

Monday, December 3, 1973
Agrahayana 12, 1895 (Saka)

**Ninth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



Price: Rs. 2.00

CONTENTS

(FIFTH SERIES, VOLUME XXXIII, 9TH SESSION, 1973)

No. 16—Monday, December 3, 1973/Agrahayana 12, 1895 (Saka)

COLUMNS

OBITUARY REFERENCE	1—2
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 302, 303, 306 to 308, 310, 311 and 313 .	2—29
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 304, 305, 309, 312 and 314 to 321 .	29—39
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2992 to 3036, 3038 to 3067, 3069 to 3071, 3073 to 3134, 3136 to 3165, 3167 to 3179, 3181 to 3189 and 3191	39—208
Papers Laid on the Table	208—10
Messages from Rajya Sabha	210—11
Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha—	
(i) Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Bill	211
(ii) Indian Works of (Defence (Amendment) Bill	211
Correction of Answer to S. Q. No. 90 dated 26-2-73 re. Expenditure on Repairs of newly purchased ships	211—19
Election to Committees—	
(i) National Shipping Board	219
(ii) Central Silk Board	220
Central Excises and Salt (Second Amendment) Bill— <i>Introduced</i> .	220—29
Statement Re. Central Excise and Salt (Second Amendment) Ordinance Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan	229
Matters Under Rule 377—	
(i) Press Reports about Salary & Allowances, etc. of Members of Parliament	229—35
(ii) Strike in CEAT tyre factory, Bombay	235—36

* The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill	236—86
Motion to Consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	236
Shri Balgovind Verma	236—38, 266—73
Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami	239—43
Shri Ramsingh Bhai Verma	245—49
Shrimati Bhargavi Thankappan	249—52
Shri Damodar Pandey	252—53
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai	254—55
Shri Rudra Pratap Singh	255—59
Shri J. Matha Gowder	259—63
Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai	263—66
Shri Vasant Sathe	266
Clauses 2 to 5 and 1	
Motion to pass	284
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	284—85
Shri Balgovind Verma	285—86
Industries (Development and Regulation Amendment) Bill	286—331
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	286
Shri C. Subramaniam	286—91
Shri Dasaratha Deb	293—99
Shri Vasant Sathe	305—10
Shri S. M. Banerjee	301—302, 317—26
Shri B. V. Naik	326—31
Half-an-Hour Discussion—	
Eligibility for pensions to Freedom Fighters	331—54
Shri C. K. Chandrapan	331—38
Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit	344—54

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 3, 1973/Agraha-
yana 12, 1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): We have got a sad news of the murder of Khan Abdus Samad Achakzai who made a great contribution to the freedom of our country. May I request you that we pay our respects to him as a great son of undivided India, known as Baluchi Gandhi?

MR. SPEAKER: I, on behalf of you all, express our deep sorrow at this sad and tragic death of Khan Abdus Samad Achakzai who was in the very thick of our Independence movement and who was a great pillar of support and strength to our leaders in the freedom movement. We affectionately called him Baluchi Gandhi. It is so tragic that many of these great people have to suffer martyrdom at the hands of their own countrymen, and Khan Abdus Samad Khan is one of those, like Lincoln, he has also been taken away by the cruel hand of his own countrymen. We all express our sorrow at it.

The House will now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect.

The members then stood in silence for a short while.

श्री सच्चु लिलवे (बाफा) : मैंने प्राप को बिल्लोच गांधी और श्रीमती नेली सेनगुप्त दोनों के बारे में लिखा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . खां अब्दुस्समद खां के बारे में तो रिफरेंस कर दिया ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Effect of Hike in Oil Price on Shipping Industry

*302. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Shipping Industry would suffer grievously as a result of the oil price hike; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). The non-availability as well as uncertain availability of bunkers and their fluctuating prices are causing difficulties for the Indian Shipping Industry. The Shipping Conferences in the Overseas sector are levying or proposing to levy bunker surcharges. Specific complaints from Shipping Companies about non-availability of bunkers at foreign ports are being taken up through our embassies for obtaining bunkers.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: May I know the daily fuel consumption—of oil—in our ships and how much more is costing us daily as a result of the increase in the rate of oil?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : डेली कज्मशन में हम कितना यूज करते हैं, इस के लिये माननीय सदस्य नोटिस दें। लेकिन जितना हम कांज्यूम करते हैं उस का 13 परसेंट हम को इंडियन प्रायल देता है। बाकी हम फोरेन कट्रीज से लेते हैं। सरचार्ज कम्पनिदा माग रही हैं। इस का क्या असर पड़ेगा और कितना नुकसान होगा, यह तो बाद में ही बतलाया जा सकेगा।

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: May I know whether this increase in the price of oil is going to have any direct effect on the discontinuance of any of our shipping services?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : बर्कम तो जहरी है ही। अखिर यह फ्यूल प्रायल है। जब तक बर्कम हमारे पास नहीं होगा, गिप्स का चलना मुश्किल होगा। लेकिन हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि फोरेन कम्पनीज में जो हमारी एग्जेंसिज बात कर रही है उस से कुछ रास्ता निकल आयेगा।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: May I know from the hon Minister what will be the total expense involved due to increase of the price of fuel annually?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मान्यवर, यह पता नहीं है कि कौन-सा कितना सरचार्ज लगाते हैं, इस की सूचना अभी नहीं आई है। जो सरचार्ज लगा है वह अभी स्टैंडर्डाइज नहीं हुआ है, वह हो जाय तो पता लगे।

Milk Booth in Jaidev Park (Delhi)

*303. **SHRI HARI SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6454 on 9th April, 1973, regarding the opening of a Milk Depot of D.M.S. in Jaidev Park and to state:

(a) whether a milk booth has been already erected in the Colony but has not so far been opened even when

there is sufficient demand of milk in the area;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the time by which the Government proposes to open the said depot; and

(c) a list of applicants from this area so far registered with the D.M.S. and the number of bottles of milk required by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The C.P.W.D. has not so far completed the construction of the milk booths in Jaidev Park with the result that it has not been possible for D.M.S. to commission the booth so far. The milk booth will be commissioned as soon as it is handed by CPWD to D.M.S. and a minimum number of tokens for 300 bottles are available for this depot.

(c) On request from the Jaidev Park House Owners Welfare Association the Delhi Milk Scheme registered 113 applicants in August, 1972, for issue of fresh tokens for a total of 509 bottles. A list of applicants together with their requirements is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-5882/73]

MR. SPEAKER: May I, before you get up to ask a supplementary bring this to your attention? You have asked a question about this Milk Booth. Such a long answer has come. Then, you have asked about the name of the persons and bottles. The answer has come to so many pages. It would have been better if this had been settled with the Minister. Mr. Sathe had asked a question and the reply to same question had come to 49 pages. The Ministry should have given a brief reply. This information must have been taken out from somewhere and given there but they will have to be printed in the Debates. You cannot imagine what cost it would come to for the Lok Sabha Secretariat. But, anyway, these are minor matters which could have been

settled with the hon. Minister. You have raised this in the form of such a big question and a big answer has come. You have asked for each person how many bottles are there, his name, his father's name and all that. If you want you may ask a question. You are asking such question in the Nation's Parliament.

श्री हरी सिंह : आप ने प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में जो डायरेक्शन दी है, मैं उस से एग्जी कर्ता हूँ लेकिन दिक्कत यह होती है कि जो लोग शुरू में एप्लाई करते हैं, उन को छाड़ कर दिया जाता है और जो बाद की एप्लीकेशन होती है उन को कबूल कर लिया जाता है। "फर्स्ट-कम-फर्स्ट-सर्वेड" का बैमिज बान्धन के लिए मैंने यह सवाल पूछा था।

मन्त्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि अभी पी० डब्लू० डी० विभाग ने मिल्क-बूथ बना कर नहीं दिया है, लेकिन मेरी जानकारी में यह आया है कि जयदेव पार्क में मिल्क बूथ 4 महीने पहले बन कर तैयार हो गया था, लेकिन कृषि विभाग ने अभी तक उस पर मिल्क सप्लाई करना शुरू नहीं किया है—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ ? दूसरा प्रश्न—कृषि विभाग ने मिल्क बूथ का बनवाना कब मंजूर किया, क्या मंजूर किए हुए काफी समय हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछिये। पहले ही कमी नहीं छोड़ी है, अब उस पर भाषण हो रहा है।

श्री हरी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न ही पूछे हैं।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : यह कहना कि 4 महीने पहले तैयार हो गये थे—गलत है। मैंने अभी सूचना ली है—वे हम को एक हफ्ते के अन्दर हैण्ड-ओवर कर देंगे, उस के बाद हम ने यह देख लिया है कि किन-किन को वहां से मिल्क सप्लाई होगा, एक हफ्ते तक उम्मीद है चालू हो जायेगा।

श्री हरी सिंह : मिल्क बूथ बनाना कब

स्वीकार किया गया था तथा अब वह बनना शुरू हुआ, उस के बीच कृषि विभाग ने पी० डब्लू० डी० से क्यों नहीं पूछा कि यह बूथ कब तक बना कर दे रहे हैं।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : पिछले वर्ष 65 बूथ बनाने के लिये 100 पी० डब्लू० डी० में कहा गया था। 22 डम हफ्ते तक तैयार हो जायेंगे, उन में से एक यह भी है, बाकी तैयार हो रहे हैं।

Protection of Vanishing Wild Life

+

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

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wild life is fast vanishing from the Indian Forests; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to protect the wild life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Wild Life has been severely depleted.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Steps taken to preserve Wild Life consist mainly of:—

- (i) Establishment and effective protection of national parks and sanctuaries;
- (ii) Restrictions on the export of wild animals and birds, dead or alive, or products thereof;
- (iii) Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has so far been extended to 20 States and Union Territories;
- (iv) Setting up of wild life preservation wing in the States and Union Territories;

- (v) Imparting of specialized training in Wild Life Management to personnel of the State and U.Ts. at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun;
- (vi) The launching of 'Project Tiger' under which 9 National Parks and Sanctuaries have been given special assistance for preserving the tiger, its prey and its habitat;
- (vii) A Central Scheme for financial assistance to certain important Sanctuaries and National Parks in the country under which funds can be allotted for works of a non-recurring nature in these selected Parks/Sanctuaries, provided, the State Governments concerned are prepared to bear the recurrent expenditure;
- (viii) There is also a scheme under which the Government of India is prepared to take over for central management certain sanctuaries for a limited number of years, with the approval of the State Governments concerned; and
- (ix) Educating the general public in order to inculcate love for wild life.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वनों की शोभा वन्य-जन्तुओं से है, लेकिन यह धीरे-धीरे समाप्त हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह कभी फीमेल पापुलेशन की कमी की वजह से आई है या मेल पापुलेशन की कमी की वजह से आई है या किसी शूटिंग के कारण या किसी डिजीज के कारण या किसी प्लानिज के कारण आई है।

श्री० शेर सिंह : कमी जो वाक्या होती है, उस में नर और मादा का सवाल नहीं होता है, दोनों में ही कमी होनी है तो भी कमी लगती है। जहाँ कुछ इंसान के कारणों

का सम्बन्ध है वैसे अपने जंगल में उन का जिक्र किया है और उस के लिए स्टैंड्स हम से रहे हैं, उन का भी जिक्र किया है।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न उत्तर प्रदेश के नेशनल क्रैबेट पार्क के संबंध में है। कुछ वर्ष हुए जब प० कमलापति त्रिपाठी उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे, उस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार से एक स्पेशल रिक्वेस्ट की गई थी कि नेशनल क्रैबेट पार्क को स्पेशल ग्रन्ट दी जाय। इस समय वहाँ हिरण भी बहुत मारे जाते हैं, जो वास्तव में जंगलों की शोभा है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जिस स्पेशल ग्रन्ट के लिये प्रार्थना की थी, वह सरकार देने जा रही है या नहीं, यदि देने जा रही है तो कितनी धनराशि दी जायेगी।

श्री० शेर सिंह : हमारी "टाइगर प्राजेक्ट" योजना ने नेशनल क्रैबेट पार्क को भी शामिल किया गया है तथा उस में सब प्रकार के वन्य-प्राणियों की रक्षा को शामिल किया गया है ताकि उस से हिरण तथा अन्य जीव-जन्तुओं की रक्षा हो सके।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : कुछ धन का भन्दाजा हो सकता है ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : उस में 4 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है तथा उस में से 40 लाख या उस के आस-पास इतना के लिये होगा। इस के लिए प्लानिज बन रहे हैं।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Sir, in view of the important role played by private forests, pastures and common lands in the preservation of wild life, has the Government taken any steps to direct the State Governments to save them from the operation of the ceiling laws. If not, why?

PROF. SHER SINGH: I do not have information about private forests or

private lands where wild life is being preserved.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Have they not played any role?

AN HON. MEMBER: He does not know about it.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Government have acknowledged it so many times officially that private forests and pastures and common lands have played a very important role. I cannot understand how the hon. Minister is denying any knowledge.

PROF. SHER SINGH: I do not have any definite information about how much private lands or forests are used for preserving wild life.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that there is a very rare variety of deer available only in Manipur in an apparent sanctuary—I call it apparent because it is not properly maintained—and if so, whether they are going to take special care to preserve this variety?

PROF. SHER SINGH: There is a programme in the States for running these sanctuaries. Where there are animals in respect of which there is danger of extinction, we have an Act passed last year, and that has been applied in Manipur also. After the application of that Act, I think we shall be able to preserve rare wild life. We are prepared to assist the State Government in the setting up or upkeep of their sanctuary.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In spite of the Forest Department's obligation in this matter and the existence of legislation, is it not a fact that a considerable amount of illegal poaching and killing of wild animals is continuing, because, as you know, the export of certain skins and horns and so on has become a lucrative busi-

ness? I would like to know specifically what steps Government are taking or have taken to see that this illegal poaching and killing is stopped or at least reduced to a minimum and that exemplary penalties are imposed on people who indulge in these things.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Last year, this House passed the Wild Life Protection Bill which has now become an Act and is now applied to 20 States and Union territories. It is only three or four States which have not yet adopted the resolution, namely, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya and Nagaland. All other States have passed resolutions and this Act has become applicable in those States. The Act does provide that we cannot even export skins, horns etc. We have four or five schedules in the Act. In Schedule I and part II of Schedule II it has been provided that the animals or their skins or their products cannot be exported.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I referred to the illegal activities. I know that there is an Act. The point is that despite this Act, illegal poaching and killing is going on. May I know whether any specific measures are being taken to see that this illegal poaching which often happens in collusion with a part of the Forest Administration is stopped?

PROF. SHER SINGH: The State Governments have been asked several times, and we have drawn their special attention to stop illegal poaching in various areas in the States and apply this Act.

श्री हुसैन अहमद कदमाय का यह बात सही है कि जो विदेशों से अतिथि हा प्राप्ति हैं इस देश में बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो उन को जंगलों में ले जाकर उन से शिकार करवाते हैं और उन का शिकार दूर करवाने हैं? क्या ऐसी शिकायतें आप को मिली हैं? यदि मिली हैं तो आप ने अपनी तक कितने ऐसे व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कार्य-

बाही की है। मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में कहा कि 4 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने वाले हैं तो यह कितने दिनों में खर्च होगा और सख्त से सख्त सजा दो साथ इस प्रकार की आप कोई प्रयास चालू करने वाले हैं या नहीं ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह 4 करोड़ रुपये जो टाइगर प्रोजेक्ट पर खर्च किया जाएगा वह पहले पांच सालों में किया जाएगा। कुछ तो इस में भी होगा लेकिन पांच सालों में अधिक होगा। विदेशों में जो लोग आते हैं अब तां यह वातून यहां पर लागू हो गया है जिस के मुबालिक सिर्फ लाइसेंस ले कर ही कहीं पर कोई शूटिंग बनेंगे कर सकता है। बाकी जो प्रोजेक्ट है उस में कुछ के बारे में बाहर ले जाने का अनुमति बिल्कुल नहीं है, कुछ के बारे में लाइसेंस ले सकते हैं।

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAL-NULI: In view of the fact that rare species of wild life are getting extinct while on the other hand the number of sanctuaries is being increased from one plan to another and rare species are not much available, may I know whether the Forest Department will take intensive measures to catch these rare animals and send them to the sanctuaries and special care is taken to protect them there?

PROF. SHER SINGH: The number of sanctuaries is increasing. State Governments are taking measures to protect wild life which is rare for which there is danger of their getting extinct. Steps are being taken about wild life protection under the Act that was passed last year.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: My question about the steps taken to catch those animals which are getting extinct and sending them to the sanctuaries is not answered.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Royal Bengal Tiger wants to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In our country and in the world over, the Royal Bengal tiger is known for its beauty, valour and majesty. Is it a fact that it is getting extinct and is a vanishing species? Is it a fact that they can be counted in dozens only. If so, what steps Government are going to take to preserve it particularly in the Sunderbans area?

PROF. SHER SINGH: As I have already stated, 'Project Tiger' started operating recently with a provision of Rs. 4 crores in the next five or ten years. Sunderbans is also one of the 9 areas selected for the Project. There also there will be a provision of about Rs. 40 lakhs.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: There is a rare and only species of its kind, I mean the Rhino, in Kaziranga. It appears in the papers from time to time that this precious species which is a foreign exchange earner is being killed by poachers. What steps have been taken by Government to protect it in Kaziranga?

PROF. SHER SINGH: My information is that in Kaziranga the population of Rhinos has increased from 400 to 650. So it is increasing, not decreasing. There has been some poaching, not so much in Assam but in Jaldapara sanctuary. There was information that about 29 or 30 rhinos were killed last year. About Kaziranga, I do not have information. But as I said, their number there has increased from 400 to 650 in a few years.

श्री वसु सिन्हा : जहां तक वन्य पशुओं के रक्षण का सवाल है मुझे उसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं है। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्यों दक्षिण बिहार से कुछ बिदिठियां मेरे पास आई हैं कि आप इस तरह की सैक्चुररी बनाते हैं तो उस के अंदर जो बनकासी और घादिवासी लोग रहते हैं उन को उजाड़ा जाता है, तो वन्य पशुओं

को बसाते समय कनवासियों को उखाड़ने का काम नहीं किया जायगा, इस के बारे में सरकार कुछ सोच रही है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैं अभी बिहार में बेतला पिछले दिनों गया था, वहाँ कुछ आदिवासी और ट्राइबल्स तथा दूसरे लोगों ने शिकायत की कि उन के साथ कुछ ज्यादती होती है। उन को इजाजत नहीं होती वहाँ जंगल में जाने की और लकड़ी इत्यादि लाने की और उन की फसलें बर्बाद होती हैं, उस के बारे में जो हमारा टाइगर प्रोजेक्ट है उस में भी 90 प्रतिशत जो उस पर खर्च होगा उस में लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा जो वहाँ पास बसते हैं। उन की फसलों को और नुकसान हुआ तो उन को कम्पेन्सेट करेंगे और दूसरे भी काम देने की व्यवस्था पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। इसलिए यह नहीं है कि बन्ध पशुओं की रक्षा करने समय जो लोग जंगलों में रहते हैं उन का ध्यान नहीं रखते हैं। उन का विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखते हैं, और कोई नुकसान हो तो कम्पेन्सेट करेंगे, काम भी देंगे कोई आल्टरनेट।

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH: Is it not a fact that some of the States, especially in Mysore, in their enthusiasm to distribute land among the landless, they have encroached upon the forests and have been cutting trees to accommodate them and, if so, is it not a fact that this amounts to encroaching upon the jurisdiction and the liberty of wild life?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Some States have been asking for land from forest areas. I do not have definite information as to how much area is going to be deforested in Mysore, but we have been writing to State Governments not to take lands from forests and to keep the percentage of forest lands to at least that much which is now there, if not increase the percentage as adopted by the resolution on forestry, and forest policy. According to that policy,

about 30 per cent land should be under forests. Even though that is not being implemented by the States we have been impressing upon the States not to ask for more lands from forest areas.

MR SPEAKER: Next question.

Recommendations of National Commission on Agriculture

*307. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture on (1) production of quality seed of high yielding varieties of crops and hybrid varieties of cereals, and (ii) effective involvement of small and marginal farmers and landless labour in an integrated programme of rural development especially that of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy and poultry; and

(b) the stage at which the consideration of the recommendations stands at present and the action taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5883/73.]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, in view of the statement laid on the Table of the House which runs to 49 pages, may I straightway request that a half-an-hour discussion be allowed on this, because no useful supplementary can be asked out of this statement which has been handed to us as the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: I think your question was very precise and they could have given a brief information. Instead, there seems to have been some brochure already and that has been supplied. When did you get it?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Just now here only.

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask your supplementary. If you are not satisfied with the answers, we will see to it later on.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: To be very honest, I have so many supplementaries that no useful supplementaries could be asked on the subjects arising out of this question. Kindly allow a half-an-hour discussion. I am straightway requesting for it. I think that would serve the cause better. It is a very urgent matter relating to small farmers, landless labour, a comprehensive scheme about poultry, dairy, etc. Even explaining this will take a long time. I do not think you yourself are satisfied with this. I do not know if you have been able to go through this statement. I am sure you would not have been. It is not possible. So, I am asking for a half-an-hour discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, I have no objection to it. Being a long statement, how can the Minister expect the Members to read it in 10 or 15 minutes? He could have given an abbreviated summary.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The question was about the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture. The recommendations run into hundreds of pages. So, we have summarised it.

MR. SPEAKER: So, this is a summary!

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I will explain some points.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, one thing is missing from this long statement. May I put a question?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In this long statement, I do not find any mechanism to see that the hybrid seeds are made available to the farmers

in the different areas easily, and not through those processes of submitting their needs to some officers and then approaching others, and so on. At least, not getting it except by paying some bribes to the actual persons controlling the sales. What is the reply of the Minister?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Distribution of seeds will naturally be the responsibility of the States. One of the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture is that the State Governments should have adequate agencies to make seeds available to the farmers.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Jute seeds and potato seeds are not available to West Bengal farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: His reply is that this is done by the State agencies. It is good to have these recommendations in 49 pages. I think in such cases this can be placed in the Library.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: They are voluminous reports; they are already in Parliament Library.

MR. SPEAKER: In that case there was no need to make it into a small book. You should have simply said that the report is laid in the Parliament Library. (Interruptions) Certainly you can have half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would only request that it should be done as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: It all depends upon the ballot and whether your name comes or not.

World Bank Team to Study Forest Projects

+

*308. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:**

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank team is likely to visit India to study forest projects; and

(b) if so, the main features of the particular projects that are likely to be discussed?

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

(b) The projects concerned are yet to be formulated.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It has been well said that the health and economic security of the human race depend on how well the forests are managed. Indian forestry is one of the most crucial development sectors. With a forest area of between 25-30 million hectares we are one of the biggest forest-countries in the world. May I therefore know this: Were there recently visits by the FAO head of Forestry to India and also by another Swedish expert sent by FAO to India?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: This is regarding World Bank Loan Representatives from the FAO go on coming. As for the World Bank, recently a high level mission led by Mr. John Crawford came to India and discussed some details of the problem.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I know whether in the discussions the Government had with the FAO experts as well as the World Bank experts—forestry incidentally is a very badly neglected matter; uneconomic use is there—the Government have identified three promising natural forest areas, one in the Himalayan mountain forests east of Simla, the second in the Western Ghats of Kerala, and the third in the dense Baster forests between the rivers Godavari and Indravati?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: The State Governments have been requested to formulate proposals for submission to World Bank and so far we have received proposals from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa. From M.P. to which a reference has been made, we expect proposals. U.P.'s pro-

posals will also include what he said. So when those State Governments forward their proposals, the points referred to by the hon. Member will be covered.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am asking a specific question whether those three areas were identified by the Government authorities in their discussions with FAO and World Bank? Bastar is one of the most important centres.

MR. SPEAKER: He has given it. The second part is your suggestion.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am asking whether the Government officials have identified the three specific areas for forest development.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: The World Bank proposals would be discussed when the World Bank mission especially for this purpose comes to India in February after two or three months. They would then be going into specific identification of the various areas.

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह बिष्ट क्या सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय प्रदेश की ओर इस विषय में गया है, जहाँ बहुत घने जंगल हूमा करते थे और आज वह नंगे हो गये हैं? इसी तरह से भुवना और आगरा के करीब के एरिया में रेगिस्तान बढ़ता जा रहा है, जैसा श्री मुंशी ने कहा था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ गया या नहीं कि रेगिस्तान को रोका जाय और उस में एफारेस्टेशन की स्कीम लागू की जाये।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I would require your protection because I deal with the World Bank matters and my colleagues deals with forestry matters.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I know whether the loan proposals formulated by the State Government and financed by the World Bank would make provision only for exploitation of the for-

ests or for afforestation also, that is, growing more forests and also for the forest-based industries? In this behalf is the hon. Minister aware of a forest-based-industries-scheme formulated by the Government of Karnataka involving an outlay of Rs. 5.5 crores in the district of North Canara?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I have mentioned the Mysore Government have submitted one of the projects under this scheme. These projects are meant for covering two aspects: harvesting or commercial exploitation and also replantation. These are the important aspects of the World Bank proposals.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि विशेषज्ञों का जो दल फरवरी में आने वाला है, जैसा आप ने बतलाया वह लोग वनों के किन-किन विकासों के बारे में आप को सहयोग देने वाले हैं और किन-किन वस्तुओं के बारे में आप सहयोग देने की आशा रखते हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are certain parts of our country and our colleague mentioned Bastar region. It is inaccessible; road communication is not there for the exploitation of forest. Sometimes there are wasteful practices in the exploitation of forests. The third thing is that sometimes forests are exploited but replantation programme is not properly taken on hand. The World Bank proposals would cover some of these aspects.

Indian Residents Studying Abroad under Cultural Agreements

*310. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:**

SHRI S. N. MISRA:

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

(a) the number of Indian residents studying abroad, country-wise, under

the cultural agreements with those countries; and

(b) the number of students selected during the current year and those who actually went abroad, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Part (a) of the Question :

Name of the Country	Number of Indians studying abroad at present under Cultural Agreements
U.S.S.R	136
France	117
Japan	17
German Democratic Republic .	15
Bilgium	5
Poland	10
Czechoslovakia	7
Yugoslavia	7
Turkey	1
Arab Republic of Egypt . . .	4
Greece	4
Hungary.	4
Bulgaria	1
Federal Republic of Germany .	32
Norway	50
TOTAL	430

Part (b) of the Question

Name of the Country	Number of Students selected during the current year.	Number of Students who went abroad
Japan	11	6
Poland	3	(yet to go)
Czecho-slovakia	3	3
U. S. S. R.	40	30
France	24	19
German Democratic Republic	7	7
Federal Republic of Germany	20	9
U. K.	81	20
Canada	18	18
Australia	1	1
New Zealand	1	1
Norway	8	7
Denmark	6	5

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The statement does not show that there is a single student studying under any cultural agreement in the United Kingdom and the United States. Will the Minister please tell us whether agreements exist with these two countries, and if so, why no student is studying in those two countries?

Part (b) of the Statement states that 11 students were selected for Japan but only half that number went abroad. For USSR also 40 were selected, but only thirty have gone. Would the hon. Minister be pleased to say why selected number did not go abroad and whether a waiting list was kept to fill up the vacancy?

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

There is no cultural agreement with the United States or with the United Kingdom. So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, there is a scheme of commonwealth student exchange. If the hon. Member refers to part (b) of the question, he would find that there is reference in part (b) to the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. This is covered by the Commonwealth exchange scheme. Since there is no cultural agreement and the question was in regard to cultural agreement, in part (a) of the question this was not listed. Regarding the second part of the question, so far as Japan is concerned selections have taken place only recently and the work of placement is going on. We hope that more students will be able to go to Japan. With regard to USSR 20 students were selected for Patrice Lumumba University; all those have gone and joined the university. With regard to post graduate fellowships, many of the students declined. So far as some are concerned, the question of placement has not been finalised. I am afraid, there is going to be a shortfall in the number of scholarships which are actually to be availed of. I am looking into this question to streamline the procedure, to see that any scholarships which are offered to the country are not wasted.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Would the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether there is no cultural agreement for exchange of students with the United States and whether it is not a fact that a very large number of students go to the United States for advanced studies from India? Secondly, would he be pleased to state the criteria for selection of these students, whether they are selected State-wise or university-wise, and quotas are allocated accordingly?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, it takes two countries to agree

to have a cultural agreement. It is true that a large number of students go to the United States. But they go as private students.

So far as the second part of the question is concerned, there is no allocation of quota, either State-wise or university-wise. The procedure is that with the help of experts, we identify the main branches of knowledge in which expert training can be availed of in the country offering scholarships to us. These are then advertised. Then, a high-power selection committee goes into the applications and makes the selection. There is no reservation of quota for any university or any State. It is done on a national basis.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in selecting candidates?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN There is a separate scheme of sending Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students for higher studies abroad. That is now being operated by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE In his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that as far as the United States and the United Kingdom are concerned, a cultural agreement could not be had because the agreement has to be on both the sides. Does it indicate that whereas all the countries listed here, U.S.S.R., France, Japan, etc., are willing to enter into a cultural agreement with us, as far as U.S.A. and U.K. are concerned, on our side there is willingness to enter into a cultural agreement but there is an opposition on their side to enter into a cultural agreement?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN We are willing to enter into a cultural agreement with all the countries, including U.S.A.

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

it is a fact that certain complaints have been made by the students coming back from countries, like, U.S.S.R., General Democratic Republic, Poland, etc., I mean, communist countries, that besides the reason for which they are selected, the study of communism is made a compulsory subject there. That is some kind of a political indoctrination. I want to know whether that is a fact and whether, under a cultural agreement, the compulsory study of such a political subject has also been agreed upon and, if not, whether the Government has gone into the reports that have appeared in the press.

MR. SPEAKER I am doubtful whether it is covered by this Question. This is about the selection of students for scholarships offered by the country concerned under the Cultural Agreement.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Many have appeared not one about a dozen reports that the students coming from those countries.

MR. SPEAKER That is about the scholarships offered by those countries under Cultural Agreement, not about the subject of studies there. You could send a separate Question for that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA It generally follows. Perhaps, he has also noticed a number of such reports that have come into the press. Please let us know whether it is a fact or not.

MR. SPEAKER I am sorry it is not covered by this Question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE It is likely that the number may be affected because of this condition. That is how it is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER You cannot have this inference yourself and then put your question on that. I am very much concerned with its direct relevancy to the Question. However relevant it may be in the other context, it is not covered by this Question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Prof. Dandavate has paraphrased it Sir. It is likely to affect the number of students selected for those countries. I want to know whether such instance have come to the knowledge of the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: With due respects for your anxiety, I cannot find it covered under the scope of this question. Shri Prabodh Chandra.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know whether the Government of India takes any undertaking or bond from the students who are going for advanced studies that they would serve their own country after having those advanced studies?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Yes, Sir.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In answer to an hon Member who put a question, the hon. Minister did not state whether a waiting list was being kept or not. In case some students decline to go, what happens?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The waiting list is always there.

Promotion of SC/ST Candidates in Cochin Port

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

(a) whether Government has given directives to all Departments that there should be reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by promotion;

(b) if so, whether Government is aware of the fact that this order has not been implemented by the authorities of Cochin Port; and

(c) what action Government has taken against those who were responsible for scuttling Government orders?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). Gov-

ernment orders on the subject have been conveyed to all Port Trusts for compliance; no directives as such have, however, been issued. Port Trusts are not departments of Government but statutory bodies set up under the relevant Port Trust Acts. Cochin Port Trust have already passed a resolution on 18th July, 1973 to adopt the Government orders relating to reservation in promotion on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness and amend the Cochin Port Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 1964 framed under the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. The question whether an amendment could be done to the Regulations with retrospective effect has been under their consideration. They have taken steps in this regard and will be approaching the Central Government for approval to the amendment to the Regulations.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: In view of the fact that the Government have said that they have issued some orders instead of directives. I would like to know what are the relevant points in regard to promotion mentioned in the orders or whatever were sent to all the departments.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: An order was issued in 1972 by the Central Government that so far as promotions are concerned, seniority-cum-fitness about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates should be accepted and approved and a reservation of 7½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes and 15 per cent for the Scheduled Castes should be made.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: If such an order has been issued, though the Cochin Port Trust is not a Government Department, but from the answer, I have understood that they have agreed that they are willing to accept it. My present question is whether there have been complaints

received by the Government that it was not followed.

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : कोई शिकायत नहीं आई ।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Just now the hon. Minister said that in the case of promotions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates seniority-cum-fitness will also be taken into consideration. I want to know whether it is a fact that since this principle has been adopted for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates no officer has been promoted in the absence of efficiency recommendation. I also want to know particularly since this principle has been adopted by the Ministry, how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers have been promoted in the departments under his Ministry?

MR. SPEAKER: Have you followed his question? Could not follow.

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : लेकिन यह बिलकुल दूसरा सवाल है कि विभाग में कितने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स लिये हैं ।

उन का सवाल यह है कि शिपिंग और ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राईक्स का जो रिजर्वेशन आर्डर में लिखा हुआ है वह कितना फोलो हुआ है ।

It is a separate question. I want notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee—absent.

New rates for Taxis and Scooters in Delhi due to rise in petrol price

+

*313. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING

AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new rates for taxis and scooters in Delhi have been announced;

(b) whether the rates have been highly increased compared to the rise in petrol price; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes. The new rates are as under:—

Taxis.—For first 1.6 kms. Rs. 1.50

For every subsequent one km.
or part thereof Re. 0.90

Auto-rickshaws.—For first 1.6 kms. Re. 0.70

For every subsequent one km.
or part thereof Re. 0.40

(b) No. While there has been a 94 per cent increase in the price of petrol as compared to its price in 1971, when the fares for taxis and scooter rickshaws were last revised, the present increase in the taxi and auto-rickshaw fares range from 33.33 per cent to 50 per cent.

(c) does not arise.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Even after including the rate of oil worked out on the basis of the financial estimate, the fare of an auto-rickshaw doing 16 km in one litre of petrol at the new rates works out to be only 8 paise per km. Instead of increasing the rate on the basis of the increased cost of petrol, the STA has increased the rates from 33 to 100 per cent. What is the reason for this?

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: It is not known to me as to what is the reason.

अभी जो इनकीज हुआ है रेट्स में 33.33 परसेंट आंटी रिकशा में और 50 परसेंट टैक्स में यह पेट्रोल की कीमत जो बढ़ी है उस के हिसाब से उन को नया रेट लगा दिया गया है। अब इस के बारे में क्या सवाल उठता है वह आप करें तो उसकी जानकारी हासिल कर के आप बता दें।

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: May I know whether there is any possibility for further price rise in petrol, crude oil and kerosene, and if so, the particulars thereof? Is it also not a fact that the petrol pumps in Madras and Delhi went dry during the last few weeks?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is answering on behalf of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. As far as crude oil is concerned, you may put your question to the concerned Minister.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gunny bag scandal in F.C.I.

*304. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether F.C.I. has failed to recover the cost of Gunny bags in which foodgrains were supplied to the flour mills;

(b) if so, whether F.C.I. is responsible for causing heavy losses to the Union Government; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Central issue prices of wheat to the State Governments and the roller flour mills ex-FCI depots/f.o.r. destinations are fixed for bagged wheat

including the cost of gunny. In the economic cost of wheat, the price of gunny is one of the items of cost in addition to the various other incidental charges incurred by the F.C.I. In the cost structure of the end products of wheat also, the cost of gunny bags is reflected. At present as a policy, the FCI is being reimbursed the difference between the economic cost of wheat and the Central issue prices and as such the question of separately recovering the cost of gunny from the State Governments and R.F. Mills by the F.C.I. over and above the issue prices does not arise.

Request from Sri Lanka for Indian Ships

*305. **SHRI R. N. BARMAN:**
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether Sri Lanka has requested India for the supply of ships;

(b) if so, the agreement arrived at between Sri Lanka and Indian Government;

(c) whether a joint ship service by Sri Lanka and Indian Government is likely to be started; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). A Shipping Delegation from Sri Lanka which visited India in November, 1973 showed interest in placing orders for ships of 2000 to 20,000 DWT on Indian shipyards. It was decided to supply specifications of ships to them for consideration.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. It was agreed that a joint shipping service would be operated between Indian and Sri Lanka ports. This service could be started with one small vessel each

being provided by the Shipping Corporation. It was agreed that this service will start operation within three months.

खजुराहो से चुराई गई मूर्तियाँ

*309. श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रसिद्ध पर्यटक स्थान खजुराहो
(मध्य प्रदेश) में अनेक बुर्जुआ मूर्तियाँ चोरी
हो गई हैं और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी जानकारी
क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति
मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरसिंह हसन) : (क) और
(ख). विवरण अभी पटल पर रख दिया
गया है। [समस्याओं में रखा गया। देखिए
[संख्या एल टी-5884/7०.]

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में नियुक्तियों
के संबंध में कथित अनियमितताएँ

*312. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्व-
विद्यालय में नियुक्ति करने के मामले में
अनियमितताएँ बर्तनी गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन सब में तथ्य
क्या है और इन बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की
गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरसिंह हसन) : (क) और
(ख). विश्वविद्यालय से प्राप्त सूचना
के अनुसार नियुक्तियों में कोई अनियमितताएँ
नहीं हुई हैं, जो कि बाकायदा गठित बचन

समितियों की सिफारिश पर कार्यकारी परिषद
द्वारा की गई थी। फिर भी, इस प्रकार
की अनियमितताओं के बारे में बिजोटर को
प्राप्त शिकायतों की जांच की गई है।
कार्यकारी परिषद के निर्णयों को रद्द करने
के लिये, बिजोटर का अब तक कोई कारण
नजर नहीं आया है।

Shifting of Transport Companies of Shradhanand Bazar, Delhi

*314. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
of the fact that the Transport Com-
panies functioning at Shradhanand
Bazar, Delhi have converted the roads
into godowns by storing goods there,
which results in the blockade of traffic
for hours; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Gov-
ernment against those Transport Com-
panies and when they are proposed to
be shifted to some other place?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN
SHASTRI): (a) Certain Transport
Companies are functioning in Shradha-
nand Bazar and its service lanes.
They stack the goods on roads and
pavements during the loading and un-
loading process. The blockade in traf-
fic is mainly due to those vehicles
which remain parked for loading and
unloading purposes.

(b) Frequent raids are conducted by
the Delhi Municipal Corporation and
the goods of Transport Companies
blocking the roads etc. are removed.
Besides they are prosecuted as well.

To facilitate removal of congestion
from the city the Delhi Development
Authority have a scheme to develop
Transport Centres under the Delhi
Master Plan. Two such Centres have
already been developed and four more
are proposed to be developed in dif-
ferent parts of Delhi.

Steps to preserve Temples in Orissa

*315. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have requested the Centre to take steps to preserve the rare temples of Orissa which are on the ruins; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Requests have been received from the Government of Orissa for preserving the following temples:

- (i) The temples of Nilamadhava and Siddheswara at Gandharadi, district Baudh Khandmals,
- (ii) Rameswara group of temples at Baudh, district Baudh Khandmals,
- (iii) Temple of Daksha Prajapati at Banpur, district Puri, and
- (iv) Temple of Jagannatha at Puri.

(b) Excepting the Jagannatha temple at Puri, all other temples mentioned above are centrally protected. The temples at Baudh were subjected to repairs in the year 1967-68 and the together with those at Gandharadi will be taken up for further repairs during the current financial year. The Daksha Prajapati temple was subjected to chemical preservation during 1969-70. However estimates for undertaking structural repairs to the temple are under preparation and the work will be taken up early next year. For preservation of the Jagannatha temple at Puri the Expert Committee set up by the Government has made detailed recommendations for its repairs. Further action is being taken to commence the repairs.

Intensive Cattle Development Projects

*316. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has found considerable variation in the progress of the Intensive Cattle Development projects operating in 68 areas;

(b) if so, the other points raised and made by the Planning Commission in this regard; and

(c) whether action is being taken against those held responsible for this slow progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the evaluation study carried out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, in 16 selected projects during 1970-71, it has been observed that the progress of the various elements of the programme was not uniform in all the projects areas. The study also emphasised that as the programme of cattle development particularly, relating to breeding, takes much longer to show results, a span of five years is too small a period to provide total picture of the impact and that repeat studies should be taken up to identify the problems for suitable corrective action. A statement giving the other main points raised in the Study of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5885/73].

(c) The implementation of the Intensive Cattle Development Projects is essentially the responsibility of the State Governments. At various review meetings/Conferences of the Project Officers the State Governments have been advised to provide adequate funds for this important scheme so as to ensure adequate provision of all

essential inputs for effective and successful implementation of the Project. The Report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation has been received by the Ministry recently only. The Planning Commission is forwarding the Report on the subject to various State Governments and Project Authorities. The State Governments will once again be advised to take necessary action on various suggestions contained therein.

Plan to develop Gandhi Smriti New Delhi

*317. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether a plan to develop Gandhi Smriti at Tees January Marg in New Delhi has been drawn up,

(b) if so, the outline thereof; and

(c) the amount spent so far and further funds sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The expenditure incurred on the development works undertaken so far is Rupees 1.06 lakhs.

Rupees ten lakhs have been provided in the Budget for executing various development schemes and for meeting other expenditure, details of which are being worked out.

Statement

(a) and (b). Only first phase of development has been drawn up and undertaken as follows:—

(i) the room where Gandhiji used to stay has been recreated and a picture gallery of the events that took place at Gandhi Smriti during the last phase of Gandhiji's life, put up in the adjoining area;

(ii) the path which Gandhiji took on the day of his assassination

has been indicated in the form of foot steps; and

(iii) a Column is to be erected at Gandhi Smriti.

It has, also, been decided to further formulate plans for the development of Gandhi Smriti on the following lines:—

- (i) Setting up of a library in the Smriti premises comprising books, photographs, films, documents and source material, including contemporary literature, on Gandhiji and his work;
- (ii) Setting up of a suitable Museum to perpetuate memories surrounding the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi;
- (iii) To plan and carry out various activities for the promotion of Gandhiji's ideas specially on national integration, social justice, economic activities, welfare and betterment of the under privileged; and
- (iv) to organise periodically activities in various forms including exhibition of films, lectures, symposia and seminars etc. to bring the younger generation closer to the teachings of Gandhiji.

The plans when formulated will be placed before the Executive Committee of the Gandhi Smriti Samiti for consideration.

गेंडू के ऊंचे मूल्य पर असंतोष

*318. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गल्ला व्यापारियों और बड़े किसानों द्वारा ऊंचे मूल्य पर गेंडू खरीदने तथा बेचने पर छोटे किसानों और उपभोक्ताओं में भाँते असंतोष प्रख्याप्त है ; और

(ख) छोटे किसानों में व्याप्त असंतोष को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी. शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). मौजूदा खाद्य नीति के ढाँचे के अन्दर गेहूँ के निजी शोक व्यापार को समाप्त कर, सरकारी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से विकास अधिशेष की अधिकतम अधिप्राप्ति कर तथा सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को उपयुक्त मुल्यों पर खाद्यान्न वितरित कर छोटे किसानों सहित उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की सुरक्षा की जा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त खुदरा व्यापारियों पर प्रतिबंध लगाकर खुले बाजार में गेहूँ के मुल्यों को विनियमित करने की दिशा में भी पग उठाए गए हैं।

Cases of food poisoning in Delhi

*319. SHRI H. M. PATEL:

SHRI R. K. SINHA:

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

(a) whether a number of food poisoning cases were reported from the Capital city of Delhi during early October; and

(b) whether Government have received reports as to the causes of such cases and the action, if any, taken by the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Cases of food poisoning were reported to have occurred due to the consumption of singhara flour and sweets in September-October this year. The samples of singhara flour and sweets were taken and analysed but no positive organism of food poisoning was detected.

77 cases of epidemic dropsy have also been reported since 21st September, 1973 due to consumption of mus-

tard oil adulterated with Agremo oil. Prosecutions have been/are being launched against the persons selling adulterated mustard oil under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

Anti-Sea Erosion Works in Kerala

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

(a) the total amount sanctioned to the State of Kerala for anti-sea erosion works for the year 1973-74 and how does it compare with their total demand; and

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for more assistance for this purpose and, if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Anti-sea erosion forms part of the flood control sector, which is included in the State Plan. Central assistance to the States for Plan schemes is in the form of bulk loans and grants without tying them to any particular sector or head of development. The State Government of Kerala have provided an outlay of Rs. 1.5 crores in their plan for anti sea-erosion measures during 1973-74. In order to enable the State Government to implement a programme of anti-sea erosion measures worth Rs. 4 crores, during the year, the Centre has agreed to provide special financial assistance of Rs. 2.5 crores outside the Plan. This is in conformity with the programme agreed to by the State Government.

Notice for All India strike by College and University Teachers

*321. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether College and University teachers have given notice of an all-India strike in January 1974;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to look into the same and to avert the strike?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir. However, a printed copy of the circular dated October 30, 1973, addressed to the Presidents and Secretaries of All State and University Teachers' Association, by the General Secretary, All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations, asking them inter-alia, to observe 'One day Cease-work' on January 15, 1974 has been received.

(b) The main demands are:

- (1) the recommendations of the University Grants Commission on the revision of salary scales of University and College teachers may be immediately implemented with modifications as suggested by the Federation and (2) immediate action be taken by Union and State Governments in introducing suitable legislations in Parliament and State Assemblies statutorily guaranteeing security of service of teachers.

(c) The question of revision of scales of pay of the teachers is under examination. As regards security of services, it is for the State Governments to initiate action for undertaking necessary legislation

विकासशील देशों से मानव रक्त की खरीद

2992. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भ्रजनटीना के एक डाक्टर ने इस रहस्य का उद्घाटन किया है कि विकासशील देशों से मानव रक्त को कम पैतों में खरीद

कर उससे प्लाजमा (रक्तरस) तैयार करके बहुत ऊँचे मूल्यों पर दिया जाता है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या भारत से भी कुछ इस प्रकार का रक्त खरीदा जाता है और क्या सरकार इस प्रकार के उपाय करेगी कि जिससे देश से उपलब्ध रक्त हमारे देश की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति में ही लगे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए०के० किष्कू) : (क) इस विषय पर 8 मितम्बर, 1973 के "हिन्दुस्तान" (हिन्दी दैनिक) में एक समाचार सरकार ने देखा है।

(ख) जी नहीं। रक्त और रक्त प्लाजमा के निर्यात पर निर्यात नियंत्रण आयोगों के अनुसार पहले ही प्रतिबंध लगा हुआ है।

Piped Drinking Water Scheme

2993. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had formulated assistance programme in different five-year plans for schemes for supply of clean piped drinking water in big villages and small towns to be undertaken by the States;

(b) if so, the total amounts sanctioned in the first four Plans; and

(c) the record of effective utilisation of this assistance by the different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Under the five-year plans, the schemes for supply of piped water to urban areas including small towns and safe water to rural areas have been included under the State sector programmes. During the first three five-year plans and the annual plans of

1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 Central assistance was provided in the shape of loan for urban water supply and sanitation schemes and 50 per cent grant-in-aid for rural water supply schemes. From the year 1967-68 small towns having a population upto 20,000 were also considered as part of rural water supply sector and eligible for 50 per cent grant-in-aid assistance.

During the Fourth Plan Central assistance is being released on the pattern of block loans and block grants of 70 per cent and 30 per cent respectively for all Development Heads including water supply and sanitation.

For the last two years of the Fourth Plan a Central Accelerated programme for rural water supply has also been initiated from 1972-73 which provides cent per cent grant-in-aid for rural water supply schemes approved under the programme. The statement giving the information about the plan allocation, funds released and the expenditure incurred on urban water supply and sanitation and rural water supply from the inception of First Five Year Plan, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5886/73].

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पटेल जयन्ती मनाया जाना

2994. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरदार पटेल जयन्ती को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मनाने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबन्धी तथ्य क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी०पी०

बाबू) : (क) से (ग). सरकार सामान्यतः राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जन्म जयन्ती नहीं मनाती है। इस मामले में पहले गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के हाथों में छोड़ दी गई है। प्रत्येक वर्ष सरकार पटेल जयन्ती समुचित रूप में दिल्ली और अन्य स्थानों पर मनाई जाती है। दिल्ली में, 1973 में समारोह, समुचित स्तर पर मनाया गया।

Engineering Graduates

2995. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineering Graduates coming out of colleges every year;

(b) the number of Engineering Graduates absorbed in Government Sectors to the posts for which the prescribed minimum qualification is Degree in Engineering;

(c) the total number of Engineering Graduates at present unemployed, employed in stipendary scheme and under-employed; and

(d) the amount spent on each Engineering Graduate for their training in Engineering College?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The number of engineering graduates who passed out in 1970, 1971 and 1972 was 17,768, 18,223 and 16,505, respectively.

(b) Information is not available.

(c) According to the live Registers of Employment Exchanges in the country, 22,832 engineering graduates were registered as job seekers at the end of 1972. The number of engineering graduates who were provided practical training facilities under the stipendary scheme of the Ministry during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 was 5,679, 4,517 and 5,508, respectively. Information about the extent of underemployment among engineering graduates in the country is not available.

(d) The per capita expenditure on engineering graduates varies from institute to institute. However, according to the information, available this amount generally ranges between Rs 2,000 and Rs 3,500 per year.

Celebration of Lord Mahavira's Birth Anniversary

2996 **SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the decisions of the National Committee for celebration of Lord Mahavira's 2,500th Birth Anniversary, and

(b) the financial and other assistance to be provided by the Central Government on this occasion?

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 Committee, *inter alia*, recommended the following major programmes --

- (i) Development of a National Park in Delhi,
- (ii) Setting up of a museum and a library of Jain art and literature,
- (iii) Establishment of children's recreational centres and Rural Library Centres in different States;
- (iv) Provision of improved drinking water supply in Vaishali;
- (v) Establishment of a National Council of Jainological Studies and Research as an autonomous body; and
- (vi) Publication of literature relevant to the occasion

A total allocation of Rs 50 lakhs is envisaged but detailed programmes and their individual financial implications are being separately processed

दिल्ली की झुग्गी झोपड़ियों में सफाई

2997. **श्री भन्गुवाल भन्नाकर :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की गरीब बस्तियों वाले क्षेत्रों की झुग्गी झोपड़िया प्रारम्भ में ही आज तक गन्दगी, कुप्रबन्ध और उपेक्षा की शिकार हैं ,

(ख) क्या इन बस्तियों में सफाई, रोशनी और पानी की सुविधाओं का बहुत अभाव है ,

(ग) इनके प्रति उपेक्षा बरतने के क्या कारण हैं , और

(घ) स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोक्ष मेहता) (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित पुनर्वास बस्तियों में सफाई रोशनी तथा पानी की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने अपने-अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाले कई झुग्गी-झोपड़ी समूहों को आधार भूत सुविधाएँ भी प्रदान की हैं। तथापि यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है तथा बहुत से समूहों की दशा में सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) को देखते हुए उपेक्षा का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिये झुग्गी झोपड़ी हटाओं योजना के अन्तर्गत निधियाँ दी जाती हैं। गरीब बस्तियों में वातावरण सुधार की केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत निधियों का उपयोग, कुछ गन्दी बस्तियों में आधारभूत सुविधाएँ देन के लिये भी किया जाता है।

Temple on Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi as an Obstacle for Pedestrians

2998. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether on Jantar Mantar Road in New Delhi, a temple is being created and hoax played on innocent people; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove this and clear the road for pedestrians to have free walk?

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 New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that there is no temple at Jantar Mantar Road but a knot protruding out of tree is attracting people for worship and time to time Pujaris conduct worship at that spot. No structure is being allowed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee to come up and road is being kept free for public use. Goods of the Pujari are removed as and when found there.

Net work of Rural Dispensaries in Kerala

2999. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala submitted any scheme for setting up a net work of rural dispensaries in that State; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and the nature of Central help requested for and Government propose to give for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Production of Raw Cashew Nuts

3000. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of raw cashewnuts in the country and its State-wise break-up; and

(b) how does it compare with the total requirements of raw cashewnuts in the country and the progress made so far in developing cashew cultivation in the country and the further steps Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Due to non-availability of reliable estimates from the State Governments no regular All-India estimate of cashewnut has been prepared. However, the estimate of cashewnut production has been issued in the past on *ad-hoc* basis. A statement showing the *ad-hoc* estimates of cashewnut production in different States, according to the latest available All India estimate which pertains to 1969-70 is given below:—

State/Union Territory	Production in '000 tonnes
1. Andhra Pradesh	12.8
2. Karnataka	16.5
3. Kerala	111.0
4. Maharashtra	24.1
5. Orissa	1.2
6. Tamil Nadu	27.4
7. Goa, Diu & Daman	3.4
8. Pondicherry	0.2
All India	196.6

(b) The production of rawnuts in the country falls short of over-all requirement and this short fall is met by imports from abroad to the following extent:—

Year	Import of raw nuts (Tonnes)
1969-70	163424
1970-71	169359
1971-72	169985
1972-73	197938

As to the development measures on cashewnut, the strategy adopted in the Fourth Plan has been to increase the production of raw nuts by adopting intensive measures in the bearing

cashewnut plantations. Schemes on production and distribution of quality planting material, adoption of prophylactic plant protection measures and organising demonstration plots were taken up as Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a plan outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs. These measures were further augmented with the implementation of a scheme on special package programme on cashew and area expansion in the departmental plantation with an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs in the last two years of the Plan. A statement showing the progress made in the implementation of these programmes is enclosed.

For the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Government have further plans for stepping up the production of raw cashewnuts and the programmes are still being worked out.

STATEMENTS

Name of Programmes	Target (IV Five Year Plan)		Likely achievement at the end of IV Five year Plan		
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	
	(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Production of cashew air-layers		3.095 lakhs Nos.	3.71	2.74 lakhs Nos.	3.94
2. Laying out demonstration plots for improved practices in cashewnut cultivation		1500 plots	13.50	4,606 plots	12.624
3. Adoption of prophylactic plant protection measures on cashew :					
(a) Non-departmental areas		27,490 hectares	39.51	29,408 hectares	27.68
(b) Departmental areas		12,527 hectares	13.65	50,305 hectare;	39.37
4. Special Scheme for .					
(a) Package programme in departmental areas		5,000 hectares	65.00	5,000 hectares	56.39
(b) Area expansion in departmental areas		5,000 hectares.	35.00	5,000 hectares	31.56

Construction of over-head Tanks in Government Colonies in Delhi

3001. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the continued shortage of water supply in the Capital, Government have considered the desirability of constructing over-head tanks in all the Government colonies so that water is made available to the people regularly;

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

(c) whether Government have also considered the desirability of providing storage tanks in all Government quarters so that what little water is made available can be stored and made use of in times of urgency?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Construction of over-head tanks cannot solve the problem of shortage of water supply. These are required only for multistoreyed buildings where they are already being provided. For single and double storeyed buildings, over-head tanks cannot serve any useful purpose, if the water supply is inadequate

Steps to Improve Public Transport System

3002. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to increase in the price of petrol and fall in the consumption by private users, it has now become necessary to vastly improve the public transport system;

(b) whether in view of the above, Government have drawn up any plan to tackle this issue on an all India basis; and if so, the outlines of the blue print drawn in this connection; and

(c) whether in regard to Delhi any immediate plan has been drawn up for implementation; and if so, the particulars thereof and the number of extra buses that will be commissioned to give the commuters adequate relief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) In view of the increase in the price of petrol, a shift from "personalised" transport to public transport has been noticeable. This has resulted in an increased pressure on the public transport system, especially in the metropolitan cities.

(b) Since the executive responsibility in respect of road transport rests with the State Governments, it is essentially for them to draw up programmes to deal with the situation. Details of the schemes, if any, drawn up by the concerned State Governments, in this behalf, are not available.

(c) Yes, Sir. The programme prepared by the Delhi Transport Corporation envisages the purchase of 400 buses during 1974-75 and improvement of repaid and servicing facilities by constructing new depots, renovating the existing ones and strengthening the Central Workshop.

Disposal of Communications by Executive Officer of D.D.A.

3003. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive Officer (Urban Vigilance Cell), D.D.A. does not reply to any communications received from the public, as a matter of policy;

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the number of

communications received by this cell during the last six months and the number of those to which a reply was sent by the Cell;

(c) whether about 1,500 cases are pending for disposal by the Executive Officer (UVC) DDA which have been lying with him for a pretty long time,

(d) whether the cases are kept pending in order to harass the people, and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in the disposal of the cases and the time by which all the cases would be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) There is no Executive Officer (Urban Vigilance Cell) in the DDA

(b) to (e) Do not arise

Students Appeared in Science Talent Research Examination

3004 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of students State-wise, who appeared at the Science Talent Research Examination conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) during the last three years, each year separately; and

(b) the number of students State wise, who won scholarships each year separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No LT-5887/73)

Allotment of D.D.A. Property to the Occupants

3005. SHRI YEKARLA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has decided about the allotment of their property to the occupants who are occupying them for the last 15 to 20 years and are refugees from West Pakistan, and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) No such decision has been taken

(b) Does not arise

मध्य प्रदेश में समाज कल्याण केन्द्र

3006 श्री गंगा चरण बीलित क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय क्षेत्र-वार कितने समाज केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वह और अधिक ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब और केन्द्र कहा कहा पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भरविन्द नेतान) (क) से (ग) समाज कल्याण केन्द्रों को विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों, केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों तथा सरकार में सहायता पाने वाले और सहायता न पाने वाले स्वयं-सेवी संगठनों द्वारा चलाया जाता है और इसलिये ठीक-ठीक जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में जब नये कार्यक्रम शुरू किये जायेंगे तो और केन्द्रों को खोले

धाने की सम्भावना है। योजना को प्रगतिमान रूप देने के बाद ही सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों द्वारा जोरा निश्चित किया जाएगा।

श्री श्री, मध्य प्रदेश में पहले से ही चलाये जा रहे विशेष पोषाहार कार्यक्रम तथा बालबाड़ी कार्यक्रम केन्द्रों से सम्बन्धित जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्रों में दी गई है [प्रश्नांक में रखा गया। रेफरेंस संख्या एल टी 5885/73]। वित्तीय दबाव के कारण वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान इन कार्यक्रमों को और बढ़ाने का विचार नहीं है।

Excavation work at Betamcherla Caves, Andhra Pradesh

3007. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the excavation work at Betamcherla caves in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh conducted by the Deccan College of P.G. and Research Institute is being continued; and

(b) if so, the progress of work and whether any new revealing finds have been reported since last year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir, the Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Poona which had undertaken this work last year has not included it in this year's programme. They are, however, engaged in analysing the fauna remains obtained from the site.

Sanction to Andhra Pradesh under Command area development scheme of Tungabhadra Project

3008. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh under the Command

Area Development Scheme of Tungabhadra project;

(b) the amount earmarked for the Low Level Canal, out of the total amount;

(c) whether the amount is given in instalments; and if so, the number of instalments and the amount given so far; and

(d) whether any work is in progress now both in Low Level Canal and High Level Canal Areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Administrative approval was accorded to the schemes costing Rs. 1.5 crores (Rs. 25 lakhs for markets and Rs. 125 lakhs for roads) in the Tungabhadra command area in Andhra Pradesh. The State Government has been authorised to spend upto Rs. 75.00 lakhs till 31st March, 1974.

(b) Rs. 77.00 lakhs (Rs. 63.5 lakhs for roads and Rs. 13.5 lakhs for markets) are earmarked for Low Level Canal in this command area.

(c) The expenditure is reimbursed to the State Government in periodical instalments after reviewing the progress of expenditure. Rs. 25 lakhs have been so far released to the Andhra Pradesh Government in two instalments of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 15.00 lakhs respectively, for this command area.

(d) Road and market works are in progress in both the Low Level Canal and High Level Canal areas.

Scheme for Soil Improvement

3009. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme have been formulated by Government for soil improvement in various States; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the extent to which the yield

of various crops is likely to be boosted as a result?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has under consideration a Scheme of improvement of acid and alkali soils through the use of soil amendments.

(b) The details of the scheme are being worked out. The use of soil amendments increases the fertilizer use efficiency, which ultimately results in higher yields of crops.

Set-back in the cultivation of High yielding variety of seeds

3010 SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether while Government have been increasing the area of cultivation under high-yielding varieties, the seed programme has not been geared to meet the requirements and as a result thereof, the adulteration of seed has become rampant; and

(b) if so, the extent of set-back in the high yielding seed programme during the year 1972-73 and the reasons thereof, and what remedial measures Government have taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). The production and distribution of quality seeds is primarily the responsibility of the State Govts. However, the Govt. of India have been providing guidelines in the planning and implementation of the improved seed programme. All-India Seed Producing Organisations like the National Seeds Corporation, Tarai Development Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India have been set up and

these Organisations supplement the improved seed production programme of the State Govts. The Govt. of India in association with ICAR also programme for the production of breeder and foundation seeds. Besides these, there are a number of agencies which undertake the production and marketing of seeds like State Departments of Agriculture, Cooperative Societies and private producers. By and large, in a normal year, these agencies are able to meet the demands of the farmers for quality seeds for covering the area under high yielding varieties of crops. To meet any un-anticipated demands for seeds, when natural calamities like drought and floods occur, the Govt. of India in consultation with the State Govts. have been arranging for the release of quality grain stock after suitable tests for germination and purity for use as seed. The Government of India and the State Governments have taken up a number of steps for streamlining the improved seed programme by promoting the setting up of organised seed production agencies in the State and strict enforcement of the Seeds Act.

Licensed capacity and actual production of Vanaspathi by Mills in M.P.

3011. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of mills manufacturing Vanaspathi in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) their licensed production capacity and the actual production during the last one year from month to month;

(c) the monthly requirement of Vanaspathi in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure every availability of Vanaspathi in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Two—
(i) Malwa Vanaspati and Chemical Co. Ltd., Indore; and

(ii) Mansinghka Oil Mills, Khandwa.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) About 2500 tonnes.

(d) As in other States, the industry has offered to place its entire production at the disposal of the State Government for distribution through fair price shops.

Statement

	(Tonnes)	
	Messrs Malwa Vanaspati & Chemical Co. Ltd., Indore	Messrs Nansi-gka Oil Mills Khandwa
Licence capacity (per month)	2,500	1,250
Production		
November 1972	880	810
December 1972	1,170	750
January 1973	540	705
February 1973	285	750
March 1973	921	700
April 1973	1,085	450
May 1973	1,055	645
June 1973	680	660
July 1973	901	530
August 1973	911	665
September 1973	831	510
October 1973	978	450

Rise in price of mustard oil during last three years

3012. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual percentage of price rise of mustard oil from 1970 to 1973;

(b) the reasons for the rise in prices of mustard oil; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check this rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The following table shows the percentage variations in the All-India Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Mustard oil since 1970:—

Year	Percentage variation in price Index over the preceding year.
1970	(+) 19.4
1971	(—) 2.1
1972	(+) 7.7
1973 (Jan-Oct.)	(+) 23.1 *

(*Percentage increase over the Corresponding period in 1972)

(b) The prices of edible oilseeds and oils in the country have generally been subject to an upward trend due to the gap between the internal availability and requirements, which have been gradually rising as a result of the growth of population and incomes. This has influenced the prices of mustard oil also.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to improve the availability of vegetable oilseeds and oil's, including mustard oil in the country. These include efforts to increase the production of rapeseed and mustard and other traditional and non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower seed, augmentation of supplies through imports of rapeseed and rapeseed oil and other edible oils and tallow to the extent feasible, regulating the use of mustard oil and groundnut oil by utilisation of other substitute oils in the manufacture of vanaspati, encouraging larger crushing of cottonseed and rice bran and utilisation of their oils and promoting greater utilisation of minor oilseeds of tree origin.

Collective Farming Societies in Warangal, Andhra Pradesh

3013. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Warangal District of Andhra Pradesh, eleven Collective Farming Societies, covering an area of 5,000 acres and comprising 1,000 Members are functioning; and

(b) whether these Farming Societies have helped in removing unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from the State Government.

Sale of drugs formulations under brand names of drug firms

3014. SHRI K S CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether drugs formulations in this country are being marketed under brand names;

(b) whether the Indian sector of the drugs industry finds it difficult to compete with the multi-national drug firms operating in this country because of their heavy advertisement budget and world-renowned brand names of their formulations; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of abolishing brand names of drugs formulations or alternatively requiring multinational firms to market their formulations under new brand names?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FA-

MILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KES-KU): (a) Yes. However, under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, a drug including a patent and proprietary medicine intended for sale or distribution shall be labelled *inter alia* with the proper name of the substance in letters not less conspicuous than those in which the proprietary name, if any, is printed or written on the label and on every other covering in which the container is packed.

(b) Representations to this effect have been received.

(c) The matter is under examination in consultation with the Ministries of Petroleum and Chemicals, Law and Justice and Industrial Development.

Setting up of Model Arecanut Gardens and demonstration plots

3015 SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the measures proposed to set up model arecanut gardens, demonstration plots and to organise loans through institutional agencies under the Centrally sponsored schemes for the development of the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): The following measures have been taken for the development of arecanut under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes:—

- (1) *Establishment of demonstration plot (Model garden) for arecanut in Goa.*—A model garden of about 2 ha. has been established in Goa to serve as centre of demonstration at a plan outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh in the IV plan.

(ii) *Establishment of demonstration plots for arecanut in Assam*—40 Demonstration plots have been laid out in Assam to educate the areca growers on all the recommended cultural, manurial and plant protection operations. The scheme has been in operation since 1970-71 at a plan outlay of Rs. 0.63 lakhs.

(iii) *Package programme (Staffing) Assam*—40 Demonstration has been taken up in Karnataka since 1972-73 so as to promote intensive cultivation practices. Under this scheme the State Government are arranging loans to the cultivators for various inputs through the institutional agencies and the Government of India are providing expenditure for the technical supervisory staff.

राशन पर मिलने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्य में वृद्धि का अनुपात सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन में वृद्धि के अनुसार न होना

3016. श्री चन्नु लाल चन्दाकर :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने राशन पर मिलने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की है ;

(ख) क्या राशन पर न मिलने वाली वस्तुओं की मूल्य वृद्धि के मुकाबले में राशन पर मिलने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन में की गई वृद्धि से बहुत अधिक है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयन्ता साहिब श्री० सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली में कोई सांविधिक राशन व्यवस्था नहीं है। अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने के फलस्वरूप सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के लिये केन्द्रीय भण्डार से राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये खाद्यान्नों के निर्गम मूल्य में देशभर में एक जैसी वृद्धि की गई है जिसमें केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली भी शामिल है। निर्गम मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने से प्राशा की जाती है कि राज सहायता पर भार और घाटे की ग्रंथ व्यवस्था में अग्रगतः कमी हो जायेगी। अतः इस वृद्धि का सामान्य मूल्य स्तर पर कोई उल्लेखनीय प्रभाव नहीं हो सकता है।

Achievement of Family Planning in Rural and Urban Areas

3017. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken to find out how the different age group and pay group has been responding to the facilities now being made available by Government for family planning measures both in the rural and urban areas;

(b) if so, the findings of the study made and whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the house; and

(c) what are the areas of resistance, according to the study and the steps now being taken to tackle the situation and achieve a real breakthrough?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) A number of studies have been carried out, which *inter alia* provide information on relative acceptance of family planning by age and income groups.

(b) Relevant findings of some of the recent studies at national and State

level are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5889/73].

(c) There is no organised resistance to acceptance of the family planning programme. However, with a view to achieving better results the programme is being strengthened by integrating it with maternal and child health and general health programmes at all levels.

Proposal to increase dealers' margin on sale of Fertilisers

3018. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for effecting increase in the dealers' margin on sale of various types of fertilisers;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal, and

(c) whether Government have come to any decision thereon?

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

(a) and (b) The Cooperative organisations and other institutional agencies had been representing for some time that some manufacturers located within the concerned States had not been providing them with appropriate distribution margin. The National Commission on Agriculture in their Interim Report on Fertilizer Distribution had also recommended revision of distribution margins.

(c) The question of revision of distribution margins was, *inter-alia*, referred to a Committee headed by Shri M. A. Quraishi. The report of the Committee is awaited. As soon as it is received, its recommendations will be considered by Government and necessary action taken.

President's Assent to Orissa Land Reforms Bill

3019. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Land Reforms Bill of Orissa got the Presidential assent recently;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the specific measures taken thereof to implement the law at the earliest?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Instructions have been issued for the implementation of the ceiling law. Rules have been framed. Returns filed are being scrutinised and steps are being taken to find out total area in instances of holdings spread over different villages, taluks and districts. Instructions have also been issued to clear the backlog of revenue cases and to bring records of rights up-to-date. Tahsil advisory committees are being set up to review progress of land reforms and the distribution of surplus lands at the tahsil level.

STATEMENT

(b) The revised law fixes ceiling within the range of 10 to 45 acres, with family as the unit of application. Exemptions which are in line with the national guidelines, include plantations, lands belonging to commercial or industrial undertakings, agricultural universities, agricultural colleges and schools, institutions conducting research in agriculture and land held by 'privileged raiyats' (which term include co-operative societies, 'Lord Jagannath' at Puri and his temple trusts and other institutions of a public nature and public

financial institutions). In the distribution of surplus land priority is given to landless agricultural workers with the proviso that not less than 70 per cent of the surplus land shall be allotted to members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population in the village.

Tenants are given two years' time to apply for the status of riyat from the date of commencement of the amendment Act, 1973; and from such date no tenant can be evicted; rent shall be payable at the rate fixed in Section 13, viz., at 1/4th of the gross produce or the value thereof or 1/4th of the estimated produce. Surrenders and abandonment of tenancy have to be in writing and with the approval of the Revenue Officer, to be valid. Such land shall be at the disposal of the Government for settling suitable persons on it. Land surrendered or abandoned by members of the Scheduled Tribes should be settled with members of the Scheduled Tribes, and where such persons are not available, according to the priority laid down in Section 51 of the Act.

Loss due to Droughts in Eastern U.P.

3020. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Eastern Districts of U.P., particularly Ballia, were affected by acute drought before floods; and

(b) the loss suffered as a result of acute drought in these Districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Some districts in Eastern U.P. including Ballia were affected by drought this year.

(b) The crops affected were mainly paddy, maize, sawan and koton.

However, the crops of bajra, badhi, paddy, etc., were benefited by the rainfall towards the end of July, 1973. In August and September, 1973, there were rains in Uttar Pradesh which were beneficial to the standing crops.

राष्ट्रपति शासन के अन्तर्गत आने वाले राज्यों में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन देना

3021. श्री रणबहादुर सिंह :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रपति शासन के अन्तर्गत आने वाले राज्यों में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन न देने के बारे में सरकार को रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० घाबर) : (क) शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और संस्कृति विभाग को ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Self-Reliance in Ship and Vessels

3022. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive programme for ship-building has been laid down for making the country self-reliant in respect of its requirements of ships and vessels by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the schemes and the outlays for setting up or expansion of each shipyard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):**

(a) and (b). The objective is to attain a large measure of self-reliance in the requirements of ships by end of Sixth Plan. The tentative programme of ship-building in the Fifth Plan contemplates expansion of existing Shipyards, including Cochin Shipyard which is under construction. In addition, it is proposed to take up construction of two new shipyards. The Planning Commission is tentatively thinking of making a provision of Rs. 160 crores for ship-building Sector in the Fifth Plan.

Instability in Prices of Areca-Nuts

3023. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

a) whether due to instability in prices of areca-nut growers get reduced prices and they are switching to alternate crops;

(b) what steps Government propose to minimise price fluctuations and guarantee the growers a reasonable price of areca-nut; and

(c) whether the average monthly wholesale prices of all types of areca-nut generally rule low during the harvest season when the processed nuts come in bulk into the market resulting from lack of demand from the terminal market?

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

(a) Despite the instability in the prices no instance is known of switching over to alternate crop by the areca growers.

(b) The following measures have been taken to guarantee a reasonable price to arecanut growers:—

(i) The State of Kerala and Karnataka, the two major areca-

nut growing States, have set up a Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Federation with the object of improving the present marketing arrangements so as to enable the arecanut cultivators to receive a reasonable price for their produce.

(ii) Efforts are being made to diversify the uses of arecanut with a view to increasing its consumption.

(iii) Efforts are also being made for finding out export markets for scented supari.

(iv) Further expansion of area under arecanut is being discouraged.

(c) Yes.

**Provision of proper protection and
Irrigation facilities to Areca Nut
Gardens in Kerala**

3024. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what quick and effective steps Government propose to take for rejuvenating the areca-nut gardens and provide proper protection and irrigation facilities and improving the existing areca-nut gardens in the interest of the areca-nut growing States like Kerala and Karnataka; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to do away the middlemen operating in the trade of arecanut which are a hinderance in getting the maximum profits paid to the growers?

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

(a) Government of India have no proposal to take any special measures for the development of arecanut. However, the State Governments are taking steps to provide to the areca growers the quality areca seedling, plant

protection chemicals and equipment and the irrigation facilities as a part of their package development programmes for intensive cultivation.

(b) Steps are being taken by the State Government to market arecanuts through cooperative societies and regulated markets with a view to avoid middlemen. The State Governments of Kerala and Karnataka, the two major areca growing States, have jointly established a Central Areca-nut Marketing and Processing Co-operative Ltd., with headquarters at Mangalore for purchasing, storing and selling of arecanut to further strengthen marketing operatives for the benefit of the growers.

Import of Machinery to manufacture Tetra-Pak.

3025. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the affluent countries who had been using Tetra-Pak are now reverting back to glass-bottles because Tetra-Pak is found to be a serious health hazard;

(b) whether Government are importing machinery to manufacture Tetra-Pak-single service container;

(c) if so, the amount invested in import of such machinery so far and likely expenditure to be incurred on this account during the current year, and

(d) whether the decision to import machinery would have a dampening effect on glass industry and the precautions taken to avoid the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) It is not correct that Tetra Pak is a health hazard and affluent countries are reverting back to glass bottles on that account. In fact there is a growing

tendency in many affluent countries especially European countries to switch over to single service containers.

(b) and (c). Final decision in regard to manufacture of Tetra-Pak, single service container is yet to be taken by the Government. The total cost of components required to be imported is expected to be approximately Rs. 90 lakhs. No expenditure is likely to be incurred on the import of such machinery during the current financial year.

(d) Introduction of Tetra-Pak if and when made is not likely to have a dampening effect on glass industry. Only a portion of the future milk supplies may be made in such containers and the bottles will also be used in large and increasing numbers.

गंडक परियोजना की सिचाई क्षमता का उपयोग

3026. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंडक योजना की सिचाई क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा क्योंकि सहायक नाले अभी नहीं बन पाये और इस योजना का भाग भी नहीं बनाया गया और गण्डक योजना के अधिकारी इस और ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) गंडक बांध 1970 तक पूरा कर लिया गया था। पश्चिम और पूर्व की मुख्य नहरों में तब से सिचाई के लिये आंशिक रूप से क्षमता पैदा हो गई थी। नहर प्रणालियों की 1977 तक पूरा कर लिये जाने की योजना है। इन नहरों में उपलब्ध क्षमता और मार्च, 1972 तक उसका

प्रयोग उत्तर प्रदेश में कमजोर 0.6 है तथा 0.29 लाख है और बिहार में 1.58 लाख है तथा 0.5 लाख है या ।

जलवाहिकाओं और खेत की नालियों के निर्माण में हुआ विलम्ब उन अनेक कारणों में से एक है जिसके कारण मिर्चाई क्षमता का कम उपयोग हो सका है ।

पांचवीं योजना में चने हुए सिवाई कमांडों में शमेकित क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेने के लिये उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव है । जनवाहिकाओं और खेत की नालियों का निर्माण इस कार्यक्रम का महत्वपूर्ण अंग होगा ।

Phosphatic Fertilisers

3027. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand for phosphatic fertilisers had been increasing year to year in contrast to its supply;

(b) if so, whether there was any attempt to find out more sources; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir. The figures of the supply and consumption of Phosphatic fertilisers during the past three years, reveal that the consumption of phosphatic fertilisers has generally increased at a slower rate than the supply of phosphatic fertilisers:

Year	Supply of phosphatic fertilisers	Percent increase over the previous year	Consumption of phosphatic fertilisers	Percent increase over the previous year
1970-71	6.17	.	5.41	.
1971-72	7.40	19.9	5.58	3.1
1972-73	8.27	11.7	5.81	4.1

Only this year, we are facing some constraint in the supply of phosphatic fertilisers.

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

Commissioning of Cow Dung Gas Plants

3028 PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the inadequate fertiliser supply, Government would intensify the nation-wide drive launched by the Agricultural

Scientists for the Commissioning of Cow Dung gas plants and diversion of all sewage water for farm lands wherever possible; and

(b) whether Government are considering the integrated scheme for obtaining cooking gas from cow dung plants and utilising the remnants as manure?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A comprehensive programme for development of local manurial resources has been

drawn up for implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. This includes the programme on sewage| sullage irrigation and installation of cow dung gas plants. An outlay of Rs. 9 crores has been provided for development of organic manures under the Central Sector and other 9 crores have been provided under the State plants by the State Governments in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The programme for installation of cow dung gas plants is being stepped up with the help of Khadi and Village Industries Commission and with the assistance of nationalised banks.

Irrigation Project for Madhya Pradesh

3029. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 45-crores irrigation project financed jointly by the Reserve Bank of India and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has been approved for Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when will it start functioning and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No project has been approved which is to be financed jointly by the Reserve Bank of India and Agricultural Refinance Corporation for Madhya Pradesh.

A Credit project for the development of minor irrigation facilities, involving a total outlay of Rs. 45.22 crores assisted by the International Development Association (an affiliate of the World Bank) is under implementation in Madhya Pradesh. The credit for this purpose flows to the farmers through the Land Development Bank or the Commercial Banks which are refinanced by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The

project which has a three year duration became effective on 10th October, 1973, and is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1976.

Complaints regarding Blackmarketing of Fertilizer

3030. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints from the farmers of blackmarketing in fertilizer;

(b) whether these complaints have been brought to the notice of Government;

(c) whether Government have investigated into these complaints and if so, the findings; and

(d) the efforts, if any, being made for sale of fertilizer to the farmers at fixed prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Some complaints of blackmarketing in fertilisers have been received from farmers and others. These complaints were immediately brought to the notice of the concerned State Governments for necessary action, as they are the authorities responsible for the implementation of the provision of the Fertiliser Control Order, 1957. State Governments have been adequately empowered to take action under the Essential Commodities Act against persons indulging in malpractices. Periodical reports are received from the State Governments regarding the action in cases of blackmarketing in fertilisers and other offences under the Act.

(d) The retail price of the three main nitrogenous fertilisers, viz., Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, have been fixed under the Fertiliser Control Order, 1957. The sale of these three fertilisers at a price higher than that fixed

under the Statute is, therefore, a penal offence, for which deterrent punishment has been provided. The Government has also taken steps to ensure that the maximum possible quantities of fertilisers, both indigenously produced as well as imported, is channelled through co-operatives and other public distribution agencies, to ensure the availability of fertilisers to farmers at the fixed price in respect of these three fertilisers, and also at reasonable rates in respect of other fertilisers.

Demand for Gypsum from Farmers

3031. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing demand for gypsum from farmers for use against soil alkalinity;

(b) if so, whether the Fertiliser Corporation of India has stepped in to supply gypsum; and

(c) the cost price of gypsum for the F.C.I. and its selling price?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) The estimated cost to the Fertiliser Corporation of India, of gypsum is as under:

(i) Gypsum powder of 60 mesh and packed in polythene lined second-hand gunny bags of 50 kgs capacity ex-Suratgarh Station. Rs. 88/- per tonne.

(ii) Gypsum powder of 60 mesh and packed in polythene lined new gunny bags of 50 kgs capacity ex-Suratgarh Station. Rs. 110/- per tonne.

The above cost does not include freight which works out to Rs. 35 per tonne on an average.

The present selling price of gypsum to Marketing Federation of Punjab and Haryana for 1st rail-head destination is as under:

(i) Gypsum powder of 60 mesh and packed in polythene lined second-hand gunny bags of 50 kgs capacity ex-Suratgarh Station. Rs. 115/- per tonne.

(ii) Gypsum powder of 60 mesh and packed in polythene lined new gunny bags of 50 kgs capacity ex-Suratgarh Station. Rs. 126 per tonne.

This includes also the railway freight.

Energising Tube-Wells in Contai, West Bengal

3032. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken for energising tube-wells, shallow tube wells and pumps for canal water lifting etc. for ensuring alternative crops in the flood affected areas of Contai Sub-division and other parts of Midnapur District of West Bengal;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to undertake such irrigation measures for raising alternative crops in the flood affected areas in Contai Sub-division and other parts of Midnapur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Steps have been taken for energising pumpsets on deep tubewells, shallow tubewells and river lift schemes in the flood affected areas

of Contai Sub-Division and other parts of Midnapur District of West Bengal, wherever such development works have been installed, 152 deep tubewells have been installed in Midnapur District of which 127 have been energised. Out of 12 numbers of deep tubewells installed in Contai Sub-Division, 10 have already been energised while action is being taken for energising the remaining 2. 187 shallow tubewells have been installed in Midnapur District out of which 12 are in the Contai Sub-Division and all of these have been energised. There are 212 river lift irrigation schemes of which 8 are located in Contai Sub-Division. All these schemes have been commissioned; 5 are running on electricity and rest on diesel.

(c) Investigations for delineating potential aquifers in the flood affected areas of Contai Sub-Division and the other parts of Midnapur District, are in progress and after getting the results further programmes of undertaking irrigation schemes through groundwater will be undertaken. Scope for river lift schemes in Contai Region is limited as most of the rivers get saline in the dry period of the year.

Who's Who of Freedom Fighters

3033. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to publish the Who's Who regarding the Freedom Fighters; and

(b) if so, the criteria followed by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Ministry has already published three volumes of 'Who's Who of Indian Martyrs' containing life sketches of about 10,000 martyrs.

Auction of Residential Plots by Chandigarh Administration

3034. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an auction of residential plots was held by Chandigarh Administration in the third week of September;

(b) whether the auction was on "lease-hold" basis as against "free-hold" basis on previous occasions;

(c) how many plots were thus auctioned and what are the reasons for land prices touching an all-time high on this occasion; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken or are being taken to prevent such sky-rocketing land prices in Chandigarh?

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

(c) 95 plots were offered for auction out of which 92 plots were sold. The premia fetched were slightly lower than in the last auction held in May 1971.

(d) steps are being taken to hold auction at frequent intervals.

Fish Mortality due to Release of Arsenic Acid from the Goa Manure Plant

3035. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the release of arsenic acid from the Goa manure plant into the waters of the Arabian Sea has resulted in fish mortality;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted to this effect and if so, result thereof?

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

(a) to (c). There has been some mortality of fish, though not on a mass scale, in the waters near the point of discharge of effluents from the fertiliser factory. Contaminating effluents have been indicated as one of the possible causes of mortality.

An investigation has been conducted by the National Institute of Oceanography. Information on the results of the investigations will be obtained and placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Programme for Accelerated Water Supply

3036. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central programme for accelerated water supply which is in force for the last two years and which was to cover about 1.52 lakhs villages at the end of Fourth Five Year Plan is behind the target;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to accelerate the programme within the stipulated period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). To accelerate the pace of implementation of rural water supply schemes by the State Governments/Union Territories, the Central Government initiated a central programme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply in August 1972 for the last two years of the IV Plan. Under this programme approval for water supply schemes costing Rs. 58.09 crores to cover 14,978 villages in different States/Union Territories was communicated to them. These schemes were expected to be completed by the end of 1973-74.

During 1972-73 a grant-in-aid of Rs. 19.10 crores was released to the State Governments/Union Territories for meeting expenditure of these schemes. Due to financial stringency only Rs. 15 crores were provided in 1973-74 for these programmes. The State Governments/Union Territories have already been advised to limit the expenditure within the reduced allocations. The spill over schemes are expected to be completed under the Minimum Needs Programme during the V Plan.

Hardships Experienced by Blind Students

3038. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received any memorandum about the difficulties and hardships experienced by the blind students in Delhi and elsewhere;

(b) whether Government have accepted any of the suggestions made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Some blind students of Delhi submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister regarding their difficulties in May, 1973.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Some of the blind students who passed the Higher Secondary Education Examination have been given accommodation by two voluntary organisations in Delhi. Others have been admitted into hostels attached to various colleges. The following other demands are being looked into by the Delhi Administration:—

- (1) Hostel for working blind persons should be set up in Delhi.

- (2) An Act should be passed making it compulsory for every office having 20 persons or more to have one blind employee
- (3) The Delhi Administration should create some jobs for the blind
- (4) Some typewriters should be provided to schools for the blind"

Allotment to and Requirement of Sugar in States

3039 SHRI THAKIRUTTINAN
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) total requirements of sugar in each State and actual allotment to each State, and

(b) action taken by the Government of India to meet the shortage of sugar and control the price line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India requisition from the sugar factories 70 per cent of their annual production as levy and utilise it mainly for distribution through fair price shops at a uniform price, which has remained at Rs. 2.15 per kilogram since December, 1972 all over the country. The allotments of levy sugar are made to the States on a rational basis taking into account the 1971 census population figures and the average figures of consumption of levy sugar during 1967-68 and 1968-69 when the difference between the prices of levy sugar and free market sugar was significant. The allotments undergo marginal changes depending upon the total release of levy sugar for the whole country from month to month. A statement showing the allotments of levy sugar to the various States during 1973 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5890/73]. The balance of requirements of sugar is expected to be obtained from the free sale market.

The policy of partial control presently followed by the Government combined with the scheme of rebates in excise duty for excess production had already helped to augment sugar production during 1972-73 season and is expected to do so during the current season as well. Further, efforts are being made to accelerate the commissioning of newly licensed factories to the extent possible and to foster cane development both quantity-wise and quality-wise. All these measures should result in increasing the availability of sugar and in controlling its price.

Installation of Statues of Mahatma Gandhi and other National Leaders in Delhi

3040 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
SHRI SAMAR GUHA

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether any final decision has been taken about the installation of the statues of Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders in Delhi, and

(b) if so, the various sites selected for the purpose?

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

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Crores Wasted on Junk Pump Sets in Bihar

3041 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether crores of rupees were wasted on junk pump sets purchased in Bihar to fight drought; and

(b) the reaction of the Government in the matter?

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

(a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 17.73 crores was released to the Government of Bihar as long-term loan for Emergency Agricultural Production Programme undertaken during 1972-73 to meet the situation created by drought during the kharif season. The actual implementation of the schemes under the Programme was the responsibility of the State Government. Information regarding pump sets purchased has been called for from the State Government.

Complaints against Rationing Inspectors of Delhi

3042. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rationing Inspectors in the Delhi Union Territory against whom complaints of corruption have been made, enquiries are still pending and action taken in 1972-73;

(b) the number of Inspectors against whom actions have been taken since 1st April, 1973; and

(c) the total number of rationing Inspectors with Rationing Department of Delhi Administration and average ration/fair price shops given in their charge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) The Delhi Administration has reported that during 1972-73 complaints of corruption made against 9 Inspectors, action was taken against 5 of them, Departmental enquiries are going on against 3 and one case is pending in the court.

(b) None.

(c) Out of the total number of 178 Rationing Inspectors, 139 are posted in Circle for checking of Fair Price Shops; the average number of fair price shops in the charge of one Inspector works out to 19.

Report on the Incidence and Migration of Desert Locusts in India

3043. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(b) whether the Report on the incidence and migration of desert locusts in India for the period 1945-1970 has been published; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof would be laid on the Table of the House?

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

(a) No consolidated report on locusts for the period 1945-1970 has been published. The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage however issues fortnightly 'Locust Situation Bulletins'. Apart from this the Annual Reports on the activities of the Directorate includes information on the incidence and migration of desert locusts and research conducted on field investigations of locusts

(b) Does not arise.

Reclamation of Saline and Alkali Affected Areas in Karnal

3044. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a Centrally-sponsored project has been launched in the Karnal District to reclaim 125 lakhs hectares of saline and alkali affected areas, and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A Soil and Water Management Pilot Project in the Western Jamuna Canal Command Area in Haryana has been sanctioned as a Central Sector scheme in 1972-73 at a total cost of Rs. 11.50 lakhs. The project is to continue for a period of 4 years. The objective of this pilot project is to

demonstrate efficient soil and water management practices and test the research findings for reclamation of saline and alkali affected areas and also to study the economic feasibility of such methods. Results obtained from this project, if found economically feasible, would then be utilised for reclaiming large areas affected by saline and alkali conditions.

Reasons for Marketing more Tins of one kg. container of Rath by D.C.M.

3045. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.C.M. gets more profit on 1 kg. container of Rath than bigger one;

(b) whether they are mostly marketing 1 kg. container, while people are facing shortage;

(c) if so, the number of 1 kg. containers sold during April to September this year month-wise and the number sold during the same period of preceding year; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to stop such profiteering tactics by D.C.M.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The return on capital allowed in the controlled prices of vanaspathi is the same for all pack-sizes.

(b) No, Sir. During April to September, this year, the quantity marketed by this factory in 1 kg. containers was only 8.4 per cent of its total despatches.

(c) Does not arise. However, the required particulars are given below:—

		(‘000 Containers)	
		1973	1972
April	.	129	149
May	.	253	169
June	.	274	174
July	.	355	138
August	.	264	182
September	.	211	214

(d) Does not arise.

Capital Invested in and Income from Road Transport

3046. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

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

(a) how much capital is put in Road Transport sector and how much Government has given as credit to the private owners to develop the road transport;

(b) whether Government have made any survey of the income from the road transport;

(c) if so, how much it is; and

(d) how much Government collects as income tax from the owners of the Road Transport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) The capital invested in the public sector road transport undertakings upto the 31st March, 1972, was about Rs. 340 crores. Similar information in respect of the private sector of the industry is not available. Details regarding the outstanding advances to the road and water transport operators by the State Bank of India, nationalised commercial banks and other scheduled commercial banks as on the last Friday of March and June, 1973, are given in the annexed statement. Separate figures relating to advances to road transport operators alone are not available. However, the bulk of the advances have been made to these operators.

(b) and (c). No survey of the income to Government from road transport has been carried out in the recent past. However according to the statistics available, the total tax revenue to the Central and State Govern-

ments from import and excise duties on motor vehicles, tyres and tubes and motor fuel, motor vehicle taxes and fees, sales tax on motor fuel and tax on passengers/goods carried in motor vehicles, during the year 1971-72, was Rs. 803.12 crores (Rs. 544.83 crores to the Central Government and

Rs. 258.29 crores to the State Government).

(d) This information is not available since the Income Tax Department does not maintain separate records regarding income tax paid by road transport operators.

STATEMENT

*Outstanding advances to Road & water Transport Operators as on the last Friday of March 1973.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

	No. of Units	Limit Sanctioned	Balance Out- standing
1. State Bank of India	5236	1245.08	682.27
2. 14 Nationalised Banks	33739	7193.63	5212.24
3. Other Scheduled (Commercial Banks)	6116	2034.09	1605.38
TOTAL	45091	10472.80	749.8

*Outstanding advances to Road & Water Transport Operators as on the last Friday of June 1973**

	No. of Units	Balance Outstand- ing
(Rs. in lakhs)		
1. State Bank of India	6266	828.7
2. 14 Nationalised Banks	36515	5422.2
TOTAL	42781	6250.9

*Provisional

Kedar Bagh Colony, Delhi-35

3047. **SHRI HARI SINGH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether drains and roads in a regularised colony Kedar Bagh (Maddan Park and Chhunna Mal Park)

Delhi-35 are not being properly maintained thereby causing great inconvenience to the residents of the area and also public in general; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps which the Government propose to take for properly maintaining 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 regularised plan of this colony was approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in the year 1970. The building activity is not being allowed in this colony as the case is to be cleared by the Delhi Administration and Delhi Development Authority.

The services in the aforesaid colony are to be provided out of the development charges to be deposited by the plot holders. However, some civic amenities, like roads and drains have been provided in some of the lanes out of the loan given by the Delhi Administration to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for improvement of regularised unauthorised colonies. The maintenance of such amenities is being carried out by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Selection Grade to Teachers Transferred from Schools of Municipal Corporation of Delhi to Delhi Administration Schools

3048 **SHRI HARI SINGH** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Selection Grades have been extended to any of the category of teachers transferred from MCD schools to Delhi Administration Schools on 1st July 1970,

(b) whether Headmaster of Middle schools in Delhi have also been given Selection Grades and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which Government propose to do so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV). (a) Selection Grades have been extended to the same categories of teachers in the Middle

Schools as has been done in the case of teachers of the Government Higher Secondary Schools

(b) Not yet

(c) It shall be given to them as soon as their seniority is finalised by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi

Report of Agricultural Prices Commission

3049 **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has not fixed any targets of wheat procurement for the 1974-75 season,

(b) whether the Report of the Agricultural Prices Commission was considered at the Conference of State Chief Ministers on 17th September, 1973 in New Delhi, and

(c) if so the decision arrived at

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

(a) to (c) The Agricultural Prices Commission did not recommend any targets for the procurement of wheat during 1974-75 season. After discussing the Commission's report in the Chief Ministers' Conference and taking into consideration other relevant factors, Government decided to announce the guaranteed support prices of wheat for 1974-75 marketing season and to take a final view regarding the procurement prices at the time of the harvest.

Crash Programme on "Save Grain Campaign"

3050 **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a crash programme to "Save grain campaign" has been

launched by his Ministry throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether programme aims at educating farmers in the scientific storage of foodgrains; and

(c) if so, the total amount to be spent under the programme?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This is a countrywide programme and aims at educating farmers, traders, consumers, personnel of co-operative organisations and State Governments, etc., in the scientific storage of foodgrains.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1.40 crores is expected to be spent on this programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Increase in Consumption of Fertiliser during Fifth Plan

3051. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumption of fertiliser is to be increased in the Fifth Plan, and

(b) whether any discussions were held with Agricultural Commissioners, Directors of States in September, 1973 in New Delhi for the efficient use of fertilisers?

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

(a) Yes Sir. The consumption of fertilisers in the country is proposed to be increased from a level of 27.69 lakh tonnes of nutrients in 1972-73 to 80 lakh tonnes of nutrients in 1978-79.

(b) Yes Sir, a meeting of Agriculture Production Commissioners Agriculture Secretaries/Directors of Agriculture of all States was called in September, 1973, which discussed, *inter alia*, the ways and means of making most efficient use of the available fertilisers.

Maintain of buffer stock of Seeds by N.S.C.

3052. SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation have proposed to maintain buffer stocks of seeds; and

(b) whether the National Seeds Corporation has developed a system to assess the State-wise demand for different varieties of seeds?

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

(a) At present, the Corporation maintains a limited reserve stock of foundation seeds only. A proposal to produce and maintain buffer stock of both foundation and certified seeds of varieties of seeds of all-India importance is under consideration.

(b) Yes.

Persons suffering from Cancer in India

3053. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons suffering from cancer in India; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for their treatment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Cancer is not a notifiable disease. Hence total number of persons suffering from this disease is not available. However, the reported number of cancer patients admitted in various hospitals in India during 1971 was 33,356.

(b) The treatment of cancer is being carried out in the country at the following cancer institutes and cancer hospitals:—

1. Tata Memorial Hospital and Cancer Research Institute, Bombay.
2. Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad.
3. Cancer Centre of the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.
4. J. K. Institute of Radiology and Cancer Research, Kanpur.
5. Chitranjan Cancer Research Centre and Hospital, Calcutta.
6. Cancer Wing of Sriram Chandra Bhang Medical College and Hospital, Cuttack.
7. Cancer Institute (W.I.A.), Adyar, Madras.
8. Radium Institute and Medical College, Trivandrum.
9. International Cancer Centre, Nanyoor.

In addition, the treatment of cancer is also being done in the various departments of surgery and radiotherapy in the various medical colleges which are well equipped.

A Cancer Assessment Committee to consider establishment of Regional Cancer Centres in the country was also set up by this Ministry in 1972. The recommendations made by this Committee in its report are being processed by the Government of India.

The Government of India is also giving grant-in-aid for research work in cancer.

Affect of increase in price of Milk by Delhi Milk Scheme on general public

3054. SHRIMATI SAVITRA SHYAM:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the extent to which increase in the price of milk, butter and Ghee by D.M.S. would affect the economic condition of the public in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): No formal study to assess the impact of the increases in the selling prices of milk, butter and ghee marketed by the DMS on the economic conditions of the citizens of Delhi has been carried out. However, the prices of these commodities have had to be increased, so that the Delhi Milk Scheme may be in a position to procure raw milk more competitively and may continue to function on a 'no-profit, no-loss' basis. Even the enhanced selling prices of these commodities are less than open market prices prevailing in Delhi city.

Admissibility certificates pending payment of loans to Government Employees applied for D.D.A. for ready built houses

3055. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether suspension of houses building loans to its employees had put a number of Government employees, who had applied to D.D.A. or State Housing Boards or Improvement Trusts for ready built houses on cash-down basis in a great difficulty; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider issuing admissibility

certificates pending payment of loans to those employees in order to tide over their difficulties?

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

(b) As one of the measures for curtailment in Government spending as part of the short-term measures for economic stabilisation, further sanctions of new loans for house building purposes or purchase of ready-built houses have been totally stopped during the current financial year. Therefore, until the ban is lifted and adequate funds provided it is not possible to issue any certificate to the effect that house building loans will be approved in due course.

More D.T.C. buses for Naraina Colony

3056. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naraina is a big and well established colony of D.D.A. with a population of about a lakh in West Delhi;

(b) whether very few D.T.C. buses link that colony which resulted in extreme difficulties to the residents; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide more buses to the colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Colony has recently come up and is still in a developing stage.

(b) No, Sir. The Corporation runs a direct bus service—route No. 5-C between Naraina and Central Secretariat. Services on routes No. 43 and

53-E operate via Naraina connecting it with Okhla, N.R. General Stores, Uttam Nagar and Araya Samaj Road. In addition, a mini bus service has also been introduced between the Colony and New Delhi Railway Station. Besides, for the convenience of the residents of the Colony, regular shuttle services have been provided throughout the day between the Colony and Shadipur Depot of the DTC, which is a major terminal point and from where buses for various directions are available. These arrangements are considered to be adequate to meet the present transport requirement of the residents of the Colony.

(c) The question of augmentation of the bus services to and from the Colony will be considered when new buses are received by the Corporation.

Drivers Tamper with Fare Meters

3057. SHRI VASANT SATHE. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether taxi and scooter drivers tamper with fare meters, and

(b) if so, what action is taken/proposed to check such mal practices effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) The Delhi Administration have reported that a few stray cases of autorickshaw drivers tampering with fare meters fitted to these vehicles have come to their notice.

(b) In order to check malpractices on the part of autorickshaw drivers; it is necessary to reverify and stamp the meters installed on the vehicles and to carry out periodic reverification and stamping as provided for in the Delhi Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules. In the process of periodic verification and stamping

of meters, tampered meters will automatically be eliminated. When the above Rules, which are not yet operative, are brought into force, there will be no difficulty in checking the meters on the road, as the use of non-verified or unstamped meters will constitute an offence under the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, as extended to Delhi, and would render the offender liable to legal action. After all the meters are once verified and stamped surprise checking of meters on the road can be organised, jointly by the Traffic Police and the Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

Meanwhile, the Delhi Police have further intensified its effort to check the malpractice of overcharging by taxi and auto-rickshaw drivers. An Additional Complaint Booth has been set up at Safdarjung Hospital in addition to the booths already functioning at the two main railway stations, Inter State Bus Terminal Palam Air Port and Connaught Place. Publicity campaign asking the public to report such cases to the Delhi Traffic Police, has also been intensified.

3,000 Persons Rendered Jobless as I.C.M.R. Stops Aid

3058 **SHRI VASANT SATHE**
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI

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

(a) whether 3,000 persons have been rendered jobless as I.C.M.R. stopped aid,

(b) if so, the reaction of Government, and

(c) what steps are proposed to avoid large scale retrenchment of persons engaged in research projects of vital importance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KIS-KU): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). The question of providing additional funds to the Indian Council of Medical Research to enable it to continue the existing schemes and to avoid retrenchment is under consideration of the Government of India.

Visit by the Minister of Foreign Countries

3059 **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether he visited some foreign countries during the 2nd week of November, 1973;

(b) the names of countries visited by him,

(c) the objects of the visit, and

(d) the expenditure incurred as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes

(b) Italy

(c) To lead the Indian delegation to the 17th Session of FAO Conference

(d) Rs. 14,961.10, including foreign exchange of Rs. 4,094.00

Expenditure on Emergency Rabi Production Programme (1972-73)

3060 **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:**
SHRI CHANDRAPPA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the emergency Rabi Production programme during the last year, and

(b) how far this expenditure has been able to achieve the targetted programme of rabi production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The allocations under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme 1972-73

consisted mainly of long-term loans to State Governments for creation of minor irrigation facilities, and enhanced short-term loans to State Governments for being advanced to farmers for agricultural inputs. The total financial assistance released to State Governments for minor irrigation schemes under this programme amounted to Rs. 148 crores. Besides, the already existing budget provision of Rs. 80 crores for short-term loans to State Governments for supply of inputs to farmers, was enhanced to Rs. 100 crores, during that financial year.

(b) Minor irrigation schemes, such as energisation of tube-wells/pumpsets, sinking of new tubewells and dugwells, lift irrigation facilities on rivers, tanks perennial streams and canals, supply of pumpsets to farmers, construction of field channels in irrigation commands, etc., corresponding to the amount advanced to State Governments as loans, have been created. Additional irrigation potential corresponding to this outlay has been brought into being. As regards production, the initial plan was to compensate for the apprehended loss of 15 million tonnes of foodgrains during the Kharif season, due to drought. The achievement of this target was dependent on several factors, such as favourable weather during the remaining part of the season, availability of electric power for operating the lift irrigation facilities created, availability of water in the reservoirs and tanks for being released through the canals and field channels for irrigation, and adequate water table in the dugwells and tubewells sunk, availability of fertilisers for deriving maximum benefit from irrigation wherever it was possible, freedom from pests and diseases, etc. Maximum efforts were made from the time the scheme was started in August—September, 1972, to save the standing Kharif crops wherever possible by such emergency measures, and to increase the production of Rabi crop. The Kharif production has turned out to be only about 5 million tonnes less than in the previous year, as against the initially

feared loss of 15 million tonnes. During the Rabi season, the weather continued to be unfavourable. The output of wheat was adversely affected by hot winds in some parts of Northern India during February—March 1973, and the occurrence of the rust disease. There was shortage of fertilizers, the reservoirs and tanks were dry, the water table in the dug-wells and tube-wells continued to be low because of the unprecedented unbroken drought, and there was shortage of electric power, partly because the reservoirs feeding the hydel generating stations were dry. The unbroken drought in the Rabi Jowar growing areas destroyed this crop almost in its entirety. All these factors did contribute to the Rabi production in 1972-73 being less than in the previous year, but the irrigation facilities which had been created have proved very useful thereafter during the subsequent crop seasons of 1973.

Translation of Literature from Indian Languages

3061 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what are the schemes of Government to help and promote the translation of literature from various Indian Languages to other Indian Languages and in English, and,

(b) how far each language has made use of these schemes and what is the progress each language has made in translation from other languages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Government have a scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of Indian Languages under which grants are given *inter-alia* for translation from any language (foreign or Indian) into Indian Languages (including English) to the extent of 50 per cent of the expenditure on approved items. A

statement showing financial assistance given to the various voluntary organisations under this scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-5891/73].

Government have also another scheme of financial assistance to voluntary organisation for promotion of Hindi under which grants are given *inter-alia* for translation into Hindi of books in regional languages to the extent of 75 per cent of the approved expenditure. However no applications for grants have been received under this scheme during the last three years.

The Sahitya Akademi has taken up a comprehensive programme of translating ancient and modern classics from various Indian Languages into other Indian Languages. Under this programme the Akademi has brought out more than 600 translated works. The language-wise break-up of these works is given in the list at Annexure II.

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations also publishes translations of various Indian works, both classics and contemporary into foreign languages, including English. Two works have so far been published in English by the Council.

Statement of Deputy Education Minister on development of Sanskrit

3062. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Deputy Minister of Education has made a statement at Pattambi Sanskrit College in Kerala that the Centre would help the State in a big way for the revival and development of Sanskrit;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the above statement; and

(c) whether the Centre would agree to set up a higher Centre of learning

or University for Sanskrit in Kerala as was requested by the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Shri D. P. Yadav, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture in the course of his visit to Kerala in September, 1973, made a statement to the effect that all possible financial help will be made available to the institutions in Kerala, as elsewhere, in the country, for the propagation and development of Sanskrit.

The proposal received from the State Government of Kerala requesting for the establishment of a Vidyapeeth (higher centre for Sanskrit learning) is under examination in consultation with the State Government.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विदेशी भाषा के विभाग में प्रवेश समिति

3063. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विदेशी भाषा विभाग में प्रवेश समिति का गठन नहीं किया गया है और छात्रों को प्रायः अपनी पसन्द की भाषाओं के पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश नहीं दिया जाता है ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक भाषा के पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश लेने वाले छात्रों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार औसत क्या है ; और

(ग) अपनी पसन्द की भाषा न सीखने वाले छात्रों की अनुविधाओं दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नरुल्ल हसन) : (क) और (ग) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में कोई विदेशी भाषा विभाग नहीं है। किन्तु विश्वविद्यालय के आधुनिक यूरोपीय भाषा विभाग में दाखिलों के लिये, एक दाखिला समिति है। अध्यापकों की कमी के कारण, विभिन्न भाषाओं में सीमित स्थान पेश किए जा सकते हैं किन्तु, विश्वविद्यालय, उन भाषाओं को पढ़ाने के लिये योग्यता प्राप्त अध्यापकों को भर्ती करने के प्रयत्न कर रहा है, जिनकी मांग सप्लाई से अधिक होती है।

(ख) विवरण सभा हल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रश्नान्वयी में रखा गया। देखिये सत्या L.T. 5892/73]।

सातवें एशियायी क्षेत्रीय मेडिकल विद्यार्थी एसोसियेशन की दिल्ली में हुई बैठक

3064. श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत अगस्त में दिल्ली में हुये सातवें एशियायी मेडिकल विद्यार्थी एसोसियेशन ने यह सिफारिश की है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक अच्छी चिकित्सा सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने की दृष्टि से मेडिकल कोर्स के पाठ्यक्रम में उपयुक्त परिवर्तन किये जाने चाहिये ; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किशु) : (क) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय को ऐसे किसी सुझाव की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बर्लिन समारोह में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्ति

3065. श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हाल में ही हुए बर्लिन, समारोह में शामिल होने के लिये भारत से कौन-कौन व्यक्ति गये थे, और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक का चयन किम किस आधार पर और किम मानदण्ड के अनुसार किया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) और (ख) बर्लिन में 28 जुलाई से 5 अगस्त 1973 तक 10वां विश्व युवक समारोह आयोजित किया गया था। जिन दो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युवक संगठनों ने यह समारोह आयोजित किया था, उनसे भारत के दो गैर-सरकारी युवक संगठनों को सीधे ही निमन्त्रण प्राप्त हुये थे, जिन्होंने 204 भारतीय भाग लेने वालों का चयन किया।

2 17वां बर्लिन थिएटर और संगीत समारोह 3 से 21 अक्टूबर, 1973 तक बर्लिन में आयोजित किया गया था। भारत और जर्मन जनवादी गणतंत्र के बीच सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस समारोह में दो सुविख्यात थिएटर विशेषज्ञों, अर्थात् श्रीमती दीना पाठक और श्रीमती तुप्ती मित्रा ने, जो गुजराती और बंगला की भी प्रसिद्ध कलाकार हैं, भाग लिया था। संगीत नाटक अकादमी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये थिएटर विशेषज्ञों, निदेशकों, अभिनेताओं और अभिनेत्रियों इत्यादि की नायिका के आधार पर ये दो कलाकार चुने गये थे ?

Intervention sought into Birla Institute of Technology and Sciences, Pilani

3066. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether recently any intervention was sought into the affairs of Birla Institute of Technology and Sciences, Pilani; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Students of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, went on strike over certain demands and sought intervention of the Government. An officer of the Ministry visited Pilani on the 7th November and again from the 14th to the 18th and assisted in the discussions between the students and the management of the Institute. The agreement reached is in the process of implementation.

Cheating by drivers of Auto-Rickshaws and Taxis

3067. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drivers of Auto Rickshaws and Taxis are still over-charging and cheating the people in the Capital even after the announcement of the new orders, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Some instances of over charging by drivers of auto-rickshaws and taxis have come to the notice of the Delhi Administration.

(b) The Administration have taken the following steps:—

(i) Special conversion tables showing the new rates and the cor-

responding old ones have been issued to all taxi and auto-rickshaw owners. Every taxi/scooter is required to prominently display this conversion table, duly authenticated by the Secretary, State Transport Authority, Delhi, inside the vehicle till the fare meter has been recalibrated according to the new rates. This will facilitate passengers to pay the fares according to the revised rates.

- (ii) Cards giving the approximate taxi fare from Palam airport to important hotels in Delhi, have been got printed. These cards are issued to a passenger who hires a taxi from Palam airport so that he may not be over-charged by the taxi driver.
- (iii) A taxi check post has been established near the exit gate of Palam airport and this functions round-the-clock. The number of the taxi, name of the driver, name of the passenger and his destination and the date and time of engagement of the taxi are noted in the register maintained at this check post. This has proved to be a strong deterrent against taxi drivers misbehaving with passengers or over charging them, because their identity can be easily established from the Check Post record.
- (iv) Complaint booths manned by the Traffic Police have been set up at a number of places. Complaints of all kinds, including those relating to over-charging, against taxi and auto-rickshaw drivers are recorded at these booths promptly and legal action is initiated against the offenders.
- (v) Special raids are organised frequently by the Traffic Police/Enforcement staff of the Directorate of Transport, Delhi, against taxi/auto-rickshaws drivers to detect cases of over-charging.

**Special Recruitment Board for
Agricultural Scientists**

3069. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to
set up a Special Agricultural Scientists
Recruitment Board; and

(b) if so, the reasons and justifica-
tion for such decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and
(b). In order to ensure that the work
of important and urgent research pro-
jects does not suffer further due to a
large number of posts remaining
vacant, it has been decided to initiate
an emergency recruitment procedure
through a Special Agricultural Scien-
tists' Recruitment Board, with an
eminent agricultural scientist as whole-
time Chairman, to be set-up by the
Indian Council of Agricultural Re-
search with the approval of the Cabinet
which will function as an independent
ICAR recruitment agency for filling
upto those of the 1200 and odd cur-
rently vacant posts in the Indian Coun-
cil of Agricultural Research which
carry a salary of Rs. 700-1250 and
above.

Reasons and justifications therefor
have been given in the Statement indi-
cating the Government decisions on
the re-organisation of the Indian Coun-
cil of Agricultural Research in the
light of the recommendations of the
ICAR Inquiry Committee, which was
laid by the Minister of State in the
Ministry of Agriculture on the Table
of the Sabha on the 12th November,
1973.

मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर जिलों में
खूबे के कारण फसल की कमी

3070. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड
क्षेत्र के टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर और पन्ना जिलों
में भनाबुष्टि के कारण खरीफ की फसलें
धान, कोदों, राली, कुटकी और ज्वार की
फसलें प्रायः नष्ट हो गयी हैं ;

(ख) क्या टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर
जिलों में तालाबों, कुंओं और सिंचाई के अन्य
स्रोतों में पानी की कमी के कारण रबी के
सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन असम्भव
हो गया है ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूँ की बसुली
के मामले में टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर के छोटे
किसानों ने 3.5 लाख किबटल गेहूँ देकर एक
रिकार्ड स्थापित किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र के किसानों को
राहत दिलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का
प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) से (घ).
सूचना राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई है और
प्राप्त होने पर यथा शीघ्र सभा पटल पर
रख दी जायेगी ।

कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में
शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन करना

3071. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :
क्या शिक्षा, सभाष कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों
के आधार पर वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल
परिवर्तन करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या
नीति है ;

(ख) कोठारी आयोग द्वारा की गई कौन-कौन सी सिफारिशों को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है परन्तु जिन्हें अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) इन सिफारिशों को कब तक लागू किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० मुकुल हुसैन) : (क) से (ग). शिक्षा आयोग (1964-66) की मुख्य मुख्य सिफारिशों को शिक्षा (1968) सम्बन्धा राष्ट्रीय नीति के राजकीय संकल्प में समावेश कर लिया गया है जिसे संसद् द्वारा विधिवत् अनुमोदित किया गया था। उत्तरोत्तर पंच वर्षीय आयोजनाओं के जरिये स्वयं आयोग द्वारा सुझायी गयी, सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। चौथी आयोजना में, कुछ बातों के कारण कार्यान्वयन की गति धीमी रही। इस का सबसे प्रमुख कारण, पर्याप्त आर्थिक संसाधनों की कमी।

पाचवी पंच वर्षीय आयोजना में सरकार का देश में शैक्षिक पद्धति की संरचना करने के लिये एक उग्र तथा आधारभूत उपाय अपनाने का विचार है। तदनुसार केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड की स्थायी समिति द्वारा 13 जून, 1973 को नई दिल्ली में आयोजित उसकी बैठक में एक आयोजना प्रारूप अनुमोदित किया गया था और वह योजना आयोग के विचाराधीन है।

Increase/reduction on Vanaspati prices during the last three years

3073. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the price of Vanaspati was increased during the last one year ending 31st October, 1973 and the extent of rise made each time;

(b) whether there was some occasion during this period when the prices of Vanaspati were reduced in the country and, if so, when and the extent of reduction in prices; and

(c) the particular reasons for which the prices have been on increase and the price per kilo-gram of Vanaspati in October three years back and in October, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(PROF. SHER SINGH):

(a) Four times.

Date	Extent of increase (paise per kg)
9-11-1972	10
2-1-1973	40
1-6-1973	75
16-7-1973	75

(b) No Sir

(c) The increases in the prices of Vanaspati were necessitated by steep increases in the prices of raw oils used in its manufacture—which, during the same period, had ranged from Rs. 2.22 to Rs. 2.65 per kg.

Date	Price (paise per kg.)
31-10-1970	5.74 to 5.89
31-10-1973	7.54 to 7.84

Target of cotton production dwarfing system of plants to meet target of cotton production

3074. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cotton production has gone down and could not be raised

through dwarfing of the plants, which was demonstrated by the research scholars of the Punjab Agriculture University in different States;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to adopt the dwarfing system to meet the target of cotton production in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the production of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). The figures of production of cotton during the Fourth Plan are given below:

Year	Production (lakh bales of 180 Kg. each)
1969-70 . . .	52.54
1970-71 . . .	44.99
1971-72 . . .	65.64
1972-73 . . .	54.89
1973-74 . . .	Not available as yet.

It will be seen from the above table that production has been fluctuating and during 1972-73 came down to 54.89 lakh bales after reaching the peak level of 65.64 lakh bales during 1971-72. This was mainly due to prolonged drought in Gujarat and adverse weather conditions in States like Mysore, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.

In Northern States excessive vegetative growth of cotton plants often

tends to reduce the yield. In such a situation the use of 'Cycocel' a growth retardant, has been found to increase cotton yields. In order to encourage the use of Cycocel, a subsidy of 33-1/3 per cent is allowed by the Government of India. The response of cotton crop to this chemical from Southern and Central States is, however, not consistent.

(c) The Government of India is implementing specific Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Intensive Cotton District Programme, Maximised Production of Cotton, Production of Hybrid-4 seed, Strengthening Cotton seed multiplication programme and Development of Sea Island Cotton to increase the production of Cotton in the country.

Per capita consumption of fertilisers

3075. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the per capita consumption of fertilisers by farmers in the country during the last three years and during the current year to-date;

(b) whether per capita consumption of fertilisers in the country has decreased; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The per capita consumption of Fertilisers by farmers during the past three years and for kharif, 1973 is as follows.—

Year	Per Capita Consumption (in Kgs.)				
	N	P	K	N + P	K
1970-71	18.8	6.9	3.00	28.7	
1971-72	22.8	7.1	3.8	33.7	
1972-73	23.4	7.4	4.4	35.2	
Kharif, 73	9.7	3.4	1.7	14.8	

The total number of farmers has been assumed to be constant at the level of 1971 census as we have no subsequent figures.

(b) It will be seen from (a) above that per capita fertiliser consumption by farmers is increasing.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial Grants to Viswa Bharati University

3076. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual financial grants by the Centre to the Viswa Bharati University, year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) whether the University has been closed and, if so, on what grounds;

(c) whether the Viswa Bharati University students have demanded that a high-powered Inquiry Committee should be constituted to examine all the incidents leading to the closure of the University; and

(d) if so, what action, if any, has been taken by Government on the said demand?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The University Grants Commission has given the following grants to Viswa Bharati during the last three years:

1970-71	.. Rs. 89,79,931
1971-72	.. Rs. 88,75,383
1972-73	.. Rs. 85,28,308

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Neither the Government nor the University have received such a demand.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Tribal Languages

3077. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any serious thought during the current year to develop the Tribal languages in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Development of tribal languages of the country has been an important concern of Government in the current year as in the past. The Central Institute of Indian Languages set up by the Government at Mysore has, in co-operation with the State Governments concerned, engaged itself in the development of tribal languages in a significant manner. It has been analysing these languages with a view to preparation of grammar, dictionaries, volumes on folklore, primers, adult instructional material and phonetic readers. Some of these have already been published and some are likely to be published soon.

Financial Assistance to Tribal, Muslim and Christian Educational and Social Welfare Institutions in West Bengal

3078. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Tribal, Muslim and Christian Educational and Social Welfare Institutions getting financial assistance from the Centre in West Bengal; the amount sanctioned to each unit during the last three years; and

(b) whether the Central Government have also got its supervising

agencies to ensure the proper utilisation of the money and if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Financial assistance to educational and Social Welfare Institutions is given by the Government on merits without any religious or denominational considerations. No separate statistics of such institutions is therefore maintained.

(b) Adequate arrangements exist to scrutinize proper utilization of Government grants.

Central Aid to West Bengal for growing of Sun Flowers

3079. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central assistance has been given to West Bengal for cultivating fast growing Sun flowers there; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) The object of the Scheme is to lay out composite demonstrations with the exotic short duration high yielding and high oil containing varieties of sunflower, adopting all the package of practices to assess their performance under different soils and climatic conditions and to popularise their cultivation on scientific lines in suitable cropping patterns so as to build up the technical competence of the farmers for launching a crash programme for the development of sunflower crop in the State. An amount of Rs. 300 per hectare has been provided under the Scheme to meet the cost of inputs. Central assistance

amounting to Rs. 90,000 was released to the Government of West Bengal under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Sunflower demonstrations during 1972-73. The Scheme is continuing during 1973-74 and a provision of Rs. 60,000 has been made thereunder. Grant will be released in due course on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by the State Government.

Drought-Prone West Bengal Districts and Districts Selected for World Bank Aid

3080. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any District of West Bengal has been declared as drought prone area out of the 54 Districts all over the country;

(b) whether six Districts have been selected for aid from World Bank; and

(c) if so, name of the Districts and the criteria laid down for selecting only these six Districts as all 54 were declared as drought prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Purulia district and a unit comprising parts of the Bankura and Midnapore districts of West Bengal is covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The six districts are: Ahmednagar and Sholapur in Maharashtra, Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh, Bijapur in Karnataka and Jodhpur and Nagpur in Rajasthan. The selection was made mainly from among districts which (a) have low rainfall, (b) are covered under the Centrally sponsored Integrated Pilot Project on Dryland Farming and (c) have a large percentage of area within the district covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme.

**Central Assistance for Development
of Co-operative Societies in
Maharashtra**

3081. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total Central assistance, as grant or loan and participation in share capital, for the development of Co-operative Societies in Maharashtra during the last three years?

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

The total assistance given for development of Cooperatives in Maharashtra by the Government of India and National Cooperative Development Corporation for the years 1970-71, 1971-72, and 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 12,69,45,355, as per details below:

	Grants	Investment in debentures of Maharashtra State Cooperative Land Development Bank by Central Government	Loans to State Governments/ State Cooperative Banks	Loans to State Governments for participation in share capital of cooperative societies
			(Amounts in rupees)	
	1	2	3	4
Government of India.	1,00,33,000	5,50,40,055	1,71,000	5,41,000
National Cooperative Development Corporation.	94,89,600	.	4,21,86,700	94,84,000
TOTAL	1,95,22,600	5,50,40,055	4,23,57,700	1,00,25,000

These figures do not include assistance from Reserve Bank of India

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

3082. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses were planned to be constructed under the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme (since inception) in each State; and how many houses have actually been constructed to-date;

(b) the total amount of money (i) sanctioned (ii) disbursed and (iii) actually spent for the purpose to-date;

(c) whether the progress of Plantation Labour Housing Scheme is very slow and uneven; if so, the factors responsible for the same; and

(d) whether any scheme has been worked out for the Fifth Plan; and if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MIN-
ISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(c) The Scheme has not made appreciable progress because of the inability of the concerned State Governments to provide adequate funds from out of their overall plan ceilings and the financial difficulties of the planters. However, in order to speed up the progress, the Scheme was

transferred from the State Sector to the Central Sector of the Plan with effect from the year 1970-71, and funds therefor are provided in the Central Budget outside the State Plan ceilings. The Scheme has shown better progress after its transfer to the Central Sector in that 8284 houses

have been sanctioned for construction from the 1st April, 1970, as against 2615 houses sanctioned prior to its transfer to the Central Sector

(d) The afore-said Scheme is likely to continue during the Fifth Five Year Plan

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Number of houses		Central financial assistance		
	Sanctioned	Completed	Allocated	Drawn	Utilised
1 Assam	6648	799	171.92	95.83	92.983
2 Karnatak	599	284	30.60	13.55	3.71(A)
3 Kerala	176	176	16.58	3.44	3.44(B)
4 Tamil Nadu	401	250	15.252	8.17	6.816
5 Tripura			0.58		(C)
6 West Bengal	3075	1344	63.58	46.54	40.42
TOTAL	10899	2853	298.512	167.53	147.369

NOTE (A) Amount utilised upto 1969-70 have not so far been received

Figures of expenditure from 1st April, 1970

(B) Amount utilised upto 1969-70 1st April, 1970

No housing project has been sanctioned from

(C) Scheme has not so far been implemented

Cash Money kept by a Private Secretary to Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education

3083 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Press news has revealed that Shri I D Singh, Private Secretary to the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare had kept cash money to the tune of Rs 30,000 with a friend of his, and

(b) if so, the source of his money?

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

(b) The matter is under enquiry by the CBI

Requirement of Tractors and Uniform Pattern for its Production

3084 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether shortage of tractors during the next two years is likely to cause a serious set-back for better output of farm products;

(b) if so, whether Government have since estimated the requirement of tractors for the next two years and its supply; and

(c) whether multiplicity of different designs of tractors and non-availability of their spare parts is causing hardship to the farmers and if so, whether any steps are contemplated to lay down a uniform pattern for production within the country and, if so, the progress made in this direction?

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

(a) and (b) The National Council of Applied & Economic Research who have recently carried out a systematic and scientific study of the demand for agricultural tractors of various h.p. ranges over the next few years has estimated that the annual demand for tractors for 1973-74 would be 38 000 and for 1974-75 about 44 000. Government are making every effort to increase the indigenous production of tractors and the question of the need for the import of tractors is also under consideration.

(c) Although there are tractors of different makes and designs in use in the country there are no reports of shortages of spare parts of these tractors. With a view to ensuring adequate supply of spare parts for tractors this Ministry has been arranging import of spare parts to the extent of 10 per cent to 15 per cent along with the tractors. Besides, import of spare parts has been allowed to the State Agro-Industries Corporations for distribution to farmers in their respective States. Import of spare parts to a limited extent is also allowed to the Actual Users. All Agro-Industries Corporations have also been advised to ensure adequate stock of spare parts of all tractors which are in operation in their respective States. Adequate capacity has been approved/licenced for tractors of different h.p. ranges for meeting the country's re-

quirements. The indigenous manufacturers and their dealers are also maintaining adequate stock of spare parts.

Research Laboratory and per acre yield of Paddy in Saline and Non-saline Soil

3085 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the per acre yield of paddy in the saline soil and non-saline soil,

(b) whether as yet no Research Laboratory has been set up to study the methods of raising the yield in the saline soil for paddy and if so the reasons therefor,

(c) whether steps are now being taken to set up such laboratories in those areas and if so, the places where they will be located, and

(d) whether the recent expertise evolved by the AICRIP to achieve 70 per cent increase in rice production during the next year also covers the above problem and if so, whether any scheme has been drawn up to make available the knowhow to the saline soil paddy farmers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The average yield of paddy in saline soils varies between 2 to 5 quintals per hectare depending upon the degree of soil salinity in a particular area while yield of paddy in non-saline soil averages 16-17 quintals per hectare.

(b) and (c) There is a Soil Salinity Research Institute at Karnal and a Saline Rice Research Station at Cammangport in Sundarban delta (West Bengal) to study the methods of raising paddy yields in the saline soils.

(d) No Sir

Birth Rate and Death Rate

3086. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after 30 months of the completion of the 1971 Census, the figures for birth rate and death rate are yet not officially available;

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

(c) what are the Districts according to the Census report that have achieved more than 60 per cent of the target of family planning and those where the target achievement is less than 25 per cent; and

(d) whether Government have tried to find out the causes about the slow progress of achievement in the majority of the Districts and the causes which have helped to achieve better results in others and whether any re-orientation of the policy is contemplated to achieve better results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes.

(b) At each census the preparation of actuarial tables through which the Birth and Death rates are worked out is taken up only after the census data are fully processed and the census age returns are statistically smoothed. This is generally time consuming and the requisite data from the 1971 census are expected to be ready only about the middle of 1974. However, the Registrar General has made available the Birth and Death rates prevailing in 1971 derived through the special scheme of Sample Registration of Births and Deaths.

(c) The census report gives growth rate for various districts and from this it is not possible to assess the extent of achievement of targets of reduction in birth rate under the Family Planning programme.

(d) The programme is reviewed regularly and as a result thereof, it has been found that the socio-economic differences, lack of sufficient inputs and communication facilities are mainly responsible for differential performance in family planning. A number of steps have been initiated for gearing up the efforts to achieve better results.

Machines for unloading foodgrains at Indian Ports

3087. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the machines for unloading foodgrains in the Indian ports have become old and worn out and no effort has been made to replace them, even though the machines had ceased to perform in their optimum capacity for quite some years now;

(b) if so, the types of machines that are being used; their per day rated output and their actual performance during the last two years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that while a vacuator or buhler deployed by FCI in Bombay can discharge eight tons a day similar machines in Lisberg and Antwerp can discharge 400 tonnes per machine per day; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to replace the present machines and instal machines with better capacity?

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

(a) Most of the foodgrain discharging machines installed some time in the year 1965-66 have worn out. With the decline in imports, replacement of these machines was not taken up.

(b). Buhler machines from Switzerland, Grainveyors and Vacuators from U.S.A. are being used at our ports. The maximum rated output of these machines ranges

from 25-40 tonnes per hour with smallest conveying distance. The discharge from the ship decreases as the level of grain goes down and also with larger lead of the conveying pipes. The average output from very old machines ranged between 8-15 tonnes per hour and from new and reconditioned machines between 15-25 tonnes per hour in the past.

(c). Some of the Buhlers and Vacuators machines, purchased previously have already outlived their usefulness. They are giving a discharge of 8-12 tonnes per hour. When they were new their output was twice or thrice this figure. In Belgium and Netherlands new pneumatic machines are working and they are giving discharge rate of 25-35 tonnes per hour under similar conditions.

(d). To cope with the heavy arrivals of foodgrains, orders were placed for 25 Vacuators from U.S.A., 8 Vigans from Belgium, and 6 Buhlers from Switzerland. 15 Vacuators have already been received and installed. 10 Vacuators and 8 Vigans are expected to be received shortly and the Buhlers in early January, 1973.

Duty hours of Office Chowkidars in C.P.W.D.

3088 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state—

(a) whether duty hours of Office Chowkidars in C.P.W.D. are 102 hours a week;

(b) if so, whether the working hours for their counterparts in the various Ministries are less;

(c) if so, the reasons for such disparity; and

(d) the reason for not fixing the working hours of C.P.W.D. Chowkidars on rational basis in terms of orders issued by Cabinet Secretariat

(Deptt. of Personnel) vide their O.M. No. F. 14/11/71-Ests(C) dated the 31st December, 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to the Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel) O.M. No F. 14/11/71-Ests (C) dated the 31st December, 1971, duty hours of 48 hours a week should be prescribed only for those Chowkidars whose duty involves sustained mental and/or physical effort and/or alertness. Chowkidars of the C.P.W.D. guarding Centralised stores fall in this category and their duty hours have been fixed accordingly since 12th March, 1973. Since the work of office chowkidars does not require sustained mental/physical effort and alertness, they work from the closing of the office to the re-opening of the office the next day, with a weekly/fortnightly off.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the general orders referred to above.

Increase in Sugarcane Price in U.P. and Bihar during current season

3089 SHRI S M BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) whether the price of sugarcane has been increased for the crushing season beginning from November, 1973 in U.P. and Bihar;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether there is a growing discontent among the sugarcane growers, and if so, the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The all-India minimum sugarcane

price for 1973-74 has been statutorily fixed at Rs. 8/- per quintal, linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent or below with a premium of 9.4 paise for every increase of 0.1 per cent in recovery over 8.5 per cent. However, as a result of the continuance of partial control policy and excise duty rebates, the industry is generally expected to pay higher prices for sugarcane as was done in the previous season. It has been ascertained that both the U.P. and Bihar Governments in consultation with the industry have arranged for the cane price to be paid at Rs. 13/25 per quintal for west of Lucknow and at Rs. 12/25 per quintal for east of Lucknow and Bihar.

Press Workers deprived of better Pay Scales by the Pay Commission

3090. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Workers employed in various Government Presses, have been deprived of better pay scales by the Pay Commission;

(b) if so, whether any Committee has been formed to classify the Trade-wise properly; and

(c) if not, the reasons 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 Pay Commission have suggested revised pay scales *inter-alia* for Press Workers. The Commission have also recommended the need for re-categorisation of workshop staff on the basis of recommendations of expert bodies to be set up by Government for the purpose. Accordingly, a Committee for categorisation of Government of India Press Workers was set up in March, 1973. The Committee have since submitted

their report to Government on the 31st October, 1973 which is under examination.

(c) Question does not arise.

Retrenchment of F.C.I. Employees

3091. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether services of 944 employees of the Food Corporation of India have been terminated;

(b) if so, the reason for this drastic reduction; and

(c) whether they are being provided alternative jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India had to terminate the services of about 800 temporary employees who were recruited during the wheat procurement drive either for a period of three months or on the specific understanding that their services would be terminated at short notice. The retrenchment became necessary as it was found that even after making all possible adjustments these employees were surplus to the requirements.

(c) No, Sir.

Failure to launch Reclamation of the Rajasthan Desert

3092. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ideal opportunity to launch reclamation of the Rajasthan desert this year has been missed; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The required information

has been called for from the State Governments concerned and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Diversion of Land under Cereal Cultivation for Oil Seed Cultivation

3093. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price differential between cereals and oil seeds is so wide that there is every likelihood of cereal lands being diverted for oil seeds cultivation; and

(b) if so, steps the Government intend to take to prevent this diversion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). During the last year, the all-India index number of wholesale prices of oilseeds has recorded a comparatively greater rise than the index relating to cereals, mainly because of a sharp fall in oilseeds production during 1972-73. Diversion of area from one crop to another in a particular season, however, depends upon, besides the variations in price differentials, also on a variety of other factors, such as, nature of agro-climatic conditions, cropping patterns traditionally followed, pace of technological and varietal break through, progress in multiple cropping, farmer's expectations of relative returns, etc. Efforts are being made to increase the production of both cereals and oilseeds in the country, and over the years the acreages under both these groups of crops have increased. Moreover in so far as cereals are concerned, the increase in their minimum support/procurement prices announced this year may help to provide an increased incentive for their cultivation.

Sanction for Immence Cotton Growing Scheme in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh

3094. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh for Intensive Cotton Growing Scheme;

(b) the net area shown and the quantity of cotton produced under this scheme year-wise since its inception.

(c) the amount so far spent and whether the scheme is satisfactorily working; and

(d) the response of the farmers to the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Intensive Cotton District Programme is being implemented in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh since 1971-72. Year-wise amount sanctioned/released under the scheme is given below:—

Year	Amount	
	Sanctioned	Released
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1971-72 . . .	22 50	11 50
1972-73 . . .	24 93	21 75
1973-74 . . .	13 26	..

(b) Figures of quantity of cotton produced in the area covered by the scheme are not available. However, the coverage under the scheme in Kurnool Distt. and the estimated additional production of cotton since

inception of the scheme are as under:—

Year	Area covered	Estimated addl. production (bales)
1971-72 . . .	10,000	1802
1972-73 . . .	14,400	2266
1973-74 . . .	20,000	Season not over

(c) and (d). The amount released in favour of the State Government for the implementation of the scheme is given in reply to part (a) of the question. The actual expenditure figures are not available.

The scheme is working satisfactorily and the response of farmers is good.

Stopping Mass-Copying and Expeditious Publication of Results of Examinations

3095. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made by the University Grants Commission or the Ministry of Education in consultation with the Ministry of State Education Departments to stop mass-copying and to expedite publication of the results of the examination; and

(b) if so, what is the result and achievements?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education has, *inter alia*, made several recommendations regarding measures to check mass copying and expeditious declaration of result. A copy

of the report of the Committee has been circulated to all the State Governments for necessary action. The University Grants Commission has recently circulated to the Universities and Colleges 'A Plan of Action' for examination reform.

Several Universities in India are at present taking the help of mechanical aids and computers in streamlining their examination processes. Information to warrant definite conclusions about the trend of mass copying and use of unfair means in University examinations is, however, not available.

Joint ownership of Wells by small Farmers

3096 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experiment of joint ownership of wells by small farmers has succeeded in offering a new development in the agricultural production sector in some parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of economic benefits derived by small cultivators on account of joint participation in such wells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) It is the policy of Government to encourage minor irrigation investment by groups of small farmers. Guidelines have been issued to State Governments to encourage the group ownership of wells, particularly in areas having small and scattered holdings. Promotional subsidy in such cases has also been suggested to the State Governments. In the Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers & Agricultural Labourers Development Agency pro-

ject areas, community irrigation is encouraged by giving a higher rate of subsidy—50 per cent as compared to the subsidy of 25 per cent available to small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers. According to the Progress Reports received from these Agencies, 1,324 new community irrigation wells have been set up in the project areas upto the end of September, 1973, as against 630 such works as at the end of March, 1973. This indicates that the scheme of community irrigation works has proved to be popular. The National Commission on Agriculture has also commended the system of group owned wells in its Interim Report on Re-orientation of Programmes of Small Farmers', Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers' Development Schemes.

World Council for the Welfare of the Blind

3097. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind has urged all Governments and organisations responsible for extending services to the Blind to adopt a minimum definition of blindness as decided upon by its World Assembly;

(b) if so, whether Government of India has responded to the appeal on formulating the definition of blindness;

(c) on the basis of this definition what is the number of blind persons in the country; and

(d) what steps are taken to provide increasing facilities to the blind?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) At its Fourth Session in New Delhi in 1969, the

World Council for the Welfare of the Blind urged on the World Prevention of Blindness Committee to promote international acceptance of a uniform definition of blindness.

(b) The Department of Social Welfare has adopted an internationally acceptable definition of blindness.

(c) No national survey of the prevalence and incidence of blindness has been carried out. It is estimated, however, that the country may have 4-5 million blind persons.

(d) The Government of India have set up a National Centre for the Blind in Dehra Dun which includes the Central Braille Press, the National Braille Library and the workshop for making Braille appliances. This is proposed to be developed further in the Fifth Plan mainly as a research and training institute. During the Fourth Plan period, 918 blind students were awarded scholarships for general education and for technical or professional training. The eleven special employment exchanges have also assisted the blind in securing suitable employment. Blind persons have also been allowed a number of concessions. Grants are given to Voluntary Organisations for the promotion of welfare of the blind.

Ban on Construction of Houses in Private Sector in big Cities

3098. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the growing need of cheap housing for the poor, the Government would introduce a ban on house construction activity in the private sector in big cities and restrict these activities only to the public sector; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps would be taken to implement this new housing policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Government do not consider it necessary to ban house construction activity in the private sector in big cities as it would not be in the public interest

(b) Does not arise

Relaxation in Admission of Tribal Adivasi and Harijans in the Medical Colleges

3099 SHRI M S PURTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have relaxed the qualifying marks for the tribal Adivasi and Harijan candidates to enable them to secure admission in the Medical Colleges, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) and (b) A relaxation of 5 per cent in the minimum qualifying marks is given in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates nominated against the seats reserved for the Central Government in the medical colleges. The requisite information, in so far as the State Governments and Union Territories are concerned is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Research on averting crop failure due to subnormal rain

3100 SHRI M S PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is now possible to avert total crop failure even during periods of subnormal rainfall as occurred during the worst drought year 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the main features of the research?

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

(b) It may, however, be mentioned that an All-India Coordinated Research Project exclusively for dryland agriculture has been sanctioned for increasing agricultural production under the Fourth Five Year Plan scheme, with an outlay of Rs. 173.38 lakhs. The research programme of the project includes evolution of short duration drought resistant, or drought escaping crop varieties, working out suitable cropping pattern, dryland agronomic practices, soil and water management practices, etc., for increasing dryland agricultural production. Suitable package of dryland practices will also be demonstrated for adoption by the farmers.

A few new research programmes, to face drought are also proposed to be undertaken during 5th Plan period under the All-India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture which is already in operation. The main features of the new research programmes are (i) minimal irrigation wherever possible, (ii) choice of short duration and thermo-insensitive crops when monsoon is delayed, and (iii) rationing of crops to overcome the drought effects.

Survey of Drought Prone-Areas in Himachal Pradesh

3101 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to carry on a detailed survey of the drought prone areas of Himachal Pradesh and prepare a master plan for irrigation on the Kerala pattern, in which potentialities of the rivers, possible area to be irrigated and benefit cost ratio would be worked out, and

(b) if so, the likely date by which this survey would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. No such decision has been taken by the Government of India.

(b) The question does not arise in view of the above reply to part (a) of the question.

Indo-Danish Cattle Farm at Palampur, Himachal Pradesh

3102. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to set up an Indo-Danish Cattle Farm at Palampur in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh as part of the College of Animal Sciences; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the Farm will be set up?

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

(a) There is no proposal either for establishing an animal science college at Palampur under Himachal Pradesh University Agricultural Complex or an Indo-Danish Cattle Farm at Palampur.

(b) Since there is no proposal for establishing the Farm the question of likely date does not arise.

Slum clearance schemes in bigger cities

3103. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure likely to be made on slum clearance schemes in bigger cities during 1973-74 and during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) whether any of the Municipal Corporations in the big cities in the

country have demanded central assistance in this respect, and if so, the particulars thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Slum Clearance Scheme is in the State Sector since 1st April, 1969 and no central assistance is provided directly for the Scheme from that date. State Governments, are however, free to utilise the block loans and block grants provided by the Centre according to their own priorities for various Schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

Open market price of Kerosene, Vanaspati, Mustard Oil, Sugar and Baby Food during 1973

3104. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the controlled and open market price of kerosene, vanaspati, mustard oil, sugar and various brands of baby food in the various State Capitals and Delhi in April, 1973 and in September—October 1973

(b) whether it has been brought to his notice that most of these items are being sold in blackmarket, and

(c) the steps taken to ensure supply of these essential items to consumers at reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH). (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned Departments of the Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as earlier as possible

Idols stolen from Sri Pratap Singh Museum, Srinagar

3105. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether five idols were stolen on 10th August, 1973 from the Sri Pratap Singh Museum, Srinagar;

(b) whether the thieves have so far been apprehended and idols recovered; and

(c) if not, the efforts made or being made in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The State police is investigating the case.

Strengthening of Consumer Co-operatives

3106. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of strengthening the consumer co-operatives in the country; and

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

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

(b) The need for strengthening and development of consumer cooperative has been recognised, so as to enable consumer cooperatives to play a dominant role in the public distribution system for essential commodities. Guide-lines and norms for sound de-

velopment of consumer cooperatives and their efficient working have been discussed at various forums and circulated to State Governments and consumer cooperatives for adoption and implementation. Besides continuance of the Central Government guarantee scheme, the Government of India have introduced a Central Sector scheme for development of consumer cooperatives having growth and employment potential. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for the setting up of new department stores and other retail outlets, and expansion of existing stores, on the basis of carefully drawn up projects. Financial assistance is also being provided to State Consumer Cooperative Federations to enable them to undertake pooling and coordination of purchases for consumer cooperative stores on a larger scale. Detailed plans and programmes have also been drawn up for the Fifth Plan, which envisage the setting up of new department stores and large retail outlets on scientific lines, as also rehabilitation of weak stores, pooling and streamlining of purchases by strengthening the wholesale sector at the State and national levels, formation of managerial cadres and expansion of consultancy services, intensification of training programmes, and provision of adequate financial and administrative support by the States and the Centre.

World Seed Bank for Food Crop

3107. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether world seed bank for food crops is in the offing;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be built in India;

(c) whether at the Hyderabad Centre, germ plasma for the four crops has been assembled; and

(d) the main purpose of the proposed world seed bank in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Establishment of a global network of seed or germ plasm bank is being contemplated by Food and Agricultural Organisation.

(b) It has not yet been decided how many such banks will be established or when and where. There is a good chance that one of the centres will be located in India.

(c) At Hyderabad germ plasm of four crops—Sorghum, Red gram (arhar or tur), Bengal gram and Groundnut—will be collected under the programme of research being developed by the International Crops Research Institute for semi-arid Tropics.

(d) The main purpose of the seed banks is to catalogue and preserve the existing varieties of crops, study their characteristics for possible use of particular varieties for crop improvement programmes by making their seed available to different research stations all over the world.

Agitation by the F.C.I. employees and its affect on distribution of wheat

2108. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether distribution of wheat throughout the Union Territory of Delhi was seriously affected during the middle of September due to the agitation launched by the F.C.I. employees; and

(b) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) and (b). To overcome difficulties created, due to the agitation of the

FCI employees, the Delhi Administration in consultation with the FCI management has made special alternative arrangements and the work of distribution of wheat was not allowed to be interrupted.

Students graduated from different universities

3109. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who graduated and passed M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., M.T.; or any other equivalent examinations in different Universities of India in the year 1971 and 1972, year-wise and University-wise;

(b) the reasons for the decline of the number of successful students in higher and university examinations;

(c) whether the number of students for higher studies specially Medical, Engineering and Technical has consistently decreased and a serious apathy is growing among our youth for such education; and

(d) if so, what steps the Education Ministry is going to take with a view to create enthusiasm among the students and youths so that they can play an effective role in building the nation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The available information is given in Statements 1(a) and 1(b) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5883/73].

(b) On the whole the decline in the number of passes in the various Degree examinations is not discernible. However, some Universities have assigned some reasons for decline in few courses which are given in the enclosed Statement No. II.

(c) No decline in the enrolment is noticeable in respect of Medical Education. In engineering and technology there is some decline. This does not reflect any apathy among the youth as enrolment in Commerce has more than correspondingly increased.

(d) In order to arouse social consciousness of students and to create enthusiasm amongst them for creative work as also to provide work opportunity around educational campuses, thereby putting education they receive to concrete social use, National Service Scheme is in operation in universities and colleges in a number of States and Union Territories.

दिल्ली में वनस्पति वितरण केन्द्र स्थापित करने की मांग

3110. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् के कुछ प्रमुख सदस्यों तथा दिल्ली की जनता ने दुकानदारों को वनस्पति के वितरण अधिकार देने सम्बन्धी वनस्पति वितरण योजना का तीव्र विरोध किया है और मांग की है कि नगर के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में वनस्पति वितरण केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाएं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय उपभोक्ता परिषद् और अन्य कुछ लोगों से दिल्ली प्रशासन को सुझाव प्राप्त हुये थे जो कि मुख्यतः वनस्पति की वितरण प्रणाली से सम्बन्धित थे लेकिन उस समय तक सप्लाई स्थिति सुगम हो गई थी और 10 नवम्बर, 1973 से वनस्पति के वितरण पर लगे सभी प्रतिबन्धों को हटा दिया गया है । तथापि, दिल्ली प्रशासन से यह कहा जायेगा कि वे वितरण की कोई नई प्रणाली जब कभी

इसकी आवश्यकता हो, तैयार करते समय इन सुझावों को ध्यान में रखें ।

राजधानी क्षेत्र का विस्तार तथा विकास

3111. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी क्षेत्र के विस्तार तथा विकास के लिये एक व्यापक योजना बनाई जा रही है जिसमें यमुना नदी पर दो पुलों के निर्माण की व्यवस्था भी सम्मिलित है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये एक व्यापक क्षेत्रीय योजना तैयार की गई है । योजना में सोनीपत, बल्लभगढ़ तथा पलवल के समीप यमुना नदी पर तीन पुलों के निर्माण की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

Bringing out Text Books in tune with National Policies

3112. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 1387 books evaluated under a crash programme, 375 were declared as containing objectionable material prejudicial to National Integration; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to bring out text books which are in tune with our declared national policies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes Sir. Out of the 375 books declared as containing objectionable material prejudicial to National Integration, 25 have been recommended to be withdrawn from schools and 350 are such in which passages, lines or words have been recommended to be modified or deleted. Most of the State Governments and Union Territories have already taken action on the recommendations.

(b) Suitable norms have been laid down by State and Union Territory authorities to guide text book writers. The National Council of Educational Research and Training has also recommended standard norms for school text books. Before books are prescribed for schools they are reviewed by experts. N.C.E.R.T. develops improved curricula and brings out model text books for adoption by the State and Union Territories authorities. These measures will now be supplemented by the review conducted by the NCERT in close cooperation with State and Union Territory authorities

National Award for 1972 on Family Planning sponsored by FICCI

3113. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bengorm Tea Estate in Nilgiri District has won National award for 1972 on Family Planning sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and

(b) if so, the details of the Tea Estate population eligible couples and the number of sterilizations and number of National Awards given by the said Organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The Bengorm Tea

Estate was given the FICCI Award in 1972 for its outstanding performance in the field of family planning.

(b) The requisite information is given below:

(i) Estate population	1162
(ii) Eligible couples	270
(iii) Number of sterilizations	73
(iv) The Estate did not get any other national FICCI award for family planning work.	

Training programme on production on Maize, Sorghum and Millet at IARI

3114. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Scientists from eleven Middle East and African countries have started a six-month training programme on improvement and production of Maize, Sorghum and Millet at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi;

(b) whether this training programme is financed by Swedish International Development Agency through the FAO;

(c) whether this is the first training of its kind; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SINDHE): (a) Yes, the Course started on 18th June, 1973.

(b) Yes.

(c) No, this is the second training course, the first one was held in 1971.

(d) The first international training course on maize, sorghum and millet improvement of 6 months' duration was held in June—November, 1971 in

which 18 trainees from Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Yemen, Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Nigeria took part. This training was held at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. Besides regular series of lectures and practicals, each participant undertook a specific research assignment on which a report was submitted at the end of the course.

Improvement to the West Coast National Highway No. 17

3115. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what improvements are proposed to be made to the West Coast National Highway No. 17 during 1973-74 and during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) what works are going on this Highway at present, giving their locations and estimates; and

(c) when the Highway is expected to be brought to the National Highway Standard and when it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) A statement showing the works of improvements to National Highway No. 17 in various States contemplated for being approved/being taken up after requisite technical and financial sanction during the Fourth Five Year Plan is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5894/73]. The programme for the improvement of this National Highway in the Fifth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised as the Fifth Plan is still in the preparatory stage.

(b) A statement II showing the works in progress in various States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5894/73]. Information in respect of Karnataka

will be laid on the Table of the House on its receipt from State Government.

(c) The works listed in Statement I aimed at for improving this route to national highway standard have been intimated to the States for investigation and project preparation and the same would be considered for sanction after due examination on receipt from States whereafter works will be undertaken for execution and their completion will depend on various factors, including availability of funds.

Decision of National Harbour Board on Fishing Ports on Western Coast

3116. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which fishing ports on the Western Coast were decided to be taken up in the last meeting of the National Harbour Board;

(b) whether any action has been taken consequent upon the decision of the National Harbour Board; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No decision on fishing harbours to be taken up was arrived at in the last meeting of the National Harbour Board. Some members emphasized at the meeting that the proposals for fishing harbours at Vizakapatnam and Calcutta should be expedited. There is no record of the particular harbours on the West Coast regarding which a similar suggestion was made. The representative of the Government of Maharashtra had however referred to proposals made by the State Government. Note was taken of this suggestion for necessary action.

(b) and (c). The proposals for fishing harbours in Maharashtra are being examined. Certain information re-

quired for the purpose of processing the proposals for sanction had been called for from the Government of Maharashtra. The information has been received, and the proposals are being processed further.

Zones for Foodgrains

3117. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the Zones for foodgrains and what is their territorial extent;

(b) what is the rationale behind the creation of these artificial Zones; and

(c) whether Government is aware that these Zones encourage blackmarket activities?

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

(a) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(b) and (c). With a view to maximising procurement of foodgrains and securing effective public control over the marketed surplus so as to eliminate speculative buying by traders and the distortion in prices and availability, imposition of restrictions on inter-State movement of foodgrains are considered necessary. Food Zones as such, do not encourage blackmarket activities. Statutory orders imposing Zonal restrictions contain adequate legislative provisions to prevent malpractices. State Governments are taking suitable steps in this regard.

STATEMENT

Food Zones and Movement Restrictions on Foodgrains

(A) **Rice Zones.**—(1) The Northern Rice Zone (comprising the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu

and Kashmir and Punjab and the Union territories of Chandigarh and Delhi), (2) Andhra Pradesh and the area comprising Yanam in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, (3) Assam, (4) Bihar, (5) Gujarat, (6) Kerala and the area comprising Mane in the Union territory of Pondicherry, (7) Madhya Pradesh, (8) Maharashtra, (9) Manipur, (10) Meghalaya, (11) Karnataka, (12) Orissa, (13) Rajasthan, (14) Tamil Nadu and the areas comprising Pondicherry and Karikal in the Union territory of Pondicherry, (15) Tripura, (16) Uttar Pradesh, (17) West Bengal, (18) Dadra and Nagar Haveli, (19) Goa, Daman and Diu.

(A) **Wheat Zones.**—(1) The State of Andhra Pradesh and the area comprising Yanam in the Union territory of Pondicherry, (2) Assam, (3) Bihar, (4) The State of Gujarat, the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the areas comprising Daman and Diu in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, (5) Haryana, (6) Himachal Pradesh, (7) Jammu and Kashmir, (8) The State of Kerala, the Union territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and the area comprising with in the Union territory of Pondicherry (9) Madhya Pradesh, (10) The State of Maharashtra and the area comprising Goa in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, (11) Manipur, (12) Meghalaya, (13) Karnataka, (14) Nagaland, (15) Orissa, (16) The State of Punjab and the Union territory of Chandigarh, (17) Rajasthan, (18) The State of Tamil Nadu and the areas comprising Pondicherry and Karikal in the Union territory of Pondicherry, (19) Tripura, (20) Uttar Pradesh, (21) The State of West Bengal (excluding the areas in which the West Bengal Rationing Order, 1964 is in force) and the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (22) Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh, (23) Union territory of Delhi, (24) Union territory of Mizoram.

(C) Restrictions on the Export of Coarse cereals:

The position regarding restrictions on the export of major coarse cereals is indicated below:—

S. No. Grain State/Union territories from which export is prohibited.

- (1) **BAJRA** Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.
- (2) **JOWAR** Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry.
- (3) **MAIZE** Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Pondicherry.
- (4) **RAGI** Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry.

Statement of U.S. Secretary of State for Agriculture on Indo-USSR wheat loan agreement

3118 **SHRI RAMKANWAR**
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement of the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Schultz, that U.S.A. has received an assurance from the Soviet Union that the latter would not divert any American wheat to a third country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of India is not concerned as the matter pertains to two foreign Governments.

Accumulation of Hybrid Seeds in Warehouses

3119. **SHRI RAMKANWAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for accumulation of seeds in the warehouses of the Seed Corporation when there is a pressing demand for hybrid seeds from various parts of the country; and

(b) action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There is no accumulation of seed in the warehouses of the National Seeds Corporation. The Corporation keeps in stock for a period of 5-6 months such quantities of certified seeds as may be required in the immediate sowing season. The value of stocks left-over on 31st May each year is roughly 17 per cent of the total value of certified seeds produced.

Food Situation causing concern

3120 **SHRI RAMKANWAR** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the food situation continues to cause concern in spite of additional imports of three million tons foodgrains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The food situation in the country came under considerable stress and strain on account of setback in foodgrains production in 1971-72 and 1972-73. During the current year, weather conditions have been generally favourable all over the country, which apart from improving the prospects of the kharif crops have

also been beneficial for rabi sowings. With the stocks replenished with the imported foodgrains, and overall improvement in the market availability the food position is expected to improve

दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसें

3121. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसें चलाने का फैसला किया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के इन मार्गों पर बस सेवा आरम्भ न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली परिवहन निगम दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जोड़ने वाले 44 मार्गों पर पहले ही से बस सेवाओं का परिचालन कर रहा है। अपने बस बेटे में वृद्धि करने के बाद, निगम का पूरा और क्षेत्रों में बसें चलाने का प्रस्ताव है। राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मौजूदा तथा नये मार्गों पर बस सेवाओं के परिचालन के लिये 51 और बसें परमिट देने का अभी हाल में निर्णय किया है। निगम को वास्तविक रूप से परमिट दिये जाने के बाद ही इन मार्गों पर बसें चलाई जायेंगी।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा पंजाब में धान की बसुली में डील

3122. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारी पंजाब के गल्ला व्यापारियों से

मिल गये हैं तथा निगम ने धान की बसुली में डील दे दी है जिस से व्यापारी किसानों से न्यूनतम मूल्य से भी कम मूल्य पर धान खरीद रहे हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पेट्रोल मूल्यों में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के किरायों में वृद्धि

3123. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पेट्रोल के मूल्य में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली परिवहन निगम का दिल्ली में अपनी बसों के किराये में वृद्धि करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हा तो कितनी, और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बारे में कार्यवाही करते समय इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखेगी कि गरीब तथा साधारण जनता के आवागमन के साधन को महंगा न बनाया जाये ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० राना) : (क) से (ग). पेट्रोल की कीमत में हाल की वृद्धि से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के परिचालन की लागत पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है क्योंकि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के बसें में डीजल में चलने वाली बसें हैं अतः मोटर स्पिरिट की कीमतों में वृद्धि के कारण निगम के भाड़ा ढाँचे को बढ़ाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Choice of Meerut for a case study by U.N. Centre for Regional Development

3124. SHRI R. B. PASWAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the U.N. Centre for Regional Development have chosen Meerut for a case study; and

(b) if so, outline of the programme and the reasons for its choice of Meerut?

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

(b) The study by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development is a part of a multi-national comparative study on "the role of medium cities in attaining desirable population distribution in the context of rapid urbanisation" in different countries in Asia. The study aims at exploring clues relating to factors instrumental inducing autonomous growth in medium-sized cities.

For this study an urban Centre with a strong economic base, near a metropolis and yet far from it to escape its immediate and overwhelming influence was to be selected. Meerut satisfied this criterion and hence was selected for the study.

गेहूँ के बिक्री मूल्य में वृद्धि

3125. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:
श्री सुखदेव प्रताप वर्मा:

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गेहूँ के बिक्री मूल्य में वृद्धि कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस के फलस्वरूप अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में भी वृद्धि नहीं होगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी.० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). चावल और मोटे अनाजों के अधिप्राप्ति तथा निगम मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने के परिणामस्वरूप अनाज के आपसी मूल्य में समानता बनाए रखने की दृष्टि से गेहूँ के केंद्रीय निर्गम मूल्य में वृद्धि कर दी गई है जिस से राजसहायता के दबाव और बाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था को कम कर दिया गया है। आशा है कि गेहूँ के निर्गम मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने से सामान्यतया मूल्यों पर कोई विशेष प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

सस्ती तथा पौष्टिक रोटियां उपलब्ध कराने के लिए माईन बेकरीज का विस्तार

3126. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सस्ती तथा पौष्टिक रोटियां उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार ने माईन बेकरीज के विस्तार की योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है और उसकी क्रियान्विति पर किना धन व्यय होगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी.० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। तुरन्त विस्तार करने के निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रम हैं :—

(1) दिल्ली, बंगलौर, हैदराबाद और कानपुर में उत्पादन क्षमता में विस्तार करना।

(2) इन्दौर, भुवनेश्वर, चण्डीगढ़ और रांची में यूनिट स्थापित करना; और

(3) कलकत्ता और बम्बई में बनारोल संयंत्र स्थापित करना।

अन्य राज्यों में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अतिरिक्त यूनिट स्थापित करने का कार्यक्रम अभी विचाराधीन है। तुरन्त विस्तार करने की योजना पर प्रत्याशित खर्चा लगभग 5.45 करोड़ रुपये आयेगा।

अलीगढ़ स्थित सरकारी मुद्रणालय में काम करने वाले मजदूर

3127. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अलीगढ़ स्थित सरकारी मुद्रणालय में काम कर रहे मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उन्होंने सरकार को कोई मांग पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(क) सदस्य महोदय का तात्पर्य शायद अलीगढ़ में सरकारी मुद्रणालय के औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों से है जिन की संख्या 1046 है।

(ख) और (ग) जी हा। मुद्रणालय को मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन अर्थात् राजकीय प्रैस मजदूर संघ अलीगढ़ ने 24-9-1973 की एक मांग पत्र दिया था जिस की मांगें विचाराधीन हैं। इन का सम्बन्ध निम्नलिखित से है —

(1) दिन तथा राति का पार। के कर्मचारियों में क्रमावर्तन।

(2) कुछ अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रशासन के संचालन में बाधा।

(3) भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, अलीगढ़ का विस्तार।

(4) कालातीत पदों को फिर से चालू करना।

(5) कम्पाउन्डर तथा कापीहोल्डर के पदों का सृजन।

(6) क्वार्टरों के दूसरे चरण का निर्माण।

(7) खतरनाक इमारत का निर्माण।

(8) अधिक क्रय शक्तिया का प्रत्या-योजन।

(9) निधियों तथा अन्य देय राशियों के भुगतान में असाधारण विलम्ब।

(10) ओवर टाइम बन्द करना।

(11) रीडरशिप परीक्षा।

Board Examination for Middle Classes in Delhi

3128 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
SHRI RANABAHADUR
S'NGH

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

(a) whether the Delhi Administration had decided not to hold Board Examination for Middle Classes, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) and (b) The Middle School Examination was introduced by Delhi Administration in the year 1964 to bring the education standard of the schools run by Delhi Municipal Corporation at par with the schools run by the Delhi Administration. Since all Middle schools have now been brought under the direct control of the Directorate of Education Delhi, the continuation of the Middle School Examination is not considered necessary and hence it has been decided not to hold it. Such a decision is also in conformity with the recommendation made by the Central Advisory Board of Education on Examination Reforms. According to the recommendation made

by the Central Advisory Board of Education on Examination Reform, schools should be made to take continuing and increasing interest in evaluation, through a system of internal evaluation. All school examinations, including the examination at the end of Class X should ultimately be held by the schools themselves and the first public examination should take place at the end of Class XII.

Homogenisation of Indian culture

3129. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether trends in the homogenisation of Indian culture have been evident in the post-Independence India;

(b) whether this trend has been off set by the linguistic re-organisation of States; and

(c) whether these trends will be studied to give a definite sense of direction to these changes in India's cultural pattern?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). It may not be appropriate for the Government to frame an official hypothesis on matters like culture. However, the pattern of cultural synthesis in the country has all along had a tradition of tolerance and large heartedness together with belief in a basic unity while retaining diversities.

The Constitution guarantees the right of any section of the citizens to conserve its own distinct language, script or culture. Accordingly, the unity of Indian nationhood is not inconsistent with the growth of languages spoken by the people. It would not, therefore, be correct to say that the reorganisation of the territorial limits of the States on linguistic principles has had the effect of weakening the concept of Indian nationhood.

Several studies have been published in the post-Independence period bringing to light the basic element of unity underlying the rich mosaic of diverse language cultures subsisting in the country. The National Integration Council also seeks to spread the principles of nationhood as embedded in the Constitution.

Findings of Export Committee for shipyard

3130. SHRI B. V. NAIK:
SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI
REDDY:

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

(a) whether Expert Committee appointed by the Government to scrutinise various sites for the shipyard in the Fifth Five Year Plan have completed its deliberations; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The Techno-Economic Working Group has since visited the various sites and held discussions with the State Governments and other authorities and their report is expected shortly.

6 नवम्बर, 1973 को क्षतिग्रस्त हुई दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसे

3131. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या परिवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 6 नवम्बर, 1973 को दिल्ली बन्द के दिन जिसको परिवहन निगम की कई बसें काफी क्षतिग्रस्त हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी बसे क्षतिग्रस्त हुई तथा उस से कितनी अनुमानित हानि हुई ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 78 वसे क्षतिग्रस्त हुई और उनके कारण दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की हुई हानि अनुमानतः 22,230 रुपये है?

मुद्रणालयों में कर्मचारियों के वर्गीकरण करने सम्बन्धी समिति का प्रतिवेदन

3112. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने मुद्रणालयों में कर्मचारियों की श्रेणियों का वर्गीकरण करने के लिए सम्बन्धित विभाग ने 1964 में एक वर्गीकरण करने सम्बन्धी समिति की स्थापना की थी तथा समिति की रिपोर्ट को एक जनवरी, 1966 से फरीदाबाद स्थित भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय सहित सभी मुद्रणालयों पर लागू कर दिया गया था; और

(ख) क्या उक्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसरण में फरीदाबाद मुद्रणालय की कम्पोजिंग शाखा में अभी तक कोई पदोन्नति नहीं हुई है । यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी, हाँ । तथापि, कतिपय पर्यवेक्षी वर्गों के लिए ये निर्णय 18-7-1967 से लागू किये गये थे ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । वास्तव में 48 पदों में से 35 के मानलों में कम्पोजीटर ग्रेड-1 के रूप में पदोन्नति दी गई है ।

फरीदाबाद स्थित भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालय में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता सूची

3133. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, फरीदाबाद में कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता सूची किन नियमों के आधार पर बनाई जाती है;

(ख) क्या इस मुद्रणालय ने गत कई वर्षों से वरिष्ठता सूची प्रकाशित नहीं की है और यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या वरिष्ठता सम्बन्धी विवाद के कारण गत वर्षों में इस मुद्रणालय को उत्पादितता में बहुत कमी आई है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन विवादों को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) प्रेस व्यवस्थापन 1-1-1966 को स्थिति की वरिष्ठता सूची जो सेवावधि पर आधारित है, के अनुसार अस्थाई रूप से कार्यवाही कर रहा है ।

(ख) वरिष्ठता सूची को कर्मचारियों के दावों तथा जवाबी दावों के कारण अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

गत तीन वर्षों में दूध के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3124. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा सप्लाई किये जाने वाले दूध के मूल्यों में कितनी बार व

की गई और दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा शुरू में दूध का प्रति लीटर मूल्य कितना निर्धारित किया गया था ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान नवम्बर, 1973 तक दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले दूध के विक्रय मूल्यों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। तथापि स्टैंडर्ड दूध की चिकनाई की मात्रा में अक्टूबर, 1971 में मामूली सी कमी कर के इसे 5 प्रतिशत से 4.5 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया था। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना शुरू में (1959 से 1964 तक) 62 पैसे प्रति लीटर के हिसाब से बोतलों से केवल भंड का दूध बेचनी रही। 5 नवम्बर, 1973 से योजना 1 रुपया 30 पैसे प्रति लिटर के हिसाब से 3.5 प्रतिशत चिकनाई युक्त विशेष टोड दूध और 70 पैसे प्रति लिटर के हिसाब से 1.6 प्रतिशत चिकनाई युक्त डबल टोड दूध बेच रही है।

Restriction on sale of sugar and pulses imposed by Super Bazar, Delhi

3136 SHRI PILOO MODY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the New Delhi Super Bazar sometime back restricted the sale of sugar and pulses to only those who buy grocery or toilet goods worth Rs. 50 or Rs. 100,

(b) whether it violated certain provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(c) whether the Monopolies Trade Practices Commission issued a show cause notice to the management of the Super Bazar; and

(d) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) On the 29th August, 1973, the Super Bazar, Delhi issued a circular

to the effect that no customer should be allowed more than two Kg. of pulses and two Kg. of sugar at a time, except that regular customers, buying other grocery and toilet articles worth not less than Rs. 50 and Rs. 100, could be allowed 5 Kg. and 10 Kg., respectively, of pulses and sugar each.

(b) and (c). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission issued a letter to the General Manager of the Super Bazar on the 5th September, 1973, drawing his attention to various provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, and suggesting review of the relevant instructions, keeping in view those provisions of the Act. The Super Bazar withdrew the circular in question and explained to the Commission reasons, for the issue of the circular i.e. ensuring equitable distribution to genuine consumers and prevention of hoarding, when the stocks were limited and the prices of the articles in the Super Bazar were much lower than the prevailing market rates. Thereupon, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission decided not to pursue the matter further.

(d) In view of the position stated under (b) and (c) above, no action is required by the Government

Salary of Agricultural Scientists at par with Government Scientists

3137. SHRI V. MAYAVAN.
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken the decision that the salaries of Agricultural Scientists will be at par with the scales of other Government Scientists, and

(b) the other benefits being given to the Agricultural Scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE)
(a) and (b). A Statement indicating

the Government's decision on the re-organisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the light of the recommendations of the ICAR Inquiry Committee has been laid by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture on the Table of the Sabha on the 12th November, 1973. The Statement contains *inter-alia* the Government decisions in regard to the pay scales and other working facilities for Agricultural Scientists.

Setting up of Food Testing Laboratories in the country

3138. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Testing Laboratories in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether all these Laboratories are well equipped with modern (latest) instruments; and

(c) whether Government have made any plan to make available the latest equipment and provide jobs to the technicians by setting up these Laboratories in each district?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) A statement giving the information is attached.

(b) No.

(c) It is proposed to make available equipment to the Regional Food Laboratories and to set up new combined Food and Drugs Laboratories in the Fifth Five Year Plan. There is no proposal to set up laboratories in each district.

STATEMENT

States	Total No. of Laboratories
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	2
2. Assam	1
3. Bihar	2

1	2
4. Gujarat	5
5. Haryana	1
6. Jammu & Kashmir	2
7. Himachal Pradesh	1
8. Kerala	1
9. Madhya Pradesh	12
10. Tamil Nadu	3
11. Maharashtra	6
12. Mysore	4
13. Orissa	1
14. Punjab	4
15. Rajasthan	14
16. Uttar Pradesh	1
17. West Bengal	8
18. Delhi	1
19. Goa	1
20. Pondicherry	1
	71

Buffer stock of foodgrains for emergency

3139. 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 the maintenance of buffer stocks of foodgrains for meeting unforeseen situations such as drought and floods scientific planning of breeder; foundation and certified seeds programmes and enforcement of the Seeds Act to eliminate trade in spurious seeds; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

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

(a) and (b). In order to deal with

inter seasonal and intra seasonal fluctuations in the production of food-grains decisions were taken by the Government to build up a buffer stock of 5 million tonnes of foodgrains in the Fourth Five Year Plan. On reviewing the position further the level of buffer stock has been revised from 5 million to 7 million tonnes.

Production, supply and distribution of foundation and certified seeds is primarily the concern of the State Governments. However, as a long term measure to cater for unforeseen demands a scheme has been formulated for building up buffer stock of foundation and certified seeds of principal crops in the Central Sector in order to provide seeds in case of crop failure due to aberrant weather.

State Governments have been advised to enforce various provisions of the Seeds Act, 1966.

DTC buses hijacked by students during October, 1973

3140 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Delhi Transport Corporation buses hijacked by students of schools and colleges of Delhi during the month of October, 1973, and

(b) the total loss incurred as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):
(a) 24

(b) The estimated loss of revenue to the Delhi Transport Corporation on this account is about Rs. 606.

National Committee on New Education system

3141. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on the new education scheme set up last year to suggest practical steps to be taken for the implementation of the uniform pattern of 10+2+3 for school and college classes in all States and Union Territories has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the report and its implementation by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) The report of the Committee is expected shortly.

Extension of services to freedom fighters teachers

3142 SHRI B. S. BHADRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Union Territories, Teachers, who are freedom fighters, are given extension of service upto five years;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have no such proposals under consideration. So far as Delhi is concerned, the matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration. The position with regard to the remaining Union Territories is being ascertained.

Failure in Rice Procurement as devised at Chief Ministers Conference

3143. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grand strategy of rice procurement devised in September 1973 at Chief Ministers' Conference has resulted in fiasco; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof?

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

(a) and (b). It was decided at the Conference of the State Chief Ministers held on 17th September, 1973 that maximum efforts would be made by the State Governments to achieve the procurement targets fixed for each State. For this purpose the State Governments were to adopt any system of procurement that would be best suited to the prevailing local conditions e.g. graded levy on producers, levy on millers/traders, or a combination of the two systems, etc

Accordingly suitable steps have been taken by the various State Governments to maximise the procurement of rice and as per reports received upto 30th November, 1973 a quantity of about 8.58 lakh tonnes of rice was procured during the kharif season 1973-74 against a quantity of 4.58 lakh tonnes of rice procured during the corresponding period of the kharif season 1972-73.

परिवहन विभाग द्वारा चुंगी वसूल न किये जाने का निर्णय]

3144. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवहन विभाग ने देश में जगह जगह चुंगी की वसूली का बन्द किये जाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. बी. राणा) : (क) और (ख). परिवहन विकास परिषद् ने संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और प्रशासनो से बार बार कहा है कि वे चुंगी समाप्त कर दें और उसके स्थान पर कोई और कर लगायें। परन्तु, चूंकि चुंगी स्थानीय सव्याप्तो के राजस्व का मुख्याधार है, अतः जब तक चुंगी की समाप्ति के कारण राजस्व में होने वाली हानि को पूरा करने के लिए राजस्व के दूसरे साधन नहीं ढूँढे जाते, तब तक चुंगी को समाप्त करना कठिन होगा। तदनुसार योजना आयोग से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे चुंगी के रबी कार्य विकल्पो का सुझाव दें।

Purchase of D.D.A Flats

3145 SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. have released some flats for the persons who are registered with them under the Lower Income Group or Middle Income Group schemes;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the prices fixed for these flats,

(c) how many of these flats are for cash down payment and how many for instalment basis;

(d) whether most of the persons registered with the D.D.A. are Government servants and they would not be able to purchase these flats, since the House-Building Advance to Government employees has been totally stopped for the time being; and

(e) if so, the reaction of D.D.A. 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, Sir.

(d) A number of the persons registered are Government servants and the ban on grant of house building advances might cause some difficulties to them in the purchase of the flats.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed below.

(e) The D.D.A. are in favour of relaxation of the ban.

Statement

Name of the Scheme	No. of flats announced for sale	Cost ranged	Percentage reserved for cash down	Percentage reserved for hire purchase
<i>Janta Group</i>				
1. Matlipur (Paschimpuri) .	1212	Rs. 9,500/- to Rs. 10,800/-	50%	50%
2. Kulkaji (Phase I) . .	670	Rs. 9,700/- to Rs. 10,700/-	50%	50%
3. Kulkaji (Phase II) . .	700	Rs. 9,700/- to Rs. 10,700/-	50%	50%
4. Madangir	357	Not yet fixed	50%	50%
<i>Low Income Group</i>				
1. Lawrence Road (Chittaranjan Nagar) . .	1917	Rs. 13,000/- to Rs. 14,800/-	40%	60%
2. Janakpuri (Pankha Road)	1574	Rs. 22,500/- to Rs. 25,900/-	40%	60%
3. Rajouri Garden	364			
4. Wazirpur	402	Not yet fixed	Not yet decided	..
5. Sunlight Colony	148			
<i>Middle Income Group</i>				
1. Janakpuri	1498	Rs. 34,300/- to Rs. 37,400/-	40%	60%
2. Munirka	750	Rs. 40,700/- to Rs. 46,000/-	50%	50%
3. Malviya Nagar	341	Rs. 39,300/- to Rs. 55,200/-	50%	50%
4. Wazirpur	65	Rs. 31,000/- to Rs. 39,000/-	50%	50%
5. Rajouri Garden	31	Rs. 37,500/- to Rs. 40,000/-	50%	50%

Adverse Criticism of Policy Re: Autonomous Colleges

the policy of setting up "autonomous colleges"; and

3146. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

(b) what are the steps taken and modification proposed in implementing the policy?

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing adverse criticism of

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has recently reviewed the ques-

tion of autonomous status for affiliated college and circulated to the Universities a note containing the criteria, guidelines and pattern of assistance to autonomous colleges. Neither the Government nor the Commission is aware that there is a general 'adverse criticism' on the policy outlined by the Commission in the note.

Milk Powder Factory in Rayalaseema, Andhra Pradesh

3147 P NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) whether any proposals in public and private sectors have been submitted to Government for establishing Milk Products Factories in Rayalaseema of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) the reasons for not clearing these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh propose to establish a Milk Products Factory in Rayalaseema in the public sector during Fifth Five Year Plan. The State Government has not submitted any proposal as yet in this regard.

One M/s Jagatjit Industries Pvt Ltd, had applied for an industrial licence for setting up a milk products factory at Cuddapah in Rayalaseema. The proposal envisaged manufacture of following milk products:—

1. Milk powder	2500	tonnes per annum
2. Infant/weaning Milk Food	1500	do.
3. Malted Milk Food	1500	do.
4. Sweetened condensed milk	1200	do.
5. Processed cheese	500	do.
6. Butter/ghee		

(c) An aftermath of continued droughts and followed by floods, there

is a considerable shortfall in the total milk production. This shortage of liquid milk has made it difficult for the public and cooperative sector milk plants even to sustain the liquid milk distribution programmes. In addition with the shortage of edible oil, a tendency has also arisen for diversion of liquid milk for conversion into high-priced milk products, such as ghee and milk powder, which will adversely affect the supply of liquid milk to the consuming public, especially the vulnerable sections of the community. To stabilise fluid milk prices, the Government of India has considered it expedient to have a moratorium on milk products factories especially in the private sector. This is also very necessary, because of the fact that there is no price control on milk products produced by the private sector as in the case of baby food. Central and State Governments are spending huge amounts for the development of animal husbandry and dairying to stimulate milk production to meet the liquid milk consumption and if the available milk is diverted for highly priced milk products, there will be an imbalance between supply and demand and will also cause soaring of prices. Moreover, the private sector do not invest money for milk production enhancement programmes and do not play their part fully for the formation of farmers' cooperatives, excepting to take away the milk produced at the cost of various development programmes taken up by the State itself. The policy of the Government is to encourage milk products factories to be established in the public/cooperative sectors in preference to private sector.

There is also a proposal of the State Government to establish a milk products factory in Rayalaseema which should also get priority over private sector.

Establishment of New Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh

3148 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress

achieved in establishing new Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Generally, it takes about 3 to 4 years at present for the establishment of a new sugar factory from the date of the grant of the Letter of Intent. A statement giving the particulars of Letters of Intent/Licences issued for the establishment of new sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh which are yet to be implemented, with their progress, and the likely season of their going into production, is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5895/73.]

Ban on use of Hexachlorophene in Cosmetics and Toilet Goods

3149. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any final decision regarding banning the use of hexachlorophene in cosmetics and toilet goods;

(b) if so the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). No. The matter has been considered by the Drugs Technical Advisory Board. The recommendations of the Board are awaited by the Government.

Edible Oil and Oil Seeds Corporation

3150. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have been pressurising Government for the formation of Edible oil and Oil Seeds Corporation;

(b) whether Government have considered the question of forming such a corporation; and

(c) if so the salient features of the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have agreed in principle to set up a Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds Corporation. The details are being worked out.

Budgetary Allocation for Family Planning

3151. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1117, dated 19th November, 1973 and state that amount Central Government have allocated to each State for Family Planning for 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): A statement containing the required information is attached.

Statement

Allocation of Funds to States for Implementation of Family Planning Programme during 1973-74

States	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	454.75
2. Assam	69.66
3. Bihar	367.92
4. Gujarat	213.57
5. Haryana	106.35
6. Himachal Pradesh	18.88
7. Jammu & Kashmir	47.70
8. Karnataka	292.65
9. Kerala	246.88
10. Madhya Pradesh	422.39
11. Maharashtra	458.27

State	Allocation
	(Rs. in lakhs)
12. Manipur	4.29
13. Meghalaya	4.62
14. Orissa	209.66
15. Punjab	147.11
16. Rajasthan	231.81
17. Tamil Nadu	389.69
18. Tripura	5.21
19. Uttar Pradesh	773.89
20. West Bengal	235.85

In addition a sum of Rs. 154.81 lakhs has been set apart for adjustment of cost of supplies of Conventional Contraceptives, Iron and Folic Acid Tablets and Vitamin 'A' solution under Maternity and Child Health Scheme to the States.

States have been permitted to exceed the provision made for compensation for sterilizations and IUD insertions under normal programme if their actual performance makes it necessary.

Supply of Atta by Delhi Flour Mills

3152. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of atta supplied to Bombay and other places from the Delhi Flour Mills during the past six months ending 31st October, 1973; and

(b) whether this atta was supplied to other States from Delhi Flour Mills after meeting the requirements of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) According to the information supplied by the Delhi Administration, no wholemeal atta was supplied to any State Government from Delhi Flour Mills.

However, permits for 8100 bags of resultant atta were issued to Rajasthan Government to meet the emergency requirement of the famine affected population in the State and for the backward tribal areas. Out of the above quantity only 5600 bags are reported to have been lifted.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Quantity of Imported Oil Issued to Ganesh Flour Mills and M/s. Hindustan Lever

3153. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of oil for manufacturing vanaspati imported in Delhi after the strike in D.C.M. chemicals started in October, 1973; and

(b) how much of this oil given to Ganesh Flour Mills a public sector undertaking and the quantity which was given to M/s. Hindustan Lever and quantity of oil demanded by the Ganesh Flour Mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) 7,048 tonnes.

(b) Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi and Kanpur—1439 tonnes.

Hindustan Lever Ltd., Ghaziabad—826 tonnes.

No demand for any quantity was made by Ganesh Flour Mills which, incidentally, is not a public sector undertaking but a sick unit in the private sector, presently under Government management.

Artificial Scarcity of Vanaspati created by Messrs Hindustan Levers

3154. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Messrs

Hindustan Levers manufacturers of Dalda brand of vanaspati, have in the past made less production and thus created an artificial scarcity of vanaspati and compelled Government to announce rise in prices of vanaspati; and

(b) if so whether the matter has been looked into and if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken against Messrs Hindustan Levers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The production of vanaspati in the four factories of Hindustan Lever Ltd., has, in the recent past been appreciably below their licensed capacity, due to various reasons, particularly inadequate availability of indigenous raw oils. This has been the common feature in the industry as a whole. The average level of utilization of capacity during the six months ending 31st October, 1973 by the factories of Hindustan Lever Ltd. was 22.1 per cent as against 31.7 per cent for the industry as a whole.

Controlled prices of vanaspati are revised by the Government not with reference to the level of its production but with reference to the fluctuations in the prices of indigenous raw oils used in its manufacture and also the availability and prices of imported oils.

(b) Does not arise

Licensed Capacity and Vanaspati Ghee Produced by D.C.M. Chemicals, Delhi

3155 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total licensed capacity of vanaspati ghee of the D.C.M. Chemicals, Delhi,

(b) the quantity produced by them during the six months ending 31st October, 1973;

(c) its percentage to the licensed capacity; and

(d) the reasons for so much less production of vanaspati ghee by D.C.M. Chemicals and action Government have taken or proposed to take against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) 4,500 tonnes per month

(b) 14,403 tonnes.

(c) 53.3 per cent.

(d) The vanaspati industry as a whole has been producing below capacity during this period, due to various reasons, particularly inadequate availability of indigenous raw oils. The level of utilization of capacity by D.C.M. Chemical Works, Delhi at 53.3 per cent was appreciably higher than the level of 32.5 per cent for the North zone, and 41.7 per cent for the industry as a whole. In view of this, the question of taking action against the said firm does not arise.

Increased Conversion Costs to Factories for Levy Sugar as Recommended by Tariff Commission

3156 SHRI P. M. MEHTA: SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tariff Commission has recommended an increase in the current crushing seasons in the conversion costs allowed to factories for levy sugar sold through fair price shops;

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

(c) whether this would mean an increase in the existing retail price of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The full and final report of the Tariff Commission has been recently received and is under consideration.

Cattle Scheme Launched without Proper Survey

3157. SHRI P. M. MEHTA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cattle schemes were launched without proper survey,

(b) if so, how far this is true,

(c) the main reasons for the slow progress, and

(d) when action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) and (b). No, Sir. Recent Evaluation Study of Intensive Cattle Development Projects by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has brought out that in some project areas, base line surveys have not been carried out on proper lines

(c) The programme Evaluation Organisation has made several recommendations regarding the modifications in the Model Scheme (Organisational Pattern, Statistical Surveys, Dilution of essential inputs resulting out of paucity of funds in the ICDPs). Similar recommendations have already been made at various important meetings/conferences where the progress of ICDPs were reviewed from time to time. It is true that certain modifications of the Scheme have been made in the Model Scheme by State Governments depending on the local conditions as well as existing Animal Husbandry/Veterinary/Dairy Development activities which in fact were envisaged in the Scheme. In some cases, the full complement of staff particularly Statistical Staff as envisaged in the Model Scheme has not been appointed mainly due to paucity of funds and ban on creation/filling up of the vacant posts imposed by some of the State Governments. Although ICDP Scheme has not made uniform progress in all the State, by and

large, the overall progress of the scheme has been satisfactory.

(d) On the basis of the similar recommendations of the previous meetings/conferences, the State Governments have already been advised to provide adequate funds for this important scheme to ensure provision of all essential inputs for successful implementation of the scheme. The report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation which has only been received by the Ministry recently is separately under study and the State Governments will be once more advised to take necessary action on the suggestions contained therein.

Survey to find out percentage of Adulteration in Food Stuff and Medicines

3158. DR. RANEN SEN. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a survey to find out the percentage of adulteration in food stuff and medicines,

(b) if so, the main findings of the survey, and

(c) what are its findings in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected from States and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

However in Delhi the samples of a few items of food like spices, wheat products, confectionery, tea and sugar were collected at random prior to January, 1972 and test results showed that approximately 38.5 per cent of the samples were found to be not conforming to the prescribed standards.

Board of Destination on D.T.C. Buses

3159. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Delhi D.T.C. buses do not carry

any board of destination and at night there is no light to enable passengers to read the destination board, if any;

(b) whether any inspection of all the buses will be made and instructions issued to have proper boards and lights; and

(c) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) No, Sir. This is not a fact.

(b) and (c). Regular inspections are carried out and destination boards and lights are provided before a bus leaves the depot. An adequate number of destination boards has been provided in the DTC buses, which operate on regular routes. In order to meet the peak hour traffic, both in the morning and evening, a large number of special trips are also operated. Where a scheduled bus fails to turn up, the Inspector on duty diverts the bus of some other routes to cover the special trip. In such emergent cases, duly painted destination board is not sometimes available. A chalk-written board is, however, provided in its place by the Inspector on duty at the bus stand. This practice is also followed when a bus is diverted from one route to another, to meet any emergent situation. Instructions have been issued to the traffic supervisory staff of the Corporation to ensure the proper display of destination boards and route numbers.

To improve further the existing system of display of destination boards on the buses, the D.T.C. is considering a proposal to put up a bigger destination box on the front top of the bus. In addition, instructions have been issued by the Corporation to paint a small space just below the front left of the wind screen glass of a bus with black board paint so that the route number may be written in chalk in front of the bus by the Conductor before it proceeds on its journey.

Setting up a new Department of Agricultural Research and Education

3160. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Department called the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) has been decided to be set in the Ministry; and

(b) if so, its need and functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A Statement indicating the Government's decisions on the re-organisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the light of the recommendations of the ICAR Inquiry Committee has been laid by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture on the Table of the Sabha on the 12th November, 1973. The Statement indicates, *inter alia* the Government's decision regarding the establishment of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education in the Ministry of Agriculture, to provide the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with the requisite linkages with the Central and State Government agencies and to deal with the administrative aspects of international collaboration in agricultural research and education. Details regarding the need for and functions of this Department are indicated in the Statement.

Opening of Unani College in Bangalore

3161. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the All-India Unani Tibbi Conference held in January, presided over by the Prime Minister, an assurance was given by the Chief Minister and Health Minister to open a Unani College in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the progress thereon; and

(c) whether Government have also received the Melkote Commission Report and, if so, the main feature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU). (a) to (c) The information is being obtained and will be furnished as soon as received

Memorandum containing demand concerning D.D.A. by the Lawrence Road Welfare Federation

3162 **SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether a memorandum containing certain demands concerning the Delhi Development Authority have been submitted to the Minister of Works and Housing on the 14th September, 1973 by the Lawrence Road Welfare Federation, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main demands are for structural additions, reduction of the cost of flats and provision of facilities like DDA cash counter and space for Post Office

Structural additions and reduction of the cost of flats are not considered feasible. Other facilities will be provided to the extent possible

Pocket C-7 and C-8 of Industrial Tenements under Lawrence Road Residential Scheme by D.D.A.

3163 **SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Pocket C-7 and C 8 under Lawrence Road Residential

Scheme several hundreds industrial tenements were constructed by M/s Som Dutt Builders (Private) Limited on the contract given by Delhi Development Authority, and

(b) the amount paid to the contractor for constructing each flat and the sale price thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) M/s Som Dutt Builders Private Ltd have constructed 1340 flats and not industrial tenements, under the Lawrence Road Residential Scheme, for allotment to persons in the Low Income Group, by the DDA

(b) Upto October, 1973 payment of a sum of Rs 82 48,539 has been made to the contractor for works carried out in respect of all the 1340 flats

The sale price of flats varies from Rs 12 500 to Rs 13,000

Industrial Tenements Constructed under Lawrence Road Residential Scheme by D D A.

3164 **SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the total amount spent for constructing the industrial tenements under the Lawrence Road Residential Scheme by the Delhi Development Authority,

(b) the amount spent so far on advertisement for the sale of the industrial tenements of the Lawrence Road Scheme, and

(c) the amount paid to NBCC and M/s Som Dutt Builders and Contractor for constructing the dwelling units in each pocket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) DDA have constructed flats for the Low In-

come Group, and not industrial tenements, under the Lawrence Road Residential Scheme. Rs. 3.81 crores have been spent on various contracts upto October, 1973 in respect of 4602 flats.

(b) Rs. 37,200 approximately.

(c) The amounts paid till October, 1973 are as follows:—

(i) M/s. N.B.C.C.

Pocket A1, C1 . Rs. 88,65,704/-

Pocket C3 to D6 . Rs. 1,07,17,796/-

(ii) M/s. Som Dutt Builder Private Ltd.

Pocket C7 & C8 . Rs. 82,48,539/-

Allotment of Industrial Tenements at Lawrence Road to Low Income Group by D.D.A.

3165 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI.
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state—

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority have constructed several thousands industrial tenements at Lawrence Road,

(b) the number of tenements in each pocket already constructed, under construction and to be constructed and the number of tenements already allotted so far;

(c) whether the tenements were constructed for industrial workers and are now being offered to people of Low Income Group, and

(d) 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) Delhi Development Authority have constructed 4602 flats for the Low Income Group, and not industrial tenements, at Lawrence Road.

(b) The total number of flats constructed is as under:

Pkt. No.	No. of flats
A1/C1	1342
C3	264
C4, C5 & C6	1656
C7 & C8	1340
TOTAL	4602

The exact number of flats to be constructed has not been finalised. The number of flats already allotted is 4586.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Calcutta

3167 SHRI SAMAR GUHA
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA

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

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration for consolidating all agencies like C.M.D.A. and C.I.T. working for the development of greater Calcutta into one Central Organisation,

(b) if so, the purpose for such move and the progress made thereabout,

(c) whether any supervisory cell has been set up to expedite such developmental works removing bottlenecks if and when so rises; and

(d) if not, the steps taken alternatively for such purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Introduction of Trolley Bus Service

3168. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether in view of petroleum crisis Trolley Bus services, driven by electric power, will be introduced in big cities of India;

(b) whether the Minister of Transport will convene a meeting of the State Transport Ministers for examining the scope for introduction of electric power driven trolley bus system in different big cities of India; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed by Government thereabout and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) to (c). Since the executive responsibility in respect of road transport rests with the State Governments, it is primarily for them to consider introducing trolley bus services in the big cities in their territories. It is expected that electric power would be made available, at reasonable rates, for operation of trolley buses, if they are introduced in any State or Union Territory. However, since trolley buses are not manufactured in India these would have to be imported. This will involve considerable drain on the country's limited foreign exchange resources. The spare parts required for repairs to, and maintenance of, trolley buses would also need to be imported which would again involve outgo of foreign exchange. The electrically driven trolley bus system generally requires wide open road space, which is not available in most parts of the metropolitan cities of India. Such buses also have a restricted manoeuvrability and any break-down in the services is likely to result in traffic jams over a wider area. All these aspects would have to be carefully considered, as and when a proposal is received from a State Government or

Union Territory for operation of trolley buses. There is no proposal, at present, to convene meeting of State Transport Ministers to explore the possibilities of trolley bus services being introduced in big cities of India.

Research work in Indian History Culture and Civilization

3169. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether countries like Afghanistan, Iran and Central Asia, on the one side and the South East Asian countries like Burma, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, South Vietnam (former Champa), Indonesia and Southern Philippines, on the other, are known as repositories of the missing facts about the Indian History, Culture and Civilisation.

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to send scholars to the above countries for research work for finding the missing facts about the Indian History and links of these countries with ancient India;

(c) whether Government have any plan to set up Centres for study of the Indian historic relations with (i) Middle East Asian countries (ii) Central Asia and (iii) South East Asian countries; and

(d) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Evidence which may throw light on various aspects of Indian History and Culture is available in many Asian countries.

(b) Government of India has promoted and plans to further promote research in the History of these countries so as to supplement our knowledge of Indian History.

(c) and (d) University Grants Commission has been supporting since 1963 a programme for the development of area studies in some selected

Universities. They have so far helped to establish such centres in eight Universities as below.

(i) Aligarh Muslim University	West Asian Studies.
(ii) Bombay University	East African & Soviet Studies
(iii) Delhi University	Pakistani Studies, Chinese Studies, Japanese Studies, African Studies
(iv) Jawaharlal Nehru University	Asia, America (including Latin America), Europe and Commonwealth (including Africa) Studies
(v) Jaipur University	Pakistan/Bangladesh Studies, South East Asia
(vi) Madras University	South Asian Studies
(vii) Rajasthan University	South Asian Studies
(viii) Sri Venkateswara University	Studies relating to the States of Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, South Vietnam and North Vietnam

(e) The Commission proposes to broaden and deepen the scope of the programme in the Fifth Plan and to develop studies on the regions which are still not adequately covered by the programme like Himalayan border states Japan and Soviet Union. There is also a scheme under consideration of the Government of India for promoting the studies of the Archaeology of the different regions in some of the Indian Universities.

Prime Minister's Surprise visit to Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

3170 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Prime Minister paid a surprise visit to the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi on the 8th October, 1973,

(b) whether some complaints were lodged to her by some of the patients there, and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide proper medical treatment to the patients in the Hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU)

(a) Yes. She was accompanied by Shri R K Khadilkar the then Minister of Health and Family Planning.

(b) No.

(c) Question does not arise. However patients are being provided proper medical treatment in the hospital.

Creation of Technical Assistants in Colleges affiliated to Delhi University

3171 SHRI AMBESH Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4587 dated the 1st May, 1972 regarding creation of Junior/Senior Technical Assistants and state.

(a) the steps taken by the University authority in creation of post of Technical Assistants in the Colleges affiliated to Delhi University which offer BSc (Honours) courses

(b) the reasons of discrimination in the pay scale of Lab-Assistants (Gas Mechanics and Workshop Mechanics) working in the University and

its College when there is no discrimination in other cadres in the Colleges and the University; and

(c) the reasons of paying less pay to the University and Colleges Laboratory Assistants in comparison to the Laboratory Assistants working in the Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi and New Delhi?.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The matter is still under consideration of the University authorities.

(b) There is no discrimination between the scales of pay of Lab-Assistants in the University and Colleges. However, the scales of pay for Gas Mechanics and Workshop Mechanics in the University and Colleges are not identical. The scale of pay of Gas Mechanics and Workshop Mechanics in the University Departments was Rs. 130-300 and Rs. 150-250 respectively prior to April 1, 1968. In the Colleges the scale for both the posts was Rs. 110-180 (the same as that of the Senior Lab-Assistants.) With effect from April 1, 1968, the scales of pay of Gas Mechanics and Workshop Mechanics in the University Departments were revised to Rs. 200-380, while the scale of pay of similar posts in the colleges as revised to Rs. 130-280. Since the scale of pay of Gas Mechanics and Workshop Mechanics in Colleges had been the same as that of the Senior Lab-Assistants, the Commission has not accepted the recommendation of the University to bring their scales of pay at par with scales of pay prescribed in the University Departments. Consequent upon the revision of the scale of pay of senior Lab-Assistants from Rs. 130-280 to Rs. 150-300, the scale of pay of Gas Mechanics and Workshop Mechanics in the colleges was also revised to Rs. 150-300, without further revising the scale of pay of Gas Mechanics and Workshop Mechanics in University Departments. The University of Delhi has, however,

again represented to the University Grants Commission and the matter is now under their consideration.

(c) There are two categories of Laboratory Assistants in the University and Colleges namely senior Laboratory Assistants in the scale of Rs. 150-300 and Junior Laboratory Assistants in the scale of Rs. 110-200. These pay scales are based on those obtaining for similar posts in National Laboratories. In the Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi, there is only one category of Laboratory Assistants in the scale of Rs. 125-300.

Collection of Natural Genetic Resources of Major Food Crops

3172. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a world collection of natural genetic resources of four major food crops is being built in India;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be built; and

(c) to what extent it will benefit India?

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

(a) The International Crops Research Institute from Semi-arid Tropics (ICRISAT) established by the consultative Group for International Agricultural Research sponsored by FAO, U.N. Development Programme and World Bank at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh in 1972 plans to collect genetic resources of jowar, bajra, arhar and gram. World collections of plant genetic resources in these crops is to be built up at this Institute as basic material in plant breeding work for developing high yielding and high quality varieties of these crops suitable for the semi-arid areas of the World.

(b) It is not possible to say how actively and on what scale this International Institute will develop its programme and build up the germ-plasm collection.

(c) The collection will provide good opportunity to Indian agricultural scientists to choose material which may be of interest to them in breeding programmes. The collection may include varieties having merits which may not be present in the hitherto available Indian varieties, such as resistance to particular diseases or pests or better grain quality.

HD-2009 Wheat variety top favourite of Farmers

3173. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether HD-2009 wheat variety is top favourite of farmers, and

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

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

(a) It is too early to give an answer to this Question. HD 2009 is a new wheat variety developed by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute which has a high degree of resistance to rusts. Seeds of this variety have not yet been distributed to farmers for general cultivation. Based on the promising yield performance of HD-2009 under Coordinated Wheat Research Trials, the 12th All India Wheat Worker's Workshop held in September, 1973 recommended this variety for pre-release seed multiplication and for minikit/district trials on farmer's fields to be conducted in rabi 1973-74 in the area of its best adaptability for assessing its popularity.

(b) Seeds of this variety are being multiplied on a large scale in the country so that if next year this

variety is approved for release, Government may have sufficient quantity of seed stock with it to meet the demands of the farmers.

National Service Scheme

3174. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the working of the National Service Scheme in Colleges and Universities all over the country;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof, and

(c) the total amount spent by Central and State Governments on the NSS since its inception?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) to (c). A mid term appraisal of the National Service Scheme in universities and colleges was carried out by a Working Group of experts set up by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in October 1971.

2. The report noted that inspite of initial administrative difficulties the National Service programme has made remarkable headway. The Working Group suggested that the syllabi in various subjects of study may be modified to include some aspects of social service, so that the student is able to develop a lively contact with the life of the people and become aware of their problems. The group also suggested certain measures to develop the National Service Scheme as a part-time voluntary activity by students and teachers in development programmes and welfare activities. Another important suggestion was that national service for a period of one year after graduation be made compulsory for all those who wish to take employment or go in for higher education.

3. Under the financial pattern of the scheme the Central and State Governments have to share the expenditure on a 2:1 ratio. Information regarding the total expenditure incurred on the National Service Scheme since its inception is being collected.

Percentage of increase in issue prices of wheat and rice sold through Public Distribution System

3175. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the issue prices of wheat and rice sold through the Public Distribution System have recently been increased;

(b) if so, the price increase in terms of percentage and paise per kilogram; and

(c) its impact on the working class cost of living index?

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

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir, since November, 1973. The increase has been of the order of 25 to 26 per cent or 25 to 32 paise per kilogram for rice and 143 to 154 per cent or 12 paise per kilogram in the case of wheat.

The index for November will be compiled some time in December. However, it is roughly estimated that the impact of the increase in the issue prices on the composite index would be of the order of 2 per cent.

Transport policy for Western Coast

3176. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the question of the formulation of a comprehensive transport policy for the West Coast between Mangalore-Goa, Bombay;

(b) whether special attention will be paid to provision of cheap passen-

ger shipping service to the people of this Konkan area in view of the gap in the Railway communication in this area; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme, including take over of existing shipping concerns?

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

(b) and (c). The present Konkan Coastal passenger shipping service is operating between Bombay and Panaji. This service has been taken over from Chowgule Steamships Ltd., on 7-11-73 and is now being operated by the Mogul Line, a public sector shipping Company on a no-profit no-loss basis.

Scheme for takeover of wholesale trade in rice in Assam

3177. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 150 on the 12th November, 1973 regarding States desirous of taking-over wholesale trade in rice and state the broad outlines of the scheme adopted in Assam for take over of wholesale trade in rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): The main features of the scheme are as follows:—

1. Reduction of the limit of purchase or sale in retail quantities by the licensed dealers to 2.5 quintals of rice or 4 quintals of paddy on any one calendar day;
2. Reduction of the limit for milling paddy under a permit to 2.5 quintals, till 28th February, 1974.
3. Reduction, for a period of three months, or the quantities allowed to be moved or transported from specified areas without a permit to 2.5 quintals of rice or 4 quintals of paddy.

4. The Food Corporation of India and the Assam Cooperative Apex Marketing Society Ltd., have been entrusted with the work of procurement on behalf of the State Government and their areas of procurement have been defined

5. These two agencies will procure paddy and rice with the help of Cooperative societies in their areas of operation

6. Association of Local Committees with the procurement and distribution arrangements

Examination of recommendation made at Convention of India Society for Technical Education

3178 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have examined the recommendations made at the Convention organised by the Indian Society for Technical Education at Bombay in March, 1973,

(b) if so, the main recommendations made, and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b) The Society has not forwarded any recommendations to the Government for examination. However, a copy of the resolution passed at the Annual General Body meeting of the Indian Society for Technical Education held in March, 1973 in Bombay has been received from the President of the Society for information. The resolution is as follows.

'It noted with pleasure that the Roorkee University and Allahabad University admit candidates who have passed AMIE (India) by examination for studies leading to postgraduate diplomas and degrees. The ISTIE should use its good offices to see that almost all universities

and institutions offering postgraduate education extend this facility of acquiring postgraduate qualifications to candidates obtaining professional qualifications of recognised professional institutions."

(c) Does not arise.

Study of Indian National Science Academy, of aspect of arid zone in Rajasthan

3179 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received the Report of the Study Team constituted by the Indian National Science Academy for an on-the-spot study of certain aspect of the arid zone in Rajasthan,

(b) if so, the conclusions drawn by the Study Team, and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The recommendations are under consideration

STATEMENT

(b) The main findings of the team have been given under 3 categories, namely, (i) Western Desert areas having irrigation facilities or potential, (ii) areas which cannot be covered by surface irrigation, and (iii) the general findings under the first category, development of surface irrigation establishment of shelter-belts and wind breaks have been recommended. Under the second category, a number of steps have been suggested such as accelerated ground-water investigation, and dune stabilization pasture development controlled grazing, improving dryland techniques and animal husbandry, organisation of service cooperatives crop and animal insurance. The suggestion made under general findings,

include studies on arid zone soils, land-use adjustment, improving meteorological studies for use of remote sensing techniques for sand dune studies special investigations on water balance pest control, economics of desert farming studies on desert ecosystem, use of solar and wind energy, scope for mineral based chemical industries saline water conversion, inter-disciplinary research and international co-operation, training and education in desert development techniques, computer studies and system analysis on various aspects of environmental research, setting up of a high power Desert Development Authority as a permanent statutory body, responsible for research, training and extension programmes connected with development reclamation of desert.

Eastern Regional Seminar on Land Reform Implementation programmes

3181 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have studied the recommendations made at the Eastern Regional Seminar on Land Reform implementation programmes, and

(b) if so the decision taken by Government?

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

(b) The recommendations of the Seminar deal with the preparation of land records the implementation of tenancy reform, the implementation of ceiling laws and the involvement of beneficiaries of surplus land in that process, special provision of land reform in tribal areas and on gearing the administrative machinery to the needs of land reform. These recommendations are broadly in accord with the policy laid down by the Government of India in the Five Year Plan

documents, in the national guidelines on ceiling on agricultural holdings and the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission early this year. The State Governments have been advised to take all measures for bringing their land reform laws in line with the National Policy and to take steps for their implementation.

Report of Working Group for laying down criteria for establishment of new Universities and University Centres

3182 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received the Report of the Working Group constituted for laying down criteria for the establishment of new Universities and University Centres during the Fifth Plan period, and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN). (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Group was constituted by the University Grants Commission and its recommendations are under examination of the Commission.

Indians on teaching staff of Foreign universities

3183 SHRI P. ANTONY REDDI
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of Indians who are on the teaching staff of foreign universities, and

(b) their country-wise distribution?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Information is not available; nor is it feasible to collect it.

Foreigners teaching in Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

3184. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the number of foreigners teaching in Jawaharlal Nehru University at New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): 22 including one Visiting Professor.

Indian Language as Medium of Instruction in Universities

3185. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the number of Universities where only an Indian language is the medium of instructions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): According to the available information the following four Universities have only Indian Language(s) as the medium of instruction for all courses:—

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| (1) K. S. Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga. | Sanskrit and Hindi |
| (2) Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi. | Sanskrit and Hindi. |
| (3) Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad. | Gujarati and Hindi. |
| (4) Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi. | Hindi. |

Congestion in D.T.C. Buses

3196. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the great inconvenience caused to the people due to over-congestion in the buses of Delhi Transport Service;

(b) if so, the reasons for not finding out a satisfactory solution to the problem;

(c) what are the possibilities of improving the transport services in the capital town; and

(d) how long more the people will have to continue to go through the ordeal of wasting time in over long queues and suffer the impact of over congestion in the buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) to (d). Since the Delhi Transport Corporation came into being with effect from the 3rd November, 1971, there has been progressive im-

provement in the bus services operated by it. On that day, the total number of buses was 1,366, out of which as many as 481 were overaged, reducing the effective fleet to 885 only. There were only six ill-equipped depots and the maintenance of vehicles was very poor. Since then, 474 new buses have been acquired. A major effort is being made to improve maintenance, three new depots are under construction and six new ones are proposed to be started.

A factor peculiar to Delhi is that most of the Government offices and commercial establishments have practically the same opening and closing times and are concentrated in some parts of the city. Due to these reasons, some times it is possible that the frequency of bus services on certain routes and during certain hours are not adequate to meet the entire demand of the people served by these routes, resulting in congestion in the buses. The waiting time is also increased. In order to improve the services, minimise congestion in the D.T.C. buses and reduce the waiting time of passengers, more buses are being added to the fleet of the Cor-

poration. Orders have been placed for 425 additional buses. 175 out of these have already been added to the fleet and the remaining ones are expected to be commissioned into service during the current financial year. In the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to add 400 additional buses per year to the fleet of the Corporation and construct additional bus depots, bus stations, terminal points, bus queue shelters, make improvement in the Central Workshop and construct a body building workshop of the Corporation at a total cost of Rs. 23 crores. The Corporation also proposes to hire more private buses as and when needed.

Despite the concerted efforts made by the Corporation for higher operational efficiency during the last few months, these received some set-back due to factors not within its control. Due to the inability of the concerned manufacturers to supply tyres and other essential spares on account of power cuts imposed by the State Governments and labour disputes in their organisations, a number of buses of the Corporation could not be put on road during the last few months. A large number of buses of the Corporation were also damaged by anti-social elements. However vigorous efforts have been made to procure the essential spares and tyres on an emergent basis.

As a result of the various measures, indicated above, improvement has already been effected in the bus services in Delhi. The position is expected to improve further with the commissioning of the new depots and implementation of the programme for augmentation of the fleet of the Corporation.

Capacity of Indian shipbuilders to cater the needs of foreign countries

3187. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state—

(a) to what extent Indian Shipbuilders, public or private are in a position to cater to the needs of Indian

ships by countries desiring to go in for Indian ships;

(b) whether there is capacity, over and above our own needs to be able to supply ships to other countries; and

(c) whether any country or countries have placed orders to buy Indian ships if so, which are the countries and what are the details of their orders

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA).
(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. b

Gain/Loss and recurring expenditure on Wheat Trade take over

3188. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) the net gain or loss in the wholesale trade of wheat taken over by Government;

(b) the total investment in this behalf and amounts being spent in recurring and non-recurring ways in the process and carrying on the trade;

(c) to what extent States, if any, have contributed in the trade; and

(d) the prospects of the trade next season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (d). The take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat is a major structural reform in the marketing of wheat, devolving on the States, the FCI and other public agencies like the cooperatives, etc. the responsibility to procure the marketed surplus by eliminating the role of the private wholesalers. Under the new system, these public agencies, particularly the State Governments, were actively involved in the scheme and have played a significant role in under taking

procurement of wheat at prices announced by Government, by offering organisational and financial support at different levels. The policy of issuing wheat to the State Governments, imported as well as indigenous at prices below the economic cost has been continued, involving an element of subsidy in the distribution of wheat. The aggregate outlay on the procurement operations was of the order of Rs 575 crores mainly obtained from the banking sector. The prospects of procurement in the next season would depend on the conditions of the crop etc and as such at this stage it is not possible to make any assessment.

बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में बजर भूमि

3189. डा० गोविन्द दास रिखु रिखा
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताएंगे की क्या करेंगे कि

(क) बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में कितनी भूमि अभी तक बजर पड़ी हुई है,

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अब तक कितने एकड़ बजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाया गया है, और

(ग) पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितने एकड़ बजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है और पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में भूमि सुधार भूमि संरक्षण और बजर भूमि को कृषि के योग्य बनाने के लिये कितने धन की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्याणसिंह शर्मा) (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-सदस्य पर यथा-शीघ्र रख दी जायेगी ।

Indira Dock's Limited Capacity Drain on Exchange

3191 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the limited capacity of Indira Dock at Bombay is causing congestion and a drain on exchange, and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government in this regard

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b) There has been a certain amount of congestion in Bombay Port during the current year on account of heavy imports of foodgrains, bunching of ships at times and labour troubles and not because of limited capacity of the dock. Demurrage was incurred due to detention of ships. The congestion is being progressively relieved by installation of unloading machines to improve the rate of discharge of foodgrains and some of the vessels are being diverted to other ports, wherever possible. The All-India Port and Dock Workers Federation has also agreed to re-start work of the third shift in Bombay Port.

12.00 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT, 1952

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SASTRI): I beg to lay on the Table.—

A copy of Notification No. S.O 3062 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the re-

quisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5874/73.]

SEAMEN'S P.F. (AMENDMENT) SCHEME, 1973 AND MERCHANT SHIPPING (EXAMINATION OF ENGINE DRIVERS OF SEA GOING SHIPS) RULES, 1973.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI)

I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of Seamen's Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1133 in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 1973, under section 24 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5875/73]
- (2) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engine Drivers of Sea-Going Ships) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1175 in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5876/73.]

NOTIFICATIONS RE. FIXATION OF PRICES OF FERTILIZERS AND RE. ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955.

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

I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 473 (E) (Hindi and English versions) Published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1973 regarding fixation of Prices of fertilizer,

issued under the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5877/73.]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 453 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1973, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5873-A/73]

ANTIQUITIES AND ART TREASURES RULES, 1973 AND CORRIGENDUM TO NOTIFICATION No G.S.R. 405 (E) DATED 31ST AUGUST 1973.

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

I beg to lay on the Table:—

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972:—

- (i) The Antiquities and Art Treasures Rules, 1973 published in Notification No G.S.R. 405 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5878/73.]
- (ii) G.S.R. 500 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1973 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 405 (E) dated the 31st August, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5879/73.]

12 2½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir I have to report the following messages

[Secretary-General]

received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha.

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1973, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 1973."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Bill, 1973, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 1973."

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

- (1) The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1973.
- (2) The Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

12 03½ hrs

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO SQ No 90, DATED 26TH FEBRUARY 1973 RE EXPENDITURE ON REPAIRS OF NEWLY PURCHASED SHIPS.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): I beg to lay on the Table a statement:—

- (i) correcting the answer given on the 26th February 1973 to Starred

Question No. 90 by Sarvashri Krishna Chandra Halder and H. M. Patel regarding expenditure on repairs of newly purchased ships by Shipping Corporation; and

- (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the answer.

Statement

In reply to Starred Question No. 90 asked by Sarvashri Krishna Chandra Halder and H. M. Patel on 26th February 1973, it was stated in the Lok Sabha that the ratio of the total expenditure on repairs and maintenance of the eight ships as shown in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha, worked out to 311 per cent of their total capital cost

However the above mentioned ratio comes to 3198 per cent instead of 311 per cent.

The figure 311 may be substituted by 3198 in the aforesaid reply

This statement could not be made earlier, as it was originally felt that the mistake was not substantial. On reconsideration, however, it has now been decided to make this statement.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Aurangabad): I have not seen the statement but I want to say that on 26th February myself and Mr. H M Patel put a question when the then hon Minister for Shipping & Transport made a statement. After that, I was not satisfied and on 27th April 1973 I raised a half-an-hour discussion. At that discussion also, the hon Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur, denied my charges. Now I want to say that after 26th February and 27th April there was sufficient time to correct his answer. I do not understand why so much time has been taken to correct his reply. The hon. Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur has misled the House..

MR SPEAKER: There is a procedure for that. So far as the proce-

sure is concerned, after the statement of the Minister, no question is allowed. If there is some incorrect statement, you can proceed under Direction 115.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) His point is very relevant. Your help and guidance is necessary. How long will a Minister take to correct his own statement? In the meantime there was an half-an-hour discussion. You must pull up the Minister.

MR SPEAKER He has already made a statement correcting the answer. You may go through it. It is already laid on the Table of the House. If you think something is necessary you can proceed under Rule 115.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) Shri Kamalapati Tripathi was not Minister at that time. This relates to Starred Question No 90 by Shri K C Halder on 26-2-73.

MR SPEAKER I will examine the position.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER You are all speaking simultaneously. I am not allowing anybody. Shri Banerjee. Please be brief.

SHRI S M BANERJEE My point of order is this. This question arose on 26th February, 1973. After that there was Half-an-hour discussion on 27th April. It could have been corrected at that time. Mr Kamalapati Tripathi took over recently and the baby has been passed on to him. If the reply is being corrected in December, don't think you it is a sad commentary on the performance of the Ministry? Will it be too much to pull up the Minister, Sir? It has happened with Members. If you do not correct the statement within three days it is published as it is.

MR SPEAKER Kindly sit down. I am happy that you have not put it in the form of a question. Now, your

objection is about this long delay. Shri Madhu Limaye, what is your point?

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब किसी प्रश्न का गलत उत्तर दिया जाता है तो दो रास्ते हमारे सामने रहते हैं। अगर अपूर्ण उत्तर है तो आप कहते हैं कि आधे घंटे की बहस कीजिए। अगर गलतबयानी है तो कहते हैं कि डायरेक्शन नं० 115 के तहत आप दे बीजिए।

अब हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन वाला नियम क्या है। उस में यह कहा है

The Speaker shall allot half an hour on three sittings in a week for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question oral or written and the answer to which needs elucidation on a matter of fact.

अब इन्होंने आधे घंटे की बहस उठाई। उस के बाद भी मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी गलती नहीं सुधारी। वास्तव में आधे घंटे की बहस के बाद एक या दो दिन में करना चाहिए था। इसलिये यह कोई मामूली सुधार नहीं किया गया है अपनी गलतबयानी करें। तो आप को इस के बारे में आदेश देना चाहिये।

(इशवाचान) गलतबयानी के बारे में दर्जनों मामले हम लोग उठते हैं। आप के सामने इस वक्त तीन चार मेरे मामले पड़े हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप के तो आते ही रहते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग बिल्कुल असहाय लोग हैं सरकार के सामने। आप अगर हमारी इन बातों में मदद नहीं करेंगे तो सार्वजनिक हितों की रक्षा करने का काम हम लोग अच्छी तरह से नहीं कर सकेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हेल्पलेस नहीं हैं। आप बड़े तगड़े हैं। मैं यह नहीं मानता कि आप हेल्पलेस हैं।

श्री मधु निमये : जो दण्डधारी है उस के सामने हमारी शक्ति क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होता सब तरफ से है, वह तो बैठे सुनते रहते हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to a question in Half-an-Hour Discussion, Shri Raj Bahadur said:

'I have great respect for my hon. friend, Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, but I am afraid I cannot plead guilty to the charge that he levelled about my deliberately withholding any facts in regard to the answer to the question he put to me on February 26, 1973. His question read as follows:'

He categorically said that he denied my charge levelled against him.

So, on 27th April, 1973 he got the opportunity to correct his statement which was laid on the Table of the House on the 26th. So, I think Shri Raj Bahadur not only made an incorrect answer but he also misled the House deliberately.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him please come out with his observations.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: He had the time. Now, the Indian Airlines have declared a lock-out. I want to know whether he would now make a statement on this or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly don't go astray. Have you anything to say now?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me get a clear reply from the Minister.

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मान्यवर, इस में देर तो हो गई है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है। माननीय सदस्यों को जो शिकायत है कि देर हो गई है, यह अनुचित शिकायत भी नहीं है हमारे सामने जब यह मामला आया तो हम ने सोचा कि इस का क्वीरिफिकेशन कर देना चाहिये। अगर इस से माननीय सदस्यों को कोई कष्ट हुआ है तो बिना इस के कि कसब कीजिये, इस के सिवा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र हल्दर : आपसे कोई शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन राज बहादुर जी..

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : राज बहादुर जी का उत्तराधिकारी मैं हूँ, इस लिये मेरी बात सुनिये....

श्री मधु निमये : इस में उत्तराधिकारी की बात नहीं है, यह व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी की बात है।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : इस में जवाइंट रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी होती है। लोकतन्त्र की परम्परा तो आप जानते ही हैं।

श्री मधु निमये : लेकिन व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी को भी भुनाया नहीं जा सकता।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी है, तभी तो मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। एक छोटी सी भूल के लिये हाउस को क्षमा करना चाहिये। जहाँ तक मधु निमये साहब का यह ब्याल है कि हम दण्डधारी हैं—तो, मान्यवर, एक पुरानी बहावत है—बड़े रक्षाति राष्ट्र शास्त्र चर्चा प्रवर्तते। राष्ट्र दण्ड हम में न रखें तो शास्त्र की बात करने का अवसर ही नहीं मिलेगा।

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this regard, the hon. Minister himself has accepted that there has been delay. We are not interested in who is responsible for this delay—

Shri Raj Bahadur or Shri Tripathy— but we are interested in the working of the Ministry. I want to know what are the reasons for this delay and whether they have fixed the responsibility for the same.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the points raised were about the statement made by the hon. Minister. I am now taking up the procedure in this regard. The Minister had given his reply in the half-an-hour discussion, probably, one day after the question was answered.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Half-an-hour discussion was on 27th April, 1973.

MR. SPEAKER: You mean he gave the reply in the half-an-hour discussion which took place subsequently. He had two months' clear notice. After that, when this was discussed, it could have been easily explained to the House and rectified. But anyway the hon. Minister has come out with a regret. He is representing the other Minister. As for the reasons, he says that the correction is only this namely that the above-mentioned ratio comes to 3.198 per cent instead of 3.11 per cent. At the end, he has said:

"This statement could not be made earlier as it was originally felt that the mistake was not substantial. On reconsideration, however, it has now been decided to make the statement."

That is the reason for this small substantial or insubstantial correction by way of this small difference in percentage. An equally good apology has come from the hon. Minister. There is absolutely little difference between Shri Raj Bahadur and Shri Kamalapati Tripathi as there is little difference between the two percentages, and we accept it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): May I make a submission to you? My submission is that I had written to you earlier also that some of my very

important questions seeking factual information have been waiting for eight months. What am I to do? I had written once, twice and perhaps several times. What am I to do?....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would avail of this opportunity, if you would permit me....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting it. He is asking for my permission, but I say that I am not permitting him. I shall look into it, if he writes to me.

श्री भान सिंह भोरा (भटिडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member resume his seat. He cannot get up suddenly and start raising something. I am not allowing anything without permission. If he goes on speaking, it would not come on the records. Why do you come in between the items of business fixed in the agenda?

As for the Professor, I can say to him that everything cannot be solved by shouting. But it is a wrong impression that has gone into your head. If you had given me any authority either to hang a Minister or do anything, I would not shirk. But all I can do by way of action in this regard is to invite the Minister's attention which I will do if you write to me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have written to you several times.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know what is the remedy in my hands. Let me know what I should do.

आप चाहिये बताइये मुझे। न कोई बात है न एजेन्डा में नाम रखा है, अबरदस्ती उठ कर खड़े हो गये हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you take the matter seriously I expect a response from you.

MR. SPEAKER: The only alternative, if you are not satisfied, is to bring in a no-trust motion, which we have discussed already; or you can ask the Speaker and then I can write to them. But do not put me in a difficult situation everyday.

I may again make it clear that unless I call a member he will not be allowed.

श्री भान सिंह बौरा: माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु के पौष्ट का मिनिस्टर ने जवाब दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मैं ने भलाउ नहीं किया था।

I made it very clear. I am not allowing that. It was never allowed.

12.21 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) NATIONAL SHIPPING BOARD

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): I move

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves, to be members of the National Shipping Board".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves, to be members of the National Shipping Board".

The motion was adopted.

(ii) CENTRAL SILK BOARD

MR. SPEAKER: As for item 8, I have allowed Shri C. Subramaniam to move the motion.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I move:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct one member from among themselves to be a member of the Central Silk Board vice Shri Inder J. Malhotra appointed Chairman of the Board".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct one member from among themselves to be a member of the Central Silk Board vice Shri Inder J. Malhotra appointed Chairman of the Board".

The motion was adopted.

12.28 hrs.

CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944".

Shri S. M. Banerjee. Wanted to say something on this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bagusarai): My 877 has been permitted.

MR. SPEAKER: After this item

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise to oppose the Motion. I know that the Ordinance and the Motion seeking to disallow it will come up for discussion tomorrow when I will again oppose the Bill.

Kindly see the statement of objects and reasons:

"It was, therefore, decided as an immediate measure to steeply increase the prices of two of the principal petroleum products, namely, motor spirit and kerosene, the major part of this increase being affected by substantially raising the central excise duties leviable thereon".

There is therefore no question that because the price of crude has risen and we have to import it, the price has been raised to this extent, because in the rise in price announced of Rs. 1.07, the element of rise in price of crude is 7P and Re. 1 is the excise duty.

I would therefore, submit, and my objection to the introduction of the Bill is, that this Government brought an ordinance when the Parliament was about to meet. That is my first objection. Second, they had no business not to consult Parliament when it was a question of levying an excise duty—

MR. SPEAKER: That was already discussed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not think this should be done this way, because it is a fact that even the common man—

MR. SPEAKER: You have discussed during the first three days.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Yes, Sir. We have discussed it, but I do not want to see that these rates are just
2452 LS—8

reduced. I want that it should be rejected lock stock and barrel.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तीन मुद्दे आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ— एक संवैधानिक है, दूसरा नैतिक और तीसरा आर्थिक आवश्यकता का। संवैधानिक मुद्दा यह है कि अगर आप अनुच्छेद 123 को देखें उस में लिखा है :

"If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require."

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो आप ने कई बार यहाँ पर कहा है कि आप कोई सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जगह नहीं ले सकते हैं। लेकिन प्राइमा-फेक्ती इतना तो देख सकते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय आप को सेटिसफाई करें कि तत्काल कदम उठाना क्या जरूरी था ? आप मंत्री महोदय से सफाई मांगें कि अगर इमीडियेट ऐक्शन नहीं लिया जाता तो कौन सी आपसि आने वाली थी, कौन सा आसमान टूटने वाला था ?

नैतिकता की बात यह है कि इस को जितना बचन देना चाहिये था नहीं दिया। मैंने इस सदन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर खींचा था कि इसी डिफाइनरी में 7 डिवाइस से भी अधिक कूड आयल का लीस होता है, और कोयाली और बरोनी के जो आकड़े मेरे पास हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो फर्स्ट रीकॉर्ड की बात है।

श्री मधु लिमये : 40 करोड़ रुपये बचाने की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ तो आप इम्पेक्ट हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 40 करोड़ रुब को तो नहीं बदल सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अब मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सामने रूस के डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सामने कहा है कि रूसियों का लौस बहुत कम है, और हिन्देशिया जो पिछड़ा हुआ देश है उस में 3 प्रतिशत लास है हमारे यहां साढ़े सात प्रतिशत लौस है। तो मैं ने हिसाब जोड़ा कि हर साल 40 करोड़ रु० कार्य-क्षमता और ईमानदारी के आधार पर बचा सकते हैं। इसलिये जब तक इनऐफीशियेंसी को नहीं रोक सकते हैं तब तक कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि इस तरह का सुझाव सदन के सामने ले कर आयें।

आर्थिक आवश्यकता की बात यह है कि अगर 7 पैसे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता थी तो इतनी डबल ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने की जरूरत ही क्या थी ?

MR. SPEAKER: All these matters of principle and other details can be raised in the first reading.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, I wish to say a few words. Mr. Banerjee and Mr. Madhu Limaye have said that the Government should abandon this policy, when Parliament is to sit just seven days after, of coming forward with an ordinance. This has opened the floodgate for other increases not only an increase in petrol prices, but other commodities also. This Government says that it is progressive and that it is adopting socialist measures. Is this socialism? In addition to the increase by seven paise owing to the increase in the price of crude, they are levying an excise duty of Re. 1 for petrol. By this way, they are looting, and taking away from the pockets of the ordinary people as much as Rs. 200 crores. Let them immediately abandon this; they should not proceed with this Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the objections that were raised seem to be, really speaking, no objections at all at this stage. Mr. Banerjee seems to raise objections on the merits of the Bill; whether it

should be done or should not be done is a different matter, and if it comes to that, we will discuss it at the consideration stage, and this House is free to take a view about this matter. (Interruptions).

As far as Shri Madhu Limaye's objection is concerned, he said he has some constitutional grounds on which he objects to it. I was interested to know what exactly is the constitutional ground he was raising. The Law Minister is here. Possibly, if necessary, he can also intervene. But I do not think there is a need for it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Where is the need.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The constitutional point raised was whether Government was convinced about the necessity of immediate action. I would like to say that we were convinced about it and the President was also ultimately convinced about it. Mr. Limaye asked whether there was going to be earthquake if it were not done. Are we going to wait for earthquakes to take place to take action? The point is, there was a developing situation about the prices of crude and there were some political elements also in it. The whole world knows about it. It was necessary for this country to show that we are prepared to take some voluntary action to reduce the consumption of petrol. So, a certain immediate reaction was necessary, apart from the economic necessity. The economic necessity was also there for reducing consumption. We had to take certain steps, and not just wait. Therefore, Government thought it was necessary to act immediately on this matter.

Therefore, I do not think the objections are tenable at this stage.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Why do you prefer robbery to rationing?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Whatever tax collection is made, you can say it is robbery; -

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: On a point of order Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already been given an opportunity and you have already raised it. You cannot get it again and again. In the introduction stage, you can raise some constitutional issue or something like that. The principles of the Bill, its merits, etc. come up for discussion when the Bill is actually taken into consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में मेरे दो मुद्दे हैं। एक तो यह कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को मदन के सामने या बिल में यह नहीं रखना चाहिये कि तत्काल करवाई क्यों आवश्यक था। हम लोग उस में संतुष्ट होंगे या नहीं यह अलग बात है, लेकिन उन की कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि वह सदन के सामने सारी बात रखे। दूसरी बात यह कि उन्होंने कहा वालेंटरी ऐक्शन की जरूरत थी। तो टेक्स लगाना स्वेच्छीवाली कार्रवाई है या जबरन काम लेने की बात है?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944".

The Lok Sabha divided.

Diversion No. 6]

[12.40 hrs.

Ayes

Achal Singh, Shri

Ambesh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri Maganti

Arvind Netam, Shri

Aziz Imam, Shri

Babunath Singh, Shri

Banerji, Shrimati Mukul

Barman, Shri R. N.

Basappa, Shri K.

Bhagat, Shri B. R.

Bist, Shri Narendra Singh

Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Chikkalmgaiah, Shri K.

Dalip Singh, Shri

Darbara Singh, Shri

Dharamgaj Singh, Shri

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dumada, Shri L. K.

Engti, Shri Biren

Gavit, Shri T. H.

Ghosh, Shri P. K.

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gokhale, Shri H. R.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gopal, Shri K.

Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.

Hari Singh, Shri

Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.

Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.

Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra

Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran

Kader, Shri S. A.

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.

Kavde, Shri B. R.

Kureel, Shri B. N.

Mahajan, Shri Vikram

Mahajan, Shri Y. S.

Majhi, Shri Gajadhar

Malhotra, Shri Inder J.

Mallanna, Shri K.

Maurya, Shri B. P.

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Mohammad Tahir, Shri

Mohsin, Shri F. H.

Murthy, Shri B. S.

Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pandit, Shri S. T.
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Patel, Shri Ramubhai
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Purty, Shri M. S.
 Raghu Ramalah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
 Reddy, Shri P. V.
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.

Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Tombi Singh Shri N.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.
 Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri
NOES

Anthony, Shri Frank
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
 Bhaura, Shri B. S.
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chinnaraji, Shri C. K.
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha
 Dutta, Shri Biren
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kathamuthu, Shri M.
 Koya, Shri C. H. Mohamed
 Lajji Bhai, Shri
 Lumaye, Shri Madhu
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Nair, Shri Sreekantan
 Panda, Shri D. K.
 *Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar

*Wrongly voted for NOES

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Sazhiyan, Shri
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Singh, Shri D. N.
Subravelu, Shri
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is: Ayes 111; Noes 34.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
I introduce† the Bill.

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CENTRAL EXCISES
AND SALT (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

12.40 1/2 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) PRESS REPORTS ABOUT SALARY, ALLOWANCES ETC. OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to raise a matter under Rule 377.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, it is with great reluctance but with a sense of duty that I have to refer to a news-item circulated by a news agency regarding the salary, allowances and amenities en-

joyed by the Members of Parliament. To say the least, this news-item has been exaggerated very much and we find that this is a gross misrepresentation of the factual position as it obtains today.

The newspaper report says that the salary, allowances and amenities of a Member of Parliament amount to no less than Rs. 5000 per month. The position seems to be completely incorrect. It could be claimed that the Members of Parliament in India receive probably the lowest so far as the salary, allowance and amenities are concerned and, particularly if you consider the price rise which has taken place to the extent of 22 to 23 per cent, their economic plight seems to be extremely miserable. There is no doubt about it.

As salary, a Member of Parliament gets only Rs. 500 a month. It has been claimed in the news-item that we are almost on par with a Member of British Parliament who gets 3,250 pounds a year. The comparison is totally wrong. Even if you take into account the total daily allowance that a Member of Parliament gets during the course of a year, the amount that he gets per month would not exceed Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1200 per month. This is an amount which is earned even by a Section Officer in the Government of India....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: (Bhagalpur): The Parliament sits for not more than six months in a year. Therefore, this daily allowance of Rs. 1500 per month becomes Rs. 750 per month. So, Rs. 750 plus the salary of Rs. 500 come to Rs. 1250 per month. Not more than that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If the account is taken of the expenses that a Member of Parliament has to incur, that is, on his transport to fulfil his official engagements and even social calls which are so necessary, the secre-

*Shri Tarkeshwar Pandey also recorded his vote for AYES.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

tarial assistance that he has to get, the telephone bills that he has to pay, and all that, it would then appear that their economic hardship are coming in the way of their effective functioning.

I thought the hon. Leader of the House would come before the House and clarify the position. There must be somebody on the Treasury Benches to look after these interests of ours. They must make the position clear. Otherwise, if it becomes our duty to come forward to our own defence, it does not look very nice. I think, even now there is an opportunity either for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or for the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement on the subject.

One thing which beats us completely is the reasoning behind this news-item given by a news agency where this kind of disclosure has been made. It is as if something new has come; some new additions have been made to the salary, allowances and amenities of the Members of Parliament. There does not seem to be any reason for coming forward with such a news-item. I think, it is by a strange arithmetic or calculation that such a fantastic figure has been given. We are prepared to sit with the news agency concerned to find out what could be the reasoning behind this or the calculation behind this.

Mr. Speaker, although it may not be the intention on the part of the news agency, it appears to amount to an attempt to bring the Members of Parliament into contempt. Therefore, we seek protection at your hands. I think, it is the unanimous view of all the hon. Members of Parliament that, in the present circumstances, we require sympathy and not any kind of a cruel joke like this which is being perpetrated on us.

MR. SPEAKER: This morning I received this notice from Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and also from other

members. I gave a chance to Shri Shyamnandan Mishra because he happened to send it first. Prof. Samar Guha and some other members also sent their notices or met me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): May I make a submission....

MR. SPEAKER: I am told by Shri Indrajit Gupta that Shri Mishra has spoken on behalf of all of you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I had actually given notice of a motion of breach of privilege—but I did not press it since you had given permission to Shri Shyamnandan Mishra—because some of the facts mentioned in this report are incorrect and distorted. Here they say, 'travel by First Class ACC by paying a little extra'. Then they say, 'VIP treatment at government hospitals'. It is not so. We pay for it. We never wanted any extra amenities. We only want certain facilities for our work. Day in and day out an impression is being created all over the country by the newspapers that the Members of Parliament are the most privileged class. This has to be disabused, because we are representatives of the people and publication of such kinds of news constitutes an attempt to denigrate our status and our sense of responsibility. Therefore, through you, Sir, I request that a clear statement be made whether we get Rs. 5,000, whether the amenities given to us are comparable to those of British MPs. Otherwise, we will be misunderstood by the people.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall try to collect every information and if the whole information could come to us during this very Session, we will lay it before the House. I will send it to the Leader of the House also.

Personally, may I tell you that we are having this salary of Rs. 500 p.m. since the last many years? We have no trade union, nor do we agitate for dearness allowance or anything of that kind...

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Recently we have effected a ten per cent voluntary cut..

MR. SPEAKER: Then, the allowance of Rs. 51 that we are getting is only during the sitting period of Parliament. We have calculated that it comes to nearly Rs. 1,500 or 1,400. The MPs do not have the concession of a free house—they pay for it, though with a concession. It is not something new; it has been there since the olden times. I have seen it abroad and I sincerely and honestly tell you that we are the worst and the least paid Members of Parliament. I will show it to you. We do not compare ourselves with the Americans. Now, they had got another addition. They get 25,000 dollars, Mercedes Benz cars, stenographers, libraries secretaries, offices, and so many things, but we are too poor for that. For the British Parliamentarian, I calculated and I discussed it with the Member; last time and I got the information, it comes to about Rs 12,000 a month. Not only this, there are many other allowances also I have noted them down somewhere. Last year the Secretary-General and myself were there and we got this information. Even in the smallest countries to which we go, we find what their Members of Parliament get. Here, do you want a member of Parliament, to just sit here not reading and replying to the hundreds of letters he receives every day? I receive so many letters. Now I have more than 2 PAs. I have got so much private correspondence. They are kept 18 hours busy. You imagine if I were to do it myself, will it be possible? You leave me aside. As a Member I had two Stenos. One used to come in the morning and another in the afternoon. They got Rs 150 each. Still they were grumbling that they had to do a lot

Telephone Bills—you cannot imagine, these honourable guests when they come, what a heavy burden they add sometimes.

Also consider the number of guests you have. We will send all these guests to the UNI gentleman and we will see I honestly tell you that when I was an MP I used to spend double the amount I got as MP because our constituencies are too near. In this way, South Indian MPs are very lucky. Bihar people also are equally lucky.

य० ए० आई० वालों ने जो खबर दी है, उन को क्या पता कि क्या मुसीबत होती होगी। ये सारी चीजें पब्लिक ने भी दुरुस्त होनी चाहिये। पब्लिक को इन्वेस्टमेंट ग खर्चा नहीं करना चाहिये, इन नैवेगरी डॉकमेंट्स नहीं करना चाहिये, फिर तो 500 रुपये में गुजारा हो सकता है। लेकिन अगर पब्लिक इतनी कारम्प्लेक्स करायें टेलीफोन करायें और यह चाहें कि उन को जब-ब-भी फ़ौरन मिलें तो फिर यह बात भी पब्लिक के सामने आ जनी चाहिये कि इस काम के लिए बाहर मिनटों कैलिब्रिटी मिलनी है। मैंने सिर्फ़ उसे मुल्क में देखा है कि मेम्बर को इन्वेस्ट भी करना है और फिर उस में जलज फील करने है। सारा दिन यहां पर जो काम चलता रहता है, वह किस्म के लिये करने है, घर के बच्चों के लिये नहीं करने है।

गुबन मेरे पास कुछ मेम्बरा ने कुछ प्रस्ट किया था मैंने सोचा कि मैं भी आप के साथ ही थोड़ा सा गुफा निकाल ल। हम प्रेमवालों के साथ बैठने को नैशर है आप को भी बैठ ऊगा, आप उन को समझाई। जो इन्फ्रमेशन इकट्ठी करनी है, वह भी इकट्ठी कर के उन के सामने रख।

We will see where we stand.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Some of us have to maintain three establishments. I got elected from a rural constituency. So I have to maintain one establishment here, one at Calcutta and the third one in my constituency.

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप को बल्लाऊं—पंजाब में बतौर स्पीकर और मिनिस्टर के

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

जो मैं लता था, जब उस से भा कम मिलती है। पंजाब में एम० एल० एल० 500 रुपये लेते हैं, उन को वसों और रेलों का पास भी दिया हुआ है। बाखिर मेम्बर को कई जगह जाना होता है—कास्टोचूएन्सी में जाना होता है, दूसरा जगह जाना होता है, यहाँ आना होता है, अगर आप इन का पै. गिल्टी नहीं देंगे तो रुपये को एक ही दिन में बराबर हो जायेंगे।

इ. लिये इस में आप का चिन्ता नहीं होनी चाहिए—जिस भाई ने यह खबर दी है, मैं उस का बुलाऊंगा उन को गलतफहमी दूर करूंगा। मुझे पिछले दिना कुछ एम० एल० न कहा था—हालात बड़े खराब है, हम दूसरा के लिये रोते हैं, लेकिन हमारे लिये कोई नहीं रास्ता, ज़रा बारूपाल का तगड़ा किया जाय। आप समझ गये हों। बारूपाल के तगड़ा होने का क्या मतलब है। बहरहाल सारी चीज़ें आप के सामने आयीगी।

(12) STRIKE IN CEAT TYRE FACTORY,
BOMBAY

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I have got a brief submission to make. It is this. There are more than 1300 workers of the force owned CEAT Tyre factory, Bombay. They are on strike since the 13th of November, protesting against the over-work-load and demanding increase in their emoluments. The Labour Ministry has failed to take up the cause of the workers. The failure of the Government to settle this dispute has aggravated the tyre, tube shortage in the country and created untold sufferings to small transport operators. I wish to draw the attention of the Government through you, Sir, and I make a submission that they must try to avert the strike at the earliest opportunity so that production may not be hampered. So far as I know,

the workers are very eager for a settlement on condition that no new work-load is there and they get their proper emoluments.

MR. SPEAKER: May I know from the hon. Minister if he wants to make any statement today or later on?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I am not aware of the strike. I will try to find out the position and do whatever is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: With regard to the facts which have been brought up to your notice you can come out with some statement later on.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Yes.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kanpur): About the Indian Airline Strike, let the hon Minister come with a statement Sir Negotiations were going on. I would request the Minister through you to make some statement about it

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: New conditions have been imposed on the other hand.

12 59 hrs

MATERNITY BENEFIT (AMEND-
MENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 was enacted to secure uniformity in the payment of maternity benefit to women industrial workers and its pro-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

visions approximate as nearly as possible to those of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 in respect of maternity benefit. It will take time to extend the E.S.I. Act, 1948 to all areas and to cover all establishments thereupnder. In the meantime, the payment of maternity benefit to workers not covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 will be regulated by the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

According to Section 2(i) of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, it applies, in the first instance, to every establishment being a factory, mine or plantation, but it can be extended to other establishments. The Central Government is responsible for administration of the Act in mines while the State Governments are responsible for its administration in factories, plantations and other establishments.

13 hrs.

A difficulty has arisen in extension of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 to the establishments in the Circus Industry. A survey was undertaken by the Labour Bureau following receipt of memoranda from the Indian Circus Federation and Akhil Bharat Circus Karamchari Sangh about application of labour laws to the Circus Industry. The report of the survey indicates that it is perhaps due to the peculiar nature of the industry that so far the circus establishments are not subjected to any regulatory labour laws but are only covered by certain general labour laws e.g. the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Trade Unions Act, 1926 the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; and the Employees' Provident Funds Act 1952. It was also found that all the circus companies were employing a sizeable number of women. According to the survey, women formed nearly 12 per cent of the total employees and of the women employees, roughly 8 per cent were married. In spite of this, none of the 20 companies investigated were found to have made the most important provision for women employees i.e., provision for payment of maternity benefit.

As section 3(a) of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 stands at present, the State Governments, being the "Appropriate Governments" will be responsible for administration of the Act in the Circus Industry. However, as the circus companies move from State to State, the enforcement of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 by the States may not be feasible. It is, therefore, proposed to amend section 3(a) of the Act so as to make the Central Government the "Appropriate Government" for the purpose of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 in respect of the Circus Industry and to make such other consequential amendments as are considered necessary. The State Governments have been consulted and almost all of them have agreed to the proposal.

With these words, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

We now adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2 P.M

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATERNITY BENEFIT (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami.

श्री हाम्म चन्द कछवाय (पंजा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं दो मिनट की जगह ।
पिछले डेढ़ महीने से उर्ज्वर के मिनिटिक्स

[श्री हुमरु चन्द कछवाय]

मिल्न में हड़ताल चल रही है और मैनेजमेंट के द्वारा वहाँ पर मजदूरों का मार्ग रोक रखा है। परमों की घटना है कि मेरे सामने तीन आदातानों का मारा गया और अभी तक राज्य सरकार 'हैंड कुट नह' कर रही है क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को उन लोगों ने सहयोग दिया था। वहाँ पर उन ही केवल सवा मो हाया दिया जाता है और वहाँ उनका सगड़ा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: State Government? How does this come here? Order, order.

श्री हुमरु चन्द कछवाय में चहुँगा कि इन मंत्री जा फोरन जात्र कर के एक वक्तव्य यहाँ पर दें।

*SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI (Nabadwip): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the object of this Bill is very limited. This has been brought forth to extend the provisions of the original Act of 1961, to the workers of the circus industry. We all want that maternity benefit should be extended to working mothers, whatever vocation they may be engaged in. As such, this is a welcome legislation and we support it. I will however avail of this opportunity to point out the limited vision of the Government in the matter of providing maternity benefit to working mothers.

Sir, the primary object of this Bill is to provide maternity benefit to working women i.e. to those women who earn their livelihood. Sir, I have noted and perhaps many others here have also noted that a large section, may be the largest sections of working women have been left out of the purview of this Bill. This Government somehow always fails to take notice of the lower strata of the population. Although they speak a lot about socialism and welfare state etc., yet they fail to pay proper attention to a large section of the poor masses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: People of higher strata and lower strata in the circus industry?

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI: I am coming to the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think the Bill makes any distinction.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI: Yes, yes, it has to come here. In the case of working mothers also... (Interruptions). They are not coming under this maternity benefit. By far the greater number of women working in India, are excluded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no, we are not talking of women working in India. This is about women working in the circus industry.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI: I want to point out some other defects.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But within the scope of the Bill

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI: Yes

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Sagar pore). 'Within the scope of the Bill', means maternity benefit, not any other benefit.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI: In the case of maternity benefit also a large section of poor working women have been left out of the scope of this Bill. The Government do not keep any account of all the working women in India. Sir take the case of those women who work as agricultural labour. We can have a rough idea of their number in the following manner.....

From Government accounts we know that 20 per cent of our population are working as agricultural labour. Let us deduct 1/3 of this number, being children and old persons. we can now take 1/2 the remaining

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

number as able bodied women. Thus the number of women working as agricultural labour will come to around 4 crores.

Thus a large number of working mothers have been left out of the scope of this Bill, I will ask the hon. Minister whether he considers these women also as working mothers or not? Sir, they are also working mothers and they have also the right to get rest for 6 weeks before confinement and for 6 weeks after delivery on full pay, just like any other working mother employed at any other place. Are they not the mothers of the future citizens of India? If the hon. Minister concedes this, then what steps is he taking to provide benefit to this vast section of working mothers? What steps does he propose to provide benefit to those mothers who have to leave their new born infants on the embankments of the fields and have to go down to work in mud and silt? I would like a categorical answer to this from the Government.

A large number of these women belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. From that aspect also, Sir, they deserve special consideration from the Government. Then Sir, a few lakhs of women are employed in the handloom industries. How are they to get the maternity benefit?

Then there are large number of working women in the 'Bidi' industry and the Cashew industry. They do not fall under any category of so called 'establishment.' They are mostly employed in small households or by small employers. They are neither covered by I.S.I. nor by maternity benefit. What is being done for their benefit? They will also be several lakhs in number.

Then Sir, several lakhs of women are working as 'building workers'. What is being done about them?

There are many women doing innumerable work like fishing, vege-

table vending, weaving mats etc. What benefit is proposed for them by the Government?

Sir, there are a large number of working women in the unorganised Sector. The Government should register all of them and keep a proper account of them. It is imperative for the Government to provide all such women with maternity benefit and benefits of insurance, in every city, block and village.

I will urge upon the Government to take immediate steps in this direction. If this is not done, then the maternity benefit will also elude the most deserving and needy sections of our country like many other welfare measures of the Government. It will only mock at them.

Sir, working mothers do not always get actual benefit due to the indifference of the Government in the enforcement of the law even where they are applicable.

Sir, even in the sphere of organised labour like Jute and Textile Mills, if we compare today's census with that of say 10 years ago, we will find that the number of women workers have been steadily reduced, probably to avoid giving maternity benefit to them.

Motherhood has become a danger for working women and the maternity benefit act is really having adverse effect on their employment potential and security of service, instead of helping them.

For nurses, Sir, what to speak of motherhood even marriage is a handicap.

Sir, child welfare is closely connected with maternity. In Raniganj, Asansol etc., there are arrangements for 'crockets' for children, however inadequate they may be. But they are so mismanaged that it is very risky to leave the children in their care. I will draw the attention of the Minister to this.

(Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami)

Sir, I conclude by saying that a great measuring-rod of the advent of socialism in the country is the degree of equal rights enjoyed by women and in that maternity and child welfare are very important. In this respect the present Government is a total failure.

I will request the Minister, on behalf of all mothers in India, to bring forward a comprehensive Bill or such amendments as to provide maternity benefit to all working mothers in India, whether married or unmarried, organised or unorganised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I quite agree with what our sister has said, that maternity benefit should be extended to all the women in India.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You can object if she asked for benefit for men also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here I am concerned with guiding and regulating the proceedings of the House. I think that desirable objective can be taken up on some other occasion, say, the debate on the Health Ministry or some other Ministry. The Bill is concerned with the extension of these benefits to women working in the circus industry.... (Interruptions) I am pointing out the scope of this Bill. I should request the speakers, those who speak later on to kindly keep the scope in view..... (Interruptions) I do not understand this. I only say: please keep the scope of the Bill in view.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Scraampore): I rise on a point of order. Because of the maternity benefit, the jute mill-owners, the textile mill-owners and tea garden owners are now retrenching women workers in large numbers. If this fact is not brought out, how will the Minister know about it?... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not understand this. If you think that my interpretation of the scope of the Bill is wrong, you are welcome to point it out. What is wrong in my interpretation?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Your interpretation is that this Bill is concerned with women working in circus industry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: ...with extension of the Maternity Act to women working in the circus industry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Actually whenever there is an amending Bill in extension of the principal Act, in this case maternity benefit to be extended to women working in various industries, previously circus industry was not covered; now this is extended. Our sister who initiated the debate brought to the notice of the House the horrible, the pitiable conditions of women working in various industries. This is the only opportunity, in the consideration stage. I can understand that during clause-by-clause discussion we cannot possibly talk about these things. But at this stage can we not ask: it has been extended to the circus industry; it should be extended to other industries.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I do not wish to challenge your interpretation. With all respect, I want to point out to you that if on occasions like this we do not have an opportunity to tell the Government that there are various other fields or industries to which such benefits should be extended ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is the same point

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Otherwise what will happen; if you restrict only to this, we shall have to say, yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only pointing out the limited scope. I am not saying that you cannot say that this should be done here or there.

But the point is, if you extend the scope so much, it becomes a major debate. The business advisory committee who went into the question saw that this is a limited Bill and no time has been allotted for this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is no lady member on the business advisory committee. That is the reason.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to turn this House into some kind of *tamasha*?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We were discussing about circus.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to turn this House into a circus? Members can point a few examples and she has done it. But if you go too much far afield, it becomes another thing.

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा (इंदौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैटरनिटी बेंनिफिट ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत जो अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है उस के संबंध में मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि चूंकि राज्य सरकारों को अधिकार दिए गए हैं कि वह जिन इंडस्ट्रीज में चाहे उन इंडस्ट्रीज की महिलाओं के लिये इसे लागू करें, लेकिन सर्कस का एक ऐसा काम है कि हर एक राज्य में वह घूमता फिरता है इसलिये सेंटर को इस में अमेंडमेंट करना पड़ा है, मैं इस के संबंध में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सर्कस को भी रजिस्टर कराने के लिये उस का अपना निजी स्थान होता है और उस स्थान के आधार पर ही रजिस्टर कराना होता है। मैटरनिटी ऐक्ट के अन्दर सुधार करने के लिये 1960-61 में जब ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनी थी उस समय बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज ऐसी हैं कि जिन को भी इन्क्लूड करने के लिये सदस्यों ने निवेदन किया था। उस उक्त मंत्री महोदय ने यह आपवासन दिया था कि हम मूल ऐक्ट में यह धारा रख देते हैं और राज्य सरकारों को अधिकार दे देते हैं। आज 13 साल हो गए, लेकिन राज्य सरकारों से मूल ऐक्ट के अन्दर अपने प्रदेश के भीतर ऐसी दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज में भी इस ऐक्ट को लागू नहीं किया जिस में 90

प्रतिशत महिलाएं काम करती हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह छोटी सी इंडस्ट्री सर्कस की है जिस में महिलाओं की तादाद बहुत कम है और सरकार को इतनी आतुरता उस पर इसे लागू करने के लिये हुई। लेकिन मनोरंजन के बजाय प्रोडक्शन में काम करने वाली महिलाओं के लिये इसे लागू क्यों नहीं किया जाता है। हा पर 90 प्रतिशत बाइया काम कर रही हैं उन इंडस्ट्रीज पर इसे लागू क्यों नहीं किया जाता है? उन को आप ने राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया है। इसी दिली के अन्दर ही कस्ट्रक्शन वर्क के अन्दर कितनी ही महिलाएं काम कर रही हैं और वह कस्ट्रक्शन के कांटेक्टर उन्हें दिल्ली से से हरयाने जाते हैं, पंजाब में भी ले जाते हैं, राजस्थान में भी ले जाते हैं वहां भी वे कस्ट्रक्शन का काम करते हैं। लेकिन उन पर आप ने इसे लागू क्यों नहीं किया है? जो बड़ी भारी मेहनत का काम है? मंत्री महोदय को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

कितने ही प्रदेशों के अन्दर मैंने देखा है कि आयल मिल्स के अन्दर, शुगर मिल्स, जीनिंग फैक्ट्रीज के अन्दर और दूसरी मिल्स के अन्दर कितनी ही महिलाएं काम करती हैं लेकिन उन के ऊपर इसे लागू किया गया है। बीड़ी उद्योग है, उस में 95 प्रतिशत महिलाएं काम करती हैं लेकिन उन पर भी यह ऐक्ट लागू नहीं किया गया है। कितने ही काम हैं, रोड का काम है उस के अन्दर 12 महीने महिलाएं काम करती हैं। वहां यह ऐक्ट लागू नहीं किया है इस लिये आपको सारे ऐक्ट के ऊपर फिर से विचार करना चाहिये। राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर छोड़ देने से जरा भी मेरा विश्वास नहीं है कि वह कहीं भी इस ऐक्ट को लागू करेंगी।

एक कठिनाई इस ऐक्ट के अन्दर और है। आपने जो हार्जिरी के 160 दिन रखे हैं कि जिस महिला के साल भर के अन्दर 160 दिन की हाजिरी होनी उसी को इस का लाभ मिलेगा, इस का बहुत बुरा परिणाम हो रहा

[श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा]

है। वह यह हो रहा है कि इम्प्लायर किसी भी हालत में एक भी महिला का 160 दिन पूरा होने ही नहीं देते हैं। बहुत सी ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज भी हैं जहां महिलाओं का ही ज्यादातर काम है, जिसमें पुरुष काम नहीं करते हैं, महिलाएं ही करती हैं, वहां भी महिलाओं की तादाद बे ज्यादा रखते हैं। उसमें दो दिन एक को काम दिया, दो दिन दूसरे को दिया, दो दिन तीसरे को दिया, इस तरह से वह करते हैं और 160 दिन नहीं होने देते हैं। 240 दिन की हाजिरी आपने ग्रैज्युटी के लिए भी रखी है और लीव बिद बेज के लिए भी रखी है, बहुत सी बातों के लिए यह बन्धन आप ने रखा है। लेकिन मेटरनिटी बेनिफिट के अन्दर से आप यह 160 दिन की हाजिरी का बन्धन उड़ा दें, क्योंकि इसके कारण उन बहनों को इसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है और एम्प्लायर्स इस से बरी हो जाते हैं।

इसके साथ साथ जो बहनें मेटरनिटी बेनिफिट का लाभ लना चाहती हैं उनको बच्चा पैदा होने से पहले 6 सप्ताह और बच्चा होने के बाद 6 सप्ताह का जो वेतन देते हैं उसमें आपने एक रुपया पर डे मिनिमम रखा है। एक रुपये मिनिमम का आज कोई मतलब नहीं है। इसलिए इसको निकाल देना चाहिए और इस राशि को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

दूसरे, आपने यह रखा है कि 6 सप्ताह का जो वेतन दिया जायेगा वह पिछले तीन महीने का एवरेज निकाल कर उसके हिसाब से दिया जायगा। आप जानते हैं कि महिलाओं से जो काम लिया जाता है वह पीस रेट के ऊपर लिया जाता है और कितना ज्यादा काम उनको करना पड़ता है। ऐसी हालत में कोई भी महिला जो गर्भवती होती है वह गर्भ होने के 6 महीने, बाद पांच महीने बाद बराबर रेगुलर काम नहीं कर पाती है और काम न कर पाने के कारण महीने में 15 दिन

बैर हाजिर रहती है। अगर पिछले तीन महीने का एवरेज आपने निकाला तो तीन महीने की हाजिरी में डेड महीने का वेतन उसका होता है। इसलिए उसको एवरेज के हिसाब से बहुत कम मिलता है। तो तीन महीने का एवरेज निकालने के बजाय उस का पर-डे का वेतन क्या है उसके आधार पर 6 सप्ताह को वेतन मेटरनिटी के पहले मिलना चाहिये और बच्चा होने के बाद के 6 सप्ताह की जो छुट्टी रखी है वह 6 सप्ताह की छुट्टी के बजाय तीन महीने की छुट्टी रखनी चाहिए और तीन माह का वेतन देना चाहिये। बच्चा होने के बाद कोई महिला ऐसी नहीं होती है कि जो तीन महीने तक काम कर सके। अगर फिर भी उसको काम पर जाना पड़ता है और वह इसलिए कि अगर वह काम पर न जाये तो उसे वेतन नहीं मिलेगा, काम पर जाने से उसकी तन्दुरुस्ती बहुत खराब हो जाती है। डाक्टरों की भी राय है कि बच्चा होने के बाद तीन महीने तक काम पर नहीं जाना चाहिए। डाक्टरों की यह राय है कि आप-रेशन हो जाने के बाद कोई भी भारी काम बोझा वगैरह उठाने का नहीं करना चाहिए। लेकिन कांस्ट्रक्शन के अन्दर और बिल्डिंग वर्क्स के अन्दर तथा खदानों के अन्दर काम करने वाली महिलाओं को कितना भारी काम करना पड़ना है, यह आपको पता है। इसलिए मूल ऐक्ट में यह भी सुधार करना चाहिए कि बच्चा होने के बाद 6 सप्ताह की नही बल्कि तीन महीने की तनख्वाह उन्हें मिलेगी।

इस कानून में थोड़े बहुत सुधार जो आपने रखे हैं उसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि इस कानून को माइन्स के अन्दर काम करने वाली बहुत सी ऐसी महिलाएं हैं जो कांटेक्टर्स के अन्दर काम करती हैं, उनके ऊपर भी लागू करना चाहिए। वे मेरे थोड़े से सुझाव हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इन पर विचार करेंगे। सभी बहनों को

न्याय मिले इसी आशा के साथ मैं अपना निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, I must modify my interpretation of the scope of the Bill a little bit and interpret it more elastically. Going through the provisions of the Bill, I find that the Government itself does not confine to the extension of these maternity benefits to the women workers in the circus industry. They have tried to amend clause (e) of section 3 of the Act to re-define a factory, mine, plantation and all sorts of things. They themselves have sought to extend the scope and not confine it to the circus industry. Therefore, the Bill as it is drafted—not the scope as defined by the Statement of Objects and Reasons—does give scope for the members to refer to the other fields or industry as well.

Shrimati Bhargavi Thankappan.

***SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN (Adoor):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill seeks to benefit a major section of women workers engaged in the circus industry. I am happy to welcome this Bill. Whenever we frame any law or make any amendment in any law we must bear in mind one very important thing. However good the law may be, however laudable the objective of a particular Bill may be, unless and until a social awareness is created among the people the desired result cannot be achieved. When I make this remark from my own experience anybody can guess what the reason is. There are a number of provisions in the Constitution which provide protection to people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities. There are many laws in our country to punish those who harass people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. But we also know what amount of atrocities are being committed on these poor people. It is

very difficult to mention them here. It is not because there is any dearth of law to protect them, but the officials in charge do not take any action. Therefore, it is not only necessary that we pass laws but we should also see that they are implemented properly. Here the Government has failed and I want to point it out to them.

While I am on this particular problem relating to women workers in circus industry I have to bring to the notice of the Government one very important thing. Unless the women workers engaged in circus industry get security of job this maternity benefit will not be of any use to them. In the cashew industry, jute industry, handloom industry, match industry and in the plantations there is a practice to retrench women workers in large numbers. Just because under the law the employers have to give maternity benefit they retrench the women workers. Sir, cashew industry is a traditional industry in Kerala. 95 per cent of the workers in this industry are women. Out of more than hundred cashew factories only twenty-five have been taken over by the Cashew Development Corporation. In the other factories, after six months or ten months or one year they close them down and shift themselves to other States where by employing cheap labour they reap rich profits. Unless stringent measures are taken against these profiteers our poor women workers will not get the maternity benefit.

In this connection I have to point out one more thing. In the original Maternity Benefit Act (1961) there is a special provision that Rs. 25 should be paid as medical loans to the women workers. Twelve years have passed and we are now in 1973. The prices of articles have risen so high that with Rs. 25 they will not be able to purchase anything for their pre-natal and post-natal care. My request is that today this provision of Rs. 25 should be raised to Rs. 100. Along with the increase in the prices of other articles

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shrimati Bhargavi Thankappan] the prices of medicine also go up. This should be considered by the Government. One doctor, one nurse and one assistant should be provided in each factory where there are hundred or more than hundred women workers for giving them pre-natal, post-natal treatment. The Government should give proper direction to the employees to give maternity benefit in time at least once in six months or once in a year.

A major section of women workers have been excluded from the purview of this amending Bill and also the original Act—they are the agricultural labourers, workers in match factories handloom workers, coir workers and others. In the match industry women do the work sitting in their homes. There is no connection between such workers and the employers. So far as the workers do not have any direct connection with employers they do not get any benefit under this Act. Therefore they should also be brought under the purview of this Bill. At present there is a practice to retrench many women workers and not to give them employment to avoid giving the maternity benefit. This practice should be stopped even if I should say, we have to bring in DIR for that purpose.

The cashew factory owners in Kerala have discovered a new method of denying the workers their rights. They close the factories, take the nuts to other States and start cottage industries. In those States women do not get any work and women workers who have put in six to seven years service do not get any maternity benefit. The Government should take strong action to stop this practice being adopted by the employers.

Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you were pleased to say that Members should confine their remarks to circus industry. But when we find that these provisions cover workers in other industries also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. No, no; I have revised that.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: We have to wait and see whether employers in these industries will discharge pregnant women workers from their service. In my opinion women workers will be discharged from service when they get married or when they become pregnant. Unless some measures are brought forward by the Government to check this practice the factory owners will definitely discharge married women workers from service. This problem is already existing in plantation and other industries. That is why I have brought this to the notice of the Government. I hope the hon. Minister will take necessary action.

श्री बमोदर पटेल (हजारी बाग) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि सही दिशा में यह एक अच्छा कदम है। सभी तरह से इस बिल का स्वागत हुआ है। लेकिन मेरा ब्यात् था कि सरकार को और व्यापक क़दम उठाना चाहिए था, और यह बिल जिन रूप में आया है उसको और संशोधित रूप में रखना चाहिए था। बिल में यह व्यवस्था है कि कैबिनेट और खदानों में काम करने वाले, जहाँ ई० एस० आई० की स्कीम लागू नहीं है मजदूरों को जो कि महिलाएँ हैं, उन औरत कामगारों को मैटर्निटी की सुविधा मिलेगी। लेकिन देखा यह जाता है कि खदानों में, कारखानों में जहाँ ई० एस० आई० स्कीम नहीं है, वहाँ सभी महिला कर्मचारियों को यह सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। खदानों में सभी भी बहुत सी ठेकेदारी में काम करने वाली महिला कर्मचारी हैं। जब तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कोयला खदानों में जब तक कोई बड़ा काम पर चलान नहीं देखा जा। लेकिन अब जब कि कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है हालाँकि इसी मामले में सरकार ने वह निम्नोद्योगों के जो हैं कि ठेकेदारी के जो मजदूर हैं उन के बेलन धरति के बुक्कान की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है, लेकिन यह एक

ऐसा कानून है कि जिस की जिम्मेदारी सभी पब्लिक सैक्टर अन्डर टैकिंग नहीं उठा सकी है ।

इसी तरह के कंस्ट्रक्शन उद्योग हैं । जहाँ जहाँ प्रोद्योगीकरण होता है तो कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्क भी प्राप्ति में आ जाता है । बहुत सी कम्पनियाँ कंस्ट्रक्शन की खुल गई हैं जो एक सैट के मजदूरों को छोटकर दूसरे मजदूरों को रखती हैं, जब कि वह कम्पनी मौजूद रहती है । इसलिए जो कंस्ट्रक्शन उद्योग में महिला कर्मचारी काम करती हैं उन के लिए भी यह सुविधा लागू होनी चाहिए थी । बिल में इस का प्राविधान नहीं है, इस का मुझे दुःख है । मैं चाहता हूँ सरकार इस पर विचार करे, और अगर अभी नहीं तो आगे बहुत जल्दी इस बिल में ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि इस तरह की जो महिला कर्मचारी हैं, जहाँ मजदूरों को ई० एस० आई० से कवर नहीं किया गया है, सभी जगह महिला कर्मचारियों को इस बिल के अन्तर्गत लाया जायगा, खासकर, पब्लिक सैक्टर अन्डर टैकिंग में जहाँ ठेकेदारी के मजदूर काम करते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से डायरेक्टिव हो पब्लिक अन्डरटैकिंग्स को, जब सभी मामलों में आप ने जिम्मेदारी ली है, उन की नौकरी की बातों को पूरी करने की, उन की छुट्टी की जिम्मेदारी है, सिकनेस की जिम्मेदारी है, तो मैटर्निटी बेनीफिट की भी जिम्मेदारी उन को लेनी चाहिए । जो कि अभी नहीं है । प्राइवेट उद्योग में जब कानून बना कर मजदूरों की सारी जिम्मेदारी प्रिन्सिपल ऐम्प्लायर पर छोड़ दी है, मिनिमम वेज की वारण्टी उन की है, और जो भी मिनिमम वेज वे होता है उस के लिए प्रोवीजन है कि अगर ठेकेदार पेमेंट नहीं कर सकेगा तो उस के बिल से काट कर प्रिन्सिपल ऐम्प्लायर उस का पेमेंट करेगा, तो यह छोटी सी व्यवस्था भी करनी चाहिए । मैं चाहता हूँ सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे और अगर सीधे डायरेक्टिव से इसको लागू नहीं कराया जा सके, तो बिल में संशोधन किया जाय ।

2602 L.S.—9

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (भुरेला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल हमारे सामने आया है, इस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ । परन्तु इस बिल में काफी त्रुटियाँ हैं, कमियाँ हैं । पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय सर्कस के कलाकारों से कैसे प्रभावित हुए हैं । देश में ऐसे बहुत से उद्योग हैं जिन्हें आप ने छोड़ दिया है । ज्यादा अच्छा होता मंत्री जी इस बिल को विस्तार से सदन के सामने लाते जिस से घर बनाने वाले मजदूर, सड़क पर काम करने वाले मजदूर, होटलों में काम करने वाले मजदूर, हथकरघा में, बीड़ी कारखाने में काम करने वाले मजदूर भी इन बिल के अन्तर्गत आ जाते । कोई भी फैंक्री हो, चाहे तेल की हो, शूगर की हो, जिनिंग या काइर फैंक्री हो, इन सब में काम करने वाले काफी मजदूरों को आप ने छोड़ दिया है । इसलिए बिल में काफी कमियाँ हैं । मैं मानता हूँ आप मेरी बातों से सहमत हैं, आप भविष्य में बहुत जल्दी, ऐसा बिल लायें जिस में कोई छूटे नहीं और देश के अन्दर जितने भी काम करने वाले हैं, प्रत्येक मजदूर पर यह बिल लागू हो, चाहे वह घरेलू कर्मचारी हो या सिनेमा कर्मचारी हो, उन सब पर यह बिल लागू हो ।

सारा सदन इस बात को जानता है कि बहुत से लोग इस के लाभ से वंचित हैं लेकिन जिन क्षेत्रों में लाभ मिल रहा है वहाँ भी बहुत सी कमियाँ हैं । उदाहरण के लिए चाय बागान नीजिए । यह बिल वहाँ लागू है, लेकिन क्या दशा है वहाँ ? बहुत दयनीय स्थिति है उन की । औरतें बच्चे बागान में नहीं ले जा सकती । उन के लिए सरकार ने कानून बनाया कि छोटे छोटे हाल बनने चाहियें जहाँ दाई बच्चों को देखे । वहाँ बच्चों को रखने की व्यवस्था नहीं है जहाँ छोटे बच्चों को छोड़ कर जा सके । इसलिए आप इस बिल की व्यापक बनाइये जिस के कारण उस का लाभ अधिक महिलाओं को मिल सके । केवल आप सर्कस के लोगों को प्रभावित करना चाहते हैं ।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

जो पैसा आप देते हैं यह बहुत कम है। कम से कम इस बात पर तो विचार कीजिए कि जिस समय यह कानून बना था उस समय बीजों के दाम क्या थे और उन का बेतन क्या था। आज की परिस्थिति में जो दिया जाता है वह बहुत कम है। अगर आप ऐसा मानते हैं तो उन को अधिक पैसा बीजिए, और जच्चा होने के एक महीने पहले छूट्टी बीजिए तथा जच्चा होने के तीन महीने बाद तक उस महिला को आराम की सुविधा बीजिए। ऐसी व्यवस्था इस बिल में होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो बड़ी कठिनाई होगी।

कोयला खानों में जो ठेकेदार मजदूरों को काम पर लाते हैं उन से चार, पांच महीने काम कराते हैं उस के बाद उन की छुट्टी कर देते हैं, यानी बदलते रहते हैं। इसलिए जो ठेकेदारी से काम करवाते हैं उन पर भी स बिल को लागू कीजिए चाहे मजदूर ने एक महीने का काम क्यों न किया हो उस औरत मजदूर को इस का लाभ मिलना चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जितनी बातें यहां बतायी गई हैं उन को मंत्री जी ने नोट किया है, और अधिक से अधिक लोगों को इस बिल का लाभ मिले, चाहे किसी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले हों, इस बात की व्यवस्था मंत्री जी बिल में अवश्य करेंगे। जितनी बातें यहां कहीं गई हैं उन को ध्यान में रख कर दूसरा बिल मंत्री जी लाने की कृपा करें।

श्री एन प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी)
आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप का हृदय से आभारी हूँ जो आप ने मुझे प्रसूति प्रसुविधा (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1973 पर अपने विचारों को प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है।

श्रीमन, आज इस सामनीय सदन के समक्ष एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक प्रस्तुत है। हमें इस विधेयक पर अत्यन्त गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करते हुए अपने विचारों

को प्रकट करना है। श्रीमन् नारियों के संबंध में किसी कवि ने ठीक ही कहा था :

“नारी जीवन ह्रास तुम्हारी यह कहानी।
आंचल में है दूध और आंचों में है पानी ॥

यह स्त्रियों की स्थिति है पूरे देश भर में। मान्यवर इससे आप सहमत होंगे कि सत्ययुग, त्रेता, द्वापर और कल्युग, युगों युगों तक बराबर नारियों का शोषण हुआ है और साथ ही साथ उन के साथ विवमता का व्यवहार हुआ है। आज इस बीसवीं शताब्दी में भी हम इस बात को कह सकते हैं कि व्यवहार रूप में आज भी भारत की स्त्रियों को पुरुषों की भाँति समानता का स्थान हम ने नहीं दे रखा है। यदि नियम के द्वारा हम ने कोई व्यवस्था की भी है, तो जीवन में, समाज में अभी भी उन्हें समानता का स्थान नहीं मिल पाया है और यही कारण है कि आज भी देश के अन्दर ऐसी स्थिति है कि कहीं कहीं वहाँ हम उस को समानता का स्थान दे भी रहे हैं, वहाँ हम ने उस की पूजा तो की मगर उस की पत्थर समझ कर पूजा की। हम ने यह नहीं सोचा कि वह भी एक मनुष्य है, उस के मन के अन्दर उस की आवश्यकताएँ हैं, उस की भावनाएँ हैं, उस की आकांक्षाएँ हैं। इस की तरफ कभी हम ने ध्यान नहीं दिया और इस तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मैं आज मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस माननीय सदन में एक विधेयक लाया गया है जिस के जरिए से महिलाओं के लिए, नारियों के लिए जो आज एक प्रसुविधा है, उस को सुविधा में परिचित करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है और इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी, जिस की नेता हमारी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी है, इस बात का सर्वप्रथम प्रयास करती है कि जिस तरह से हरिद्वारों को, पिछड़े वर्गों को, दलित वर्गों को, शोषित वर्गों को और सर्वोपेक्षा वर्गों को सामाजिक न्याय मिले, आर्थिक न्याय मिले, उसी तरह

क्षे महिलाओं को भी न्याय दिलाने का प्रयास करती है और इस के लिये निरन्तर प्रयास किया जाता है। जितना प्रयास किया गया है, वह सहायनीय है मगर अब तक जितना किया गया है वह आवश्यकता का केवल दस प्रतिशत ही है और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में अभी बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता था कि महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में जैसा कि हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा कि जो श्रम का काम करती हो चाहे वे कहीं भी कार्य कर रही हो, चाहे कारखानों में हों, चाहे खानों में हों, चाहे बागानों में हों और चाहे चुड़चुड़ी की बन्ना के क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रही हों, उन को सुविधाएं दी जाए। इस के साथ-साथ जैसा कि श्रीमान् जी इस माननीय सदन को ज्ञात है कि भान्ग एरंड विप्रदान देश है और अधिकांश महिलाएं 75 फीसदी जो श्रमिक के रूप में काम करती हैं, वे खेती-मजदूरों के रूप में काम करती हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की 75 प्रतिशत महिलाएं जो श्रमिक के रूप में काम कर रही हैं और ये खेती-मजदूर के रूप में काम कर रही हैं उन की ओर भी हम ध्यान देना होगा। यह बहुत आवश्यक बात है।

साथ ही साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि हमें इस की देखना है कि जो हम इन विधेयक के द्वारा सुविधायें उन्हें प्रदान करने जा रहे हैं, इस बात की तलाश करना है, लेकिन साथ में इस बात को भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस बात से केवल सतुष्ट न हो जाए कि हम ने महिलाओं को, नारियों को जो श्रमिक के रूप में देश में काम कर रही हैं विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में, उन्हें कोई सुविधा कानून के द्वारा हम प्राप्त करा दे, उपलब्ध करा दे, वह केवल पर्याप्त नहीं है। हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि जो सुविधाएं हम ने सविधान के

द्वारा, नियम के द्वारा उन्हें प्रदान की हैं, क्या व्यवहार रूप में जीवन में उनको उसका लाभ मिल रहा है या नहीं। जैसा की आप जानते हैं कि हम ने हरिजनों के लिए कहा कि उन्हें अतिरिक्त भूमि मिले, लेकिन व्यवहार रूप में उन्हें जो अतिरिक्त भूमि मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिली सही माहनों में। इसी तरह से कहीं ऐसा न हो कि महिलाओं के लिए प्रसूति प्रसूति विधेयक द्वारा जो सुविधाएं हम उन्हें प्रदान कर रहे हैं, उन्हें माननीय मंत्री जी देखे कि सचमुच में जो सुविधाएं हम उन्हें अब तक दे चुके हैं वे सुविधाएं उन्हें प्राप्त हो रही हैं या नहीं और जो सुविधाएं अब हम देने जा रहे हैं वे उन्हें प्राप्त हों, यह बहुत आवश्यक है। तभी हमारे इन विधेयक को यथा पारित करने का, उन को यथा पास करने का सचमुच में लाभ श्रमिक महिलाओं को मिल सकेगा।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में अभी तक जितना काम किया गया है, वह बहुत कम है जैसा कि मैं ने अभी निवेदन किया था और इस बात की वृद्धा आवश्यकता है कि इस दिशा में अधिक से अधिक काम किया जाए, उनके कार्य की परिस्थिति में भी और जो सुविधाएं हम उन्हें दे रहे हैं उन में भी।

मान्यवर इस बात से माननीय सदन सहमत होगा कि आज भी महिलाओं के साथ, चाहे वे कारखानों में काम कर रही हों, चाहे वे खेती-मजदूर के रूप में काम कर रही हों, उन का बड़ जमींदारों के द्वारा, बड़े भूस्वामियों के द्वारा, बड़े सामंतवादियों के द्वारा और बड़े पूंजीपतियों के द्वारा, आर्थिक रूप से, मानसिक रूप से और मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ना है कि शारीरिक रूप से भी, शोषण किया जाता है। यह स्थिति बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। देश की स्वतन्त्रता का रजत जयंती वर्ष हम मना चुके हैं और स्वर्ण-जयंती वर्ष में हम ने प्रवेश किया है। हमें प्रसन्नता है कि सरकार इस

[श्री इर प्रताप सिंह]

बास के लिये कटिबद्ध हैं कि किसी प्रकार से उन का जीवन न हो और हम धाया करते हैं कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाएगी कि उन का किसी प्रकार से भी जीवन न हो सके और उन्हें भी समाज के अन्दर उन का समान दर्जा मिल सके और अधिक न्याय उन को प्राप्त हो सके।

मैं बहुत समय नहीं लेना चाहता। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो सदैव भारतीय संस्कृति रही है, उसी संस्कृति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हम नारियों को उन का उचित स्थान समाज में देगे। "यत्र नार्पम्य पूजयन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवता। यह भावना हमारे मन में होगी, तभी हम सचमुच में महिलाओं, धर्मिक महिलाओं के साथ न्याय कर सकेगे।

अन्त में मैं महाकवि प्रसाद जी की दो पंक्तियाँ कह कर अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ

नारी तुम केवल श्रद्धा ही विश्वास रखत नग
पग तल में।

तुम पीयूष सी बहा करो जीवन के सुन्दर
समतल में॥

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgris): Hon. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to express my views on The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

Sir, this small piece of amending Bill seeks to extend the maternity benefits to the working women in the circus industry. At the outset, I should wholeheartedly welcome this Bill because for the first time in 25 years of our independent existence the

working women in the circus industry are being brought under the purview of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

Here I would like to point out that the Government have taken five long years to formulate this amending Bill with five clauses. As early as 1968, the Labour Bureau conducted a survey of the conditions of living of the working women in the circus industry and found that these women were not getting the maternity benefit. The Labour Bureau submitted its Report to the Government on the basis of which this amending Bill with five clauses has been brought before this House by the Government. I would like to know from the Government the reasons for the inordinate delay of five years in bringing forward this Bill of 5 clauses before this House.

I know that the hon. Minister will advance the argument that the Government had to consult the State Government before formulating this amending Bill. I would like to inform you, Sir, that the home of circus industry is the State of Kerala only, particularly confined to Kannanore and Tallacherry of Kerala. I should also mention the fact that all the 29 Circus Companies are registered only in the State of Kerala. It would have been enough if the Central Government had elicited the view-points of the Kerala State Government alone. That would have helped the Government in expediting the legislative proposals. When there is no circus industry in any other State, what is the use of consulting all the State Governments about extending the maternity benefits to the working women in the circus industry? I do think that the delay of 5 years due to the consultations with the State Governments is untenable in this particular matter. If you look into the circus industry, you will find that there will be about 1000 working women in the 29 Circus companies. I am afraid that the Government may take a cen-

tury more to enact an integrated and comprehensive social welfare legislation for the crores of working women in our country. I am constrained to make this uncharitable remark because of the delay of 5 years in formulating a Bill of 5 clauses for about 1000 working women in the circus industry.

It is all the more regrettable that such delays should occur when the country is being ruled by the progressive woman Prime Minister. Shri mati Indira Gandhi. You know, Sir, that there are lakhs of working women in the Beedi Industry, in the Cashew-nut industry and in the match-manufacturing industry. There are 1.5 crores of working women in agriculture. 50 per cent of about 3 crores of agricultural labour is women. In the Silver Jubilee year of our Independence, in the benign Government of a lady-Prime Minister, these crores of working women do not have maternity benefits. Many hon. Members, who preceded me, pointed out the plight of lakhs of working women in the construction industry in the Capital City of Delhi. Without for a moment down-grading the importance of this amending Bill, I would like to say that, instead of confining the maternity benefit to the working women in the circus industry, the Government should have brought out a comprehensive amending Bill for extending the maternity benefits to all working women in the country. I would also say that the Government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi would have done well to bring forward such a comprehensive bill extending the maternity benefits and such other primary amenities to the crores of working women in our country.

Sir, it is very necessary for the Government to make these provisions simpler so that the ignorant working women in the rural areas are able to avail of them. I need not say that the working women in the rural areas do not get even ordinary medical attention in times of need. How can we

expect them to understand the complicated rules and regulations regarding benefits during pre-natal and post-natal periods. As has been pointed out by hon. Members who preceded me, it is definitely beyond their comprehension as to what they will get during the pre-natal period and during the post-natal period. The law should make it clear that they would get a particular sum as maternity benefit for three months or so. Such a clear enunciation will reduce their dependence on others for availing of this facility. I request the hon. Minister to pay his personal attention to this problem also. It is not enough that some benefits are provided for in a law; it should be made possible for the working women to avail of these benefits.

Before I conclude, I would refer to another graphic problem. In the cashew-nut industry in Kerala, the women are made to work in their homes. This reduces the liability of the industrialists in the matter of maternity benefits etc. to these working women. The industrialists are always clever in circumventing the provisions of law. They know that if the women are asked to work in the factories, then they have to give them proper salary, bonus etc. besides the amenities like maternity benefits. They distribute the raw material in the homes of working women and later on collect the finished products. Thus, the working women are not only deprived of fair wages but also amenities like maternity benefits. I am compelled to point out that the Central Government seem to be encouraging the industrialists to indulge in such unfair practices. If the Government had wanted to do good to the crores of working women in the country, they would have long time back brought forward a comprehensive and integrated social welfare measure for the working women in our country. The very absence of such a law has forced me to charge this Government that they are oblivious of the manifold problems of working women in our country.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

15 hrs.

In conclusion, I demand that the Maternity Benefit Act, 1951 should be amended in a comprehensive manner so that the crores of working women in agriculture, in Beedi industry, in cashew-nut industry, in match-making industry and in such other industries where the industrialists are circumventing the law by making the women work in their homes are enabled to get the maternity benefits and such other amenities.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (मगर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है इसका मैं स्वागत करती हूँ, लेकिन थोड़े से शब्द इसके सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूँ। इस विधेयक को मंत्री महोदय ने सोच-विचार कर के नहीं रखा। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि वह कुप्राण है, उन की शादी नहीं हुई है, उनको इस के बारे में कोई अनुभव नहीं है। महिलाओं के बिना देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता। घर, गृहस्थी, जमीन, ख़ास किसी भी जगह महिलाओं के बिना काम नहीं चल सकता। मैंने अपने अनुभव से देखा है, मैं 56 माल की उम्र में कई जगह आई गई हूँ, कि महिलायें जेतो में काम करती हैं, खदानों में काम करती हैं, हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में वह बीड़ी उद्योग में काम करती हैं, छतरपुर और बंगाल में वह धान के खेतों में जाकर काम करती हैं, असम और उड़ीसा में वह चाय का काम करती हैं। इसके साथ-साथ जब पति का नौकरी मिलती है और वह उन के दफ्तर में जाती हैं तब उनके साथ तीन बोझ होते हैं। एक तो बच्चा जनने का बजन, दूसरा बोझ यह होता है कि बच्चे को कन्धे पर रख कर ले जाना पड़ता है, फिर घर में आकर पति के भाराम के लिये रसोई आदि करनी पड़ती है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि महिलाओं को सिर्फ़ सोते समय दो बार बटे का भाराम मिलता है।

ऐसी दशा में महिलाओं के बारे में सोच-विचार करके विधेयक लाया जाना चाहिये लेकिन इस विधेयक में आपने सिर्फ़ सर्कस की महिलाओं को रखा है। शायद आप ने कभी सर्कस देखा होगा और पाया होगा कि महिलायें वहाँ पर चक्की सी रस्सी पर घूमती हैं। इसीलिये उनमें दिसचस्पी ले कर इस विधेयक को रखा रखा। यह ठीक नहीं है शायद राजपूताने या किसी और जगह की थोड़ी सी महिलाओं को इससे सहायता मिल सकती है लेकिन हमारे देश को चलाने वाली महिलाएं हैं। जो महिलाएं समाज को आगे ले जाती हैं विकास की तरफ उन के लिये आप ने इस विधेयक में कोई सुधार नहीं रखा। शायद आप औरों के बारे में रखना भूल गये हैं। लेकिन अभी भी कोई ज्यादा समय नहीं बीता है, अब भी आप रख सकते हैं।

अगर आप ने महिलाओं के साथ खिलवाह किया और उनके लिये ठीक नियम न बनाये तो वह दरवाजे तोड़ेंगी और सत्याग्रह करेगी तथा अपने लिये ठीक नियम बनवा कर रहेगी। आज महिलायें ही पुरुषों को आगे ले आती हैं। महिलाओं ने ही आपको बहुमत दिया है जिनने बोट महिलाओं के हैं उतने पुरुषों के नहीं हैं। पुरुष तो बदल जाते हैं, लेकिन महिलायें ईमानदार होती हैं, वह दिये हुए बचनों से हटती नहीं हैं। इस समय में बहुमत आपको मिला हुआ है वह महिलाओं के कारण मिला है। वह पिछड़ी छोड़ कर बुर्का छोड़ कर गई हैं और कांग्रेस को बहुमत में भेजा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody is against women.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय: मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हालांकि इस विधेयक का सारी महिलाओं से सम्बन्ध नहीं है लेकिन देश में महिलाओं के बिना विकास नहीं हो सकता, देश आगे नहीं चल सकता है उन्होंने सतयुग, जेता, हापर और कलियुग में बड़े बड़े महान पुरुषों को जन्म दिया है। उन्होंने ध्रुव जैसे बच्चों को

कम्प दिया है, जो राजनीति में आये आये है। हमारे यहाँ ही पंडित जी और महात्मा जी वैसे बड़े नेता हुए।

महिला महिला जिन जानिये महिला रतन खदान,

महिला ने जन्मे पुत्र धुब समान।

आज महिलाओं की कद्र यहाँ नहीं होती है। मंत्री महोदय इसको समझते नहीं हैं। उनकी बहुत सोच समझ कर बिल को लाना चाहिये था। बहरहाल जो हो गया वह हो गया, अभी भी समय है, बहुत सोच समझ कर यहाँ पर सशोधन रखें। जल्दगी हो जाने के बाद कम से कम दो महीने का समय रखा गया है वैसे तो होना तो कम से कम चार महीने चाहिये, लेकिन उसको न रख पाये तो कम से कम दो महीने का समय तो होना ही चाहिये।

दो महीने तक उनसे कोई काम न लिया जाय। उन को बराबर पे मिलना चाहिये। और यह जो 160 दिन रखा है उस में ऐसा होता है कि अगर किसी महिला के बीच में बच्चा हो गया तो वह हाजिरी नहीं दे सकती, इसलिए उसको जो फायदा मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय इसको सोच समझ कर ठीक करे। और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस कानून को पास होने देंगे। ज्यादा विरोध होने से काम नहीं होना है। मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि इस बिल के अन्दर जो महिलाओं के लिये नियम है वह नियम महिलाएँ जहाँ जहाँ भी काम करती हैं, चाहे वह किसी भी क्षेत्र में हों उनके लिए बराबर संरक्षण दिया जाये और इन नियमों को उनके लिये लागू किया जाय। सभी लोग इस बिल पर बोल चुके हैं। इसलिए अब और ज्यादा मुझे इस पर बोलना नहीं है। मैं केवल यही निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ठीक तरह से विचार करके महिलाओं के लिए जितनी भी सुझावित

हो सकती हैं वह देने के लिए आवश्यक सशोधन बिल में करे अन्यथा भविष्य में आप लोगों को ही खतरा है। महिलाएँ मर्यादा धरेंगी और आपके लिए ही मुश्किल हो जायगी।

SHRI VASAT SATHE (Akola): Whether it is the circus industry or any other industry, can you also think of correlating this benefit in terms of the number of children? For the first child, apart from the maternity benefit, something can be given for the maintenance of the child also. No maternity benefit should be given after two or three children. That will help in the family planning also. It will be laudable to amend the main Act to this effect.

श्री बाल गोविन्द बर्मा : मैंने इन डिबेट को बड़े ध्यान से सुना है और जितने साधन ने यहाँ पर इसमें भाग लिया है मैं उनके प्रति बड़ा आभार प्रदर्शित करता हूँ। उनका आभारी मैं इसलिए भी हूँ कि उन्होंने इसका पूर्णतया समर्थन किया है। लेकिन एक चीज मुझे नहीं मालूम कैसे सभी सदस्यों ने बार बार उठाई है कि सभी औरतों को जो काम करने वाली औरत हैं, उनको इसमें कबूर नहीं किया गया है। मुझे ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि माननीय सदस्यों ने एकट्ठा की ठीक से पढ़ा नहीं है। अगर वह सेक्शन 1, 3 (बी) और सेक्शन 2 का प्राविजो देखे तो उनको पता चलेगा कि सभी स्त्रियों को इसमें रख दिया गया है। कुछ ऐसी हैं जिनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार जिम्मेदार है, और कुछ ऐसी हैं जिनमें राज्य सरकार जिम्मेदार है। जहाँ तक खान का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ पर तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने ऊपर जिम्मेदारी ली है और बाकी सभी क्षेत्रों में राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है क्योंकि वह हर वक्त देखा करती है कि कहाँ पर इसको किस तरह से काम में लाना है।

जो बहुत पहले बोली थीं मिसेज गोस्वामी उन्होंने इस चीज का जिक्र किया कि कृषि में जो औरतें काम करती हैं या हैंडलूम में कैम्पू नट इंडस्ट्री में काम करती हैं उन सब पर ध्यान

[श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा]

नहीं दिया गया है। इसीलिए मुझे और परेशानी है। इसी प्रकार से और भी भाइयों ने इस प्रकार की बात उठाई है। मैं स्पष्ट बता दे रहा हूँ कि राज्य सरकार जिस क्षेत्र में भी, जिस इंडस्ट्री में भी इस ऐक्ट को लागू करना चाहे, केन्द्रीय सरकार की इजाजत लेकर लागू कर सकती हैं। कोई उसके लिए बन्धन नहीं है।

जहाँ तक कछवाय जी ने और पाठेय जी ने प्रश्न उठाया है कि कास्ट्रक्शन वर्क में इसको लागू किया जाय, किसी ने कहा कि होटल इंडस्ट्री में इसको लागू किया जाय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कहीं तो आप चाहते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको अपने हाथ में ले ले और कहीं चाहते हैं कि राज्य सरकारों की ताकत बढ़ाई जाय। केन्द्रीय सरकार अगर हर जगह राज्य सरकार की शक्ति को अपने हाथ में ले ले तो यह ठीक नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार उनकी शक्ति कम करे और अपनी बढ़ाए, यह हम नहीं करना चाहते। हम चाहते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें भी पूर्णतया शक्तिशाली हो और स्त्रियाँ जहाँ भी जिस उद्योग में भी काम कर रही हैं वहाँ पर उनकी हिफाजत कर सके। हमारा यह मशाला नहीं है कि हम हर चीज अपने हाथ में ले लें। इसलिये इनका यह कहना कि हम हर एक बात अपने हाथ में ले लें यह उचित नहीं होगा। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने यह सुझाव दिया है मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि किन परिस्थितियों में क्या सोच कर उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया है। अगर वह इस पर विचार करेंगे तो इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेंगे कि राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में देना उचित ही है।

कास्ट्रक्शन वर्क्स के बारे में जो कहा गया, उसमें कठिनाई यह है कि वह थोड़े समय के लिए होता है। फिर खत्म हो जाता है। और दूसरी जगह वह कम्पनी चली जाती है। लेकिन वह राज्य सरकारों के अन्दर ही काम होता रहता है। तो यह कठिनाई भी राज्य सरकारें देख सकती हैं और उसके लिए उचित कदम उठा सकती हैं।

श्री बसन्त साहू यहाँ तो आपकी बात जरा गलत है इसलिए कि एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में काट्रक्टर लोग लेबर को ले जाते हैं, यह आप को मालूम होगा और काफी दूर दूर ले जाते हैं जिससे कि वे लोग उनके हाथ के नीचे बिल्कुल गुलाम रहे, तो यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के अन्दर कैसे हो सकता है ?

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा अभी तक हमारी नौलेज में ऐसी बात नहीं है कि किसी प्रयास का कोई अन्त्या इसमें स्त्रियाँ व साथ हो रहा है।

जहाँ तक मर्म की बात है मैं आपको बता दूँ दो लेबर आर्गनाइजेशन वहाँ पर हैं। उन्होंने हमें लिखा। एक तो अखिल भारतीय कर्मचारी सघ है, इन्होंने हमें लिखा कि यहाँ यह नहीं हो रहा है और हमने भी महसूस किया, राज्य सरकारों को कम्पट किया। उनसे पूछा कि क्या बाकई में उनको कठिनाई है ? वे हमसे एफेक्टिव ऐक्शन क्या नहीं ले सकती है ? तो उन्होंने बताया कि उनके लिए परेशानी हो रही है क्योंकि वे एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में चले जाते हैं काम करने के लिए और हम एनफार्स नहीं कर सकते हैं ठीक प्रकार से। इसलिए हम ने और राज्यों से पूछा, और यह राय हुई कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस शक्ति को अपने हाथ में ले ले और इसी अभिप्राय से हम इस अमेन्डमेंट को लाए हैं।

सलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल का स्कोप बहुत सीमित है। केवल हम इस जगह पर जहाँ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का दायित्व है वह दायित्व अपने ऊपर लेना चाहते हैं ताकि स्त्रियों को किसी प्रकार की तबलीफ न होने पाए।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सभी वर्कर्स पर यह लागू है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि खास कर कोयला खदानों में आप अपने अधिकारियों में यह भा पता लगा लीजिए कि ठेकेदारी में बिलनी महिला

कर्मचारी काम करती हैं और उनका अब तक 20 साल में कितना मैटरनिटी बेनिफिट कितनी औरतों को मिला है ? जरा उनसे यह जानकारी से लीजिए ।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा ठेकेदारों की बात यहां पर आई । आप सेक्शन 3(ओ) को देखें जहां पर बीमेन वर्कर की डेफिनीशन दी हुई है । उसके अन्तर्गत वह सीधे लगाई जाय काम पर या किसी कांटेक्टर के द्वारा लगाई जायें सब पर यह ऐक्ट लागू होता है ।

श्री बालोवर पांडेय मे चाहता हू कि आपके अधिकारी इस पर ध्यान दें । खदान आपके अन्दर हैं । अगर वहां पर यह नहीं लागू होता है तो आप अपने अधिकारियों से कह कर वहां इसे लागू करवाइये ।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा मैं पांडेय जी से कहूंगा कि अगर उनको कही ऐसी चीज नजर आई हो तो वह हमें लिखें । हम बिलकुल पूर्ण हैं ऐसी बात तो नहीं है और न हम यह कहते हैं । इसलिए जहां पर भी कोई कमी उन्हें नजर आई हो वह हमें लिखें ताकि हम उसकी जानकारी कर सकें और उसकी एववायरी करा सकें ।

इसमें और भी बहुत सी बातें उठाई गई हैं । मिसेज गोस्वामी ने एक बात और कही है कि इसे हर जगह लागू किया जाय । इस ऐक्ट को हर जगह पर एक्स्टेंड किया जाय । मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स क्वार्टी-फाइंड हैं इसके लिए, उनका पूरा अधिकार है जिस उद्योग में चाहे इनका वह एक्स्टेंड कर सकती हैं ।

श्री राम सिंह भाई ने कुछ प्रश्न उठाये—
उन्होंने दो बातें कही हैं—एक तो यह कि औरतें 160 दिन काम नहीं कर पाती हैं, जिसकी वजह से वे इसके लिये योग्य नहीं बन पाती हैं । इसमें कहा गया है—

“The qualifying condition for grant of maternity benefit is that the wo-

man concerned should have actually worked for not less than 160 days in the twelve months....”

यह बिलकुल सही है । इसमें यह भी कहा गया है—

“... immediately preceding the date of expected delivery. Such a condition is necessary as otherwise a woman would be able to claim maternity benefit from an employer even after service for a short period of a few days. It would not be fair to impose the liability on an employer in such cases. This will further discourage the employment of women”

हम नहीं चाहते कि स्त्रियों को काम न मिले । अगर हम यह कह दें कि जिस ने दो-चार दिन काम किया हो, उसको भी यह बेनिफिट मिल जाय तो एम्प्लायर ऐसा करेगा कि उनको काम में नहीं लेंगे । हम ऐसा नहीं चाहते कि उनको काम न मिले । आज स्त्रियां हर क्षेत्र में आ रही हैं, इसलिये उनके वास्ते ऐसा अवसर जरूर हों कि वे काम कर सकें और उनके बाद क्लेम करें ।

एक प्रश्न श्रीमती भार्गव ने उठाया—
प्लांटेशन में मैडिकल फेमिलिटारिअल प्रेवेलेंस नहीं है । यह तो प्लांटेशन बीनर्स पर बाइंडिंग है, उनको यह सुविधा प्रदान करनी चाहिए । अगर नहीं करते हैं तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को देखना चाहिये । यह जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की है और हमारा यह मन है

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय राज्य सरकारें उन का पालन नहीं करती हैं, उनसे बंधी हुई हैं, उनके हितों से जुड़ी हुई हैं

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा आर राज्य सरकारों में कहते नहीं हैं । अगर आप उनको लिख नहीं सकते हैं, ऐसा करने में अपने को अयोग्य समझते हैं तो हमको लिखिये, हम राज्य सरकारों को लिखेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मैंने कहा है कि वे उसका पालन नहीं करती हैं, उनके साथ

[श्री कृष्णचन्द कछवाय]

बधी हुई है, उनके हितों के साथ जुड़ी हुई है, इसलिये कार्यवाही बही कर सकती हैं।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : आप राज्य सरकार को लिख कर उसकी एक कॉपी हम को भेज दे, हम देखेंगे कि किस तरह से नहीं होता है।

श्री कछवाय जी ने कहा है कि यह कानून ऐसे वक्त में बनाया गया है जब कि उनको पैसा नहीं मिलता है। जब स्त्री इस प्रकार छुट्टी पर जाती है तो इसमें तीन महीने पहले की एवरेज ली जाती है, जिसके अनुसार पेमेंट किया जाता है—इसलिये इसमें यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता कि यह कानून कब बना। अगर उसकी तनखाह कम है तो कम पैसा मिलेगा, अगर ज्यादा है तो ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा, लेकिन छुट्टी पर जाने से पहले 3 महीने का एवरेज लिया जाता है और उसी के अनुसार पेमेंट किया जाता है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : छुट्टी पर जाने के पहले तीन महीने लिये जायेंगे तो उसको एवरेज बहुत कम होगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि छुट्टी पर जाने के पहले तीन महीने के पहले तीन महीने लिये जायें।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : छुट्टी पर जाने के पहले तीन महीने ही लिये जायेंगे और 6 हफ्ते पहले और 6 हफ्ते बाद के पीरियड में यह सुविधा मिलेगी।

श्री राम सिंह वर्मा : मैंने निवेदन किया था कि 6 महीने का गर्भ हो जाने के बाद बाइया काम नहीं कर पाती है, अक्सर गैर-हजिर होती है, इसीलिये मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि गर्भ रहने के पहले तीन महीने लिये जायें।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हम को स्त्रियों को सम्मानित

दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये—हम उनका धार करते हैं और जो भी उनके लिये कर सकते हैं अवश्य करेंगे। इसमें दो राये नहीं हैं। स्त्रियाँ मसे भ्रमण नहीं है—हम उनमें हैं और वे मसे है, उनसे भ्रमण नहीं हो सकते हैं।

एक प्रश्न यह उठाया गया कि जो 160 दिन का समय रखा गया है, तो बहुत सी फैक्ट्रीज सीजनल चलती है।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : जैसे शुगर फैक्ट्री, जिनिंग मिल, जो केवल 6-7 महीने चलती हैं उन में तो 3 महीने हो ही नहीं पाते।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : वहाँ भी वकिंग डेज निर्दिष्ट हैं जिनमें अनुसार उन को सुविधायें मिलेंगी।

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : आप बताइये उनको क्या सुविधाएँ मिलेंगी?

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : मैं आप को बता दूँगा।

श्री कृष्णचन्द कछवाय : कुछ नहीं मिलता है।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : अभी बतलाइये। कुछ नहीं मिलता है, 160 का बन्धन उन पर भी है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : हमें इस बात से तसल्ली नहीं हुई कि उन का तीन महीने का एवरेज क्यों निकालना चाहते हैं; उन को भी रेग्युलर एक दिन की तनखाह के हिसाब से क्यों नहीं देते हैं? इस का खुलासा कीजिये।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : वे डेली वेज—अर्नर नहीं हैं, महावीर तनखाह पाती है, इस लिये उन का हिसाब लगाना पड़ता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि इस बिल को लाने में बहुत देर हो गई। इस प्रकार ऐक्ट लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की थी। हम समझते थे कि सर्विस में काम करनेवाली महिलाओं को भी ये सुविधायें मिलती होगी। लेकिन सर्विस की लेबर आर्गनाइजेशन ने हमारा ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिलाया तब हमें पता चला कि ये सुविधाएँ उन को नहीं मिलती हैं, उम के बाद हम फ़ौरन ही यह बिल यहां ले आये।

सहोदरा बाई जी ने कहा कि मेरी जादी नहीं हुई है इस लिये मैं उन समस्याओं से परिचित नहीं हूँ। मेरी शादी तो बहुत पहले हो चुकी है, बच्चे भी हैं, इस लिये स्थितियों में पूरी श्रद्धा रखता हूँ और हर प्रकार से प्रयत्न कर रहा हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सभी प्रश्नों को कवर कर लिया है जो माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाये थे। मैं एक बार पुनः सब को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने इस में भाग लिया है।

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा बच्चा जन्मने के बाद 6 सप्ताह नहीं बल्कि 3 महीने का वेतन दिया जाय—इसके बारे में कुछ कहा जाय।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause-by clause discussion.

Clause 2—(Amendment Section 1)

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Sir, I move:

Page 1, line 10,—

after "establishment" insert—

"including hotel industry, building and road construction works, construction work done through contractors and such establishments" (3)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, चर्चा के समय सदन के अनेको माननीय सदस्यों ने एक बात बड़ जोरदार शब्दों में रखी है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी अपनी असमर्थता बताते हुए यह कहा है कि राज्य सरकारें अपना दायित्व निभाने में असमर्थ रही हैं; राज्य सरकारों ने सर्विस को उन उद्योगों में सम्मिलित नहीं किया, जिनके ऊपर भी यह अधिनियम लागू होता है और इसी लिये मंत्री महोदय को इस संशोधन को यहां लाने के लिये विवश होना पड़ा। मैं इसी सन्दर्भ में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ—वह कह सकते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें इस के लिये सक्षम हैं, वे ऐसा करें, हम ने उन्हें रोका नहीं है, लेकिन जब स्वयं मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार कर चुके हैं कि राज्य सरकारें नहीं करती हैं, तब मेरे संशोधन का महत्त्व बहुत बढ़ जाता है। भले ही राम सिंह भाई जी ने अपना संशोधन वापस ले लिया, लेकिन जैसा यहां पर कई सदस्यों ने कहा है कि कांटेक्टर्स जो इन को सड़क निर्माण या दूसरे कार्यों के लिये नियुक्त करते हैं, वे उन को काम करवाने के लिये दूसरी जगह ले जाते हैं; दो महीने, चार महीने, 6 महीने उन से काम करवाते हैं, उन पर भी इस कानून का लागू होना आवश्यक है। और वे एक प्रकार से स्थायी मजदूर ही हैं। इस लिये यह संशोधन सरकार इस में शामिल कर लें तो यह उन के लिये बहुत लाभप्रद होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि वे इस संशोधन को अवश्य स्वीकार करेंगे।

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Through this amendment, the hon. Member seeks to empower the Central Government to make this law applicable to such industries mentioned in his amendment. He already knows that the State Governments are fully qualified to make this Act applicable to those industries, *vide* Sec 1(3)(b) and, therefore, it is not necessary to empower the Central Government to apply this Act to such establishments. I hope the hon. Member will withdraw his amendment.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा है कि राज्य सरकारें अधिकृत थी, लेकिन उन्होंने किया नहीं, इसी लिये मंत्री महोदय इस संशोधन को यहाँ लाये हैं। चूंकि राज्य सरकारें नहीं कर रही हैं, इसी लिये मैं भी इस संशोधन को यहाँ लाया हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about construction workers under the Central Government? He said that the State Governments are free to bring forward a proposal.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The Central Government is fully conscious of its duty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The women workers in the construction works in the Central Government—are they covered?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: They can be covered by this

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Government itself has widened its scope by bringing this amendment. (*Interruptions*). The Bill itself has been widened in scope. I will put the amendment of Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya to the vote of the House. Before I

do so, I would like to say, I have my own doubts about the amendment of Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya. (*Interruptions*). You will vote according to what you understand. I have this responsibility that anything we do, we do with a certain sense of responsibility. Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya wants that women working under the contractors doing construction work, etc. should also be brought within the purview of this Bill or this Act; they should get the maternity benefit. To that, the Minister says that it is up to the state Governments to make any proposal. If they want to make a proposal, the Central Government would have no objection.

I had put the question to him a little while ago whether this Bill or this Act will also cover the women workers working under a contractor doing construction under the Central Government and his answer to that is 'yes'.

That is the position. Now that has to be voted on. I shall now put this amendment to the vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is—

'Page 1, line 10,—

after "establishment" insert—

"including hotel industry, building and road construction works, construction work done through contractors and such establishments"(5)

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No 7]

[15.37 hrs.

AYES

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Deb, Shri Dasaratha

Dutta, Shri Biren

Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Koya, Shri C. H. Mohamed
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar.

SEON

Ambesh, Shri
Barman, Shri R. N.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lai
Chaudhary Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chhotey Lai, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Engti, Shri Biren
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Hari Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nalk, Shri B. V.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Damodar

Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Partap Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Purty, Shri M. S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result of the division is: Ayes 16:

Noes 59.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

'That clause 2 stand part of the Bill'.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of section 2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Verma are you moving your amendments to this clause?

SHRI RAM SINGH BHAI VERMA
No, Sir

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Pandeya, are you moving your amendments to this clause?

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I move:

Page 1, line 16—

after "establishment" insert—

"including hotel industry, building and road construction works, construction work done through contractors and such establishments" (6)

Page 1, line 17,—

add at the end—

'and, (ii) in the proviso after the words "shall apply also to", the words "hotel industry and to" shall be inserted.' (7)

Amendments Nos 6 and 7 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4—(Amendment of section 3)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER There are amendments to this clause Mr Verma, are you moving?

SHRI RAM SINGH BHAI VERMA.
I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Are Dr. Pandeya and Mr. Shastri moving their amendments?

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I move:

Page 2, line 3,—

after "establishment" insert—

"including hotel industry, building and road construction works, construction work done through contractors and such establishments" (8)

Page 2, line 11,—

after "establishment" insert—

"including hotel industry, building and road construction works, construction work done through contractors and such establishments" (9)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna) I move.

Page 2, line 8,—

after "factory" insert—

"including workshop" (13)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मसौदा बहुत ही निर्दोष है जिसका स्वीकार करने में मंत्री जी को १२ मिनट की ज़रूरत होगी। चाहिये मैंने सिर्फ इतना ही कहा है अपने सलाहकारों के द्वारा कि उहा फैक्ट्री की बात कही गई है उस में वर्कशॉप को भी जोड़ दिया जाय क्योंकि हमारे देश के अन्दर भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के अन्दर बहुत सी वर्कशॉप्स हैं। अगर उन को नहीं जोड़ेंगे तो मान लीजिये वहा कोई महिला काम करती है तो उन को यह सुविधा नहीं मिल सकेगी। इतने निर्दोष सलाहकारों को आप स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे तो और क्या करेंगे। इस लिये फैक्ट्री इनक्लूडिंग वर्कशॉप इतना जोड़ दिया जाय।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय शास्त्री जी हैं कि पृष्ठ संख्या 2 लाइन 8 में वर्कशॉप को भी फैक्ट्री के अन्तर्गत जोड़ दिया जाय।

The term 'factory' as defined in Section 2(f) of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 means 'factory' as defined in clause (m) of Section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948.

Therefore, it is not necessary to make this proposed amendment. I am sure, the hon. Member will withdraw these amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is that these amendments be accepted by the House.

Amendments Nos. 8, 9 and 13 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Amendment of section 28.)

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: I beg to move:

Page 2, for clause 5, substitute—

"5. In section 28 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for the words "thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following," the words "three days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid," shall be substituted." (10)

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I beg to move:

Page 2, for clause 5, substitute—

"5. In section 28 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for the

words "thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following," the words "one week which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid," shall be substituted." (11)

श्री हुकमचंद कछवाय अपने एम्डमेंट के बारे में मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि इस में जो मंत्री महोदय ने 30 दिन रखा है इस को एक सप्ताह रखा जाए। यह एक बहुत छोटा सा और आयज संशोधन है और मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी को इसको मामले में किसी प्रकार की दिक्कत नहीं होगी। यह सेशन तो 21 दिवस्वरूप को समाप्त हो जाएगा। इस लिये मेरा कहना यह है कि इस मस्यौदा को केवल एक सप्ताह रखा जाए। यह एक छोटा सा संशोधन है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी मेरा संशोधन मान लेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I think Dr. Laxmi Narayan Pandeya had also moved a similar amendment. He may also be allowed to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he does not want to speak, why should I allow him? Now, the hon. Minister is instigating him.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I may also be allowed to speak...

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The suggestion of the hon. Members is....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister wanted the hon. Member to speak. Now, he is going to speak. So, let the hon. Minister wait.

जो मंत्रीमन्त्रालय चाहे। उदाहरण महीदय, अभी यह जो संशोधन रखा गया है यह बहुत स्पष्ट है कि यहाँ पर केंद्रीय सरकार ने कोई नियम बना लिये हैं और अब सब नियम बन चुके हैं और संसद में हो चुके हैं और सब कुछ हो चुका है, तो फिर यह जो एक महीने समय ले रहे हैं, वह नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि यदि इस को सप्ताह भर कर दिया जाए, तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। आज कल संसद बैठी हुई है और मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यदि सरकार इस संशोधन को मान लेती है और एक महीने के बजाय इस मियाद को सप्ताह भर कर देती है, तो इससे भवन की गरिमा भी बढ़ेगी और यह भी होगा कि मंत्री महीदय ने अच्छा काम किया है कि इतनी जल्दी इस को कर दिया है।

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai and Dr. Laxmi Narayan Pandeya have sent two amendments, that is, that the existing provision for laying of rules made by the Central Government under the Act before Parliament may be amended so as to provide for laying of rules before each House of Parliament for a total period of three days, as in Shri Kachwai's amendment, and for a period of one week, as in Dr. Laxmi Narayan Pandeya's amendment, which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions. The Act at present provides for the laying of rules for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions. The Bill seeks to amend the existing provisions for laying of rules so as to provide that the period of thirty days shall comprise in two or more successive sessions. The proposed provision is based on the model clause for laying of rules, as recommended by the Committee in Subordinate Legislation of both Houses of Parliament, and no change in this appears to be called for.

Therefore, I hope that both the hon. Members will withdraw their amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 10 and 11 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

श्री रामाबतार (शास्त्री) (पटना) अध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि यहाँ जो यह कानून हम पास कर रहे हैं, यह कार्यान्वित हो, इस बात को देखने का कर्तव्य सरकार पर रह जाता है। बहुत सारे कानून बनते हैं लेकिन वे या तो समय पर कार्यान्वित नहीं होते या वे पूरे नहीं होते। तो मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा सरकार से और मंत्री महीदय से कि जो भी कानून बनाए जाएँ, उन को यथा शीघ्र तत्काल कार्यान्वित करने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

दूसरी बात जो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और जिसके बारे में किसी भी माननीय सदस्य ने चर्चा नहीं की है और हो सकता है कि मंत्री महीदय फिर यह बात कहें कि यह तो राज्य सरकारों

का मसज्जा है, मैं फिर जल्द सवाय को उठा रहा हूँ, वह यह है कि हमारे देश में ईंट बनाने के भट्टे तमाम राज्यों में बिखरे हुए हैं और उन भट्टों पर औरते बड़ी सख्या में काम करती हैं। मैं अपने यहां के अनुभव से यह बात कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि हमारे पटना में बहुत सारे सेटरो पर हजारों ईंटों के भट्टे हैं और हजारों औरते भी उन में काम करती हैं। मर्द तो काम करते ही हैं लेकिन औरते भी काफी सख्या में उन में काम करती हैं। उन के लिये कोई भी कानून नहीं बना हुआ है और जो भट्टों के मालिक चाहते हैं वही होता है। जो तन्ख्वाह वे उन को देते हैं वही वे ले लेते हैं। मर्द और औरतों के लिये वहां पर किसी भी प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं है (व्यवधान)।

मैं इस का जिक्र इसलिये कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि प्रसूति की सुविधा वहां पर औरतों के लिये बिल्कुल नहीं है और अन्य कोई सुविधा भी नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर यहां पर भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कानून बनाने में समर्थ न हो, तो कम से कम इस बारे में आप राज्य सरकारों को लिख सकते हैं और उन से कह सकते हैं कि भट्टों में काम करने वाली महिलाओं पर भी इस कानून को लागू करने की व्यवस्था करे। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करे अगर ये स्वयं इस बारे में कुछ करने में असमर्थ हों।

श्री बाल गोविन्द बर्मा : श्रीमान् जी, माननीय सदस्य ने ईंटों के भट्टों में काम करने वाली स्त्रियों के बारे में कहा है। मैं फिर उन्हें याद दिलाता हूँ कि यह राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत आता है। अगर वे चाहें वहां पर कानून को लागू करा सकते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार में हम ने बहुत कोशिश की। लेकिन वहां पर यह नहीं हुआ।

श्री बाल गोविन्द बर्मा : आप राज्य सरकारों को लिखें और उस की एक कापी हमें भेज दें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : राज्य सरकार निष्कर्षी है, वे करती नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : राज्य सरकार नहीं करती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15 48 hrs.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND MINES (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

This is a short Bill which has been introduced with the object of amending section....

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मुझे इस विषय में कुछ कहना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can only raise a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर नहीं उठा रहा हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक वैसे तो बहुत छोटा सा है, लेकिन अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। इस के बारे में दो बिंदुओं में प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखी थी लेकिन आप जानते ही हैं कि चार, पांच दिनों के लिए ब्रैन्सेन साहब यहाँ पर आए हुए थे और अब हुसक साहब आ रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you want to raise it now? He is only moving for consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये इसी लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी को समय नहीं मिल सका। हम लोग उन से और मंत्री महोदय से इस विधेयक के बारे में, जो हम ने सम्बोधन दिये थे, बात करना चाहते थे लेकिन विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों के कारण हम लोगों को मौका नहीं मिल सका।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That can come at a later stage

श्री मधु लिमये मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि कुछ समय के लिए, इस बिल को टाल दिया जाय। तो बातचीत हो और उस का नतीजा निकल। उस के बाद इस बिल को लाया जाए।

इन्हीं हमारा निवेदन यह है कि दो दिन के बाद अगर यह विधेयक लिया जायगा, तो हुसक साहब के चले जाने के बाद हम उद्योग मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी से बात करेंगे। उस के बाद आप फिर इस विधेयक को लाएँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is only moving for consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये यह बिल आज पास हो जाएगा। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फौरन एक्सचेंज बिल के समय भी आप ने हमारी बात को सुना था। मैं सेशन 109 के अन्तर्गत एडजोर्नमेंट का प्रस्ताव मूव करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot. How can you?

श्री मधु लिमये : यहाँ दो मंत्री बैठे हैं.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. There are certain well-established procedures for that. After the Bill has been moved for consideration, there are so many means open. If the Minister agrees, if the House agrees, the discussion of the Bill can be adjourned. But that does not come now. It comes only after he has moved.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He has moved

मैं ने मंत्री महोदय का पहला वाक्य सुनने के पहले कुछ नहीं कहा। जब उन्होंने कहा कि मैं पेश कर रहा हूँ तब कहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let it be done in a proper procedure (Interruptions) By by-passing, you are violating all procedures

श्री मधु लिमये : आप बतलाइये कि मैं किस बन्धन मूव करूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Even with regard to the submission of the hon. Member, even though the Prime Minister might have been busy, my humble, self was always available for any consultation. Perhaps he thought that he can only talk to the Prime Minister and not to the Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये मंत्री महोदय से बात करने में हमें कोई गैरराज नहीं है। वह केवल मेरे सुझाव पर विचार करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. When he finishes, you can speak and make all these submissions (Interruptions) What is all this?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I do not want to interrupt, but I have only to make one submission

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. There is another procedure. When another Member is already on his legs, it is only when he yields that you can interrupt. I can not ask him to sit down. That would be most irregular. If he does not yield, I can ask him to yield.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can request.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot request. I have asked him to make his speech, moving the Bill for consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Then please tell us the procedural point. Suppose some Members want to make a request to the Minister, at what stage can it be done?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can make it after the Minister has made his speech.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is what we were asking.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is a short Bill which has been introduced with the object of amending Section 10 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, with a consequential amendment to Section 24 of the Act. A new industry, viz., "Linoleum, whether felt based or jute based" is also proposed to be added to the First Schedule of the Act.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill outlines the background against which this legislation has been introduced. As Honourable Members are aware, the main instrument available with Government for the regulation and growth of industries is contained in the industrial licensing system. Licensing determines the capacity of the product that is allowed to be manufactured in any particular undertaking in order to regulate the ownership of the means of production among different entrepreneurs and in different

regions of the country. When the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act became law in 1951 there were a number of existing undertakings which were already in production in the industries that were covered by the First Schedule to that Act. Similarly, when new industries were added to the First Schedule, units in such industries came under the purview of the Act for the first time. In all these cases, the existing undertakings were required to register themselves under section 10 of the Act. While industrial licences issued to undertakings which came into existence after the commencement of the Act contain details of the capacity of the unit, it was found that specific capacity figures had not been incorporated in registration certificates issued to undertakings which were already in the field in industries to which the Act was made applicable.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

We find that this lacuna has led to a situation where the authorised production level in respect of registered undertakings has remained indeterminate. As a result, it has been possible for some of the registered undertakings to increase their production to levels much higher than what was reported by them at the time of registration. This unregulated increase in the production of registered undertakings has had a detrimental effect on small and medium units in certain cases. Further more, it leads to a disparity in our treatment of registered vis-a-vis licensed undertakings.

The Bill seeks to remove this lacuna by empowering Government to call for registration certificates and to incorporate in them the capacity of the industrial undertaking and other prescribed particulars from any class of undertakings to be notified for the purpose. Since a large number of

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

registered undertakings will be involved, our intention is to fix capacities only in those classes of undertakings where it is necessary in the public interest to peg capacity to specified levels. It will be particularly necessary to regulate capacities in non-priority industries and in industries which have been reserved for future development exclusively in the small scale sector.

Section 10 (5) as now framed also outlines the reasonable and relevant considerations which will weigh with Government in specifying capacities in registration certificates. We shall pay due regard not only to the level of production at the time of registration but also to the current situation as evidenced by the highest annual production during the three years immediately preceding the amendment.

As a consequential matter, it has also been provided that individual undertakings which do not produce registration certificate for incorporation of capacity figures shall be punishable under section 24 of the Act.

"Linoleum, felt based and jute based" is being added to the First Schedule of the Act because this is an important industry which needs to be regulated in the public interest.

Sir, I trust that these amendments will find favour with all sections of the House.

MR CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

"That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration

श्री मधु स्तिवये (बांका) . सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय को गलत फहमी है। मैं ने शुरू ही में कहा था कि इस विधेयक के सिलसिले में जो संशोधन हम लोगों ने

रखें हैं उन के बारे में हम उन से भी वार्ता करना चाहते हैं और प्रधान मंत्री से भी करना चाहते हैं। हम ने ऐसा नहीं कहा कि हम मंत्री महोदय से बात नहीं करेंगे। वह शायद मेरी बात को सुन रहे थे। चूंकि इस में नीतियों का सवाल आता है इस लिये मेरी राय में उन दोनों का रहना अच्छा होता। यह कोई लम्बा चौड़ा मामला नहीं है। दस पाच मिनट की मीटिंग में यह मामला हल हो सकता है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय के बारे में मेरे मन में कोई फर्क है। दूसरे सदस्य कह सकते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय प्रतिक्रियावादी है और प्रधान मंत्री प्रगतिशील है, लेकिन मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ। मैं तो सरकार को सम्यक दृष्टि से देखता हूँ। इस लिये ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से भी बात करना चाहता हूँ। मेरी प्रार्थना है, और जैसा मैं पहले कह रहा था, हम इन से मिलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन पाच छः दिन तक डिजिटरीज की बजह से मुलाकात नहीं हो सकी। पिछली बार फारेन एक्स्चेंज के बारे में भी हम वित्त मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री दोनों से मिले थे। लेकिन वह बात छोट बीजिए।

मैं कह रहा था कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी बात रखी है। अगर मेरी प्रार्थना आप सुनेंगे तो हो सकता है कि दो दिन के अन्दर हम लोगों की बात हो जाये। उस के बाद जो करना हो वह करे। मंत्री महोदय का यहाँ जो तिहाई बहुमत है। हम लोग तो सिर्फ अपनी बात रख सकते हैं। और हमारे पास है ही क्या। हम लोग तो असहाय हैं, वह दण्डवारी हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to point out to you that there is a precedent. When the foreign Exchange Bill was actually being moved in this House for consideration, some of us intervened at that stage and suggested that we wanted to have

consultations on that. Then the Treasury Bench representatives discussed among themselves. Our friends sat down with them and a very good attitude was taken by the Government. The point of view of some of the Members of the Opposition was accepted and incorporated in the Bill. We are sure that a similar result will ensue on this occasion also. Therefore, I suggest that he should comply with our request.

सभापति महोदय : रुत्म के मुताबिक हमारे सामने कोई मोशन नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आप जबानी नहीं मानते तो हम लिख कर दे सकते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : मोशन न होने पर हम क्या कर सकते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : हम दे सकते हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Rule says:

"At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved, with the consent of the Speaker."

There is no motion according to the rules.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): The Minister in the course of his speech tried to convince us that this was a very simple and short Bill. He also tried to convince the House that his sponsoring the Bill was to restrict the production capacity of the registered industries. He tried to show that he wanted to restrict the growth of monopoly in this country. But we know what will be the fate of such regulations. The law of capitalism is much more powerful than your regulation. The minister also knows that. You cannot succeed

in regulating monopolies in this way, unless you take drastic steps to curb the monopoly industries. You are nothing but a bye-product of the big monopoly houses. Even without this measure, various methods can be adopted to protect the small and medium industries. There is no statement of objects and reasons appended to this Bill which has come here as passed by Rajya Sabha. In the Bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha, we find it is stated in the statement of objects and reasons:

"It has come to the notice of Government that certain registered undertakings have increased their production to a much higher level than what was reported by them at the time of registration. Such increases are likely to be detrimental to the interest of small and medium units and also likely to lead to other adverse results."

Nowhere he has mentioned in his speech what would be those adverse effects.

You say you want to have this regulation to protect the small and medium industries. Even in the parent Act of 1951 there is a provision under section 18 (G) under which Government can control prices and can move in certain other directions which can easily achieve the object of protecting small and medium industries, without taking recourse to this Bill. What is the justification for imposing restrictions on production in this country where everything is scarce and productivity is very low? Even assuming that the minister is sincere in implementing these things, we know in practice such type of regulation will not apply in all cases. Favouritism will be there. The production of some industrial concerns will not be restricted. Some industries in certain regions will not be restricted. Only in those industries where Government of India want to restrict production, their productive capacity will be restricted. In that way, they

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

will be allowing industries of certain regions to increase their productive capacity beyond that mentioned at the time of registration. That apprehension is there.

We know that expansion of industries is very necessary. That can be done by taking over the foreign concerns without any compensation. We have been asking the Government all along to take over the foreign concerns. But they will not do it. They are incapable of doing it because they rely on the foreign industries also. Government from its very inception has been pursuing a pro-monopoly licensing policy. That can be found from the unchecked growth of two monopoly houses—Birlas and Tatas. These two houses have become industrialised to the extent of Rs. 1400 crores and they together control 75 per cent or so, or more than 50 per cent of the total capital investment in the country. Even this regulating measure will not check them. Rather, the benefit will go to the same houses. This apprehension is prevailing not only in the minds of the opposition but also in the minds of Congressmen.

Many Congressmen expressed their critical views against the licensing policy of their party Government in the parliamentary party meetings held recently. They appeared to have demanded the changes in the Government's Industrial Licensing Policy. I ask those Congressmen not to confine themselves within their party meetings alone. Let them join with us; let them stand firmly and make agitations against this Government to change this policy. But I am afraid, they have not got the courage to do that thing.

Very recently, this Government have evolved certain industrial licensing policy by which upto Rs. 1 crore, no licence will be required to start a factory, etc. It means, these big industrial houses can start a new indus-

try under a new name. They can start all sorts of ancillary industries blocking the way of other medium and small industries. This is a very dangerous policy.

The hon. Minister, the spokesman of the Government, has many times announced in the House that they are going to give priority to backward regions. But still we find that this regional imbalance is there. Even after giving that assurance, we find that no new industries are coming up in the backward regions, particularly in the eastern region, for example, in Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur, etc. They have not taken any initiative in this direction. Even when the Manipur State Government wanted to start a cement factory, this Government refused in the beginning. Now, we are told that they have agreed. It is good. But why should the backward regions be agitating about having certain industries there? I think, the Government itself should have taken an initiative and started this type of industries in the backward regions. Otherwise, you cannot remove this regional imbalance in our country.

In this connection, let me quote in Bengali two lines from a Bengalee poet—of course, it is with reference to God—who wrote:

*Nachai Putul Jatha Daksha Bajikare
Tamanu Nachao Tumi Arbachin Nare.*

The meaning is: You make immature human beings to play and to dance at your sweet will just as the expert doll-play master makes his dolls to play and dance at his sweet will by pulling string or thread from the control-room behind the screen.

The same thing can be applied to the Government in relation to monopoly houses because the real policy makers are big monopoly houses, the capitalists, the hoarders, the black-marketeers, the speculators, the land-

lords and these Ministers are no better than dolls in their hands.

I ask the Minister: How long will this policy continue? Let him reply.

Here, I want to refer to the Industrial Re-finance Corporation. It was declared that the I.R.C. should take over certain sick industries, run them and, as soon as these sick industries regain their productivity capacity, they could be handed over to the owners themselves. They are doing in some cases but not in all cases. The most unhealthy part of the functioning of the I.R.C. is that there is no proper check-up of the production. No profit has ever been shown; no amenity has ever been provided to workers who deserve it under the Trade Union Act. The workers are being denied their legitimate rights; the workers are not being given even their legitimate wages; no provident fund benefits are being given to workers under in the I.R.C.

Some of the industries, such as, containers industries were closed down for about four years. About 3000 workers were involved. They are still jobless and destitute. But the Government has not taken up this industry. Whatever Act or regulation we may pass here will not be fully implemented in the true interest of workers. That is why I say that apparently it sounds nice—and the Minister also wants to convince us—but by this regulation, I am afraid, they are giving full authority to the monopoly big business houses and they are practically selling our country to the big people.

In this connection, I have to refer to one case. There has been a long-standing dispute between the workers and the management of Patel Engineering Company of Jamuna Hydel Project in Nahan District of Himachal Pradesh. The company retrenched 53 employees in September

1973. 13,000 workers held a demonstration in protest....

MR. CHAIRMAN: How is it relevant here?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: I am referring to the workers' case..

Instead of reinstating the retrenched employees....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be relevant. Do not bring matters which are not relevant.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB:....in defence of the Patel Engineering Company, the police arrested the workers and evicted them from their shades. The police arrested even the lawyers who were defending their case in the court of law....

AN HON. MEMBER: Under MISA.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB:..under MISA and one MLA was arrested; his names is....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not mention the name of anybody without giving notice to the Speaker. That will not go on record. You should not take the House unawares. It is not relevant also.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: The workers were arrested, and even the lawyers who were defending their case were arrested under MISA and they were beaten severely by the police. Even medical assistance was not given inside the jail. This is a terrible thing. The Central Government must look into it. A reign of terror was let loose. The workers were being removed even from their shades. That is why I wanted to refer to this case. Government must take certain steps against those people. Otherwise, where is democracy? People are not able to have even their legal defence! That is why I say that the Government must take certain steps here.

I would again say that this Bill, instead of regulating the big industrial

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

business houses, gives them more opportunities to squander the wealth of our country at the cost of the small and medium industries.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति जी, मैं इस के तीन कारण बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस स्वयं प्रस्ताव को यहाँ क्यों लाया हूँ.....

सभापति महोदय : आप ठहरिये । एक मीशन श्री मधु लिमये साहब की ओर से मेरे पास आया है, वह इस तरह से है—

"That the debate on this Bill be adjourned."

श्री मधु लिमये . आप इस पर बोट लें, उसके पहले मुझे दो एक वाक्य कहने दीजिए । मैं इस प्रस्ताव के लिये तीन कारण दे रहा हूँ —

1. यह बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी में नहीं गया है इस लिए इस के सभी पहलुओं पर सोचने का मौका दोनों सदनों को नहीं मिला है ।

2. इस बिल पर एक संशोधन ऐन-वक्त पर राज्य सभा में आया, जिस को मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया । इस का साफ मतलब होता है कि इस में कोई अपूर्णता थी, जिस की वजह से इन्होंने उस संशोधन को स्वीकार किया ।

3. लोक सभा में भी विचार के समय इस राज्य सभा द्वारा स्वीकृत विधेयक पर और एक संशोधन सरकार द्वारा दिया गया है, जो पंजीकृत किया गया है ।

ऐसी हालत में हमारी प्रार्थना है कि दो दिन के बाद इन से और प्रधान मंत्री जी से हमारी बात हो जाय—हमारे संशोधनों पर । हो सकता है कि इस मुलाकात के फलस्वरूप सरकार हमारी कुछ बातों को मान

लेंगी । प्राधिकार वे भी आते हैं—शुक्रवार की बहस में उन्होंने कहा है कि जहाँ हम पैदावार को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, हमारी यह इच्छा भी है कि स्वदेशी उद्योगों को, छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय । ऐसी हालत में जब धन्य के बारे में, लक्ष्य के बारे में एक राय है, तो इस में कुछ संशोधन करने के लिये दो-दिन का समय देंगे तो कोई आपत्ति किसी को नहीं होनी चाहिये—यही मेरी इन से प्रार्थना है । मेरी बिनती है कि ये "अम्बल सैन्ट" भी इस बात में आ जाते हैं ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): I would just like to bring it to the notice of hon. Shri C. Subramaniam that in this House there were two or three earlier precedents. For instance, when the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill which was referred to the Joint Select Committee and on which discussions were held for more than a year, came up before this House and even when the clause-by-clause discussion was taking place, almost at the fag end of the discussion, a motion was moved that the discussion be postponed because a particular item had to be discussed by both sides of the House. Again, during the consideration of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, a similar procedure was followed.

Therefore, my humble request to the Minister that there are members on both sides of the house who would like to discuss the matter with the hon. Minister and also with the Prime Minister and after this discussion, if the Bill comes up before the House, I think the point of view of a number of members on both sides of the House can be accommodated. Because this was not referred to the Select Committee, that is why I suggest this particular procedure and I would earnestly request the Minister to accept this motion and postpone the discussion so that we can have a better accommodation of our point of view which may still be incorporated in the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I fully support the motion moved by my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye. I have three grounds for that.

One is that I have gone through the proceedings of the other House. I think there also first of all this Bill was taken up as a sort of a very innocuous Bill, but, later on, as the discussion proceeded, hon. Members did realise the far-reaching implications of the Bill and every one of them was practically convinced that it required some changes. Here also many amendments have been moved. Before this Bill was properly discussed in this House, I would urge upon the hon. Minister—if he has never referred it to the Select Committee, it is very difficult for him to do so now because it has been already passed by the other House and there one amendment has been accepted—here also an official amendment has been moved and many other amendments are there moved by Mr. Madhu Limaye and others and I do not know whether the Minister is inclined to accept any of them. But, after going through the Bill and its far-reaching implications—even during the half-an-hour discussion, you were presiding at that time, when certain questions were asked, the hon. Minister was kind enough to say that the same questions whether there should be a radical change in the licensing policy, etc., would be discussed when this Bill comes up. So, if this Bill is postponed for a couple of days, we can have a very close discussion with the hon. Minister and get an understanding and we can move certain amendments—I do not have any objection to the Government itself coming forward with the amendments.

There are instances when the discussions were postponed on controversial Bills. For instance, when the Aligarh University Bill which was not referred to a Select Committee, came up, the hon. Minister called a meeting of all Members of the House and 360 amendments were moved but they were not referred to the Select Committee. Ultimately, the Minister ac-

ceded to our request and he invited us to a meeting where we discussed certain amendments and certain amendments were finally accepted. Again a notification had to be issued by the President. So, what all I want is that once we are going to pass this Bill, we want that the Minister should give us an opportunity for a discussion. This motion should be accepted so that discussion may take place. I assure you and the Minister that we have not the slightest idea of scuttling this Bill. We want to discuss everything. Many points have been mentioned in the half-an-hour discussion. Some of our points were common. Even the Minister's reply, to a certain extent, was satisfying to us. So, I would beg of you to accede to this request of ours. Let the ruling party accept this in good faith. We want only to make the Bill foolproof so that this Bill may not give another handle to monopoly houses to reap the harvest at the cost of the nation. This is our respectful submission to the hon. Minister through you.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I would like to make this submission to the honourable House that notice of this Bill was given during the last session and this has been before the House for more than three to four months and in addition to that, this has been on the Agenda for the last one week and nobody had cared to come and tell me, these are the implications of the Bill and we want some clarifications. Nobody had cared to come and talk to me. None of the hon. Members who now ask for adjournment ever came to me saying these are the difficulties and we want a discussion. And I had gone through the amendments. If there were any amendments of a complicated nature and therefore requiring detailed study, certainly, I would have considered them. I have gone through these amendments and they are not of that nature. I do not know whether they have anything else in mind but I thought so far as these amendments are concerned, we could discuss them

[Shri C Subramaniam]

in the House, and take decisions. As far as I am concerned, I have an open mind. And, after all, this is a general discussion and this discussion will not be over today. The time has been extended. If any of the hon Members want to discuss anything, I am always available to them and even tomorrow morning we can discuss and if they could convince me that certain things will have to be done I would still consider them and give further thought about them. But, at this stage I am sorry, they are not justified in asking for a postponement without giving any notice that they are going to ask for postponement. I wish they had taken the opportunity to discuss with me earlier because this matter has been before the honourable House for a long time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE I just wanted to say that sometime back myself and my honourable colleague Shri Vayalar Ravi wanted to meet the hon Minister Shri C Subramaniam about this very thing because we had certain amendments in mind which we wanted to be moved and Mr Vayalar Ravi told me that he would have a talk and fix up some time for it, but probably because of Mr Brezhnev's visit, the meeting could not take place.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM I can assure you, nobody had talked to me about it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Then I have nothing to say.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay-South) I had also phoned to his P A to meet the Minister. I wanted to meet him about this Bill and talk to him but I could not meet him.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, हो सकता है कि कोई गलतफहमी इस में जरूर हुई है क्योंकि मैंने भी सर्वश्री वायलर रवि, उन्नीकृष्णन और साठे जी से बात की थी मेरी मशा क्या थी, मैं भी अकेले मिल सकता था, लेकिन इस मामले में मेरी हमेशा कोशिश रही है। क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड, फोरिन एक्सचेंज बिल के वक्त भी, कि कांग्रेस

कमल बिरोधी बल की बात न हो और कोई एक कंसिन्स, एक सहमति कायम हो। इसलिये मैं ने कहा कि आप मुझकात तब कीजिए, मैं भी भाजंगा। और अगर कोई गलतफहमी हुई है तो मंत्री महोदय को ऐसा नहीं समझना चाहिये। प्रधान मंत्री जी इसके पहले फोरिन एक्सचेंज के बारे में, एक वक्ता कहा कि मधु लिमये जी ने मुझको क्यों नहीं लिखा। तो ऐसा हम क्यों समझते हैं? इन के साथ तो औद्योगिक विकास के हर पहलू पर हमारा पत्र-व्यवहार चलता है। तो अगर गलतफहमी कोई हो गई है तो मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हू कि हम इनसे बात करना चाहते हैं। इन का सुझाव ठीक है कि आज अगर चलाना चाहते हैं, तो चलने दीजिए, हम भड़गा नहीं डालेंगे। लेकिन कल बातचीत होगी कि नहीं यह मंत्री जी कहें।

सभापति महोदय साठे पाच बजे प्राधा घंटे की चर्चा है, और मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह आज खरम होने का नहीं है क्योंकि बहुत से बोलने वाले लोग हैं, विधेयक महत्वपूर्ण है इसलिये लोग टाइम लेंगे। तीन घंटे इस के लिये अलाटिड हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि आज यह मोशन जैसा है इस को छोड़ देते हैं, और जो कोई टाइम होगा मंत्री महोदय ने बात कर के आप डिस्कस कर लीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये कल अगर किसी कारण से नहीं हो पाया तो ?

सभापति महोदय वह तो मंत्री महोदय से आप बात कर लीजिये।

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda) Sir, we want an assurance from the Minister

MR. CHAIRMAN No, please.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER We want to know whether he is going to call us for a Conference for a discussion

at his convenience to-day or tomorrow at any time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will hear the Minister.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am prepared to be at their disposal at 9 O'clock tomorrow. If they want to meet me, certainly, we can meet in the Parliament House, in my room, if you don't mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you are withdrawing your Motion.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Yes, Sir.

SHRI VASANT SAHTE (Akola): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is an important Bill although *prima facie* this is a simple Bill. But, as the hon. Minister, while introducing this Bill has himself pointed out, it is of basic importance because of its far-reaching implications. There were certain lacunae or rather I would say a certain attempt was made by the industrialists to utilise ingeniously certain provisions in the Act for their own purpose to avoid the object of the Act. As the Act stood, there was a provision that an undertaking which was being registered under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 had two specific things. That is, certain undertakings were required to furnish information regarding the monthly installed capacity, the number of shifts, the number of working days in a month, past production during the last three years etc.

Kindly see that already there was this provision of giving monthly installed capacity, furnishing information relating to the monthly installed capacity. After all, when a factory is seeking registration, it gives its monthly installed capacity that is supposed to be the capacity of that factory to produce the goods or articles for which that is making an application or seeking a certain registration. It is obvious because it also gives the shifts. It will give information as to how many shifts the factory will be working and what will be its monthly installed capacity etc. Nobody can

really produce more than what the installed capacity is. Therefore, we know that under the Act itself, if a factory were to furnish what is its monthly installed capacity, it has to give what its monthly production capacity is. There is no need to specify further as to what the production capacity is because the production capacity cannot be more than the installed capacity. Merely because these words 'productive capacity' were not spelt out or required to be mentioned in the registration certificate, the employers and the factory owners took advantage of the so called lacunae, which I would like to put it, and increased their capacity. They increased the installed capacity, brought about expansion, without seeking further licence and without seeking further registration. Not only did they do this but they did one more mischief namely that by having satellite industries or factories contracted out they increased their capacity indirectly also. All these ways and means were utilised by these houses. I shall not go into the question of big or small here but mainly they were big houses. Because of this mischief, this amendment is being brought forward now, as I understand it.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been clearly stated:

"It has come to the notice of the Government that certain registered undertakings have increased their production to a much higher level than what was reported by them at the time of registration. Such increases are likely to be detrimental to the interests of the small and medium units and also likely to lead to disastrous results."

I personally fail to understand the very next provision that is being made, when a simple thing really ought to have been done. In the proposed sub-section (4) of section 10, it has been said that:

"The owner of every industrial undertaking to whom a certificate

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

of registration has been issued under this section before the commencement of the Industries Development and Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1973 shall....".

Here, I want to make one concrete suggestion. Then, we have the provision:

"If the undertaking falls within such category or within such class of undertakings as the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette specify in this behalf."

I would like to know why this is being done. The Industries Development and Regulation Act applies to the industries mentioned in the Schedule to the Act. All those industries automatically come under this, because all of them are guilty of this mischief which we are trying to cure. If that be so, why should we cure the mischief only in respect of certain industries and exclude the other industries covered by the Act by making a further provision that only those industries which are specified in the notification would be covered under this amending Bill? I would like to suggest that it may be considered whether this is really essential.

The second thing that I would like to suggest is this. After the words "within such period as may be specified in such notifications", we have the words:

"the certificate of registration for entering therein the productive capacity of the industrial undertaking and other prescribed particulars."

All that we need to say here is:

"the productive capacity of the industrial undertaking as on the date of registration"

That would have really solved the problem, or cured or corrected or set right the mischief. For, what is the object of the Bill?

As stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons; it has come to the notice of Government that certain registered firms have increased their productive capacity to a much higher level than what was reported by them at the time of registration. So, whatever was reported by them at the time of registration ought to have been entered in the normal course in the certificate of registration as their productive capacity. But that has not been done. Later on, after the date of registration, they have increased the production illegally and clandestinely. This is the mischief which has come to the notice of Government and which they want to set right. If that be so, why should Government not say that they would accept whatever was the productive capacity at the time of registration and that figure would be entered as the productive capacity?

After that, if they have expanded, you must have some other provisions of compensating for that either by penalty or compensation or putting restriction that that additional capacity must be utilised only for export and will not be released into the internal market. You could put some such restrictions in the interest of the nation—I am talking of additional capacities illegally brought about. We are introducing in sub-clause (5) the provision:

"In specifying the productive capacity in any certificate of registration issued under sub-section (3), the Central Government shall take into consideration the productive or installed capacity of the industrial undertaking, as specified in the application for registration."

Later on we say:

"the level of the highest annual production during the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act 1973.. ."

Supposing it was registered in 1963 or 1965 and if they had expanded thereafter? What do we say here? Three years before, whatever their capacity, that we will take into consideration. Are we having in mind regularising and legalising an expansion brought about by them in this clandestine manner? That is my fear and apprehension if things stand as they are. I would like a clarification on this, because if this fear is correct on a reading of the Bill, it would be defeating the very object which we have in mind. That is my humble submission.

I do not wish to go at this stage into the question of amendments relating to the houses when we lay down the conditions. We have proposed certain amendments, myself and my colleagues, about putting restrictions on foreign companies, as to what we should do in this regard by way of putting certain other restrictions. This is because the hon. Minister has already said that we may discuss it separately. But I am pointing out today for the purpose of our understanding certain basic lacunae in the Bill which, according to whatever little experience of dealing with law I have, will open the floodgates for mischief, regularising and legalising the mischief, because all that they have to do is to come and say: 'Sir, during the last three years this was the additional capacity we had reached; enter it in the certificate.' Along with other things, this will also be taken into consideration.

After all, this is a legal provision we are bringing about to serve a very laudable objective which was originally in our mind, to protect small industries from competition of big industries who get centralised, developing monopolies and not allowing small industries to grow.

I would like to make one more suggestion. I suggest that some provision can be made, requiring these units who have expanded their capacity to shift to backward areas, to under-developed areas. Because, to-

day, all your industries are concentrated in Bombay and expanding in Bombay and Calcutta and other big cities, and with what problems: you know very well. The problems are not only social, political and economic but even moral. You cannot have a balanced growth and you cannot provide employment to all people in Bombay and Calcutta today. Therefore, these industries have to be decentralised, and if decentralisation has to take place, you will have to ask these industries which are today concentrated in these areas to go to the under-developed regions. For industrial development, I would consider the rest of the entire country as backward except those concentrated pockets. Let those industries go to the backward areas where their are infra-structure facilities. Why should not those industries, who have illegally expanded without having a licence and without having a registration, be either declared illegal and be penalised or even punished under section 24 if that is necessary, or, let them go to the backward areas, the other infra-structure facilities being provided by you? We do not want to be unjust to them. But there will have to be some such positive efforts to see that the industries are shifted to the under-developed areas. Only then our basic objective will be served. Otherwise, I am afraid this Bill, with the best of objective and intentions and motives, may not serve its purpose. That is why I would request that the Bill be given a second thought.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। श्री वसन्त साठे ने बहुत ही अच्छे ढंग से कहा कि जो वर्तमान कानून है उस की तहत श्री रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए जो आवेदन पत्र होता है उस में मंयली कपैसिटी देनी होती है और शिफ्ट देनी होती है। इसलिये वार्षिक उत्पादन शक्ति क्या है इस का पता आवेदन पत्र से ही चल जाता है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेटमेंट ऑफ

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मॉन्टेड एंड रीजिस्टर्ड में जो बाध्य रखा है वह इस प्रकार है।

"If such a state of affairs is allowed to continue the production level of such undertakings will remain indeterminate and cannot be brought to a specified level as distinct from the undertakings licensed after the commencement of the Act for which the specific productive capacities are mentioned in the licence."

इस का मतलब है कि वह मॉन्टेडिंग में फर्क कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने मॉन्टेडिंग का वर्गीकरण कर दिया। लाइसेंस मॉन्टेडिंग और रजिस्टर्ड मॉन्टेडिंग उन का कहना है कि लाइसेंस मॉन्टेडिंग को कानून की तहत हम रोक सकते हैं, लेकिन रजिस्टर्ड मॉन्टेडिंग को रोकने की कोई शक्ति उन के पास नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐंटांनी-जनरल से इस बारे में कोई राय ली गई है। मैंने सुना है कि ला मिनिस्ट्री से ओपीनियन ली गई है। अगर ली गई है तो उन की ओपीनियन क्या है। क्या मंत्रालय में एक ओपीनियन की जगह दो या तीन ओपीनियन्स दी गई हैं। चर्च या मिनिस्ट्री ने अपनी राय दी है कि अधिकार का इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है, तो यह बिल बिल्कुल अनावश्यक हो जाता है।

इसलिये मैं ज़रूरी समझता हूँ कि ला मिनिस्ट्री और ऐंटांनी-जनरल के बारे में बतलाया जाय कि उन्होंने क्या राय दी है। इस विषय में मेरा बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा पत्र-व्यवहार चला है। इसलिये मैं कह रहा हूँ : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर यह है कि मॉन्टेडिंग में कानूनी ढंग से अपने आवेदन पत्र में जो कपीसिटी बतलाई है, जो शिफ्ट बतलाई है, उस के ऊपर उन की पेश करने में क्या कोई कानूनी दिक्कत है ? अगर है तो उस का स्वरूप क्या है ? इस का पता चलना चाहिये कि इस के ऊपर ऐंटांनी-

जनरल और कानून मंत्रालय से कोई राय आई है या नहीं। अगर आई है तो वह सब में समीक्षा की जाये। मंत्री महोदय अगर आज उस को नहीं रख सकते हैं तो कल रख सकते हैं। हम लोग 9 बजे मिल रहे हैं, उस समय देख सकते हैं। लेकिन इस विधेयक पर निर्णय होने से पहले ला मिनिस्ट्री और ऐंटांनी-जनरल की ओपीनियन हमारे सामने आनी चाहिये :

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think it is a point of order against the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants to know whether you can tell him tomorrow.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have taken opinion before proceeding with the Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये: ऐंटांनी-जनरल हमारा सर्वेंट है। यह जानने के लिये कि बिल आवश्यक है या नहीं, ऐंटांनी जनरल को बुलाया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : ऐंटांनी जनरल की ओपीनियन लेने के बाद ही यह बिल लाया गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं कहा है। सभापति महोदय, आप कह रहे हैं कि ऐंटांनी-जनरल की राय ले कर बिल लाया गया है।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Let him carry on the debate. I will be able to answer the points. If they think at that time somebody else will have to clear the doubts, we can consider it then.

श्री मधु लिमये : बहस के लिये सारी सामग्री आने की जरूरत है।

सभापति महोदय : आप बहुत में अपनी बात रख सकते हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The point is that he has put a specific question. The Statement of Objects and Reasons is not now in the Bill; it was in the *Rajya Sabha* Bill. They must have raised that point. They have not raised it. Now *Shri Limaye* has raised the point whether the Attorney-General was consulted or the law officers were consulted. The hon. Minister says that he had consulted.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He did not say that; he said legal opinion was taken; he is very clever.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Legal opinion is taken before all the Bills are drafted. We want to know whether it is possible to lay that legal opinion on the Table of the House or pass it on to us, we want to say whether the Bill is in consonance with that or there is some difference.

DR. KAILAS: If legal opinion has been taken from the Attorney General, it may be placed before the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, आप एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन हैं। आप की कमेटी में कहा है कि फलां फलां उद्योग स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज के लिये प्रारक्षित किया जाये। छोटे उद्योग वाले कहते हैं कि यह विदेशी कम्पनियां विस्तार करती चली जा रही हैं, जैसे कालनेट पामोलिव है : मेरा कहना यह है कि इस कानून के तहत मंत्री महोदय को जो अधिकार है वह उन का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहे हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On this point, I shall quote a precedence which might help the Minister and also the Chair. Once there was a controversy regarding the M.R.T.P. Act and the Report of the Commission. The Minister of Company Affairs made a reference to the legal opinion given by the Attorney-General, and he said that when he consulted legal opinion, when they put forward that opinion before the House,

according to the Attorney-General's opinion, section 62 of that Act makes it incumbent on the Government that all the reports should be submitted. Similarly in this case if the opinion of the Attorney-General is put forward before us, as Dr. Kailas rightly pointed out, it will help the debate.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is the question whether the Bill is necessary or not. Let them make the point that it is not necessary. I shall try to convince the House that it is necessary. And if there is any legal point which I am not able to explain to the satisfaction of the House, after all these are all persons whom we consult, if there is still some doubt in the minds of the Members, they can say that the Attorney-General should come and explain the position. We can consider that at that stage. I am quite confident that I will be able to convince the House that this Bill is necessary.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बाद में कैसे हो सकता है ? मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कोई दलील नहीं दी कि इस की क्या आवश्यकता है।

सभापति महोदय : यहां डिबेट हो रहा है, सब कुछ कहा जा सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : डिबेट तो अभी हो सकता है जब सारी जानकारी रखी जायेगी।

What is this? I do not understand. There is nothing to hide.

सभापति महोदय : आप जबानी कह सकते हैं कि अगर मंत्री महोदय हम को कॉन्फिडेंस नहीं कर सकते तो एटार्नी-जनरल को बुलाने की जरूरत होगी, या उन्हें को बुलाना चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : हो हम को कॉन्फिडेंस करना चाहिए कि क्या सच है ?

सभापति महोदय : तो वह तो कह दिए कि हम ने ज़रूरत समझी इसलिए हम लाए हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सेक्योरिटी आफ स्टेट का मामला है इस में ? यह क्यों छिपाते ह ? हो सकता है इन की ओपिनियन आने पर हमारी ही राय बदल जाय । इसलिये हम को वह ओपिनियन मिलनी चाहिए । जैसे उन्होंने कहा कि उन का ओपेन माइंड है ऐसे ही हमारा भी ओपेन माइंड है । उन को देश का हित प्यारा है, हम को भी देश का हित प्यारा है । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कुछ रूलिंग ही नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : अब आप बोलने दीजिए । वह एक्सप्लेन करेंगे । उन्होंने ज़रूरी समझा इसीलिए वह बिल लाए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के अध्यक्ष हैं . . .

सभापति महोदय : तो उस के मुताबिक आप बहस कीजिए न । जब पूरी बात सुनी जाएगी आपकी तब न आदमी कोई निर्णय देगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : हम बेमतलब नहीं, इंटेलिजेंट बहस चाहते हैं । अक्टूबर में बहस थोड़े ही चाहते हैं । अगर वह हमें पहले ही कॉन्सिडर करें तो क्यों सदन का समय ले ?

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): If what Mr. Limaye has said turns to be right, the whole debate is useless. That is why a ruling is necessary at this stage.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: You should give some credit to the Government. We have gone into the whole thing and it is only on the basis of full investigation and examination, we have thought it necessary to bring forward this Bill. Let them argue that it is not necessary and we will convince them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If you allow me to read the proceedings of the other House on the Bill...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the practice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am saying from memory. Although the Minister said it is a short and simple Bill, still hon. members have demanded a comprehensive legislation.

सभापति महोदय : पहले सुनिए, उन्होंने इस बात को एक्सप्लेन कर दिया कि ओपिनियन उन्होंने जी और ओपिनियन लेने के बाद वह इस कान्फ़्रेंस पर आए और उन्होंने मुताबिक समझा, इसलिए बिल लाए हुए हैं । अगर आप समझते हैं कि नहीं, यह यूजलेस है तो आप उस को पूर्व कीजिए, उस का वह जवाब देंगे । अगर ज़रूरत पड़ेगी, उस के बाद में अगर एटार्नी-जनरल की ज़रूरत हुई तो वह उन की राय ले लेंगे या आप को मालूम करा देंगे । चलिए, अब बोलिए ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : तो फिर तो हम को मौका मिलेगा नहीं ।

सभापति महोदय : आप उस में डिस्कशन कीजिएगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कैसे करेंगे ? अब मान लीजिए बैंनर्जी साहब बोल गए तो उस के बाद वह कैसे बोलेंगे ?

सभापति महोदय : आप का नाम है बोलने के लिए, तो क्या कोई बोलने वाला ही नहीं है ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : नहीं नहीं, बोलने वाला का सवाल नहीं है । मैं कहता हूँ क्या आप चाहते हैं कि दूसरा आदमी बिना जाने ही बोले ? अगर मैं बोलता हूँ तो मेरी बोलती तो बन्द हो जायगी आज बोलने के बाद ।

सभापति महोदय । हाँ, वह बात तो सही है । तो आप आज नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं ?

श्री एस० एन० बनर्जी : नहीं नहीं, मैं आप से रिजर्वेट करता हूँ, बोलने का सवाल नहीं है, बोलने के लिए आप कहें तो मैं बोलूंगा । मेरे प्वाइंट्स हैं, मैं तो बोलूंगा । लेकिन .

सभापति महोदय : आप आज बोलना चाहते हैं या कल बोलना चाहते हैं ?

श्री एस० एन० बनर्जी : मैं बोलूंगा, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह ओपिनियन आ जाता तो अच्छा होत

सभापति महोदय : ओपिनियन देने के लिए मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ । उन्होंने कहा कि ओपिनियन देने के बाद वह मुनासिब समझे हैं इसलिय बिल आए हैं ।

श्री एस० एन० बनर्जी : आप क्या मुनासिब समझते हैं ?

सभापति महोदय । मेरा निर्णय यह है कि मैं उन को अभी टेबल पर रखने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ । आप बोलना चाहते हैं तो बोलिए ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I fully support some of the points mentioned by Shri Sathe. It is surprising that after a lapse of 22 years suddenly they have realised that there is a lacuna. But by this time all the business houses who enjoy practically monopoly in trye, jute, textile, cosmetics, etc, have enjoyed fully. There is nothing to end their monopoly or stop their further expansion. The fate of the Monopolies Commission is known to us. Hardly a Chairman could be found because it is the business houses who decide as to who should be the Chairman of such a commission. The Sarkar Commission is still there and has not submitted its report. The terms of reference of

this commission are very broad. They are investigating into the various malpractices of the big houses. They started with Birlas and other houses are also being investigated. It is surprising that at this time we have this legislation. What will be the function of the Commission? Is the hon. Minister prepared to tell us that, after the submission of the Commission's report, a comprehensive Bill will be brought forward?

Even in the other House, he never mentioned what was the immediate necessity of this Bill. He said, it is a simple Bill; it is a short Bill. I agree, it is both simple and short. But what are the far-reaching implications? Is it not a fact that in this country, after Independence or after 1951, after 22 years, the monopoly houses have increased their monopoly? In the case of foreign companies here, the repatriation of their profits to their countries has increased to an extent that we cannot possibly imagine. I am told, only the toothpaste industry has repatriated their profits to the tune of Rs. 9 crores annually. Whether it is Colgate or Palmolive or other company, the repatriation of their profits is to the tune of Rs. 6 crores annually.

On that day, during the Half-An-Hour Discussion, we did request the hon. Minister to let us know what his plans are, how he is going to plant it, how the foreign companies are going to be controlled, how the foreign exchange remittances can be minimised, what will be the future policy of import and export and all that. We want to know whether those industries which want to thrive purely on the indigenous material and on their own with a limited capital can also thrive.

It was with the greatest difficulty that the Indian tyre industry came up. The Goodyear and other foreign companies never allowed Indian tyre industry to come up. With greatest

[Shri S. M. Benerjee]

difficulty, certain Indian tyre companies came up and were given licences. They have to compete with other foreign companies.

Recently, we are being threatened and bullied every time by the foreign oil companies. This is what has happened to our country. You know what is happening. In the same manner, if you take other industries, all the medium and small industries are suffering because of these big business houses do not allow them to grow.

What is the Phillips doing? They are getting their tubes manufactured through small firms. The seal is put on them and sold as the Phillips product. This is exactly what is being done. On that day, the hon. Minister said that his policy will be to curb the monopoly and he said, supposing somebody expanded the capacity illegally without properly informing the Government, there will be a proper investigation into that.

What happened to the barrel industry? Whether it is the Bharat Barrels Co or other Barrel Companies, they increased expanded their capacity illegally and unlawfully through shady means and, ultimately, their capacity was properly regulated.

17 00 hrs.

What about other industries, like, nylon, rayon, etc.? I can quote many houses who increased their capacity without making any reference to the Ministry, in anticipation; it would be regularised and they would be able to make more profits. There is a liaison between the monopoly houses and some section of the politicians also. I do not want to bring the names, but it is true that certain politicians are interested to see that business houses enjoy and expand at the cost of small industries. I have seen the amendments given notice of by my hon. friends Shri Sathe and Shri Madhu

Limaye. I have also seen the amendments given notice of by my hon. friends, Shri Mahant and Shri Daschoudhury. I do not know where they are; they are not here. I was surprised to see those amendments. Are those amendments which they have given notice of in accordance with the Industrial Policy Resolution? Is it not a side-back from the Industrial Policy Resolution which we adopted during the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1956? And if it is not a side-back from that Industrial Policy Resolution, will the hon. Minister explain to us how the monopoly has grown beyond expectations unchecked and unabated during the last 25 years? My hon. friend, Shri Dasaratha Deb, has quoted figures about Birlas and Tatas. I am not going to quote many figures. But if you see the percentage, it is 700, 800 and sometimes even 1000 per cent; the capital had increased that much, the business had increased that much. We could understand 50 or 60 or 100 per cent. But here to what extent has it increased? And at the cost of what? Tax evasion is more in the country, and the presence of black money according to the Wanchoo Committee was about Rs. 7,000 crores in 1970. Now it must have gone beyond that; it must be Rs. 10,000 or 12,000 or even 15,000 crores. A Select Committee has been formed to plug the loopholes in the taxation laws, with a view to unearthing black money. Will it be possible for us to do so? If the hon. Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, does not bring these monopoly houses under control or at least tame them, it will be impossible for any Select Committee to suggest stringent measures for tax evasion or for unearthing black money.

Coming to the application of this Bill, here it is said that it shall come into force from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. Amendments have been given notice of by Shri Sathe and Shri Madhu Limaye that it should be done at

once. Otherwise, if it is only to be kept in their armoury and is not to be implemented, then what is the use of our passing this Bill? Also, Sir, this Bill should have been sent to the Select Committee. They could have invited some of the parties and listened to them with patience and then taken a decision whether this was necessary after a lapse of 22 years. Then the Select Committee could also have come to the conclusion to what magnitude monopoly has grown in this country; the poor has become poorer and the rich has become richer. And if you consider all the industries....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Nobody moved for this Bill to be referred to a Select Committee. Now everybody says that it should go to a Select Committee.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: How are we to know? You got it passed in the Rajya Sabha.

समापति महोदय, हम तो इन की मदद करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन ये उल्टा ऐसी बात कहते हैं। आप जल्दी इस को पास करना चाहते हैं—लेकिन हम मदद करना चाहते हैं, करना हम बड़ सकते थे।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is what he is saying now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I say that it should have gone to the Select Committee. I am not responsible for the wisdom of the Rajya Sabha. I am in Lok Sabha. You can address both the Sabhas, but I cannot. So, you should have said it there.

The question is very simple here. Take any member, every member there expressed his apprehensions. The Wanchoo Commission also suggested a comprehensive legislation. The question is this. I am quoting from my memory. Members after members said, "Why wisdom has dawned suddenly after 22 years, where was this lacuna? Why was it not

rectified? What was the necessity for it now?" To my mind, this Bill is going to legalise the illegal acts of the business houses. How is he going to stop it? The hon. Minister should have explained it to us right in the beginning. Even in the other House he did not explain that. He said that this is a consequential amendment. In Section 10, the following sub-section shall be inserted:

"The owner of every industrial undertaking to whom a certificate of registration has been issued under this section before the commencement of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1973, shall, if the undertaking falls within such class of undertakings as the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, produce within such period as may be specified in such notification, the certificate of registration for entering therein the productive capacity of the industrial undertaking and other prescribed particulars."

17.07 hrs.

(**SHRI SEZHIYAN** in the Chair.)

Everything is 'such'. No period is mentioned. 'Within such period'—we do not know what period. "As may be specified in such notification"—what is that notification, we do not know. We have discussed enough about the barrel industry. Myself and Shri Madhu Limaye brought the Bharat Barrel case to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee. Then we discussed in this House how the barrel industry was expanded by these men and how it was regularised shamelessly by the Minister—not the present Minister, I am not accusing him. I feel—I am speaking subject to corrections—and I hope my apprehensions are wrong, that some of these illegal acts of the big business houses are going to be regularised before the UP elections after the passage of this Bill. This is my

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

apprehension. I may be totally wrong, I wish I am wrong. That is why we want it to be sent to the Select Committee. The hon. Minister says, 'Why you have not moved it?' The question is that sometimes we do not realise the implications of it. He is concerned only with one Ministry and the Congress Committee. We have to speak so many Bills. Sometimes, it looks so innocuous, so short a Bill and so small and simple a Bill that we do not realise its implications at the first glance but later on we come to realise it. I am not supposed to be a versatile genius like the Minister. I realised this morning when I read the whole thing and when I read the amendments that we should request the Minister that it be referred to a Select Committee and that if he does not agree, let it be deferred for five or six days so that we may apply our minds and suggest certain ways and means by which the loopholes may be plugged systematically, calculatedly and with a view to see that nothing comes under this

Now, clause 4 of the Bill says:

'In the First Schedule to the principal Act, under the heading '38. Miscellaneous Industries', the item 'Cigarettes', shall be numbered as item (1), and after the item as so numbered the following item shall be inserted namely:—

'(2) Linoleum, whether felt based or jute based.

There are amendments in which cosmetics come in

MR CHAIRMAN: You can take it up when we come to clause-by-clause discussion

SHRI S. M. BAERJEE: You were present, Mr. Chairman, in the committee meeting in Bombay when the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill was considered. Mr. Palkiwala was giving evidence. This point was raised that

when Tatas started producing lipsticks we were angry. The question was why particular firms or business houses which were producing steel should go down to lipsticks. He quoted a letter written by Pandit Nehru to Mr. J. R. D. Tata, in which he said: 'I do not want foreign lipsticks. I want that you should manufacture lipsticks.' He was ready to produce that letter from the late lamented Pandit Nehru. He was a man who never used lipsticks. He did realise that even in respect of this minor thing it should not be imported. Why should we depend upon import of such things into our country? Sir, this particular craze for imported things is so much in the country only because the business houses and industries in our country are not properly run. That is why this is there. Let the Minister check up with the Ministry of Company Affairs as to how much profits these firms make. He would completely support us in respect of what we say that proper action should be taken against them.

Then, about the limit of 60 days, I fully support it. There should be a limit prescribed. Otherwise this will not be taken seriously. I would request the Minister, if possible, to let us have the opinion of the Law Ministry. We believe whatever he says. But, I have a feeling that even after the Bill is passed the lacuna will remain. The loophole will remain. The business houses are clever people and with the help of their cleverest lawyers they will be able to manipulate all these things. Monopoly will result in more monopoly and expansion of monopoly. I have not seen any monopoly houses being abolished.

Now, with the slogan of joint sector, it is a wishful thinking which is indulged in by certain business houses that they should enter defence. They think they should also manufacture them. They say, 'look, what is happening in America. There are no defence factories under the U. S. Government. They are all done by private

people; the country is ours; they are also countrymen; all citizens are equally patriotic." Like that it goes on.

Then, Sir, I am surprised about this. A special alloy steel plant was sanctioned for Defence, to be located in Kanpur. The Minister said, it will be in Kanpur. Thank God that the foundation-stone was not laid; otherwise even that stone would have been removed. Now, they say, no. They say, it will not be in Kanpur. The Planning Commission does not approve of this. They say they will have to consider whether this should be under Defence. I am surprised about this. Whenever they take a decision they should take the decision seriously, but this is not done.

I do not know what is going to happen to automobile industry. We want automobile industry to be taken over by the Government. When Moinul-Haque Chaudhury was the Minister in charge he said, we are not interested in taking over the junk. He called the Birla's Hindustan Motors, a junk, although this junk is producing the maximum number of cars. It is a question of the entire take-over of the automobile industry including Maruti. Otherwise what will happen is this. Whenever Government wants to put their hand they will immediately say, we are junk, please don't touch us. What happens is this. Government is only taking the sick mills only as if they have established a hospital for sick mills.

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly throw some light or at least educate me. We have seen various Commission Reports—Sircar Commission Report is there—and obstruction after obstruction was placed by one particular family and I doubt very much whether the reports will at least see the light of the day. Sometimes we are forced to believe that the Government also becomes a party. I do not accuse the ruling party for this. Sometimes they

do it. But, in this case, if you consider the performance of the last 22 years of the Government as far as industries are concerned, you will find that there was a definite shift in the policy towards nationalisation of industries. Nationalisation has received a great set-back today in the name of joint sector or any other thing after the submission of the memorandum by Tata. That is why I say that the Minister should allay the fears in our minds. A doubt which arises in my mind no doubt will arise in the minds of common people also. Therefore, I would request him to allay this fear so that we may try to move certain amendments tomorrow after we meet the Minister—after my friends meet him—who will be able to explain these things. Whether I come or not that is not material. If Shri Limaye or Shri Sathe comes he will explain it. In this regard, we will all rise above party affiliation. I shall fully support my colleagues.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Bill presented by the Minister for Industrial Development.

Before I proceed with it, I want to say that the hon. Member Shri Bancrjee has placed the extent of black money in our country at Rs. 7,000 crores. His further estimate was that it might be to the extent of Rs. 10,000 crores unless by definition of money—I mean the money as a unit of exchange—as a unit of value,—unless he has got something very different from what we, common people, usually understand.

Let me repeat that the Wanchoo Committee itself has placed the extent of rough estimate of the black money as Rs. 1400 crores. They have multiplied it by five to denote the number of transactions, that is, the number of times money circulates, approximately five times in the course of a year. The total amount of black money that will be circulated, that is, including all the transactions will come to Rs. 7,000

[Shri B. V. Nair]

crores. Arithmetically it is just impossible that in our country—I mean for the sake of information—we will have Rs. 10,000 crores as black money, because these exaggerated figures might create a tremendous amount of anxiety in the minds of common people and therefore, it would be appropriate for all of us as responsible Members here to put the records straight.

The total currency in circulation in this country in the denomination of Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 100, Rs. 1,000 and upto Rs. 10,000, and this is according to the information furnished to me, in reply by the Finance Ministry to a question, is exactly Rs. 6,558 crores. By whatever arithmetic it may be, according to euclidion law of geometry, part of the money cannot be greater than the whole which is a geometrical absurdity. So, a part cannot be larger than the whole of money in circulation. I do not think that the exaggerated figure of Rs. 7,000 or 10,000 or sky being the limit is the extent of black money. (Interruptions). The extent of black money is what I am referring to I am logical arithmetically—I am not political at all, if you can bear with me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am quoting it from the Wanchoo Committee.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I have read the Wanchoo Committee Report along with the Member. The extent of black money that they have estimated for which they themselves are so apologetic as to say this; they cannot compile the exact estimates, the nature of black money that is being in circulation as such, comes to Rs. 1,400 crores. I would not like to labour on this point. We should disabuse the minds of the public to the extent of diabolical financial structure of our country that is being presented so that they do not get scared and alarmed about the

financial conditions in this country. I think it is proper that we should put the record straight. There is no justification for putting everything for solutions in this Industrial Bill. The solutions for black money should be of fiscal and monetary nature for which we should be able to welcome all the bright ideas that will be provided either by the Treasury Benches or by the Members of the Opposition. Now, I come to some of the points made by the hon. Members before me. I feel that ours is the only country, perhaps, as some of our friends would agree, where a premium is being placed on non-production. The only other comparable country is an extremely affluent country in the world where people are rewarded for not producing, namely the USA, and that too not in the field of industry but in the field of agriculture, and this is because of the farm surpluses which have resulted in a net loss to the farmer so much so that they have subsidised non-production of either wheat or corn. But India in the year 1973 is very very far cry from the affluent societies of the West, and I wonder whether our Government, our people, our parliamentarians, or our industrialists could afford to reward non-production in this country.

Secondly, we are speaking about growth. If the production capacity of a particular factory is pegged at 100 tonnes, and if we say that our country should have six per cent growth rate and the planners do this planning and say whether it should be 6 per cent or 4 per cent or whatever it may be, how can we have growth in our economy, unless year after year, there is a definite enhancement in the production capacity and in actual production? So, whenever a particular industrial undertaking goes into production, we have to project over a period of time that its production capacity will be increasing. I do understand that there will be a certain amount of sarcasm that here is somebody who swears by socialism,

who is able to say that there is a justification for increase in production. I submit that I am not one of those who would like to be apologetic about enhanced production in our country.

I now come straightway to the structure of our monopolies which have recently been dealt with by Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao and a panel of economists as not a monopoly. But it is given even in the elementary books on economics like that of Jathar and Bery that there is a distinction between monopoly and oligopoly. But in recent times there has been a changeover in regard to our approach in these critical times of rising prices about what should be done in regard to the privileges of monopolists.

As the structure of our industry stands, according to the list published in 1971, approximately the two houses, namely, Messrs. Tatas and Messrs. Birlas between them control Rs. 1,500 crores worth of assets out of Rs. 3,200 crores of assets held by all the 13 monopolists starting from Tatas and ending up with Kapadias, which means that in our organised industry as a whole, out of the monopolies, these two houses virtually command 50 per cent of the total assets while the remaining houses virtually command the balance of 50 per cent. The reason for my stating this is this. If it is a question of placing a limitation on the wealth of individuals and on the industrial holding of individuals and having limitations in regard to the quantum of property rights that have to be controlled in a socialist economy, the road to that will lie not in curtailing production, not by saying, for instance, let us say, that the production of the Hamam soap should be curtailed; if its production increases, it will go at a much lower price to the poorer sections of society who today cannot afford to use it for the purpose of their personal hygiene. So the road to curtailing growth of monopolies or the growth of the power

of the monopolists lies far directly putting a ceiling on the holdings of these people and not in putting a ceiling on production.

If today we are to control production—that seems to be the intention of this Act—I would submit that in regard to the industries, whether it is the big houses or the medium houses, the greater amount of rub lies today not in what they produce, not how much they produce but in respect of the unnatural concessions that some of these houses have been able to wangle either from governments or other local authorities and thereby create a sort of socio-economic friction and a problem in the area of their production. I have in this House brought umpteen number of times the case of one monopoly house trying to establish a factory in the State of Mysore where unnatural concessions have been taken by them. Now, if it is not a question of production alone, but if it is a question of these unnatural concessions, whether in the form of land, concessions for electricity, concessions of water supply at the cost of society, we have to take into consideration the total cost to our people and thereafter we will have to arrive at a decision as to what is appropriate for a particular industry.

Today Indian industrialists are enjoying certain concessions which are not prevalent perhaps in many other parts of the world. Naturally, it is also my proposition that industry in this country is over protected. The sum total result is that when it comes to importation of goods or the craze of the people for foreign goods, they are virtually writing off the qualitative content of Indian goods. This is because in the course of the last 20—25 years, over-protected Indian industry has enjoyed such cosy conditions that it is proving to be non-competitive in the international sphere. So much so that the element of risk in our industrial planning has been taken out. All that is prepared

[Shri B. V. Nair]

taken out at the time of the preparation of the project report itself. In these circumstances, I would suggest that when it comes to the question of placing a ban or a limitation on the productive capacity, it should be considered more than once, and the production in this country will have to be increased, from whichever sector it may come.

Thirdly, I would suggest that the negative approach which it is sometimes fashionable, the book socialist approach which is found to be popular, will have to be discarded. I think in this country socialism will have to be saved from doctrinaire socialists in order to see that the common people in this country who do not distinguish between the brand or source it comes from get the goods they want at a reasonable price. They want goods in abundance. Under these circumstances, unless we are able to increase production which need not come in conflict with the principles of distributive justice, unless we are able to gear up our governmental machinery for this task, there is no salvation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue tomorrow. Now we shall take up the half-hour discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ELIGIBILITY FOR PENSIONS TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry): Sir, the question of deciding the eligibility of the freedom fighters to receive pension has become a matter of serious concern. At the very outset, I would like to make one thing very clear. When we are sitting in judgment as to who are the people who are eligible to receive pension for having been freedom fighters, we

should take into account the fact that the freedom movement in our country was fought by a large majority of our people irrespective of their political or ideological beliefs and also irrespective of their religion, caste or creed. I am saying this with a view to impressing upon the Government that our present considerations, political or otherwise, should not come in the way while we decide the eligibility for granting pensions to the freedom fighters.

Now, I want to raise certain specific cases and I would like to get specific answers from the Government in regard to them. Firstly, during the last session, there was a discussion about the eligibility of the participants in the Moplah rebellion in Kerala. The Government outright rejected it; and in this session, in answer to a question, they said that they had gone through the records of the then Government, that is, the British Government, and they had also gone through the records of political conferences and their resolutions, and also R. C. Majumdar's history. I do not want to make any observations about that attitude of the Government. I would only request the Government not to close that chapter. In that answer, the Government made it clear that the Kerala Government, a government in which the Congress party is also a partner, had decided to grant pension to the participants in the Moplah rebellion taking into account all the different aspects that the Ministry here had considered. I do not like the manner in which a State Government's decision on a major political incident, on a major freedom battle which took place in that part of the country, was ignored; it is not good for people to pass a sweeping judgment completely ignoring the decision of the Kerala State Government. So, I would like the Government to reopen that subject.

I would also like to suggest that if they are very keen on consulting the British records, let them do so;

but the British records were also contradictory. The Collector's assessment was not approved of by the Secretary who was studying the matter. There were conflicting views, whether it was a peasant revolt or it was part of the freedom movement or whether it was a communal affair. There were differences. So, I would suggest that the Government should consider all this. Apart from R. C. Majumdar's book, why don't the Government consider the history of the freedom movement written by Dr. Tarachand, an equally eminent writer? This Government should also, if it is not very inconvenient, try to read the history of the Moplah rebellion written by the then Secretary of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee. I am not citing any other example. It would be also helpful for the Government to look into the decisions, resolutions and the speeches made by people who were participating in the political conference which took place in Ottapalam and Palghat in Kerala during that period. I would request the Government to reconsider their decision which will help in a way to come to a decision. Perhaps the Minister should consult his Cabinet colleagues, the other Ministers, and know also what Mr. Ganesh feels about those descendants of the participants in the Moplah rebellion, who were deported to the Andaman Islands. There are hundreds of them there. They felt very hurt, the entire muslim community felt very hurt because of the sweeping judgment by the Centre. I only want the Government to look into the matter.

Secondly there are two important movements. One is the Telengana Rebellion of 1946 and the other is Punnapra Vayalar struggle of 1946. These two struggles were against princely rules. One was in Hyderabad and the other in the former Travancore State. This is part of history.

In collusion with the British imperialist, the king of Travancore and his notorious diwan wanted to keep

Travancore as an independent State. They said that Travancore would have an American model Constitution and Travancore would not form part of India. The working class and the poor peasants under the leadership of the Communist party, the State Congress supported to a certain extent, organised an agitation. May be the Government might not have agreed with the way or the form of the agitation. But it was part of the freedom movement. The Kerala Government had granted pension to the participants of the freedom movements in Punnapra vayalar agitation. Two Ministers of our State Mr. T. V. Thomas and Mr. M. N. Govindan Nair were accused in that agitation. Here is Shri N. Sree Kantan Nair who was another accused in that agitation. Shri P. K. Diwakaran another member of the Kerala Cabinet was also an accused in that agitation. I only request that these cases should be considered and a speedy decision be taken. The Kerala Government has taken the decision about them.

Coming to Telengana struggle, it was against Nizam's rule, it is a well-known fact that Nizam wanted to set up what was called Azad Hyderabad. In collusion with the British imperialist, he wanted to create an independent State in the heart of our country. The peasants who rose in revolt against this were led by the Peasants Movement of the Communist. It was an armed insurgency. Government might not be in full agreement with the form of the agitation. That 4,000 people who took part in that agitation laid down their valuable lives for the cause of the country's unity. The Government should take a decision and they should be treated as freedom fighters. Their pension should be granted.

There is some misunderstanding that the entire Indian freedom fight came to an end on 15th August, 1947. It is true only with regard to that part of the country which was not under princely rule. Hyderabad

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

which was a princely State got into the Indian Union only after Military action, that was on 13 September, 1948.

Those who participated in the Telen-gana Movement upto 13 September, 1948, should be considered to have participated in the freedom struggle. Their pension should be granted.

I want to raise some other issues apart from these. Firstly, the snails pace in which the department which decides who are eligible to pension, works. Shri Eswara Reddy was saying that he asked for certain information and it took six months to get even that small information. I am not blaming them. Maybe they are dealing with lakhs of applications, but we they must remember that most of those to whom you want to give pension are old people. They may not wait indefinitely for formalities to be completed. Many have died and some will die soon. My request is that the department should be strengthened. If necessary, more staff should be allowed, so that there can be a speedy disposal of these applications.

There is another bureaucratic practice. In the States, some screening takes place for months and months and then applications come to the centre. Here another screening takes place for months and months. In such cases, my suggestion is this. Let us have some confidence in the State Governments. Let the State Government set up a committee consisting of the prominent people who participated in the freedom struggle from that State and some government officials. Let that committee process the applications and send them to the centre. After that, for heaven's sake, let not the Centre again screen it and send it back for information. That would perhaps speed up the whole process and give a feeling to the freedom fighters that their cases are decided as quickly as possible.

I would like to refer to two cases in Kerala and I am sure there must

be many such cases in other States. Mr. Kannanthodu Janardhana Nair, a former MLA in the erstwhile princely State of Travancore, a well known political leader, who took an active part in the freedom movement, died underground. He was in jail, but there is no jail record. It is not his fault. In so many cases there are no jail records. The minister can say, his descendants can give a certificate from an ex-MP or ex-MLA. In such princely States, at least in Travancore, political prisoners were treated in a different way by the Dewan and the King. In most cases, they were put as under-trial prisoners in the lock-up more or less in solitary confinement. There is no question of any companion or colleague who afterwards became MLA or MP, who can give a certificate. There is another case from Alleppey.

Shri S. K. Das is a very well-known trade unionist and communist leader who took part in the freedom struggle. Something should be done about them. We cannot just on technical grounds reject their cases. The minister himself has said here that CBI had to enquire into some bogus certificates. I am not casting aspersions on anybody. But when those who have nothing to do with the freedom struggle have been given pension, such genuine cases are rejected on technical grounds. This is very unfair.

A mass satyagraha was organised by the Goa Liberation Samiti on the borders of Goa on 15th August 1955, in which thousands from all over the country participated. As a small student, I also took part in it, but I am not claiming any pension for myself. Mrs. Subhadra Joshi was shot at. People from Kr. Kachwai's party, people from the Socialist Party Mr. Dange and so many others people participated in it. Mr. Tridib Chowdhury was there. Hundreds of people were beaten up by the Portuguese police and military. But many of those participants are denied pension.

I request the Government, when their applications come, to take a le-

nient view because they took part in a big way in liberating the country from the Portuguese colonialism.

Lastly, there is a typical case that has been brought to my notice about which I have written to the Minister also. I am sure, it is not an isolated case. That is a case of a student who in early twenties was inspired by the call of our freedom movement and took part in it. He was dismissed from the college and he was put in jail. He belonged to Kerala. But he was a student in Bombay. He was put in jail. He remembers that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was along with him. After his period in jail expired, he came out. He was dismissed from the college and, naturally, he went back to Kerala. Now, if you ask him to produce a jail certificate, it is very difficult to do so. Well, he had approached the Government of Maharashtra and they said that they have no record—everything is destroyed. He does not know whether anybody with whom he stayed in jail has become an M.P. or an M.L.A. He was a young boy. About 40 to 50 years back, he was in jail. It is a fact known to all the political party leaders in my State that Shri C. M. Kunhu Raman Nair is a well-known freedom fighter. But due to some technical reasons, he is denied of pension.

I am bringing these cases to your notice to take a lenient view of these genuine cases and find out a mechanism by which these can be considered sympathetically.

As regards the I.N.A. and the R.I.N. the Government often says that they have taken a decision. But there are so many people writing to us saying that they are not getting pension. Their applications are not being disposed of speedily.

These are the problems I want the Government to take note of and I request the Government to take a lenient view, to take a view which is also equally patriotic, and respect the freedom fighters. Let them not feel that after applying for pension, their

cases are rejected. Let them not be going round all kinds of officials who do not know anything about the freedom movement. Let them not feel that they are shabbily treated. I hope, the Government will share my feelings. I do not want to accuse the Government of anything. I feel very strongly about certain things. But still I do not want to accuse the Government of anything. I hope, the Government will consider these cases and take a sympathetic view of them.

श्री जगन्नाथ निध (मधुबनी) :

सभापति, महोदय स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने की योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर सरकार ने वस्तुतः सराहनीय और स्तुत्य काम किया है। किन्तु वास्तविक दृष्टि से उस में कुछ खामियां और लुटियां रह गई हैं जिन की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को जो पेंशन दी जाती है उस में नियम है कि पेंशन उसी स्वतंत्रता सेनानी को दी जायगी जो 6 महीने की जेल की सजा भुगत चुके हों और इस विषय में जेल के अधिकारी बख्श भूतपूर्व एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० से एक प्रमाणपत्र पेश कर सकें। इसमें कठिनाई यह होती है कि जेल के अधिकारियों से तो कोई प्रमाणपत्र मिल नहीं पाता है क्यों कि जेल में रेकार्ड ही नहीं रहे। तब रहे भूतपूर्व एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी०। उसमें होता यह है कि अगर किसी भूतपूर्व एम० एल० ए० या एम० पी० के साथ वह स्वतंत्रता सेनानी दो या तीन महीने ही रहा है और किसी अन्य के साथ बाकी अवधि में रहा है तो वह 6 महीने की अवधि का प्रमाणपत्र नहीं पेश कर सकता है जिस के कारण वह पेंशन पाने का अधिकारी नहीं करार दिया जाता है और उस से वंचित रह जाता है। तो क्या सरकार इस विषय में विचार करेगी कि अगर कोई भूतपूर्व एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० यह प्रमाणपत्र दे कि जहाँ तक मेरी सूचना और जानकारी है उस आधार पर मैं प्रमाणित करता हूँ कि अमुक

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी 6 महीने तक जेल की सजा भुगत चुका है तो तो क्या उस को पेंशन देने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार करेगी ?

सभापति जी, अभी तक सिर्फ उन्हीं स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने के प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है जो 6 महीने जेल की सजा भुगत चुके हैं। लेकिन ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी भी हैं जो 6 महीने जेल की सजा नहीं भुगत चुके हैं, लेकिन जहां तक उन के सेनानी होने का प्रश्न है, वे किसी से पीछे नहीं हैं, उन की भी बहुत बड़ी सेवा है, बड़ा त्याग है और वे भी एक जबरदस्त स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी माने जा सकते हैं। क्या मैं सरकार से जान सकता हूं कि ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के प्रश्न पर कब तक विचार प्रारम्भ होगा ?

हूह मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित) : किस प्रकार के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी ? एक तो वे हैं जिन की जायदाद चली गई है, उन को हम मानते हैं। दूसरे—जो अण्डर-ग्राउंड रहे, उन को मानते हैं। तीसरे—जो 6 महीने की सजा भुगत चुके हैं, उन को मानते हैं—अब यदि वे इन तीनों में नहीं हैं तो फिर वे कौन से हैं जिन पर विचार करें ?

जैसा अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने हम को स्पष्ट बताया—वैसे ही कोई कक्षा या श्रेणी आप हम को बतलायेंगे ?

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : मेरा मतलब है कि अगर कोई स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी 6 महीने की जेल नहीं भुगत चुका है, लेकिन अण्डर-ग्राउंड काम कर चुका है और काम करते हुए उस की जायदाद ले ली गई है या उस के घर में आग लगा दी गई, अनेकों तरह की कठिनाई भुगत चुका है—वह भी मेरी दृष्टि में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी है। यहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, अभी भी ऐसे

प्रश्नों पर विचार नहीं हो रहा है और यह कहा जा रहा है कि जब 6 महीने जेल भुगतने वालों के मामलों पर विचार पूरा कर लिया जायेगा, तब ऐसे केसेज पर विचार होगा। इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैंने जानना चाहा कि ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के प्रश्न पर कब तक विचार प्रारम्भ होगा ?

श्रीमन्, 200 रुपया मासिक पेंशन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को दी जा रही है, लेकिन जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य में वृद्धि का ध्यान रखे हुए 200 रुपये की पेंशन बहुत बड़ी रकम नहीं है। इस लिये क्या सरकार उन की पेंशन बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ? इस के साथ ही क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था भी की जा सकेगी कि उन की पेंशन की अदायगी मनीग्रार्डर से की जाय और मनीग्रार्डर कमीशन की रकम भी सरकार स्वयं वहन करे ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं—ऐसे कितने लोग हैं जो राज्य सरकार से भी पेंशन लेते हैं और केन्द्र सरकार से भी लेते हैं ? मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार ऐसे लोगों की संख्या काफी बड़ी है। क्या इसकी जांच के बाद आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे जा पैसा वे राज्य सरकार से लेते हैं, उसका काट कर केन्द्र सरकार की पेंशन उन को दी जाय ?

आप की ताम्र-पत्र की जो लिस्ट थी, उन में जिन का नाम नहीं था, उन को भी ताम्र-पत्र दिये गये हैं। ऐसे 13-14 लोग हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन के लिये किस ने सिफारिश की थी, किस आधार पर उन को ताम्रपत्र दिया गया ?

ऐसे भी लोगों को पेंशन दी जाती है जिन को स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी माना जाता

हैं, लेकिन जब परदेसी सरकार हमारे देश में थी, उस वक़्त उन्होंने सरकारी गवाह बन कर देशभक्तों के खिलाफ गवाही दी थी और दूसरे कामों में जेल गये थे। आपने जिन लोगों को पेन्शन मिलती है, उन की संख्या 36 हजार बतलाई है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनमें से कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो कांग्रेसी हैं और कांग्रेसी विधायक की सिफारिश पर उन को पेन्शन दी गई है। ग्राम लोगों में यह धारणा है फैल रही है कि जितने लोगों को पेन्शन दी गई है ये कांग्रेस के परवरिश पानेवाले लोग हैं; इन को फुल-टाइम वर्कर बनाने के लिए पेन्शन दी जा रही है। यह बात मैं ही नहीं कह रहा हूँ, ग्राम जनता में यह भावना फैलती जा रही है।

अभी कुछ दिन पहिले, शुक्रवार को हिमाचल प्रदेश का एक मामला यहां उठा था। वहीं के एक वृद्ध अध्यापक ने एक बहुत ही शर्मनाक काम किया, उन्होंने 11 वर्ष की लड़की के साथ बलात्कार किया, इसकी रिपोर्ट गृह मंत्रालय को भी गई है। उन को 200 रुपये महीना पेन्शन मिलती है। क्या ऐसे शर्मनाक काम करने वालों की पेन्शन रोकी जायगी?

आप के पास अनेकों एप्लीकेशनज़ पेन्शन के लिए आई हैं। एटा के एक छदामी लाल ने भी अनेकों बार आप को प्रार्थना पत्र दिया, लेकिन उन का प्रार्थना पत्र मंजूर नहीं हुआ, पता नहीं—क्यों? ऐसे जो लोग प्रार्थना पत्र ले कर आते हैं—या तो वे खिलाते-पिलाते नहीं हैं या कांग्रेसी मेम्बर ने उन की सिफारिश नहीं की है, इसलिए मंजूर नहीं किया जा रहा है। परन्तु यह व्यक्ति काफी बार जेल में गया है। ऐसे अन्य भी बहुत से लोग हैं जिन का अंग्रेजों के समय में वारंट था और वे भागे भागे कि हैं, महीनों

सालों गायब रहे हैं। उन का भी क्लेम है लेकिन उन को भी आपने नहीं दिया है—अजीब तमाशा है। अभी पंजाब के पिछले मुख्य मंत्री सरदार प्रताप सिंह केरो का जिस ने मर्डर किया था, ऐसे व्यक्ति को भी पेन्शन में शामिल किया गया है, उन का नाम सुख राम है। यह बड़ी शर्मनाक बात है, जिस को सुन कर लज्जा आती है।

मैंने 3-4 प्रश्न पूछे हैं, कृपा कर इन का उत्तर दें और बतायें कि जितने लोगों को पेन्शन दी गई है, उन में कितने ऐसे हैं जो कांग्रेसी हैं?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have repeated it several times and I will repeat it again. The country has very much appreciated the Government's policy of appreciation of the services of the freedom fighters and I hope this policy will be implemented very liberally and the task completed without any further delay.

In this connection, I want to know about the INA as also about the RIN. About the INA people a committee has been set up with my friend, Gen. Shah Nawaz Khan as the Chairman and they have requested that either the Chairman or the Secretary be associated. It will be helpful if you accept the name of Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh. He was a very great revolutionary but he did not belong to INA. It will be better if you include one. I have written to you and I shall be happy if you include either the Chairman or the Secretary.

I want to know about the INA. Gen. Sahab is here. About the regular British Army their list is with the Government. I want to know whether those who have applied from the regular army, who were in the British Army, their applications would be given straightaway sanction as also the applications of these who joined from the Indian Independence League or from the civilian side or from

[Shri Samar Guha]

the Rani Jhansi regiment. What are the criteria the Government is following in regard to giving them pension? What are the criteria of judging their cases. I want to know the number of applications received from the INA, the number granted and the number still pending.

About the RIN, there cannot be any difficulty. About the naval ratings who participated, their names are ordinarily with the Government. I want to know whether the Government is dealing with their cases straightaway and forthright and whether Shri B. C. Dutt who was the leader of the RIN struggle was given Tamra Patra and pension.

Then, many State Governments like the West Bengal Government have extended to Government employees who joined government later like extension in service and obliteration of the disqualification. I have written to the Central Government several times about giving the same benefits to central government servants. Their number will be only a few hundreds. All these who have joined government later—will the same benefits be extended to them?

Then, you have set up several State committees to expedite the matter. I want to know from the Government whether any time limit has been set for the State committees to sort out and process the applications so that their cases may not be delayed.

I want to know the number of applications already accepted and pension given. I want to know the numbers pending, that is to say, the numbers still remaining. Lastly I want to know the numbers rejected. I request the hon. Minister to reply to these points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri H. N. Mukerjee—absent. The hon. Minister

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall first refer to the remarks of the hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha. He has raised three or four questions in which his valuable suggestions are also contained. First he suggested that the rules that have been framed should be interpreted liberally. I would like to say that this question was earlier raised and the hon. Prime Minister got this whole matter examined and certain sub-rules were framed to see that any inflexible or too technical view is not taken of the policy and, on the various issues that had arisen, these twelve guidelines were approved with the object of liberalising the procedure. And, I shall read out those provisions in order to clear the atmosphere in many respects.

The first one is 'normal remission as part of actual imprisonment'. That is to say, imprisonment undergone for 5 months and 5 days or 6 days, is to be regarded as 6 months. We don't insist upon the freedom-fighter having actually suffered imprisonment for the full period of six months. This is one point.

Then, detention under the orders of the competent authority is to be treated as equal to imprisonment. This applies to under-trial period followed by conviction towards actual imprisonment suffered. Then the decision is to include broken periods of imprisonment towards reckoning of actual imprisonment. The next is to include a person who remained underground for more than six months provided he was a proclaimed offender or one on whom an award for arrest was announced or one for whom detention orders were passed but not served. It also includes a person interned in his home or externed from his district provided the period of internment or externment was for six months or more. The other included categories are (1) a person whose property was confiscated or attached

and sold due to participation in the freedom struggle, (2) a person who became permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi-charge, (3) a person who lost his job, civil or military, or other means of livelihood for participation in the national movement. Further it has been decided to include members of the INA and persons who participated in RIN Mutiny of 1946, as well as of Garwal Rifles who took part in the Peshawar Kand, provided they fulfil other conditions of eligibility. The definition of the 'Family' was expanded to include the 'Father'. This is as regards Mr. Samar Guha's suggestion regarding treating the whole matter in a included in the committee concerned manner.

Then, Sir, he has suggested that Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghose should be included in the committee concerned. He is there already.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I suggested either the Chairman or the Secretary of the INA Association. Panditji has recognised that association. That might be of help.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: We are willing if you can suggest any names for additional co-option and we could do it. The Committee is working hard. Mr. Shahnawaz Khan is a very responsible person and he is doing his best. We have received from the Defence Ministry recently a complete list and the eligible cases are being processed.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am happy.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: So, in order that we should not make the kind of errors about which Mr. Kachwai has complained, we have done all these things. It is a very narrow path which we have to walk. On the one side, Members of Parliament and other responsible persons complain that we give pensions to wrong people. But we do so only on the certificate given either on the authority of the State Government or on the authority of MP or MLA or on the certificate issued by the jail authorities or the district authorities.

Various categories have been included. Still, errors occur. Sometimes genuinely an error occurs when somebody's sincerity is accepted or taken for granted. I want to assure the House that in no case have we had any information or a reasonable suspicion that we have allowed a wrong case to be passed for sanction.

Also, we have come to know that we sanctioned a pension in one particular case—I will not mention the name as a Member of Parliament and, at least one M.L.A. had certified that a particular person was a freedom fighter who should be given pension and pension was sanctioned. But, another Member of Parliament from the same district wrote to us later I am given to understand that so-and-so has been treated as a freedom fighter; he was not in the jail in question and so, please reconsider.' I have said that we will reconsider. But, we have not stopped the pension. Shri Kachwai has mentioned something about Shri Suka Ram. Nothing can be farther from the truth than to allege that knowingly sanction of pension is made to a person who is accused of or found guilty of murder. He must have served a sentence as a freedom fighter. In any case if there is somebody who is wrongly accused and he is acquitted completely without any shadow of suspicion against his character but he did suffer imprisonment in the struggle either in a non-violence movement or otherwise, then even if he was an accused person in a particular case but was given a clean chit, I do not think we would be right in stopping the sanction of payment of pension.

Shri Kachwai said certain other things. I would request him to take a human and liberal view of things and to realise that life is not that bad neither the Opposition nor the Treasury Benches nor people outside should think that we are not human; we are all human beings. He seems to proceed on the assumption that all the conceivable evils are monopolised by the Treasury Benches.

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

and deliberately our officers go on doing wrong things, and Shri Kachwai is the only person who is a watchdog, or a custodian of all the good things in life. I would request him not to take such a dark and evil view of life around us. It is not so.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा यह कहना है कि अधिकांश उन्हीं लोगों को पेंशन दी जाती है जो कांग्रेस लोगों द्वारा समर्थक हैं।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : माननीय हुकम चन्द कछवाय जी को मालूम होना चाहिये कि यह मूवमेंट चला 1920, 1930 में तब उन के दल का नाम ही नहीं था। स्वयंभटल बिहारी बाजपेयी भी कांग्रेस से जनसंघ में गये हैं, बाकी ये ही नहीं। तो हम कहां से पकड़ कर लायेंगे। जो पहले बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र, दक्षिण, पंजाब और गदर मूवमेंट में शामिल हुए उन सब को पेंशन मिली। अगर आई० एन० ए० के लोगों को देते हैं, और एस० एन० घोष जैसे क्रान्तिकारियों को देते हैं तो दूसरों को देने में कैसे आपत्ति हो सकती है इसलिये उनका संदेह निराधार है। हां, किसी ऐसे मामले में जिस में उन को सूचना हो कि किसी अयोग्य व्यक्ति को पेंशन मिल गई हो तो बताये। या तो हम उसकी पेंशन बन्द कर देंगे या माननीय कछवाय जी को प्रमाण दे कर सुष्ट कर देंगे।

माननीय जगन्नाथ मिश्र जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है वह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। ऐसे मामले आवश्यक है कि एक आरामी जेल में तो था और उस समय जो कोई उन्का साथी था उसको मालूम है कि वह जेल में था, लेकिन वह पांच महीने या सवा पांच महीने तक था कि नहीं, उस क रिकॉर्ड इम्प्रीजनमेंट था या सिम्पल इम्प्रीजनमेंट था, या माफ़ी मांग कर चला आया यह कहना अधिकतर है। आप का जो कहना

है कि कोई एन० पी० या एन० एन० ए० यह कह दे कि व्यक्ति में वहां नहीं था....

फिर भी मैं वह प्रस्तावित करता हूँ कि वह व्यक्ति छः महीने जेल में रहे हैं उन का कहना है, इस पर हम ने कोई विचार किया है ?

My submission is that it is not fair to the Members of the Legislature in the Centre or in the States; because quite a lot of people go and pressurise them. I can bear witness to the fact that from Bombay, so many people who I know were not in the movement had come to me. I was in all the three movements; excepting the 1920 movement. I was in the 1930, 1932 and 1940 movements, and I had participated in all these in Bombay. Some of them had come to me and said that their family was in great difficulty. I explained that if a person had suffered or worked for the country's freedom then from the Home Minister's discretionary fund we could make some small contributions, but knowing that the case did not fall under any of the categories and that the person had not suffered imprisonment or otherwise he was not entitled to have pension. I would not recommend pension.

मेरा निवेदन माननीय सदस्य से यह है कि आप के ऊपर और हम सब के ऊपर बहुत अनुचित दबाव पड़ने हैं क्योंकि बहुत से ऐसे कैसेज मुझे मालूम है—मैं बहुत आदरपूर्वक कहता हूँ, आप गलतफहमी में न पड़े—नोन के लिए, तकावी के लिए और दूसरी चीजों के लिए जिनने हम आख मूद कर सर्टीफिकेट दे देते हैं और बाद में लौट कर आते हैं और सिर्फ रिश्वत वगैरह से पृष्ठा जाता तब वे कहती है कि क्या करें, हमारे पास वे आये और हमने ठीक समझ कर दे दिया, अब अगर वे नहीं देते हैं तो उन से बसूल कर लो। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक समस्या है और इस को हल करने के लिए कोई तरीका होना चाहिये।

I think by saying 'everybody' he means well known people whose integrity cannot be doubted. If there are such cases, we shall treat them as exceptions. I believe that no good rule can be carried out satisfactorily without allowing reasonable exceptions. For that purpose, however, we should not change the categories. Changing the categories will open the flood-gates of cases which we shall never be able to dispose of completely, however long we may try.

Then, he said that those who had suffered less than six months or suffered loss of property etc. should be included. I can tell him that we have already included loss of property. Again, if the hon. Member has advised that a person who was underground for six months or more, he should be included. We have already included such cases. In the case of imprisonment, if the period is less than six months, say about five months or so, after deducting the period of grace that is allowed in accordance with the jail manual, such a case is covered, but not cases of imprisonment for less than that. I am sorry to say that it is not possible for us to extend the scope of the scheme.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय : कुछ लोग राज्य सरकारों से भी पेंशन लेते हैं और केन्द्र से भी लेते हैं।

श्री उमाशंकर बोसिन : राज्य सरकारों के बारे में पहले भी कह चुका हूँ और अब फिर स्पष्ट करता हूँ कि जो हम देते हैं उस में से राज्य सरकारों से जो मिलता है, उस को काट देते हैं। अगर 75 रुपये उस को राज्य सरकार से मिला है, तो हम उसको 125 रुपये ही देते हैं। 100 रुपये अगर मिले हैं तो उस को 100 रुपये ही देंगे।

श्री समर गु : कुल मिला कर 200 रुपये होता है।

श्री उमाशंकर बी भत : सब मिला कर 200 होता है लेकिन जहाँ पर उन्होंने दस, पन्द्रह साल की सजा काटी हो, तो तीन तीन

सौ और बार चार सौ भी देते हैं। इस तरह का एक फारमूला हमने बना रखा है। दस, पन्द्रह साल की सजा हो तो ज्यादा भी देते हैं और कुछ कैसेज में तीन सौ और चार सौ रुपया भी दिया है लेकिन उन की संख्या अधिक नहीं है। श्रीस्तन 150 से 160 रुपया पड़ता है और वह इसलिये कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिया गया पैसा उस में से काट देते हैं। प्रत्येक मामले में राज्य द्वारा दी गई पेंशन काट कर रुपया देते हैं, यह कछवाय साहब को विदित होना चाहिए।

अब रह गई वह बात जो कि चन्द्रप्पन साहब ने कही है।

Shri C. K. Chandrappan had mentioned some other categories of cases; he referred to the Moulah rebellion, the Telengana rebellion against the Nizam and the Razakars, and then the Punnapra Vayalar struggle. He said also that the department should be strengthened. He has also mentioned the Goa liberation movement. He has suggested that in order that the pending cases be expeditiously disposed of, we should strengthen the staff.

He had also mentioned the cases of Shri Janardhan Nair and Shri S. K. Das as being very genuine cases, and he had also referred to the case of one Shri Kunjhi Ram Nair who was in jail.

Now, I would suggest to all members to kindly note that wherever they feel strongly about a case on the strength of their personal knowledge and the considerations mentioned by, they should bring it to my notice. It is not enough for the hon. member or any other gentleman to just go to office clerks who cannot go beyond the instructions given to them.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I have written to the Minister. I did not go to the office.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: In that case, it will receive all due consideration.

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

So far as the Mopla rebellion is concerned, Shri Chandrappan has suggested that the matter should not be treated as closed and that we should reconsider it. He has mentioned two reasons. He says that the State Government's decision should not be ignored. We do not ignore the State Government's decision. The State Governments function in all respects in the matters with which they are concerned within the jurisdiction of the State. They will not give pensions to freedom fighters outside the State, but inside the State they have given pensions, land and various other facilities, more than we have given from the Centre. That is not coming in the way. The Government of India, as you now, have come out with this scheme and they are executing it as liberally as possible. The hon. Member has also suggested that we should examine the evidence or opinion contained in Dr. Tara Chand's book. I am not in a position to say today whether or not....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Also Shri Madhavan Nair who was at that time Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: As for the question of weighing the historical evidence available to us, I do not know whether I was able to explain my position clearly at that time or not. Just as it is our responsibility not to leave out a person who is really eligible and is in difficulty, it is also our duty to prevent wrong people from taking undue advantage. I would request him to remember that it is much better that some people who are entitled are either left out or helped otherwise rather than that we should open an issue which may generate a new controversy. But if there is any new evidence—in one sense, I can say that we have no closed mind—if any new evidence is available which would show that the Mopla rebellion was a movement for the liberation of the country or of that character, then

I say, that I will take up this matter again.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I shall write a detailed letter to you.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Yes. But I am not giving any assurance that we are going back on the decision we announced last time. But as regards this and other matters which he has mentioned my idea is to collect complete information on all these points and then go to the Cabinet for a final decision, so that the members would be satisfied that every relevant aspect of the matter has been considered.

About the Telengana rebellion, we have not said 'no'. We are examining both this matter and the Poonappa Vayalar matter. The hon. Member would be glad to know that we have collected quite a lot of literature on the subject. Officers are going into it. They are marking portions and taking extracts and, before long, we would be able to come to a decision. Also we would be able to announce why we have taken the decision. We have not closed the subject. I do not want to go beyond my brief, but I should say it is not an unsympathetic approach which we have to both these cases.

About the department, it is not so much a question of strength in the department. Fifty thousand cases have been referred to the State Governments. It has been suggested—it was suggested earlier also—that we should request State Governments to appoint committees. Some States Governments have; others have not. One or two State Governments have written to say that they do not propose to do so. We have written to all the State Governments. There was a fresh draft ready and we will be issuing it in a day or so. Again we will ask the State Governments to appoint committees where the committees have not been appointed, and to ask the committees to expedite the work.

But more than the State committees, it is the job of the district committees. Where in a State Committee there are no veterans who participated in the movements,—it is extremely difficult for the young people who are on the committees, to come to any decision even to genuine cases. But I promise that we will again write to the Chief Ministers of all the States requesting them to expedite the work of furnishing clarifications that we have requested them to give, and as soon as the clarifications are received we shall quickly dispose of the cases.

There is another point. We have not yet stopped entertaining new applications but I am in the hands of the Members of this House and of the other House as to whether we stop considering fresh applications.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Do not close, there are so many applications. (Interruptions)

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: After their income goes down, they will be free to apply at any time or to intimate to us. They need not write regular applications.

Now, the information that I have gathered—I am not in a position to say so with authority—is that the applications that are now coming are mostly about the underground. I myself was underground once or twice, for five or six months. It is not an easy matter. Thousands and lakhs of people worked, some privately some secretly, and some in the

lanes and some outside in the streets. They were all underground, or even while overground, they participated in the movement in some way or another. Therefore, in this matter we have to take a responsible attitude. It is not merely a financial aspect—(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: A close friend of mine was known as one of the heroes of the 1942 movement in one part of West Bengal, but unfortunately, except some press report, there is nothing for him. I know he is suffering terribly. I told him, "Please give me the photostat copy of the paper-cutting and then I will plead your case."

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: You write to us. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Goa movement.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Goa movement? It is included.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: In the satyagraha, so many people had participated—(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want the discussion to be reopened again. When the Minister closes, I shall adjourn the House. I think you have closed the reply.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Yes.

1824 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 4, 1973/Agrahayana 13, 1895 (Saka).