Ministry allow it to hand over the Mexican tortilla (Chapati) making machine to the Indian Army for preparing chapatis on a mass scale; and

(b) if so, its utility and reaction of Government thereon?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Inter-Regional Trade

3483. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

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

(a) what efforts have been made by Government to promote the formation of regional shipping conferences including Indian Lines in South-East Asia for promotion of inter-regional trade; and

(b) whether the possibility of acquisition of vessels by India and South East Asian countries for inter-regional trade with assistance from the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank has been examined?

THE REPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB
KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Govern-
ment is not directly concerned
with the formation of Shipping Con-
ferences. Such Conferences are

usually formed by Shipping Companies [Lines operating in a particular trade. Government, however, support the idea of forming regional shipping conferences including Indian Lines in South East Asia to carry the trade of the region. The India|Bangladesh —Sri Lanka-Burma Conference was formed and inaugurated at Dacca in January, 1974. It comprises of Shipping Companies of India, other South East Asian countries and a British Company.

(b) Government does not buy ships directly. No Shipping Company has so far submitted any proposal, involving assistance from Asian Development Bank or the World Bank for acquiring vessels for interregional trade. As such the possibility of securing loan assistance for the purpose does not arise.

Master Plan for linking all ports in Karnataka

3484. SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIFF:

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

(a) whether the Karnataka Government have prepared a Master Plan for linking all ports in that State by a coastal highway;

(b) whether Central Government have approved the plan; and

(c) whether the Central Government have agreed to give full assistance to the State Government for implementing the plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB
KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c).
Constitutionally the Central Govern-
ment is responsible for roads declared
as N. Hs. All roads other than Na-
tional Highways in States are essen-
tially the concern of the respective

State Governments. The Government of India have no information about any master plan, prepared by the Government of Karnataka on the subject. However, so far as N.Hs. are concerned, there is already an existing National Highway (N. H. No. 17) in the State running along the coast and connecting the various ports in the State. The Government of India, meet the entire cost of development and maintenance of the National Highway.

Representation from S. V. Teachers in Delhi Schools

3485. SHRI T. SOHAN LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation from S. V. Teachers working in the Higher Secondary schools of Delhi;

(b) whether some M.Ps. and a member of the Metropolitan Council of Delhi also forwarded a memorandum to him; and

(c) if so, the action 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) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Delhi Administration.

Paddy/Rice Trade handled by Wholesalers and Retailers

3486. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of paddy/rice trade

at present being handled by the wholesalers (a) within each State and (b) outside each State, their number and area of operation; and

(b) the nature and degree of control on the retail traders operating in paddy/rice trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Enhancement of Levy on Foodgrains in Karnataka

3487. SHRI C. K. PAFFER SHERIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state to what extent Government consider it necessary to enhance the present percentage of levy on foodgrains imposed in the State of Karnataka to maximise procurement under the present system and maximise procurement under the new system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Producer's levy on acreage basis has been imposed by the Government of Karnataka on paddy, jowar and ragi. The State Government had also imposed levy on rice millers which however has been declared void by the High Court in the first week of July, 1974. The State Government are appealing against the decision of the High Court.

It is essentially for the State Government to decide whether there should be any enhancement in the percentage of levy on foodgrains. No proposal in this regard has so far been received from the Government of Karnataka.

Specifications of Paddy/Rice for the Procurement

3487. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHERIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State the modifications Government propose to make in the present specifications of paddy|rice as to enable procurement of paddy|rice under the new system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): There has been no change in the system of procurement of paddy|rice, and no major changes in their specifications are contemplated.

Rice Mills in Karnataka

3489. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered rice mills, huller type and other rice mills in the State of Karnataka; and

(b) the estimate of unlicensed mills operating in the State of Karnataka and the arrangements of controlling the rice mills and hullers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Number of registered rice mills type-wise as on 13-8-74:—

(i) Single hullers	6,820
(ii) Huller-cum-shellers	188
(iii) Shellers	904

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

Tenements Reserved for S.C. & S.T.

3490. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Housing Board has decided to reserve 15 per cent of the total tenements to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the number of the tenements earmarked for these Communities District-wise; and

(c) if so, whether the quantum of deposits by these communities will also be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHI OM MEHTA): (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Gujarat, 10 per cent of the houses built by the Gujarat Housing Board under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and 5 per cent under the Integrated Subsidised Housing-Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Section of Community are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The information is being collected from the Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Government of Gujarat have intimated that they have yet taken a decision on a proposal of the Gujarat Housing Board recommending reduction in the initial deposit by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from 25 per cent to 10 per cent in the case of tenements built under the Low and the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.

Diesel for Tractors

3491. SHRI MARTAND SINGH:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the tractors lying idle in some of the States for want of diesel;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government have given some incentives to farmers by way of providing them diesel for their tractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) and (b). No Sir. However, no report of tractors lying idle for want of diesel has been received from any State.

(c) The State Government have been advised to consider regulation of diesel oil supplies for agricultural use on cards to ensure availability on priority during the busy season.

**अन्तर्राज्यीय तथा आर्थिक विकास योजना
में उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ पुलों को शामिल
करना**

3492. श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या
नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने
केन्द्र सरकार के पास बिजनौर जिले में गंगा
पुल फतहपुर-बांदा सड़क पर यमुना-पुल
तथा बांदा में केन नदी पर पुल के निर्माण
सम्बन्धी कार्यों पर अन्तर्राज्यीय आर्थिक
विकास योजना में शामिल करने के प्रस्ताव
भेजे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार
द्वारा क्या निर्णय लिये गये हैं ?

**नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में
उपमंत्री (श्री प्रबल कुमार मुखर्जी) :**

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) अन्ततः उपलब्ध धन और
अखिल भारत आधार पर प्रस्तावों की पार-
स्परिक प्राथमिकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए,
30 करोड़ रुपये के अल्प अस्थायी संभावित
आवंटन में से पांचवीं योजना के दौरान
अन्तर्राज्यीय या आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों
के केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत
सहायता के लिए प्रस्तावों का निर्माण करते
समय, लगभग कुल 365 करोड़ रुपये की
भारी रकम के अन्य राज्यों से प्राप्त समान
प्रस्तावों के साथ इन प्रस्तावों को भी विचारार्थ
नोट कर लिया गया है । चूंकि पांचवीं
योजना के विस्तृत कार्यक्रम, अभी भी निर्माणा-
धीन हैं, अतः इस समय यह बताना संभव
नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्य
सरकारों के प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप से कहाँ
तक रकार किया जा सकेगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में वन अनुसंधान केन्द्र

3493. श्री खन्नुलाल खन्नाकर :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश में एक
वन अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने पर विचार
कर रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह मांग बार-बार की गई
है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह मांग अब तक
स्वीकार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
बी० पी० सौर्य) :** (क) और (ख) चौथी
पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में

जबलपुर में वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, देहरादून का एक क्षेत्रीय वन अनुसंधान केन्द्र पहले ही स्थापित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कृषि मूल्य आयोग का दौरा

3494. श्री चन्नुलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में किन-किन राज्यों का दौरा किया ;

(ख) क्या आयोग ने उन राज्यों में विभिन्न वस्तुओं के उत्पादन और उनके मूल्य के बारे में अलग से एक प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ग) क्या आयोग में किसानों के किन्हीं प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन सदस्यों ने अन्य सदस्यों से भिन्न राय प्रकट की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) उन राज्यों के नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं जिनका आयोग ने 1972-73 और 1973-74 में दौरा किया था :—

1972-73

1973-74

पश्चिमी बंगाल
महाराष्ट्र
पंजाब
गुजरात
उत्तर-प्रदेश
तामिलनाडु
आंध्र प्रदेश
कर्नाटक

महाराष्ट्र
पश्चिम बंगाल

(ख) यह आयोग अलग-अलग राज्यों के लिए अलग रिपोर्ट नहीं प्रस्तुत करता है। तथापि, जब आवश्यक समझा जाता है तो अलग-अलग राज्यों के उत्पादन और मूल्यों से सम्बन्धित आयोग की टिप्पणियाँ विभिन्न जिनों के लिए मूल्य नीति पर सरकार को प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली रिपोर्टों में दी जाती है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Rape Seed allotted to Meghalaya during 1973-74

3495. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 800 tonnes of rape seed was allotted to Meghalaya in 1973-74;

(b) whether the seed was allotted directly to the Government of Meghalaya or to a party recommended by it; and

(c) whether this matter is now under enquiry of the C.B.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

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

कायमगंज, फर्रुखाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिल का स्थापित किया जाना

3496. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के फर्रुखाबाद में कायमगंज तहसील में एक चीनी मिल स्थापित की जा रही है,

(ख) क्या मिल चलाने के लिए और गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के विचार से गन्ना उत्पादकों को कोई सुविधा दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० श्रीवास्तव) : (क) जी हाँ

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेंगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी की नई मिलें

3497. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के विचार से उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी की नई मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किए हैं अथवा क्या सरकार का स्वयं का विचार ये मिलें स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उन स्थानों/क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर ये मिलें स्थापित की जायेंगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० श्रीवास्तव) : (क) और (ख) : जी, हाँ 1974 में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर (1) 15 नये चीनी कारखाने उत्तर प्रदेश में (14 सहकारी क्षेत्र में और 1 सार्वकारी क्षेत्र में) और (2) एक नया चीनी कारखाना

सहकारी क्षेत्र में मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस प्रदान किए गए हैं :—

क्रम सं.	स्थान-फोण्डक में जिला दिया गया है
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उत्तर प्रदेश

1. बदायूं (बदायूं) सहकारी क्षेत्र
2. बेल्तरेडन (खेड़ी) "
3. गजरीला (मुरादाबाद) "
4. तिलहर (शाहजहाँपुर) "
5. महुदाबाद (सीतापुर) "
6. नानपारा (बहराइच)
7. बुढ़पुर-रमाला (मेरठ)
8. घोसी (आज़मगढ़)
9. बिलासपुर (रायपुर)
10. नदही (नैनीताल)
11. अकबरपुर (फैजाबाद)
12. मैनपुरी और भानेगांव के बीच (मैनपुरी) "
13. बिलासपुर (पीलीभीत) "
14. ननूता (सहारनपुर) "
15. दरियापुर सार्वकारी क्षेत्र (रायबरेली)

मध्य प्रदेश

1. वारलेइ (इन्दौर) सहकारी क्षेत्र

Rice and Wheat quota for Madhya Pradesh

3499. SHRI MARTAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Madhya Pradesh have requested the Central Government for higher quota of rice and wheat for that State; and

(b) if so, the quantity of food-grains Government have agreed to release as revised quota to the State?

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

(a) and (b) Allotments of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made each month keeping in view the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, requirements of deficit States and other relevant factors.

Madhya Pradesh is surplus in rice and there has been no request for allotment of rice. The State is marginally surplus in wheat also. As under the revised wheat policy, wheat was available in the open market, no wheat was allotted to the State for June, 1974. At the request of the State Government, a quantity of 2.0 thousand tonnes of milo was allotted to the State for the month of June, 1974. For each of the months of July and August, 1974, a quantity of 3,000 tonnes of wheat and 2,000 tonnes of milo has been allotted.

Pay Scales of University and College Demonstrators

3500. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sen Committee on Governance of Universities had recommended the initial scale of Rs. 300 and Rs. 400/- for Demonstrators and Lecturers, respectively;

(b) whether the pay scale of the Demonstrators and of other similar qualified non-gazetted Scientific Central services has been revised to Rs. 550—900 as per recommendation of IIIrd Pay Commission;

(c) if so, the justification to allow the pay scale of Rs. 500—900 to Demonstrators of Universities/Colleges by creating the gap of Rs. 200/- in between the Demonstrators and Lecturers in the Universities and also showing apparent discrimination by allowing Rs. 50/- less than the Demonstrator getting in the Central Scientific Services; and

(d) whether Government received IIIrd revised memorandum from the Bihar State Demonstrators Association and Andhra State Union and Demonstrators Association and if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges (Sen Committee) had in the second part of its report entitled 'Teachers' *inter alia* recommended that "there is no need for tutors and demonstrators in Universities and Colleges. For the existing incumbents the scale should be revised to Rs. 300—600. Facilities however, should be provided to enable them to improve their qualification, with a view to their ultimate appointment as lecturers". In the same report the scale for a lecturer in an undergraduate college was recommended as Rs. 400-40-800-50-950—assessment—50—1250.

(b) and (c) The Third Central Pay Commission had recommended that non-gazetted scientific staff, who were in the existing scale of Rs. 325—575, may be given the scale of Rs. 550—900 and the qualifications for recruitment should be (a) M.Sc. or (b) B.E. or (c) first class B.Sc. (Hons.) or (d) at least second class B.Sc. or Diploma in Engineering with at least three years' experience. There is,

therefore, no justification for giving the Demonstrators who are in the scale of the Rs. 250—400 parity with the non-gazetted scientific staff.

(d) Government have received copies of the Third Revised Memorandum of the Bihar State Demonstrators Association and representation of the Tutors and Demonstrators Organisation of Andhra Pradesh. Similar representations were received earlier and taken into consideration while deciding the revised scale of pay of Demonstrators. The demands made by the Bihar State Demonstrators Association regarding provision of study leave with full pay to Demonstrators to enable them to improve their academic qualifications and automatic absorption of these with prescribed qualifications, as lecturers are the concern of the State Government and the Universities.

Demonstrators Working in Universities and Colleges

3501. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has recommended for the improvement of qualification of the Demonstrators working in the Universities and Colleges; and

(b) if so, the main recommendation and the steps taken by Government in this regard and absorbing them as lecturers by promotion?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission has accepted the recommendation of its Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges that facilities should be provided to enable the existing tutors and demonstrators to improve their qualifications with a view to their ultimate appointment as lecturers. Necessary action in this regard has to be taken by the State Governments and Universities.

Financial Aid to Educational And Research Institutions

3502. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

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

(a) the names of educational and research institutions in the country which are getting financial aid from the Government of India;

(b) the amount given to each per year during the last three years;

(c) whether working of these institutions has ever been assessed to find out the effective utilisation of public money; and

(d) if not, whether there is any proposal to look into the working of these institutions with a view to know how far they have fulfilled the tasks assigned to them or the purpose for which they were set up?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) The working of the Institutions is assessed from time to time through Reviewing Committees when necessary. Some of the organisations in respect of which Review Committees have been appointed are indicated in the statement enclosed.

Utilisation Certificates are also issued in respect of grants paid to grantee Institutions to ensure that the funds provided have been used for the purposes for which they were given. The Institutions are also subject to the audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General or his nominee.

Statement

1. National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.

2. University Grants Commission.
3. National Book Trust, New Delhi.
4. The three National Akademies, namely, Sahitya Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.
5. Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra.
6. Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior.
7. Five Indian Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur, Kanpur, Delhi, Bombay and Madras.
8. 14 Regional Engineering Colleges.
9. Indian Institution of Sciences, Bangalore.
10. Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
11. Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla.

Implementation of Wild Life Protection Act

3503. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA;
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Wild Life Protection Act has not yet been effectively implemented so as to check the destruction of wild life in the country;

(b) whether nine States and Union Territories have not so far adopted the provisions of the said Act;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) what immediate steps are being taken to properly enforce the law against indiscriminate destruction of wild life, through poaching too as urged by the Wild Life Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). In some of the States where the Act has been extended, the full complement of protective staff for the effective enforcement of the Act has not been put in position yet. However, the staff in these States is being strengthened and protection work intensified. Vigilance is being maintained against poaching illegal trapping sale etc. through the enforcement staff and legal action is taken against the offenders.

(b) Eight States and U.Ts. have not so far adopted the provisions of the said Act.

(c) The information is being collected from State Governments and will be laid on the Table of Sabha in due course.

Committee on Working of Small Farmers Development Agencies in Bilaspur, M.P.

3504. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a committee to look into the working of small Farmers Development Agencies in Bilaspur, M. P.; and

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ship Building Facilities at Alleppey and Panaji

3505. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

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

(a) whether the Bhagavathi Committee has recommended that the ship building facilities at Alleppey and Panaji Government workshops should be improved by installing modern equipments; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government to this proposal and the steps taken in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

((b) The Government of Kerala has submitted a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 18 lakhs for ship building facilities at Alleppey which is under consideration. A provision of Rs. 14 lakhs has tentatively been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for expansion of marine workshop at Betim and Panaji. Detailed scheme in this regard is still awaited from the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu.

Decasualisation of Seamen of India

3506. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government are considering the question of decasualisation of Seamen of India and payment of wages to Indian seamen during the period of their unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): No, Sir.

Loss of Employment by Seamen

3507. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether the Ministry approve loss of employment of seamen of India due to occasional company medical examination despite eight years medical fit-

ness certificate issued by the Government of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): There is no loss of employment for seamen of India on account of company's medical examination as the seaman declared medically unfit by the company's doctor is replaced by another Indian seaman who is declared medically fit by the company's doctor. It is a loss of job only for that particular seaman who is declared medically unfit till the time he recovers and is declared medically fit.

Wages of Seamen

3508. SHRI LINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether wages of the Seamen of India have been reduced/curtailed by merely changing nomenclatures even though duties and responsibilities remain unchanged?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): No Sir.

Strike in Calcutta Port

3509. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the token strike held on the 10th May, 1974 in the Calcutta Port sponsored by the Port-Dock-Seamen's Sangrami Morcha for realisation of their fifty demands; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 50 demands, 35 demands related to Port and Dock workers in Calcutta. The demands were taken up in conciliation by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta which ended in failure. After examination of the Failure of Conciliation Report, the Ministry of Labour informed the parties that none of the demands merited reference to adjudication. The remaining 15 demands relate to wages and other service conditions of Indian seamen and such demands are negotiated and settled at the National Maritime Board, which is a bipartite body consisting of the representatives of Shipowners and Seafarers. The Government are not associated with the National Maritime Board.

Dock Labour

3510. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power vested in the Chairman, Calcutta Dock Labour Board and Calcutta Port Commissioners to dismiss or terminate any employee from service without giving any reason and/or without affording any opportunity of self-defence, is justified;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to reinstate those employees who have been so dismissed or whose services have been so terminated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Presumably the Question pertains to the Chairman, Calcutta Dock Labour Board who is also the Chairman of Calcutta Port Commissioners. He has no powers to dismiss or terminate the services of any employee of the Dock Labour Board without giving any reason and/or without any opportunity of self-defence.

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

Manning Scales for Seamen

3511. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of Manning Scales for Seamen on the basis of tonnage of ships; and

(b) if so, what are the scales?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No manning scales for seamen on the basis of tonnage of ships have so far been prescribed.

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in Development Works on Beypore Port

3512. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

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

(a) whether the development works on the Beypore Port is being considerably slowed down and delayed due to the meagre allocation of funds, to this project by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard and the time by which this project is expected to be completed as per the latest estimates of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Development of Beypore Port estimated to cost Rs. 111.96 lakhs was one of the Centrally sponsored schemes in the Fourth Plan. During 1972-73, the State Government had reported an approximate expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs which was released as a loan assistance

by the Central Government. During 1973-74 the State Government reported an expenditure of about Rs. 2 lakhs till end of November, 1973; they also indicated that bills outstanding for payment towards hire of Government of India dredger would be of the order of Rs. 11 lakhs. Against this, Central Government released a loan assistance of Rs. 6 lakhs; more could not be released due to reduced budget allocation on account of financial stringency. However, the estimate of the project included Rs. 68.70 lakhs for dredging work alone, out of which Government of India dredger had done dredging worth over Rs. 46 lakhs, in anticipation of payment by State Government, till May, 1974, when they intimated that they no longer required the dredger. Government of Kerala have indicated that it is not possible to indicate final date for completion of work due to financial stringency.

Kapurthala Plot

3514. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made by Government in vacating the Kapurthala plot and handing it over to the Government of Kerala; and

(b) what are the reasons for the unreasonable delay in the matter and the steps taken by the Government to speed up the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORK AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Efforts so far made to find alternative accommodation for shifting the Police force from the Kapurthala plot have not proved successful because no suitable plot/accommodation could be found for the purpose.

Efforts are being continued to shift the Police Force as early as possible.

Audit of F.C.I. Accounts by C. & A.G.

3514. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIR-
WAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the first time the account of the Food Corporation of India has been audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India;

(b) if so, whether the C. & A.G. in his report has passed many strictures and exposed cases involving fraud, waste and negligence; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Director of Audit (Food) has forwarded certain draft audit paragraphs while auditing the accounts of Food Corporation of India for factual verification and comments. They are being processed by the Food Corporation of India.

Licences for new sugar factories in Gujarat

3515. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been made by the State Level Committee for Cooperative Sugar Factories for granting licences in favour of Gujarat Rajya Sahakari Khand Udyog Sangh Limited for setting up 19 sugar factories in Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No such

suggestion has been received in the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) Does not arise.

Legal Measures to Check Acquisition of Benami Land

3516. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to many flaws in land laws adopted by different States acquisition of 'Benami Land' remained unchecked;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to enact model legal measures for the benefit of all States to check violation of land ceiling laws, particularly about holding of 'Benami Lands' by land holders; and

(c) if so, facts thereabout?

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

(a) Benami acquisition of land can take place outside the scheme of law as much as due to flaws in and faulty implementation of the law.

(b) and (c). Having in view the wide diversity of socio-economic conditions and the land-man relationship in different parts of the country, no model legislation is likely to be useful. However, the national guidelines on ceiling on agricultural land holding issued by the Government of India has urged the States to make legislative provision for ignoring with retrospective effect transfers of land, except for cases of bona fide transfers, in the determination of the ceiling.

Grievances of staff of Baijnath H.S. School, New Delhi

3517. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

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

(a) whether innumerable representations were made by the employees of Baijnath Higher Secondary School, Ishwar Nagar, New Delhi to the Directorate of Education, Delhi regarding various malpractices and for redressal of the grievances of the staff;

(b) if so, what are those complaints; and

(c) what action has been taken to set right the administration of the said school and sort out the grievances of the members of the staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A few complaints were received from the employees of the school.

(b) The complaints are as under:—

(i) A representation from the staff Secretary of the Teachers Association regarding non-payment of salary to the staff, non-depositing of the Management's share towards Provident Fund Account of the employees of the school etc.

(ii) A representation by Shri Babu Lal regarding regularisation of his appointment as Sweeper in the school.

(iii) A representation by Shri Niranjan Lal regarding non-payment of his arrears due to him.

(c) A number of meetings between the Deputy Director of Education (South) and the Manager of Baijnath Higher Secondary School, New Delhi, were organised and the Manager was advised to settle the issues. Practically all the issues mentioned above have since been settled.

**आजादनगर (इन्दौर) में पाये
गये अवशेष**

3518. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1974 में इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) स्थित आजादनगर में पुरातत्व विभाग की देख-रेख में किये गये एक टीले के उत्खनन कार्य में पायाण व ताम्र कालीन अवशेषों के साथ-साथ अन्य कई सभ्यताओं का भी पता चला है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुसल हसन) : (क) और (ख) : पुरातत्व विभाग, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने त्रिकुट विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन के सहयोग से इस स्थल की खुदाई की थी। इस खुदाई से तीन सांस्कृतिक कालों का क्रम प्रकाश में आया है जो लगभग 2100 ईसापूर्व से 200 ईसवी सन् तक का है। इनमें से पहले दो काल कैलकोलितिक से और अन्तिम, प्रारम्भिक ऐतिहासिक काल से सम्बन्धित हैं। कैलकोलितिक संस्कृति के प्रारम्भ होने की तारीख, मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन के समीप-वर्ती स्थल का था, जिससे विद्यमान स्थल सांस्कृतिक रूप से सम्बन्धित है, के नमूनों के रेडियो कार्बन निर्धारण पर आधारित है। तथापि, इस खुदाई से पायाण युग से सम्बन्धित हथियार प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

धारनगर (मध्य प्रदेश) के राजा भोज की प्रतिमा

3519. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के धारनगर के राजा भोज की प्रतिमा लन्दन के पुरातत्व संग्राहालय में है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे भारत वापस लाने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा भविष्य में करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुसल हसन) : (क) जी, नहीं

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

गुजरात को खाद्यान्न

3520. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने के बाद गुजरात को अब तक भेजे गये खाद्यान्न की मात्रा, उसकी किस्मों और तत्सम्बन्धी मात्रा का पक्क-पक्कू ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : गुजरात को फरवरी, 1974 से खाद्यान्नों की निम्न-लिखित मात्राएं सलाई की गई हैं :—

(हजार मीट्री टन में)

	चावल	गेहूं	मोटो अनाज
फरवरी, 1974	2.0	29.9	19.8
मार्च, 1974	2.0	30.4	23.9
अप्रैल, 1974	2.0	30.8	20.2
मई, 1974	2.0	30.2	20.0
जून, 1974	2.0	30.0	24.0
जुलाई, 1974	3.0	28.0	9.2
अगस्त, 1974*	3.0	28.0	20.0

*आवंटन

Revision of the pattern of coal movement

3521. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

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

(a) whether his ministry is considering proposals to recast the pattern of coal movement;

(b) if so, main features thereof; and

(c) whether the new pattern envisages reduction of loading centres, from the existing number of 400 and odd centres to about 120?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). For the purpose of rationalisation of coal transport, the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) set up two Study Teams. One of the Study Teams suggested the reduction of existing loading points from 352 to 81 in the Bengal-Bihar coalfields.

Small Farmers Development Agency Projects

3523. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Farmers Development Agency Projects scattered all over the country are succeeding;

(b) if so, which are the States having the largest number of small farmers;

(c) whether the States having the largest number of small farmers have been allotted the largest number of projects; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Small Farmer Development Agency Projects, which have been set up in different States/Union Territories as a part of the special programmes for the benefit of the weaker sections of the rural population, are making significant progress though the performance is not uniform in all the projects.

(b) to (c). A statement giving the number, Statewise, of cultivators upto two hectares and agricultural labourers, as worked out by the National Commission on Agriculture on the basis of the population census report of 1971. Col. 3 of the statement gives the allocation of SFDA/MFAL Agency units as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture and accepted by the Government of India is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8287/74). It will be seen that the comparative population of cultivators upto two hectares and agricultural labourers is generally reflected in the number of units allocated to different States/Union Territories during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. These allocations include the existing SFDA/MFAL Projects which were started during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

भगवान महावीर के निर्माण की 2500वीं पुण्य तिथि

3524. श्री जूल खन्व जगन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भगवान महावीर के निर्माण की 2500वीं पुण्य तिथि ममाने की कोई योजना तैयार की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्ययों क्या

(ग) इस योजना को किसने बनाया है और क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई समिति गठित की गई है ; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पुष्प तिथि को मनाने के लिए कितनी चपराशि किन्-किन् कार्यों पर खर्च करेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) समारोहों के लिए उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय समिति नियुक्त की गई है तथा समिति ने, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, निम्नलिखित प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों की सिफारिश की है :-

(i) दिल्ली में एक 'यमस्थली' का विकास ;

(ii) जैन कला तथा साहित्य का एक पुस्तकालय व संग्रहालय स्थापित करना ;

(iii) विभिन्न राज्यों में बाल मनोरंजन केन्द्र और ग्राम पुस्तकालय केन्द्रों की स्थापना

(iv) वैशाली में एक स्मारक की स्थापना ;

(v) एक स्वायत्त राष्ट्रीय जैनशास्त्र अध्ययन एवं अनुसन्धान परिषद् की स्थापना ; तथा

(vi) इस अवसर पर उपयुक्त साहित्य का प्रकाशन ।

(घ) कुल 50 लाख रूप का प्रावधान करने का विचार है किन्तु विस्तृत कार्यक्रम तथा उनके विस्तीय फलितार्थों का अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है ।

Minor Fishing harbour, in Maharashtra

3525. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the improvements to minor fishing harbours in Maharashtra in the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The total provision in the Fifth Plan for development of fishing harbours is Rs. 12.00 crores, other than the fishing harbour in major ports. It is proposed to select sites all over the country, sites having maximum economic return keeping into account the total amounts available in the Plan. The Government of Maharashtra has been requested for information about the present status of fishing activity and the extra economic benefits which would accrue per unit investment so as to ascertain the cost benefit ratio of the various proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra for the provision of landing and berthing facilities along the Maharashtra coast. The information is still awaited.

Sale of Exercise Books to Students in Delhi at subsidised rates

3526. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the ever-increasing prices of Exercise books, Government have taken any measure to sell them to school students in Delhi at a subsidised rate; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

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) In July-August, 1974, the Joint Committee of Paper Industry, under advice of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has allocated and released for Delhi Administration 740 tonnes of paper for exercise books on concessional rates. A further quota of 150 tonnes of paper has been allocated by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for Delhi Administration for exercise books for release during August and September, 1974. For the purpose of proper distribution of the paper, the Delhi Administration has formed a State Level Committee. Allocation to copy manufacturers has been made and copy exercise books will be available in the market in the near future. The manufacturers will print the sale price, size and number of pages on the cover of the copy exercise books. That these exercise books have been manufactured from paper supplied by the Government of India at a fair price will also be mentioned on the cover, in Hindi.

Adverse effects of using soft water

3527. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

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

(a) whether Government have examined the adverse effects of using soft water as pointed out in the news-item appearing in a local daily dated the 28th June, 1974; and

(b) if so, outcome of the study carried out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) As per the interim Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation for the year ending 31st March, 1974, the Corporation

ING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Non-availability of wheat in grain markets of Delhi

3528. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat has disappeared from the grain markets of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): Government is aware of the fact that at present there is reduced availability of wheat in the open markets in Delhi. This is mainly on account of lesser import of wheat on trade account from the surplus States of Punjab and Haryana.

Turn-Over achieved by N.B.C.C.

3529. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

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

(a) whether National Building Construction Corporation has achieved a record turnover of Rupees 8.5 crores in 1973-74, the increase being nearly 40 per cent more over the previous years turnover; and

(b) if so, whether the same tempo of the turnover will be maintained in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) As per the interim Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation for the year ending 31st March, 1974, the Corporation

achieved a turnover of about Rs. 8.50 crores, comprising of about Rs. 3.37 crores on civil works and about Rs. 0.13 crores in respect of bricks and other products manufactured in the Mechanised Brick Plant. The turnover on the civil construction works is about 38 per cent more than the last year's (1972-73) turnover of Rs. 6.04 crores.

(b) The Corporation expects to maintain the present tempo in the coming years.

U.G.C. Assistance to Mithila University

3530. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 930 on the 29th July, 1974 regarding representation from Mithila University for grants and assistance and state:

(a) whether rules mentioned in the reply have since been framed and eligibility of Mithila University for receiving assistance from the U.G.C. decided upon;

(b) if not, by which time the same is proposed to be done; and

(c) which of the particular colleges affiliated to the Mithila University are receiving financial assistances from the U.G.C. and the exact amount these individual colleges have been receiving during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b): The matter is still under examination.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8288/74].

Class I Executive Engineers in C.P.W.D.

3531. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Executive Engineers Class I in C.P.W.D. for Civil and Electrical separately as on the 1st July, 1974; and

(b) how many of them have been officiating in that grade for more than seven years, ten years and fifteen years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The number of Executive Engineers in the C.P.W.D. (including those on deputation) as on 1st July, 1974:—

Civil	Electrical
359	83

(b) A statement indicating the number of the Executive Engineers who have been officiating for more than seven years, ten years and fifteen years, is attached.

Statement

S.No.	Category	Executive Engineers officiating for more than seven years but less than 10 years.	Executive Engineers Officiating for more than ten years but less than 15 years.	Executive Engineers officiating for more than 15 years.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Executive Engineer (Civil)	64	67	37
2	Executive Engineer (Elect.)	17	10	1

Note : Above figures include the number of officers on deputation to other Departments etc.

Allotment of Conveyance to C.P.W.D. Engineers

3532. SHRI G. P. YADAV:

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

(a) the number of posts of Engineers in C.P.W.D. who are incharge of outdoor duties on construction and maintenance works in Delhi and other places as on the 1st July, 1974; and

(b) the number of such officers who have been allotted Government conveyance for performance of outdoor official duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The position as on 1st July, 1974, was as follows:

Category	No. of posts
Superintending Engineers:	35
Executive Engineers:	158
Assistant Engineers:	635
Junior Engineers:	2970

(b) Depending on need, Government vehicles are sanctioned for certain units which may be either a Division or a Circle. These vehicles are meant for the unit as a whole and not for any particular officer. Government, however, pays conveyance allowance to such of the field officers who keep their own vehicles and use them for official purposes.

Extension of Fruit Production Order to Soft Drink Industry

3533. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fruit Products Order has been extended to the Soft Drink Industry;

(b) what steps have been taken by the Government to ensure that spurious water is not filled/refilled by big or small soft drink manufacturing companies; and

(c) whether the Industry has been given any protection from the provisions of the Prevention of Food

Adulteration Act where Fruit Product Order applies and if so, the nature thereof?

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

(a) The scope of Fruit Products Order was extended to sweetened aerated beverages from 1st January, 1973.

(b) Units licensed under Fruit Products Order are required to manufacture products in accordance with the specifications laid down in the Fruit Products Order. Samples of these products are checked and analysed from time to time.

(c) F.P.O. licensees are exempted from taking out licences under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules.

Delhi Schools in Tents

3534. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

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

(a) the number of higher secondary, middle or primary schools in Delhi which are still running in tents and from which year;

(b) the number and names of schools in Delhi which have not so far been provided with tents even though the school session has already begun;

(c) the reasons in respect of (a) and (b) above; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide tents where these have not so far been provided and also the plans of Government for constructing the buildings of the schools which are running in tents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d): The requisite information in respect of the schools run by the Delhi Administration is given in the attached Statement. Information in respect of schools run by the local bodies in Delhi/New Delhi is being collected

and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

(a) 30 Government Higher Secondary Schools and 14 Middle Schools run by the Delhi Administration (Education Department) are at present functioning in tents as per details given below:—

Government Higher Secondary Schools		Government Middle Schools	
1963	2	1972	1
1965	2	1973	3
1970	7	1974	10
1971	3		—
1972	3		14
1973	3		—
1974	10		—
<hr/>		<hr/>	
30			

Besides the above mentioned schools, some classes are run in tents in respect of 43 Government Higher Secondary Schools and 83 Government Middle Schools due to shortage of pucca classrooms in the buildings of these schools.

(b) Tents have been provided in all the schools wherever needed.

(c) The reasons for (a) are:—

- Limited resources for construction of school buildings;
- The ban imposed by the Government of India on construction of new buildings; and
- Cases pending in Law Courts.

(d) Five buildings for Government Higher Secondary Schools are under construction; of these two buildings, which are under construction for Government Higher Secondary Schools, will replace two schools which are in tents. The Government of India have imposed a ban on construction of school buildings since 1st August, 1973. However, the Government of India has been requested by Delhi Administration to relax the ban for construction of at least 16 new buildings and 125 classrooms during the year 1974-75. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

D.T.C. ka shikayati safar

3535. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item under caption "D.T.C. ka shikayati safar" appearing in local Hindi daily dated the 18th May, 1974;

(b) if so, the actions taken against the staff members thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): The complainant has been asked by DTC authorities to indicate the number of the bus and badge numbers of the staff involved in the incident to enable them to make enquiries into the matter.

Allotment of Quarters to Employees of Delhi Administration

3536. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 612 on the 25th February, 1974 and state:

(a) the names, designations, quarter numbers allotted and locality of the quarters allotted to the 227 employees of Delhi Administration, Delhi:

(b) names, age, disease and relation with the Government servant of the patient on whose medical certificate above allotments have been made;

(c) whether the above allotment could be cancelled in the event of re-

covery or death of the patient, if any, and the cure of the disease; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b): These details are not readily available at this stage as in many cases the relevant records being of very old dates will involve lot of time and labour.

(c) and (d): The ad hoc allotments on medical grounds are made as per prescribed rules which do not provide for cancellation of the allotments

पारादीप पत्तन में सम्भावित हानि

3537. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी :

क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्कल प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के एक सदस्य ने पारादीप पत्तन में कुप्रबन्ध और क्षमता का उपयोग न किये जाने के कारण होने वाली सम्भावित भारी हानि के बारे में एक जापन प्रस्तुत किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और इस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन संचालन में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) और (ख) : सरकार को उत्कल प्रदेश कांग्रेस समिति से कोई भी जापन नहीं मिला है। परन्तु इस संबंध में उड़ीसा प्रदेश कांग्रेस समिति के एक सदस्य से एक जापन प्राप्त आ है।

इस समय पत्तन घाटे पर कार्य कर रहा है। 1972-73 और 1973-74 वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान इसका राजस्व घाटा लगभग 3 करोड़ रुपये था, जोकि मुख्य रूप से व्यय में वृद्धि और पत्तन क्षमता के कम उपयोग के कारण है। स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गए हैं। किए जा रहे हैं :-

(1) पारादीप पत्तन न्याय ने संबंधित प्राधिकरणों से अनुरोध किया है कि वह पत्तन के लिए लोहास्क की निवर्तित सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करें, ताकि वह अपनी संयंत्र क्षमता का पूरा पूरा उपयोग कर सके। पांचवी योजना में लोहास्क के 40 से 50 लाख टन की धरा उठाई के लिए पत्तन क्षमता के विकास का अनुमान किया गया है।

(2) कई मलों पर खर्च कम करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(3) पत्तन की दरों के माप में संशोधन किया जा रहा है।

(4) निर्माणाधीन सामान्य माल घाट के वर्ष के अंत तक तैयार होने की सम्भावना है और सामान्य माल घाट के चालू होने के बाद, पत्तन के प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 4 से 5 लाख टन के सामान्य माल के निर्माण की संभावना है।

New Wheat Seed as Hoax

3538. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in an English daily dated 3rd August, 1974 under the caption 'New Wheat seed termed a hoax'; and

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

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

(a) Yest, Sir.

(b) The Lal Bahadur Variety of wheat sponsored by the Wheat Specialist, Agriculture Research Station, Durgapura, Rajasthan, was considered in the 8th All India Wheat Research Workers' Workshop held in August, 1969 at Indore and because of its wide adaptability, bold and lustrous grain and high yield, it was recommended for release in Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi and South Western U. P. However, since this variety is moderately susceptible to black and brown rusts and highly susceptible to yellow rust, the workshop had recommended that this variety should not be grown in any area where yellow rust appears in a severe form. The Central Variety Release Committee has not released this variety. This variety was, however, released by the State Variety Release Committee for Rajasthan. Regarding the allegations against the wheat breeder, information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Supply of Milk in Tetrapack

**3539. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to revive the proposal for supply of milk to the customers in tetrapack;

(b) whether some multi-national corporations/big firms are interested in the proposal for manufacture of tetrapack in India and if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the unsoundness of the proposal has been brought to the notice of the Government at official and non-official levels; and

(d) if so, results thereof and the reaction of Government thereto and the present stage of the proposal?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) to (d) The proposal of the Indian Dairy Corporation to manufacture 'tetrapack' cartons for milk in India is under consideration of the Government. The proposal is for collaboration with M/s Tetrapack Development Ltd., Sweden who hold the patent rights for the process. The pros and cons of the proposal which have come to the attention of the Government are also under examination.

हैदराबाद के लाख समस्या पर गोष्ठी

**3540. श्री कमला मिश्र
'मधुकर' :**

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री ने हैदराबाद में आयोजित एक गोष्ठी में यह कहा था कि देश की खाद्य समस्या का भारत में खाद्यान्न और विदेशों से कुछ खाद्यान्नों का आयात करके समाधान किये जाने की सम्भावना है,

(ख) क्या विदेशों से खाद्यान्न आयात करने की सरकार की नीति सुमियोजित है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो देश में पर्याप्त रूप से खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में बढ़ि न किये जाने के कारण हैं जिससे भारत की स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त के लगभग तीस दशकियों बाद विदेशों से खाद्यान्न का आयात न करना पड़े ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो. शिन्डे) :

(क) से (ग) : सरकारी नीति का उद्देश्य खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करना है। कृषि सेक्टर में उत्पादन की दर में

वृद्धि करने के लिए उपाय अपनाए गए हैं। देश में खाद्य अर्थ-व्यवस्था के प्रबन्ध की दृष्टि में सरकार वितरण प्रणाली नापे रखने और व्युत्पन्न आर्स्वक्षित भण्डार तैयार करने के लिए उतनी मात्रा में आयात किया जाता है जितना कि पूर्णतया आवश्यक समझा जा रहा है। जून, 1974 में हैदराबाद में हुए सम्मेलन में कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री को सम्मति इन्हीं विचारों पर आधारित थी।

Functioning of D.M.S. Depot Nos. 171 and 172

3541. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the claim that the Delhi Milk Scheme is working to nearly cent per cent capacity, there is a 10 per cent cut imposed on all token holders' quota of milk in all the D.M.S. Depots since last one year, and if so, reasons therefor;

(b) whether there are any complaints regarding sale of milk bottles @ Re. 1/- per bottle at Delhi Milk Scheme Depot Nos. 171 and 172 in Golf Links, New Delhi where people from Nizamudin, Lodi Road, Wellesley Road, come to fetch milk without tokens while genuine token holders are daily deprived of their quota;

(c) since how long the Managers/ Assistant Managers are working at these said Depots and whether their activities are watched by the A.M.D.O. of the area, who indulge in black-market to known non-token holders; and

(d) what steps are contemplated by Government to streamline the milk distribution at these two depots Nos. 171 and 172?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Milk is supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme through its milk depots on the basis

of milk tokens registered at each depot together with the demand received from the Depot Agent from time to time. Normally, the requirements of these depots estimated on this basis, is met in full except for marginal reductions necessitated by mechanical break-downs. The off-take from milk depots also varies from day to day. This also accounts for marginal reductions on certain days to the extent that while persons are able to draw three bottles without a cut, for those holding tokens for more than three bottles, a reduction is made.

(b) No, Sir. The DMS has not received any specific complaint on the subject.

(c) The Depot Agents at Depot No. 171 have been in position from 1st February, 1973 and 1st April, 1973. The Depot Agents at Depot No. 172 have been performing their duties from 22nd March, 1973 and 1st April, 1973. Field Officers of the DMS inspect the depots regularly and keep a watch on the activities of the depot agents also. Remedial action is always taken in cases in which any mal-practices are detected by the inspecting officers.

(d) The question does not arise. However, the inspecting officers have been asked to keep a close watch on the working of the depots.

Allotment of Industrial Plots by D.D.A.

3542. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received and disposed of by the D.D.A. for industrial plots in Delhi, during the last three years, year-wise, and how many applicants actually got industrial plots, during this period;

(b) whether despite payments of the entire money, many applicants did not get a plot unless some premium was

offered to officials down the line in the DDA, and there are many applicants who have not received possession of the industrial plots even after four years of making full payments;

(c) whether in some cases, DDA has refunded the entire money to applicants after 4 to 5 years without any plots or interest on their money; and

(d) whether applicants are entitled to receive plot/interest on their money from DDA for default all these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) D.D.A. has received 80 applications for allotment of industrial plots in Delhi during the last 3 years, the number of applications during 1972, 1973 and 1974 being 16, 25 and 39 respectively. Out of these, 41 applicants have been actually allotted industrial plots.

(b) No.

(c) Wherever applicants were found ineligible, the earnest money was refunded.

(d) Interest in such cases is not payable by D.D.A., in view of the ex-

press conditions to this effect in the terms and conditions of the applications.

Mutation Cases with L & D.O., Delhi

3543. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for mutation of ownerships of plots in the office of the Land and Development Officer, New Delhi during the last three years, year-wise and the number thereof disposed of during the same period, year-wise;

(b) how many cases are more than three years old and above, the main reasons why they could not be disposed of till now; and

(c) what steps are contemplated by Government to streamline the early disposal of mutation cases, say within a year, without referring them to Finance and Law Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a):

Brought from last year	No. of applications for mutation received	Total of columns (1) & (2)	Disposal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1971	1547	1547	1280
1972—267	1329	1596	1391
1973—205	1149	1354	959

(b) Five. The mutation in these cases could be carried due to the following reasons:—

- (i) Premises in question stand re-entered due to breaches of the terms of the lease deed.
- (ii) Involvement of sub-Division which is not permitted either under the terms of the lease deed or Zonal Master Plan.
- (iii) Non-submission of requisite documents by the parties.

(c) The Government have already published a booklet titled 'Information for the Guidance of the Lease-Holders'. Lessees are appraised of the requirements immediately on receipt of their applications. References to the Ministries of Finance and Law are not made in all cases, but in certain cases where their advice is essential.

Supply of Drinking Water in Sarvodaya Enclave, Delhi

3544. SHRI BRENDRA SINGH: RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sarvodaya Enclave (Near Mehrauli) Residential Colony has been provided with filtered drinking water;

(b) if not, the reasons for non-fulfilment of the assurance given by the Minister on the floor of Lok Sabha in 1971 and 1972; and

(c) the time by which the filtered water supply facility will be provided in that colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) On the basis of information furnished by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal undertaking, filtered drinking water has not been provided to the colony

(b) and (c) No assurance has been given in Lok Sabha for providing water supply to the colony. The filtered water can only be supplied to this colony after the services are taken over by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and deficiency charges are paid by the coloniser. The Corporation has yet not taken over the services due to non-receipt of these charges. The connected work for giving water supply to the colony is expected to be ready by September, 1974 subject to laying of water line by the coloniser.

Low Income Group Houses in Orissa

3545. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER: MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses have been built for low income group people in Orissa; and

(b) whether there is any scheme to build such demonstrative houses in rural areas also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Based on the information received from the Government of Orissa, a total of 6490 houses have been built under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme.

(b) Rural Housing Wings of the National Buildings Organisation have built 78 demonstration houses in various parts of the country, including 2 in Orissa. No scheme, at present, is under consideration to construct any more demonstration houses.

Hoarding of Foodgrains by Delhi Traders in Villages

3547. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports regarding hoarding of foodgrains by Delhi Traders in unlicensed godowns in villages; and

(b) if so, the action taken against such hoarders?

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

(a) and (b). Despite strict enforcement measures undertaken by the Delhi Administration, the possibility of hoarding of foodgrains in unlicensed godowns in the Delhi villages cannot be altogether eliminated. Vigorous efforts, are, however, made on a continuous basis and requisite action is taken against the hoarders, wherever necessary.

Vasant Vihar House Building Cooperative Society

3548. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the members of the area in the Vasant Vihar Government Servant Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi who own plots or houses along with this area, in Vasant Vihar;

(b) the names and addresses of persons on the waiting list of the Society;

(c) the date of registration and allotment of land to the Society of the Colony and the area of land given; and

(d) the names and addresses of the office bearers and members of the Managing Committee of the Society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SI OM MEHTA): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) As Statement—I.

(c) Date of Registration : 1st November, 1950.

Date of allotment of 22nd July, '63. land.

Area of land allotted; 399 acres (including 67 acres in Schanti nikatan).

(d) As in Statement—II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8289/74].

Maharani Bagh Cooperative House Building Society

3549. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the members of the Maharani Bagh, Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi who own plots or houses along with their area in Maharani Bagh;

(b) the names and addresses of persons on the waiting list of the Society; and

(c) the date of registration and allotment of land to the Society, the area of land and the names and addresses of the office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee of the Society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The required information is given Statement—I laid on the Table

of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-8290/74].

(c) Date of Registration 19th Oct., 1957.

Date of Allotment of land. 1st Feb., 1962.

Area of land 293 Bighas 15x Biswas.

The names and addresses of bearers and the members of the Managing Committee are given in Statement—II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-8290/74].

Fire Protection for Plantation Forestry

3550. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to safeguard the investment on plantation forestry the development of an adequate system of fire protection is absolutely necessary;

(b) whether the establishment of a modern fire protection service including telecommunication facilities and modern machinery for laying out roads for fire fighting purposes in each of the four territorial forest circles in Kerala is a necessity;

(c) whether the recommendation has been made in this regard by the State Minister of Finance to the Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture on 20th May, 1974 with the necessary financial and technical support from FAO/SIDA; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is essential to prepare an overall State Fire Plan and detailed plans for each of the circles. Installation of effective fire fighting equip-

ment with telecommunication facilities will minimise damage due to fire.

(c) A FAO/SIDA Forest Project Identification Mission which visited India in 1973 emphasised the need for development of adequate system of fire protection in the country to safeguard the investment made in Plantation Forestry. The Mission suggested establishment of a Modern Forest Protection Service in Kerala State. On the basis of this recommendation Government of Kerala approached Government of India for financial and technical support from SIDA for establishment of a Modern Forest Fire Protection Service.

(d) On account of Limited amount of assistance proposed by SIDA, the proposal for establishment of Modern Forest Protection Service in Kerala could not be processed. It would however be taken up along with other projects recommended by the FAO/SIDA Mission when additional SIDA assistance becomes available.

Admissions and Grant of Scholarships in Jawaharlal Nehru University

3551. SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the students of Jawaharlal Nehru University resorted to strike and protested against violation of rules of admission and grant of scholarships by the authorities; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereabout?

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, the students had some grievances concerning admissions to the Centre for Historical Studies of the School of Social Science during the current academic year. A day's

token strike was also observed by the students of the School on July 27, 1974. A Committee consisting of three teachers has since been constituted by the University to look into the grievances of the students.

Famine condition in Madhya Pradesh

3552. SHRI BHAGIRATH DHANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chhatisgarh in M.P. which was once regarded as the rice bowl of the country, is facing famine conditions due to erratic monsoon;

(b) if so, the number of agricultural labourers likely to be thrown out of employment as a result thereof; and

(c) the nature of Central relief proposed to be given for that region?

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

(a) Due to erratic rainfall this year there was a delay in the Agricultural operations and also some setback to the standing crops. However, there have been continuous rains in this area during the last week which are expected to enable inter-cultural operations and transplantation to be completed shortly.

(b) and (c). Relief operations are responsibilities of the State Government who have reported that for providing employment to agricultural labourers they are continuing relief works in the area on the scale indicated below:

Name of District	No. of labourers engaged for day
Raipur . . .	4005
Rajnandgaon	464
Durg . . .	1563
Surguja . . .	1450

Use of Non-standardised Bags by F.C.I.

3553. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about Rs. 50 crores worth of foodgrains are lost every year due to use of non-standardised bags;

(b) whether labour and contractors are paid on the basis of non-standardised bags;

(c) whether use of such non-standardised bags provides opportunities for theft and smuggling of FCI foodgrains; and

(d) if so, steps taken by the FCI to introduce standardised bags?

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

(a) to (d). Foodgrains, to the extent possible, are packed by the FCI in standardised bags. On receipt in the depots there is 10 per cent weighment in the case of standardised bags and 100 per cent in the case of non-standardised bags. The non-standardisation, however, does not necessarily provide opportunities for theft or pilferage due to 100 per cent weighment at the time of receipt and issue. Suitable action is, however, taken in occasional cases of theft and pilferage which come to notice. Efforts are being made by the FCI to improve the method of standardisation and supervision. The labour and contractors are paid on the basis of the weight.

Limit of House Building Loan

3554. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increase in the cost of building material, Government have considered the desirability of raising the limit of loan to be

given to Central Government employees for house building from 75 months pay to 90 months pay without disturbing the present upper limit of Rs. 75,000/- and if so, Government's reaction in this matter; and

(b) whether Government have started considering the sanction of house building loans to its employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Fresh application for sanction of house building loans are yet being entertained.

Fertiliser Requirements

3555. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether current international price of fertilizers is too heavy;

(b) whether according to United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation, India will be short of about 3000 tonnes of fertilizers this year to produce 5 million tonnes of additional foodgrains;

(c) whether despite the increase in the application of fertilizers during the last year, India still depends on imports for bulk purchase of fertilizers resulting in heavy drain on foreign exchange reserves; and

(d) if so, steps Government propose to save country's foreign exchange reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir. The prices of imported fertilizers have increased sharply during the last two years.

(b) A press release of the Food and Agriculture Organisation, quoting FAO officials as having said that in India an estimated shortfall of one million tons of fertilizers is expected

to reduce grain production by some 10 million tonnes, has come to the notice of the Government of India.

(c) The country is not yet self-sufficient in fertilisers and substantial quantities have to be imported to meet the requirements.

(d) To reduce imports of fertiliser to the minimum and save foreign exchange, the Government are making an all-out effort to step up domestic production. Efforts are also being made to exploit to the maximum extent possible the organic manurial resources to supplement chemical fertilisers to evolve and propagate methods to ensure the best use of the available fertilisers and to carry out a vigorous campaign for weed control to reduce loss of fertilisers.

Teaching of History of U.S.S.R. in Delhi University

3556. SHRI GHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University had announced teaching of History of the U.S.S.R. in 1970-71 and later postponed it to 1972-1973;

(b) whether uptill now the teaching of the Soviet History has not begun; and

(c) if so, reasons therefore and time-schedule for the commencement of the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, "History of U.S.S.R." was prescribed as a separate subject consisting of two courses for M.A. (History) for the academic session 1970-71. It was not possible to introduce the subject due to non-availability of specialists with knowledge of Russian language and experience in Russian History. The subject was dropped at

the time of revision of syllabus in March/April, 1972. The University is examining the possibility of introducing the subject again in M.A. History).

S.C. Certificates

3557. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University has collected this year Scheduled Castes certificates in original from each Scheduled Caste student seeking admission in colleges;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of certificates thus collected; and

(c) whether the certificates have since been returned to the students and if not, by what time they would be returned and what steps the University authorities have taken to ensure that these certificates do not get lost and are not misutilised?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University, during 1973-74, candidates belonging to scheduled castes were required to submit attested copies of scheduled caste certificates. However, at the time of verification of the genuineness of some of the cases, the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, had asked for the original certificates and it took a considerable time to call for the originals and complete the verification. In order to avoid this situation and the resultant delay, the University asked the candidates, who registered for admission to B.A. (Pass), B.Com. (Pass) and B.A. Hons.) and B.Com. (Hons.) courses in various colleges, to submit original scheduled caste certificates this year. The number of certificates collected was 1,743. Out of these, 181 certificates have already been returned. The remaining certificates are being sent by registered post at the residential addresses of

the students and attested copies are being retained for reference and record.

Grievances of the staff of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport

3558. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff grievances of the Ministry of Transport relating to anomalies in their pay fixation due to departmental action are not allowed to be ventilated through the highest level in the Ministry and through the Minister himself;

(b) whether there have been any requests by the staff of the Department of Shipping and Transport (Light House) to get their grievances ventilated through the Minister but they were not allowed to do so as anomalies in fixation of their pay arise out of Departmental action; and

(c) whether the position stated in USQ. No. 636 part (c) dated 17th March, 1972 is being given effect to in the case of employees of Shipping and Transport (Light House)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The answer given to part (c) U.S. Question No. 636 dated 17-3-1972 was not applicable to the cases of officials of the lighthouse Department who represented regarding fixation of their pay.

Primary School Teachers eligible for Selection Grade

3559. SHRI LAMBODAR BALIYAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1007 on the 4th March, 1974 regarding reviewing

of lists of Primary School Teachers eligible for Selection Grade and state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Education have since collected the requisite information from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the time by which the said information could be expected to be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) The requisite information is still awaited from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Demolition of Construction in Mahabir Nagar, Delhi

3560. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a sudden day-long operation, the Delhi Development Authority demolished 300 unauthorised commercial and residential houses in Mahabir Nagar on 3rd August, 1974 thereby rendering many homeless;

(b) how many unauthorised commercial and residential houses have been demolished by DDA in various colonies of Delhi so far;

(c) whether any compensation has been given to the victims; and

(d) if so, whether Government intends to compensate the residents of Mahabir Nagar also who have been rendered homeless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) On 3rd August, 1974, about 300 structures were removed while taking over possession of the land acquired under the

provisions of the Land Acquisition Act in Village Nangli Jaleb in West Delhi.

(b) In the current drive commencing from the 18th July, 1974, 929 structures have been demolished by the D.D.A. uptill 14th August, 1974.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Intensive oilseeds development programme

3561. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch an intensive oil-seeds development programme for increasing oil-seeds production;

(b) if so, the facts of the programme and the areas selected for this programme in each State; and

(c) the targets fixed thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8291/74).

बासमती चावल के निर्यात के लिए समझौता

3562. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बासमती चावल के निर्यात के लिये गत दो-तीन माह के भीतर किसी व्यापारिक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है, और

(ग) क्या बासमती चावल की पूरे देश की आवश्यकता अभी एकत्र बासमती चावल भण्डार से हो सकती है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिंदे) :

(क) से (ग) : बासमती चावल का निर्यात करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने कोई व्यापार बाधा नहीं किया है। तथापि, राज्य व्यापार निगम बासमती चावल की कुछ थोड़ी मात्रा का निर्यात कर रहा है। इस थोड़ी मात्रा को छोड़कर चावल की पैदावार की समस्त मात्रा देश में के खर्च के लिए उपलब्ध है।

Promotion of Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D.

3563. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineering Graduates working as Junior Engineers with more than twelve years of service in CPWD have not been promoted to next higher grade for which minimum qualification prescribed is only Degree in Engineering;

(b) whether the C.P.W.D. officials have promised the representatives of Engineering Graduates that the Department will look into their cases sympathetically; and

(c) if so, action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a). A degree in Engineering is the minimum qualification only for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Engineer which is the post next above the grade of Junior Engineers. For promotion from the latter, both graduates and non-graduates are eligible, but their eligibility criteria are different. For the graduates the minimum qualifying service in five years, 10 years for diploma holders and 15

years for others. Earlier there was a 50.50 quota for the promotion of graduates and non-graduates; but this was declared inoperative by a judgement of the Delhi High Court in a writ petition. Some graduates have filed an appeal against this judgement and pending the decision on this appeal the Supreme Court has ordered that the department may make only ad hoc promotion. On the absence of this quota all ad hoc promotions are being made from the suitable and eligible candidates in order of their seniority. The bulk of the senior ones, who are also eligible, according to the criteria laid down, are non-graduates. Hence unless they are found unsuitable, the question of going down to others far lower in the seniority list, does not arise. Thus, it is that a number of eligible graduates including some with twelve years of service have not been promoted.

(b) and (c). The representatives of the Graduate Junior Engineers' Associations have met the officers of this Ministry and the C.P.W.D. on a number of occasions and placed their point of view in regard to their promotion to the grade of Assistant Engineer. The suggestions made by them will be kept in view before arriving at any decision in regard to the filling up of the post of Assistant Engineers on regular basis.

Engineering Graduates working as Junior Engineers

3564. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering Graduates working as Junior Engineers are not given any preference over Diploma Holders in case of promotion to the next higher grade for which the minimum qualification prescribed is Degree in Engineering; and

(b) if so, steps so far taken in this matter in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a). The next

higher grade for the promotion of Junior Engineers is Assistant Engineer which is a post of Class II Engineering Service. A degree in Engineering is the prescribed qualification for direct recruitment to these posts; but not for promotion. For promotion both graduates and non-graduates are eligible, but their eligibility criteria are different viz. 5 years' service in the department for graduates, 10 years for diploma holders and 15 years for others. This in itself provides for a preferential treatment for qualified engineering graduates. However, there is a common seniority list for all Junior Engineers and when two persons are eligible and suitable the promotion, naturally, goes to the senior one first. It so happens that at present the bulk of the senior ones are non-graduates and if they are eligible as well as suitable they cannot be passed over in favour of the graduates who are junior. However, at present, under the orders of Supreme Court, all promotions are being made on ad-hoc basis.

(b) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

Research in High-Oil Content in Sunflower seeds

3565. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether France and Rumania have offered to share with India their latest research findings in high-oil content sun-flower seeds and its cultivation; and

(b) if so, the progress made in regard to acquiring this help from the said countries?

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

(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) France and Rumania are fairly well advanced in research and seed and crop production technology in respect of sunflower. To take advantage of the recent progress in these countries, it is proposed to depute one Agronomist from India to France for a short period and negotiation with the French Government is in progress to finalise this study tour.

Sunflower varieties and hybrids from Rumania are known for high yields and high-oil content. Elite material as well as genetic stocks have been obtained from this country. The Project Coordinator of the All India Coordinated Research Project for the improvement of Oilseeds of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research visited Rumania in 1973. Negotiations are in progress to sign a protocol, in which one of the items will be technical collaboration between the two countries in respect of Sunflower research and development.

One of the varieties, Record, introduced from Rumania has done well in trials in certain parts of our country and some quantity of Super Elite seed of this variety has been developed within the country with a view to multiply it further.

Registration of unauthorised lands

3566. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have authorised Courts in the Union Territory of Delhi to undertake registration of "green-line lands" and realise registration fee and Power of Attorney Fee from the people;

(b) whether after the registration of land in the Courts, the Government declares the 'green-line-land' unauthorised; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, Government would consider to amend such practice by authorising such "green-line lands" and colonies which have been so registered in the courts or in the alternative stop the registration of all unauthorised lands and colonies in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):
(a). It is presumed that the term "green-line lands" refers to the land in the 'green belt or the land the land use of which is 'green' under the Master Plan of Delhi. The Power of Attorney is registered and Registration Fee realised under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, and the rules thereunder.

(b) The land use in the Union Territory of Delhi has been prescribed under the Master Plan of Delhi and the registration of Power of Attorney does not in any way affect the land use so prescribed.

(c) Does not arise.

Servant quarters of Kashmir House, New Delhi

3567. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the servant quarters of the Kashmir House, New Delhi are occupied by the unauthorised persons for the last many years and they do not pay any rent to the Government;

(b) whether Government have assessed the amount of rent from the

occupants of each quarter with the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for not collecting the amount of rent;

(d) whether the Government propose to have the said quarters vacated from the unauthorised persons and allot the same to the employees of the Kashmir House or those working nearby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a). There are 73 servant quarters in the premises of Kashmir House, New Delhi. Out of these, 1 is in the general pool, 18 are with the Ministry of Defence and the remaining 54 are with the Trade Commissioner, J. & K. Government. 9 servant quarters out of those with the J. & K. Government are occupied by unauthorised persons for many years.

(b) and (c). No rent has been assessed by J. & K. Government against the unauthorised persons at their cases are pending in Courts.

(d) The J. & K. Government propose to get the unauthorisedly occupied quarters vacated and utilise them for their employees posted in Delhi.

Minor Irrigation Scheme for H.P., J. & K. and U.P.

3568. PROF. NARAIN CHAND

PARASHAR:

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND
PAINULI:

SHRI TULA RAM:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
PANDEY:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any minor irrigation schemes have been approved for

Himachal Pradesh during the current Financial year; and the years 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes concerned and the amounts approved in each case; and

(c) whether any preference has been given in the matter of Central allocations for launching such schemes in the hilly States like Himachal Pradesh, J. & K. and hill areas of U.P. etc. where small rivers, streams and rivulets can be easily tapped in the Central allocations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Minor Irrigation forms an important item of the annual State Plan. Considering the overall State Plan resources, the Planning Commission had approved an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs during 1972-73 and Rs. 55 lakhs during 1973-74. The approved outlay for the current year is Rs. 90 lakhs. The detailed scheme-wise outlays allocated by the State Government are not available.

(c) According to financing system in vogue Central Assistance that is due, is given in the form of block loans and grants for the State Annual Plan as a whole and is not related to individual scheme or schemes pertaining to a particular geographical region.

Issue of D.M.S. tokens to applicants registered there

3569. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:
SHRI TULA RAM:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
PANDEY:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any set of priorities has been drawn up for out of turn allotment of milk tokens by D.M.S.;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the number of applicants registered with the DMS for milk tokens as on 31st March, 1973 and also on 31st March, 1974; and

(d) the number of applicants granted milk tokens during this time and the priorities/considerations under which they have been granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Milk tokens are issued only in very exceptional cases, which include those on medical grounds, for widows, separated defence families etc. etc. Even in these cases, the quantum of milk issued is restricted to a bare minimum.

(c) The number of applications registered in the DMS for fresh tokens as on 31st March, 1973 and as on 31st March, 1974 was as under:

As on 31-3-73	71,585
As on 31-3-74	99,935

(d) During the period from 1st April, 1973 to 31st March, 1974, milk tokens were issued against 4,076 applications falling in the categories mentioned in answer to part (b) of the question. In these cases also, the quantum of milk issued was restricted to the bare minimum.

पाठ्य पुस्तकों में नृटियों का पता लगाने के लिए संस्कार

3570. श्री धनशाह प्रबाल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कोई शासकीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाएं हैं जिस का कार्य देश भर की पाठ्य पुस्तकों में नृटियों का पता लगाना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत दो वर्षों में उसने ऐसी त्रुटियों का पता लगाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए;

(ग) क्या यह राज्य सरकार का दायित्व नहीं है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को क्या आदेश जारी किए हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी. पी० यादव) : (क) से (घ) पाठ्य पुस्तकों का निर्धारण राज्य सरकारों अथवा शिक्षा बोर्डों विश्वविद्यालयों तथा ऐसे ही निकायों द्वारा किया जाता है। कोई पुस्तक निर्धारित करने से पहले सम्बन्धित पाठ्यक्रम विशेष के लिए निर्धारण हेतु उसकी उपयुक्तता के सम्बन्ध में सामान्य जांच पड़ताल की है। निर्धारित पाठ्यपुस्तकों में गलतियों का पता लगाने के लिए सामान्यतः कोई विशेषतंत्र नहीं है। गलतियाँ यदि कोई होती हैं तो उन्हें धीमातौर से अद्यापकों, छात्रों तथा जनता के सदस्यों द्वारा सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों के ध्यान में लाया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद से स्कूलों पाठ्य पुस्तकों की समीक्षा कराने का अनुरोध किया गया है। इस परिषद ने विभिन्न विषयों की पाठ्यपुस्तकों को मूल्यांकन करने हेतु कुछ मानदण्ड तथा साधन विकसित किए हैं। उन्हें राज्य सरकारों को उपलब्ध कर दिया गया है। परिषद ने राष्ट्रीय एकाता की दृष्टि से भी पाठ्य पुस्तकों की समीक्षा करने का कार्य किया था। समीक्षाओं की रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकारों अथवा अन्य संबंधित प्राधिकारियों को कार्यन्विन के लिए भेज दी गई थी। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान तथा परिषद् पाठ्य पुस्तकों की समीक्षा करने का कार्य अपने कार्य के एक नियमित अंग के रूप में करने का निर्णय किया है।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के छात्रों को दाखिला

3571. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के उन छात्रों को दिल्ली के कालिजों में दाखिला नहीं मिलता है जो हायर सेकेण्डरी तक अंग्रेजी अनिवार्य विषय ले कर उत्तीर्ण नहीं होते ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस व्यवस्था को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नुसल हसन) : (क) और (ख) विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित पात्रता की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार, अवसर-स्वातंत्र्य पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिला चाहने वाले विद्यार्थियों को, केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली की उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा अथवा उसके समकक्ष मान्यता प्राप्त परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण होना चाहिए (अंग्रेजी सहित पांच विषयों में उत्तीर्ण)।

(ग) यह एक शैक्षिक विषय है जिस पर निर्णय लेने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय सक्षम है।

Emergency Agricultural Production programme

**3572. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has brought to light serious lapses and irregularities in implementing the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme

(EAPP) launched by the Union Agriculture Ministry during the 1972-73 rabi summer crop season; and

(b) the facts thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken against the guilty officers?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has sent a Draft Review of the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme launched by the Union Agriculture Ministry during the 1972-73 Rabi/Summer crop season to meet the situation created by drought. This review which points out the deficiencies in implementation of the E.A.P.P. in various States, has already been forwarded to the State Governments for comments. The deficiencies and short-falls mentioned in the Draft Review in respect of various scheme taken up in different States refer broadly to the following:

1. A number of minor irrigation works were not/could not be completed in time to benefit the Rabi/Summer crop of 1972-73.

2. Field test checks carried out by the Accountants-General of various States have in several cases, revealed that the achievements were not the same as reported by the State Governments to the Government of India.

3. Cases have come to notice where expenditure incurred on similar normal Plan schemes was transfer debited to schemes under the E.A.P.P.

4. In certain cases, materials and equipment ordered for purchase under the E.A.P.P. were either received late or were not properly utilised.

5. The programme could not accomplish the target of additional food production aimed at.

Implementation of the E.A.P.P. and the use of funds sanctioned thereunder was entirely the responsibility of the State Governments, who are examining the report and will take necessary action. So far as the Government of India are concerned, a close watch was maintained on the progress of implementation of the schemes taken up under the E.A.P.P. through field visits by senior officers and periodical reviews with the State officials. The loans, both long-term and short-term, sanctioned by the Government of India are to be repaid by the State Governments alongwith interest within the prescribed period.

Changes in D. T. C. Bus Services

3573. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

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

(a) whether a large number of DTC bus routes has been changed and many buses do not touch Gole Market stand;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether some special Green Line Service or other alternative arrangements has been considered for the benefit of the people residing in Gole Market area; and

(d) the steps taken to make the public know about the revised bus routes, schedule and the changed bus route numbers of Green Line Service by giving it a wide publicity through press media?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The clockwise pattern of traffic in Connaught Circus recently introduced by the Traffic Police, has necessitated re-routing of some DTC services passing through Connaught Place. The vias of routes No. 3, 3A, 5, 5B, 6, 6X, 9, 9A, 9B, 21, 21A, 21C, 61, and 61A have been changed.

The routes of the following services have been so designed that they still operate upto Connaught Circus and terminate at Madras Hotel Stand:

Route Nos:—6A, 7, 8A-X, 27, 27A, and 59.

(c) A number of routes touching Connaught Circus at Madras Hotel are still operating via Gole Market. Besides, a new shuttle service No. 3 has been introduced with effect from 16th August, 1974 from Madras Hotel to Madras Hotel with a ten minute frequency. This service runs via Gole Market, Willingdon Hospital, Central Secretariat, Raisina Road and Parliament Street. Sugam Seva routes No. 103 and 105 also operate via Gole Market. The existing services are considered adequate to meet the transport requirement of the area and there is no proposal to operate special Sugam Seva services from the area.

(d) Information about change in bus including Green Line service and schedules is publicised through hand-outs and newspapers.

Financial Position of D. T. C.

3574. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

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

(a) whether he has seen the Press reports appearing in local daily dated the 14th August, 1974 to the effect that the Delhi Transport Corporation is in a financial mess and the entire fleet might come to a grinding halt unless money is made available to it immediately;

(b) the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The financial position of Delhi Road Transport Authority/Delhi Transport Undertaking/Delhi Transport Corporation has not been satisfactory for the past about ten years and the Undertaking has been suffering losses continuously since 1963-64. These losses are being covered by ways and means assistance advanced by Government. For the current financial year, there is a provision of Rs. 2 crores to meet the cash losses of Delhi Transport Corporation. After the preparation of budget estimates for 1974-75, substantial additional financial liabilities have devolved on D.T.C. on account of arrears of May as a result of implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, increase in the wage bill for 1974-75 and payment of additional instalments of dearness allowance. Further, the hike in prices of essential items like diesel oil, lubricants, petrol, tyres, spare parts etc. will also involve additional expenditure.

The recent crisis in D.T.C. finances arose mainly because the Bank, with whom the Corporation had cash credit over-draft arrangements for Rs. 50 lakhs, withdrew this facility as a part of credit restriction policy. As a result of the intervention of the Central Government, this facility has been restored to the Corporation. A sum of Rs. 107 lakhs, available in the current year's Non-Plan budget, is also being released to the D.T.C. separately. These two measures are expected to provide immediate relief to the Corporation.

On the capital side, there is a provision of Rs. 10.33 crores in the current year's budget for financial assistance to D.T.C. The Corporation recently came up with a proposal for release of funds to the extent of Rs. 213 lakhs to meet the immediate liabilities. The necessary sanction is being issued separately.

Regularisation of Shakarpur and nearby Colonies

3575. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

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

(a) whether there are more than 15,000 unauthorised houses in Shakarpur (Delhi) and nearby colonies; and

(b) if so, will the Government give their final decision about the regularisation of these colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The exact number of unauthorised houses in Shakarpur and nearby colonies is not known.

(b) According to present policy the houses constructed before the 1st February, 1967, would be regularised, provided the land use in the Master Plan is 'residential' and subject to other conditions for regularisation.

F. C. I. Godowns in Delhi

3576. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of godowns and their areas rented by Food Corporation of India in Delhi;

(b) rent per month for each godown with storage capacity; and

(c) whether all the godowns are being utilised to their capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) Food Corporation of India have one rented godown belonging to a private party in Delhi. The area of the godown is 22211 sq. ft., rent Rs. 4886.42 a month, and storage capacity 2641 metric tonnes. The capacity utilisation at present is 51 per cent.

Additional Buses for Trinagar Area, Delhi

3577. SHRI G. P. YADAV:

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

(a) whether a survey has recently been conducted by D. T. C. authorities in Trinagar, Delhi for providing some additional buses to clear the ever-growing traffic of the area; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. Trinagar is served by the services on routes No. 59 and 50C, connecting various localities of the city. Recently, Trinagar has also been connected by a new bus route No 301, which provides linkage to Anand Parbat, from where Sugam Seva No. 103 operates to Central Secretariat.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone facility at D. T. C. booth in Trinagar

3578. SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2411 on the 11th March, 1974 regarding provision of telephone at booth of D.H.C. in Trinagar Delhi and state:

(a) the time likely to be taken for installation of telephone at the booth; and

(b) the progress made in that regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A series of discussion have been held

by D.T.C. Officers with the telephone authorities, who are considering the provision of a public call office at Trinagar Time Keeper booth. It is, however, not possible to indicate the time likely to be taken by insullation of the facility

Recruitment of Junior Class I Posts in I. A. R. I.

3579. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ICAR Inquiry Committee observed that the appointments of the Heads of Divisions as Chairmen of the Selection Committees for the recruitment of Junior class I posts in IARI was not only irregular but became all the more serious because of wide and varied allegations regarding their partiality;

(b) whether the recruitment of Junior Class I posts in IARI has again been entrusted to IARI for conducting its own selections and if so, whether it reveals that it hardly makes any change from the previous mode of recruitment; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure an independent procedure of selection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Some comments in this behalf have been made by the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee in Chapter IV of their Report (Para 4.18) which was laid on the Table of the Sabha on 3rd August, 1974.

(b) and (c). The Research Institutes have been authorised to make recruitment to Junior Class I posts subject to the recommendations of the Institute Selection Committees being accepted by the Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board (ASRB), which is functioning as an independent recruitment agency for senior scientific and technical posts under the I.C.A.R. The Selection

Committees for the Junior Class I posts comprise of two advisers to be nominated by the Chairman, ASRB, and the Director or his representative. One of the two advisors nominated by the Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board, acts as the Chairman of the Selection Committee. Detailed guide-lines have also been prescribed for recruitment to such posts. The present procedure, where both the Chairman of the Select Committee and external Advisor are nominees of the Chairman of Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board would ensure that the selection process is independent and fair.

थोक व्यापारियों तथा किसानों के पास खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक की सीमा

3580. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने अपने राज्यों में थोक व्यापारियों को खाद्यान्न की विशेष किस्म की अधिक मात्रा रखने की अनुमति प्रदान की है परन्तु किसानों के लिए कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार ने कितनी मात्रा की सीमा निर्धारित की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) . अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी

ईंटों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3581. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :
क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पक्की ईंटों के मूल्यों में भारी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इसका मुख्य कारण अपर्याप्त परिवहन सुविधा और भाड़े की दरों में अत्यधिक वृद्धि है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मोटरगाड़ियों द्वारा कोयले की ढुलाई कराकर भट्टों के मालिकों को कोयला उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ईंटों की ढुलाई के लिए अपर्याप्त परिवहन सुविधाओं या उनके लिए भाड़े की दरों में अत्यधिक वृद्धि के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विकलांगों द्वारा गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह देखने के लिए सुविधायें

3582. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1974 के गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह को देखने के लिए विशिष्ट स्थानों से विकलांग व्यक्तियों को बुलाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उनके घूमने फिरने और खाने पीने तथा रहने सहने की पूरी व्यवस्था सरकार द्वारा की गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेतान) : (क) और (ख)—जी, हां ।

सरकार की ओर से ब्लाइंड रिलीफ एसोसिएशन को प्रबन्ध सौंप दिए गए थे ।

(ग) 2,484.48 रुपये ।

Irrigation Facilities for Agricultural Production

3583. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific programmes have been drawn up for the provision of Lift Irrigation Check Dams and Sinking Tubewells in the unirrigated areas of the country so as to encourage the agricultural production; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines thereof for each one of the States for the Current Financial Year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Schemes for lift irrigation, check dams and sinking of tubewells are being drawn and implemented in the unirrigated areas as part of the minor irrigation programme in all the states subject to techno-economic feasibilities and availability of financial resources.

(b) The details of the allocations made for each scheme statewide are not available. However, the state-wise approved total public sector outlays for minor irrigation schemes for the current year are indicated in the Statement attached.

Statement		Rs. in crores
Sl. No.	Name of State	Public Sector outlay for Minor-Irrigation Programmes during 1974-75
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.70
2.	Assam	3.40
3.	Bihar	10.50
4.	Gujarat	6.00
5.	Haryana	1.10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.93
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.80
8.	Karnatak	6.37
9.	Kerala	2.75
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10.25
11.	Maharashtra	14.25
12.	Manipur	0.35
13.	Meghalaya	0.38
14.	Nagaland	0.30
15.	Orissa	3.00
16.	Punjab	1.83
17.	Rajasthan	2.15
18.	Tamilnadu	6.05
19.	Tripura	0.35
20.	Uttar Pradesh	17.00
21.	West Bengal	6.40
Total States		97.86

Source : Annual Plan—1974-75, Government of India, Planning Commission.

Loss to F.C.I. due to change for Paddy Shelling

3584. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the F. C. I. Chairman changed the rate of charge for paddy shelling from 30 paise for 100 Kgs. of paddy to get 67 Kgs. of rice as fixed in 1972 to Rs. 2.50 per 100 Kgs. of paddy fixing 64 Kgs. of rice in return in case of Punjab and Haryana;

(b) if so, whether he did it without prior notification and gave contracts to a few chosen millers in 1973 without calling tender;

(c) whether by such action he caused a loss of about Rs. 12 crores to F.C.I.; and

(d) if so, whether an enquiry will be instituted against the Chairman for such irregular deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). As a result of tender enquiry floated in February, 1972, the Food Corporation of India accepted unconditional offers of all the tenderers who had quoted rates upto Rs. 2.25 per 100 Kg. for paddy shelling including transport, handling and other services in Punjab for 1971-72 season. As the entire quantity of paddy procured could not be entrusted to the tenderers and huge stocks of paddy were lying for milling, it was decided to offer a flat rate of Rs. 2.25 per quintal for the balance quantity for purposes of milling. In Haryana shelling offers were accepted on the basis of the quotations received in response to the several tender enquiries floated. The outturn percentage in 1971-72 season was increased by 2 per cent as compared to 1970-71 season. As such, the arrangements made for shelling of paddy in Punjab and Haryana during 1971-72 season had not caused any loss to the Food Corporation of India.

Production of Cashewnuts in West Bengal

3585. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Contai and Jhangram sub-divisions of West Bengal produce cashewnuts and have the potentiality of expansion of its production;

(b) whether for want of proper cultivation and scientific methods of processing and marketing facilities the cashewnut production in these areas remained much under-developed;

(c) whether Government propose to send a team of experts to examine the possibility of expansion of production of cashewnuts in these areas;

(d) whether Government propose to take other measures also for development of production, processing and marketing of cashewnuts in these areas; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) West Bengal is a minor Cashew growing State with a limited potential.

(b) Because of low returns Cashew is grown on marginal lands only. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, the State Government were implementing a scheme under which fertilizers and pesticides were distributed to the Cashew growers at subsidised cost. In addition, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on laying-out demonstration plots in cultivators' fields with improved package of practices was also introduced. For the improvement of marketing of Cashewnut, the State Government organised growers' cooperatives but these did not receive encouraging response earlier from the growers.

(c) The State Government officers have already made investigations.

(d) and (e). No scheme either for development, processing or marketing is at present envisaged by the Central Government. However, the State Government have again organised two cashewnut processing co-operative Societies which are expected to help better marketing and processing of local production.

रबी और खरीफ फसलों के उत्पादन लक्ष्य

3586. श्री बलचन्द्र डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने रबी और खरीफ की फसलों के लिए प्रत्येक प्रकार के खाद्यान्न के विषय में क्या उत्पादन लक्ष्य निश्चित किये हैं और इस प्रयोजन के लिए क्या प्रयोजना तैयार की गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों को कोई प्रोत्साहन देने का है, जिससे वे अधिक खाद्यान्न उगाने में रुचि लें ; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) योजना आयोग ने वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 1180 लाख मीटरी टन निर्धारित किया है, परन्तु, मौसमवार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं। उत्पादन के इस स्तर को मुख्यतः अधिक उत्पादनशील विस्मों के क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने, खेती के सधन उपायों को अपनाने, बहुफसली खेती करने, फसलों के प्रतिमान में परिवर्तन करने व उर्वरक, बीज, कीटनाशी औषधि, जल आदि उपलब्ध आदानों का दक्षपूर्ण उपयोग करके उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करने से प्राप्त करने का विचार है।

(ख) और (ग). खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। तथापि, चुने गये क्षेत्रों के किसानों का लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सीमान्त कृषक एवं कृषि श्रमिक योजना, समेकित बाराही भूमि के विकास, दाल विकास कार्यक्रम, आदि विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आदानों की खरीद के लिए सहायता दी जा रही है। देश में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से राज्य

सरकारों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उर्वरकों, बीजों, कुमिलावा, आषाढ़ियों की खरीद तथा उनके वितरण के लिए अल्पावधि—ऋण देने के लिए चालू वर्ष के बजट में 60.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। खरीद कार्यों के लिए 30 करोड़ रुपये के प्रावधान में से विभिन्न राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 31 जुलाई, 1974 तक 22.14 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है।

ग्रामीण आवास के लिए पांचवीं योजना में धनराशि का नियतन

3587. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामीण आवास के लिए पांचवीं योजना में कितनी धनराशि का नियतन किया गया है और उसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री भोम मेहता) : पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में राज्य क्षेत्र आवास योजनाओं के लिए जिसमें ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम शामिल है, 234.84 करोड़ रुपये के परिचय्य का प्रस्ताव है तथा योजनावार नियतन का हिसाब राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं लगाया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन खेतीहर मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने की योजना कार्यान्वित करने के लिए, पांचवीं योजना के मसौदे के राज्य क्षेत्र में, 108.16 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जो राज्यों के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के एक अंग के रूप में है।

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजना

3588. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के 9262 गांवों में आज भी सैजल सुविधा नहीं है ग्रंधवा केवल खारी जल उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) क्या राजस्थान में ऐसे गांव हैं, जहां लोग उन गांवों में उपलब्ध पानी के पीने से अनेक रोगों से ग्रस्त हो जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो ऐसे गांव कितने हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री भोम मेहता) : राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त हुई सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

(क) राजस्थान में :—

(i) 4998 ग्राम हैं जहां 1.5 कि० मीटर की दूरी तक स्थायी जल स्रोत नहीं है।

(ii) 4459 ग्रामों में पानी अस्थायी है जिसमें 2000 पी० पी० एम० से अधिक कुल ठोस पदार्थ घुले हैं।

(iii) 3739 ग्रामों में पानी खारी है जिसमें 1000 से 2000 पी० पी० एम० तक कुल ठोस पदार्थ घुले हैं।

(ख) ऐसे ग्राम जहां के विद्यमान जल स्रोत सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए समस्या-मूलक हैं, ये हैं :—

(i) नेहरूवा कीटाणुओं से ग्रस्त ग्राम—6146 (इनमें से 2258 ग्राम उपर्युक्त (क) के वर्ग (i) तथा (ii) के अन्तर्गत आते हैं)

(ii) अत्यधिक फ्लोराइड से प्रभावित ग्राम—3733 (इन ग्रामों में फ्लोराइड की मात्रा 1.5 पी०पी० एम० से अधिक है)।

Allegation against official of Super Bazar

3589. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from an ex-employee of

Super Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi in July 1974 containing allegations of corruption, black marketing and misappropriation against high officials of the Super Bazar, New Delhi; and

(b) the action, if any, taken on the same?

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

(a). A memorandum was received in July, 1974, purporting to be from an employee of the Super Bazar, who according to the Super Bazar authorities, had earlier been placed under suspension for alleged forgery and embezzlement, and the matter was also reported to the Police.

(b) The President of the Co-operative Store Ltd., (Super Bazar), New Delhi, has been requested to look into the allegations, and take necessary remedial measures, where required.

Central Allocation of Rural Housing Scheme

3590. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) Central allocation for rural housing scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) amount disbursed and actually utilised by the State Governments for the Scheme during the above period, State-wise;

(c) the number of houses planned to be constructed and number of houses actually constructed during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the progress is very slow; and

(e) if so, the factors responsible for the same?

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

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Village Housing Projects Scheme, which provides for rural housing, is 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 Schemes, including rural housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them.

A Central Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas was, however, introduced in October, 1971 for grant of cent per cent assistance to the State Governments for acquisition of land, wherever necessary, and development of house sites for allotment, free of cost, to landless workers in rural areas. This scheme has also been transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1974. A statement-I showing the Central grants sanctioned to and the expenditure incurred by the State Governments under the scheme during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8292/74].

(c) Based on the progress reports so far received from the State Governments, two statements (II & III) showing state-wise position of houses/house-sites sanctioned for construction/development and built/developed under the Village Housing Projects Scheme and the Scheme for provision of House-sites to landless Workers in Rural Areas during the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 are laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8292/74].

(d) and (e). Due to paucity of overall resources and higher priority for other important sectors, it has not been possible to make allocation of funds of the magnitude that could make a sizeable dent on the housing

problem in the country. In so far as the Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas is concerned, the State Governments had certain initial difficulties in the implementation of the Scheme which are as under:—

- (i) The State Govts. had to get up a proper administrative and technical machinery for implementation of the Scheme;
- (ii) they had to carry out a survey for determining the families entitled to the benefits of the Scheme;
- (iii) wherever Govt. land was not available, the land acquisition proceedings, had to be resorted to; and
- (iv) some of the State Govts. had to face natural calamities like famine, drought floods etc.

Supply of Spurious Wheat Seeds

3591. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated into the charges against the farmers' association of Delhi for supplying spurious wheat seed as "Certified Seed" to the various State Governments; and

(b) if so, the result of the investigation and the action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b). No such case against any farmers' association of Delhi for supplying spurious wheat seed as "certified seed" to the various State Governments has come to the notice of the Government. Some cases of movement by some firms in Delhi and other places of ordinary wheat in the garb of truthfully labelled seed from the Tarai Region of U.P. were recently

reported in the Press. It has been ascertained from the Government of U.P. that these cases are under investigation.

Import of Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers

3592. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many trawlers for deep sea fishing have been imported during the last three years;

(b) names and other facts of companies who have been allowed to import trawlers and at what cost;

(c) whether some companies under the control of larger business houses and also foreign controlled companies are engaged in fish export trade;

(d) if so, their names, addresses and particulars and quantity and value of a fish exported by each company during 1973-74; and

(e) the reasons why larger houses and foreign companies have been allowed to enter into fish export trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Ten (10) trawlers have been imported so far under the scheme for import of 30 trawlers introduced in 1968.

(b) Names and other facts of companies who have been allowed to import trawlers under the 30 vessel scheme including value of licence, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8293/74].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Particulars are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) Fish export trade by certain larger houses and foreign companies is related to the introduction of deep sea fishing vessels. Deep Sea Fishing is a capital intensive industry and the risks

involved are very many. The approach of Government in this regard is to help all those whether it is public sector or private sector or cooperative sector to undertake deep sea fishing, if they have the capacity.

Unauthorised letting of Government Accommodation by an Official of I.A.R.I.

3593. SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Deputy Registrar of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi after shifting to his three storeyed house, unauthorisedly rented his Government accommodation;

(b) if so, the facts thereof including its monthly rent and total rent received by him so far; and

(c) the action taken against him?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Deputy Registrar of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute was allotted accommodation from the IARI Residential Pool under the provisions of the IARI (Allotment of Residences) Rules 1960 in December, 1972. He is reported to have sub-let the main quarter to a Scientist of the same Institute with effect from 5-1-74 at a monthly rent of Rs. 375 p.m. A servant quarter attached to the main quarter is reported to have been sub-let by him with effect from August, 1973 at a monthly rent of Rs. 100 p.m. According to the statements of the persons living in the main quarter and the servant quarter, the rent has been paid to the allottee for the Main quarter upto 28-2-1974 and for the servant quarter, upto 31-3-1974. On this basis, the total reported to have been received by the said Deputy Registrar works out to Rs. 1,501.60. The Deputy Registrar, in question has however, denied that he either sub-let any portion of the quarter or received

any rent from them. He has stated that he accommodated the Scientist in the main quarter as a guest for a short period and permitted two employees of the Institute to reside in the servant quarter mainly as a watch & ward measure.

(c) On the basis of a report submitted by the Committee appointed by the Director to verify the facts of the case, the Director came to the conclusion that the said Deputy Registrar had sub-let the allotted residence in contravention of the Allotment Rules and, accordingly, the following action has been taken against him.

(i) Allotment of residence has been cancelled in his name with effect from 1-8-1973 i.e. the date when he rented the servant quarter.

(ii) He has been declared ineligible for allotment of a residence at the Institute under the Allotment Rules for a period of three years.

(iii) Penal licence fee from August 1973 i.e. the date of cancellation of allotment of residence till the date of handing over of its vacant possession is being charged from him.

(iv) The rent charged by him from sub-lessees is being recovered.

(v) Disciplinary action under the provisions of Conduct Rules is also being initiated against him.

“संसदीय सौध

3594. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद भवन के समीप बन रहे संसदीय सौध का निर्माण कार्य जून, 1969 में प्रारम्भ किया गया था और अगस्त 1971 में पूरा होना था ;

(ख) इसके पूरे होने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं तथा यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ;

(घ) इस पर प्रारम्भ में कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने का अनुमान किया गया था और अब कभी अनुमान है ;

(घ) प्रारम्भिक डिजाइन के अतिरिक्त किये गये अन्य उन सभी निर्माणकार्यों तथा परिवर्तनों का व्यौरा क्या है जिन पर अलाभप्रद खर्च किया गया ;

(ङ) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा पद क्या हैं जिनकी सलाह पर ये परिवर्तन किये गये ; और

(च) किन नियमों के अधीन अलाभप्रद व्यय वाले इस प्रकार के परिवर्तनों की अनुमति दी गई ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री: श्रीम मेहता) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) ठेकेदार ने, जिसे यह काम सौंपा गया था, उसने कार्य करना बन्द कर दिया था । अतः शेष कार्य के लिए पुनः टेण्डर आमन्त्रित किये गये तथा उसे अप्रैल 1973 को ठेकेदार को सौंपा गया ।

आंतरिक डिजाइनिंग तथा सजावट के कार्य में, जो कि ईश विषय के विशेषज्ञों को सौंपा गया था, इस कारण से देरी हो गई कि विशेषज्ञों ने आन्तरिक डिजाइनिंग तथा सजावट की योजना को अन्तिम रूप देने में आशा से अधिक समय ले लिया । तथापि, इस भवन को जून, 1975 तक पूर्ण करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जायेंगे ।

(ग) मूल अनुमान 1.57 करोड़ रुपये का तथा संशोधित अनुमान 2.07 करोड़ रुपये का है । तथापि, सामग्री, मजदूरी आदि की लागत में वृद्धि को देखते हुए और

निर्माण कार्य क्षेत्र बढ़ाने से, इसमें पुनः संशोधन करने की संभावना हो सकती है । अतः इस समय परियोजना की अन्तिम लागत का मूल्यांकन करना संभव नहीं है ।

(घ) (1) प्रयोक्ताओं की आवश्यकता के अनुसार विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के कमरों की ईंट की चिनी आधी दीवार को गिराना ।

(2) टेरेस के उपयोगी क्षेत्र के विस्तार हेतु कतिपय निर्माण कार्य को गिराना ।

(3) शीचाल्य व्यक्तियों में वृद्धि करने हेतु ईंटों की कुछ विभाजक दीवारों को गिराना ।

(4) विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के कमरों की उपयोगिता को बढ़ाने हेतु विभाजक दीवारों को गिराना जहाँ अतिरिक्त शीचाल्य की आवश्यकता थी और आन्तरिक डिजाइन के प्रयोजनों के लिए कैफेटेरिया का प्रबन्ध करना अपेक्षित था । तथा

(5) बुके हाल तथा रेस्तारों की संशोधित आवश्यकता के कारण रसोई तथा भोजनालय के संशोधित ले-आऊट के अनु-रूप वातानुकूलन इकाई को स्थानान्तरित करना ।

इन परिवर्तनों के कारण अतिरिक्त व्यय की अनुमानित लागत 25,630 रुपये है । अन्तिम व्यय का हिसाब जांच के बाद ही लगाया जा सकेगा ।

(ङ) और (च) : ऐसे परिवर्तनों । परिवर्तनों को किसी एक व्यक्ति के साथ सम्बद्ध नहीं किया जा सकता, क्योंकि इनका कार्यान्वयन समय-समय पर की गई बैठकों में विचार विमर्श के फलस्वरूप हुआ था । सरकार ऐसे परिवर्तनों की स्वीकृति देने में सक्षम है जहाँ आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए भवन की उपयोगिता में सुधार लाना अपेक्षित हो ।

Un-aided Schools in Delhi

3595. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action against the management or principal of the un-aided schools for committing grave financial irregularities as pointed out in the cases of Modern School, Delhi Public School, Cambridge School, and Air-force Central School;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether Government have set up a high powered enquiry committee to go into the allegations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). In their Memoranda submitted to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and to the Committee on Petitions of the Lok Sabha, the Unaided School Teachers' Association have alleged certain financial and other irregularities in respect of a few schools including those mentioned in the question. The Delhi Administration have taken steps to inspect all these schools and in particular are looking into the accounts of the concerned schools and thereafter appropriate action would be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi School Education Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

(c) No, Sir.

Centres for advanced studies

3597. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an evaluation committee of the University Grants Commission have recommended de-recognition of six Centres of Advanced Studies at Vishwa-Bharati, Banaras,

Madras, Calcutta and Poona Universities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). On the advice of its Standing Committee for Centres of Advanced Study, the University Grants Commission had appointed Assessment Committees of experts to evaluate the work of different Centres of Advanced Study. On the basis of the reports of these Committees, the Standing Committee recommended to the Commission that no further assistance be provided to the following Centres with effect from April 1, 1974:—

- (1) Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, Madras University;
- (2) Centre of Advanced Study in Geology, University of Saugar;
- (3) Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics, University of Calcutta;
- (4) Centre of Advanced Study in History, University of Calcutta;
- (5) Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Banaras Hindu University;
- (6) Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Vishwa-Bharati University;
- (7) Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, University of Poona.

The Commission in its meeting held on July 8, 1974 accepted the recommendations of the Standing Committee and decided that the Centres would cease to be recognised as Centres of Advanced Study with effect from April 1, 1974. The matter concerns the Commission.

Under-weight Vanaspati Tins supplied by Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi

3598. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 111 on the 22nd July, 1974 regarding less quantity of Vanaspathi in tins by Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi and Starred Question No. 117 on the 29th July, 1974 regarding production of 4 kilograms of tin in large number by the Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi and state:

(a) whether shopkeepers were asked to sell vanaspathi in loose form after breaking the seal of 4 kg. tins in case 1 kg. or 2 kg. ghee is to be supplied to the ration card holders;

(b) whether shopkeepers were asked to weigh ghee in less quantity since tins were filled with less quantity by the mill;

(c) if not, how the shopkeepers who were thus put to loss are proposed to be compensated; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officers of the mill responsible for this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) As a rule, sale of vanaspathi in loose form is effected from product packed in 16.5 kg. tin containers or galvanized steel drums of 25 to 45 kg. capacity. However, during periods of acute shortage, and having regard to the pack-sizes readily available for distribution, the Delhi Administration have permitted such sale even from 4 kg. and 2 kg. tin containers.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. All tins are required to contain the full quantity declared as the net weight. In case any tin is found to contain a lesser quantity, it is open to the dealer to obtain requisite compensation from the manufacturer, without prejudice to the liability of the latter to penal action for violation of the relevant statute.

छोटे प्लाटों का विक्रय

3599. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या निर्वाच और छावना मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खिचारीपुर (पटपड़गंज) की सड़क के साथ गाजीपुर की भूमि खसरा संख्या 726/629/ 217/1 तथा 726/729/217/2 का अधिग्रहण किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने भी इस भूमि के बारे में गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में रोकदेश जारी किए थे ;

(ग) क्या उक्त भूमि को इसके छोटे-छोटे प्लाट बना कर बेचा जा रहा है और इन बारे में कुछ स्थानीय लोगों से शिकायतें भी आयी है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस भूमि का विक्रय रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) से (घ) गाजीपुर ग्राम में कुल 37 बीघे तथा 7 बिस्त्रे भूमि का अर्जन किया गया था जिसमें खसरा नं० 726/629/ 217/1, 726/629/217/1/1 तथा 726/629/217/1/2 शामिल है। भूमि के मालिक द्वारा रिट याचिका दाखल करने पर दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने रोकदेश जारी किया। उच्च न्यायालय के आदेश पर भूमि का अधिकार भी भूमि के मालिक को दिया गया। याचिका, न्यायालय निर्णयधीन है।

हिन्दू कालिज, दिल्ली में हरिजन छात्र की दासिले से इनकार

3600. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 27 जुलाई,

1974 के हिन्दी स्वतन्त्र वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र कालिज इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि हिन्दू कालिज में एक हरिजन छात्र को एम० ए० दर्शनशास्त्र (फिलासफी) में दाखला नहीं दिया गया; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्र० एस० नुसल हसन) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय के नियमों के अनुसार स्नातकोत्तर छात्र किसी भी कालिज को विशेष रूप से आवंटित नहीं किए जाते हैं। इस विशिष्ट मामले में यह छात्र विश्वविद्यालय के किसी अन्य कालिज में दाखिला ले सकता था बजाये इसके कि वह किसी कालिज विशेष में ही दाखिले के लिए भड़ा रहे।

Recommendation of Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute against bathing in Hooghly

3601. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute has recommended against bathing in a 100 km stretch of Hooghly river; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute has been engaged by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority to make a survey of the extent of pollution in the river Hooghly flowing through the Calcutta Metropolitan

District Area and its possible sources of pollution. In their interim report furnished in August 1973, the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute have prepared an inventory of the sources of pollution to the stretch of Hooghly river from Kalyani to Birlapur. The survey is still continuing and the Institute is expected to submit a further report in due course.

12.03 hrs

Re: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not accepted it. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I am not permitting you. Shri Tridib Chaudhari.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHARI (Bengaluru): Recently in West Bengal, in the Eastern Railway, particularly in the Sealdah Division, Ballygunge section, Bangaon section, Lalgola section, train robberies have become very common. Whether you allow this Adjournment Motion or not, it is being commented in press; the public are agitated; every West Bengal paper has come out with editorials. The Railway Ministry has some responsibility in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a question of law and order, the remedies are available. If anything happens in a State, the regular machinery of law and order of the State Government is there. You cannot discuss each and everything here. I am not allowing any one. I am passing on to the next item. (Interruptions).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): In the form in which the Adjournment Motion might stand, it might be difficult for you to accept. That apart, if on a railway premises some dastardly crimes are committed murder, rape and all that—we will have to raise the matter. Surely, that is permissible.

MR. SPEAKER: If some crime takes place in railway or in other corners, the machinery of law and order is there. Now, so many things are mixed up in this motion. I would request you not to raise points of order on anything and everything.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): RPF comes under the Centre.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): 133 murders in the same place within 7 or 8 months. This is an abnormal matter.

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be a matter for an adjournment motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir, arising out of your observation. You said 'some crimes', 'some law and order situation within the railways or elsewhere'. But, if a crime takes place within the railway premises, is not the Railways responsible? We are maintaining the Railway Protection Force for which the Parliament is sanctioning millions of rupees every year, and what happens? Just within 7 months, in the Sealdah Division alone 135 murders have taken place.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a general condition of law and order.

(Interruptions)

I am not considering anything now. Even if I disallow, you start talking about it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Already the conflict is going on between the Home Department and the Railways. The State Home Department is saying that it is the responsibility of the Railway Protection Force. This comes under the Central Government.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): This is not an isolated incident of law and order. This is a determined and sustained law and order problem in a particular part of the country very much connected with the Railways.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Bagerhat): Since it is a law and order problem, it is a State subject.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is a law and order problem of the Railways. Mr. Ishaque seems to think that if the State Government commits a rape, it is all right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have got the relevant information before you. The other day we gave an adjournment motion on the youth rally and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting made a statement on the floor of the House...

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot admit adjournment motions on anything and everything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When I give an adjournment motion, you just brush it aside. What sort of partial treatment you are meeting out to me

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): There are Jyotirmoy Bosus and Piloo Modys in the West Bengal Assembly also. Why do they not raise it there?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because this is within the railway premises. The Congress Youth Wing moving all round is indulging in all these things.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF SUGAR INDUSTRY ENQUIRY COMMISSION AND MEMORANDUM OF ACTION TAKEN THEREON

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following documents under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(i) Report (1974) of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission—Volumes I and II.

(ii) Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of Action taken on the Report.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8271/74].

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Shri C. Subramaniam, while laying the papers on the Table has given a statement explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report. I would like to know, when the question is of a Central Government paper to be laid on the Table, how is it that the Hindi translation is not placed simultaneously every time. How is it that the Hindi translation which is in the jurisdiction of the Central Government, is not laid simultaneously? How long will this kind of thing be permitted, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: His point is that the Hindi version is not given.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I have explained. It contains 1400 pages of typed matter. It is under translation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): It was submitted long ago.

MR. SPEAKER: When it is translated it will come. Two of them have come.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why doesn't the Minister send the papers promptly to the Hindi Cell for translation?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): He has already laid on the Table this Report, Volumes I and II.

In the context of what I had raised on the issue of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: That was disposed of.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the report which he has laid on the Table, particularly on the report on Nationalisation, is there any reference, right from the beginning upto the end that this report is not self-contained and this is an interim report? I want to know that.

MR. SPEAKER: That was disposed of the other day.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My understanding was this...

MR. SPEAKER: My understanding is, Professor Dandavate does not leave this point at all. He should have left it at that, and not get up every time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not raising privilege issue, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Dandavate, it was disposed of the other day.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to know whether anywhere, from first page upto the last page, it is stated that this is interim report, that it is spread over to the next report and that the conclusions are not final. Arising from the information given by the Minister, what I am asking is quite relevant because in the future such situation may arise...

MR. SPEAKER: Order please, I repeatedly said that that was disposed of, Mr. Subramaniam, if you have any reply different from the one you gave the other day...

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, please, do not think I have gone through the whole report, I have not.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I want to draw your attention to the fact that Report, 1974 of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission—Vol-

umes I and II-gives incomplete information, because in this House previously a motion was raised...

MR. SPEAKER: It has been disposed of. I cannot allow you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, let me complete. The first part was not submitted in 1972 but in 1973. Secondly, Volumes I and II do not indicate whether the Enquiry Commission's report has been completed. It gives scope for speculation and scope for complications in future which Government should avoid. I want to know if any other volume is coming.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is a complete report. No more volume is coming.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO SUSQ NO. 6031 RE PRICE OF SUGARCANE, PAID BY SUGAR FACTORIES IN TAMIL NADU

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (i) correcting the reply given on the 8th April, 1974 to Unstarred Question No. 6031 by Shri M. R. Lakshminarayanan regarding price of sugarcane paid by sugar factories in Tamil Nadu during last three years, and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8277/74].

REPORT ETC. ON INCIDENT AND POLICE FIRING AT LIMBDI IN SUNDARANAGAR DISTRICT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following documents under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the

9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

- (i) Report on the incidents and police firing at Limbdi in Surendranagar District on the 27th April, 1973;
 - (ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the Report.
- (2) A statement explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the above documents.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8273/74].

श्री पी० जी० सावलकर : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मिर्धा जी ने जो अर्थात् कागजात सभा पटल पर रखे हैं वह गुजरात के बारे में हैं और इन्होंने कहा है कि उसका अनुवाद अर्थात् हिन्दी में नहीं हुआ है। कुछ दिन पहले आपने कहा कि जो मामला गुजरात सरकार के तहत है उसका हिन्दी अनुवाद यहां नहीं आ सकता। लेकिन अब चूंकि गुजरात की सारी बातें केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन हैं तो आप उनसे वही कि उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी अब केन्द्रीय सरकार की है और जो भी कागजात गुजरात के बारे में रखे जाय उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद साथ में होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि गुजरात में, जैसा मैंने कई दिन पहले कहा था, लाखों लोग हिन्दी जानने वाले, पढ़ने वाले और समझने वाले हैं और इस वास्ते मैं भी आज हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूं। तो गुजरात सरकार से जल्दी से जल्दी इंतजाम कराइये जिससे हिन्दी का अनुवाद शुरू हो जाय।

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (सरगोल) : आप ने कहा था हिन्दी में भी अनुवाद आयेगा। लेकिन इतना आश्वासन होने के बाद भी मिनिस्टर साहब यही कहते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात बार-बार आ जाती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने जनरल परपोजेड कमेटी की बैठक में इस पर विचार करने के किये कहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात जाननी होगी अगर हिन्दी का जिस समय न आये तो हम फँसला कर लें कि इसमें न रखा जाय।

श्री मधु सिन्घे (बांका) : असल में अपनी भाषा के बारे में इनको प्रेम नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर न रखने दें तो फिर सबाल पैदा होगा कि देर से क्यों आया। दोनों तरह से नहीं छोड़ते। ट्रांसलेशन में देर हो जाय तो फिर आपका दूसरा शुरू हो जाता है कि इतनी डिले क्यों हुई? आपटरअल एक्चम कैसे आयेंगा?

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर : गुजरात में व्यवस्था ही नहीं है इसकी। वहाँ व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं शुरू करते हैं यह मेरा सबाल है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इसके बारे में एक निवेदन करना है। आपने उस दिन यह सुझाव स्वीकार किया था कि जनरल परपोजेड कमेटी में गृह मंत्री भी हों, विधि मंत्री भी हों और वहाँ उनके साथ इसके ऊपर विचार हो जाय। लेकिन मंत्रियों को आप इस बात की छूट देंगे कि वे एक बयान देकर छूट जायें हिन्दी का संस्करण रखने से तो हिन्दी कभी चलेगी ही नहीं। आखिर आपको देखना चाहिए कि जो देर लग रही है वह सबमुच में उचित है या नहीं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिये हम उनसे बात करेंगे।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : क्या अपनी भाषा के बारे में इनको प्रेम है? इन्होंने यूनाइटेड नेशन

में हिन्दी नहीं चलवाई, जब कि अरेबिक चलती है, स्पेनिश चलती है, लेकिन हिन्दी नहीं चलती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भाषा के बारे में तो जो आप कहें इस मामले पर मैं आप के साथ हूँ। लेकिन कुछ बनाना पड़ेगा कि किस ढंग से करें।

श्री बिनोद सिंह (प्रतापगढ़) : दिक्कत क्या है इसमें?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मरेना) : जो सबाल उठा है उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को क्या कहना है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जितना वक्त बच सके उतना वक्त बचायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हिन्दी की अवहेलना क्या छोटी बात है?

FERTILISER (MOVEMENT CONTROL)
(THIRD AMENDMENT) ORDER, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AND BOMBAY TENANCY AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS (GUJARAT AMENDMENT) RULES

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: On behalf of Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde, I beg to lay in the Table—

(1) A copy of the Fertiliser (Movement Control) (Third Amendment) order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 360(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8274/74.]

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English

versions) of the National Co-operative Development Corporation, for the year 1971-72 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8275/74.]

- (3) A copy of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GHM/74/143 TNC/1073/38622-J in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 26th June, 1974, under section 82 of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, read with clause (c)(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8276/74.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

- (1) S.O. 441(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1974.
- (2) S.O. 442(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8277/74.]

GOVT. RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL POLICY FOR CHILDREN

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): On behalf of Shri Arvind Netam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Government Resolution dated the 22nd August, 1974 on National Policy for Children (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8278/74.]

ANNUAL REPORT I.I.T. OF BOMBAY FOR 1972-73

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1972-73. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8279/74.]

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to draw your attention to the fact that this Government is in the habit of placing the report of only one IIT at a time; the reports of the other IITs are not being placed before the House. There are five Indian Institutes of Technology, one at Delhi, one at Bombay, one at Kanpur, one at Madras and one at Kharagpur. They are all governed and guided by a single Central Act. It is an obligation under the Act that the reports of all these institutes should be placed before the House. I had raised many questions here in the House about the serious financial irregularities that have not only been noted but about which I had written to the hon. Minister; the hon. Minister had replied that the matter was being inquired into. I would like to know why the report of the Kharagpur institute is not being placed before the House and why it is being shelved. I would like to know when the annual reports of the other IITs would be placed before the House and why they are being delayed. The hon. Minister must give an answer to this question.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (बाधक-हार्डर) :
यह तम्बाकूवाला तो नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तम्बाकू वाला कौन
है ?

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : यह इम्पीरियल टुबैको
या इंडियन टुबैको के बेयरमैन जो ये वह
आई० आई० टी० के बेयरमैन, उसके बड़े
साहब बन गये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो इसमें नहीं है ।

I was under the impression that it was
something on the Order Paper.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They are all
guided by one a single Central law.
The reports should be placed on the
Table of the House at the same time...

MR. SPEAKER: As soon as one
particular report is ready, it is laid on
the Table...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let the hon.
Minister say that. I have put ques-
tion and I have written to you and
also to the hon. Minister about the
irregularities in the IIT, serious fi-
nancial irregularities...

MR. SPEAKER: He can write to me
about any particular item.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They should
all be placed on the Table of the
House on the same day.

MR. SPEAKER: Suppose one of
them is delayed, that would mean that
the others also will be delayed.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why should
the report of only one IIT be placed
and why not the reports of the other
IITs?

MR. SPEAKER: Suppose one is
ready while the others are delayed;
why should the one which is ready
also be delayed?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We should
know it. That is not the procedure.
All these five institutions are guided
by a single law.

श्री जी० पी० बसव : मैं इसको दिखवा
लूंगा । माननीय सदस्य को मैं भावनात्मक
देना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी जो बची
हुई रिपोर्ट्स होंगी वे सभा घटन पर रख
दी जायेंगी ।

STATEMENT RE. NON-IMPLEMENTATION
OF ASSURANCE GIVEN BY DEPUTY
MINISTER OF COMMERCE IN REPLY TO
USQ No. 899 OF 27-7-73 RE. GRANT
OF IMPORT ENTITLEMENTS TO SHARE-
HOLDERS OF MARUTI LTD.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a state-
ment giving reasons for non-imple-
mentation of the assurance given by
the Deputy Minister of Commerce in
reply to Unstarred Question No. 899
dated the 27th July, 1973 regarding
grant of Import Entitlements to share-
holders of Maruti Limited. (Placed in
Library. See No. LT-8280/74).

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Sir, I
would like to mention this. I have
got five pending questions and the
earliest one was on 14th December,
1972. Sir, the replies are, in all these
cases, about Maruti. The replies are
like this:

"Details of permits and despatches
up to date information is being col-
lected and will be laid on the Table."

"Information is being collected and
will be laid on the Table of the
House."

"From different sources are being
collected and will be laid on the
Table."

Sir, on 23rd February, 1973, it has
been replied:

"In so far as all India long-term
public financial institutions are con-
cerned, none of them have so far
sanctioned...."

Then, they say:

"The required information is being
collected."

I shall conclude and I would sit down by saying this. The question is, the boy has applied for Rs. 7 crores loan from the Central Bank of India.

Mr. Madhu Limaye, the other day, you had asked a question. In reply to that question, the statement is being given.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, असलियत यह है कि दो बार इस प्रश्न को उठाने के बाद मैंने आपके पास प्रिविलेज का सवाल भेजा था और वह विचाराधीन था। अब जब वह प्रिविलेज का सवाल दिया कि एक साल के बाद भी जवाब नहीं आता है तो क्या इसमें सदन की मानहानि नहीं होती है, सब आज ये अपना स्पष्टीकरण दे रहे हैं, जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसके बारे में दो तीन बातें मैं भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। (1) यह जो हमारी एश्योरेसज कमेटी है उसके चेयरमन ने नई लोड सभा के गठन के बाद और कमेटी के गठन के बाद एक भाषण दिया, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि

"The Committee already laid down the time limit of two months for the implementation of assurances, which was subsequently raised to three months in February 1968, on representation from the Department of Parliamentary Affairs."

पार्लियामेन्ट्री अफेयर्स के मंत्री के कहने पर दो महीने की मिश्राद तीन महीने हो गई। अब इसमें तो एक साल से अधिक हो गया और इतना ही नहीं, पुरानी सारी रिपोर्ट्स बर्कने के बाद मुझे पता चला कि मेरे पांच प्रश्नों का जवाब 4 साल के बाद भी नहीं आया है। एक सवाल मैंने पूछा था कम्पनीज के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर्स और डाइरेक्टर्स के एमाल्यूमेंट्स के बारे में। यह मेरा प्रश्न था 4 अप्रैल, 1970 का, उसका जवाब अभी तक नहीं आया है। उसी तरह से हलदिया बरोनी रिफाइनरी की टेकनिकल

कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में एक प्रश्न था, 1 अप्रैल, 1970 से अब तक उसका जवाब नहीं आया। विदेशी कम्पनी, प्रामोकोन कम्पनी (ई०एम०आई० ग्रुप) के बारे में मैंने तीन प्रश्न पूछे थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पिछली लोक सभा की बात आप कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह एक ही, एश्योरेस की, बात मैं कह रहा हूँ। चार-चार-साल तक जब प्रश्नों के उत्तर नहीं आते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अब समय नहीं आया है यह नियम बनाने का कि अगर इस तरह सदन की और सदन की कमेटियों की मानहानि की जायगी तो प्रिविलेज का सवाल उठाया जायेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 70 वाली बात तो यह है कि उसके बाद दो डार्ड सवाल तक आप खुद नहीं आये।

श्री मधु लिमये : ये जो मेरे प्रश्न थे . . . (स्वबचान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा जो प्रश्न था, उसके बारे में दो दस्तावेज रखे गये हैं। प्रश्न यह था कि मार्गित के जो गेयर-होल्डर और डाइरेक्टर्स हैं, उनको जो इम्पोर्ट एन्ट्रा-टलमेन्ट रित गया था, क्या उसमें इन्टरबेन्ज हुआ है? अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें इतने बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार है कि मैं कह नहीं सकता। मार्गित के अधिक्तर इन्वेस्टज इस तरह के कार्टल लोग हैं—इस लिये चूंकि मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आ रहा है, मैं इसके बारे में आपका मार्गदर्शन चाहता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दोनों सवाल मार्गित से सम्बन्धित हैं।

मार्गित के बारे में पूछे गये सवालों का जवाब देने में इतनी देर क्यों होनी चाहिए?

पहले ही जनता के मन में बहुत सन्देह हैं। मैंने श्री चट्टोपाध्याय के दोनों बयानों को पढ़ा है, आप भी इसको पढ़ लीजिये और सन्तोष कर लीजिये। जो समय मांगा गया है और जो समय दिया गया है, क्या वह उचित है, साल भर हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देने वालों ने दिया और मांगने वालों ने मांगा, मैं बीच में कहाँ जाता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप इस मामले को इस तरह से न टालें। अगर सरकार का रवैया यही है तो हाउस में एशोरेंस देने का कोई मतलब नहीं है, फिर तो हम लोग एशोरेंस कमेटी में नहीं रहना चाहेंगे।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): This is a very vital question which you have allowed to be raised to three months in February, got to know these things, surely it should have a discussion on how assurances are disregarded. We have a committee whose reports possibly we have not been able to discuss, but if this kind of slipshod explanations are given by the Government, surely something is very wrong in this business and we should be given an opportunity to discuss this entire matter of Government assurances, particularly in relation to Maruti, which has a significance of its own. Are we or are we not going to have a discussion in this House in regard to the way in which Government assurances have been managed in a manner which amounts to a contempt of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mirdha.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Are you not going to make any observations on this?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot make any observation unless I have seen the whole thing. You cannot direct me

that the moment you want, I should come out with some observation.

STATEMENT RE NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSURANCE GIVEN IN REPLY TO US Q. No. 1431 OF 1-8-73 RE INQUIRIES AGAINST SHAREHOLDERS OF MARUTI LTD.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I beg to lay on the Table a statement giving reasons for non-implementation of the assurance given by me in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1431 dated the 1st August, 1973 regarding Inquiries against Shareholders of Maruti Limited for economic offences. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8281/74).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मामला पहली बार उठा है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह मामला कई बार उठा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप जरा मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य को देख लें। केवल 100 शेयर होल्डर्स का मामला है। 100 शेयर होल्डर्स के बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठी करने में एक साल से ज्यादा क्यों लगना चाहिए?

12.33 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Friday, the 23rd August, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the report of the Joint Committee of the Houses

on the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972, be further extended up to the last day of the second week of the Ninety-first Session of the Rajya Sabha."

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

—Contd.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उसके बारे में क्या फैसला हुआ। मैं प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर रैज करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है कि सभा पटल पर एवं भी दस्तावेज ऐसा नहीं रखा जा सकता है जो पहले स्पीकर को नहीं दिखाया गया हो। इस लिये आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि मैंने देखा नहीं है। अगर नहीं देखा है तो आप इसको देखिये।

MR. SPEAKER: A paper cannot be prevented from being laid.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सभा पटल पर कागज रखने के लिये दो नियम हैं? जब हम कोई कागज रखना चाहते हैं तो आप उसको रखने की इजाजत नहीं देते, जब तक आप उसको देख नहीं लेते। क्या मंत्री महोदय के लिये अलग नियम है?

श्री मधु लिमये : आपकी जानकारी के बगैर कोई कागज नहीं रखा जा सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री वाजपेयी, काल-एटेंशन।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं आपकी एटेंशन इस सवाल पर काल कर रहा हूँ कि आप थोड़ा पीछे जाइये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I have written to you that I want to raise a procedural matter in regard to item No. 10, in regard to the non-imple-

mentation of the assurances given in the House. There was a report that shareholders have sold their shares to certain other companies.

MR. SPEAKER: He can raise objection about procedural matters, about delay in laying on the Table. I am prepared to listen to him. But he cannot go into the merits.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In regard to Maruti, the developments are taking place so fast that shares are transferred from one shareholder to another. In such cases, it is the responsibility of the Government to take the necessary action. Because, directly or indirectly, the name of the Prime Minister is involved... (Interruptions) I do not understand what kind of government is this. They should come out with replies as quickly as possible, so that the name of the Prime Minister... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He is going beyond the scope.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, You should pass strictures so that there is no delay in their coming out with their reply.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को थोड़ा पीछे जाना पड़ा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप से दरुदास्त है कि आप मुझे भटकाया न करें। इतनी गड़बड़ में गाड़ी स्टेशन छोड़ कर आगे निकल जाती है। ऐसा मत किया कीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिना सिगनल के गाड़ी चली जायगी तो आगे टकरा जायगी।

12.37 hrs.

12.37 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****RAILWAY WAGONS AWAITING UNLOADING AT NEW DELHI, GHAZIABAD, LUCKNOW, BAREILLY AND BANARAS RAILWAY STATIONS ETC.****श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ तथा प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इसके बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें—

“नई दिल्ली, गाज़ियाबाद, लखनऊ, बरेली और बनारस आदि रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बड़ी संख्या में आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं से भरे माल डिब्बों से माल के न उतारे जाने के समाचार, जिसके कारण बाज़ार में वस्तुओं की भारी कमी हो गई है तथा रेलों की समग्र माल वहन व्यवस्था पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Sir, it is a fact that a large number of wagons are held up for unloading in some yards and goods sheds of Northern Railway, particularly the Goods Shed and the Mineral Sidings at New Delhi where the number of such wagons was 661 on 22-8-1974. These wagons contain all sorts of commodities, such as foodgrains, cement, soap, match boxes, paper, tyres, machinery, iron & steel, rubber foam, miscellaneous smalls etc. In addition, consignments to the extent of 302 wagon loads of various commodities already unloaded were lying on the ground in the Goods Shed and Minerals Sidings at New Delhi awaiting removal on 22-8-1974. Because of slower removal of unloaded goods lying on the ground by the consignees, further placement of the loaded wagons in the goods shed has been adversely affected resulting in accumulation of wagons in the yard and

restrictions on fresh booking. The number of loaded wagons awaiting placement and unloading at Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Bareilly and Varanasi was 90, 300, 135 and 22 respectively.

Wherever possible, consignees have been contacted for expeditious removal of goods from the shed premises and releasing the detained loaded wagons. Removal notices required under Section 56 of the Indian Railways Act are being served on the owners of the goods. If the goods are not taken delivery thereafter the goods are liable to be auctioned after giving fifteen days' notice of the intended auction through the newspapers under Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act. Wharfage and demurrage as per rules is being levied.

As non-release of these wagons would result in delayed supply of essential commodities which in turn would cause avoidable hardship to the general public, it was considered necessary to inform the public through the press about the detentions caused by the trade.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल उत्तर रेलवे में ही नहीं, अन्य रेलों पर भी ज़रूरत की चीज़ों से लदे हुए वैगन स्टेशनों पर यार्डों में खड़े हैं। आज ही जयपुर का एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है, मैं उसका एक अंश उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

“More than 400 wagons have crowded in and around Jaipur station of Western Railway because of slow clearance of consignments and delay in the unloading of wagons, according to a Western Railway press release. Stranded wagons contain commodities, like, coal, iron, timber and other scarce items. As a result of the crowding, yards and goods sheds at Jaipur are over-flowing with consignments. The Railway authorities feel that booking of wagons for Jaipur may have to be restricted if the unloading and clearance do not improve soon.”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह है कि सारे रेल में इस प्रकार की वैन जख्मत की चीजों के बारे में और जो स्टेशनों पर, याद में रखें हैं उनकी संख्या क्या है? बीमारी केवल उत्तर रेलवे तक ही सीमित नहीं है, पश्चिम रेलवे की खबर प्रकाशित हुई है, अन्य रेलों पर भी यही स्थिति होना। तो क्या वंकी महोदय इस स्थिति में हैं कि सारे देश के रैगनों के आंकड़े देखें?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन रैगनों में जख्मत की चीजें भरी हैं, जख्मत की चीजों का बाजार में अभाव है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि व्यापारी जानबूझ कर चीजों के भाव बढ़ाने के लिए इन रैगनों में माल लदा छोड़ देते हैं, रैगनों को खाली नहीं करते? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि माल केवल रैगनों में ही नहीं भरा है, रेलों के गोदामों में भी माल पड़ा रहता है, व्यापारी उसे उठाने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझते क्योंकि रेलों में गोडाउन का किराया कम है। और अगर व्यापारियों को प्राइवेट गोडाउन किराये पर लेने पड़ेंगे तो उनका किराया ज्यादा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल पर पहले भी कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। आपको याद होगा जब रेल वजट पर बहस हो रही थी और मैंने मामला उठाया था कि रेल के गोडाउन का किराया कम है, व्यापारी उस में माल छोड़ देते हैं तो रेल मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, इस समय वह सदन में नहीं हैं शासक विहार की चिन्ता में लीन हैं और उन्हें यहां आने का मौका नहीं मिला, मैं ललित बाबू के बारे में कह रहा हूं, कुरेमी साहब तो सदन में हैं, कल मैं ने टी० बी० में देखा वह रेलवे स्टेशन पर गये थे....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टी० बी० पर तो बहुत बहस-मुत्तल नफर आते हैं।

श्री जदल बिहारी बाबूदेवी : वह तो पहले ही खुबसूरत है। मगर सवाल यह है कि

इमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफोर्म्स कमीशन ने, पब्लिक प्रकाशनस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्टों में इस बात पर बार-बार बस दिया है कि रेलवे के डेमरेब चार्ज कम हैं जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि व्यापारी रेलों के गोदाम में या प्लेटफार्म पर या डिब्बों में माल छोड़ना लाभदायक समझते हैं। उठा कर वे अपना, अपने घर पर रखना और छोटे पड़ने का खतार बोल लेना इस को वह पसन्द नहीं करते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन यह भी जानना चाहेगा कि क्या रेल मंत्रालय इतना असहाय हो गया है, क्या रेल मंत्रालय इतना निरुपाय है, क्या सरकार इतनी निकम्मी है, क्या सरकार के पास इन डिब्बों को खाली कराने के लिये अधिकार नहीं है कि उसे प्रेस रिलीज द्वारा जनता को बताना पड़ता है कि व्यापारी माल नहीं उठाते इसलिये बाजार में माल की कमी है, इसलिये भाव बढ़ गये हैं, भला हम क्या कर सकते हैं? आप इन के वक्तव्य का आखिरी परिच्छेद देखिये :

“कि इन माल डिब्बों के खाली न किये जाने के फलस्वरूप आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई में विलम्ब होगा जिस से सामान्य जनता को परिहर्ष कठिनाई होगी, इसलिये यह आवश्यक समझा गया कि व्यापारियों द्वारा विलम्ब किये जाने के बारे में समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से जनता को सूचित किया जाये।”

क्या रेल मंत्रालय की इतनी जिम्मेदारी है? क्या रेल मंत्रालय डिब्बे खाली नहीं करा सकता? क्या संकटकाल में डिब्बे बांकी कराने का अधिकार नहीं है? जो व्यापारी जानबूझ कर माल डिब्बों में भरे हुए हैं और बाजार में बनावटी कृत्रिम अभाव पैदा कर रहे हैं क्या उनके विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाही नहीं की जा सकती?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सच्चाई यह है कि अभी जो रेलवे ऐक्ट है उस के अन्तर्गत 7

[श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

बिन का नोटिस, 15 दिन का अखबारों में ऐलान, 22 दिन की कार्यवाही जरूरी है। रेल कर्मचारी के खिलाफ डी० आई० आर० एम. आई. एस. ए., सेन्ट्रल रेलवे रिजर्व पुलिस, सब कुछ हो सकता है, रेल कर्मचारियों की उचित मांगों को दबाने के लिये सरकार दमन के सारे हथियार अपने शस्त्रागार में से निकाल सकती है, मगर व्यापारियों को सीधी राह पर नहीं ला सकती। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार रेलवे ऐक्ट में संशोधन करने का विचार कर रही है? क्या यह संशोधन इसी सत्र में लाया जायेगा? क्या 22 दिन तक रेलों के बैगनों में व्यापारी अपना माल भरे रहें इस बात की छूट देना बन्द कर दिया जायगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां स्टेशनों पर डिब्बे पड़े हैं, दूसरी ओर बम्बई में रेल बैगनों की कमी से नमक नहीं पहुंच रहा है, दिल्ली में साबुन अनाज की कमी है, देश के कई भागों में सीमेंट टायर की कमी है और बैगन यहां व्यापारियों द्वारा रोक कर रखे गये हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कौन सी प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जा रही है जिस से कि व्यापारी ठीक रास्ते पर आयें, बैगन न रुकें। कौन सी कठिनाई है कि बैगनों में जो माल पड़ा हुआ है उस को सरकार ले कर अक्वशन कर दे? क्या डी० आई० आर० में यह नहीं हो सकता? मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हम माल जल नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन अगर जल नहीं कर सकते तो माल निकाल कर उस को नीलाम तो कर सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि अगर नीलाम करेंगे तो बड़ी व्यापारी फिर से ले जायेंगे। क्या वह माल सुपर बाजार में नहीं बेचा जा सकता? क्या कोआपरेटिव, जो सरकार की कोआपरेटिव हैं, वे माल प्राप्त नहीं कर सकतीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय रेलवे मंत्री हम को यह भी बतायें कि जब यह रेलवे स्टेशन

पर गये थे तो क्या उनके ध्यान में यह बात लाई गई थी, मैं ने टेलीविजन पर सुना कि रेलवे के एक अफसर ने यह कहा था कि व्यापारियों ने इसलिये माल नहीं उठाया क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। यह व्यापारियों का बचाव करने वाले कौन से रेलवे के अफसर हैं (ब्यबबान)। मैं ने टेलीविजन पर सुना कि इंटरव्यू करने वाले रेलवे अफिसर ने कहा था कि माल न उठाने की वजह यह भी थी कि व्यापारियों के पास पैसा नहीं है। अगर पैसा नहीं है तो उचित दाम दे कर मिल लिया जा सकता है। उनको पैसा दिया जा सकता है लेकिन रेलवे अफिसर को उनकी बकालत करने की क्या जरूरत है? कोई साठ-गांठ तो नहीं है?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : साठ-गांठ का जो आखरी मवाल इन्होंने किया है उस के मुतालिक मैं यह अर्ज करूँ कि अगर साठ-गांठ होती तो हम खुद प्रेस में जा कर यह इत्तिला क्यों करते कि इतना माल जमा है। हम ने व्यापारियों को अलग अलग कांटेक्ट करने की कोशिश की टेलीफोन से और दूसरे जरिये से और बाद में आम जनता को और व्यापारियों को भी इन्फार्मेशन दी कि रेलवे गोडाउन्स में उन का माल पड़ा है और वे आकर उठा कर उस को ले जायें। यह बात ठीक है कि दो तीन वर्ष से यह देखने में आया है कि जिस चीज की किसी इलाके में अगर कमी पैदा हो जाती है, तो अन्स्कॉगल्स व्यापारी रेलवे गोदाम से और रेलवे बैगनों से माल नहीं उठाते और उन का नाजायज इस्तेमाल करते हैं। वे उस पर डेमरेज या वारफेज देते हैं लेकिन फिर भी वह जल्दी माल नहीं उठाते हैं। इस चीज को मद्देनजर रखते हुए हम ने साल 1972 में वारफेज और डेमरेज बढ़ा दिया था और जो कोरबोक्स बैनम्स हैं उन को हमने पहले दिनका डिमरेज 134 रु० 40 पैसे किया, दूसरे दिन का 295 रु० 68 पैसे किया और तीसरे दिन का 510

रुपये 72 पैसे किया और वारफेज के चार्जज भी पहले दिन के 112 रुपये से बढ़ा कर तीसरे दिन के 470 रुपये कर दिये थे लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी हम देखते हैं कि जब कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं तो ये व्यापारी ऐंसेसियल कामो-डिटीज जो हैं, जो रोजमर्रा के इस्तेमाल की चीजें हैं, उन को नहीं उठाते हैं और आज दिल्ली में यह हालत पैदा हो गई है। इस का इलाज अगर नियमों के जरिये देखा जाए, तो जब रेलवे वैगन्स का प्लेसमेंट हो जाता है गुड्स शैंड के सामने तो 5 घंटे का फ्री टाइम मिलता है व्यापारियों को। 5 घंटे का फ्री टाइम खत्म होने के बाद उस पर डेमरेज लगता है। अगर माल वैगन में उतार दिया जाए और गोदाम में रखा जाए, तो 24 घंटे का टाइम मिलता है। अगर नहीं उठाते हैं तो वारफेज उस पर लगता है और उस के बाद अगर माल न उठाये तो 7 दिन के बाद उस को नोटिस दिया जाता है और 15 दिन का मजबूत नोटिस दे कर 22, 25 दिन सफ हो जाते हैं। उस के बाद माल नीलाम करने के लिए भेज दिया जाता है और सांठ-गांठ वहां भी होती है—व्यापारी लोग आपस में मिल जाते हैं और नीलाम का रेट मुकदर करके उस की इतनी कम कीमत लगाते हैं कि रेलवे का किराया भी पूरा नहीं होता है। इन चीजों को देखते हुए और यहां पर हमारे जो आनरेबिल मेम्बर्स हैं, उन्होंने भी देखा है कि इस में बड़ी तश्बीह है, हम ने यह फैसला किया है कि 22 दिन का टाइम घटा कर 7 दिन कर दिया जाए और अगर 7 दिन के बाद कोई व्यापारी माल लेने न आए, तो उस माल को सुपर बाजार या गवर्नमेंट के कोम्पारेटिव स्टोर्स में भेज दिया जाएगा हालांकि इस तरह की पावर्स अभी हमारे पास मौजूद नहीं हैं लेकिन इस के लिए रूल्स को एमेंड करना पड़ेगा। मैं ने मौके पर पहुंच कर देखा है कि इस चीज का मुकाबला फौरी तरीके से इसी तरह से किया जा सकता है कि 22 दिन की बजाए 7 दिन इस को कर

दिया जाए और अगर 7 दिन में भी कोई माल न उठाए तो सुपर बाजार या कोम्पारेटिव स्टोर्स को उस को भेज दिया जाए और आम जनता की जरूरत की चीजें उसको मिल सकें।

यह भी सही बात है कि और जगहों पर भी इस किस्म की बातें हो रही हैं लेकिन ये जो नये रूल हम बनाएंगे, इस पर अमल करने के बाद इस का असर देखेंगे कि क्या होता है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट कुछ कर नहीं रही है लेकिन हम ज्यादा सक्ती करना नहीं चाहते। यह जो तरीका हम अपनाना चाहते हैं अगर इस के बाद भी कुछ नहीं हुआ, तो जरूरी चीज है कि शायद कानून में हम को किसी किस्म का ऐमेंडमेंट करना पड़े और मुझे यकीन है कि उस में हमें आप की महायता मिलेगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात लाई गई है कि एक रेलवे आफिसर ने एक संवाददाता को टेलीविजन पर जो इंटरव्यू दिया कि बहुत से व्यापारियों ने माल इसलिये नहीं उठाया क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा नहीं था, व्यापारियों के पास कहां से आए, यह उन का काम है कि उस का इन्तजान करें लेकिन रेलवे आफिसर को उन की वकालत करने की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मुमकिन है यह उन की परेशानी हो, लेकिन मैं ने इसलिये कहा है कि अगर माल नहीं उठाया गया, तो उस को सुपर बाजार भेज दिया जाएगा। मैं ने इस बात को नहीं माना है कि क्रेडिट स्नचीज की वजह से उन्होंने ने माल नहीं उठाया। यह बात गलत है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आफिसर के बारे में क्या राय है।... (अवधान)...

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सब से पहले मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आप ने जिन लोगों को काल-एटेंशन

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

का नोटिस दिया, उस को आप ने कबूल किया। मगर अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज कल दिल्ली शहर में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के वालंटियर्स और उन के लोड्स लगभग 125 आदमी से ज्यादा गिरफ्तार हो चुके हैं और उन का कसूर सिर्फ यह है कि जहाँ पर वेगन्स पड़े हुए थे वे चाहते थे कि उन से माल निकाला जाए। मेरा कहना यह है कि जहाँ पुलिस ने उन 125 वालंटियर्स को गिरफ्तार किया है वहाँ अगर 5 व्यापारियों को भी गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाता तो शायद वे नहीं उन के अच्छे अच्छे उस माल को वापस ले जाते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह देखें कि काफी दिनों से यह चीज चली आ रही है और रेलवे बोर्ड को इस के बारे में मालूम है। हमेशा यह चीज होती है कि जिस चीज की स्केयरसिटी पैदा करनी है तो उस की डिलिवरी नहीं लेते। चाहे जहाँ से माल आए या वेगन्स से आए उस को उठाया नहीं जाता है और स्केयरसिटी पैदा कर दी जाती है क्योंकि उन को मालूम है कि जितना डमरेज या वारफेज उन को देना पड़ेगा उस का 20 गुणा वे कमा लेंगे ज्यादा दाम बढ़ाकर। इसलिए मैं कुरेशी साहब को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह जहमत गंवार की कि वे स्टेशन पर गये और उस का कुछ असर पड़ा है लेकिन मैं चार्ज करना चाहता हूँ रेलवे के बड़े-बड़े अफसरों को जिन्हें का हाथ इस में है। वेगन के एलाटमेंट में उन का हाथ है वेगन्स को साइडिंग में ले जाने में उन का हाथ है और किलरेंस करने और वारफेज वगैरह में और डमरेज को माफ कर देने में उन का हाथ है और इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस की पूरी जांच हो कि व्यापारियों और रेलवे बोर्ड में, ये मगर सेंट और नौकरशाह, इन दोनों में कोई साठ-गांठ तो नहीं है और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस के शिकार न बन क्योंकि

देखा यह गया है कि क्या दिल्ली, याजियाबाद और दूसरी जगह, जिन के बारे में मेरे मित्र श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा, जयपुर में भी अब्दुल गान्नी जी ने कहा, 400 वेगन्स इस तरह के पड़े हुए हैं और पहले यहाँ पर जब यह कानून पास हुआ था तो कुछ लोगों ने एतराज किया था कि समय बहुत कम है और उन लोगों को माल लेने के लिए कुछ ज्यादा समय दिया जाए और कुछ लोगों ने इस के बारे में प्लीड भी किया था लेकिन उस वक्त माफनीय रेल मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम उन को ज्यादा समय देना नहीं चाहते क्योंकि वे माल को दागिरता वहाँ पर इले रखेंगे। इस तरह से ज्यादा समय लेने की यह एक साजिश थी और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज का मुकाबला करने के लिए कोई तरीका ऐसा निकाला जाए जिस से व्यापारी जल्दी माल ले सकें... (व्यवधान)। इस में कड़े तरीके से कुछ किया जाए क्योंकि कानून के मुताबिक हम उन को माल जबर-दस्ती दे नहीं सकते, उन को नोटिस देना पड़ेगा और उस में वक्त लगेगा। माफनीय मंत्री जीने बड़ी हिम्मत की जो यह कहा कि माल को सुपर मार्केट में भेज देंगे लेकिन अगर बड़े मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह मालूम हो जाएगा, तो वे गश्त खा कर गिर जाएंगे.... (व्यवधान).... इसलिए कुरेशी साहब ने जो यह जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहा है, इस के लिए मैं उन को बधाई देता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप अपनी बात पर कायम रहेंगे। रेलवे बोर्ड के अफसर उनके साथ मिले हुए हैं तो उनके बारे में आपको जांच करानी होगी।

कानून की बात कही जाती है। कानून की और नोटिस की बात कही जाती है। जब रेलवे स्ट्राइक हुई थी तो क्या यह सच नहीं है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों तथा उनके परिवार वालों के सामान को बिना किसी नोटिस के उनके क्वार्टरों से बाहर फेंकवा दिया गया था? तब कौन सा कानून

या रेलवे बोर्ड के पास ? क्या कोई नोटिस दिया गया था ? रात की तारीकी में इस को बाहर फिक्काया जा सकता है तो यहां नोटिस की क्या जरूरत है ? बैनैज से सामान नहीं उतारा जा रहा है या रेलवे प्रैमिजिज में सामान पड़ा हुआ है तो उसके लिए नोटिस की क्या जरूरत है । यह काम तो दिन के उजाले में भी आप कर सकते हैं । जब रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के लोगों को रेल कर्मचारियों से मिलने के लिए कहा गया था हड़ताल के दौरान तो वे उनके सामने साल पीली घांछें करके जाते थे, उनको डराते घमकाते थे लेकिन वही पुलिस वाले जब सरमायेदारों के सामने जाते हैं तो उनका सारा गुस्सा सबाय में बदल जाता है । ऐसा क्यों है ? मैं चाहूंगा कि कुछ व्यापारियों को पकड़ कर बाकायदा हथकड़ी लगाई जाए और उनको सड़कों पर घुमाया जाए और घुमाने के बाद जेल भेज दिया जाए । जब तक ये जेल में नहीं जाएंगे, जेल की रोटी नहीं खाएंगे, सी क्लास में इनको रखा नहीं जाएगा, मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूं कि कुछ नहीं होगा । आपने फाइल किया तो उससे कुछ नहीं होगा । फाइल वे दे देंगे । यह जो मिली भगत है इसकी इनक्वायरी अगर आप कर सकते हैं तो पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी से करवाएं या कुरेशी साहब जिन जिन सोलेंस से, इंटेलीजेंस से इम्बेस्टीगेशन करवा सकते हैं तो उन से क्या करवाने के लिए तैयार हैं ताकि तमाम चीजें साबने आ सकें ?

जिन लोगों ने डीहॉडिंग कम्पेन में भाग लिया था बजाय इसके कि उनको इसके लिए बर्खास्त दी जाती, उनकी प्रशंसा की जाती, उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनको छोड़ा जाएगा ?

13.00 hrs.

एक बात और अगर इस काम में, जो माल जमा हो गया है उसको निकालने में

जल्दी नहीं की गई, एकसम जल्दी नहीं लिया गया, तो हमारे जो लोग गिरफ्तार हुए उनको छोड़ा जाए या न छोड़ा जाए, हमारी जो मुहिम है इसको हम फिर शुरू करेंगे, होरडिंग के खिलाफ आन्दोलन करेंगे और मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमें आपका समर्थन प्राप्त होगा । नगर सेठ और नौकरसाहू इनकी जो साजिश है उसके खिलाफ हम लोगों को उठना पड़ेगा और उसके खिलाफ मोर्चा लेना पड़ेगा, फिर चाहे उसके नतीजे कुछ भी हों ।

क्या आप कमेटी का निर्माण करेंगे ताकि इम्बेस्टीगेशन पूरा-पूरा हो ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : ज्यादातर इन्होंने तजवीजें ही रखी हैं । उन पर ज्यादातर अमल भी किया गया है । रेलवे का जो मौजूदा नियम है उस में कन्फिस्केशन की हमारे पास ताकत नहीं । लेकिन अब हमने फैसला किया है जो जो एसेंशियल कम्पोडिटीज हैं पब्लिक कंजम्पशन की वे सात दिन के अन्दर अन्दर क्वीयर नहीं होगी तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इत्तिला दी जा रही है डायरेक्टर सिविल सप्लाइज को इत्तिला दी जा रही है कि वे चाहे उसको कन्फिस्केट करें और अगर ऐसा वे नहीं कर सकते हैं तो जैसे कहा है सुपर बाजार या कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज को ये चीजें बेचने के लिए दे दी जाएं ।

जहां तक व्यापारियों को पकड़ने का या मुंह कल्ला करके घुमाने का सबल है स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ही ज्यादा इस पर अमल कर सकती हैं । हम तो फुलेस्ट कोओप्रेशन् स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दे सकते हैं

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी दिल्ली में तो आप करिये ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को बाकायदा इसकी इत्तिला दी है ।

[श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी]

टेलीफोन पर भी बात की है। हमने रुक बंदल दिया है ताकि ग्राम जनता के इस्तेमाल की जो चीजें हैं उनका कब से कम डिस्टेंशन रेलवे प्रेमिजेशन में, वीडियो में हो। इसके बास्ते जो भी कोओप्रेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स चाहेंगी हम देने को तैयार हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know whether the officials are in league with those persons. I want a Committee or a Commission or a Central Agency to investigate into the wild charges that have been levelled against some of the officials who are in league with businessmen.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have answered this question earlier also. Some hon. Members had already suggested that there were some collusions between railway employees and traders. It is a fact that government officials themselves disclosed this thing to the press that accumulations of essential commodities had gone up in various railway godowns. So, they went round and informed the traders and also the general public about this. There is no question of any collusion between the railway employees and the traders. If there is a specific case, certainly, we shall look into and it will be dealt with severely.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल (फिरोजपुर) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो कदम उठाया है वह श्लाघा योग्य है। साथ ही यह जो कहा है कि कोओ-प्रेटिव स्टोर और सुपर बाजार में यह सारा माल भेज दिया जायेगा उसकी भी प्रशंसा की जानी चाहिए। इनको चाहिए था कि डी०सी० और डी०एस०पी०, एस०पी० बगरहू को भी इसके बारे में पावर्ड दी जाती। सात दिन तक भी क्यों वे माल को यहां रोके रखना चाहते हैं जबकि आजकल बाजार में शार्टेज उस चीज की चल रही है? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके पीछे कोई सांठगांठ

तो उनके साथ विरोधी दलों की नहीं है? क्या इसकी इनक्वायरी गृह मंत्रालय से मिल कर वह करावेंगे? जो बड़े बड़े व्यापारी हैं इनकी कहीं इनके साथ मिली-भगत तो नहीं है और क्या ये व्हाक्टें पैदा तो नहीं कर रहे हैं? क्या ये यह तो नहीं चाहते हैं कि शार्टेज हो, भाव बढ़ जायें और हिन्दुस्तान में अफरा-तफरी मच जाये? क्या गृह मंत्रालय से ये इसकी इनक्वायरी करावेंगे कि विरोधी दल वाले जो हैं या जन संघ वाले जो हैं ये इनके साथ मिल कर ऐसी बात कर रहे हैं, ऐसे हालात पैदा कर रहे हैं जिससे लोगों की तकलीफें बढ़ें, भाव ऊंचे जायें और अफरा-तफरी मच जाये?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब फैसला हम लोगो ने किया हुआ है कि किसी पार्टी का नाम नहीं लेना है तो आप ऐसा क्यों करते हैं?

श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी : मैं बता चुका हूं कि पहले व्यापारी को 22 दिन का समय दिया जाता था लेकिन अब उसको सात दिन ही कर दिया जायगा। ईमानदार व्यापारी को तकलीफ होती थी तो कभी-कभी वह एक महीने तक भी नहीं छुड़ाता था। जो व्यापारी बदमाशी करना चाहे वह ऐसा न कर सके इसलिए सात दिन का बकफा मुकर्रर किया है।

जहां तक सांठगांठ का ताल्लुक है, हमारे अफसरों ने खुद हमें यह इत्तिला दी है। पोलिटिकल पार्टीज की कोई इसमें सांठगांठ हो इसकी कोई इत्तिला हमारे पास नहीं है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : रेल विभाग बहुत ही अलमस्त विभाग है। 26 अगस्त के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में कुरेशी साहब का एक बयान छपा था। उसमें इन्होंने कहा था कि जरूरी सामान की जमाखोरी के इन नये तरीकों को रोकने के लिए रेल विभाग जो कुछ कर सकता है, करेगा। पर माल को जम्ब करने या कोई पुलिस कार्रवाई

करने का अधिकार उसे नहीं है। रेलवे प्रशासन 22 दिन तक प्रतीक्षा करने के बाद ही माल की नीलामी कर सकता है। मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि बहुत ही बेसहारा ये लोग हैं। कोई कार्रवाई ये कर नहीं सकते हैं। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि मंत्रियों की आपस में खींचतान चलती रहती है। लगता है कि गृह मंत्री और रेल मंत्री की भी आपस में खींचतान है। अगर ऐसी बात है तो ये जरायम चलते ही रहेंगे और हम लोग खाली ध्यान इनका इसकी ओर आकर्षित करते रह जायेंगे। मुझे नहीं पता कि जो कुछ इन्होंने कहा है उसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री से पूछा है या नहीं पूछा है। इसका कारण यह है कि पांच साल दिन पहले रेल कर्मचारियों के बारे में इन्होंने एक बयान दिया था और उसके बाद रेल मंत्री जी ने दूसरा बयान दे दिया और प्रधान मंत्री ने दो दिन बाद बयान दे दिया और कह दिया कि कैबिनेट की ज्वायंट रिसर्पासिबिलिटी है और मंत्री क्या बयान देते हैं व्यक्तिगत तौर पर इस पर सरकार का फसला मुनहसर नहीं करता है। तो डर लगता है जब ये जबाब देने लगते हैं कि पहले पूछ लिया है कि नहीं इन्होंने क्योंकि चाफई ये असहाय लगते हैं।

अब हम को ऐसा कभी कभी लगता है कि रेल कानून में बहुत से छेद हैं। हरजाने के नाम पर या व्हारफेज के नाम पर ये जिस तरह से व्यापारियों से पैसे वसूल करते हैं उसमें धाम तौर से ये उनको माफ करते हैं। वे घाते हैं और कई बहाने बनाते हैं। हम ने भी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर माल गोदामों में जा करके बाबूझों से सवाल किया तो वे रही कहते हैं कि व्यापारी कई बहाने बनाता है। एक तो बनाता है जगह का कि हमारा सामान फला जगह उतारा जाय तो हमें सहायित होगी। तो इनके अधिकारी लोग जब बैंगन एसाट करने लगते हैं तो उनसे कुछ सीदा करते हैं कि उनकी इच्छा के अनुसार कैसे सामान अनलोड किया जाय। एक यह तर्क होता है और उसके पीछे कहा करते हैं कि अगर दिल्ली स्टेशन पर उतारा गया था

कानपुर स्टेशन पर उतारा गया तो वहां मजदूर मुश्किल से मिलते हैं, यह श्रम का बहाना बनाते हैं।

दूसरा बहाना बनाया करता है व्यापारी कि सील टूट गई है और उसमें साजिश रहा करती है, जब रेल के बैंगन चलते रहते हैं, सील बन्द रहती है तो कोई इनका कर्मचारी या व्यापारियों का आदमी आ कर सील धीरे से तोड़ देता है। वह कोई मजबूत सील नहीं हुआ करती और तब वे कहा करते हैं कि हम नहीं उतारेंगे और इसमें 25-30 दिन तक, पूरे महीने तक बैंगन खड़ा रहता है। इनके अधिकारी और कर्मचारी सब खड़े देखते रहते हैं और दोनों की लेनदेन चलती है। जैसा अटलजी ने कहा कोई सांठगांठ रहती है क्या और जैसा एस० एम० बनर्जी ने इशारा किया कि कर्मचारियों में और व्यापारियों में कोई सांठगांठ होती है क्या, नौकरशाहों और थलीशाहों में कोई सांठगांठ है क्या? तो यह सांठगांठ मेरे ब्याल में नौकरशाह, थली-शाह और नेताशाह तीनों की होती है, तीनों का तिगड्डा बना हुआ है और तीनों की सांठगांठ रहती है।

दूसरी बात—एक तरफ तो मालगाड़ी के डिब्बों के अभाव में जैसा कि अभी बताया गया कि बम्बई में नमक दो रुपये किलो बिकने लगा और कच्छ के रन के आसपास नमक का काम करने वाले मजदूर आज बेकार होने की हालत में आ गये हैं। यह आज अखबारों में छपा है। दूसरी तरफ यह केवल व्यापारियों वाली बात नहीं है, अनलोडिंग वाली बात नहीं है। जिस किसी भी रेलवे स्टेशन पर चले जाइये, हर स्टेशन पर दो-चार रेलगाड़ी के डिब्बे फालतू पड़े रहते हैं, मरम्मत के नाम पर खाली रहते हैं। मरम्मत के नाम पर खाली रहने का एक ही कारण होता है कि उसके लिए जिस मसाले की जरूरत होती है त्रास की, जूट की, तेल की या और कोई मसाला होगा, ये सारे के सारे मसाले वहां के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी चोरी से

बेच दिये रहते हैं और सालों साल वे डिब्बे वहीं खड़े रहते हैं। जब कभी उधर से जाइये, उसी नम्बर का डिब्बा वहां खाली पड़ेगा मिलेगा। तो क्या उन डिब्बों की मरम्मत के लिए भी कमी आप ने सोचा है? हालांकि इस कालिंग प्रॉब्लम से उसका रिश्ता नहीं निकलता लेकिन सोचना चाहिए।

तीसरा जो मैंने मरम्मत कहा रेल विभाग को, उसके पीछे मेरा तर्क है कि इनकी मालगाड़ी का डिब्बा रनिंग पोজीशन में कहां है उसके व्येयर एबाउट्स के बारे में रेल मंत्रालय को, इनकी सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। कभी-कभी ये सालाना सेंसर करते हैं तो भी उसमें 20-30 प्रतिशत का पता ही नहीं रहता कि वह डिब्बा कहां है और इस हालत में यह तय है कि डिब्बे में और माल की बोवाई में कमी पड़ेगी ही।

चौथी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं, असल में सवाल के साथ-साथ इनकी समस्या देना भी जरूरी होगा, नहीं तो ये टाल देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिर्फ एक ही सवाल कर सकते हैं या फिर जोड़ जाइए कर सकते। एक से ज्यादा नहीं कर सकते।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : चौथी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब ये व्यापारियों से माल की बोवाई लिया करते हैं तो इनका कोई नियम होना चाहिए कि डिब्बा जब रनिंग पोजिशन में रहता है तो उसकी आमदनी क्या होती है क्योंकि रेलवे मुहकमा एक व्यापारिक मुहकमा भी है, केवल सरकारी मुहकमा नहीं है, तो माल की बोवाई में डिब्बा अगर रनिंग पोजिशन में रहे तो कितना कमायेगा और एक दिन, दो दिन या तीन दिन जितने भी दिन रुका रहा तो क्या आप व्यापारियों से उतना चार्ज करते हैं? नहीं करते हैं उस हिसाब से तो मैं कहूंगा कि केवल

नीकरताएं दोषी नहीं है, इनकी नीतियां भी दोषी हैं।

फिर बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों को मालगाड़ी के डिब्बे एलाट करने में या मालगाड़ी एलाट करने में थं घूस लिया करते हैं और हम को तो यहां तक खबर नहीं है कि शरिया की कौबला खान से एक मालगाड़ी एलाट करने में साठ-साठ हजार रुपये की रिश्तत रेल मंत्रालय लिया करता है। रेल मंत्रालय की जो हालत है कपूर आयोग को लेकर के, अभी हम जागरण अब्बार पड़ रहे थे तो पहली हेडिंग उसमें है कि रेलवे मंत्री पर कानपुर की फर्मों के लाखों रुपये हैं। यह सारा देखने के बाद हमको कभी-कभी लगता है कि जैसे कोई चमड़े का घर हो और रखवाली में कुत्ता रख दिया जाय तो सामान रुक जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए यह बहुत के लिए तो होता नहीं, प्रश्न के लिए होता है। बोड़ी सी भूमिका उसमें लग जाती है लेकिन आप तो तमाम दुनिया की बातें एक में ही करना चाहते हैं। दो तीन चार मिनट में प्रश्न खत्म हो जाना चाहिए और मैं तीन-चार मिनट से घंटी बजा रहा हूं, जब मैं बताता हूं तो आप उधर मुंह कर लेते हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं एक दो सवाल करना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही कर सकते हैं नियम के मुताबिक। लेकिन आप ने एक में ही एकाब जोड़ लिया, वह भी मैं चुप रहता हूं, लेकिन आप तो हटने का नाम ही नहीं लेते। यह बहुत ही गलत है। सारी बात गलत कर रहे हैं आप।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : ती एक तो मैंने मरम्मत वाली बात की कि मरम्मत के नाम पर जिस तरह से मालगाड़ी के डिब्बे स्टेशनों पर पड़े रहते हैं उसके बारे में मंत्री जी क्या करेंगे? दूसरे जिस तरह से व्यापारी लोग

यह कहा करते हैं कि मजदूर नहीं है तो क्या मंत्री जी ऐसा करेंगे कि अपने रेल मुहकमे की तरफ से परमानेंट एम्प्लॉई रखेंगे और बुकिंग करते समय वे व्यापारियों से उन एम्प्लॉईज का भी चार्ज ले लेंगे तब ही जैसे ही स्टेशन पर आता है वे ही कर्मचारी सामान उतार देंगे और मजदूर का बहाना व्यापारी नहीं बना पायेगा। अन्त में भारत सरकार से मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या भारत सरकार कोई संसदीय समिति ऐसी बिठायेगी जो पूरे रेलवे मुहकमे में हिन्दुस्तान की खराब व्यवस्था का भ्रष्टाई को और भी जटिल बनाने की जो साजिश चल रही है उस साजिश का परखा-फका कर सके जिससे देश की जनता के सामने सफाई हो सके ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मित्रा जी ने जो पहले शुरू किया और जो बाद में कहा अगर उस हद तक ही अपने को रखते तो मैं समझता कि इनको बड़ी फिक्र है कि जनता को चार्ज बड़ी महंगी मिल रही है। लेकिन बीच में जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा यह तो हमारी बदविस्मर्ती है कि हमारे अपोजीशन के लोग जो हैं वे छोटी छोटी बातों में उलझ कर प्रसन्न भ्रष्टों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते। मैं समझता था कि जिस तरीके से अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने इस मामले को बड़े ही सीरियस तरीके से उठाया है और लोग भी शायद उनकी पैरबी कर रहे हैं ऐसी बात करेंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे मंत्रालय में गृह मंत्रालय के साथ तालमेल नहीं है। यह गलत बात है। वह भी इल्जाम लगाया कि जो मैं बयान देता हूँ उस पर शायद मुझे डांट पड़ेगी। जो बयान मैं देता हूँ जिम्मेवारी से देता हूँ और उसमें किसी किसम की कांफ़ीडिक्शन नहीं है क्योंकि जो कुछ भी मैं कहता हूँ वह गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी के बिल्कुल क्यूटाबिक होता है और ऐसी बात नहीं है कि कलनी भी ताकत हमारे पास नहीं है कि हम कुछ भी करना चाहें तो न कर सकें लेकिन कहा-जहां जरूरत होती है जैसे मैंने खुद ही बयान में पढ़ा कि 26 तारीख को जो बयान

दिया है उस पर अमल किया गया है और टाइम चटा कर 22 दिन से 7 दिन का कर दिया जायेगा। तो जाहिर है कि जो बातें इन्होंने उठाई, जो कॉलिंग अटेंशन का मसला था उसका जवाब मैंने दे दिया बाकी जो भी इल्जाम लगाये वह तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक भी इल्जाम ऐसा नहीं कि जिसे वे सबस्टेंशिएट कर सकें।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : नहीं, जैसे मैंने कहा है कि व्यापारी यह बहाना लेता है कि हम को मजदूर नहीं मिलते इसलिए सामान नहीं उतारते या यह बहाना बनाते हैं कि सील टूट गई है उसका तो जवाब दीजिये। बाकी बात आप को बुरी लगती है, कटु लगती है तो वान दूसरी है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : नहीं, बुरी नहीं लगती है। आप की जो अच्छी बात है उसको तो पसंद ही करूंगा। जो बुरी बात कहेंगे उसको भी समझाने की कोशिश करूंगा कि वह मत बरिये। इन्होंने इल्जाम लगाया कि मिलीभगत है व्यापारियों और कर्मचारियों की कि ग्यारफज लगा देंगे और बाद में माफ कर देंगे, यह बात गलत है। मेरे पास आंकड़े मौजूद हैं 20 दिन के 1 सितम्बर से 20 सितम्बर के, इसमें ग्यारफज बिल्ली एरिया में 16,157 रुपया लगाया गया और 15,910 रुपये वसूल किये गये। 98.5 परसेंट वसूल किया गया।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : एक बैंगन रनिंग पोजीशन में जितना कमाता है क्या उतना जुमाना आप उनसे लेते हैं ? क्योंकि इसमें रेलवे मुहकमे का नुकसान होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले अपनी बारी मैं बोलते हैं फिर दूसरे की बारी मैं बोलते हैं। अब आप कह रहे थे तो वह भी वरमियान में उठ सकते थे, लेकिन वह नहीं उठे, बड़े सब से उन्होंने मुना तो अब आप भी परमान मद्र

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

कीजिये। आप ने अच्छी बात कही या उनकी मर्जी के खिलाफ बात कही मगर उन्होंने सुना तो आप भी सुनें।

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : मैं ने कहा कि टोटल डेमरेज जो लगाया गया वह 16,157 रुपये था, उसका 98.5 प्रतिशत लिया गया। इसी तरह से वारफेज तकरीबन 2 लाख 4 हजार रुपये था, उसमें 85 प्रतिशत के करीब रिकवर कर लिया है। ऐसा नहीं है कि सब माफ़ किया जाता है। लेकिन यह जरूर है कि किसी-किसी खास मोके पर व्यापारियों को मुश्किल होती है तो उसको देख कर बोझ बहुत कम कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन बिलकुल माफ़ नहीं किया जाता है।

जहां तक एसेन्शल कमाडिटीज का ताल्लुक है हम नियम में तबदीली करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ताकि इसमें कोई माफ़ी न हो और जो लगाया जाये उसकी पूरी रिकवरी की जाये।

जहां तक उनकी दूसरी एलीगेंसन्स का ताल्लुक है, वे बिलकुल बेबुनियाद हैं, गलत हैं।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (बीता) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस विषय पर आज सदन में इस काल-एटेंशन के जरिये चर्चा हो रही है, यह एक ऐसा विषय है जिससे एक नई बात का पता लगता है कि हमारे देश के व्यापारी आज देश में जो अभाव की स्थिति है उसमें किस कदर अपनी भ्रूल से काम लेकर जनता को चीखों के मिलने में बाधनाइयां पैदा करते हैं। असल में हमारे देश में महंगाई चीखों की कमी के कारण नहीं है, बल्कि व्यापारियों की बुद्धि के कारण जो अभाव की स्थिति पैदा होती है, उसके कारण महंगाई बढ़ती है।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारे माफ़ी साहब ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि वे रेलवे रूल्स में संशोधन करेंगे और सात दिन के अन्दर ही माल को डिस्पोज आफ़ करने की

कार्यवाही करेंगे। मैं इस आश्वासन को मानते हुए यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब रेलवे एक्ट की धारा 55 और 56 के तहत एक निश्चित अवधि तय है, तो फिर क्या वे रूल्स में संशोधन करके उस एक्ट के प्रावधान को बदल सकेंगे? क्या उन्होंने इस बात को एक्जामिन कर लिया है?

इसके साथ-साथ उनको यह भी देखना जरूरी है कि जैसा उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि जब वे माल को नीलाम करते हैं तो व्यापारी सांठगांठ करके उस माल का उतना दाम नहीं उठने देते, जो कि उसकी असली कीमत है, इस लिये हम उस माल को सुपर बाजार के जरिये या कोऑपरेटिव स्टोर के जरिये बिकवायेंगे। क्या रेलवे कानून के अन्तर्गत जो नीलाम की व्यवस्था है, उसको आप रूल्स के जरिये बदल कर यह अधिकार लेने के लिये सक्षम हैं। यदि ऐसा सम्भव न हो तो आप को रेलवे कानून में संशोधन करना पड़ेगा। सिर्फ माल बिकवा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, माल को नीलाम कर देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, जरूरत इस बात की है कि व्यापारियों को जो रेस्पेक्टबिलिटी मिली हुई है, वह खत्म होनी चाहिए। आज इकानामिक आफ़ेन्स करने वाले लोग जुमनि देकर या थोड़ी बहुत रकम देकर छूट जाते हैं, इससे उनका कुछ नहीं किण्वता। इकानामिक आफ़ेन्स करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ़ सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। यदि आप डी०आई० धार० और मीसा के तहत कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते, तो भी आप रेलवे एक्ट में संशोधन कर सकते हैं, एसेन्शल कमाडिटीज एक्ट के तहत यह अधिकार ले सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके लिये अपने कानून को ठीक तरह से एक्जामिन करें, ऐसे लोगों का माफ़ ख़्त करने के साथ-साथ उनको जेल में भी डाला जाना चाहिए, सजा दी जानी चाहिए, ताकि यह प्रवृत्ति हमेशा के लिये बन्द हो जाय।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या आपने इस पर भी विचार किया है कि इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों को लिखा जाय, गृह मंत्रालय की मारफत राज्य सरकारों पर दबाव डलवायें कि इस तरह के आफेन्स करने वाले लोग कहीं किसी तरह से जुमनि और माल की जब्ती से ही न छूटें बल्कि उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही भी हो।

श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे 19 करोड़ टन माल की दुलाई करती है। बहुत कम लोग ऐसे हैं जो इस किस्म की अनस्कुमुलस एक्टिविटीज में इन्ट्रज होते हैं।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : आज तो उनकी तादाद काफी हो गई है।

श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी : मैं यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ कि सब बेईमान हैं, लेकिन चन्द जरूर बेईमान हैं जो बेईमानी करके नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं। उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिये हमने फैसला किया है कि टाइम को कम कर देंगे। अगर इसमें कोई कानूनी रुकावट आई तो उसको दूर किया जा सकता है।

लेकिन जहाँ तक रेलवे की बगन्ज के इस्तेमाल का ताल्लुक है अगर इनके इस्तेमाल में कोई रुकावट पैदा होती है तो उसको दूर करने के लिये, जैसा मेम्बर साहब ने कहा है, हम को कानून में कोई तरमीम लानी पड़ेगी और वह तरमीम हम जरूर लायेंगे, क्योंकि बदले हुए हालात के तेहत अगर कानून न बदला जाय तो वह कानून बेकार हो जाता है।

13.24 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH REPORTS

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(1) Twenty-eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fourteenth Report on the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Steel)—Reservations for, and employment of, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in (i) the Hindustan Steel Limited (Headquarters Organisation); (ii) Bhilai Steel Plant; (iii) Rourkela Steel Plant; (iv) Durgapur Steel Plant; and (v) Bokaro Steel Limited.

(2) Twenty-ninth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Nineteenth Report on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing)—Reservation for, and employment of, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in selected Major Ports viz., Bombay, Mormugao and Cochin on West Coast; and Madras, Visakhapatnam and Calcutta on East Coast

13.26 hrs.

PETITION RE NATIONALISATION OF PLANTATION INDUSTRY AND TRADE

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Rattan Lal Brahman, Vice-President, All-India Plantation Workers Federation, Calcutta, and others regarding nationalisation of plantation industry and trade.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 668 RE UNIFORMITY IN SELECTION ETC. OF VICE-CHANCELLORS

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Nurul Hasan, may lay the statement on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the reply given to Parts (b) and (c) of Starred Question No. 668 on 15th April, 1974 by Shri N. C. Parashar regarding uniformity in selection, appointment and tenure of Vice-Chancellors.

Statement

In reply to Parts (b) and (c) of the Starred Question No. 668 asked by Shri N. C. Parashar on April 15, 1974 in this House regarding uniformity in selection, appointment and tenure of Vice-Chancellors, it was stated that the age of retirement of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities is 65 years. The position stated was slightly incorrect. While necessary provision for the retirement of the Vice-Chancellors at the age of 65 years has been made in the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University, Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, North-Eastern Hill University and the Visva-Bharati, proposal for making a similar provision in the Statutes of the Banaras Hindu University is still under consideration.

It is regretted that the inaccuracy could not be detected earlier.

13.28 hrs.

RE CONDUCT OF MEMBER

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप के सामने यह बात बड़ी सोच-समझ कर कह रहा हूँ—मेरे पास एक-आध मेम्बर ने लिख कर भी भेजा है, एक मेम्बर साहब ने जवानी भी बात की है, अपोजीशन के श्रीर इधर के मेम्बरों ने भी कहा है—इस हाउस के एक मेम्बर कुछ दिन हुए किसी गलत हालत में इस हाउस में आ गये और काफ़ी शोर शराबा किया। चेयरमैन ने भी अपना खुलासा करवाने के लिये कहा—

चलो, मेरी गलती थी, छोड़ जाइये। मैंने इस बारे में कुछ मेम्बरों से सलाह की है कि क्या करना चाहिये। किसी ने भी उसको एप्रूब नहीं किया कि ऐसा कण्डकट होना चाहिये मेरे पास दो-तीन दफ़ा पहले भी शिकायतें आई हैं कि ऐसी हालत में किसी बिज़नेसमैन के पास चले गये, कभी होटल में चले गये...

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उन्होंने ग्राण्ड होटल में बैठ कर वियेटर किया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बहुत सी शिकायतें मेरी नोटिस में आई थीं, मैंने कुछ लोगों से भी पूछा था, फिर भी उनको बेनिफिट दे दिया गया—कुछ पी कर वह बैठते हैं। लेकिन बढ़ते-बढ़ते काम ज्यादा खराब हो गया कि वह अन्दर तक भी पहुँचे। तो मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि मैं इस के बारे में एक्शन लेने के लिये सोच रहा हूँ। मैंने सोचा कि इतना ही कह दूँ, नाम नहीं लेता, सभी जानते हैं, देखिये दुनिया में घर बैठे कुछ करते हैं, बाहर भी कुछ करते हैं और आजकल तो किसी में कहा भी नहीं जा सकता, लेकिन हाउस में आ कर ऐसे करें मैं इसका बर्दाश्त करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। बाहर हो जाये तो उसकी रेमेंडी भी अवैलएबिल है पुलिस के हवाले विधे जा सकते हैं, लेकिन हाउस के अन्दर तो मैं श्रीर हाउस ही एक्शन ले सकते हैं। इसलिये कुछ अच्छा बात नहीं ज़ची। तीन साल से तीन-चार सतवा शिकायत आयी, पहले कहीं बिज़नेसमैन के पास चले गये यह नहीं दोगे, वह नहीं करोगे, मुझे कहा गया। लेकिन कुछ हद होनी चाहिये। बाहर होते-होते हाउस में अब आ गये, श्रीर बेचारे चेयरमैन ने अपनी खलासी कराने के लिये गले से उतारी बाताइसलिये दोनों तरफ से मुझ को कहा गया। यह न सोचिये कि इसमें मैं चुप बैठा मैं हूँ। सोच रहा हूँ कि क्या करना चाहिये।

13.30 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

NEED FOR HUMANE TREATMENT AND GRANT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS' STATUS TO PERSONS DETAINED IN WEST BENGAL AND OTHER STATES.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Sir, with your kind indulgence, I wish under rule 377 to draw the attention of the House, and particularly of the Home Minister and the Prime Minister, to a statement recently issued over the signature of hundreds of well-known academics of the United States, Canada and Sweden, including most of the better known Indian scholars residing in those countries, under the leadership of a very eminent intellectual, Professor Paul Sweezy of Harvard, which has appeared in the *Monthly Review* of New York, in which they have asked the Indian Government to grant political prisoners the status of political detenus and cease to practise torture and certain other malpractices, which have been widely reported and to which some of us have also given testimony. In West Bengal alone, according to Government estimates, there are 10,000 political prisoners, and 30,000 according to other non-official estimates, who are detained without trial, or under trial or conviction, and there have been many cases of unspeakable atrocities reported to have been perpetrated on women prisoners, some of whom have been interviewed by our colleague in this House, Shri Indrajit Gupta, and letters have been sent to the Prime Minister about it, because all that sort of thing is reminiscent of Nazi barbarity. I see also the hand-cuffing in court of political prisoners, political arrestees like Shri Gopal Mazumdar, Editor, *Weekly Deshabrati*, and also the well-known Andhra writers Varavara Rao and Chalabanda Raju, who were taken before the court in hand-cuffs.

In West Bengal and Andhra, particularly in Andhra under the leadership of the Viplav Sahitya Gosthi,

with which such well-known writers as Sri Sri are associated, statements have been made, alleging torture in jail and that sort of thing.

I remember in 1949 when in West Bengal there was a long hunger strike in jail, in which I myself participated, and there had been shoutings in the streets when the wife of our colleague Dr. Ranen Sen was shot dead, at that particular point of time Dr. B. C. Roy had given an assurance, which was implemented at that time, that all those people arrested in connection with the popular movement would have the status of political prisoners.

Now on account of whatever despotism is prevailing, and perhaps because of the activities which we are unaware of, the undisclosed role and activities of the Research and Analysis Wing of the Government of India, this country is being accused of treating political prisoners in the most barbarous fashion, and academics whose number run to more than several hundreds, including Indian intellectuals residing abroad, have come together to protest to Government about it. This is slurring the image of our country, and it would be with good reason if all these things are true, and we can vouchsafe for it that much of it is true.

Therefore, I wish very urgently this matter is communicated to the Prime Minister. I am sorry to notice that none of the Ministers concerned is here, but I suppose the Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—I suppose he is holding that sort of portfolio—will make it a special point to convey it to the Prime Minister that this kind of thing appearing in the international press and this kind of scandalising of our country should not be allowed to pass muster, that we should have a defence, and in regard to the allegations that we ourselves have tried to convey to the Prime Minister about torture practised on political prisoners in jail as well as after arrest, this practice should be put an end to immediately without any kind of equivocation whatsoever.

13.35 hours

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I find only the name of Shri Mukerjee here under rule 377 but so many of you are standing up. I really do not know what you all want to say.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Home Minister to what happened yesterday in Lucknow. The report says that hundreds and thousands of students went on a rampage, looting and stopping buses.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does it come in here?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Because the railway property also is involved.

After attending the Jayaprakash Narayan meeting, they went on a rampage. The transport workers went on strike. There was an attack on transport workers. They asked the bus conductors and drivers to take buses in the direction in which they wanted. One conductor was assaulted. He is in the hospital. This act of students' violence and rampage took place after attending the Jayaprakash Narayan meeting. They even attacked the railway property. That is why I have raised this issue in the House.

श्री मधु लिनये (बांका) : मैं प्रोफेसर हीरेन मुखर्जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल की ओर .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want this to go into a debate. You cannot refer to this. If you have any new point to make, you mention it. But you are referring to the same thing.

श्री मधु लिनये : मैं एक नई बात जोड़ रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐमनेस्टी इंटरनेशनल ने हिन्दुस्तान की जेलों में जो हालत है उस के बारे में सरकार के लिये बहुत

ही डेमंडिंग रिपोर्ट तैयार की है। तो ऐसी हालत में माननीय मुखर्जी ने जिन बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है उस पर सरकार का वक्तव्य आना चाहिये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The particular subject that has been raised by Mr. H. N. Mukerjee.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want a discussion on this. So, you support him!

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You direct the Minister concerned to make a statement.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You kindly sit down. Mr. H. N. Mukerjee is a very senior and highly respected Member of this House. He seldom intervenes unless and until he feels very deeply about the matter. He has made a direct request—unfortunately, no Minister of that Ministry is present here—to the Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to very faithfully report to the Prime Minister what he has said.

श्री मधु लिनये (बांका) : (गालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ समाचार-पत्रों में यह रिपोर्ट छपी है कि आस्ट्रेलिया के बैंकों ने स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को बैंक लिस्ट कर दिया है। और यह इसलिये किया है कि आस्ट्रेलिया से भारत में ऊन आयात करने के लिये स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ऐसे तरीके अपना रहा है जिन्हें वहाँ के बैंक्स अनविजनेस लाइक मानते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय, इस बारे में बयान दें।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, this question of torture of political prisoners is very serious. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want a discussion on that. Anyway, you also support him.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: There was a Conference of Amnesty International in Paris last year in which the main theme discussed was the

toriture of political prisoners all over the world, and I understand that the Government of India's practising of torture of political prisoners was also condemned at this Conference. I would like the Prime Minister to make a statement on that as early as possible.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I had written to the hon. Speaker....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not seen it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will not resume my seat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just a minute. I have gone out of my way to allow every Member to have his say. Before you mention the thing, you are in full fury and say, "I will not resume my seat." I do not understand this. If you take advantage in this way, then I cannot allow you. In that case, I will have to stop here. I have gone out of my way to allow every body to have his say. Without even saying the thing, you are in full fury and say that you are not going to resume your seat. You kindly mention what you want to say. That would go on record. But, for the time being, try to cool and calm yourself. You know my attitude to the members. I am as responsive and accommodating as possible. This is not the way how to behave.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you have taken it otherwise, I have no word to convey my apologies to you; I do not mean any reflection on the Chair.

What I want to say is this. Perhaps you will remember, and this House also will remember, that about ten or 15 days ago I drew the attention of the Government to the fact that the Khosla Commission, the Netaji Inquiry Commission, had submitted its report. At that time Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit said that four or five days before the conclusion of the Session, the report would be placed on the Table of the House; he had made the infructuous plea that the Hindi translation

had not been made and for that reason they could not place the report on the Table of the House. Today you have seen, Sir, that many reports have been laid on the Table of the House without their Hindi translation. As I have pointed out according to the statement made by Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, the report was to be placed on the Table of the House four or five days before the conclusion of the Session. When he made that statement, the schedule of this Session was upto 30th August, 1974. Today is 26th and as per his statement, he should have placed the report on the Table of the House today. It was not known to him at that time that the Session would be extended by a week....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have finished, I have some information to give you on this matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am concluding by saying that I have many ugly reports that a conspiracy is being hatched to declare the greatest revolutionary of our freedom struggle as dead, although there is irrefutable proof that he did not die in the plane crash. The report must be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible so that we can get an opportunity to expose that conspiracy, to expose the ugly manipulations that had happened behind this Inquiry Commission. If that is not done, then I would be left with no other alternative, as I have written to Speaker, but to act according to the dictates of my conscience; and whatever may be the price, I will be ready to pay for that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since this matter has figured in the House more than once and in view of the very strong feelings of our colleague, Shri Samar Guha.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We also have very strong feelings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I agree, you and many others have strong feelings on this. I am referring to what he has expressed in the House. I would like to pass on to him this information that the Speaker today has received a letter from Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit. The letter was received today at 1.40 p.m. Now it is 1.45 p.m. It was received just five minutes ago. The letter is dated 24th August, i.e., last Saturday.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It was received as soon as you came to the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know whether it is a compliment or a reprimand.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It cannot be a reprimand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The letter reads as follows:—

"This is with reference to Shri Samar Guha's letter to you dated August 24, 1974, a copy of which has been brought to my notice. The hon. Member has referred to my statement in the House earlier during the Session that copies of the report of the Netaji Inquiry Commission were under print and that as soon as they were available to Government, the report will be placed on the Table of the House.

...We expect to receive today (that is last Saturday) the English copies of the report. The Hindi copies have not yet become available and it may not be possible to prepare copies in Hindi before the conclusion of the current session of the Parliament. Also the report is yet to be considered by the Government and, therefore, it would not be possible for us to report to the House the action taken by the Government on the

report if the report were to be submitted to the House during this session. Keeping these aspects in view, I shall comply with such direction as you may be pleased to give in respect, of this matter. If you were to give your permission, I will lay the report on the Table of the House on the 28th August, 1974."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You give him the permission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is for the Speaker.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I would only submit that since the question has been raised in this House by Shri Samar Guha and we have also supported him every time and something has come out in the papers, naturally we wanted that the report should be laid on the Table of the House. I would only request you to convey to the hon. Speaker the feelings of the House on this matter. Now, Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit would possibly take shelter under this—that the report has not been considered by the Government. We will not allow it. The report should be submitted to the Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have passed on this information to the House and in this letter the Home Minister has expressed his readiness. Now I think it is a mere formality for the Speaker to give his permission and it will be laid.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to make a small submission. There is one sentence where the Government have said that they cannot indicate now what action they will take about the report, even if the report is placed. It is not necessary. Many reports have been placed on the Table of the House. About the action the Government may take in regard to the report the Government may take enough time to consider the matter. Therefore, it does not necessarily mean that

placing a report on the Table of the House should be immediately followed by action on the part of the Government. I would, therefore, strongly urge that the report should be placed on the Table of the House on the 28th.

श्री बनशंह प्रसाद (गढ़डोल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में गढ़डोल, सीधा और रीवा के बोर्डर पर ऐसी हालत हो गई है कि वहाँ गरीब लोग पत्ती खा-खा कर अपना पेट भर रहे हैं और यह बात इस 'हिन्दुस्तान' पत्र में भी प्रकाशित हुई है। मैं 377 के अन्तर्गत इस को उठा रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowed under Rule 377.

श्री बनशंह प्रसाद : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे क्षेत्र में गढ़डोल, सीधा और रीवा के बोर्डर पर वहाँ की क्रमशः खराब होने के कारण गरीब लोग घास, पत्ती खा कर अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं और यह खबर इस 'हिन्दुस्तान' अखबार में भी निकली है जिस को मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not have to read the paper. That is enough.

श्री बनशंह प्रसाद : मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस क्षेत्र में गल्ला भेजें जिस से लोगों को खाने को कुछ मिले। यही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): A severe famine situation is prevailing in Bankura-Purulia districts of West Bengal where millions of people are starving and facing starvation deaths. Abnormal prices of foodgrains in the black-market, non-availability of foodgrains in the fair price shops—all these make these people's lives miserable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not a long detailed speech. A bare statement of a difficult situation in Purulia and other places is enough.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Over hundred deaths have taken place in these areas. Newspaper reports say that over 2 million people are affected. No effective measures have been taken by the Government. This is a serious matter and I want the Minister concerned to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you have come with a prepared speech. That is the difficulty.

श्री गेबा सिंह (पदरौना) : गुजर कमिशन की आज सदन के सामने जो रपोर्ट आई है वह बहुत देर से आई है। करोड़ों आदिमियों की इस रिपोर्ट की ओर आशा लगी हुई थी और वे आशा लगाए बैठ थे कि गुजर कमिशन कुछ करेगा। संभवतः में उनसे कुछ विचार भी है। पांच सदस्यों ने...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चाहते हैं कि उस पर विचार हो ?

श्री गेबा सिंह : उस पर जल्दी से जल्दी विचार होना चाहिये। जल्दी से जल्दी उस पर डिमकशन का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You want a discussion. That should be considered.

SHRI JYTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You have expressed your wish about Netaji Enquiry Commission's Report. I want to make one or two points. Mr. Iswar Chaudhury was handcuffed in Bihar, Hon. Speaker expressed his embarrassment and dissatisfaction and directed the Home Minister to come and give facts before the House. To my knowledge he has not done it so far. I have already written to the Speaker twice. This should be done. In Meghalaya the policemen have been arrested and beaten up by the Central

(SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU)

Security Forces. In Mizoram area near Aijal the security forces are committing atrocities in villages. The North Eastern Region is receiving such treatment from the Centre for a long time. All that I want is that you should make an observaion so that Government is made to come out with a statement giving facts. Otherwise it will be disaster for the whole country.

श्री कदला मिश्र 'मधुकर' (केमरिया):
पुर्वी चम्पारन जिले में भयंकर बाढ़ आई है। सात लाख से अधिक लोग उन्में प्रभावित हुए हैं। राशन की दुकानों में अन्न नहीं मिल रहा है। लोगों के सामने भूखों मरने की नौबत आ गई है? कहीं कहीं लोग भूखों मर भी रहे हैं। बिहार सरकार ने आप से गल्ले की मांग की है। आप गल्ला नहीं पहुंचाएंगे तो वहां के लोग भूखों मर जाएंगे। बिहार को आप गल्ला दें ताकि चम्पारन के लोग भूखों मरने से बच सकें, उनको भूखों मरने से बचाया जा सके।

13.53 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

(AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up further Clause-by-clause consideration of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) : आप शकघर कोल साहब की किताब के पेज 917 को देखें पी आई बी के तीस अफसरों के लिए हम पास देते हैं। इन लोगों का काम है कि सदन की मेज पर जो कागज या दस्तावेज रखे जाते हैं, प्रमोत्तर रखे जाते हैं, इनको प्रेस कारेसपोण्डेंट्स को सप्लाई करना। स्पीकर साहब के सामने भी एक बार यह सवाल उठाया जा चुका है। अब नौ और दस आइटम जोकि मारुति के

वारे में है, उससे सम्बंधित कागजात आज प्रेस कारेसपोण्डेंट्स के बीच में सर्कुलेट नहीं किए गए हैं। अभी अभी पत्रकार बंधुओं ने मुझे यह बताया है... (अव्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पिछले दो तीन साल से यही चल रहा है। मारुति के नाम से इनको एलजी क्यों है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has nothing to do with this.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That has everything to do with this.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): A deliberate campaign is being made; this is not fair. Same issues are being raised again and again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I thought that relates to the Essential Commodities Amendment Bill; so I allowed him. This is something different and not related to the question at the moment with which we are concerned. That is something else. You can raise this on some other occasion.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: In what form?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That I do not know. (Interruptions) I am not prepared to hear on this because, first of all, hear me, that this is not a point of order relating to this particular business.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I be permitted....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mahajan, if you want to deal with them, do so. I shall give you five minutes to deal with them.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, I want to submit that this a deliberate campaign which they are carrying on time and again. Whatever it is, this is not related to to-day's business. That is what I want to submit.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What is that campaign for?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The campaign is to malign.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Malign whom?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: To malign the party and the leader of our party. You were all carrying on this campaign. How can this be permitted?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is he the leader of the socialist forum or any other forum? I do not know which leader is being maligned.

(Interruptions)

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given him permission to deal with you. He thinks that he can do it better than myself.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I cannot say that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He took the words out of my mouth when I was regulating the proceedings. And therefore I have allowed him to deal with it.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I am only trying to support you. Therefore, what I want to submit is this (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will all of you kindly sit down? I am dealing with a point of order. And I say that this point of order does not relate to this business. And therefore there is no point of order. If Mr. Madhu Limaye complains about something else, that should be taken on an appropriate occasion and not taking this opportunity of a point of order to this Bill. (Interruptions) It may be relating to the business of the House; I do not dispute that. But, that is not relating to the particular business. You may seek some other opportunity; you can come in the form of a motion; or you may write to the Speaker. There are so many ways for you. If you feel that cer-

tain proceedings of the House are not properly dealt with at all, I consider that that is a serious matter and we should take note of it. But, there should be an appropriate occasion and that should be dealt with in a proper manner. Kindly sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Will you kindly permit me to ask you a question? You have been in the Chair for many many years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not many years. I have been here for the last three or four years.

SHRI FILOO MODY: You have been in Parliament for at least eight years to my knowledge. You have been in the Chair for a considerable period of time at least. I think that I have been seeing you for a long time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI PILLOO MODY: May I have your permission? I would like to ask you a simple question. Would you please help us with all your expertise and talent and know-how of being able to get this matter on the floor of the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Members like Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Piloo Mody are very resourceful and outstanding Members. They do not need any tuition from me.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is why, Sir, without taking tuition from you we are raising this matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, you must say something, otherwise you will be failing in your duty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Although *Prime facie* Shri Madhu Limaye has made a complaint yet it has to be looked into in a proper manner. You

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER)

expect me to act in a responsible manner and not say something off-hand.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PRO. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Sir, objection has been raised against some discretionary power given to the Magistrate. Our submission is that unless we give some discretion to the trying Magistrate the end of justice could not be met. Hon. members have emphasised the necessity of stringency of the penal measures. Our submission is stringency of the penal measure should be re-conciled with the end of justice and fairplay. If some offences are of technical character and if the trying Magistrate feels conscientiously that he should not impose the maximum punishment then discretion has been given to him to reduce the punishment. This relaxation has been provided because there may be special reasons. The offence may be technical. So, while I appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Members against the economic offenders I would submit humbly that stringency of the penal measure should be re-conciled with the end of justice particularly in a democratic set-up we do not want a draconian law but a just law. Therefore, I express my inability to accept these amendments.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): In the principle Act with respect of repeat offences one month's imprisonment is compulsory and the Magistrates did not have any discretion. What is the consideration which has prompted the Government to waive that compulsory punishment and even with respect to repeat offences give discretion to the court? There was one month's compulsory imprisonment before with no discretion. What is it that has prompted the Government to give discretion to the magistrate even with respect to the punishment for repeat offences

and to dilute the law with respect to that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does the hon. Minister have any reply to that?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have only a comment; I would not say that it is a reply. When the penalty has been made harsher, discretion becomes all the more necessary.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you satisfied with this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of that. The House should be satisfied, not I, because the House decides and I do not decide.

I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri R. R. Sharma, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri B. R. Shukla and Shri B. V. Naik to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 to 6, 13 to 24, 33 and 89 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Amendment of section 10A)

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Babraich): I beg to move:

Page 3,—after line 32, insert—

"(c) renumber section 10A as sub-section (1) and after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following new sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure,

1973, no person accused of an offence punishable with an imprisonment of seven years under this Act, shall be granted bail if there are reasonable grounds for believing that he has committed such an offence:

Provided that a previous notice to public prosecutor or to any other officer acting under him, shall be given by the Court concerned, before disposing of an application for bail under this section.

Provided further that in case investigation is not completed within two months after the date of arrest, the accused shall be eligible to be released on bail." (41)

The reasons for my tabling this amendment are as follows. The amending Bill seeks to delete the words 'bailable' from this section, thereby intending that the offences under the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill would no longer be bailable where any person accused of such offences can claim bail as a matter of right. But my submission is that the mere deletion of the word 'bailable' would not meet the intended objective of Government, because once the offence is made non-bailable and no corresponding rider is added in this amending Bill, the position would be governed by the general provisions relating to bail under the Criminal Procedure Code. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, even in respect of a large number of offences which have been made non-bailable, the accused are generally granted bail. Moreover, there is also a provision made for anticipatory bail. In accordance with this, the Session Court and the High Court can grant bail to a person who is apprehending arrest. So, those provisions which are very liberal in nature are still available to a person accused of a non-bailable offence even under this amending Bill. So, if Government are really serious that persons who are guilty of the contravention of the offence under the present

Bill should not be granted bail, they have to add something more and the court's powers are to be drastically curtailed so that they will not be able to grant bail, if a *prima facie* case is made out in that regard. Therefore, I have tabled this amendment. It is for Government to take more powers if they so like; if they want to go soft with the criminals in spite of all the provisions, that is another matter and they may do so.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I think the desired purpose would be served by just deleting the term 'bailable', thereby by implication making it non-bailable. The Criminal Procedure Code 1973 takes care of the contingency referred to by the hon. Member. So, I think that it is alright. I am sorry that this amendment cannot be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 41 to vote.

Amendment No. 41 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

*(Insertion of new sections
10B and 10C)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up Clause 8. Shri Vajpayee.

श्री वदतन विहारि वाजपेयि (गालिय)

I beg to move:—

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after line 6, insert—

"(4) Government shall lay before Parliament an annual report regarding action taken for the contravention of the provisions of this section" (7)

Page 4,—

omit lines 16 to 19. (8)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वे किसी भी संशोधन को स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं हैं। अगर वे दिमाग बन्द करके आयें हैं, अगर उन्होंने फंसला कर लिया है कि संशोधन कितना भी उचित, उपयुक्त और तर्कसंगत क्यों न हो, उसे स्वीकार नहीं करना है तो फिर यह सारी बहस बेकार है। वे न तो सदस्यों द्वारा उठाये गये मुद्दों का जवाब दे रहे हैं, सिर्फ एक ही बात कह रहे हैं कि मैं कोई भी संशोधन स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुनझुन) : ऐसी बात नहीं है, आप हाउस को कन्विन्स तो करें

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
My mind is open. I am willing to listen to any point.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Open mind does not mean that it should be vacant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not accepting.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
I have not had the pleasure to listen to Mr. Vajpayee. How can I say, I am accepting or not accepting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 7 and 8 moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri B. R. Shukla—Not moving Shri M. C. Daga—Absent. Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi—Absent. Shri D. K. Panda—Absent.

Now, the question is:

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall take up Clause 9. There are no amendments.

The question is:

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up Clause 10. Shri Vajpayee

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
I am not moving any amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ramavtar Shastri—Absent. Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi—Absent; Shri D. K. Panda—Absent; Shri K. M. Madhukar—Absent.

The question is:

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up Clause 11.

Shri M. C. Daga—Absent; Shri D. K. Panda—Absent.

The question is:

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up Clause 12.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee—Not moving.

Shri Ramavtar Shastri—Absent.

Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi—Absent.

Shri D. K. Panda—Absent.

Shri K. M. Madhukar—Absent.

I shall now put the rest of the Clauses to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 12, 13 and 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 12 to 14 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Clause 1.

Shri D. K. Panda—Absent.

Shri K. M. Madhukar—Absent.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri—Absent.

The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री दयू लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के ताहत सरकार को आर्थिक अपराधों के सम्बन्ध में नई शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं, लेकिन इन के हाथ में जो अधिकार हैं उन का ये लोग कभी इस्तेमाल नहीं करते।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: सब से पहले मैं तमक उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मन्त्री महोदय इस बात से इंकार नहीं कर सकते कि नमक एक बहुत ही जीवन-आवश्यक चीज है। इन दिनों नमक का भी बम्बई के इलाके में अभाव हुआ है और नमक के दाम 3 रुपये किलो तक पहुँच गये थे। इस के बारे में व्यापारियों का यह कहना था कि दोष हमारा नहीं है, हम लोगों को बैगन नहीं मिलता है, इस लिये कच्छ, सौराष्ट्र, महाराष्ट्र के इलाके

में, थाना जिले में, साट्ट पैन्स में जिस की मोटागार कहते हैं, बड़ी मात्रा में नमक पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन बैगन नहीं मिल रही है, इस लिये वे ला नहीं सकते हैं।

कच्छ के साट्ट मैग्नीफैन्स का एक पत्र भी मेरे पास आया था। उस में उन्होंने शिकायत की थी कि 8 लाख टन नमक कच्छ इलाके में पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन इस नमक को दोने के लिये बैगन नहीं मिल रही है इस में रेल मंत्रालय का दोष हो या सरकार की वितरण व्यवस्था का दोष हो, लेकिन मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि सरकारी विभाग और व्यापारी दोनों के बीच में साठ-गांठ है और उसी के चलते नमक का दाम 3 रुपये किलो तक ऊँचा उठ गया था।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून के पास होने के बाद जो अभाव की स्थिति है उस में कोई परिवर्तन होने वाला नहीं है। मैं एक और उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, खास तौर से हमारे जो पश्चिमी बंगाल के सम्बन्ध हैं उन की जानकारी के लिये रखना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब, हरियाणा और दूसरे सरलस राज्यों में गेहूँ के धोक दाम 150 रुपये क्विंटल तक किये गये हैं, लेकिन आज कहीं भी सीदे 150 रुपये क्विंटल में नहीं हो रहे हैं। दरबारा सिंह जी यहां बंटे हुए हैं—उन को पता होगा, 190 रुपये क्विंटल से शुरूआत होती है और 220 रुपये तक के सीदे होते हैं। इस के लिये इन्वायन्स 150 रुपये क्विंटल का बनता है, इस तरह से टैक्स की डम में चोरी होती है और यह जो बोच का पैसा है, यह मन्त्रियों से लेकर व्यापारियों तक आपस में बंट रहा है। मैं मान-माथ उन का ध्यान इस बात की भाँ और खींचना चाहता हूँ कि बिगत साल तक केन्द्र का एक आदेश था कि ये जो रोलर-मिलज हैं उन को जो गेहूँ दिया जाता है, उस के ऊपर मिलिंग मॉर्जिन 80 रुपये टन दिया जायेगा। उस के बाद नई नियन्त्रण नीति आई, जिस के अन्तर्गत खाद्य नियन्त्रण ग्रहिल भारतीय रूप में खत्म हुआ, 80 रुपये का जो मिलिंग मॉर्जिन मिलता है,

[श्री मधु लिमये]

उसके लिए हमारे उड़ीसा के रोलर वाले मिल कहते हैं कि उस में उन को मुनाफा है, लेकिन आप के राज्य में क्या आप को मालूम है कि क्या हुआ ? आपके मुख्य मंत्री जी श्री निद्रार्थ शंकर राय की उन मिल वालों के साथ एक गुप्त मीटिंग हुई उस में 80 रुपये टन के मिलिंग मॉर्जिन को बढ़ाकर 200 रुपये टन कर दिया गया। अगर 6 लाख टन-रोलर मिलों के द्वारा मिल किया जायेगा तो उन को अतिरिक्त मुनाफे के रूप में 7 करोड़ 20 लाख रुपये मिलेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ यह जो 7 करोड़ 20 लाख रुपये का दक्षिणा या प्रसाद आप रोलर-मिलवालों को देन जा रहे हैं, उस में पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार है, उन के मंत्रियों और नीकरशाहों का उस में कितना हिस्सा है ? वरना यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि उड़ीसा में 80 रुपये टन के मॉर्जिन से प्राफिट होता है तो पश्चिमी बंगाल में 200 रुपये टन याने 120 रुपये प्रति टन ज्यादा क्यों किया गया ? मैं एक अर्थ से इन सवाल को उठा रहा हूँ—न शिन्धे माझव जवाब देते हैं न कोई दूसरा जवाब देता है। उन्हा कहते हैं कि आप एम्प्लोयेशन लगा रहे हैं, क्या आपने वैरिफाई किया है। बड़ी संछी सी बात है उड़ीसा जैसे पिछड़े राज्य में 80 रुपये टन के मॉर्जिन से प्राफिट होता है, तो पश्चिमी बंगाल में जहाँ बड़ी बड़ी मिलें हैं, पोथार का खर्च, कास्ट ग्रॉफ रोडेशन और भी कम आने चाहिये, वहाँ 200 रुपये टन का मॉर्जिन कैसे दिया गया—इस बात का भी कोई जवाब नहीं दे रहा है।

इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ—आप पचासों कानून पास काजिए, जब तक इन अपराधों को दवाने की शक्ति और इच्छा आप में नहीं है तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this Bill is a mere eye wash because we know the gap between promise and performance, we know the class character of

this government and we know that they are wedded to the monopolists, blackmarketeers and hoarders. Therefore, this Bill is nothing but another gimmicks on the people. If you look at this Bill, you will see that it does not include so many items. From the mid-thirties till today the Congress slogan is to hand the blackmarketeers by the nearest lamp post but there is no implementation. There is loot by the people in the Government, and the loot is matched outside by their patronage, because this is a government by the monopolists, for the monopolists and of the monopolists.

You will be surprised to hear that in West Bengal, where Prof. Chattopadhyaya is very much in the leadership, they called off the dehoarding drive long before the Centre gave it away. Why is it so? Because, in West Bengal unless the jotdars, hoarders and blackmarketeers stand behind them they cannot politically survive. Therefore, they have to be given concessions. If they were really serious about the weaker sections of the society, why is it that the public distribution of foodgrains has come down from 11 lakh tonnes per month last year to 7 lakh tonnes per month this year? Now it is 5 lakhs. Therefore, on the one hand, they are dismantling the public distribution system and, on the other, they are talking of bringing enactments for smooth distribution of all essential commodities at a proper price. I am not such a big ass to believe they really, mean this.

What have they done? What is their performance? Railway freight and fare hike, increased indirect taxes, price rise on bread, wheat, dalda, coal, kerosene, cement, textile and paper. Can you imagine, on the one hand Government increase the prices themselves on textiles and Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya, the neo-socialist, gives a rise of 37½ per cent because they have to collect funds. We all know it.

Look at the profit margin of some of the companies. Take Hindustan Lever. Their profits rose from Rs. 5

crores to Rs. 10 crores. Shri Subramaniam knows very well, because they are so dear to his heart, about their monopoly in production. In the case of soap what have they done? It is stated:

"However, it has been noticed as against a licensed capacity of 91,000 tonnes per month their production of soap in 1972 was 1,11,308 tonnes."

Shri Subramaniam is here, the principal Spokesman of the Government. Will he tell us what action has he taken against these people who on the one hand, are producing far in excess of the licensed, registered and installed capacity and, at the same time, making soap unavailable to the market? Unless you pay a premium, soap is not available now.

If you look at other items, another very dear company of Shri Subramaniam, the Britannia Biscuit Company, the licensed capacity of the Madras unit is 1200 tonnes. Shri Subramaniam, the spokesman of the socialist camp in the monopoly sector, with his energy and gusto said "No, it is 3,500 tonnes". I cannot call him a liar because it is unparliamentary. This Company was producing, against a licence for 12,000 capacity, 8000 tonnes of biscuits a year. What is the economics? They get flour at Re. 1.25 or 1.50 a kilo and after putting a little saccharine and baking in the automatic machine they sell biscuit between Rs. 12 and 16 a kilo. This is the type of socialism Shrimati Gandhi and her stooges sitting in the treasury Benches talk and believe in.

Then, 20,000 quintals of wheat at subsidised price has been given to these people in Delhi. Yet, you cannot get bread. Now the latest trick they play is that bread shall be distributed through cooperative societies. Who are controlling the cooperative societies? The same white variety toppi-wallahs. So, it is heads I win, tails you lose. Bread will be

sold, bread will be black-marketed, not through the established channels, but by the cooperatives controlled by these people. Otherwise, why should they serve the Ministers? They say to the Ministers "you are having a good time, living in fantastic luxury; what do we get in return for serving you". So, the Minister said "all right, bread will be marketed through the cooperative societies" so that they can make money through it.

They talk about raids. What about Shri S. K. Modi's case? We know that Shri S. K. Mody came with a purse after his premises was raided and, as a result, the case instituted against him under the MISA was withdrawn. Your pious-looking Home Minister got up twice from his seat but he had nothing to say. The rumour is that it cost Shri Modi Rs. 20 lakhs to get out of MISA. Where the money was delivered, at what number in Safdarjung Road, I do not want to mention. It will create trouble. What do they do? Before they go for a raid, Shri Radha Raman and his organisation will see that the information is leaked out so that they can remove everything. So, only small fries are caught. Big fries go scotfree, because they enjoy patronage from the hierarchy, including Shri Subramaniam. So, they remain untouched. This is the position.

On the 17th of June the Food Ministry made a small amendment stealthily. What was the amendment? It was to the effect that the police cannot go and raid a godown under suspicion. They have to go through the Food and Civil Supplies Commissioner and give them time to give the permission. Then only they can raid. What is the reason? In this process, they should be given proper warning by the Civil Supplies Department or the Commissioner, whoever it is so that they can remove things and then the police can go and collect their dues and come back. Nothing happens. Why did they do it? They

(Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu)

did it on the representation of the Foodgrains' Dealers. Of course, the Foodgrains' Dealers petition must have had a very big stamp value attached to it, because nothing happens to the Congress Government when stamps are not affixed. They had raided 200 and odd godowns but they could get nothing.

They are talking about enactments. They have got extensive laws on prevention of smuggling, prevention of tax evasion and prevention of foreign exchange violation. But what is happening? Shri Ganesh says "we cannot arrest them under the MISA; so, I am thinking of a dharna before their house". Therefore, Professor Chattopadhyaya and Shri Subramaniam will go and have dharna in front of Shri S. K. Modi's house. Of course, after darkness a small container will come and they will go back. I know they all do it. Then, why do we talk only about food items? What about industrial raw materials? What about scarce imported materials?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are they all essential commodities?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Very much. Professor Chattopadhyaya knows how difficult it is to give an untrue case, especially in regard to Asian Cables in order to protect Shri R. P. Goenka. I do not know how many VIPs and their relatives have been given appointment in Duncan Brothers and its subsidiary companies. They arrest and prosecute whom? Only the small employees. But the beneficiaries, namely, Shri R. P. Goenka and Shri K. P. Koenka, cannot be touched because they have given not only plenty of cash but they can blackmail all the Ministers because they have given employment to their brothers, sons, sons-in-laws and nephews. You cannot touch them.

Mr. Subramaniam talked about paper. What did he tell the paper-

walas? He told them, "My Lords, kindly give a little paper for textbooks and the balance you can float in the black market." As a result, how much profit have they made? Here is an authentic figure. They have made Rs. 90 crores additional profit. That is the latest figures.

I have always described Mr. Subramaniam, the Industrial Development Minister, as belonging to a variety of commodity which takes the shape of the vessel it contains him, sometimes to this side and sometimes to that side. He always waits for an indication from the top. Whatever the indications are, he moves to that side. Some friends have told me that Mr. Subramaniam has not got an indication on a particular thing from the top meaning the lady at the top.

Then, they are cheating the labour. They have compiled a bogus cost of living index, committing a fraud on the workers wages in so far as taking the prices of essential commodities are concerned. Here is a note:

"Since long the workers whose Dearness Allowance is linked with Consumer's Price Index base 1939-100 are being defrauded of their Dearness Allowance regularly and continuously only due to the wrong compilation of the G.P.I.... the Director pointed out the lacuna in the index and consequently in the linking factor. He admitted that the index must have been 1257 and not 1135, as shown at present. He clearly stated as to how the mistakes have crept in which keeps the index at a lower level....

"The learned Arbitrator found that base prices were not reliable, linking factor was incorrect. He also found that there is no justification for omission of Warm clothing from the index and further held the criticism of the union regarding current prices of Footwear perfectly justified....

The situation has become explosive on Delhi particularly because the employers of Textile Mills in Delhi have not implemented the Award and they still continue to give 78 per cent D.A. over 1031 points as against 90 per cent awarded."

So, this fraud of preparing the cost of living index should be thoroughly looked into. Otherwise, they will continue to cheat the labour.

The last item of fraud that they are committing is on steel. Apart from the fact that the ruling party has collected huge amounts from Steel dealers and steel sellers, I will give another item of fraud....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wonder what is an essential commodity and what is a non-essential commodity. That is different thing. We are now dealing with essential commodities.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They want to keep the loopholes for these persons to prosper. I quote:

"In the month of May, 1974, a team of officers was sent to Japan with Mr. Kaza as head of the team. Specific instructions were given by Dr. Nath in collaboration with

Mr. Vadhood Khan to place orders on particular Japanese firms. The market trend was evident and reported to H.S.L. that the price of steel in the International Market was falling. Huge orders were placed far in excess of the available foreign exchange of extremely high prices, collecting their commission deposited in USA and Switzerland. Even the Metal Bulletin of the month of June|May 1974 reported (It is the most authenticated paper for the World prices of metals) that India has finalised such huge contracts with Japan in the wake of falling prices. In the month of July, prices of steel

fall on the international market by Dollars 125|- per M.T., say, about Rs. 1000 per tonne. Country has suffered loss of at least Rs. 50 crores...."

This is what they have done. Let there be a thorough inquiry into the steel team which went to Japan, whether they have acted within their authority and within their jurisdiction, whether they have placed orders when the steel market was falling. This is what the Metal Market Bulletin has been saying and giving warning that steel prices were falling down.

Sir. I do not believe for a moment that this Bill is going to serve any purpose for the weaker sections of the society. They will only make the misuse of it for collecting their share of loot.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I do not have much to add to what I have said before. I would like to submit only three points.

First of all, I would like to rebutt very strongly the unfounded allegations made by the hon. members sitting opposite. I strongly repudiate the unfounded and unwarranted allegations....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Specify which allegation is unwarranted.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: If I am to specify, I will be taking the valuable time of the House...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This is no answer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is he talking about Asian Cables?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I would not like to go into specific questions because that matter is not before us for consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I want a clarification from the hon. Minister whether they consider the industrial raw material as an essential commodity or not. Essential commodities means the commodities which are essential to the running of life in the country. That includes industrial raw materials. In that context I have mentioned about steel, I have mentioned about your patron, Mr. R. Goenka who has made Rs. 1 crore by way of black market (Interruptions):

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Is steel an essential commodity within the meaning of this Bill?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Of course, Sir. I was not repudiating whether steel is an essential commodity or not, but I was repudiating the allegations against our Party, against the Government.... (Interruptions).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Is he denying that the margin of the roller miller in West Bengal was raised from Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 per tonne? Say 'yes' or 'No'.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Many points, relevant and irrelevant, have been made. I have already answered the relevant points when there was general discussion and also at the time of clause-by-clause consideration. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must say that I am myself a little confused because I did not read the whole Act; I read only the amending Bill. I have always understood essential commodities as meaning those which are used by the common people like rice, edible oil, soap and things like that. Whatever we discuss must be with reference to the Act and the Bill. 'Essential commodities' must have been defined there. If the Act says that 'essential commodities' include steel and other things, then, of course, it becomes a very big subject nothing else is left. I do not know how many

common people in India today use steel. It may be essential for industrial development. But what is the percentage of the people in India who really use steel?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot move without steel. You are ringing the bell, Sir. That is made of steel.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Steel, in my opinion, is being used only by the better-off sections of the commodity who can build concrete houses, not mud houses. That is why, as a common man, I do not understand steel as an essential commodity as rice and edible oils are. I think, for once, the Minister has supported Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, because to my query he has said that steel is an essential commodity. You should be happy with it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The list of essential commodities is longish; nearly a hundred items are there. And if all these items and sub-items become the subject-matter of discussion with reference to this particular Bill which has a very limited scope, I do not know where it will lead us to.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Then why did he deny the allegations?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I strongly deny the allegations made and other malpractices mentioned on behalf of the Government and the Party.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: How do you do it? You do not even know that the margin has been increased.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The relevancy here is that we are amending the Essential Commodities Act with the idea to make it more stringent and more effective. That is the whole idea of this amending Bill. Therefore, it is open to the Members to question whether the amending Bill will achieve that object. It is within the scope when they make reference to

the Essential Commodities Act and whether this Bill will serve the purpose. That is the relevancy.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I entirely agree with you. I do not question in the least their right. I was submitting only that I repudiate the allegations made against the Government and the party regarding the motive.

About this point I entirely share your view. Here, I would like to submit that after the enactment of this law, our endeavour is, as I said, to effect a sort of co-ordination, a better co-ordination between the Ministries at the Centre and between the Central Ministry and the State Governments and see that the laws and the rules under the laws are more stringently and effectively implemented. Also a Watch Dog Committee, a sort of vigilance cell will be set up to see how these laws now enacted will be implemented. It is the endeavour and policy of the Government that the economic offences are sternly dealt with. It is mainly with these objects that this Bill has been brought before this House and I can assure you and the hon. Members that our Government will take every possible step to effect a better co-ordination and efficient implementation of the provisions of the law so that the ends of justice are met and the economic offenders are rightly dealt with.

With these words, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the point raised by Shri Madhu Limaye needs a rebuttal because he has raised it more than once and it has also come out in all the papers and it is in the interests of the Government to explain it—whether it is a fact that the milling charge of rice in Orissa is Rs. 80 a quintal and in West Bengal it is Rs. 200. If it is so, what are the special reasons and circumstances for this difference?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This information is not readily avail-

able with me, but I will obtain and let you know.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Shri Shinde is there.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): He is not an encyclopaedia.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You do not know anything about it and you go on repudiating the allegations in a vague kind of way and in the abstract.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He talked about the vigilance cell. I understand, Sir, that Mr. L. N. Mishra is the head of the vigilance cell.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.45 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Bill.

As the House is aware, a Constitution (Amendment) Bill is to be passed by a special majority. Therefore, members have to be informed in advance. We have allotted 2 hours for this discussion. Now, it is 2.45 p.m. So, the Minister will reply round about 4 or 4.15 p.m. depending upon the exigencies. I am just mentioning this to you so that the Members may know about the timing when the Minister will reply and soon after the voting will take place.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

[Shri C. Subramaniam.]

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

This House is fully aware of the important changes brought about in the land reform legislations passed by most of the States in the country during the past two years. The present series of legislations which are being incorporated in the Bill have made some important changes in the land ceilings prevalent hitherto. The level of ceiling has been reduced; the family with husband, wife and minor children constituting it has been made the unit of application of the ceiling; exemptions from the ceiling hitherto given to many categories have been dispensed with and only a very few categories of land exempted. One of the most important features of the current series of legislations is the provision that the surplus land that will be available will be distributed mostly to landless agricultural labourers, particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Government is fully aware that those prospective beneficiaries, belonging as they do to the weaker sections of the society, will not be able to pay for the surplus land unless it is made available to them at nominal prices. The rates of compensation, that is, the amount that is to be paid to the land owners for acquisition of surplus land have been fixed keeping this factor also into account. I must, however, add that the present Bill does not in any way seek to alter or modify any of the principles enshrined in the Constitution. It merely gives concrete expression to what has already been enjoined upon us by the Constitution in an area of great social and economic importance to millions in the rural areas.

As the hon. Members are aware, the implementation of such important measures of land reform will by no means be easy. While the legislations themselves provide for barring the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in

respect of disputes arising from their implementation, concern has been expressed all over the country during the past two years or so that as soon as the implementation of the new laws gets under way, affected parties will rush to the courts seeking their intervention, demanding stay orders against the implementation of the law, and thereby interrupting the whole process of social changes in the agrarian sector which are long overdue.

This concern found concrete expression in the recommendations of the Chief Ministers who assembled here in July, 1972 to lay down the broad framework of the national guidelines. The consensus of this Conference was incorporated in the form of guidelines issued by the Government of India for the benefit of State Governments embarking on legislation in this area.

Events following the Chief Ministers' Conference have more than justified the apprehensions expressed by them all over the country. To cite an example, the hon. Members know that recently the High Court of Punjab and Haryana has struck down certain provisions of the Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972 (Act 10 of 1973). Certain provisions of the West Bengal land reforms law have been challenged in the Calcutta High Court. There are reports from other States too to the effect that a large number of Writ Petitions have been filed in the High Courts seeking their intervention of the ceiling legislations. I need hardly emphasise the particular relevance, land reforms and specifically the land ceiling legislations, have in the present context when we are seeking to establish a more equitable social and economic framework in the rural areas.

The Government does not consider land reform measures only as an instrument for the achievement of social justice. Even if it were so, Government would have been entirely justified in trying to take all necessary steps to see that the implementation of

such social justice measures gets the necessary constitutional protection. This argument is further reinforced today by the very sound economic justification also that exists for implementation of the ceiling legislations and land reform measures in general. Without such an altered framework no solid foundation can be laid for a sustained productive agriculture in the country, based on the incentive of the tiller to cultivate his lands intensively.

In addition to the land ceiling legislations referred to above, the Bill also seeks to include in the Ninth Schedule three more enactments, namely, the Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1969, the Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1972, and the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 1972. Even though they do not deal with land ceiling, these are part of a series of legislations which together seek to bring about land reforms in Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Gujarat respectively.

I am sure the hon. Members share fully my concern to ensure that the process of implementation of the land ceiling legislations, which have already created a great deal of enthusiasm among the down-trodden landless agricultural labourers and sharecroppers will not be allowed to be interrupted or halted by vested interests. It is not the intention of the Government of India to curb the fundamental rights of any group of individuals; but it is the bounden duty of the Government to see that those weaker sections of the society who have for ages been exploited and have been denied their rightful dues, are given much-needed protection. The fact that we are including these laws in the Ninth Schedule will not preclude us from respectfully examining any observations that the courts may make when they have occasion to examine them and it will be our endeavour to meet such observations to the extent possible without of course compromising the basic tenet of our policy. I earnestly hope

that this House will give its approval to the Bill and help Government carry forward the task which was undertaken right at the beginning of Independence in bringing about certain fundamental changes in our agrarian structure.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Government, like an innocent man, chooses to bring this Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Bill which seeks to include in the Ninth Schedule a number of land reforms legislation in order to place them beyond the scrutiny of the courts of law. They want to include seventeen amending bills of the States in this Bill. That is not due to intervention of the courts that this Government could not implement the provisions of the land reforms which have been passed in various States. That is not the real cause that they could not implement the provisions of land reforms Acts. The real cause lies elsewhere, that is because they are under the pressure from the landlord sections and those vested interests on whose mercy, the existence of this Government depends. They do not dare to execute all those laws even if there is a limited provision which may give some benefit to the landless peasants and the poorer sections of the community.

That is because the ruling party and their Governments and the Ministers in the States also have got some links with all these landlords. That is why they do not dare to disturb them. That is the main reason why he quoted some comments of the courts. Of course, there are certain verdicts of the courts. The main thing here is that they do not have the heart to implement this. Just they want to hoodwink the people. They pass certain good laws and then

they are thrown in the dust bins. That is the main reason why this Landreforms Act has not been executed.

Sir, I want to refer to some cases. There is no difficulty at all so far as the courts are concerned. Sir, on 5th December, 1973 I asked a question—Q. No. 3586—which reads as follows:

“(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that for the last 2/3 months tribals of Thakurchara of Julaibari area Tripura could not go to the market, specially to Julaibari market due to the attack of goondas organised by moneylenders who have dislodged tribals from the land forcibly; and

(b) the steps being taken to restore land to tribals there and to protect tribals from the clutches of moneylenders gang?”

A reply was given to me on 26-7-74 after eight months. That is as follows:—

“(a) According to information received from the Government of Tripura, no such incident has occurred. There was, however, a dispute between two parties over a piece of land in Julaibari area. Apprehending breach of peace, the Officer Incharge of Baikora police station initiated action under Section 145 Cr. P. C. and notice was issued from the court of the Additional District Magistrate, Belonia to both parties. Preventive proceedings initiated by the Police under Sec. 107/144 Cr. P. C. against the supporters of both the parties are pending trial in the court. The situation in the area is reported to be normal.”

What is the case? One gentleman named Lalit Mohan took a loan from a moneylender worth Rs. 150/- in 1962. In 1966 it was calculated the interest came to Rs. 300 and in 1967 it became Rs. 800/-. Then the Maha-

jan goes to this tribal to mortgage his land and the Mahajan captured that land. But even according to the Bombay Moneylenders Act extended to Tripura he could not realise that much interest from this man for Rs. 150/-. He has taken one acre of land and the value of that land is Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 4,000/-. Now, he wanted that land to be restored by paying Rs. 150/- but he was not allowed. It is a clear case. Land belongs to tribal. Where is the necessity of promulgating Sections 145 and 144 Cr. P. C. or preventive Section 107. This Government itself says we have been demanding “for the benefit of the tribals and scheduled castes particularly....”. How scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will be benefited by such Acts!

There is provision in Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reform Act to safeguard the interests of tribal communities living in Tripura. Under Section 187 of this Act transfer from tribal to non-tribal is prohibited unless the prior permission of the Collector has been obtained. Further executive officers and publicity officers have been directed to non-tribals effected on or after 14th April, 1961 without obtaining permission of the Collector under Section 187 of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 is not valid under the law and the purchaser will have no legal rights over the land and mutation should not be granted in favour of any non tribal transferee. So, law is there but this law is not operating. These tribal people have been evicted from their land. Here, no Supreme Court or High Court stands in the way but it is their denial to execute. That is why, I have no fear at all in saying that even this Act is included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution for being kept outside the purview of the courts this will not serve much purpose, though I do not oppose it. I agree it should be done and included in the Constitution but at the same time I must express my apprehension that it will not be implemented in their favour.

Here is an Act which is very clear, namely, after 14th February, 1961 if any land is transferred illegally from a tribal to non-tribal that land must be restored to the tribal. The Government did not implement it. On the contrary in 1974 they have amended this law and put "on or after the 1st January 1969 if any land is transferred from tribal to non-tribal without the prior sanction of the Government shall be restored to tribals."

That means that it dates back to eight years ago. But in the meantime, I may tell the House that 75,000 acres of land belonging to the tribals have already been transferred to non-tribals, mostly land-grabbers, and just to give legal sanction to those who illegally possess the land, the Tripura Government had amended the 1960 Land Reforms Act, and instead of putting there 14th February, 1961 they have made it 1st January, 1969.

15 hrs.

That is why I submit that if you want to protect the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their land, you must adopt some other methods; especially, so far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, I may tell you that the Scheduled Tribes people are still living in a compact area there, and wherever it is possible to declare the areas as scheduled areas they should be so declared and the Scheduled Tribes must be associated with the development of their areas. Wherever it is possible—I say, anywhere in India—autonomous district councils must be set up. This is the only answer to save the interests of the tribal people on land. Sir, you are quite aware of this fact, because you come from an area which has been under the Sixth Schedule and hence you have had experience of the functioning of the autonomous councils. In Assam, wherever there have been district councils and wherever any area has been declared a reserved area for tribals under the Constitution, the transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals has been very

much less. That is why the people have been agitating in our State also that they must have scheduled areas reserved for tribals and they should be declared as such so that they could have autonomous district councils and the tribals could deal with their fate themselves. But this Government is denying them of this right, and they are only changing some words here and there or making some amendments here and there in the land legislation. Thereby they cannot defend the rights of the tribal people.

Now, I am coming to another problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member be brief, because there is only limited time for this.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Then, Government are talking of land ceilings. I would like to point out that the land ceiling legislation is so full of loopholes

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am frightened by the sheaf of papers that the hon. Member has in his hand.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: You need not be frightened, Sir, because I shall be very brief.

The land ceiling legislation has been so full of loopholes and in favour of the big land-owners, and they in collusion with the bureaucracy have reduced the ceiling legislation to a mere mockery. In anticipation of the imposition of ceilings, the big landholders have resorted to partitioning of their holdings and fictitiously transferring those pieces to the individuals on a large scale. The task force has also observed the same thing in its report.

It says:

"As a result of—high level of ceiling, large number of exemptions from the law, *malafide* transfer and partition and poor implementation the result achieved has been meagre. There are wide variations between different States with regard to the level of ceiling, unit of application, exemption etc."

In regard to the variations, let me quote some figures. In Andhra Pradesh, the ceiling limit varies from 27 acres to 324 acres.

SHRI M. RAM GOPEL REDDY (Nizamabad): It is not correct.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: It is absolutely correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the relevancy of all these things?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: It is relevant because we are talking of land reform and we have to say something on that also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not discussing about the land policy and all that. The limited Objective of this Bill is the inclusion of certain laws which have already been passed by the States in the Ninth Schedule so as to put them out of the purview of the Courts. You can refer to those particular laws which have been passed. But, if you start discussing about ceilings in different States, the question of land policy is brought in.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Since we are giving this Constitutional safeguard to these Acts, I must refer to the variations in ceiling. That is why, I am mentioning this. So far as land ceiling is concerned....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): You are referring to the old Act of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: In the old Act itself in the Andhra Act, the ceiling limit was 27 acres to 324 acres. We are giving it Constitutional safeguard. Then in Gujarat—19 to 134 acres Karnataka—27 acres to 216 acres; Rajasthan—22 to 336 acres; Tamil Nadu—24 to 120 acres. This is the variation. That is why, I am saying that there should be a discussion on the land legislation po-

licy. These variations stand in the way of distribution of surplus land. So far as surplus land for distribution is concerned, I have got some figures. So far as surplus land is concerned, in 1971, Government themselves said that 40 million acres of surplus land would be available; in 1972, they reduced this figure sharply to 32 million acres and in March 1974, Government refused to give any figures; they said 'The figures cannot be given'. Is it because, they have distributed all the lands? No. Thousands of landless workers are there. They are not getting any land, because, before passing the land legislations, they have given ample time to these big landlords to transfer their land or evade the laws in some other way. That is how this Government is functioning. This is; my criticism. Because of these land reform Acts....

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Are you opposed to inclusion?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: I am not opposing. I am making an observation. If you go through the figures, 5 per cent of the land owners at the top own as much as 36 per cent of cultivable land. This is from official statistics. The land legislations passed by various States have totally failed to break the concentration of land in the hands of few. Actually, these legislations or the so-called land reforms are not directed for this purpose. This is my contention and that is why, they are very much afraid of implementing the land legislations, because of these few landlords. This is the main reason.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. You have taken almost twenty minutes.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: I am concluding.

I would like to say something regarding the policy of exemptions. I have studied all these land reform Acts. Exemptions were available for plantations, sugarcane farms, cattle breeding farms, Mechanised farms etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: That is why while supporting this Bill, I express my sincere doubt because they are linked with the big landlords who have vested interests and they cannot implement even a few limited provisions which may give some benefit to the landless workers and scheduled tribes. They cannot implement it unless they take the co-operation of the peasants. But when the peasants themselves in an organised way wanted to find out the surplus land sorted to terrible repression. So, if they take the help of the people I think surplus land can be detected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He supports the Bill but doubts your *bona fides*.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): Sir, I welcome this measure which seeks to include in the ninth schedule certain Land Reform Acts as items 67 to 83 and three more Acts which are mentioned in the amendment tabled by the Minister, which I am sure will be moved, in which he has included the Orissa Land Reform Act of 1974. Even before independence, it was the policy of the Congress party to implement land reforms and since independence, several Land Reform Acts were passed by the various State Governments, mostly Congress Governments. But these Acts were always subject to judicial review and they could not be implemented because of judicial intervention. Firstly, it was a question of abolition of intermediaries—*zamindaris*, *inamdaris* etc. The first, fourth and seventeenth amendments of the Constitution had to be made to see that the object of the State legislations in respect of land reforms could be implemented. In spite of that, no Act was allowed to be implemented without being subjected to judicial scrutiny. Article 31B incorporating the ninth schedule was passed in 1951 so that the courts could not sit in judgment over the *vires* of these

legislations. Now it has been found that the ceilings originally fixed by the State legislatures were high and the Congress Working Committee in 1971 passed a resolution saying that the ceilings should be reasonably reduced. Accordingly, various State Governments have reduced the ceiling. In Orissa, land was divided into four categories and the ceiling was reduced to 10 acres in the case of Class I land. After the Orissa Land Reforms Act was passed, more than 200 writ petitions are pending in the Orissa High Court and the State Government is not in a position to implement the Act. Such cases are pending in various other High Courts, with the result that the Acts passed by the State legislatures are not implemented. Mr. Dasaratha Deb, while supporting the Bill, complained about the non-implementation of these measures by the State Governments, particularly by the Tripura Government. He cannot challenge the *bona fides* of the State Government. Because of the intervention of the courts, because of the judicial reviews, because of the rights given to the High Courts under article 226, stay orders are being obtained and all the cases are pending. Then, how could they be implemented? So, protection under article 31B is really necessary for the effective implementation of the land ceiling laws passed by the State Legislatures. Unless this is done, the land reform legislation can never be implemented and it will remain merely an Act on paper. Therefore Government have come forward with this amendment to include certain Land Reform Acts passed by the various State Legislatures in the Ninth Schedule.

Shri Dasaratha Deb was complaining about high ceilings. Originally it was so. Now the State Legislatures have reduced the ceilings, according to the conditions prevailing in the States. Exemptions to sugar farms and seed farms etc. also have been reduced to a very great extent.

The Congress Party sincerely believes that land reform should be

an effective instrument in bringing about social justice. What about the poor man in the field who toils in the sun and rain? When the crop is harvested, he does not get one kilo of rice or wheat. The entire crop is taken away by the pattadar, to whom the land belongs. That is why we say that the man who works in the field should have the result of his labour.

The land reform legislation will not be complete until the land is given to the tiller of the soil. After the ceiling is fixed, the next stage is to legislate to the effect that land belongs to the tiller and not to the owner, who is an absentee landlord who may be living in the city, who may have some other profession and to whom income from the land is only a subsidiary source of income. If the society is to subsist and progress, the foundation is the villager, the poor man in the village, the vulnerable sections, the harijans and the scheduled Castes, who have nothing to fall back upon. So, they should be protected. The land ceiling legislation is the first step which given them this relief, which is really needed. Therefore, this is a measure which is highly necessary.

I am glad that Shri Dasaratha Deb also supported this measure though he has complained against the Tripura State Government. I agree with him that the exploitation of the tribals is very rampant, not only in Tripura but in other States. In the erstwhile Madras Presidency in the agency area there was a regulation which prohibited the transfer of land from a tribal to a non-tribal, without the previous permission of the Collector. In Orissa also Regulation No. 1 of 1956 prohibits the transfer of land from a tribal without the permission of the Government. So, there are such regulations. It is only a question of implementation. If the Tripura Government is not very alert...

SHRI DASARATHA DEB. In Tripura we had a tribal reserved area. Very recently they have abolished it.

SHRI JAGNATHA RAO: As a

Member from Tripura he should put pressure on the State Government. He cannot bring that as a criticism here and say that various States are lagging in implementation of land reform legislation.

I am glad this amendment of the Constitution has come. This is highly necessary and this will give effect to the various State legislations which have introduced land ceiling. he distribution of land to landless harijans and Adibasis is also highly necessary so that society can subsist on solid foundations.

श्री कमल मिश्र "सधुकर" (केसरिया) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो लाया गया है उसके उद्देश्यों से सहमत होते हुए भी मुझे मन्दिर है कि सरकार के द्वारा लाये गए इस बिल में, जो इसके पीछे उद्देश्य है वह पूरा नहीं होगा। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि विहार के अलावा पूरे देश में आज लैंड सीलिंग और भूमि सुधार के दूसरे कानून पास किए गए हैं लेकिन उन तमाम कानूनों पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। अमल क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? अमल इसलिए नहीं हो रहा है कि शासक पार्टों के अन्दर जमींदारों और बड़े किसानों का बड़ा प्रभाव है। (व्यवधान)

मैं आप को चुनौती देता हूँ।

इसलिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि बड़े-बड़े भू-स्वामियों के प्रभाव के रहने हुए जो भूमि सुधार कानून पास होने हैं उन पर अमल नहीं हो पा रहा है।

(श्री भूगेंद्र झा से बातचीत करने पर)

MR. DEPUTY: We have done this before also. If a party has its time, then he can avail of that party's time later on, not now.

श्री कमल मिश्र सधुकर: इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Either you exhaust your party's time or you stop here.

श्री कमल मिश्र सधुकर: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे तरफ से माननीय भीमेश्वर झा को बोलेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhogendra Jha have an opportunity later on. I will call somebody else now.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to start with something personal. I may be excused for that.

My friends, Mr. Jagannath Rao on this side and others on that side, said about zamindari abolition. I can speak about it because, I think, I qualify for saying so. I was born as the second biggest zamindar in India. Therefore, I think, I have got a right to speak about that and discuss about zamindari abolition. I will speak about it both subjectively and objectively. Subjectively, my friends may say that I am becoming hypocritical. Objectively, I would like to say that the zamindari abolition is a must think if you want to have progress in the country.

As far as land reforms are concerned, I am sorry to say that the State Governments have not implemented them as a revolutionary proposition as I would like them to be implemented. I feel that an amount of land, about 15 to 20 acres, given to each family is more than enough for having maximum agricultural production in India. My friends may not be aware that in Japan there are land holdings of only 3 acres or so and yet Japan is one of the biggest agricultural producing country in the world. As a matter of fact, I am sorry to say that we take too much example of America. In America there are farms of 200 or 300 acres. My friends will say, with 200 and 300 acres, how can you produce maximum production? I feel, between America and Japan, we should take an example from Japan. In Japan, land holdings are only of 3 acres or so. Therefore, if we have small land holdings, we can have more production. Whether we can produce maxi-

mum or not is a question. I am not agricultural scientist. But as far as I know, I do not think we require more than 5 to 6 acres per holding to produce maximum production. I am afraid, the Government of India and various State Governments have got to be more helpful to the peasantry at this moment.

Personally, I feel so long as agriculture is a State subject, I am afraid, there will be difficulty in implementing intensive agriculture. If you want to have intensive agriculture, we must make agriculture move Centre-oriented. That is my personal feeling.

Let me give an example. In the desert area of Australia and in Israel which is a desert country, they have introduced the root-sprinkler irrigation. That is a capital intensive process. What they have done in Israel is amazing. About three feet below the soil level, they bulldoze the land, put plastic sheets and replace the soil. Therefore, roots can go three feet into the soil, and they are able to conserve the water. In Israel they have done this. In Australia also they have done the same thing. We are a backward country and, therefore, we should look upon things as far as agriculture is concerned objectively, without going into the political questions. That is why, I have named Israel and Australia. Without going into the politics, I feel, Government of India would be correct in implementing the same basis of cultivation which has been done in Australia and Israel. In Rajasthan, Gujarat and in the Rayalaseema area of my State, where they have desert areas, this can be done.

This plastic sheet process has been done in Punjab. They have lined the

canals in Punjab with plastic sheets. Therefore, there is little or no percolation of water in the soil and they are able to transport water intensively in the canals of Punjab, I have been informed. In the same manner, we can bulldoze the land throughout India wherever we have dry cultivation, and using the plastic sheets, we can increase the production.

I would like to say this in passing. Mr. Subramaniam can confirm what I have been informed. I have been told that in Tamil Nadu an experiment has been conducted wherein about three feet below the soil they have a cement floor and then replace the soil. By this they have been able to grow 5,600 pounds of rice per acre which are equal to about 70 bags. Normally with IR.8 paddy we obtain only 35 to 40 bags per acre. We can increase the production from 35 bags to 70 bags per acre by lining the soil with cement floor.

As I have said, all this is capital-intensive. The Government of India must take greater production orientation factor into consideration and bring an amendment to the Constitution bringing agriculture more under the control of the Centre than is the position today. In this manner, I think, we can have a second Land Reforms Bill in which case the holding should not be more than five to ten acres throughout the country. I have given my opinion freely. I am not a lawyer or a legal graduate; therefore, I do not know about the legal aspects of the problem. I think, Government will understand the purport of what I have suggested.

Sir, I support this Bill.

श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बालियर):
यस गद्दोदय, देश को भनाज की दृष्टि

से भ्रातृ निर्भर बनाना हमारी सब से पहली आवश्यकता है। इस कसौटी पर कृषि के क्षेत्र में उठाये गये कदमों को कसना होगा जमींदारी उन्मूलन, जोत की अधिकतम सीमा का निर्धारण यह आवश्यक कदम है। हमें भूमि का मालिक उसे बनाना होगा जो भूमि के उत्पादन में व्यक्तिगत रुचि ले सके और जिस का भविष्य उस भूमि के साथ जुड़ा हुआ हो। इस दृष्टि से भूमि सुधार आवश्यक है।

लेकिन क्या केवल कानून बनाना काफी है। हमारे देश में भूमि सुधारों की चर्चा बहुत है लेकिन उन पर जितना प्रभावी आचरण चाहिए, उतना नहीं किया गया। यदि भ्रष्टालत भूमि सुधारों के कानून को भ्रमल में लाने में बाधक बनती हैं, तो उन कानूनों को उचित संरक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए। हम इस से पहले भी 66 कानूनों को संरक्षण दे चुके हैं लेकिन इन संरक्षणों के बावजूद भूमि सुधार भ्रमल में नहीं लाये गये हैं, इस को मंत्री महादय स्पष्ट करें। उदाहरण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के दो कानून हैं :

The UP Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950.

The UP Ceilings on Land Holdings Act 1958.

इन्हें हम संरक्षण दे चुके हैं। इस समय जो विधेयक लाया गया है उस में उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी कानून का उल्लेख नहीं है।

इस का मतलब यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि सुधार करने में भ्रष्टालत बाधक नहीं है, लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि सुधारों की अवस्था क्या है।

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA in the Chair].

सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक भूमि व्यवस्था जांच समिति बनाई थी। इस समिति के अध्यक्ष श्री मंगल देव विशारद थे। इस समिति ने 30 मार्च, 1974 को अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया। इस में जो कुछ लिखा है, उस को अगर आप पढ़ें, तो विश्वास करने को भी नहीं होता कि क्या सचमुच में उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि सुधार लागू किये गये हैं परिशिष्ट 18 में कुछ ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मामलों का उल्लेख है, जिन में सीलिंग अधिनियम के प्रभाव से बचने की तरकीबें की गई हैं। एक मामला मजेठिया परिवार गोरखपुर का है। इस में लिखा है :

“मजेठिया परिवार जिला गोरखपुर में बहुत बड़े फारमर्स का परिवार है। इसके चार मुख्य सदस्य सर्वश्री गुरजीत सिंह, सुरेन्द्र सिंह, गुरनिहाल सिंह और श्री दलीप सिंह हैं। सीलिंग अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ होने के समय इन चारों के खातों में कुल मिलाकर 3,131.71 एकड़ भूमि थी।”

रिपोर्ट में आगे कहा गया है कि कानून लागू होने के बाद केवल 29 एकड़ जमीन अतिरिक्त घोषित की गई। कमेटी का कहना है कि “इस परिवार ने किसी न किसी तरीके से अपनी सम्पूर्ण ज़ोत को अतिरिक्त घोषित होने से बचा लिया है।” यह कैसे हुआ ?

एक दूसरा मामला है रामगढ़ फार्म एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज, कलकत्ता का। इस के बारे में कमेटी ने कहा है :

“इस खातेदार की कुल ज़ोत का क्षेत्रफल 5,548 एकड़ है।” कमेटी के अनुसार इस भूमि का इन्द्राज रामगढ़ फार्म इन्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज कलकत्ता के पक्ष में गलत तरीके से हो गया था, जिसकी पूर्ण जांच करने की आवश्यकता है। यह फार्म भी अतिरिक्त भूमि रख रहा है।

एक और उदाहरण सरदार जोगेन्द्र सिंह, निवासी भनगहा, जिला बहराइच का है। इस के बारे में कमेटी ने कहा है :

“खातेदार की कुल ज़ोत 2,260.60 एकड़ थी। उन्होंने बाग भूमि के निमित्त बहुत बड़े क्षेत्रफल पर छूट की मांग की जिस पर यह निर्णय दिया गया कि पेड़ 1 मई, 1959 से पूर्व के लगाये हुये सिद्ध नहीं हो सके। केवल 2 एकड़ भूमि बाग के निमित्त छोड़ी गयी।” इस के आगे कमेटी ने यह कहा है कि इस की भूमि का बहुत बड़ा रकबा बिना बन्दोबस्त के पड़ा हुआ है।

मैं एक और उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और वह गोपालपुर फार्म, जिला मिर्जापुर का है। इस के बारे में कमेटी ने लिखा है :

“जिला मिर्जापुर में ग्राम गोपालपुर में गोपालपुर फार्म के नाम से 4,532 एकड़ का बहुत बड़ा फार्म है। भूअभिलेखों के अनुसार इस भूमि पर 14 व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज थे जिनमें से अधिकांश वाराणसी के निवासी हैं। यदि इन 14 खातेदारों का हिस्सा सम्पूर्ण ज़ोते में बराबर बराबर मान लिया जाय तो प्रत्येक के हिस्से में 323.71 एकड़ भूमि होती है। जिला कार्यालय से ज्ञात करने पर मालूम हुआ कि उत्तर प्रदेश अधिकतम ज़ोत सीमा प्रारोपण अधिनियम, 1960 के अन्तर्गत इन खातेदारों की ज़ोत के विषय में कोई कार्यवाही सीलिंग क्षेत्र अवधारण की नहीं की गई जबकि प्रत्येक के पास केवल इसी फार्म में ही अधिकतम क्षेत्र से अधिक भूमि थी। कहा जाता है कि इन फार्म होल्डरों की कोई सहकारी कृषि समिति है। यदि ऐसी कोई समिति बनाई भी गई तो भी उसे अधिनियम की पुरानी धारा 6(15) के अन्तर्गत छूट नहीं मिल सकती थी। खतौनी में अंकित इंदराज इस बात का सबूत है। यह सम्पूर्ण ज़ोत 14 व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज था। किसी सहकारी कृषि समिति का नाम दर्ज नहीं था।

इस फार्म के सिलसिले में एक और विलचस्प बात नोटिस में यह आई है कि जूडोशियल अफसर के आदेश दिनांक 17, अप्रैल, 1972, के आधार पर गोपालपुर फार्म की सम्पूर्ण भूमि पर 93 अन्य नाम बतौर सह खातेदार दर्ज कर दिये गये हैं। जिला कार्यालय से यह सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि उक्त दावा 24 जनवरी 1971 से पूर्व वाधर किया गया था। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि इतने बड़े फार्म की जोत में से कोई भूमि अतिरिक्त घोषित नहीं हो पायेगी। मोके पर यह फार्म एक ही इकाई है और लगता है कि केवल एक ही परिवार के लाभ के लिये यह फार्म विद्यमान है। प्रदेश के कई जिलों, बिहार व नेपाल के लोगों के नाम फार्म से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से फर्जी दर्ज कराये गये हैं ताकि फार्म सीलिंग अधिनियम के प्राविधानों की लपेट से बच जायें।"

ये कुछ उदाहरण इस रिपोर्ट में दिये गये हैं जो हमारे भूमि सम्बन्धी कानूनों का मखोल उड़ते हैं। पंजाब में इसी तरह की भूमि पर जबरदस्ती कब्जा करने की घटनाएं डर चन्द सिंह कमेटी के द्वारा प्रकाश में लाई जा चुकी हैं।

सभापति महोदय, अगर भूमि सुधार लागू करने की ईमानदारी से इच्छा नहीं है, तो कोई कानून सरकार की ठीक मंशा होने के बाद भी उद्देश्य को पूरा नहीं कर सकता।

हां, भूमि सुधारों की अधिक चर्चा करने से एक बुराई जरूर पैदा होती है कि किसान के मन में एक अनिश्चितता जाग जाती है और मैं कृषि मंत्री महोदय से यह बात बलपूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि भूमि सुधारों को ईमानदारी के साथ कार्यान्वित कीजिए लेकिन एक बार भूमि सुधार ईमानदारी से लागू हो जाएं तो एलान कर दीजिए कि अगले दस, पन्द्रह सालों तक भूमि की जोत में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन नहीं होगा ताकि किसान भूमि में ज्यादा पैसा लगाए खेती के नये तरीके अपना कर देश में

खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाए और देश अनाज की दृष्टि आत्मनिर्भर बने।

आज स्थिति यह है कि भूमि सुधारों की चर्चा बहुत अधिक होने से कृषि के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में एक अनिश्चितता सी पैदा हो गई है और अगर आप चाहते हैं कि ईमानदारी से भूमि-सुधार हों और कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़े तो इस अनिश्चितता की तलवार को हटाना आवश्यक है। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध नहीं कर रहा। यद्यपि मुझे मालूम है कि यह सारे कानून जो आप अदालत की परिधि से बाहर रखना चाहते हैं, ये अमल में नहीं आएंगे क्योंकि जिन के हाथ में शासन की वागडोर है, उनमें इच्छा शक्ति का अभाव है।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम चाहते हैं कि जो लोग भूमिहीन हैं, उन को भूमि मिले। अधिकांश हरिजन और बनवासी एस हैं जिन को भूमि की परमावश्यकता है लेकिन केवल भूमि देने से काम नहीं होगा। उन्हें खेती के औजार चाहिए, उन्हें कर्जा चाहिए। हम ने तराई के इलाके, उत्तर प्रदेश में देखा है कि जिन्हें खेती करने की आवश्यकता है, उन्हें जमीन दी गई। हुआ क्या, उन्होंने जमीन बेच दी। अगर जमीन पास है और जमीन में खेती करने के साधन नहीं हैं, तो वे खेती नहीं कर सकते और आगे चल कर वे फिर भूमिहीन बन जाएंगे इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि जिन्हें आप भूमि देते हैं, उन को सहकारी समिति बनाएं और उन्हें खेती करने के साधन दें, खेती के औजार दें ताकि वे मिल कर खेती कर सकें। अगर कोई व्यक्तिगत रूप से खेती करना चाहता है, तो वह खेती करे लेकिन केवल जमीन देने से ही समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

सभापति महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम ने भूमि की भूख जगा दी है अगर इस भूख को संतुष्ट करने के लिए पर्याप्त भूमि हमारे पास नहीं है। होना तो

यह चाहिये कि हम भूमि का भार कम करें, भूमि से हटा कर लोगों को उद्योगों में लगाएं। लेकिन खेती के साथ जुड़े हुए कल कारखानों का हम जाल नहीं बिछा सके। जापान का उदाहरण देना पर्याप्त नहीं है। जापान में खेत छोटे हैं मगर हर एक खेत के साथ जुड़ा हुआ एक कारखाना है।

एक कम्युनिस्ट देश में मैं गया था। उसका नाम लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारे यहां जो लैंड सीलिंग है उससे तिगुनी जमीन वहां के किसानों के पास है। वहां कोई जमीन लेने को तैयार नहीं है क्योंकि देश का औद्योगीकरण हो चुका है। हमारे यहां औद्योगीकरण नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए भूमि पर लोग अधिक भिन्न हैं। सब को भूमि दे नहीं सकते हैं। लेकिन उन में आशा जगा रहे हैं। भूमि मुधारों के साथ साथ जब तक हम खेती से जुड़े हुए कल कारखानों का विकास नहीं करेंगे, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

जोत की अधिकतम सीमा लगाया जरूरी है। अच्छा होता सीमा एकड़ों में नहीं आमदनी के रूप में होती। लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि कई कानून ऐसे हैं जिस में कम से कम जमीन कितनी होगी, इसके बारे में कानून चुप है। क्या हम भूमि के टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं? क्या हम अनाधिक जोतों को बढ़ावा चाहते हैं? अधिकतम सीमा आपने बता दी है। सामाजिक न्याय के नाम पर यह काम किया गया है। उससे पैदावार कितनी बढ़ेगी इसके बारे में मुझे सन्देह है। लेकिन यह बात तो ठीपि मन्त्री स्वीकार करेंगे कि अगर अधिकतम सीमा कम है और परिवार में पिता के अनेक पुत्रों में वह जमीन बांटी जाती है तो हर कानून में यह इंतजाम होना चाहिये कि एक मर्यादा से नीचे कोई जमीन नहीं बांटने दी जाएगी। लेकिन हम यहां एक ब्लैकट पावर दे रहे हैं। सदन के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं है कि हर एक

कानून की गहराई में जाकर विचार करे। कौन से अपवाद छोड़े गये हैं, इसके बारे में मुख्य मन्त्रियों ने एक नीति बनाई है, उस नीति पर सब राज्यों में समान रूप से प्रयत्न हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है। चाय बागान के बारे में क्या नीति है, गन्ना फार्मिंग के बारे में क्या नीति है? सहकारी समितियों के नाम पर परिवारों ने जो सहकारी समितियां बनाई हैं उनको अपवाद के रूप में छोड़ने के बारे में क्या नीति है, इन प्रश्नों पर गहराई में जाना जरूरी है।

कुछ प्रदेशों की स्थिति विचित्र है। बिहार में लैंड रिकार्डज ही नहीं हैं। वहां भूमि मुधारों का कानून लागू कैसे होगा? आंध्र में भूमि मुधारों की बहुत चर्चा हुई है। लेकिन बड़े-बड़े किसान मौजूद हैं। मन्त्री लोग अंगूरों के बाग लगा रहे हैं। खाने को गेहूं नहीं है और अंगूर उगाए जा रहे हैं। अब अंगूरों का क्या करेंगे, इसलिए शराब के कारखाने खोले जा रहे हैं। फिर हरियाणा में पियो और जिम्बो के साइध बोर्ड लगाए जा रहे हैं। क्या ठीपि मन्त्री जी कह सकते हैं कि दामो के बारे में हमारी नीति एक समान है?

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
दूध के लिए लगे हुए हैं पियो और जिम्बो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अंगूरों में से सफेद रस कब से निकलने लगा यह में जाना चाहता हूँ।

जिन कानूनों को हमने अदालत की परधि से बाहर रखा है इन कानूनों को पारित करके आप यह न समझें कि आपने खाय का मोर्चा जीत लिया है, भूमिहीनों को हमने जमीन दे दी है और हमारे कर्तव्य की इतिश्री हो गई है। यह मामला बहुत पेचीदा है। सचमुच में यह हमारी सारी सामाजिक

व्यवस्था के साथ जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है। कानून बना देने से यह काम नहीं होगा। अगर जमीन का वितरण करना है तो भूमि वितरण के लिए जो समितियाँ होंगी उन में क्या भूमिहीनों का बहुमत होगा, क्या सरकार की मशीनरी इतनी सक्षम होगी कि जिन्हें जमीन दी जाएगी वे जमीन का कब्जा भी पा सकें? मैंने देखा है उत्तर प्रदेश में बलरामपुर के इलाके में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने हरिजनों को खखनऊ से जमीन देने का एलाम कर दिया है मैंने जा कर देखा कि कहां जमीन मिली है तो कहने लगे वे दी है मगर मिली नहीं है। खखनऊ आ कर मैंने पूछा कि आपने कहां दी है तो बताया गया कि हमने यहां से भेज दी है अभी वहां पहुंच रही होगी।

जो जमीन आप दे रहे हैं वह दूसरों के कब्जे में है। वे केवल जमीन के मालिक नहीं हैं वे गांवों में प्रतिष्ठित भी हैं। उनके हाथ में डण्डा है। साथ में बोट है। अब उन्हें जमीन से बेवखल कौन करेगा? अदालतें एक तरफ बैठी रहेंगी और डण्डे का राज दूसरी तरफ चलता रहेगा? इस कानून को आप पारित करें, इसमें मतभेद नहीं है। लेकिन इससे भूमि सुधारों का मोर्चा हमने सर कर लिया यह भावना आपके दिल में पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिये।

श्री रघु प्रताप सिंह (धाराबंकी) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे सविधान के 34 वें संशोधन विधेयक, 1974 पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है। मैंने पूर्व वक्तव्यों के विचारों को बड़े ध्यापपूर्वक सुना है। सी० पी० एम० के श्री दशरथ देव सी० पी० आई० के श्री मधुकर और जनसंघ के श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के भाषणों को सुनने का मुझे सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। सभी इन माननीय नेताओं के भाषणों का जो सार था

यदि हम उस पर ध्यान दें तो हम इस मिश्रण पर पहुंचते हैं कि इस सीलिंग के कानून के बारे में उनका कोई मतभेद नहीं है, हमारी नीतियों से उनका कोई मतभेद नहीं है। प्रश्न केवल इस बात का है कि इन नीतियों का कार्यान्वयन किस प्रकार से किया जाए। थोड़ा सा अन्तर है तीनों दलों की नीतियों में और वह यह है कि हमारे सी० पी० आई० के माननीय नेता ने जो विचार प्रकट किए थोड़ा सा बोलने के बाद वह शायद यह समझ गए कि कांग्रेस जो कुछ करना चाहती है बहुत उचित है और इसी कारण से शायद उन्होंने अपनी बात को बीच में ही समाप्त कर दिया। उनको हम अपनी पार्टी की ओर से बधाई देते हैं। सी० पी० एम० के माननीय नेता ने कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का सम्बन्ध बड़े-बड़े भू-स्वामियों से है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उचित नहीं है। यदि ऐसा बोलते समय वह अपने पड़ोस में देखते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता बजाय सामने देखने के। बड़े भू-स्वामियों के साथ बड़े-बड़े राजा महाराजाओं के साथ बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों के साथ जनसंघदल का सम्बन्ध है, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का है, बी० के० डी० का है, कांग्रेस पार्टी का नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने जैसा सदैव होता है बहुत ही चतुराईपूर्ण भाषण किया है। उनकी अनुभूति की, उनकी अभिव्यक्ति की, दोनों की मैं सराहना करता हूँ। उन्होंने बहुत ही सुन्दर ढंग से अपने दल की नीति को व्यक्त किया है, बड़े भू-स्वामियों, बड़े पूँजीपतियों की बात भी कह दी है, उनके साथ गठबन्धन है, यह बात भी सामने आ गई है, उनके हितों का संरक्षण भी किया है और साथ-साथ भूमिहीनों की बात भी कर दी है।

माननीय सदन इस बात को जानता है कि अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी की सदैव से यह नीति रही है कि देश में जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताएँ हैं उन्हें समाप्त किया जाये और उनको समाप्त करने के लिए हमें देशवासियों के अन्दर सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त करना होगा। लैंड सीलिंग का केवल इस बात से संबंध नहीं है कि लैंड सीलिंग कर के हम उत्पादन बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। लैंड सीलिंग करके हम देश के अन्दर जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताएँ हैं उन्हें समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं। माननीय सभ्यताओं को इस पर भी ध्यान देना होगा। अब तक जो भी कठिनाइयाँ आई हैं इस दिशा में उम्मे माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं। जो हम ने इसके पहले भूमि सुधार के कानून पारित किये उनमें अभी तक जो व्यवस्था थी अनेक प्रदेशों में उसमें एक व्यक्ति का एक खाना होता है, एक होल्डिंग होता है, वह आत्रार था हमारी सीलिंग का। इसका फल यह हुआ कि कहीं कहीं एक परिवार के पचास लोगों के नाम पर 50 खाने हुए और उन लोगों ने अदालत की शरण ली। इस प्रकार से जो हमारा उद्देश्य था सीलिंग का वह पूरा नहीं हो सका। यह इसलिए कायम था कि परिवार की बहुत स्पष्ट परिभाषा अभी तक नहीं हुई थी। प्रस्तुत विधेयक के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी ने परिवार की परिभाषा करने की चेष्टा की है। यह एक सराहनीय कार्य हुआ है और यह एक उचित कार्य है।

इसके अतिरिक्त अभी तक जो व्यवस्था थी उसमें मुन्नाबजे के नाम पर बड़े भूस्वामी, बड़े जमींदार और बड़े-बड़े राजा महाराजा जिनके पास में बड़ी बड़ी जमीनें हैं वे लोग अदालत में जाते थे और जो हमारा लक्ष्य था उसमें बाधा उपस्थित करते थे। जब हम ने एक संकल्प दिया है देश में समाजवाद लाने का और आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त

करने का तो हमें उसके बारे में चिन्ता होना स्वाभाविक था। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो यहां पर विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है उसमें उस तथ्य को भी उन्होंने ध्यान में रखा है। हम समझते हैं कि इससे यह कठिनाई भी दूर होगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त इस विधेयक की जो मय से बड़ी विशेषता है वह यह है जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमारी अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी का यह हमेशा उद्देश्य रहा है कि देश के अन्दर जो अनुभूत जातियाँ और जन-जातियाँ हैं, जो श्रमिक हैं और सर्वहारा हैं उनकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाय और वह व्यवस्था इस विधेयक के द्वारा करने का प्रयास हो रहा है कि जो अतिरिक्त भूमि निकले निश्चित रूप से हरिजनों, पिछड़े वर्गों और अल्पसंख्यकों में उसका बंटवारा हम कर सकें। यह एक ऐसा कार्य है जिसकी हम लोगों को भराहना करनी चाहिए।

जैसा कि विधेयक में कहा गया है कि विभिन्न प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने अपने सम्मेलन में जो कठिनाइयाँ उनके सामने आईं इस भूमि-सुधार को लागू करने की दिशा में उस पर बहुत विस्तारपूर्वक चर्चा की और चर्चा करने के पश्चात् एक परिणाम पर पहुंचे कि क्या कठिनाइयाँ आई हैं देश में भूमि-सुधार के मामले में। उन कठिनाइयाँ को ले कर यह विधेयक बहुत ही विस्तृत और गहन करने के पश्चात् प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों ने जो यहां पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की है कि अब तक का जो हमारा नियम था उसके द्वारा हम अपने लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं कर सके हैं, हम उन्हें बताना चाहते हैं कि इसीलिए यह विधेयक

लाया गया है कि जो कुछ कमियाँ रह गई हैं उनको हम पूरा कर सकें। हमारी नीयत और मंशा बिलकुल साफ है। उसमें शक करने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। यह तो उसी तरह की बात है कि जब हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो विरोधी दल को आपत्ति होती है और जब हमारे पैर कुछ रुक जाते हैं तो तब भी उनको आपत्ति होती है। यह समय में नहीं आता है कि वे चाहते क्या हैं? यह बड़ी ही हास्यास्पद बात है।

मैं माननीय सदन का बहुत अधिक समय न लेता हुआ केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ, इस बात के लिए विरोधी दलों को आगाह कर देना चाहता हूँ, विशेष रूप से उन विरोधी दलों को जिनका कि संबंध बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों और बड़े बड़े भूस्वामियों के साथ में है, कि अब समय आ गया है कि अनुसूचित जातियाँ, अनुसूचित जन-जातियाँ, श्रमिक मजदूर और सर्वद्वारा अब जाग उठा है, अब उनकी साजिश में वह नहीं आने वाला है और उनकी भावना को कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा।

पलट के सारे जमाने का निजाम रख दूँगा।

अभी तो देख रहा हूँ मैं हवा जमाने की।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : सभापति जी, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ इसलिए कि जहाँ तक अदालतों के जरिए दखल देने का एक रास्ता है और आम तौर से हमारी अदालतों में बड़े बड़े भू-स्वामियों के लड़के और बड़े-बड़े भूस्वामी ही भरे पड़े हैं, तो उस रास्ते को बन्द करने की ओर यह एक अच्छा कदम है। मगर यह सिर्फ एक साराख को बन्द करता है। जैसा कि सदन की बहस से पता चलता है और जो पहले अग्रज हुआ है उससे स्पष्ट है कि भूमि सुधार के मामले में जो मूल आवश्यकता है उसकी ओर सरकार कम से कम चिन्तित नहीं है। यह

भूमि सुधार सामाजिक न्याय के लिए आवश्यक है। मगर भिक् उम्मी के लिए आवश्यक नहीं है। ढाई तीन हजार साल से हमारे देश में जो कुछ बिना मेहनत किये खाने वाले बड़े बड़े भूस्वामी बने रहे और जिन्होंने अपने स्वार्थ का रक्षा के लिए श्रम-जीवियों को, खेत में मेहनत करने वालों को अछूत करार दिलाया, जो फसल को पैदा करे; खेत को जोते, उस वकत फसल में छूत नहीं लगती है, खलिहान में तैयार कर दे तब छूत नहीं लगती है, खाने का वकत आ जाय तब छून लगती है उसी से जो पैदा करता है, यह चीज हमारे देश में नहीं थी जब कि अमीरी गरीबी का रिवाज नहीं था, राजा प्रजा का फर्क नहीं था जिसे हम लोग सतयुग कहते हैं, उस जमाने में अछूत और छुआछूत का रिवाज नहीं था, यह रिवाज जमींदारों, जागीरदारों और राजा महाराजाओं के जमाने में उनके पैसे पर चलने वाले पंडितों के द्वारा चालू किया गया। इसलिए इस रिवाज को खत्म करने के लिए भी यह आवश्यक है कि खुद जोत की खेती को प्रारंभ करें। अभी भी हमारे रास्ते में बहुत बड़ी बाधाएँ हैं। गांवों में चुनाव का बूथ कब्जा करने का मामला आता है और जहाँ भी घेत मजदूर और किसान जाग चुका है, अपनी मर्जी से बड़े बड़े भूस्वामियों के खिलाफ वोट देना चाहता है वहाँ उन्हें बूथ पर जाने नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं इसका भुक्तभोगी हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर यह हुआ है। शासक दल को इसे भुगतना पड़ा है। लाठी के डर से इनके भी लोग वोट देने नहीं जा सके हैं। मगर इन्होंने सबक क्या निकाला इससे कि बड़े भूस्वामियों को खुश करो और जिन हरिजनों ने, गरीबों और किसानों ने इसका साथ दिया उनकी जरूरत नहीं है। उन्होंने समझा कि उनकी तो माय देना था, दिया। उनके खिलाफ ये गये। तो हमारे जनतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए और उसके विस्तार के लिए जरूरी है कि गांवों में गैर-बेनिहद भूस्वामियों का कब्जा समाप्त कर दिया जाय और स्वयं-सेवी का विकास किया जाय।

वह ज तन्त्र के लिये भी आवश्यक है। नहीं तो अब जिस दौर में जयतन्त्र आ गया है, बड़े भूस्वामियों को बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे। ये लोक खेत मजदूर के खिलाफ जाय इस को गरीब किसान, खेत मजदूर बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे, उन्हें मतदाता से रोका जाय, इस को तनिक भी सहन नहीं करेंगे।

इसलिये, सभापति जी, जहां तक औद्योगिकरण का मामला है, सीमाय्य से हमारे कृषि-मन्त्री उद्योग मन्त्री भी हैं। उद्योगों के लिए कच्चा माल चाहिये। कभी गन्ने की कमी हो जाती है, कभी तिलहन की कमी हो जाती है, कभी कपास की कमी हो जाती है, स्वाभाविक है कि इस के लिये बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन चाहिये। यदि आप गांव में जाय तो बड़े भूस्वामी शिकायत करते हैं, कि खेत मजदूर ठीक से काम नहीं करता है, काम करने में वह आनाकानी करता है। इस में कोई बड़े आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है—अगर उन की अपनी जमीन हो जाय तो ये खेत मजदूर और गरीब किसान दुगुनी मेहनत करेंगे, रात की चांदनी में भी फावड़ा चलायेंगे और इस से अगर पैदावार बढ़ती है तो हमारे कल—कारखानों के लिए कच्चा माल खेती से मिल सकता है। इस लिये जरूरी है कि कारखानों को कच्चा माल मिलता रहे, वे कारखाने बन्द न होने पायें, तो जमीन जोतने वालों को मिलनी चाहिये, इन बड़े भूस्वामियों से जमीनों को लेकर इन मेहनत करने वाले खेतीहर मजदूरों को दी जाय।

16 hrs.

लेकिन जब कारखानों में माल पैदा होता है तो विलायत, अमरीका और दूसरे मुल्कों के पूँजीपतियों की तरह हिन्दुस्तान के पूँजीपतियों के लिये यह आसान नहीं है कि किसी वास्कोडीगामा को भेजकर भारत के बाजार का पता लगायें, किसी कोलम्बस को भेज कर अमरीका के बाजार का पता लगायें, क्योंकि आज सारी दुनिया का पता लग चुका है। इस लिये हिन्दुस्तान का औद्योगिकरण

हो सकता है—मुख्यतः घरेलू बाजार से। बाहर के बाजार की खोज करनी है, लेकिन मुख्यतः अन्दरूनी बाजार ही उस का माध्यम हो सकता है। परन्तु उस के लिये ऋणशक्ति चाहिये—आज देश के तीन-चौथाई आबादी के पास खाना नहीं है, पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं है रहने को घर नहीं है, वह कारखानों का माल खरीद सकेगा, यह सोचना बहुत दूर की बात है। इसलिये जरूरी है कि हमारे कारखानों के लिये बढ़ता हुआ बाजार मिले। इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि जमीन का बटवारा हो। कुछ बड़े-बड़े भूस्वामी, जैसे बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि इन्हें शक है कि जमीन के वितरण से उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, लेकिन सामाजिक न्याय के लिये ये इस का विरोध नहीं करते हैं। आज बड़ा भूस्वामी ट्रैक्टर की मदद से अगर पैदा भी कर ले तो वे गल्ले में आग लगायेंगे और देश भूखा मरता रहेगा जैसा कि अमरीका में कई बार हुआ है। बड़े बड़े काश्तकारों को मुआवजा दे कर खेती की फसल को आग लगाई गई, इस लिये कि बाजार नीचे न आने पाये, मन्दी न आने पाये, सामान मँडगा रहे...

श्री पी० के० देब (कालाहांडी) :
रूस भी सामान मंगाता है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : वह तो आप को भी खरीद कर रख लेगा और जहाँ जरूरत होगी वहाँ दे भी देगा... (अवधान)... सोवियत संघ रूस वालों का नहीं है, संसार भर के श्रमजीवियों का अपना गढ़ है। सोवियत संघ वहाँ के रहने वालों का ही है—, यह बात अपने दिमाग से निकाल दीजिए।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि भूमि सुधार कल—कारखाने के बढ़ाव के लिये, उस के अन्दरूनी बाजार को बढ़ाने के लिये आवश्यक है। इसलिये जब तक छुआछूत नहीं मिटेगा, काम नहीं होगा। बड़े भूस्वामी, जो तयाकशित ऊपरी जाति के हैं या तयाकशित पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग भी जिन के पास फाजिल

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

जमीनें हैं, ये लोग रात दिन गांव में अत्याचार करते हैं, ये कानून का सहारा नहीं लेते हैं, ये वही परिवार हैं जो सूदखोरी करते हैं, महाजनी करते हैं, गल्ला चोरी करते हैं, जयाखोरी करते हैं। इस लिये गल्ला चोरी, जमीन चोरी, सूदखोरी और सामाजिक अत्याचार का भ्रष्टा ये वही परिवार हैं। इन के कायम रहते भारत भ्रष्ट नहीं बढ़ सकता। इस लिये आवश्यक है कि प्रगतिशील भूमि सुधार देश के अन्दर हो।

किसी सज्जन ने जापान का उदाहरण दिया, मैं समझ रहा हूँ वे सोवियत संघ का नाम कैसे लेते। जो कुलक लाबी के लोग हैं, चाहे इधर हों या उधर हों, उनको तो सोवियत संघ के नाम से बुलारा हो जाता है। इस लिये जापान और फारमूसा को ही लीजिये, मैं समझता हूँ—देव जो की भी यह मन्जूर होगा फारमूसा में जो सुधार जमीन के मामले में हुआ है वह अगर हिन्दुस्तान में हो जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे और देव ज के बीच में जमीन का लेकर ज्यादा फर्क नहीं रहेगा, हम बहुत नजदीक आ जायेंगे। इस लिये भारत सरकार यदि इतना भी कर दे कि भूमि के मामले में खुद जोतने वाले को भूमि दे, जमीन चोरी से भूमि छी कर लेती हर और मेहातकश मजदूरों को भूमि दे तो देश के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिये बहुत उत्तुंग हो सकती हैं। उद्योगों से लेकर जंतुत्व तक विकास का रास्ता खुल सकता है।

मगर, सभापति जी, जो अनुसूच हम ने किया है—शासक दल चुनाव के समय इसे याद रखता है, क्योंकि ज्यादा मतदाता उतो तब के हैं और उसके बाद यदि यह बात उठी है तो यह ठीक है। लेकिन संसदीय कांग्रेस, जनसंघ स्वतन्त्र पार्टी तथा अन्य पार्टियों को मिला कर भी ऐसे लोग जो इस के विरोधी हैं, इन पार्टियों में नहीं हैं जितनी अकेले शासक दल में है जो नहीं चाहते हैं कि ऐसा हो। यह तबका प्रशासन में भी घुसा हुआ है, हाकिम

हुकामों में भी घुसा हुआ है, एकडोप्टिव और ज्यूडीशियरी में भी घुसा हुआ है जो हमारे देश को भ्रष्ट नहीं बढ़ने दे रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस संशोधन के द्वारा हम उन्हें संरक्षण जरूर दे रहे हैं लेकिन जहां तक इसे अमल में लाने का सवाल है मुझे सन्देह है। क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है, अन्य राज्यों की स्थिति भी हमें मासूम है। लेकिन मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ हम बड़े बड़ी गम्भीरता से इस कानून को लागू करने का प्रयास किया है और इस के लिये हमारे 18 साधियों को अपनी कीमती जानें देनी पड़ीं। पिछले दो ठाई सालों में हमारे 18 साथी मारे गये, बिहार में 100 आदमी मारे गये और हत्या करने वाले जितने कातिल हैं, वे पहले जनसंघ में थे, संसदीय कांग्रेस में थे, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में थे, लेकिन अब सब के सब कांग्रेस में पहुंच गये हैं। मेरे मधुबनी जिले में कोई भी जनसंघी स्वतन्त्र और सिण्डीकेट नहीं है, ये लोग मातम मनायें, क्योंकि इन्होंने देखा कि जमीन की रक्षा इन्दिरा गांधी के पास से हो सकती है, शासक दल में हो सकती है, इस लिये वे कुल-के-कुल शासक दल में शामिल हो गये। जो प्राइवेटली इन्दिरा गांधी को गाली देते हैं लेकिन आभरी सब इन्दिरा गांधी के साथ हैं, शासक दल में शामिल हो गये हैं। लेकिन मैं आपकी इतिहास दिलाता हूँ कि हम अपने यहां इसको लागू कर चुके हैं और पूरी ताकत से लागू करेंगे चाहे हमारे और साधियों को इस के लिये जान देनी पड़े। जमीन का कानून शान्ति से लागू हो सकता है, लेकिन लाठी के बगैर नहीं हो सकता। जिस के हाथ में लाठी नहीं है, जब तक खेतमजदूर, गरीब किसान, मेहनत करने वाले लाठी लेकर खड़े नहीं होंगे तब तक जमीन और खेती का बटवारा नहीं होगा। खेती फाबड़े से होती है, हल से होती है, कलम से नहीं होती है। शान्ति भी तभी होगी जब लाठी लेकर खड़े होंगे। एक तरफ शान्ति नहीं हो सकती। इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि बड़े पैमाने पर देश में जन-

ग्रान्दोलन हो, जो पैदा करने वालों को भ्रष्ट-
दाता को प्राप्त कर दे, उन्हें झकझोर कर रख
दे। ठाई हजार सालों की पुरानी हुकूमत ने हमें
गुलाम बना कर रख दिया—जहाँ सिखलाया
गया कि जो हल चलाता है जो भ्रष्ट पैदा
करता है, वह विद्या नहीं पढ़ेगा, वेद नहीं पढ़ेगा,
गद पढ़ेगा तो पगला हो जायेगा, वह तलवार
नहीं छुएगा। एक लाख या दो लाख विदेशी
फौज आये और पेशावर में कलकत्ता तब पहुंच
जाये हम को गुलाम बनाले तो भी तलवार
को नहीं छूना है। इस तरह से श्रमजीवी तबके
को कुचल कर रखा गया, आज उस को उठाने
के लिये संघर्ष की जरूरत है।

इसी पृष्ठभूमि में मैं इस विधेयक का
इस लिये समर्थन करता हूँ कि इस से हमारी
एक बाधा तो दूर होगी। लेकिन शासक दल
को याद रखना है—कांग्रेस के विधानमंडल के
अधिवेशन में यह तय हुआ था कि 1973-74
में भूमिसुधारों को लागू करना है। लेकिन
अब 1974-75 बीत रहा है। अभी हाल
में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी का अधिवेशन
हुआ था उस में भूमि सुधार का चिह्न तक
नहीं हुआ? बाद में कांग्रेस कार्यकारण में उस
का चिह्न किया गया कि हम डी-होर्डिंग और
भूमिसुधार करेंगे। इस लिये अभी भी यदि
अमल करने की और कदम उड़ाये जायें तो
देश आगे बढ़ सकता है।

इसी पृष्ठभूमि में मैं एक बात और कहना
चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बिहार में 1970 का
नया कानून है उसको भी इसमें शामिल कर
लिया जाये। मैंने कृषि मंत्री जी को लिखा था
तो उन्होंने लिखा कि नये कानून को जोड़ना
सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा, बिहार सरकार ने लिखा
नहीं है। मैंने बात की है और बिहार सरकार
की ओर से आपके पास लिखकर पहुंच गया
है इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि उसको भी संशोधन
के रूप में कबूल कर लें ताकि एक अड़ंगा जो
चला आ रहा है यह दूर हो सके।

इतना ही कहकर मैं बैठता हूँ और मैं

समझता हूँ इस संशोधन के साथ मैं इस बिल
को आप पास करने का प्रयास करूँगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, 2 hours
were allotted for this Bill. We have
already taken a substantial part of
that time. There is a general consen-
sus, I believe, in favour of the Bill.
Therefore, I request the hon. Members
to take not more than five minutes
each in, generally, approving the
provisions of the Bill.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Those who sup-
port the Bill may speak for five
minutes but those who oppose the Bill
may take more than five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who op-
pose the Bill may take a minute or
two more.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, welcoming the
Constitution (Thirty fourth Amend-
ment) Bill, 1974, I have say that it
has become indispensable for the
Government to bring this Bill for-
ward in order to avoid the land liti-
gation before the court of law per-
taining to articles 31(b), 19 and 14
of the Constitution of India.

In this connection, I would like to
remind the House that the Constitu-
tion (Seventeenth Amendment) Act,
1964 has inserted in the Ninth Sche-
dule of the Constitution from Entry
21 onward to Entry 84. In these
Entry, various land reforms pertaining
to various States have been mention-
ed in a variety of forms. But, how-
ever, the recent Bill inserts from
Entry 67 to Entry 83 in which the
Entry 67 is the Andhra Pradesh Land
Reforms Ceiling on Agricultural
Holdings.

Anyway, in my State, there is a
classification of land, of double crop
land and of single crop land upto
certain classes. I will not go into
the details. Now, as a consequence
of the imposition of ceiling on the
land, the surplus land will be at the
disposal of the Government to be
distributed to the landless, poor pea-

sants, for their upliftment and betterment as a part of the achievement of the socialistic objective. It is really an admirable and healthy sign. But I have to bring to the notice of this august House that if the surplus land is distributed to a particular individual, say, 2 or 3 acres, I am doubtful it will be possible for that particular individual to invest the money required for the translation, for weeding, harvesting and so on and so forth.

What I suggest is this. In Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Telengana region, we have the cooperative farming system. In one of the taluk Armore, in Nizamabad district, the cooperative system has failed. But in Nalgonda district, it is functioning successfully. Therefore, what I suggest to the Government of India is that mere distribution of surplus land to the poor landless peasants is not to achieve the actual object in view. In order to achieve that object, the Government must take into cognizance to what extent land which has been distributed is going to be viable in the interest of augmentation of agricultural production, in the interest of the upliftment of the common man for whom you have allotted the land. Therefore, I strongly suggest to the Government that, whatever the surplus land is available in the country, they must keep it at their own disposal and the Government must take the responsibility of making investment in the land. I know, it will be a great burden on the exchequer. But even then, if we want to have a permanent solution and we want our object to be achieved, the cooperative system ought to be adopted by the Government.

Here, I would like to reiterate that the mere object of ceiling will be nullified if the Government will not help the common man and adopt a cooperative system. You can have a collective cooperative system, as one of the Members has already mentioned, have small holdings, intensive agri-

culture, and it will yield more production. Mechanized farming is also essential. Unless we have mechanized farming, it is impossible to reach the target of yield. Therefore, I request the Government to keep the surplus land with them prior to distribution to common man if the funds at their disposal are not adequate to organize the cooperative farming; they may distribute the land in a phased manner as and when they are able to organize the cooperative farming, so that the common men will get the real benefit out of it.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to express my views on the Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1974. At the very outset, I would like to express my gratefulness on behalf of the people of Gudalur, which is a part of my constituency, on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu and on my own personal behalf to the Government for giving constitutional protection to the Gudalur Janmam Estate (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1969). Sir, the hon. Minister of Agriculture hails from Tamil Nadu and he will surely appreciate the happiness of the people of Tamil Nadu that this Act has been included in the Ninth Schedule of our Constitution.

Here, I would like to refer to another important issue that has agitated the people of Tamil Nadu. I would like to inform you how the Central Government have shown their partisan attitude by returning a Bill sent by the Tamil Nadu Government for President's assent. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Right to Purchase land-owners' rights) Bill, 1973 has been returned to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for reconsideration. Sir, it is common knowledge that the so-called Trusts and the Religious Institutions own thousands of acres of land. They enjoy all the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil

benefits from such lands at the cost of common people. According to the accepted socialist principles, the representatives of 4 crores of Tamil people, with a view to fulfilling the long cherished aspirations of the people to have equitable distribution of land, passed the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Right to Purchase Land-owners' Rights) Bill, 1973 and sent it to the Government here for getting the consent of the President. This Bill was unanimously passed by the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu.

It is unfortunate that the bureaucrats in the Agriculture Ministry misguided the former Minister of Agriculture, who in turn must have suggested to the President that the Bill must be returned for re-consideration. I am not blaming the former Agriculture Minister who has now become the President of the nation and for whom the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam voted in the Presidential Election. But the bureaucrats of the Agriculture Ministry must be blamed for this sordid episode. Now that the Minister of Agriculture fortunately hails from Tamil Nadu and that he is in a position to appreciate the sentiments of the people of Tamil Nadu, he must take immediate steps for getting back this Bill from Tamil Nadu and for obtaining the consent of the President.

Sir, I would like to refer to the argument advanced for returning the Bill to the Tamil Nadu Assembly. The principal reason that these Trusts and Religious Institutions must have adequate financial resources for achieving the objectives for which the Trusts and Religious Institutions have been organized. Similarly, the Temples must have adequate lands for administering the temple affairs.

It is not that the representatives of 4 crores of Tamil people have not considered all these various aspects before passing this Bill. They are more closely acquainted with the affairs of these Trusts and Religious Institutions as also the Temples than the

bureaucrats here. Is it fair that the Central Government should have so lightly treated the considered views of the democratically elected representatives of the people of Tamil Nadu who have, in deference to the wishes of the people passed this Bill? Is it just that the Central Government should have acted in favour of the Trusts and Religious Institutions and against the laudable objective of distributing the surplus land to the landless poor? Sir, when the religious head, Sankaracharya was in Delhi, one of the ICS Secretaries in the Government of India, who was the Vice-President of the Reception Committee set up to welcome this religious head, gave him a copy of this Bill which had been sent for the consent of the President by the Tamil Nadu Government. He was assisted in understanding the provisions of this Bill and then he made a representation to the President that certain provisions of the Bill needed alterations in the interest of Maths, Trusts and Religious Institution. It is regrettable that the Government of India should have respected the views of a Religious Head, brushing aside the views of the elected representatives of the people in whose interest this Bill has been passed by them.

SHRI P. K. DEO: How does Sankaracharya come here in the land reforms?

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Sankaracharya Mutt owns so many acres of land. It is affected by this Bill because all the surplus lands will be distributed to the cultivators. It will lose its monopoly. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Agriculture how a copy of the Bill sent by the Tamil Nadu Government for President's assent could be handed over to Sankaracharya before the President gave his assent. Though this Bill has been passed by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, an Opposition Party in Power in Tamil Nadu, yet it is a well-meaning legislation in the interest of

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

landless poor. The Ruling Party here must have returned this Bill to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly either on the ground that the credit of passing a good legislation should not go to an Opposition Party or it must have succumbed to the pressures of Trusts and Religious Institutions. If this Bill had not been returned, it would have found a place in this Constitution Amendment Bill and it must have got constitutional protection. Sir, it is all the more painful because the Central Government have obtained the consent of the President for a similar Bill sent by the Kerala Government. Since the hon. Minister of Agriculture hails from Tamil Nadu, he must recompense the injustice done to the people of Tamil Nadu by getting back the Bill from Tamil Nadu Government and ensure that the President's consent is obtained for it.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): We are a secular State and the Religious institutions must be given protection.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: I do not object to that. But the elected representatives of the people of Tamil Nadu have also equal respect for the Constitution. They have given serious consideration to the question of protecting the interests of religious institutions in Tamil Nadu. Sir, the Central Government have given constitutional protection to 66 Land Reform Bills passed by the States and with this Constitutional Amendment Bill 17 more State Bills would be protected. I am happy that the Gudalur Janmam Estates Act, though it was passed in 1969 and only after 5 years it has been given the constitutional protection, finds a place in this Constitution Amendment Bill. Sir, before I conclude, I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Agriculture should get back the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Right to purchase Land-owners' Rights) Bill, 1973 from Tamil Nadu and must use his good offices in getting the President's assent for it,

by which he will show his readiness to implement the legislation for the benefit of the landless poor in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I welcome this Thirty-fourth Amendment of the Constitution: I shall concentrate on certain main points.

In accordance with pledges given by the governing party, the ruling party, in the State where I come from.

SHRI P. K. DEO: For the time being....

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The ruling party, unfortunately for the opposition, has been in power for the last two-and-a-half decades; we believe in keeping our pledges. In accordance with the pledges given the first Act of 1974 was the Mysore Land Reforms Amendment Act which was legislated upon and in accordance with the directive principles, provided for the constitution of a land tribunal in every taluka. That is to say, over and above the official machinery the tribunals are constituted to see that the essential features of the Act and the most operative portions of this Act are implemented properly. According to these Land Tribunals as we popularly call them, the State Government shall by notification constitute for each taluk or tehsil a tribunal for purposes of this Act consisting of the following Members: Number one, the Assistant Commissioner,—of course, the official part of the machinery;—and then it says that there will be four others nominated by the State Government of whom at least one shall be a member of the State legislature and one shall be a person belonging to the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe where the members of the State Legislature nominated do not belong to such caste or tribe.

I would like the hon. Minister of Agriculture to consider this point seriously. At the time when we go to the people they are not able to dis-

tinguish, I mean, with reference to the common man in this country, that there is a List I and there is a List II or there is a List III, that there is a State List a Central List and a Concurrent List and so on, and that by and large in this country Parliament has nothing much to do in regard to the land legislation. In regard to their problems naturally the people come to the Member of Parliament as well as the member of the State legislature. I hope what I say would be in the fitness of things. While it may not be possible under the Constitution to give a direction, I think, it within the competence of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to give an advice, in whichever of the States where such a tribunal has been constituted thus at the time of the constitution, the local Members of Parliament would have a moral right to be consulted. The Members of Parliament ought to be given a consultative status. There is a clause that four members have to be constituted, non-official members, who are supposed to protect the interests of the tenants and the weaker sections of the society. My suggestion would go a long way and I hope that in his reply the Minister will be kind enough to throw some light on this and if not, give due consideration and thought to this suggestion of mine in his administrative capacity.

Another one of the handicaps in our agricultural situation is this. While it is easy for an urban land to be changed over from one category to another, it is very difficult for an agriculturist to change it from agricultural to non-agricultural use. The restriction is imposed on the basis of the fact that the production of food should not suffer. It is very difficult for a simple farmer to convert his small piece of land into a household or land-site or a shop. On the other hand, it has been my personal experience, that a private limited company has come to occupy 2½ thousand acres of land and went ahead to convert it into non-agricultural land, ousting the cultivators, tenants and

sharecroppers. Here, the protection that is given to tenants vis-a-vis the land, is not available to him when a corporate body comes into the picture and knocks away the land. Let us leave aside the other merits of the legislation. I would bring this to the kind attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture. The State Government of Karnataka has passed such a legislation. He is involved in it both as a Minister of Agriculture and as a Minister of Industries. That legislation is called the Mysore Industrial Areas Development Act. This Act, I beg to point out, has created a lot of hardships for the small tenants and farmers. I request that under no circumstances, should the hon. Minister bring forth any legislation to protect Mysore Industrial Areas Development Act or to accord it protection under article 31(b) of the constitution. Only one thing that I would like to submit is this. That is my last point. The land reforms legislation is a very wise step. But, I do feel that it is very necessary for us to give attention to the social justice involved in the process of land distribution. It is also necessary for us to see that we should not try to kill the goose that lays the golden egg on the basis of the growth in agricultural sector based on a certain borrowed ideology or on the basis of any other considerations.

This goose, I think, is a self-cultivating farmer who works on his farms and manages his own farms and who is helpful in meeting our food requirements and who is slowly going ahead towards what we call commercialised Industrial farming of which the machine is a part and a principal item. We have got to tackle, in regard to land legislation, the cardinal principle of self-cultivation. If this is met, then most of our problems would fade away.

I would submit, as an old timer, one classical quotation from Oliver Goldsmith that "a bold peasantry is a nation's pride. When once destroyed, can never be supplied." This applies

to agriculture and has remained true for over two centuries and let us continue to value it.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the previous speaker because he spoke the language of the Swatantra Party. We believe that peasant proprietorship is the stepping stone for the progress of this country.

We stand for land reforms; we stand for the principle that the land should belong to the tiller of the soil. But, Sir, the way this Bill has been brought and the way this land reform programme has to be steam-rolled, we strongly oppose this Bill; we cannot reconcile to a system that the doors of the court would be slammed against any aggrieved person from a law which cannot be justiciable in a court. All these things are repugnant to the very conscience of any democratic person. I would like to point out that this is only a fascist tendency and this circumvents all the various irregularities and illegal deeds that have been perpetrated in the land reform Bill for which the State Government, have got various legislations.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: Now you are changing your attitude

SHRI P. K. DEO: Here the Minister thinks that there is no dissenting voice. He must have patience to listen to me. If the court passes a stricture and if there is something wrong or something illegal in the Bill, why has the Government come through a backdoor and is trying to circumvent the entire judicial process and acquire a blanket power so that the aggrieved person cannot go to the court for justice and it cannot be justiciable in a court of law.

There must be a pragmatic approach to it. We want the peasant proprietorship to develop and prosper. But there should be an assured water supply; there should be modern tech-

nique of agriculture and there should be a mechanised farming for all this. I request you to take a leaf from Japan as pointed out by my friend. In Japan, bold step was taken by Gen. Macarthey and even in Taiwan, perhaps, through the pragmatic approach lands are taken away but adequate compensation is paid to the people so that they can go ahead and try for other avenues or other opportunities of employment and try to increase the gross national product in the country.

Their capacity for production should be channelised in a different way so that the country can prosper. So far as various legislations which are going to be included in the Ninth Schedule are concerned, I would like to point out that as if there is competition going on among the various States to prove which is more progressive. Sir, let us know which is a more progressive State that claims in the matter of ceiling?

Sir, in this regard I would like to give a figure. In a State like Haryana and Punjab where there is assured water supply and the peasantry is prosperous the ceiling has been fixed at 7 and 7.5 hectares respectively but in Orissa it is only 10 acres where the entire crop depends on vagaries of monsoons. Floods and droughts come every alternate year. So, I cannot understand any logic behind this drastic cut in the ceiling so far as Orissa is concerned. Only it is a gimmie. The other day on the 26th January, 1974 'pattas' were distributed to landless labourers, namely, 2 acres per family. Uptill now these 2 acres have not yet been identified. They could not be demarcated where these 2 acres of surplus land exist. Whether it is on the top of a mountain or on the river bed. Uptill now those landless labourers are satisfied only with pattas of 2 acres and those lands have not been identified. I know hundreds and thousands of encroachment cases are being started against the poor adivasis

because it has been alleged they have cultivated in the cultivable waste land, where there is no forest. Nothing can grow there. They have reclaimed the land, have been raising crops since so many years but thousands of cases are pending over them. It is only self-cheating that we are going to give land to the landless. I would submit that this is nothing but a gimmick.

The other day the Haryana and the Punjab Land Reforms Bill was knocked down by the High Court of Punjab and Haryana.

"Provision for pooling together of the entire land--held by the members of the family as defined on the appointed day of which one permissible are in terms of section 4 of the Act has to be selected is violative of second proviso to Article 31(A) Clause (1) of the Constitution. As no provision for payment of compensation in terms of that proviso has been made in the Act and is therefore void.... The expression 'family' has been given an artificial meaning in the Act and that artificial entity has been included in the definition of the word 'person' as defined in the Act which is not in accordance with the definition of the word 'person' in section 3(42) of the General Clauses Act 1897, the provisions of which according to Article 367 of the Constitution are to apply for the interpretation of the expressions used in the Constitution and which have not been defined in that Article.

By an artificial definition family cannot be brought in to existence retrospectively with reference to the appointed day and by fiction deemed to hold the land, which was in fact not held by it but was held individually by each of its members.

Secondly, it can be termed also as violative of Hindu Succession Act as contravening Hindu Suc-

cession etc. which is a matter for the union. Therefore, the Act can be said to corrode into the Central List of the Seventh Schedule and hence outside the competence of State Legislature and therefore violative of Article 246 of the Constitution."

Sir, in some of the Acts retrospective effect has been given. So, even a genuine transfer has to be cancelled. How a genuine purchaser will come to know that such an Act will come into force after some time. We know law is caveat emptor that is, beware purchaser. The present provision is against the very principle and concept of jurisprudence.

Now, coming to fixation of ceiling, I would submit that the question of productivity, the soil factor etc. of the various districts have not been taken into consideration. So far as Orissa is concerned, in a district like Cuttack, the output per hectare is 1145.82, while in a district like Phulbani it is 292.42. So, in spite of these variations, variations in climatic conditions, variations in soil factors, variations in irrigation facilities etc., nothing has been taken into consideration but instead a blanket ceiling has been imposed which is *ultra vires* the Constitution, which can never stand the fact in a law court and we are asked to give a blanket protection to it by sheer brute majority in this House.

In this regard, I would like to quote Sardar Patel who was the chairman of the Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly. He stated:

"The right of ownership of land is sacred to the peasant and any interference with that right would be loot and robbery and will produce chaos and anarchy."

Lastly, I would like to quote Dr. Ambedkar who drafted the Constitution, who never expected that such a

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contingency would arise in this country and such extraordinary power would be used by Government. I oppose the Bill with the remark of Dr. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly. He said:

"The Constitution is not merely to create the organ of the State but to limit their authority because if no limitation was imposed on the authority of the organ, it will be complete tyranny and complete oppression."

With these words, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Unless one wants to pursue the ghost of a dichard raja, one cannot avoid supporting this Constitution Amendment Bill. Certainly, we have to support the objective of the Bill. But the question is: for what purpose? What are the Acts that have been passed by the different States and what were their objectives? The objectives were land reform, to give lands to the landless and to see that the ceiling remained at such a level that the real cultivators got the right to cultivate the land. But what are the actualities? According to the Government's own figures, in the States of Orissa, Mysore and Rajasthan, there was not even a single acre of surplus land available for distribution. In Bihar, only 700 acres of surplus land was available. While I had participated in an earlier debate, I had made a lot of calculation and I found that only 0.1 per cent of the cultivable land was available as surplus, whereas the estimate was that 3 per cent of the cultivable land would be surplus. I would like to know what has happened to that land. Have the surplus lands which were expected to be available evaporated? It is very clear that although the land reforms Act fixing certain ceilings had been passed by the different States yet actually, the land had been transferred as benami land.

On the 18th of this month I had asked a question about the extent of benami land which had been recovered. The answer was that in Bengal the extent of benami land recovered was 13,500 acres, while in Gujarat it was 40,000 acres. As regards the other States; Government say that there is no information. So, it is obvious that no benami land has been recovered in the other States. Sir, today also, there was one question in my name no benami land transfer. Again, they say 'due to flaws and faulty implementation of the laws, benami lands could not be recovered'. This is the crux of the whole problem. I have been told—I do not know the legal aspect clearly as I come from a rural constituency—that in the name of any person, even in the name of dog, a land can be transferred. It is not necessary that the person in whose name the land has been transferred or who is the holder of benami land should know about it. The person does not know that the land has been transferred in his name; this is illegal transfer. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether you can really bring about any law to see that such kinds of transfers, benami transfers, in the name of persons who does not exist, transfers in the name of any person, a fictitious person, can take place without identifying the persons in the Court. I would like to know whether it is a fact. I would ask the hon. Minister to see that these loopholes in the Acts, in the land reform Acts, are plugged; to see that some legal measures are taken so that no land can be transferred in the name of any fictitious person. This is absolutely necessary if we want to bring about real land reform measures.

So, I would like to draw your attention to this observation made by the Task Force of the Planning Commission. I would like to quote what the Task Force, which has been

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set up by the Planning Commission, has said:

"The sad truth is that the crucial factor of effective political support, direction and control has been so wanting including the absence of political will."

Then, they have said. I quote again:

"In no sphere of public activity in our country since Independence hiatus between precept and practice, between policy and pronouncement and actual execution has been so great as in the policy of land reforms."

This is the real position. That is the reason why I say that these land reform measures ultimately turn out to be a big hoax or a big fraud. The objective was to give land to the landless, to get surplus land and distribute it. But, whatever has been the surplus land, surplus land against the estimated 3 per cent, even 50 per cent out of that has not been distributed yet. This is the real problem. That is why, I used the strong word 'fraud'. Ultimately, in 1973, there was a Chief Ministers' Conference and it was decided that by the end of December, land reform measures will be completed in all the States. Now, 1974 is almost going to be completed. What about this decision? What are the factors for failure to implement that decision?

The number of landless agriculturists is increasing. Has land been distributed to all the landless people? You have given benefit to 20 million tenants to bring them in direct contract with the Government. But, what about 27 million landless labour. Not only that. Alienation of actual cultivators from land is going on. I am giving the Government figures. The percentage of people with land in 1950-55 was 49.3 per cent; in 1956-57—42.8 per cent and in 1963-64—38.85 per cent. The per-

centage of people without land was 50 per cent on the average, 57 per cent and 61 per cent respectively. The proportion of the landless agriculturists is increasing. What does that mean? It means, not only lands are being alienated from the actual cultivators. At the same time, 45,000 cases are pending against the sharecroppers in west Bengal alone. These 45,000 people cannot go to the High Court; they cannot go to the Supreme Court. Unless some measures are taken to provide certain actual benefits, legal benefits to the sharecroppers, to the landless workers, I think mere passing of these so called big land reform Acts will not benefit the cultivators.

Let us take another case. The land revenue department deals with the land reform measures also. As a result, there is no benefit to the people in the rural areas. Whenever surplus land becomes available, the land revenue department in collusion with the vested interests gives the land to them. Therefore, Sir, although I support the objective of this Bill, I would humbly request the hon. Minister to set up a real Task Force to find out loopholes, faults and the flaws in different land reform Acts passed by the different States so that firstly, benami lands can be recovered and secondly, as early as possible, these recovered lands, these surplus lands, could be distributed to the landless people and a model act may be passed by all States. The sharecroppers should get the benefit of the new laws and lastly they are not made the victims of coercion of the landowners. Even after the passing of the Land Reforms Act, what is happening? The Task Forces of the Planning Commission says:

"There is nothing to prevent a determined group of land-owners from adopting other methods to throw out physically from the land the sharecroppers. It has been found that very often, the landowners shortcut the provisions of

[Shri Samar Guha]—contd.

the tenancy law. The sharecroppers could not withstand for long the economic and special sanctions that were applied against them by the landowners."

So, if Government really intends to bring about realistic land reform measures, the defects of the present land reform Acts should be gone into. A model Bill should be brought out by the Centre and circulated to the different States.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (बुंदेलखंड) : समाप्ति जी, भूमि सुधार के कानूनों को अदालतों के दखल से संरक्षण दिया जाय इस के लिए हम संविधान में संशोधन कर रहे हैं। मेरे ख्याल से यह स्वागत योग्य कदम है और इस का स्वागत होना चाहिए। लेकिन अब तक हमारी सरकार ने और प्रांतीय सरकारों ने भूमि सुधार को केवल सीलिंग तक ही सीमित रखा है। सीलिंग होनी चाहिए और एक परिवार को पान, एक आदमी के पास सिर्फ उतनी ही जमीन रहनी चाहिए जितनी वह काय्य कर सके। इस जमीन के मामले को हमारा—मैटोरियल के रूप में लैंड, कैपिटल के काम में उसे न ला सकें इस प्रकार का मिश्रित होना चाहिए। लेकिन सिर्फ सीलिंग की बात कह कर हम रुक जाते हैं, भूमि सुधार में यह गलत नीति है और इस का जहां हम जितना उपयोग करना चाहते थे वहां उस के बजाय कई-कई जगह उससे नुकसान हुआ है। भूमि सुधार की वजह से कई जगह सख्त लैण्ड हमारे पास आई है और उस का वितरण हम ने उन छोटे छोटे वर्गों के लिए, जैसे वे हरिजन हों, आदिवासी हों या दूसरे भविष्य हों, उन के लिए किया है। लेकिन नतीजा हमारे सामने दूसरा है। मैं अपने खुद के अनुभव से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, 15-20 साल तक भूदान समिति के सम्बन्ध में विधान सभा के सदस्य के रूप में मैं उस में रहा हूँ और मैंने हजारों आदिमियों को जमीन अलाट की है,

आज हमें देख कर दुख होता है, जिन लोगों को हम ने जमीन अलाट की उन में जो भज्रूत आदमी थे उन का तो जमीन पर कब्जा है और जो हरिजन आदिवासी थे उन के पास या जो कमजोर और दबे हुए लोग थे उन के पास एक इंच भी जमीन नहीं है। आप के पूरे भूमि सुधार के कानून को गांव का पटवारी नलिफाई कर देता है। उस ने लोगों के नाम एंट्री कर दी है और वे लोग आज उस पर काबिज हैं। इस तरह से आप के भूमि सुधार कानून जिन लोगों के फायदे के लिए बने थे उन को कोई फायदा नहीं दे सके हैं।

दूसरी बात—भूमि सुधार में जमीन जो मिली है वह छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में मिली है और वह छोटे-छोटे काय्यकारों को हम देते हैं। उस सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार की नीति बहुत स्पष्ट हो पाई है। आज हम बैंकों से ऋण देते हैं उन लोगों को जिन के पास जमानत देने का तरीका हो और इन छोटे-छोटे किसानों, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के पास जिनको एक एकड़ दो एकड़ जमीन आप देते हैं उन के पास जमानत देने को कुछ नहीं है इसलिए आप के बैंक उन को ऋण नहीं देते हैं। पम्पिंग सेट वे लगा नहीं सकते क्योंकि कि पम्पिंग सेट के लिए कम से कम दस पन्ने हज़ार रुपये चाहिए और जब बैंक के पास जाते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि आप की होल्डिंग अनएफेक्टिव है, इसलिए हम आप को ऋण नहीं दे सकते। इसलिए आज जितने भी भूमि सुधार के कानून हैं उन से जिस दिशा में हम जाना चाहते थे उस दिशा में हम नहीं जा सके हैं। इसके लिये सरकार को देखना होगा कि छोटे-छोटे किसानों को यदि हम ने जमीन दी है तो उस के साथ-साथ साधन भी उन को मूहैया होने चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि के सम्बन्ध में हमारी नीति क्या हो? जितना अधिक वजन हम भूमि पर रखते जायेंगे

उतना ही हम प्रोग्रेस से अलग हो जाएँ। जमीन इतनी होनी चाहिए कि एक आदमी के पास जिससे वह अपने परिवार के लिए रोजी कमा सके। एक सीलिंग लिमिट से अधिक जमीन किसी के पास नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन छोटे रूप में भी कम से कम इतनी जमीन उस को हम दें कि जिससे वह अपने परिवार का पालन कर सके। दूसरी बात यह है कि जमीन उसी को दें जो कि जमीन काश्त करता हो। हमारे यहां एक कहावत है कि जमीन पर सब से अधिक खाद होती है किसान के पैरों की जो किसान अपने खेत में जाता है और अपने पैरों से उस जमीन पर चलता है वह जमीन सब से अधिक खाद प्राप्त करती है क्योंकि उसका परसनल सुपरविजन बहुत आवश्यक है। आज हम देखते हैं कि चाहे अरुणरहों या दूसरे राजनीतिक दलों के सदस्य हों, चाहे मिनिस्टर हों या और बड़े बड़े लोग हों उन के पास जमीन है और वे परसनल सुपरविजन नहीं कर पाते हैं। इस तरह से रेक्वेन्टी-लैंडलाइज्म हम ने बढ़ाया है। इसलिए इस और भी हमें देखना चाहिए और यदि आप इस सिद्धांत को राज्य सरकारों से मावा सकें कि जो भी भूमि सुधार के कानून हों, उन्हें लाज हो, उन में एक प्रावधान इस प्रकार का रखें कि कोई भी ऐक्वेन्टी लैंडलाइज्म नहीं रहगा, इस एक सुधार को आप कर सकें, तो आप को सीलिंग की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी क्योंकि हमारे देश में इतनी जमीन है कि उस के ऊपर काश्त करने वाले कम हैं, लेकिन ऐक्वेन्टी लैंडलाइज्म चल रहा है जिस के कारण उस का सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है।

एक निवेदन और करना चाहूंगा। आज बिजली का विस्तार हो रहा है और राज्य सरकारों ने बिजली का रेट बढ़ाया है। बढ़ाया चाहिए। लेकिन जिन के पास दो एकड़ एक एकड़ जमीन है उन को भी मिनिमम गारंटी देने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। राज-स्थान के अन्दर सवा दो सौ रुपये एक हास पावर के पीछे उन्होंने मिनिमम गारंटी रखी

है। जिस आदमी के पास सवा हास पावर की मशीन है उस को 22 सौ या 2500 रुपये सालाना की मिनिमम गारंटी देनी पड़ेगी। कइयों को तो 4 हजार 5 हजार रुपये की सालाना गारंटी देनी पड़ती है। कन्जम्प्शन उन का उतना नहीं हो पाता। इसलिये आप इस और भी ध्यान दें कि जितने स्माल होल्डिंग के काश्तकार हैं उन को भी बिजली मिल सके। उस के लिए चाहे आप स्टेट लेबेल पर बसाए चाहे कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी बनाएं उन के द्वारा जिनको आप ने छोटी जमीन दी है उन को भी सस्ते में इनपुट्स मिल जाय इस की व्यवस्था करें ताकि साइंस की वजह से जो एग्रोल्ट्चरल में डेवलपमेंट्स हुए हैं उन डेवलपमेंट्स का फायदा वे उठा सकें।

आखिरी बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ श्रुति मंत्री से कि हमारे देश के अंदर प्रधान मंत्री जी श्रुति उत्पादन बड़े इस और सक्रिय कदम उठा रही हैं, श्रुति मंत्री जी भी उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन वे कम से कम यह देखें कि जिन किसानों को जमीन एलाट की है उन में से कितने उस पर काबिज हो पाए हैं और नहीं तो किस की गलती से नहीं हो पाए हैं? हमारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी है हम जो भूमि सुधार करते हैं उस का अनुपालन सरकारी अफसरों से कराते हैं और सरकारी अफसर उस समाज से आते हैं जिन का गरीबों से लगाव नहीं है, जो गरीबों से घृणा करते हैं। जो कानून आप बनाने हैं उस का अनुपालन आप उन के हाथ में छोड़ देते हैं। वे सारा वर्ग से आते हैं और सब वर्ग का पक्ष लेते हैं कमजोर वर्ग से घृणा करते हैं और इस तरह से उन कानूनों का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो पाता आप की सब योजनाओं के बीच में वह बाधक बनते हैं। इसलिये इस और भी आप ध्यान दें और जो इन लोगों को जमीन एलाट हो उस पर वे काबिज हो सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I want that the land reforms legislations are implemented expeditiously and effectively, unfortunately, I have not been able to persuade myself to accept the purpose of this Bill.

This Bill, in a nutshell, seeks to give protection to State laws which have been enacted by various State Governments by insulating them against judicial review. In other words, the implementation of land legislations is going to be entrusted to petty officials at the village level, beginning from the tehsildars to their whims and caprices and all that. If I am opposed to this Bill, I only oppose it on this account that by this Bill we are going to create a Leviathan that is corrupt, that is inefficient and that is partisan.

I would like to cite an instance. On the 26th January, this year, while pattas were being distributed to the landless, one landless person was being given a patta of 2 acres also. But the Minister of my State who belongs to the Congress party snatched away that patta from the hands of the tehsildar on the ground that the person to whom the patta was being given belonged to the party in opposition. What I am going to say is this. Though we accept the principle, we are opposed to the creation of this kind of levitation which is corrupt and which is partisan. Social justice need not be contrary to principles of equity and justiciability. I ask the Minister and this House not to be carried away by passion but to answer fairly and squarely what steps the State Governments from enacting foolproof legislations which may not be struck down in the courts of law. While we have committed judiciary, how can we accept the proposition that the law courts will go against the economic and social objectives of the powers that be?

17 hrs.

AN HON. MEMBER: Judiciary committed to the Constitution.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: And also to the party in power. I have no time at my disposal; otherwise, I could explain to him in detail.

Much has been said about the socialistic objectives of the Congress Party which have motivated this Bill. In all humility I will say that this Government which is chary of touching urban property, which treats urban property as a sacred cow, has no moral right to axe rural property and agricultural property. I ask the Minister to make a commitment here that he will also come to this House with imposition of ceiling on urban property, on companies' dividends, on bank balances and company shares. If you cannot touch them for obvious reasons, what moral right have you to legislate on ceiling on agricultural lands?

Now I come to another aspect. It has been said in the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' of this Bill that the suggestion of the Chief Ministers' Conference has been accepted by the Government of India and necessary guidelines have been issued to the State Governments for revision of ceiling laws. One expects from the reading of this Statement of Objects and Reasons that the guidelines must have been uniform. Even madness has its methods. But from the ceilings that have been proposed, I find that even Government of India's madness has no methods. Take, for instance, the two most prosperous agricultural States of Punjab and Haryana. In Punjab the minimum ceiling is 20 acres, the maximum ceiling is 21.8 hectares, i.e., about 60 acres and the outer limit is twice as

much, i.e., about 120 acres. In Punjab the minimum ceiling is 7 hectares or 20 acres, the maximum ceiling is about 80 acres and the outer limit is 1.35 times the ceiling area. In West Bengal which is highly congested and where the density of population is the greatest, the minimum ceiling is five hectares or 14 acres, the maximum ceiling is about 20 acres and the outer limit is also 20 acres. But in Orissa where the peasantry lives below the poverty line, I ask the Minister to explain and not be carried away by the majority,—whether it is brute or divided, that is immaterial for my purpose—why and under what logic they have put in the case of Orissa ten acres as the minimum ceiling, and the outer limit as 1.45 times the ceiling area. This only proves, this corroborates, this strengthens my thesis that the entire piece of legislation full of whims and caprices...

SHRI P. K. DEO: It is colourable.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: It is not only colourable but it is more meant as a political gimmick in the name of *paribi hatao*. It is not going to solve the real problem with which we are faced today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Land reforms is a subject which is affecting the women of the country to a great extent. They do not get property. Please allow at least one woman member to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am very sorry, Madam. I have already made the position clear probably before you came to the House. It is extremely difficult now.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: At least you should allow a woman member to express what they feel like.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Please give her three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In that case, if the hon. Minister agrees I can give you only three minutes.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: While welcoming the Bill, I want to bring to your kind notice certain grievances that we have about this Bill. A number of land-reform laws of different States have been included in the Schedule and we welcome that. We also welcome the present Bill as it was long overdue and it was a longstanding measure. People for long had high expectations that the land reforms should come into force as soon as possible and they should get something.

Here, I want to explain a few difficulties we, women, experience. Women these days have been talking about their status. What is the status of a woman? You cannot expect the economic status, the educational status and the social status that the aspires. All this depends upon on the economic status of the woman.

Now, under the Hindu Succession Act was passed by this House in the teeth of opposition from the other side like the Hindu Mahasabha and others. I was reading Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speech where he says, 'I am not able to give them much though I would like to give them much more. It is only a very little that I am able to give. That is the little property that she will be getting after this law is passed.'

Now, there are two schools, viz., Mitakshara and Dayabhaga as far as the property rights are concerned. Dayabhaga is in vogue in Bengal and Assam and in the rest of the country, we have the Mitakshara under which the girl does not get equal property rights with the boy. Only when the father dies she gets a portion of the property along with her brother. Not that I am against land reforms. I have always been very vocal as far as

the implementation of land reforms is concerned. The question is to give equal lights to boys and girls and not to discriminate girls against boys. We represented the matter to our Leader and many times this matter was discussed but somehow nothing has come out. Women, you know, have voted for the Congress solidly. The Congress President is also here. I would warn, do not take the women for granted. You have seen that when the time comes, it is the women who rises to the occasion. In Maharashtra, what is happening when they are not able to get foodstuffs? An army of women have turned up in the streets. Even here, even in the name of whether it was a counter revolution or whatever you call it, in the name of Andhra Women, it was the women, whoever they may be, the rich or the poor, who came to the force. But people say or Mr. Subramaniam may say, 'Oh! If we also give some rights to women, what is there left to be distributed?'. In many spheres the feeling is very high, I am sorry to say. Now, reduce the ceiling and make it equal both for boys and girls, whether she wants to marry or study. She can have her own freedom. Tomorrow, if she depends even for one blouse-piece on her husband even her little economic right is being taken away. I am sorry to say about it. Unless you are careful by giving back the right in some form of amending the Hindu Succession Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Bill is only going to give protection to the State Acts. Therefore the question which you are raising just now is not relevant.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: This is quite relevant because even before these Acts were passed we have taken it up with the State Governments. Once you introduce these in the Ninth Schedule, what is the next step you are going to take to amend the Hindu Succession

Act? You have to do it, and unless you do it the future of women will be bleak. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been properly warned by Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma and certainly that is a matter which will have to be taken care of in some other law, not the Ceiling law with which we are concerned today.

I am glad that all the hon. Members in the House except two hon. Members, Shri P. K. Deo and Shri Mohanty have given support even though some of them doubted the bona fides of the congress party to implement it in a proper manner. It is significant that these two Members who spoke against the Bill come from Orissa. I do not know on whose behalf they spoke, on behalf of their party or on their own selves. But I am afraid they are quite out of tune with the times. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to go and justify land reforms at this stage. What is important is this. How are we going to implement the various land reform measures in the most effective manner. As a matter of fact that has been concern of many hon. Members. I share their concern. It is very important to see that implementation takes place effectively and speedily also.

This subject of land reform has been before us even before our independence. Even after independence we have had very many legislations or land reforms even relating to land ceiling. But unfortunately there was no uniform pattern with regard to ceilings to be observed. Therefore it is that we have had various ceilings—starting from 15 acres and 25 acres going up to 500 acres and even more. That is why it became necessary to adopt somewhat of a uniform pattern

within which all the States should enact their laws. As hon Members are aware, we indicated that it should be between 10 acres and 54 acres, 10 acres to the first category of land, that is perennially irrigated land, capable of having two crops,—starting with that and going up to 54 acres. There are two exceptions I know, one with reference to Rajasthan where with regard to semi-desert land and desert land there is a higher ceiling and similar land in Himachal Pradesh also. There also they have a little bit of higher ceiling.

But for these two exceptions, all the States' ceiling laws which are now being regularised are being included in the Ninth Schedule and they all follow the pattern of ten acres and 54 acres. All the examples cited and all the reports which were read out by various Hon. Members relate to the ceiling laws which were passed earlier. Perhaps they give their justification for the present ceiling laws. And their argument was in favour of the present laws which we have passed in various Legislatures. To-day we are including them in the Ninth Schedule so that they cannot be the subject of a further litigation in courts and so that we may concentrate our efforts on implementation of them. Not only a ceiling has been fixed but the unit of a family also has been properly identified, that is, husband and wife and they have been given equal status with three minor children. This is the basic unit. And, if there are more members, certainly, there is a slight increase with regard to this ceiling. Therefore, a unit of a family has been properly defined and that has been taken into account. Where there are certain distortions, we still have been having discussions with various State Governments and wherever they have acquired any land by the help of State ceiling laws, they are not able to include this mainly because of the non-acceptance of the definition of a family. I hope they would also fall in line with the majority point of view. Therefore, this is also a unit with regard to a family and the same has been accept-

ed and it is being laid down in various land-reforms passed by various State Assemblies. The family is a husband, wife and minor children whether there had been a partition or not and whether the properties had been acquired by inheritance or were purchased. And when once this family unit is accepted, then the ceiling is fixed with reference to the family unit whatever might be the way in which the members of the unit might have acquired the property. That makes no difference.

So, this is where we stand and therefore we now go over to the aspect of implementation of it and finding out the surplus lands and distribution of the surplus lands. Even with regard to the beneficiaries, we have given proper guidelines that it should be handed over to the landless labour, particularly, to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. These also have been accepted and that is how various legislations are now being passed and, as very many hon. Members stressed, what is now important is how we are going to implement these laws. Naturally, there are vested interests who are not only against implementation of them but they are putting various obstacles and by having various strategies and ideals only for the purpose of avoiding the application of the ceiling laws. That is why it becomes absolutely necessary not only for my party, the Congress Party, but also to other parties who are interested in the implementation of these land laws to participate in it so that the same takes place in a proper manner and, particularly, when we distribute the lands to the weaker sections of the community. Unless we provide them with the means of cultivating the lands and using the lands in a proper manner, distribution sometimes might even become a burden to them. That is why, along with distribution of the lands to the weaker sections of the community, we have got to take steps to see that they get the

[SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM]

means, the credits or various other facilities for the purpose of cultivating their lands so that they may enjoy all the fruits of their land. Indeed, I am sure, various State Governments will take care of this aspect also.

There were always arguments saying that ceiling laws are likely to affect the production or productivity. I do not think that this is a valid argument, particularly, in the present stage of agricultural technology, whatever might have been the validity of this argument in the past, with the modernisation of agriculture, with the application of science and technology for development of agriculture, it has been established, as it was stated, in Japan and various other countries, it is only a limited holding which can be exploited intensively. And what we could do today is intensive exploitation of the lands we have, and that can happen only on the basis of limited holdings and not extensive holdings. Of course, extensive holdings could be and we have intensive cultivation on the basis of complete mechanisation as takes place in U.S.A., but certainly that is not the pattern which is suitable to India. Indian pattern of agriculture has got to be small holdings and intensive agriculture based on small holdings, and what is now important is application of new technology in these limited holdings. This would mean providing them with means to apply this technology. Whatever we do as by way of seeds we used to throw on the land, and if there was good rain the farmer used to get crop; if there was indifferent rain the crop was less, and if there were absolute failure there was no crop. Then he blamed God or nature. But today the conditions have changed. We are able to take advantage of the new science and technology even to overcome the forces of nature, and this would require investment in land—investment not only for im-

proving the land for the purpose of irrigation, soil conservation, etc., but even current agriculture investments are necessary by way of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, etc. Therefore, this capacity will have to be developed, of the peasants, for the purpose of improving their agriculture. This is only one of the various programmes we have adopted for small farmers, because it is not for the first time the small farmers will be coming in existence. We have millions of farmers, and unless we take care of them we cannot improve agriculture. Therefore, we have attached great importance in the Plan for providing means for investing more in their land for the purposes of getting higher productivity. So, it is on this basis that we look upon the development of agriculture. Instead of land reforms affecting production and productivity, we expect and we are quite confident it is by the proper implementation of the land reforms that we will be able to bring about a situation of certainty so that the farmers may be enabled to invest more in the land. While we have enacted the land ceiling laws, if those are not properly implemented and some people hold on to the excess land, then there is bound to be uncertainty in regard to the future ownership of land. There would not be an inducement to investment in the land when he is not sure of the benefit. That is why if proper investment had to take place, the implementation becomes necessary so that they have certainty with regard to the ownership of land. Therefore, from that point of view, the implementation has greatest significance and this will have to be kept in mind and, I hope and trust within a year or two the implementation will take place in proper and orderly basis and on that basis there will be new dynamism introduced in agriculture.

Shri Vajpayee mentioned that we

will not be in a position to provide land for every landless labourer. I agree, but it is on the basis of a dynamic agricultural development programme that we would be able to develop the rural economy providing various other means of livelihood for the large masses of people, and that is a matter in which we will have to plan properly for rural development where agriculture has, no doubt, a pre-eminent place but agriculture cannot provide all the sustenance and dynamism for the economy, to future livelihood particularly for the large and increasing population. That is a different aspect altogether.

I am sure on the basis of these land ceiling laws and the new beneficiaries of the land reforms, a new dynamism would be injected in agriculture and not very long we would be able to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains. But there is a much larger target before us, and that is providing a new dynamism for development not only in agriculture but from every other aspect with agriculture as the base. This is the objective that we have got to achieve, and in my view, the land reform Acts are only a beginning of that process, and we shall have the opportunity and the privilege of participating in this new process of a new development in our rural economy.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): May I ask a question of the hon. Minister?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur): May I ask one question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not permit any question, but if the hon. Member can shoot a question and quickly get a reply he may do so.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : बहुत मुश्किल काम करने जा रहे हैं इन कानूनों को नर्वे शेड्यूल में जोड़कर । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप की पार्टी और पार्टी की सरकार रही

तो क्या आप यह कहने को तैयार हैं कि आने वाले 15, 20 साल तक अब जो सीलिंग बना दी गई है उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे और किसान की उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ायेंगे ?

और दूसरे यह कि अभी आप के कानून, जिन को आप प्रोटेक्ट कर रहे हैं, जैसा आप ने कहा सीलिंग 10 से लेकर 54 एकड़ तक है, किसी किसान के पास आज 40 एकड़ जमीन और उस को अगर वह एक कूवा लगा कर उस को इरिगैटेड बनाता है तो नई स्टेटों के कानून आज भी कहते हैं, और उड़ीसा का कानून है कि उसकी सीलिंग घट कर 10 एकड़ की हो जायेगी । इन दो बातों के सम्बन्ध में आप अगर क्लियर नहीं करेंगे तो प्रोटेक्टिविटी इस देश की नहीं बढ़ेगी और किसान इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं करेंगे तथा जमीनों का फायदा किसानों को नहीं होगा । इस बारे में आप कुछ देश के किसानों को संतोष दे सकते हैं ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Minister did not touch upon the question of consolidation of landholdings. With fragmentation going on faster and faster, for a small kisan it will be impossible in the long run to keep it as a viable and economic unit. So, consolidation of landholdings must also go hand in hand with land ceilings. I want the hon. Minister to clarify this point.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will clarify whether the Government's policy will be to ensure self-cultivating tenancy and not absentee land ownership where a person may be a politician or an Ambassador posted abroad or a businessman and may be owning hundreds of acres. So, will it be Government's policy to ensure self-cultivating tenancy? May I also know whether to ensure production through mechanised farming, Government's policy will be, as it had

[SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA]

been declared by the ruling party at Nagpur when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was alive, to encourage co-operative farming so that the peasants having small holdings could cooperate among themselves and do joint farming?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As regards the point whether the ceiling would be applicable at least for the next ten to fifteen years, I submit that that is the idea of the ruling party, namely that once we apply the ceiling, that is 10 to 54 acres subject to whatever laws are there in each State, these ceilings should be applicable for the next ten or fifteen years so that there might be some certainty about the land ownership

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: But is it within his powers? His party may be thrown out in the 1976 elections.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That was why I said 'As far as the ruling party is concerned'.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: They will never come to power even for 20 years.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Of course, if some other party comes to power, for instance, if Shri Vajpayee's party comes to power, he may take a completely different view, and if the CPI come, to power, perhaps, that party may take a completely different view. Perhaps, this order may not exist at all. Even ours sitting here may not exist at all. I am talking on behalf of my party. Having laid down this ceiling, we want this to be applicable for some time at least so that people have the incentive to further invest in land for the purpose of improving productivity of land, for improving the irrigation facilities, for improving the soil and various other things. This is the point.

With regard to the other points, I will have to examine the provisions of the various State laws before I can answer the points. But, certainly, I am sure the State Governments would have taken this aspect into consideration. But, this is a matter of detail which can be looked into. Some other point was raised with regard to absentee landlordism. I do agree that there should be no absentee landlordism. This will have to be abolished. But, a ceiling law is not the law under which this can be done. It will have to be done separately; it will have to be looked into. I am in full agreement with him. As far as possible, absentee landlordism should be abolished and that is the only way for better and more prosperous agricultural production in the country. I do agree that more consolidation of holding is as important as a land reform Act. Wherever land consolidation has taken place, there is better agriculture and there is greater production. We do attach great importance to it. As far as cooperatives are concerned, I do agree that it is a better form of organisation. But, unfortunately, even though various cooperatives farms have started functioning, I am yet to see a successful cooperative farm; successful joint farming. But, what is more important is to have service cooperatives which would be able to provide service for even small farmers. This is the pattern which we should develop and I think it is developing and let us all attach importance to that. Ultimately, if joint cooperative farming comes about, perhaps, it will be a good development. Even if it does not come about, service societies should be adequate to meet the needs, particularly, of small farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since this is a Constitutional Amendment Bill, before I put the motion for consideration, the voting has to be by divi-

tion Let the lobbies be cleared.
Now the lobbies are cleared.

"That the Bill further to amend
the Constitution of India be taken
into consideration."

The question is:

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 9]

AYES

[17.37 hrs.

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arving Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bade, Shri R. V.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakreshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa,
Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhuttan Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Dharmgaj Singh, Shri

Bill

Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dimesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Giri, Shri S. B.
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Godfrey, Shrimati M.
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowder, Shri J. Matha
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Horo, Shri N. E.
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran

Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kakoti, Shri Robin
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kamala Prasad, Shri
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
 Lalji Bhai, Shri
 Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Melkote, Dr. G. S.

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohammad Tahir, Shri
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nanda, Shri G. L.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pandit, Shri S. T.
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patel, Shri Prabhudas
 Patel, Shri R. R.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe

Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri
 Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Purty, Shri M. S.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Rao, Shri Nageshwara
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri Pattabhai Rama
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Ray, Shrimati Maya
 Reddi, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rama
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
 Reddy, Shri P. V.

Reddy, Shri Sidram
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mukti Raj
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
 Saminathan, Shri P. A.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Satyanarayana, Shri B.
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Scindia, Shrimati V. R.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shafquat Jung, Shri
 Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
 Shailani, Shri Chandra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri R. N.
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shetty, Shri K. K.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.

Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shivanath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sudarasanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Man.
 Tiwari, Shri R. G.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Ukiy, Shri M. G.
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri D. P.
 Yadav, Shri G. P.
 Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Nayak, Shri Bakshi
 *Pandey, Shri Tarakeshwar
 *Tewari, Shri Shankar

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result of the division** is Ayes 320; Noes 3.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Amendment of Ninth Schedule)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are some amendments to Clause 2. Shri D. K. Panda is not here. Shri Arjun Sethi is not moving his amendment. There is a Government amendment.

Amendment made

Page 2,—after line 23, insert—

"84. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 1972 (Gujarat Act 5 of 1973).

85. The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Orissa Act 9 of 1974).

86. The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act., 1974 (Tripura Act 7 of 1974)." (3)
 (Shri C. Subramaniam)

*Wrongly voted for NOES

**The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: Sarwa-Shri R. K. Khadilkar, Ziaur Rahman Ansari, Chintamani Panigrahi, Pampan Gowda, Ram Dayal, A. Shafee, Bheeshmadev, Tarkashwar Pandey, Shankar Tewari and Dr. Mahipatray Mehta.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I beg to move:

Page 2,—after line 23, insert—

"84. The Bihar (privileged persons Homestead) Tenancy Act, 1948 (Bihar Act 4 of 1948).

85. The Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Bihar Act VIII of 1970)." (4).

Under the Bihar (Privileged Persons Homestead) Tenancy Act, 1948 more than a million landless persons have got right over their lands, but many land-owners have gone to the court and got decrees. Some have stayed the proceedings of the revenue department. So, its inclusion in the ninth schedule is necessary to fulfil the object of the Bill. Coming to the Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1970, many people have been saying—even the Prime Minister sometimes says—there is no record of land in Bihar.

This is in regard to share croppers. This is very important. There is a lot of litigation and it can be averted. The settlement/arbitration boards have been set up in Bihar consisting of one representative of landlords, one representation of Government and one representative of share croppers. In a small district of Madhubani, more than 1500 boards have been set up. But the landlords go to the High Court and have stay-orders and, for years together, this is kept pending. I have written to the Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. Shinde. He has written to me that the Government of Bihar has not asked for it. I just had a talk on the phone. If I am not committing any mistake, with regard to the formality, the Revenue Minister and the Revenue Secretary both have told me that they have written to the Central Government. I think, it must be either on the way or it must be somewhere here. I would

[Shri Bhogendra Jha].

request the hon. Minister to include these two things also.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry I am unable to accept the amendment. The Tenancy law will have to be examined properly. It is not, I am told, consistent with the guidelines we have laid down. But certainly, I shall have it examined. This is not the end of it. We can always have it included if it is considered necessary later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put the amendment moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha to clause 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 10 | 17.46 hrs.

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rehman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bade, Shri R. V.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bodabrata
Barupal, Shri Parina Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bhuvabhan, Shri G.

Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhuttan Lal, Shri
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar

Dasappa, Shri Tulmadas
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
 Dharmgaj Singh, Shri
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Giri, Shri S. B.
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Godfrey, Shrimati M.
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Gowder, Shri J. Matha
 Hanada, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Horo, Shri N. E.
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.

Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kakoti, Shri Robin
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kamala Prasad, Shri
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
 Lambodar Ballyar, Shri
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar

Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
 Melkote, Dr. G. S.
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Mishra, Shri S. N.
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan
 Mohammed Ismail, Shri
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Buksh, Shri
 Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nanda, Shri G. L.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Tuma
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain

Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
 Pandit, Shri S. T.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patel, Shri Prabhudas
 Patel, Shri R. R.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri
 Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Purty, Shri M. S.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram, Shri Tulmoan
 Ram Dayal, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri

Ram Surat Prasad, Shri	Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Ram Swarup, Shri	Scindia, Shrimati V. R.
Ramji Ram, Shri	Sethi, Shri Arjun
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.	Shafee, Shri A.
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar	Shafquat Jung, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath	Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Shailani, Shri Chandra
Rao, Shri K. Narayana	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi	Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan	Shankar Dev, Shri
Rao, Shri Nageswara	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama	Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Raut, Shri Bhola	Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Ravi, Shri Vayalar	Sharma, Shri R. N.
Ray, Shrimati Maya	Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Reddi, Shri P. Antony	Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Ram	Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal	Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa	Shetty, Shri K. K.
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha	Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Reddy, Shri P. V.	Shivappa, Shri N.
Reddy, Shri Sidram	Shivnath Singh, Shri
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara	Shukla, Shri B. R.
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri	Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sadhu Ram, Shri	Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Samanta, Shri S. C.	Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque	Stephen, Shri C. M.
Saminathan, Shri P. A.	Subramaniam, Shri C.
Senghi, Shri N. K.	Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.	Sunder Lal, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Satish Chandra, Shri	Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Satpathy, Shri Devendra	Swaran Singh, Shri
Satyanarayana, Shri B.	Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Savant, Shri Shankarrao	Tewari, Shri Shankar
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati	Thakre, Shri S. B.

Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani

Tiwari, Shri R. G.

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Tulsiram, Shri V.

Uikey, Shri M. G.

Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Vekaria, Shri

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Venkatswamy, Shri G.

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

Yadav, Shri D. P.

Yadav, Shri G. P.

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri N. P.

Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Nayak, Shri Bakshi

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is: Ayes 324, Noes 1.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Vajpayee.

श्री इटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : संविधान में 34वां संशोधन विधेयक हम पास करने जा रहे हैं। इस का सभी ने समर्थन किया है। लेकिन मुख्य रूप से जो आपत्ति हुई है वह भूमि सुधारों सम्बन्धी कानूनों के क्रियान्वयन के बारे में है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस तरह की कमेटी उत्तर प्रदेश में बजाई गई है और जिस कमेटी के द्वारा जोत की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के कानूनों के बारे में डीरे में जा कर तथ्य लाए गए हैं। उस तरह की कमेटियां सभी प्रदेशों में बनाना आवश्यक है। केवल कानून पास करने से हमारा काम नहीं होगा। उस पर अमल होता है या नहीं, कीन से निहित स्वार्थ है जो उस कानून के क्रियान्वयन में बाधा डालते हैं, कहां-कहां लोग गैर-कानूनी तौर से जमीन पर कब्जा करके बैठे हैं। इन सारे तथ्यों को प्रकट करने की आवश्यकता है और जो कानून का उल्लंघन करते हैं उन्हें कठघड़े में खड़ा करने की जरूरत है। यह काम अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर होना चाहिए। इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूँ कि संसद की एक समिति ऐसी बनाने का प्राप फैसला करें जो प्रदेशों में जा कर देखे कि हमने जिन कानूनों को संरक्षण देने का निर्णय किया है उन पर

*Sarwashri T. V. Chandrashekherappa Veerabasappa and K. Chikkalin-gaiah also voted for AYES.

ईमापदारी से भ्रमल होता है या नहीं और इस के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करे जिस से यह सदा जाण सके कि जिस कानूनों को हम ने न्यायालय की परिधि से बाहर रखा है, सबमुच में उन पर भ्रमल हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): As a large number of legislations are going to be put out of the purview of the Court and the aggrieved party cannot go anywhere for justice, I want two assurances from the Treasury Benches.

(1) So far as the Orissa Land Reforms Act is concerned, no distinction has been made there between the land which is irrigated from private sources and land which is irrigated from the Government sources. Because of this lack of distinction between these two categories of land, the Revenue Minister, on behalf of the present Government, gave an assurance that very soon he is going to bring an amendment to make a distinction between the two categories. Because of the ambiguity, most of the advanced tenants who have energised their pumps and who have taken recourse to modern techniques of agriculture have started dismantling their pumps so that they can escape the ceiling. Taking this into consideration, I want an assurance from the Government that they will go into these aspects of the question and bring an amendment, if necessary.

Secondly, so far as the distribution of surplus land to the land-less people are concerned, I beg to submit that we should eschew all partisan and parochial ends and give surplus land to the deserving. As pointed out by Shri Surendra Mohanty, some of the land pattas which were to be given to the landless people were snatched away from their hands because they belonged to the Opposition party. If that is the intention, it defeats the very purpose for which this legislation is going to be enacted. So, I request that we should rise to the occa-

sion and give it to the deserving people. I want an assurance on these two points.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): I am very happy that a number of land reform measures of the States are going to be put on the Schedule. But one thing I want to warn. By simply putting them on the schedule we cannot say that the land reforms have become an accomplished fact. There is no certainty that the State Governments who are the implementing agencies will seriously take them up and implement these schemes. For example, in my own State, I want to bring to your notice that when it was in the composite Madras State, the then Revenue Minister, Shri Kala Venkat Rao brought forward the land reform measure which was duly passed. But when the question of implementation came, people cheated the Government in the matter of surrendering the surplus land. They surrendered punja land or waste land. In my own constituency one land-lord surrendered surplus land which was nothing but waste land and took Rs. 60,000 from the Government for that. But nobody has come forward to take that land. That land is absolutely useless and barren. So all these aspects should be kept in mind.

Then, Shri Vajpayee has suggested the appointment of a parliamentary committee. I support that suggestion. There must be a committee from the centre to oversee the implementation of the land reforms in the proper way. Let us have a committee in a general way to supervise the implementation of land reforms.

Finally, you are imposing a ceiling on land holdings. The same way there should be a ceiling on other incomes. Then, only our object and aim will be achieved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. Now, so many members want to speak. We have already exceeded the time limit by one hour. I do not think we

should proceed further in this way. How can I allow one member and shut out others? A large number of hon. Members do not want to waste further time on this Bill. We have already exceeded the time by one hour. The hon. Minister.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Please allow me one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly sit down. Please excuse me. If I allow you to speak, do you not think I will have to allow at least half-a-dozen Members to speak? Please look to my predicament.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: But I have not spoken earlier on this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In that case, I propose this. I will call one from the opposition and one from the Congress side only. Order, order. I will not go beyond that. Mr. Panigrahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I take this opportunity to contradict one observation made by the hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo.

He said that pattas granted to landless people in Orissa were being taken away from them on political grounds. I wish to submit that this is completely incorrect and that this is one of the most successful measures that is being undertaken today by the Orissa Government and it has given hope and inspiration to the poor and weaker section of people in Orissa.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to speak. I am very happy to support this measure.

This is a good measure and a progressive measure and a necessary measure. So, I am glad that the Government have come forward with this Constitution Amendment Bill. But I wish to point out that it is no use merely talking of the smooth passage of this Bill. It is no doubt important

and progressive. But I wish to submit that the vast majority that is fortunately present on the ruling side, to support this Constitution Amendment Bill, will also see to it that it is its special responsibility, and that heterogeneous as it is, (Some hon. Members: No.), it will at least act harmoniously as far as measures of reforms with regard to land are concerned. Sir, they say one thing and when it comes to implementation they do not do that. We would not have come to this stage in 1974 had the Congress party spoken and acted with one voice on implementation of land reforms. Sir, I feel that this is an important and progressive piece of legislation, and it is my duty to support all progressive legislation. I am glad to do it today. But I want honest, sincere implementation of this measure. Only then we shall have passed this measure not only with a good majority, but with a genuine and sincere majority.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are almost unanimously adopting this Bill. But equally important it is for the ruling party to see to its successful implementation. Mr. Mavalankar referred to the ruling party as heterogeneous and some Members opposed it. Mr. P. K. Deo has said that on political grounds discrimination is being made in Orissa. Many of the big landlords have gone to their side. And their door is always open to all the landowners who wish to come; so the land-owning class is ready to support them and the ruling party in turn is ever ready to oblige them. The point now is this. No land ceiling Act of any State is fully satisfactory. This is the position. The old Acts leave many loopholes in the land use, many loopholes for the executive officers. But in spite of that, what we want is, whatever enactments are made, they should be properly implemented, and seriously implemented. And I wish to submit this. In that context, the Central Government has its own special responsibility, to make a beginning,

on a level, which should be taken to be a model, from the Centrally administered States and Union Territories, where no State Government is coming in the way.

18 hrs.

Gujarat is there and other union territories' interests are there. In that context, I think the ruling party told in Bidhan Nagar that it would be implemented in 1973-74. That has been fructified now. After a unanimous verdict on this Bill, I am sure, the ruling party will not delay or dilly-dally the matter. So, in that context, I, through you, wish that the Members of this House in the ruling party to realise that our economy, our democracy and social conditions cannot tolerate too much strain of the landowning classes who are acting as simple rulers upon our economic system and social equality etc. in India. I think that the implementation should also be reviewed by this House from time to time.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister can say that he can brush aside as a different bill. At that time, even when some State Governments brought forward certain things, they were told that these can be provided through by a Central Act. We could not do anything. They were helpless at that time. In that context, I want to know whether the Central Government will contemplate amending the Hindu Succession Act also. It would have been the intention of the State Governments to amend the land legislations Act suitably. We are happy to see that today we have a woman Prime Minister. We will never remain satisfied unless she gives us—women—equal economic rights.

Another thing is this. We have been talking of economic emancipation of woman. Is it an economic emancipation or an economic bondage?

I would like to appeal to the Prime Minister to see that the Act is amend-

ed suitably so that the States may give property rights to them also.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that emphasis has been laid, rightly laid, with regard to implementation. No doubt this is a state subject. But, this House and, I am sure, the other House also, is going to give protection to these laws. Therefore, I do agree with this House that this Parliament has a responsibility to see that these Acts are properly implemented. What sort of machinery should be constituted for that purpose, certainly, that can be discussed. It is agreed, however, that some sort of a machinery should be evolved for this purpose and to see that with speed, the implementation of these laws takes place, and, on that basis also, the distribution takes place in a just manner. Shri Deo suggested that there should not be any partisan attitude. I do agree that there should not be any partisan attitude. The State Governments also, whatever may be the Acts that are passed, may try to see that a just attitude is taken with regard to the distribution of the surplus lands.

Certainly, a very valid point has been raised, on behalf of women of India, by Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma. As men, we all stand for not only equality but we also want to give them a little more than equality. I am sure, that is a matter that should be given a serious consideration. As I have already stated, certainly, this is not the law which can provide for that. This is a law for the ceiling of lands. I would respectfully submit that this law may be passed unanimously without any dissenting voice.

MR CHAIRMAN: This motion also requires a special majority and so, let the Lobbies be cleared.

The lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 11]

[18.08 hrs

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Anand Singh, Shri
 Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
 Appalanaidu, Shri
 Arivind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Aziz Imam, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bade, Shri R. V.
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Balakrishnaiah, Shri T.
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
 Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitraj Singh

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chellachami, Shri A. M.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chhuttan Lal, Shri
 Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
 Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavitt, Shri T. H.
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Giri, Shri S. B.

Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Godfrey, Shrimati M.
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Gowder, Shri J. Matha
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Horo, Shri N. E.
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kakoti, Shri Robin
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kamala Prasad, Shri
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.

Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakkappa Shri K.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
 Lalji Bhai, Shri
 Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Maji, Shri Kumar
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna, Prasad
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
 Melkote, Dr. G. S.
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri

Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nanda, Shri G. L.
 Nayak, Shri Baks
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Pandey, Shri Damoder
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pandey, Shri Tarakeshwar
 Pandit, Shri S. T.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokaj Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patel, Shri Prabhudas
 Patel, Shri R. R.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri
 Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Party, Shri M. S.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.

Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ram Dayal, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri Patabhai Rama
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Ray, Shrimati Maya
 Reddi, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
 Reddy, Shri P. V.
 Reddy, Shri Sidram
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaque

Saminathan, Shri P. A.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Satyanarayana, Shri B.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Scindia, Shrimati V. R.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shafee, Shri A.
 Shafquat Jung, Shri
 Shah Nawaz Khan, Shri
 Shailani, Shri Chandra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri R. N.
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shastri, Shri Bishwanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shetty, Shri K. K.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Stephen, Shri C.M.

Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewari, Shri Shankar
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
 Tiwari, Shri R. G.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri D. P.
 Yadav, Shri G. P.
 Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 326; Noes: Nil.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House

*Shri Menikrao Palodkar also voted for AYES.

and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 27, 1974 | Bhadra 5, 1996 (Saka)