

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



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Saksena, Prof. S. L. (Maharajganj)	Shambhu Nath, Shri (Saidpur)
Salve, Shri N. K. P. (Betul)	Shamim, Shri S. A. (Srinagar)
Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk)	Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri (Chatra)
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque (Amroha)	Shankar Dev, Shri (Bidar)
Saminathan, Shri P. A. (Gobichettipalayam)	Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikodi)
Sanghi, Shri N. K. (Jalore)	Sharma, Shri A. F. (Buxar)
Sangliana, Shri (Mizoram)	Sharma, Dr. H. P. (Alwar)
Sankata Prasad, Dr. (Misrikh)	Sharma, Shri Madhoram (Karnal)
Sant Bux Singh, Shri (Fatehpur)	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar (Joynagar)	Sharma, Shri R. N. (Dhanbad)
Sathe, Shri Vasaut (Akola)	Sharma, Shri R. R. (Banda)
Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly)	Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal (Bhopal)
Satpathy, Shri Devendra (Dhenkanal)	Shashi Bhushan, Shri (South Delhi)
Satyaranayana, Shri B. (Parvathipuram)	Shastri, Shri Biswannarayan (Lakhimpur)
Savant, Shri Shankerrao (Kolaba)	Shastri, Shri Raja Ram (Varanasi)
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati (Aonla)	Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)
Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands)	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikramganj)
Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Guna)	Shastri, Shri Shiv Kurnar (Aligarh)
Scindia, Shrimati V. R. (Bhind)	Shenoy, Shri P. R. (Udipi)
Sen, Shri A. K. (Calcutta - North-West)	Sher Singh, Prof. (Jhajjar)
	Shetty, Shri K. K. (Mangalore)
	Shinde, Shri Annasahib P. (Ahmednagar)

<b>Shivappa, Shri N. (Hassan)</b>	T
<b>Shivnath Singh, Shri (Jhunjhunu)</b>	Tarodekar, Shri V. B. (Nanded)
<b>Shukla, Shri B. R. (Brahmaich)</b>	Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Gurgaon)
<b>Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Raipur)</b>	Tewari, Shri Shankar (Etawah)
<b>Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamaraja-nagar)</b>	Thakre, Shri S. B. (Yeotmal)
<b>Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda)</b>	Thakur, Shri Krishnarao (Chimur)
<b>Singh, Shri D. N. (Hajipur)</b>	Thevar, Shri P. K. M. (Ramanathapuram)
<b>Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap (Phulpur)</b>	Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balrampur)
<b>Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)</b>	Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Bilaspur)
<b>Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)</b>	Tiwari, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)
<b>Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore (Muzaffarpur)</b>	Tiwary, Shri K. N. (Bettiah)
<b>Sinha, Shri R. K. (Faizabad)</b>	Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)
<b>Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)</b>	Tulu Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)
<b>Sivaswamy, Shri M. S. (Tiruchendur)</b>	Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)
<b>Sohan Lal, Shri T. (Karol Bagh)</b>	U
<b>Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh (Jamshedpur)</b>	Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla)
<b>Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh (Anand)</b>	Ulganambi, Shri R. P. (Vellore)
<b>Solanki, Shri Somchand (Gandhinagar)</b>	Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)
<b>Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thonjavur)</b>	V
<b>Stephen, Shri C. M. (Muvattupuzha)</b>	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Gwalior)
<b>Subramaniam, Shri C. (Krishnagiri)</b>	Veeriah, Shri K. (Pudukkottai)
<b>Subravelu, Shri (Mayuram)</b>	Vekaria, Shri (Junagadh)
<b>Sudarsanam, Shri M. (Narasaraopet)</b>	Venkatasubbiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
<b>Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)</b>	Venkateswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet)
<b>Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)</b>	Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri)
<b>Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)</b>	Verma, Shri Phool Chandi (Ujjain)
<b>Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)</b>	Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Indore)
<b>Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koppal)</b>	Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad (Nawada)
<b>Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)</b>	Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Chandigarh)
<b>Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous Districts)</b>	

Vijay Pal Singh, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)	Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra (Baghpat)	Yadav, Shri N. P. (Sitamarhi)
Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mandi)	Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)
Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wardiyawash)	Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad (Khagaria)
Y	Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)	Z
Yadav, Shri G. P. (Katihar)	Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri (Rampur)

**LOK SABHA**

*The Speaker*

**Dr. G. S. Dhawan**

*The Deputy-Speaker*

**Shri G. G. Swell**

*Panel of Chairmen*

**Shri K. N. Tiwary**

**Shri N. K. P. Salve**

**Shrimati Sheila Kaul**

**Dr. Saradish Roy**

**Shri Era Sezhiyan**

**Shri S. A. Kader**

*Secretary-General*

**Shri S. L. Shakdher**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MEMBERS OF CABINET

The Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy, Minister of Electronics and Minister of Space	Shrimati Indira Gandhi
The Minister of Agriculture	Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
The Minister of Finance	Shri Y. B. Chavan
The Minister of Defence	Shri Jagjivan Ram
The Minister of External Affairs	Sardar Swaran Singh
The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals	Shri Dev Kanta Borooah
The Minister of Planning	Shri D. P. Dhar
The Minister of Home Affairs	Shri Umashankar Dikshit
The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri H. R. Gokhale
The Minister of Railways	Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra
The Minister of Heavy Industry and Steel and Mines	Shri T. A. Pai
The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah
The Minister of Communications and Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Raj Bahadur
The Minister of Works and Housing	Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri
The Minister of Health and Family Planning	Dr. Karan Singh
The Minister of Industrial Development and Science and Technology	Shri C. Subramaniam
The Minister of Shipping and Transport	Shri Kamlapati Tripathi

MINISTERS OF STATE

The Minister of Commerce	Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhury

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning	Shri Mohan Dharia
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri K. R. Ganesh
The Minister of Information and Broadcasting	Shri I. K. Gujral
The Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri R. K. Khadilkar
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Shri Shah Nawaz Khan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Dr. (Smt.) Sarojini Mahishi
The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and in the Ministry of Works and Housing	Shri Om Mehta
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Department of Personnel	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
The Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Prof. S. Nurul Hasan
The Minister of Irrigation and Power	Shri K. C. Pant
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Shri Mansinhji Bhasaheb Rana
The Minister of Labour	Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Shri Annasahib P. Shinde
The Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Prof. Sher Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri Surendra Pal Singh

**DEPUTY MINISTERS**

<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development</b>	Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs</b>	Shri Bedabrata Barua
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning</b>	Shri Kondajji Basappa
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce</b>	Shri A. C. George
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines</b>	Shri Subodh Chandra Hansda
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning</b>	Shri A. K. Kisku
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs</b>	Shri F. H. Mohsin
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development</b>	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture</b>	Shri Arvind Netam
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications</b>	Shri Jagannath Pahadia
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence</b>	Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines</b>	Shri Sukhdev Prasad
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power</b>	Prof. Siddheshwar Prasad
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways</b>	Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance</b>	Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs</b>	Shri B. Shankaranand
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Heavy Industry</b>	Shri Dalbir Singh

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Dharam Bir Sinha
The Deputy Minister in the Depart- ment of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Kedar Nath Singh
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri G. Venkat Swamy
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour	Shri Balgovind Verma
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture	Shri D. P. Yadav

## Lok Sabha Debates

Vol. XXXII    First Day of the Ninth Session  
of Fifth Lok Sabha

No. 1

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### LOK SABHA

Monday, November 12, 1973/Kartika  
21, 1895 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of two months, it is my very unpleasant duty to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our sitting Members, namely, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda and Shri Dharamrao Sharanappa Afzalpurkar, and seven other colleagues, former Members, namely, Shri Anand Chandra Joshi, Pandit Shiv Charan Lal, Syed Nazir Hussain Samnani, Shri Krishna Kant Vyas, Shri Vaddepalli Kashiram, Shri T. H. Sonavane and Diwan Chaman Lall.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda was elected to this House from Cachar constituency of Assam. She had also been a Member of Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1962-70. Earlier, she was a Member of the Assam Legislative Assembly during the years 1957-61. So noble, unassuming and soft-spoken, she was very regular in attending the House and made effective contributions whenever she spoke. A noted social worker, she was connected with a number of educational institutions. During her 11-year-term she served on a number of Committees, viz., Committee on Petitions, Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, Estimates Committee and some Select Committees on Bills. She died at New Delhi on the 16th September, 1973, at the age of 80.

Shri Dharamrao Sharanappa Afzal-

purkar was elected to this House from Gulbarga Constituency of Karnataka. A young man with pleasing personality and amiable nature, he was liked by one and all. A leading layer and a popular figure in his State he had endeared himself to the people by his helpful attitude and zeal for service. He took keen interest in welfare activities, particularly in the field of education cooperation and agriculture. He was an active Member and used to take keen interest in the proceedings of the House and of the Public Accounts Committee of which he was a Member. He passed away at Bombay on the 10th October, 1973, at the young age of 49.

Shri Anand Chandra Joshi was a Member of the First, Second and Third Lok Sabha from Madhya Pradesh during the years 1956-67. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting during the years 1959-62. A very amiable person and a prominent lawyer, he was an active Parliamentarian. He passed away at Rewa on the 7th September, 1973, at the age of 65.

Pandit Shiv Charan Lal was a Member of Provisional Parliament during the years 1950-52. A legal practitioner, he took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment four times. He passed away on the 16th September, 1973, at the age of 78.

Syed Nazir Hussain Samnani was a Member of Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962-67. He was also a Member of Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Council during the years 1957-62 and was re-elected in 1969. He took part in the freedom struggle since his school days. Starting his career as a journalist, he was connect-

ed with a number of social, cultural and educational institutions and certain trade union organisations. He was taken ill in the Legislative Council and passed away on the 17th September, 1973 at the age of 55.

Shri Krishna Kant Vyas was a Member of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950 to 1952. Later, he was a Member of Rajya Sabha during the years 1952 to 1956. A noted journalist, he was a popular figure in social organisations of Indore. He passed away at Indore on the 20th October, 1973 at the age of 63.

Shri Vaddepalli Kashiram was a Member of Second Lok Sabha from Nalgonda Constituency of Andhra Pradesh during the years 1960-62. Later he was elected to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and was a sitting Member there. He passed away suddenly at Hyderabad on the 21st October, 1973 at the age of 55. In his death the Scheduled Castes have lost a true leader and a friend.

Shri T. H. Sonavane was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1957 to 1970. Earlier he was also a Member of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950-52. In 1971 he was elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly. Coming from the backward strata of our society, he was a leading lawyer, a champion of the down-trodden and an active parliamentarian. He used to make useful contributions in the proceedings of the House and the Committees of the House on which he was represented. He passed away at Bombay on the 10th November, 1973 at the age of 63.

Diwan Chaman Lail who passed away yesterday, was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1923 to 1930 and 1945-47 and of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1947-48. He was also a Member of the Punjab Legislative

Assembly during the years 1936 to 1945 and of Rajya Sabha during the years 1952 to 1968. A noted parliamentarian, leading advocate and renowned trade unionist, he was one of the founder Members of the Swaraj Party in the Central Legislature. A number of times he participated in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment. He was a Member of a number of Parliamentary Delegations visiting abroad and was India's Ambassador to Turkey in 1948-49. As a Member of Rajya Sabha, he was also a Member of the Public Accounts Committee during the years 1954 to 1956. He passed away at New Delhi on the 11th November, 1973 at the age of 81.

The House is also aware of the sudden and untimely demise of Shri Barkatullah Khan, Chief Minister of Rajasthan on the 11th October, 1973. It was a shock for the whole country. An outstanding patriot and a freedom fighter, he symbolised the composite culture of India and represented a generation of dedicated social workers for whom secularism was an article of faith. He actively participated in the State People's movement and became a Minister in the popular Government of the erstwhile Jodhpur State. In 1952 he was elected to Rajya Sabha. In 1957 he was elected to the Rajasthan Assembly and continued to be its Member ever since. He served as Deputy Minister and Minister in the Rajasthan Government since 1960 and held different portfolios with distinction. In July, 1971 he became the Chief Minister of the State. His elevation as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan was a just recognition of his ability and immense popularity among all sections of the people in the State. Throughout his political career, he had set a very high example of patriotism and selfless service and devotion to duty.

We deeply mourn the loss of all these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this inter-session period has been a sad one for us and once again it becomes our melancholy duty to pay tribute to colleagues whom we have lost during this period. They include veterans and those who had a future ahead of them.

Shri Barkatullah Khan was a distinguished son of our motherland. His sudden and untimely death has left a void in our national life. He died at his post of duty as Chief Minister of Rajasthan and we feel his loss intensely. He was a brave and dedicated soldier in our fight for independence and for a new society. He was a staunch nationalist, a fine representative of the composite culture of India, a person of wide and progressive vision and an administrator who served the people with single-minded earnestness. His tenure of office was remarkable for the manner in which he achieved unity and cooperation amongst all sections at a most critical time. Special tribute should be paid to the indefatigable work which he did, risking his health and his life, for the relief of the victims of drought in his State. His simplicity in and out of office became a byword in Rajasthan:

Our sympathy and condolences to Begum Barkatullah and to Shri Barkatullah's mother and sister, to other members of his family and numerous friends and to the people of Rajasthan who have lost a wise leader.

It is with great sorrow that we learnt of Diwan Chaman Lall's death yesterday. His was a manysided personality and he was a pioneer in a large number of fields—politics, journalism, trade union work. He became a Member of the Central Assembly half a century ago and had a distinguished record of work in the

Constituent Assembly and in the Rajya Sabha. He enlivened debates through his eloquence and his experience. He was fastidious in his tastes but generous in his friendships and in the time and energy he devoted in public causes. We shall miss this stalwart of an earlier generation.

I had known Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda for many years and had come to have great affection for her. She was a symbol of Indian women's capacity to devote themselves to larger causes. She belonged to a family of distinguished social workers and had spent her life-time in social services. She was deeply interested in the progress of Assam and in women's education. Parliament will miss a person of dedication who commanded wide respect.

Shri Dharamrao Afzalpurkar was still, in his forties when he died so suddenly. The news came as a shock. He devoted his energies to the uplift of the condition of the rural people in his native Gulbarga district, where he looked after many educational and cooperative institutions. His earnestness and unassuming amiability earned him a large circle of friends in Parliament. He was a person of deep sincerity and capacity for work.

Shri A. C. Joshi spent fifteen years in Parliament representing Madhya Pradesh. He earned respect for his work as a legislator and Parliamentary Secretary.

A veteran from the Provisional Parliament whose death we mourn today is Shri Krishna Kant Vyas, who did much to awaken and consolidate political consciousness in Indore and who was a prominent leader of the Praja Mandal.

Another dynamic national worker from a former princely State was Syed Nazir Hussain Samnani, who served the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference with great zeal.

He was a journalist, a trade unionist, a co-operator and a tireless fighter for national integration.

Pandit Shiv Charan Lal was one of the early satyagrahis of Uttar Pradesh. He was imprisoned in every one of the successive waves of civil disobedience. Like most pioneers of the nationalist movement, he took deep interest in constructive work and village uplift.

Shri Vaddepalli Kashiram who was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha from Andhra Pradesh devoted his life to the service of the backward classes.

Shri T. H. Sonavane was a familiar figure to us all; a Member of this House for three terms, he had also served as Member of the Provisional Parliament. He was in the forefront of politics and social work in Maharashtra. Many organisations of Harijans and backward classes benefited from his dedicated labour and leadership. His contribution to parliamentary Committees was marked by study, grasp and earnestness. His death is a loss to our party and to the State of Maharashtra.

We deeply mourn the passing away of all these former colleagues and offer our sincere sympathy and condolences to the members of their families.

**SHRI DASARATHA DEB** (Tripura East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party and on my own behalf, I fully associate with the sentiments expressed by you and the Prime Minister at the sad demise of Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda. Shri Dharamrao Sharanappa Afzalpurkar, Sri Anand Chandra Joshi, Pandit Shiv Charan Lal, Syed Nazir Hussain Samnani, Shri Krishna Kant Vyas, Shri Vaddepalli Kashiram, Shri Diwan Chaman Lal and Shri Barkatullah Khan, and I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved families.

**श्री सरब पांडे (गाजीपुर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस दम्यान में हमारे देश के कई गणमान्य नेता हम से बिछड़ गए हैं और हम सब को इसका बहुत ज्यादा अफसोस है ।

दीवान चमन लाल इस देश की ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट के अग्रणी थे और उन्होंने अपने जीवन काल में बहुत सी सेवाएं कीं। श्री वरकतुल्ना खां, हम सब जानते हैं और आपने स्वयं भी कहा है, एक बहुत प्रचंड कार्यकर्ता थे और अपने जीवन काल में उन्होंने देश की बहुत सेवा की ।

श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चन्दा जिन को हम सब लोग जानते थे और मुझे याद है कि इस लोक मभा के पिछले सदन में जब ग्रामाम बांगाल में झगड़ा चल रहा था उन दिनों में उन्होंने बड़ी कुर्बानी दी और देश प्रदेश की एकता को बचाने का प्रयास किया ।

श्री धर्म राव अफजलपुरकर, श्री प्रानन्द चन्द्र जोशी, पंडित शिव चरण लाल, संयद नजीर हुसैन समनानी, श्री कृष्ण कान्त ब्यास, श्री बड्डेपल्लि काशीराम सभी इस सदन के सदस्य थे और हम लोगों के साथ उन्होंने काम किया था । इस ग्रवसर पर हम चाहते हैं कि शोक संतप्त परिवारों को आप मेरे और मेरे दल की ओर से संवेदना प्रकट कर दें ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर)** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कभी हम नए सत्र के लिए एकत्र होते हैं हम अपने कुछ साथियों को अपने बीच से उठा हुआ पाते हैं । काल का क्रूर माली कुछ जीवन पुण्यों को असमय दी तोड़ कर फेंक देता है । शरीर कितना नश्वर है यह भयावह सत्य अपनी सम्पूर्ण विकरालता के साथ हमारे सामने आ जाता है जब हम देखते हैं कि

श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चन्दा तथा श्री ब्रह्मराव शरणप्पा अफजलपुरकर जिन स्थानों पर बैठा करते थे, वे स्थान आज रिक्त हैं और हम उनके निधन पर शोकोद्घार व्यक्त कर रहे हैं। श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चन्दा बड़ी शान्त महिला थीं, सादगी की प्रतिमूर्ति थीं, कर्तव्यपालन में दक्ष थीं। कभी अवश्य ही उनका हृदय तिलमिला उठता था, उनकी बानी प्रखर हो जाती थी और ऐसे क्षण इस सदन में हमने देखे भी हैं। जब असम में उपद्रव हुए तो वे अपने पर काबू नहीं रख सकीं और बंगला भाषियों की वेदना को उन्होंने बड़े प्रभावी ढंग से इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया।

श्री अफजलपुरकर गुलवर्गा के 'प्रतिनिधि' थे। गुलवर्गा की जनता के हृदय में उनके लिए कितना स्थान था यह मैंने स्वयं वहाँ जा कर देखा। सदन में वह इतने मुखर नहीं थे, लेकिन जब वह बोलते थे, तो सदन की कार्यवाही में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देते थे।

श्री सोनावने अब लोक सभा के सदस्य नहीं थे। उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र विधान परिषद् में जाने का निश्चय किया था। लेकिन जिन्हें उन के साथ काम करने का अवसर मिला है, वे श्री सोनावने को भूल नहीं सकते। वह दलित वर्ग में से आते थे और दलितों के उदार के लिए मतत प्रयत्नशील रहते थे। उन की यह विशेषता थी कि भीड़ से अलग उन का स्वर सुनाई देता था। वह स्वर कभी कभी उन्हीं के कुछ साधियों को अटपटा लगता था, लेकिन वह अपनी आत्मा को रोक नहीं सकते थे—वह स्पष्टवक्ता थे।

मुझे लोक लेखा समिति में उन के साथ काम करने का अवसर मिला। जब वह दिल्ली छोड़ कर बम्बई पहुंच गये, तब हमें लगा कि लोक सभा की अति हुई है और

आज तो सारे देश की अति के लिए हम शोक प्रकट कर रहे हैं। विशेष कर दलित वर्ग का एक सशक्त प्रवक्ता श्री सोनावने के निधन से हमारे बीच से उठ गया है।

दीवान चमनलाल जी कई महीने से श्रीमार थे, लेकिन उन का निधन इतना निकट है, इस की हमने कल्पना नहीं की थी। वह एक शानदार आदमी थे। उन का व्यक्तित्व और वक्तृत्व अपनी छाप छोड़ता था। मुझे राज्य सभा में उन के साथ कुछ वर्ष रहने का मौका मिला और वहाँ मैंने उन की भाषण-शैली देखी। कभी कभी सदन में उन से नोक-झोंक भी हो जाती थी। उन के व्यक्तित्व में कितनी मधुरता और आत्मसेवा थी, इसका अनुभव मैंने तब किया, जब उन के नेतृत्व में एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल के सदस्य के रूप में मुझे पूर्वी अफ्रीका के देशों का दौरा करने का योका मिला। नेता के रूप में उन के मन में यह विचार कभी नहीं रहा कि कौन किस दल का है और किस की विचारधारा क्या है। सब को वह दृदय से लगाते थे और सब को समेट कर चलते थे।

जब हम केनिया पहुंचे और राष्ट्रपति जोमो केन्याटा से मिलने के लिए गये, तो जोमो केन्याटा ने दीवान चमनलाल को गले से लगा लिया, क्योंकि दीवान चमनलाल वह व्यक्ति थे, जिन्होंने जोमो केन्याटा की उस समय बड़े प्रभावशाली ढंग से पैरवी की थी, जब अंग्रेजी राज्य के दिनों में उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा था। केनिया के राष्ट्रपति इस प्रसंग को भूले नहीं थे। और देशों में भी हम दीवान चमनलाल के सफल नेता के रूप में हमारे सामने आये।

यह बड़ा विचित्र संयोग है कि उस प्रतिनिधि मंडल में श्री बरकतउल्ला खां भी एक सदस्य थे। प्रतिनिधि मंडल के नेता हमारे बीच से चले गये और श्री बरकतउल्ला खां

को भी हम ने खो दिया। उन दिनों डेंड महीने तक मुझे श्री बरकतउल्ला खां को निकट से देखने का मौका मिला और मुझे लगां कि श्री बरकतउल्ला खां मानों मधुरता की साक्षात् प्रतिमा हैं। किसी को रुक्ष करना वह नहीं जानते थे। सब को साथ ले कर चलने की कला उन के स्वभाव में थी। भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के बाद हमने उन्हें भारत के दृष्टिकोण को विदेशों में बढ़े प्रभावशाली ढंग से रखते हुए देखा।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि प्रतिनिधि मंडल का कार्यकाल समाप्त हो गया, लेकिन श्री बरकतउल्ला खां हम लोगों को भूले नहीं। वह जब कभी दिल्ली आते थे, तो घर पर आ जाते थे और कभी टेलीफोन भी करते थे। वह बड़े आग्रह के साथ कहते थे कि जब जयपुर आओ, तो बिना मिले न जाना। राजनीतिक मतभेद के बावजूद उन में इतनी आत्मीयता और मधुरता थी, इस को कोई भूल नहीं सकता है। वह जीवन भर एक निष्ठि के रूप में सुरक्षित रहेगी।

और भी हमारे कई साथी हमसे बिछुड़ गये हैं। मैं उन सब के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अपित करता हूं और परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह उन की आत्मा को सदगति प्रदान करे और उन के परिवारों को उन के निधन का दुख सहन करने की शक्ति दे।

**SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):** Sir, it is a sad note that we begin this session of the Lok Sabha with obituary references to as many as 9 persons. Many of them have been with us and we shall miss them in the House and outside also. I associate myself and my party with the sentiments expressed by you, by the Leader of the House and other colleagues here, and I request you to convey our deep condolences to the bereaved families.

**श्री कौ० एस० आबड़ा (पाटन) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे जिन साधियों और महानुभावों ने सदगति प्राप्त की हैं, मैं अपने दल की ओर से, और अपनी ओर से, उन की आत्माओं के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अपित करता हूं और प्रभु से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह उन आत्माओं को चिर शान्ति दे।

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** Sir, I and my party would like to associate ourselves with the sentiments expressed by you, by the Leader of the House and my colleagues here.

I certainly do not want to repeat what has been said so far, because we are in total agreement with everything that was said except for one little anecdote which I like to give because it happened quite recently with Shri Barkatullah Khan. I must admit that I never knew or met Shri Barkatullah Khan. When I had gone to Jaipur, my wife and I had reserved a coupe to return to Delhi on a particular night. But a couple of hours before the departure of our train, we were informed that the coupe was no longer reserved for us but that both of us had been allotted an upper berth, an upper berth compartment. I was further told that the Chief Minister was travelling by the same train. So, I asked somebody to ring up the Secretary of the Chief Minister and to tell him 'Kindly inform the Chief Minister that Mr. and Mrs. Piloo Mody were travelling to Delhi tonight by this train and had reserved a coupe for the purpose, and now they find that they no longer have the coupe. Kindly convey this information to the Chief Minister.' I was very happy to note that within five minutes Shri Barkatullah Khan was on the telephone and he said that he was very sorry he did not know I was in Jaipur, that he believed that he was responsible for causing us inconvenience, and that he would be very happy if I would have my coupe back again and he would drive to Delhi

that night. I was very touched; I thanked him profusely. I really felt if many more of our colleagues were to follow the same example this would be a happier place to live in.

I have always cherished the desire to run to him and meet him so that I could personally convey my sincere thanks and gratitude to him for the civility that he had shown. But I deeply regret that I was to be denied that opportunity.

I hope, Sir, that you will convey to his family, and the families of all the others, our deepest sorrow. May their souls rest in peace.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):** Sir, almost everytime when we start our business in this house we are reminded of the eternal proverb that in the midst of life we are in death. I do not know if this proverb has any lesson for us in developing a sense of humility in our overreaching aspiration for political things. If that has been so, perhaps the nature of politics in our country would have been a bit different. I associate our deep sense of sorrow and sympathy with the sentiments that you have expressed for the departed souls and also your words of appreciation for their contribution to our national life. I remember Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda whom I had the opportunity of knowing for long. She was so affectionate in her nature and every one of us used to call her as Didiji; we used to say so to the Prime Minister. She came from a distinguished family whose contribution to the national struggle is well-known. I do not know how the Chair will appreciate my sentiment, but I feel that it was unique in her life. She was a devotee of Shri Ramakrishna and when she went to offer her pranams at the Ramakrishna Ashram, she fell there and died. This is something of a unique fulfilment of the aspirations of a real devotee.

About Diwan Chamanlal, his name was known to us from our younger days. He was during the freedom struggle known as a moderate leader but, for the depth of his knowledge and spirit of patriotism he was honoured by all of us though we were in the fiery revolutionary group. I do not want to add more about our friends who were our colleagues here and those who contributed to our freedom struggle and to the development of parliamentary conventions and also the history of our country. On behalf of my party I express similar sentiments that had been expressed by you, the Prime Minister and other colleagues in this House and I request you to convey our sorrow and bereavement to the members of the bereaved family.

**SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North):** On behalf of Anna DMK, I request you to convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families of the departed souls.

**SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated-Anglo Indians):** On behalf of our party I join in the sentiments expressed by you and the Leader of the House and other colleagues on the sad demise of our friends who used to sit with us a few months ago. In particular I should like to express my heartfelt condolences at the passing away of Mrs. Chanda who was near and dear to me. I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved families.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The House will now stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

#### INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTER

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** I have great pleasure in introducing to you, and through you

to the House, my new colleague, Pandit Kamlapathi Tripathi.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO SPEAKER AND SECRETARY OF LOK SABHA**

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** Sir, before you proceed with the business of the House, I have another pleasant task to perform—one which has been entrusted to me by the entire House, all parties. It is to warmly congratulate our Speaker, Dr. Dhillon on his election as President of the World Inter-Parliamentary Union. The Inter-Parliamentary Union is an international parliamentary organisation whose aim is to promote personal contacts between Members of all Parliaments and to unite them in common action to secure and maintain the full participation of their respective countries in the firm establishment and development of representative institutions and in the advancement of the work of international peace and cooperation. The honour is a richly deserved one. It is in recognition of Dr. Dhillon's personal qualities and of his hard and conscientious work for the Council. Dr. Dhillon has guided the deliberations of this House with dignity and good humour. We are conscious of the honour to our country and to this Parliament.

I should also like to take this opportunity to warmly congratulate Shri S. L. Shakdher on his unanimous election as President of the Association of Secretaries-General of the Parliaments of the world for a three-year term. The objective of the Association is to carry out studies concerning parliamentary law, practice and procedure and to propose measures for improving the methods of work of the various

parliaments of the world and for ensuring collaboration between their services. Shri Shakdher's election is a tribute to India and to the work which he has been doing for the Association over the last two decades. All of us here are aware of his knowledge and his deep interest in parliamentary procedures, on which he is a recognised authority.

**SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) :** Congratulations, Sir.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) :** Congratulations to you and Mr. Shakdher.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Madam Prime Minister and Hon. Members, I am greatly touched by the very magnanimous and generous observations made by the Prime Minister on her own behalf and of you all. As a matter of fact, it is not an individual honour for me alone. It is an honour because I represent your House and it is an honour because our House represents the largest democracy in the world and a great country.

I would like to join the Prime Minister in congratulating Mr. Shakdher for the very well deserved honour that he has achieved, having been elected the President of the Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments. It is a still greater honour because we call him Secretary and he is the President of the Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments. I have consulted the Prime Minister that we must also designate him Secretary-General.

I avail of this opportunity to convey my thanks on your behalf to the many countries which had sponsored my name. In the last 83 years, rather 84 years, of the existence of this Inter-Parliamentary Council and Union, this is the first time that it has gone out of Europe

for an Asian. We are indeed very proud as a nation that the great dream of Lord Stansgate (late Mr. Wedgewood Benn) that some day this Council should acquire universality has come true and such a change has happened.

I avail myself of this opportunity also to convey our thanks to our friends who nominated me and many other friends who have helped us in this election. You know, the nominations go well in advance. I learnt at a later stage that the first sponsors were New Zealand, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Ethiopia and our distinguished neighbours Nepal and Bangla Desh. If you will allow me, on behalf of you all and our Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, I will convey our deep gratitude to them.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** If your election had been in India, it would have been unanimous.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Well, next time we shall hold it in India if that is so.

I assure you on behalf of our Group that I will do my best to keep up the great name of this organisation and also work with honesty and integrity for the aims and objects which it stands for. Its aims are very high—to discuss amongst parliamentarians of all parties from various countries solutions to many problems which perhaps sometimes defy solution in the United Nations, which can be solved when the Parliamentarians of the world come together. This organisation stands for peace, adjustment and closer understanding amongst themselves. I do hope that with your co-operation and the co-operation of our distinguished Prime Minister we will be able to set up high standards.

I am extremely grateful to you also on behalf of our Secretary-General. He had the great honour of being elected to the International Committee for Parliamentary Docu-

mentation (CIDP) last year. Only five members are elected and he was one of them. He achieved it by unanimous election but I had to go through the mill which is our lot sometimes.

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Self-Reliance in ship-building

**\*1. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to attain self-reliance in ship-building;

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

(c) when those are likely to be executed?

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

(a) to (c). The objective is to attain a large measure of self-reliance in ship-building by the end of the Sixth Plan. The tentative programme of ship-building in the Fifth Plan envisages expansion of the Shipyard at Visakhapatnam and also of the Shipyard which is at present under construction at Cochin. In addition it is proposed to take up construction of two new shipyards.

**SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:** The answer given by the hon. Minister is very vague and general. I would like to know from him, what is our requirement in this country; what is going to be our target for the coming Five-Year Plan; what is the amount going to be invested in the Plan and what are the steps that they are going to take to get technological and know-how for ship-building from different countries of the world.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** With your permission, Sir....

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—  
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I very much hope, when he has taken an oath, when he has been introduced to the House today, we will give him a little time to acquaint himself....

SHRI SEZHIYAN: You are setting a very bad precedent. If he cannot give an answer, the Minister of State can give an answer.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Can you extend the same privilege to an hon. Member? (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY: Has the Minister taken an oath here—I do not mean before the President—in the House?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister would not have been introduced to the House unless he has taken an oath. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. B. RANA: Our tonnage at the end of the Fifth Plan has been assessed at 9.7 m. G.R.T. by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and 10.6 m. GRT by us. Our annual increase would thus come to 1.14 m. GRT or 1.21 m. GRT. As regards the two shipyards which are to be built, the Techno-Economic Committee appointed by the Ministry is going into the location of two new shipyards. The report will be out very soon. As soon as the report is out, it will be decided where the shipyards will be located. In the meantime, these two shipyards which are to be built by the end of the Sixth Plan will have to be of a particular strength and, according to the world demand, we are aiming at making ships of about 50,000 GRT each which may go up to even one lakh tonnes.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Lack of perspective and indecision of the Government are reflected in the Cochin Ship-Building Yard. It has already taken 20 years and even now only civil works have been done there. Last year, the hon. Minister told the House that the first ship would come out of the Cochin Ship-Building Yard in 1974. Now Adm.

Krishnan of the Cochin Ship-Building Yard has made a statement that the keel of the first ship will be laid only in 1974. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the progress achieved so far in the Cochin Ship-Building Yard and when will the first ship come out of the Cochin Ship-Building Yard. Can he give me a concrete answer to this? Will he honour the commitment that he made to this house?

SHRI M. B. RANA: The keel has to be laid in 1974. The ship will be completed....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Let us postpone this Question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी मांग है कि आप इस सवाल को स्थिगित कर दीजिए। इस की सूचना 21 दिन पहले दी गई थी। यह प्रश्न पहला है, माननीय मंत्री महोदय तंयार हो कर आ सकते थे। अगर वह तंयार हो कर नहीं आये तो उन के राज्य मंत्री को जवाब देना चाहिए। मगर राजबहादुर जी उन को पर्चा दे रहे हैं उस को भी वह नहीं पढ़ सकते।

नीवहन श्रीर परिवहन मंत्री (श्री कमल पति त्रिपाठी) : अध्यक्ष जी, यद्यपि मैंने इस विभाग का कार्यभार अभी संभाला है और कुछ इस प्रश्न को भी देखा है, उसका उत्तर भी देंगा। परन्तु यदि माननीय सदस्यों को आपत्ति हो तो वह अनुपूरक प्रश्न करें, मैं यथा सम्भव उस का उत्तर दूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is new to this House. Normally, whether it is a Minister or a Member, it takes some time to acclimatize oneself.

इस को मैं रोपोता करे देता हूँ, आप की कनवीनियोंस की खातिर। यह प्रश्न अगली दफ़ा आ जायेगा।

**SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI:** Why should it be postponed? If the question is repeated, I will be able to answer.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not postponing this Question because the Minister says that he will be able to answer if the question is repeated. Mr. Janardhanan may please repeat his question.

**श्री हुम चन्द्र कदम्बः :** अध्यक्ष जा. विराटी जा को यहां को परियाटा जानने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

**अध्यक्ष चहोदयः :** उन्हें जवाब देना है उसका। आप इतनी जल्दी में क्यों हैं।

**SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:** With regard to the Cochin Shipyard, the construction was taken up in 1950 and it is more than 20 years now. A lot of discussion had taken place in this House about that. But, now the position is that nothing has been done and only certain civil works had been done. It is reported in the papers that some technical agreements had been signed recently. The Minister has said that the first ship from the shipyard will be out in 1974, but the person in charge of the shipyard, Adm. Krishnan says that the keel of the first ship will be laid in 1974. I would like to know the progress of the work done so far and the reasons for the delay in the work and as to when we can expect the first ship from the shipyard.

**SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI:** In Cochin the keel for the first ship will be laid in September 1974 and it will take 30 months to build the ship.

**SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:** The other part of my question with regard to the reasons for the delay has not been answered.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** The completion of the Cochin Shipyard and construction of ships depend upon better labour relations....

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question does not relate to Cochin. It is a general question.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Ship construction means better labour relations and better management and all this, unfortunately, has been lacking in the Cochin Shipyard. Considering this fact, will the Government consider improving the situation?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is a general question.

**SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI:** My information is that the work is going on very well. There is nothing lacking in it and the first ship will be ready in 30 months after 1974.

**SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:** 30 months after 1974 means what?

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** The country is paying through its nose to the foreign companies because of the shortage of ships in our country. The Minister says that we will become self-reliant only in 1990. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what arrangements the Government are making to get more ships for the Indian companies and the Shipping Corporation and whether the Indian companies will get some concessions from the MRTP Act and as to how you are going to find the necessary foreign exchange to purchase more ships.

**SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI:** The construction of the new shipyard will take five to six years and that is why we think that by the end of the Sixth Plan we shall be able to achieve self-reliance about shipping.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** You have not answered my question. Till 1990, how are we going to get ships? What about foreign exchange and other difficulties? There are restrictions under the MRTP Act.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को उन्होंने बतलाया है कि किस तरह से उन का बन्दीबस्त हो रहा है।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He did not reply.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय उन को फिर बतला दे।

SHRI KAMLAJATI TRIPATHI: What is his question?

MR. SPEAKER: His question was: Till 1990 how will the construction of the ships be completed? What are the arrangements which are made about foreign exchange and other resources? This is what he asked.

SHRI KAMLAJATI TRIPATHI: There is going to be collaboration of a British Company. So far as Cochin Shipyard is concerned, the agreement has already been signed. Orders are placed and we import ships from different countries; that is how we make up for the shortfall. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: The ship is out of the storm now. Now, Calling Attention, Shri Lakkappa.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Prices of Rationed articles of Food

##### \*2. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of rationed articles of food have been increased in various parts of the country during the last one year;

(b) the extent of the rise and the justification thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to lower the prices?

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

(a) to (c). The increase in procurement prices recently announced and the rise in the cost of imposed foodgrains have necessitated an upward revision in the issue prices this year so as to reduce the burden of subsidy. A statement indicating the issue prices before and after revision is placed on the Table of the Sabha. The incidental costs of the Food Corporation of India and the distribution costs of the State Governments are constantly under review of the Food Corporation of India and the Government.

#### STATEMENT

Statement showing the issue prices of rice, coarse grains and wheat before and after revision.

Rs. per quintal

RICE

Issue Price  
before re-  
vision      Issue Price  
after revision

1

2

3

Short Bold (Coarse)

100.00

125.0

Long Bold (Medium)

111.00

140.00

1	2	3
Medium Slender (Fine).	120.00	150.00
Long Slender	128.00	160.00
Short Slender groups and Scented Slender varieties except superior Basmati (Superfine)		
<b>COARSE GRAINS</b>		
Jower, bajra, maize and imported milo	65.00	80.00
Ragi	60.00	80.00
Small millets (Kodon Kutki)	52.00	60.00
<b>WHEAT</b>		
Specified superior varieties	84.00	96.00
Red indigenous, Mexican, Common White and imported wheat	78.00	90.00

Note : The issue prices of rice and coarse grains have been revised w.e.f. 1-11-73 and those of wheat w.e.f. 8-11-73.

#### **Dual System of trading in Foodgrains**

\*3. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how far the dual system of trading in foodgrains has been successful in implementation;

(b) whether the merchant class has helped in implementing this dual policy of Government; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to replace this duality agency of private trader and public distribution by a single Government agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):  
 (a) to (c). To protect the vulnerable sections of the population from high prices by ensuring regular supply of foodgrains to them through Fair Price Shops at reasonable prices and to prevent rise in prices of foodgrains in the open market, it is the policy of Government to strengthen, augment and streamline the public distribution system. It is essential for the public sector to achieve a commanding position in the market-

ing of foodgrains so that it could be more equitably distributed. The public sector agencies like the Food Corporation of India, Co-operatives etc. have therefore been called upon to play an increasing role to exercise an effective control over the marketed surplus so as to eliminate speculation and the distortion in price and availability resulting from it. The role of the private trade has to be regulated so that it serves rather than hinders the achievement of the above objectives.

So far as the recent take over of wholesale trade in wheat is concerned, apart from the public distribution system, licensed retailers are allowed to function subject to reasonable restrictions on stocks which they can store or deal in. In order to prevent hardship to consumers, licensed retailers required to abide by maximum retail prices which have been fixed under Statutory Orders in most of the States. Continuation of this system has helped to ensure supply of grain to those who do not either want or, are not able to draw supplies from the public dis-

tribution system or need to supplement the same. In view of the strain on the public distribution system in the context of reduced stocks, the system of licensed retailers has helped to improve availability in the open market. However, it has come to notice of Government that in some cases the merchants have not fully co-operated in the matter. Government will continue to review the position from time to time in the light of the experience and prevailing situation.

#### Procurement and distribution price of foodgrains

\*4. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what changes in procurement prices and policies and improvements in distribution costs and arrangements in respect of foodgrains have been effected to ensure adequate availability at fair prices; and

(b) whether the issue price of foodgrains cannot be lowered by effecting economies in handling and overhead costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The procurement prices for kharif and support prices for rabi foodgrains have been revised upwards to ensure adequate incentive to farmers and for maximising procurement for distribution through public agencies. The question of effecting economy in the cost of distribution is constantly under review of the Government.

#### Family Planning Programme

\*5. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present approach of Family Planning Programme is not successful;

(b) whether the Centre is contemplating to introduce certain prac-

tical measures to modify the present approach; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Family Planning efforts are being further intensified and an integrated approach of providing Health, Maternity and Child Care, Nutrition and Family Planning Services is being attempted. Efforts will be made for greater community involvement in the programme. It is also proposed to intensify the programme in districts that had shown high growth rate and density of population.

व्यापार का संवरोक्षण

\*6. श्री रमावतार जास्त्री :  
श्री वी. एम. महता

क्या हृषि मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस वर्ष खरीफ की फसल तैयार हो जाने पर चावल के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने के निर्णय को बदल दिया है ;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने जनता को उचित मूल्य पर चावल तथा खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराने के लिए जो योजना तैयार की हैं उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

हृषि अन्नालय मे र.ज्य मंडे (श्री अम्बासाहब पी. शिंदे) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(ग) भारी अधिप्राप्ति से बनाए गए केन्द्रीय पूल से इस समय राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निष्पर्ति किए गए नियंत्रित मूल्यों पर खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन

किया जाता है और यह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है कि वे केन्द्र द्वारा आवंटित खाद्यान्नों और स्थानीय अधिग्राहित से उपलब्ध खाद्यान्नों का वितरण सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए मूल्यों पर उचित मूल्य की दुकानों / राशन की दुकानों के माध्यम से करें। मौजूदा प्रबन्धों में परिवर्तन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

### विवरण

क्योंकि चावल का थोक व्यापार लेने की नीति को सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित करने के लिए न केवल कार्यचालन सम्बन्धी व्यौरों पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करते की आवश्यकता थी बल्कि राज्य सरकारों और राजनीतिक दलों के पूर्ण योगदान और सहयोग की भी आवश्यकता थी, इसलिए केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य के मुख्य मंत्रियों / राज्यपालों और विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से कई एक बार विचार विमर्श किया। इन त्रैठकों में इस योजना में आने वाली कई कठिनाइयों का उल्लेख किया गया। बकर स्टाक और असेक्षित प्रबन्ध न होने के कारण आगामी खरीफ मौसम से चावल का थोक व्यापार लेने से सम्बन्धित नीति का पुनर्निर्वारण करने की आवश्यकता थी।

उपर्युक्त वार्ता को ध्यान में रखते हुए और चावल की अधिग्राहित में पर्याप्त तेजी साने की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, उचित यही समझा गया कि यह बात राज्यों पर छोड़ दी जाए कि को स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप अधिग्राहित की कोई भी प्रणाली अपना लें। तथापि, मोटे तौर पर राज्य सरकारों को यह परामर्श दिया गया था कि वे या तो उत्पादकों पर क्रमिक लेवी लगाने अथवा ईमिल मालिकों / व्यापारियों पर लेवी लगाने की प्रणाली को अद्यता दोनों प्रणालियों को अपनाएं और भारी संख्या में हुलरों

को भी अपने नियंत्रण और देख-रेख में लाए। जो राज्य सरकारें 1973-74 के खरीफ के मौसम से चावल के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने के इच्छुक थे उनको एसा करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई थी। तदनुसार, असम राज्य सरकार ने पहली नवम्बर, 1973 से चावल का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले लिया है।

### Indo-U.S.S.R. Wheat Loan Agreement

\*7. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:  
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-U.S.S.R. wheat loan Agreement was signed in October, 1973; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The broad features of the Agreement signed with USSR Government pertaining to its offer of a loan of 2 million tonnes of foodgrains are as follows:—

(i) The entire quantity of foodgrains will be in the shape of wheat;

(ii) Of the total quantity of 2 million tonnes of wheat the various sources would be as follows:—

Russia	— 10.5 lakh tonnes
Canada	— 4.5 lakh tonnes
Australia	— 5.0 lakh tonnes

(iii) Immediately India will bear the cost of transporting 10.5 lakh tonnes of wheat from the Soviet Union and 5 lakh tonnes of wheat from Australia. The Soviet Union will bear the cost of transporting 4.5 lakh tonnes of wheat to be supplied from Canada.

(iv) At the time of replacement, India will bear the cost of transporting 4.5 lakh tonnes of wheat from India to Soviet ports and the Soviet Union will bear the cost of transporting 15.5 lakhs tonnes of wheat from India to the Soviet Union.

(v) The following quantities are expected to be received:—

(1) During the fourth quarter of this year—8.95 lakh tonnes of wheat, of which about 4.5 lakh tonnes will be from Canada and Australia.

(2) During January to May of 1974—11.05 lakh tonnes including about 5 lakh tonnes from Australia and Canada.

(vi) The replacement of the two million tonnes of foodgrains will commence two years after the completion of the final deliveries of the said quantities to India and be effected in the course of five years thereafter in equal annual instalments (4 lakh tonnes per year).

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में आवास कार्यक्रम

\*8. श्री मल्लमद डागा : क्या तिरंगा और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में आवास कार्यक्रम की कोई रूपरेखा बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुहूर्य बताने क्या है?

तिरंगा और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना, जिस में आवास कार्यक्रम शामिल है, अभी बनाए जाने की प्रक्रिया में है।

### Research Institute in Kerala for Cashew

\*9. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Research Institute in Kerala exclusively for cashew, where intensive research on processes for new uses and application on cashew-nut shell liquid could be undertaken;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Kerala have requested the Central Government to agree to meet 50 percent of expenditure for the establishment of the Research Institute; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Government do not propose to establish a Research Institute for cashew.

(b) Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation, a Government of Kerala Undertaking, had drawn up a scheme for setting up a research institute exclusively for Cashew where intensive research on processes for new uses and application of Cashew-nut shell liquid could be undertaken. It involved an expenditure of Rs. 63.00 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 4.70 lakhs annual recurring. Kerala Government had suggested that non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 63.00 lakhs should be shared between the Central Government and Cashew Export Promotion Council and recurring expenditure should be shared between Cashew Export Promotion Council and Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation.

(c) The proposal was received in the Ministry of Commerce. That Ministry considered the suggestion in consultation with Cashew Export Promotion Council who could not provide any finance for this purpose. Ministry of Commerce had ultimately intimated the Government of Kerala in Novem-

ber, 1971 that setting up of a research institute for Cashew was not feasible unless the State Government could arrange funds for the Institute on their own.

**Import of Foodgrains**

\*10. SHRI P. R. SHENOY:

SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains are being imported to meet the shortage;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of the foodgrains imported during 1973, till the end of October and from which countries; and

(c) the terms of import?

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

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

(c) The purchases from Argentina, Canada and U.S.A. are on commercial terms while those from U.S.S.R. on loan basis.

**Statement**

Statement showing the quantity and value of foodgrains imported during the period from 1-1-1973 to 31-10-1973.

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

*Estimated approximate C F value in crores of rupees. •*

GRAIN	SOURCE	QUANTITY	VALUE	REMARKS
WHEAT	U.S.S.R.	0.50	*	* On loan basis against agreement dated 12-10-1973
	U.S.A.	7.94	70.60	
	CANADA	5.03	45.11	Commercial purchase.
	ARGENTINA	1.89	16.90	
Total wheat		15.36	132.61	
MILO	U.S.A.	6.43	46.13	
	ARGENTINA	2.05	13.57	
Total Milo		8.48	59.70	
TOTAL FOODGRAINS		23.84	192.31	

**Selection of Colleges by U.G.C. for implementation of examination Reform Plan**

\*11 SHRI PILOO MODY:  
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has selected some Universities in the country for implementing the examination reform plan;

(b) the salient features of the plan;

(c) when this plan is likely to be implemented or has it already been implemented; and

(d) the reaction of the Teachers and the students to this new plan?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) to (d). The University Grants Commission has selected the following 12 Universities for implementing the 'Plan of Action' for Examination Reform:—

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

The salient features of the Plan are indicated in the Statement attached.

The 'Plan' has been circulated to all the Universities and Colleges in the country for implementation of the recommendations contained therein and they have been requested to submit proposals for Commission's assistance on programmes for Question Bank development, promotion of internal assessment, and organising of workshops and seminars for the purpose.

The 12 Universities, selected to implement the U.G.C. 'Plan of Action', have been asked to appoint Committees to examine for implementation the various programmes of Examination Reform in consultation with the Implementation Committee appointed by Commission.

According to the University Grants Commission the reaction of University and College teachers to the 'Plan of Action' has been favourable.

**Statement  
Salient features on Examination Reform**

1. Those who teach should also examine. In this sense examinations must become 'internal', and an integral part of the teaching process.

2. Since sessional or continuous assessment measures a number of essential abilities (such as drive and capacity for hard-work, motivation, quality of imagination, intuition and speculation, leadership and team work skilled use of hands etc.) which a terminal examination or an achievement test does not measure, such assessment must be shown on the gradesheet separately.

3. The 'standard' of every institution is ultimately governed by the standard of education imparted by it. In this sense every university or college has to maintain and defend its own standard. This implies that the name of the institution/colleges where a candidate has studied should be mentioned on the diploma or degree or grade sheet issued to the candidate.

4. If the award for a degree or diploma or examination depends on the performance of a student in a number of courses, these courses should be delinked from each other, so that if a student has failed to make the grades in a particular course he may not be penalised in other courses due to this failure. The delinking of courses in this manner will allow movement of students, if necessary, from one institution to another, and from one type of study to another.

5. The performance of students must be assessed over well-distributed intervals of time so that a course which is completed in a year or a semester must come up for examination at the end of the year or the semester, without having to wait for 'final' examination.

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

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

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

8. A National examination in various subjects at the bachelor's level may be conducted by a central authority, on a purely voluntary basis. This ex-

amination could be designed to test creative thinking and comprehension of subject matter, so as to serve as a national index of performance and achievement by students at large and of various Institutions. The examination ought to be conducted in all the regional languages and English and it should use a modern syllabus and the best techniques of paper setting, evaluation and processing of raw scores. A certificate carrying a grade should be issued to only those participants who achieve the higher grade. The examination should be open to everyone who wishes to take it.

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

#### Agitation regarding resumption of suspended West Coast Konkan Steamer Service

##### \*12. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

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

(a) whether any agitation was launched on the 4th October, 1973 for the resumption of the suspended West Coast Konkan Steamer Service without increased fares;

(b) if so, what were the demands of the organisers of the agitation;

(c) whether the sponsors of the agitation have informed Government that in case grievances regarding the Konkan Steamer Service are not redressed, agitation would be extended to all ports from Goa to Bombay; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have reported that there was an agitation in Malwan and that the demands of the agitators were as follows:

- (1) Resumption of steamer service to Malwan;
- (2) No increase in fares; and
- (3) Resumption of Konkan Steamer service.

(c) The State Government have no information about this.

(d) The Central Government have, through the Konkan passenger Ships (Acquisition) Ordinance 1973 (4 of 1973), acquired the two ships m.v. "Konkan Sewak" and m.v. "Sarita" with which this service was being run by M/s. Chowgule Steamships Ltd. and have subsequently vested the ownership of the ships in the public sector Mogul Line Ltd. who will generally operate the service on a "no profit no loss basis". It is expected that the service will be commenced in the near future. The schedule of services will be drawn up by the Mogul Lines Limited keeping all relevant factors into consideration.

#### Shortage of fertilisers

\*13. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a heavy shortfall in domestic production of fertilisers and bleak import prospects have created serious doubts about realising the targeted production of 68 million tonnes of rabi cereals during 1973-74;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There are likely to be some constraints in the availability of fertilisers, especially nitrogenous fertilisers, during the Rabi 1973-74 season. Anticipating this situation, the Ministry of Agriculture had taken up special measures to minimise the effect of the shortage of fertilisers, on production. These steps include intensive campaigns for the utilisation of organic manures, available and implementation of the recommendations of the I.C.A.R. for the better utilisation of fertilisers, utilisation of fertilisers on a priority basis in high potential low-risk areas, etc. It is hoped that with these special measures, we may be able to achieve the targeted production of 48 million tonnes of Rabi cereals during 1973-74;

(b) The shortage in the availability of fertilisers has been mainly because of shortfalls in domestic production and the inadequate availability of fertilisers in the World market.

(c) In order to improve the availability position, the following steps have been taken: —

1. Efforts are being made to maximise the capacity utilisation of the domestic fertiliser factories.
2. A coordinated supply plan has been drawn up in the Zonal Conferences after discussions with the representatives of the State Governments and domestic manufacturers. Orders under the Essential Commodities Act have been issued thereafter, making it legally obligatory for the domestic manufacturers to supply the quantities of fertilisers committed by them to each State at the Conferences.
3. The States have been advised to prepare a careful inventory of the stocks available in the godowns both of the cooperative and retail dealers and review it frequently in order to ensure timely and equitable distribution of the available fertilisers.

4. The fertiliser manufacturers have been requested to channel as big a share of their output as possible through cooperative organisations and other public agencies in order to minimise the chance of mal-practices.
5. Through monthly reviews at a very high level a careful watch is being kept on the availability of wagons for rail movement in order to ensure that movement of fertilisers is not affected by bottlenecks in rail transport.
6. Steps are also being taken to import maximum possible quantities.

#### Delhi Milk Scheme

\*14. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 15th October, 1973 under the heading "DMS still in a mess";

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to set it right; and

(c) how Government propose to redress the grievances of the citizens of Delhi who suffer at the milk booths?

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

(b) and (c) Steps have been taken by Delhi Milk Scheme to ensure that milk is supplied regularly to bona fide token holders without unnecessary waiting at the milk booths. The availability of milk has since increased by approximately 100 per cent partly due to improvement in weather conditions and partly due to higher prices offered by the Delhi Milk Scheme to the milk producers. The handling capacity of the existing

dairy is also being expanded to handle 3.75 lakh litres of milk daily against the present 3 lakh litres daily and that would meet the requirements of the persons on the waiting list for milk tokens. With the introduction of one quality of milk w.e.f. 5th November, 1973, the chances of tampering with caps would be eliminated considerably. Except for marginal shortages at some depots, the distribution of milk is expected to be normal hereafter. Nevertheless the DMS arranges regular surprise checks of milk depots and also operates a complaint section in the dairy running round the clock so that local problems may be promptly attended to and rectified. It has recently been decided to encourage the formation of Depot Advisory Committee comprising of token holders to assist the Delhi Milk Scheme in ensuring smooth and equitable distribution of milk from their respective milk depots. In addition, Assistant Milk Distribution Officers of the Delhi Milk Scheme will hold office after distribution hours in the morning and evening in each of the major localities to hear customer's difficulties and complaints for appropriate remedial action.

With the setting up of the Second (Recombinining) milk dairy towards the end of 1974, the requirements of the Capital will be met to more or less the full extent.

#### Provision of beds to patients lying on the ground in Safdarjung Hospital

\*15. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of patients of fracture cases are lying on the ground in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing beds to these patients?

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

(b) The Orthopaedic Department of the Safdarjang Hospital has a bed strength of 150 but the number of patients admitted at any one time far exceeds this number. The Safdarjang Hospital being a General Hospital, no patient needing admission is refused admission on account of lack of beds. Some patients have, therefore, perforce to be accommodated on the floor from time to time.

**Wheat found short in weight supplied by Punjab**

\*16. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:**

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news-item in 'Tribune' dated the 28th September, 1973 that the wheat supplied by Punjab to other States was found short in weight; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted by Government in this regard and with what result?

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

(b) An inquiry conducted by the State Vigilance Department is in progress.

**Working of National Seeds Corporation**

\*17. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the

working of the National Seeds Corporation;

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

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) to (c). The Government have received a number of memoranda, the last being in January, 1971, from the Employees Union of the National Seeds Corporation containing certain demands and pointing out instances of malpractices and mismanagement in the Corporation. The main demands related to payment of bonus, enhancement of house rent allowance, confirmation of staff, promotions, etc. There were also allegations against the management of the Corporation regarding wrong certification of seeds, procurement of poor quality seeds, improper planning in seed movement, etc. and certain instances of malpractices had been cited. The Government have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V. N. Gadgil, Member, Rajya Sabha, who is also a Director on the Board of Directors of the Corporation, to look into the grievance of the employees as well as cases of mis-management. The Committee's report is awaited.

**Suggestion of National Commission on Agriculture regarding Farmer and Agricultural Labour**

\*18. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has suggested some changes in the two development programmes for farmers and agricultural labour;

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

(c) whether Government have taken any decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Commission on Agriculture have submitted an Interim Report on Reorientation of programmes of Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers Development Agencies recently. The Report has suggested certain changes in the content and structure of the programmes being implemented now for the weaker sections. A statement indicating the salient features of the recommendations contained in the above Report is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Report is under consideration of the Government of India.

#### Statement

1. The SFDA|MFAL should be combined to form a composite Agency. In all the programmes under these Agencies a compact area approach should be followed.

2. For the purpose of identification of beneficiaries, the maximum limit of holding for small farmers should not be above 2 hectares and for marginal farmers above 1 hectare.

3. The basic approach to the development of small and marginal farmers should be to improve their crop production through irrigation, water management, land development and soil conservation programmes. In these areas, dry farming technology and water harvesting should receive special emphasis.

4. The subsidiary occupations programmes such as milk production, poultry keeping, sheep rearing and pig production should be super-imposed as separate programmes in these combined programme districts for small/marginal farmers, which coincide with those suggested for subsidiary programmes by the Commiss-

sion in their separate report. The financing of the special programmes for subsidiary occupations should be self-contained and should not be done from out of the funds earmarked for the development of small|marginal farmers.

5. The subsidies of 25 per cent for small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers presently allowed under SFDA|MFAL programmes should be continued during the Fifth Plan period. The Commission have, however, not favoured continuation of 50 per cent subsidy for community irrigation projects undertaken by Panchayats|Cooperatives|Gram Sabhas for the benefit of weaker sections. Subsidy on inputs to marginal farmers for one season and subsidy on cost of transport of inputs has been recommended.

6. In areas where surface water schemes or large-scale ground water schemes are possible, the States should assume responsibility to plan for irrigation schemes which would benefit substantially, if not exclusively, the small and marginal farmers. The State Governments should as a matter of priority prepare suitable Plan schemes for the selected districts and earmark necessary Plan funds for the purpose. Consolidation of holdings should be accorded priority in areas selected for irrigation works and group approach adopted for meeting the irrigation needs of the small farmers. In rain-fed areas, the State should take up schemes for water harvesting as a part of the general programme of minor irrigation and the beneficiaries should be charged only the rate for the benefit. In addition, the State should undertake works, on its own, on a substantial area for land shaping, soil conservation, etc. Private wells in these areas should also be given State support.

7. The State Governments should draw schemes in their State sector for marketing and processing units

and for custom service units under the State Plan and no special subsidy from the Agency's funds should be made available for such infrastructural development. The Agencies may provide subsidies for the development of markets and storage facilities.

8. The programme should be extended during the Fifth Plan to cover 160 projects including the existing 87. Eleven million families could be covered @ 70,000 farmers per project. In each project the principle of one district-one-agency may be followed generally. The coverage of small and marginal farmers should preferably be in the ratio of 1 : 3 on the average to ensure that the programme has the necessary tilt in favour of the marginal farmers. A provision of Rs. 241 crores should be made in the Central Sector for this programme; in addition to a sum of Rs. 40 crores that would have to be made in the State Plan sector to meet the cost of extension staff and other infrastructural facilities.

9. The additional units to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan may be allotted on the basis of State-wise distribution of the number of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The Commission have suggested tentative distribution keeping this in view. In extending the programme, emphasis should be on the selection of areas having fairly assured rainfall. The programmes need not be extended to drought affected districts in which a separate programme, viz. Drought Prone Area Programme has been taken up. The DPAP would also benefit small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in respective areas.

**Steps to improve performance of Indian Players in International Games**

\*18. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government to improve the performance of the Indian players in the International competitions in various games; and

(b) the funds allocated by Government for the purpose during the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Selection of teams for participation in international competitions is made by the concerned National Sports Federations/Associations. This Ministry is not associated with such selection and has no direct responsibility for the performance of these teams.

Government, however, provides financial assistance for the pre-competition training of the teams, facilities for expert training by qualified coaches and financial assistance to cover passage expenses of the teams. It is ensured that the teams are accompanied by qualified coaches. Permission to participate in such events is not recommended by All India Council of Sports if the standard of the game is low and chances of reasonably good performance by the team are not expected. On the advice of the All India Council of Sports, guidelines for the proper training and selection of the teams have been laid down and forwarded to the Federations for guidance.

Government is also considering various measures for promoting sports and improving the standard of achievement on National basis. The details will be finalised when the allocation under the Fifth Plan is known.

(b) Rs. 8.75 lakhs.

### Vegetable Oil Factories

\*20. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :  
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Letters of Intent issued for setting up new vegetable oil factories in the private and co-operative sectors, separately, during the last two years;

(b) the number and names of factories which are manufacturing vegetable oil after issuing the Letter of Intent;

(c) whether there are any factory which are not manufacturing vegetable oil after issue of the Letter of Intent; and

(d) if so, the names of such factories and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Two—both in the private sector.

(b) to (d). Mere issue of letter of Intent does not qualify an applicant to commence production. This can only be done on receipt of industrial licence.

### Irregularity in supply of Milk at Booth No. 797, New Delhi

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

(a) whether the Ministry are aware that the milk distributors attached to the Milk Depot No. 797, North Avenue, New Delhi are in the habit of supplying milk to the unauthorised persons and several times the Ayas who used to supply milk to M.Ps from door to door are disappointed and are unable to supply milk properly; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry propose to depute competent

authority to pay surprise visit to remove such habits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Some complaints were received by Delhi Milk Scheme alleging non-supply of milk, short supply, supply to non-token holders, change of seals, non-supply of cow milk and unsatisfactory behavior of the staff of Milk Depot No. 797, North Avenue, New Delhi. All these complaints were enquired into promptly. The details of these complaints and result of inquiry in each case are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5651/73.]

In addition to looking into the specific complaints, Delhi Milk Scheme also carries out periodical surprise checks of Depots through its field staff for ensuring proper functioning.

### Central Assistance to the National Malaria Eradication Programme, Mysore

2. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore Government has approached the Centre for assistance to the National Malaria Eradication Programme; and

(b) the reaction of the Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) Sufficient quantities of insecticides, antimalaria drugs and vehicles were supplied to the State Government.

**D.D.A. Flats for allotment to Persons under Middle Income Group Scheme**

**3. SHRI G. C. DIXIT:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Delhi where D.D.A. Flats for allotment to persons registered under the Middle Income Group Scheme are being constructed and would be ready for allotments during the years 1974 and 1975, separately;

(b) the number of flats, storey-wise, under construction in each area; and

(c) the likely dates when the announcements for their allotment will be made during the years 1974 and 1975, separately?

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

(a) to (c): The requisite information is given in the statement.

*Statement*

	Location	No. of flats	No. of storeys	Anticipated date of completion handing over
<b>I. Year 1974</b>				
	1. Prasad Nagar .	304		4 December, 1974
	2. Katwaria Sarai	66		2 June, 1974
	3. Munirka .	350		3 March, 1974
	4. Sheikh Sarai .	108		3 December, 1974
	5. East of Kailash	88		3 December, 1974
<b>II. Year 1974</b>				
	1. Rajouri Garden .	500		3 June, 1973
	2. Wazirpur Phase III	500		3 June, 1975
	3. Malviya Nagar	580	396— 184	4 December, 1975
	4. Pankha Road .	324		3 June, 1975
	5. Sheikh Sarai .	400	Yet to be decided	These flats are expected to be completed in
	6. Kalkaji .	750	Do.	about 18 months from
	7. Lawrence Road	1000	Do.	the date of
	8. Munirka	500	Do.	commencement of construction.

In addition to the above, D.D.A. had held an architectural competition early this year designing of various housing schemes. These also provide for construction of MIG flats at three sites as per following details:

- (i) Dilshad Garden—4 storeyed, 780 to 800 flats.
- (ii) Malviya Nagar—4 storeyed, 528 to 568 flats.
- (iii) Kalkaji—3 storeyed, 316 to 340 flats.

These flats can be completed in a period of 18 months from the date of commencement of construction subject to the finalisation of architectural drawings, for which prize-winning entries have been since selected, and availability of materials like cement, steel etc.

**दिल्ली किराया नियन्त्रण विवेयक  
म प्रस्तावित संशोधन**

4. श्री चन्द्रसाल चन्द्राकार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली प्रशासन को दिल्ली किराया नियन्त्रण विवेयक भेजा था जिसका महानगर परिषद् ने विरोध किया है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली किरायेदार एवं सियेशन के प्रतिनिधित्वों ने उनसे भेट की थी;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनसे हुई बातचीत का क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(घ) क्या उक्त विवेयक में कुछ संशोधन करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संसदों का विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमेन मेहता) : (क) विवेयक का प्रारूप

दिल्ली प्रशासन को महानगर परिषद् की मिरुतियों के लिए भेजा गया था जिसे, इनमें कुछ परिवर्तन किये हैं।

(ख) से (घ). दिल्ली किरायेदार फैंडरेन ने प्रतिनिधि निर्माण और आवास मंत्री से मिले थे। दिल्ली सेन्ट्रल ट्रेनेंट्स प्रोप्रिलियशन ने भी जापन दिया है। उनके सुझाव नोट बार लिया गया है। किराया नियन्त्रण विवेयक में किये जाने वाले परिवर्ती के सम्बन्ध में अमी कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

**Low Income Group Scheme of D.D.A.**

5. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons registered under Low Income Group Scheme of D.D.A. whose names are placed in the list of successful applicants during the draw for the allotment of flats and who do not accept the offer of flats, are required to pay some forfeiture money and if so the facts thereof;

(b) whether persons who are placed on the waiting list, during such draw for the flats, are also penalised like-wise and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether such persons amongst those on the waiting list whose income has increased during the period of 'waiting for the flats' and become entitled to flats under MIG Scheme, are also required to pay the forfeiture money on not accepting the offer of flats under LIG Scheme and 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) Applicants who are declared successful in the draw of lots but do not accept the allotment are required to pay a penalty. Applicants can, however, withdraw their applications by a specific date before the draw is held, without payment of penalty.

(b) A person who withdraws his name from the waiting list before the offer of a flat is made is not penalised. Penalty is payable if the application is to be withdrawn after the offer is made.

(c) When the income of a person increases after his name is brought on the waiting list, he can withdraw his name without payment of penalty provided the withdrawal is made before the offer is made to him.

**Procurement Price of Wheat under PL-480 Scheme**

**6. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated procurement price per tonne of wheat under the PL-480 Schemes;

(b) the approximate amount of money that Government has to spend on transportation, loading, unloading and distribution thereof; and

(c) the price at which such wheat would be available to the consumer?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) to (c). Presently, no wheat is being imported under the PL-480 Scheme.

**Removal of restrictions on movement of Wheat and Rice within States**

**7. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government of Rajasthan has removed restrictions on the movement of wheat and rice within the State for facilitating smooth and equal distribution of these items;

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

(c) Whether Government are considering issue of such directions to the States also?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have advised the State Governments that there might be no objection to the relaxation of restrictions on inter-District movement of wheat within the State, to improve the availability of wheat in the deficit Districts of the State (s). They were also simultaneously advised to procure surplus grains still available with the producers by undertaking dehoarding and other operations

**Questionnaire to Leaders of the opposition on take over of wholesale trade in Rice**

**8 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:**

**SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has circulated a questionnaire to the Leaders of the opposition about the take-over of wholesale trade in rice and allied matters;

(b) if so, the main questions and the answers given to those by each of the opposition party and leaders; and

(c) the reaction of Government on those answers?

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

(a) and (b). The questionnaire and the answers received from 8 opposition parties are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5652/73].

(c) All these suggestions have been taken into consideration by the Government while framing the policy for kharif foodgrains.

**News-Item L "75,000 Children denied Daily Bread" in Delhi**

9. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated 12th October, 1973 under the heading "75,000 children denied daily bread";

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to get donation for the nutrition centre?

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

(b) Supply of special fortified bread manufactured by the Modern Bakeries (I) Ltd. for pre-school feeding under the Special Nutrition Programme in Delhi remained sus-

pended for 5 days only i.e., on 4-10-73 and 8-10-73 to 11-10-73 due to want of right quality of soya flour, an essential ingredient of the bread. The supply was resumed on 15th October, 1973 after holidays.

(c) The programme is entirely financed by the Central Government in Delhi and no donation is raised.

**Need for expansion of Forest Wealth**

10. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister of State for Agriculture had stressed for the need for expansion and increase of forest wealth; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken at Central and State level in that direction?

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

(b) An increased outlay under the forestry Sector has been proposed under the Fifth Five Year Plan. Provision for raising 4 lakh hectares of forest plantations under Plan funds and raising of mixed plantations in waster lands, Panchayat lands, forest areas etc., as well as development of Social Forestry including afforestation of degraded forests has been made with an outlay of Rs. 18 crores. Based on the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture in their interim reports on 'Manmade Forests—Production Forestry' and "Social Forestry" important schemes have been drawn up for augmentation of forest wealth under the State as well as Central Sector of the Fifth Plan. It is also proposed to utilise Institutional financing for forestry plantation programmes by establishment of Forest Corporations, Karna-

taka State has already established a Plantation Corporation and number of other States have already taken preliminary action for establishment of similar Corporations. It is expected that about 4 lakh hectares will be brought under Man-made forests during the Fifth Plan period by Institutional finance.

**Proposed amendment to Food Adulteration Act**

11. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:  
SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-  
THAM:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to bring an amendment to make the Food Adulteration Act more stringent;

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

(c) when it is proposed to bring it before Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The main proposals are as given below:—

(i) Amplification of the word 'Food' to cover other types of food by whatever name called or so declared by Government for the purposes of the Prevention of Adulteration Act;

(ii) Amplification of "Food (Health) Authority" to include such officer as may be notified by Government;

(iii) Declaration of State Governments as 'local authority';

(iv) More representation to trade, consumers and ven-

dors on the Central Committee for Food Standards;

(v) 'Storage simplicitor of food articles not conforming to standards as laid down under the Act kept for the preparation of other articles to be treated as an offence;

(vi) Health Officer to be given powers of 'local authority' for disposal of perishable foods that have deteriorated;

(vii) Food Inspectors to be given powers to check and seize the accounts and other material for investigational purposes;

(viii) Food Inspectors to be given powers under Sections 156, 160 and 161 of the Criminal Procedure Code for investigation into cognizable offences for summoning and examination of witnesses;

(ix) Samples taken from sealed containers to be divided into four parts;

(x) Food articles seized by Food Inspector that appear to Magistrate as adulterated may be forfeited to the State Government;

(xi) Reprocessing of misbranded articles under proper supervision if considered necessary by Magistrate;

(xii) Authorising other officers of the Central Food Laboratory to sign reports of analysis in the absence of the Director.

(xiii) Laying time limit for sending samples to the Central Food Laboratory if the accused so desires.

(xiv) Food articles falling below prescribed standards not due to negligence or act of

commission/omission on the part of producer, manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer not be considered an offence but onus of so proving to be on defence;

(xv) Laying down of time limit for launching prosecutions;

(xvi) Dispensing with the condition of previous publication of amendment to Rules for a period of six months in cases where Central Government considers that circumstances have arisen rendering it necessary to make rules immediately;

(xvii) Delegation of powers and functions conferred by the Act on the State Government and Food Health Authorities to local authorities to be withdrawn

(c) The proposals concerning the State Governments have been referred to them for obtaining their views and on receipt of the same further action will be taken for bringing legislation before the Parliament

#### **Reduction in Millers Levy in Andhra Pradesh**

12. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:  
SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-  
THAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Andhra Pradesh recently rice millers levy had been reduced to the proportion from 75 per cent to 33-1/2 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons for doing so; and

(c) what was the proportion of levy fixed on millers during the last two years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):**  
(a) and (b). The levy was temporarily reduced by the State Government as a part of overall strategy to bring down open market prices.

(c) The percentage of levy fixed on millers during the last two years varied from 25 to 75 in different parts of the State divided into blocks for purpose of procurement of rice.

#### **Progress of setting up Third Agricultural Farm in Kerala**

13. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8558 on the 30th April, 1973 regarding Central aid for setting up Third Agricultural Farm in Trivandrum (Kerala) and state:

(a) the progress made in setting up the third agricultural farm in the State of Kerala;

(b) whether the team of experts have decided the location and other main features of the Project; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the share of Central assistance to this project?

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

(a) Exact location of the Farm has not yet been finalised.

(b) and (c). The team of experts have submitted the report regarding the location of the Third Collective Farm. The details contained in the Report are still under examination of the State Government and the decision is expected to be taken shortly. The State Government has also requested the Planning Commission to extend financial assistance outside the plan for the working of the Collective Farms in the State including this Farm.

### Cochin Shipyard

14. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5508 on the 2nd April, 1973 regarding the cost of Cochin Shipyard and state:

(a) the progress made in the work of this project and whether Government made any review regarding the financial position of this project and if so, the findings thereof; and

(b) the latest assessment regarding the time by which the project is expected to be completed and the steps taken to increase its allocation for 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Preliminary works like land acquisition, reclamation, project roads, water supply systems (first phase) and drainage facilities (first phase) have been completed. Building construction for paint store, oil store, laboratory, main receiving station and training school (shop and office) have also been completed. Excavation work for building and repair docks is in progress and the sheet pile driving will start shortly. Civil works connected with Hull Shop, Out Fitting Warehouse, General Store, Maintenance Shop, Mould Loft, Compressor Room and Railway siding are in different stages of progress. Transformers, Cables and Switch Gear etc. have been ordered. Contracts worth Rs. 53.5 crores have been entered into. Financial position is continuously reviewed. The estimated cost of the Project is anticipated to increase from Rs. 45.42 crores to Rs. 74.29 crores.

(b) The Project is expected to be completed by September 1975 except for minor works scheduled to

be completed later. Allotment of funds for the current year is Rs. 8 crores. Action has been initiated to increase this allotment to Rs. 12 crores.

### Investigation into misappropriation in National Agro-Industrial Corporation Delhi

15. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has completed the investigation into the misappropriation of funds by National Agro-Industrial Corporation, Delhi;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken by Government; and

(c) if not, when the investigation by C.B.I. is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being obtained from the C.B.I. and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Licensing capacity of industries producing vanaspati and shortfall in its production

16. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the licensing capacity of the industries producing vanaspati ghee in each State in the country;

(b) the actual production of vanaspati ghee in each State; and

(c) the particular reasons for shortfall in the production of vanaspati and the steps taken by Government to ensure full production of vanaspati and the time by which the production of vanaspati is likely to be according to the licensed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The fall in the production of vanaspati from the monthly average of about 50,000 tonnes during 1972 to 37,224 tonnes during 1973 (upto October) was mainly due to the non-availability of indigenous raw oils, resulting from the steep fall in the production of groundnut during 1972-73, coupled with shortage of edible oils even in world markets.

Steps taken by Government to ensure maximum production included (i) encouraging usage of substitute indigenous oils like cottonseed, mustard and rice-bran (ii) stepping up of imports even at high cost in foreign exchange and (iii) discouraging diversion of capacity to production of non-essential items.

With the onset of the new groundnut season in November, 1973 and consequent improved availability of raw oils, the production of vanaspati is expected to be restored to normal levels in the very near future.

*Statement*

(*Figures in tonnes*)

S.No	State	Licensed capacity per month	Production (Jan-Oct) 1973	Average per month
1	Andhra Pradesh .	4,400	2,622	
2	Assam	2,500	—	
3	Bihar	6,250	1,480	
4	Gujarat	12,500	3,699	
5	Haryana . .	7,750	718	
6	Jammu & Kashmir .	625	..	
7	Karnataka . .	2,450	334	
8	Kerala .	750	8	
9	Madhya Pradesh	10,625	1,425	
10	Maharashtra	26,925	6,861	
11	Punjab . . . .	12,000	4,009	
12	Rajasthan . . . .	12,500	2,007	
13	Tamil Nadu	5,513	700	
14	Uttar Pradesh . .	18,625	5,708	
15	West Bengal	14,425	3,559	
16	Delhi	6,325	4,094	
		1,44,163	37,224	

**Landless Agricultural Families in States**

(b) if so, their break-up State-wise?

17. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless agricultural families in various States/Union territories; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

*Statement*

No. of households owning no land according to the National Sample Survey 16th Round (July 1960—June 1961)

State	No. of landless* households (rural) (000s)	Percentage of landless households to total
Andhra Pradesh	644	10.77
Assam	608	29.43
Bihar	1045	13.27
Gujarat	642	24.43
Jammu & Kashmir	43	9.01
Kerala	819	31.94
Madhya Pradesh	532	9.75
Tamil Nadu	1304	22.26
Maharashtra	796	16.64
Mysore	614	18.22
Orissa	294	9.91
Punjab	443	12.95
Rajasthan	96	3.23
Uttar Pradesh	411	2.93
West Bengal	649	13.92
Union Territories†	88	21.62
All India	9,028	12.98

\*The concept of household meant "a" group of persons who usually lived together and took their meals from a common kitchen." The latest data available relate to 1960-61, and the reference is to households as defined here, and not to landless agricultural families.

†Break-up for Union Territories not available.

**Sub-Committee to look into Allotment of Government Accommodation**

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

(a) whether he has proposed to appoint a sub-Committee to look into allotment of Government accommodation to ensure elimination of the time-lag in allotment between its low and high paid employees; and

(b) if so, whether the Committee has been appointed and particulars of its findings and recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). A suggestion was put forward at the meeting of the Consultative Committee held on the 6th February, 1973, that a sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee be formed to go *inter alia* into this matter. However, on detailed consideration, Government felt that there was no need for such a Sub-Committee.

**Junior Engineers (Electrical) in C.P.W.D. declared permanent**

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

(a) the number of Junior Engineers (Electrical) working in C.P.W.D. as on the 1st November, 1973;

(b) the number of Junior Engineers declared permanent; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to declare more Junior Engineers as permanent and if so, how many of them are being declared eligible for permanency and of them how many would be actually declared permanent and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) There are 987 Junior Engineers (Elect.) in the C.P.W.D. on 1st November, 1973.

(b) 610 Junior Engineers were declared permanent as per the last review held in April 1973.

(c) 17 more posts are available. The next review will take place some time in March next year.

**Supreme Court Judgement in favour of Graduate Junior Engineers Association's Demands**

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

(a) whether the Graduate Junior Engineers' Association has submitted a copy of Judgement of the Supreme Court delivered on the 26th September, 1973 to clear the legal implications in support of their demands to fix a separate quota for promotion to create a separate grade, to create a separate cadre and also to nullify the ill-effects to the Engineering Graduates created due to the writ petition filed by Shri Ramayya; and

(b) if so, the main features of the Judgement which are in favour of the Graduate Engineers and the Department to clear the legal aspects?

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. A copy of the Judgement delivered on 26th September, 1973 by the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 2134 of 1972 in the case between State of Jammu and Kashmir and Trilok Nath Khosa

and Others has been submitted by the Graduate Junior Engineers' Association and its implications on the cadre of Junior Engineers in the C.P.W.D. are being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

पावापुरी में खुदाई के दौरान मिली मूर्तियां,  
जवरात और बर्तन

21. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पावापुरी में खुदाई के दौरान तीन लाख रुपये मूल्य की 70 मूर्तियां, जेवरात और बर्तन आदि मिले हैं;

(ख) क्या ये वस्तुएं बुद्धकालीन की हैं;  
और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री(प्रो० एस० नृश्मल [हसन]) : (क) से  
(ग). पता चला है कि मन्दिर के पुनरुद्धार के सम्बन्ध में जैन स्वेताम्बर मावापुरी तीर्थ व्यवस्थापक समिति द्वारा की गई खुदाई के दौरान पावापुरी में 4 जैन मूर्तियां, 3 ग्राहणीय मूर्तियां और कुछ मिट्टी के बर्तन तथा एक बन्दूक प्राप्त हुई हैं। दूसरी बौद्ध काल से सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं।

सरसों के तेल में मिलावट

22. श्री भागीरथ भंवर :

श्री विश्वनाथ झुनझुनवाला :

क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान सरसों के तेल में मिलावट सम्बन्धी समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस मिलावटी तेल से जेलोदर की बीमारी बड़े पैमाने पर कैल सकती है ;

(ग) लोगों को तेल की इस मिलावट के बारे में बताने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) इस मिलावट के विश्व सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यव ही की गई है ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां, जब सरसों के तेल में अल्प मात्रा में भी अलर्जीगोन तेल मिलाया जाता है।

(ग) दिल्ली के उपनगरों में मिलावटी सरसों के तेल के इस्तेमाल करने से जेलोदर की बीमारी लगने से सम्बन्धित सितम्बर, 1973 के मध्य में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के तुरन्त बाद एक समाचार प्रकाशित करवा दिया गया था जिसमें जनता को और साथ साथ डाक्टरों आदि को इसके बारे में सावधान कर दिया गया था और जनता को यह परामर्श दिया गया था कि वे केवल अधिकृत और विश्वसनीय स्थानों से ही सरसों का

तेल खरीदें। दिल्ली के सभी अस्तालों और डिस्ट्रिक्टों को भी ऐसा ही अलग अलग लिखा गया था।

(b) (i) सरकारों के तेल में मिलावट को रोकने के उपायों को तेज कर दिया गया था।

(ii) खाने योग्य तेलों में आर्जीमोन तेल का पता लगाने के लिए मौजूदा फैरिक कलोराइड परीक्षण पद्धति के स्थान पर और अधिक सूक्ष्म परीक्षण पद्धति का विकास करने की सम्भावना का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

**Membership and elections of Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Limited**

23. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3685 in Lok Sabha on the 20th August, 1973 regarding suspension of elections to Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Limited Delhi and state:

(a) whether the membership list of the Delhi School Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society Limited Delhi, has been verified by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi Administration and brought up to date;

(b) if so, the total membership of the Society and whether Government contemplate to hold the elections on the basis of this list to regularise the affairs of the Society whose elections have not been held since 1966; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken by Government to safeguard the interests of the Members whose names do not find place in all the documents of the Society on account of manipulations resorted to by the unscrupulous office-bearers?

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

(a) No, Sir. Since the basic documents relating to membership of the Delhi School Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society Limited, Delhi, have not yet been available to the Enquiry Officer, who is conducting an enquiry into the constitution, working and financial position of the Society, the membership list could not be verified as yet.

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

(c) Further course of action would depend upon the completion of the enquiry by the Enquiry Officer, for which vigorous efforts are being made by the Delhi Administration.

**Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Limited**

24. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 928 on the 26th February, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the Delhi School Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society Limited, Delhi has been allowed plotted area amounting to only 41.9 per cent of the total land allotted to them while in the case of other Societies the permitted plotted area is upto 53 percent of the gross area;

(b) if so, the reasons for this anomaly; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the plotted area of this Society and bring them at par with other Societies, especially when the number of plots carved out is much less than the membership of the Society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) and (b). SING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Society themselves submitted a layout plan in which the area under residential plots was shown as 44.3 per cent (including 2 per cent for service personnel) of the total land. The percentage varies according to the prescribed gross densities laid down in the Master Plan for Delhi. In Shahdara, where land has been allotted to this Society, the area prescribed for residential plots is 45.8 per cent of the total land.

(c) Does not arise.

**Denial of Selection Grade to T.G.T. Officiating in P.G.T. Grade in Delhi**

25. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 817 on 26th February, 1973 re: denial of selection grade to T.G.T. Officiating in P.G.T. in Delhi and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken in the matter and if so, what; and

(b) whether this matter was recently taken to the High Court of Delhi and if so, whether a copy of the High Court ruling in the matter will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No final decision has been taken so far in regard to the grant of selection Grade to T.G. teachers confirmed as P.G.Ts. Selection grade has already been allowed to those officiating as PGTs.

(b) Yes Sir, a copy of the judgement of the High Court is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5853/73]

**Street Light on Road Leading from Mool Chand Hospital to Greater Kailash in Delhi**

26. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4561 on the 26th March, 1973 regarding the provision of street light on road leading from Mool Chand Hospital to Greater Kailash Delhi and state:

(a) the progress made so far in providing lighting on the road; and

(b) the time by which the whole work will be finished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Estimated cost for providing lighting on the road has already been framed and cost deposited by Delhi Administration, P.W.D., with Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking who expect to complete the work in the next 4 months or so, subject to the availability of the material.

**Assistance to Kerala for Minor Irrigation Scheme under Emergency Agricultural Production Programme**

**27. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN:**

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a request from the Kerala Government for release of Central assistance of Rs. 1.46 crores incurred on minor irrigation schemes under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme; and

(b) if so, has it been approved if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal had been received from Government of Kerala for release of Central assistance of Rs. 1.46

crores towards expenditure incurred on minor irrigation schemes under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme which spilled over beyond March, 1973.

(b) The Government of India have regretted their inability to accede to the State request due to extremely tight resource position during the current year.

**Combination of Councils on Cashew-nut, Coconut, Arecanut and Spices**

**28. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN:**

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has recommended that the existing Councils for cashewnut, coconut, arecanut and spices should be combined into one for plantation crops;

(b) whether Government have received a request from the Kerala Government not to implement the recommendation; and

(c) if so, what decision has been taken on it?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) It has been decided that the existing position in respect of these Councils should not be disturbed.

**Master Plan for Development Fisheries in Kerala.**

**29. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN:**

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Master Plan from the Govern-

ment of Kerala for the development of fisheries; and

(b) the decision of Government thereon?

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

(a) and (b): A Master Plan for Fisheries development was drawn up by the Government of Kerala in 1969. It envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 305.29 Crores over a period of 20 years. The Plan is not correlated to any estimate of the funds expected to be mobilised in each sector, that is, the Central, State, Cooperative and private Sectors. The Government of Kerala was, therefore, advised that it was necessary to an assessment of resources likely to be available in each of these sectors and to formulate concrete plans of action correlated to this assessment. Detailed working plans can be usefully drawn up only in respect of such programmes for which funds have been earmarked or are likely to be available for development or investment. No Master Plan, recast on this basis, has been received. The provision made for Fisheries development in the State Fourth Five Year Plan was Rs. 11 crores, but the actual expenditure by the end of the Fourth Plan is estimated to be in the region of Rs. 6.25 crores. So far as the public sector is concerned, further development is proposed to be covered under the Fifth Plan to the extent of available resources. Several of the developmental projects which have been worked out in detail and taken up under Central and States Schemes are listed among the Projects outlined in the Master Plan. The fishing harbour at Cochin which was sanctioned in 1971 for an amount of Rs. 272 lakhs and the harbour facilities at Beliapatnam, Ponnani and Mopla Bay are among the projects which are being implemented as Central or Centrally sponsored schemes. The Fifth Plan formulations of the State Government also cover segments of the Master Plan in respect of several items such as expansion of mechanised fishing, introduction of large fishing

vessels, increase of ice production and storage capacity, establishment of repair and maintenance centres, net making plants, industrial estate and fish meal plants.

**Licences for Selling Wheat at Controlled Prices in Delhi:**

**30. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued in Delhi for selling wheat at controlled prices;

(b) the number of shops out of the total number of licences issued which are actually functioning and supplying wheat at fixed rates to consumers;

(c) whether any action is proposed to be taken against those licence holders who obtained the licence but could not function and if so, the particulars of the action taken or proposed to be taken against them; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that these licence-holders do not sell wheat in black market?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) 8492 upto 17th July, 1973.

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

(d) Surprise checks are being made. On receipt of any complaint it is looked into immediately. 65 cases were detected upto 31st October, 1973.

**भारत-बेलियम करार**

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

(क) भारत और बेलियम के बीच किये गए करार के अन्तर्गत होने वाले आदान प्रदान की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ख) दोनों देशों में इस करार से किस प्रकार लाभान्वित होंगे ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डॉ पी० पादव ) : (क) सितम्बर, 1973 में बूसेल्स में हस्ताक्षरित भारत-बेलियम सांस्कृतिक करार, में संस्कृति, कला, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में दोनों देशों के बीच सहकारिता की व्यवस्था है। इसमें, प्रोफेसरों, शिक्षाविदों, वैज्ञानिक निकायों के सदस्यों, लेखकों, कलाकारों और अन्य विशेषज्ञों के आदान-प्रदान। पुस्तकों, पत्रिकाओं और अन्य प्रकाशनों के आदान-प्रदान, एक दूसरे देश के राष्ट्रियों को भाववृत्तियां प्रदान करने, रेडियो, प्रेस, टेलीविजन और इसी प्रकार के जन साधनों के जरिए एक-दूसरे देश की संस्कृति के ज्ञान का प्रसार करने, खेल-कूद और शारीरिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आदान-प्रदान, एक दूसरे के क्षेत्र में सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं की स्थापना करने तथा पर्यटन के प्रबंधन के जरिए विश्वविद्यालयों और उच्च शिक्षा की अन्य संस्थाओं, वैज्ञानिक प्रयोगशालाओं, वैज्ञानिक और कलात्मक संघों, अकादमियों, संग्रहालयों तथा पुस्तकालयों के बीच सहकारिता की परिकल्पना है। करार की प्रति संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

(ख) यह करार दोनों देशों को समृद्ध बनाएगा तथा इनके बीच मौजूदा सांस्कृतिक सम्पर्कों और मिलता को और अधिक सुदृढ़ तथा ठोस बनाएगा।

**Examination of allegations against F.C.I. by the C.B.I.**

33. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several allegations against the Food Corporation of India, including those of corruption, has been ordered to be examined by the C.B.I. and

(b) if so, by when the full particulars are expected to be disclosed?

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

(b) Some of the allegations have been investigated by the C.B.I. and are being processed in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission. Others are still pending with the C.B.I.

**Overtime allowance to staff of all day milk stalls of Delhi Milk Scheme**

34. SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4550 dated the 28th March, 1973 regarding the payment of overtime Allowance to staff of the All-Day Milk Stalls of the D.M.S. and state:

(a) the stage at which the matter stands now;

(b) when a final decision to pay the arrears of this Overtime to the staff concerned is likely to be taken and from which date these would be paid; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in taking a final decision?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) to (c). It has since been decided in consultation with the Ministry of Finance that there is no case for grant of overtime allowance to the staff of the All Day Milk Stalls of the Delhi Milk Scheme.

**Transport for milk distribution officers and Assistant Milk Distribution officers Visiting Delhi Metropolitan Councillors**

35. SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any orders have been recently issued by the Minister of State for Agriculture that M.D.Os/ A.M.D.Os, in the Delhi Milk Scheme should visit the Councillors and Metropolitan Council Members in the capital to ascertain their reaction regarding the working of the Scheme;

(b) if so, the genesis of these orders;

(c) the manner in which such appointments are arranged by the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(d) whether any transport is being provided by the DMS to the petty Officials like A.M.D.Os to undertake this extra responsibility and, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The decision was taken in view of the fact that the Municipal Councillors are representatives of their respective wards and, in that capacity, are naturally, interested in the proper functioning of public services in their respective areas. It was considered desirable to enlist their cooperation in the efficient management of the milk depots.

(c) No special arrangements have been made in this behalf. The Field Officers contact the local Municipal Councillors in the course of their normal inspection rounds.

(d) No; Sir. The Milk Distribution Officers are permitted the use of staff cars for official journeys. The Assistant Milk Distribution Officers are eligible to receive fixed conveyance

allowances according to rules, to compensate them for the expenditure incurred by them on transportation. Since the aforesaid Field Officers have to inspect the milk depots as a part of their normal duties, no extra journey is normally involved in meeting the Municipal Councillors of the areas in question.

**D.M.S. Officers sent to foreign countries and on deputation to various undertakings**

**36. SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Officers of the Delhi Milk Scheme were sent on some training or other programme to France during the current year, and if so, their designation, the nature of the programme under which they were selected and the manner of their selection.

(b) the total expenditure incurred in foreign exchange on such Officers' trip to France and the advantage accruing to the Delhi Milk Scheme as a result of such training in the profession discharge of duties by such Officers;

(c) the number some of these Officers had been earmarked for deputation even at the time of their being sent for training abroad and if so, the reasons for sending them abroad; and

(d) the number of such Officers who are now being sent on deputation to other Undertakings?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Manager (Distribution) Delhi Milk Scheme, along with 3 other officers, was deputed to France in May, 1973 for a period of 4 weeks under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme 1971-73 to study the latest developments in the fields of animal husbandry and dairy.

The selection was made in consideration of a field study with refer-

ence to the background of the persons concerned and the usefulness of such a study to the Organisation to which he belongs.

(b) The Government of India had not to bear any expenditure in foreign exchange on the deputation of Shri Chakravarty.

The study was advantageous both to the officer concerned and the Delhi Milk Scheme as the Organisation will benefit from the increased awareness of the officer as a result of his study tour.

(c) The Manager (Distribution), Delhi Milk Scheme was selected for deputation to I.D.C. towards the end of March, 1973 whereas nominations for his deputation to visit France was conveyed to French Government in October, 1972, and the French Government's acceptance was received in the middle of February, 1973. The study tour was intended to acquaint the Officer concerned in the latest practices in the field of animal husbandry and dairying obtaining in France. The Manager (Distribution) Delhi Milk Scheme was deputed with this consideration in view.

(d) There is no other such proposal at present

#### Personnel Policy of Delhi Milk Scheme

**37. SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Member of Parliament wrote to him some time towards the end of last Budget Sessions pointing out the defective personnel policies pursued by the Delhi Milk Scheme and certain cancellations of transfers of Managers of All-Day Milk Stalls under pressure;

(b) whether while disciplinary and other cases were pending against some of the Managers, they were given promotion as A.M.D.Os.;

(c) if so, the nature of points brought out; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken to set matter right?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a), (c) and (d) Some letters were received from MPs regarding qualifications/experience required for some posts in the DMS and the method of recruitment. These are being examined in consultation with the concerned Departments of the Government.

(b) The promotions of the Managers, ADMS and ADMOs made recently were in accordance with the relevant recruitment rules and the selections were made by the duly constituted selection Committee on the basis of their service records and also after taking into account certain enquiries which were pending against some of the officials concerned

**Sale of milk products by the All-Day Milk Stalls and Milk Bar run by D.M.S in Parliament House**

38 **SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise, sale of milk products by the All-Day Milk Stalls and Milk Bar in Parliament House run by the Delhi Milk Scheme in New Delhi from 1st January, 1973 to 31st October, 1973 (product-wise) and the expenditure on the maintenance of each Stall by way of Establishment and Contingencies;

(b) whether any Profit and Loss Account of each Stall is maintained and if so, the details thereof, Stall-wise/Milk Bar wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce the losses, if any, during this period in the working of these Stalls/Milk Bar in Parliament House?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) A statement showing sale of milk products by All Day Milk Stalls and Milk

Bar in Parliament House is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5654/73].

(b) Profit and loss account for individual stalls is not maintained by Delhi Milk Scheme normally. However, the account for the period 1-1-73 to 30-10-73 has been worked out and is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-5654/73]

(c) The number of attendants has been slightly reduced in both the establishments and the selling prices of various types of milk and milk products have been suitably increased with effect from 5th November, 1973 in order to enable these stalls to run on a no profit no loss basis.

**Central Bill regarding ceiling on urban property**

39. **SHRI C JANARDHANAN:**

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:**

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

(a) whether Government have prepared to Central Bill regarding ceiling on the urban property; and

(b) when it is likely to be introduced?

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

(a) and (b). Introduction of a Central Bill regarding ceiling on Urban property is under the consideration of the Government of India.

**Eradication of illiteracy**

40. **SHRI C JANARDHANAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money Government has spent during the last three years to eradicate illiteracy in the country;

(b) the number of Schools Government run directly for this purpose; and

(c) the number of people benefited by it and their percentage?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV):** (a) A sum of Rs. 80.67 lakhs has been spent by the Government of India during the last three years, mostly as grants to State Governments to supplement their efforts to eradicate adult illiteracy in the country.

(b) No Schools are run directly by the Government of India for the purpose.

(c) 1.50 lakh persons are estimated to have been made literate through the Farmers Functional Literacy Classes in the last three years in addition to those benefited by the efforts of Voluntary Organisations and other programmes.

#### Primary Education

**41. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not achieved its target of primary education according to the Constitutional guarantee; and

(b) if so, how many primary schools are there in the country and how many students are there?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV):** (a) Though all States and Union Territories are providing free education in State Schools at the Primary stage the actual coverage is not 100 per cent in all States as may be seen in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5655/73]. Further compulsion is not being enforced as it will cause

hardship to the poorer sections of the population. In the approach paper for the Fifth Five Year Plan it has been proposed to fix a target of providing educational facilities at 100 per cent for the children in the age group 6 to 11 years and 75 per cent of the children in the age-group 11-14 years by the end of the Fifth Plan.

(b) As on 30th September 1972, there were 5,08,605 schools at the elementary stage (4,14,406 primary and 94,199 middle schools) in the country. The enrolment in classes I to VIII was 755.04 lakhs.

#### Construction of Shops at the New Sabzi Mandi, Delhi

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

(a) the number of shops, constructed at the new Sabzi Mandi site in Azadpur, Delhi; and

(b) whether most of the shopkeepers could not construct shops due to lack of funds and that there is no agency to finance the construction of shops there?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) Construction of 122 shops has been completed and 162 shops are under various stages of construction.

(b) The shopkeepers can mortgage their land to banks and obtain loans for the construction.

#### Supply of Basmati Rice in Delhi

**43. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether basmati rice is not being supplied to the Ration Card Holders in Delhi through Fair Price Shops for quite a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) the period during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 so far during which basmati rice was not supplied to ration card holders in Delhi; and

(d) when the supply of basmati rice is likely to be resumed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). Due to non-availability, basmati rice is not being supplied through fair price shops in Delhi since August, 1973.

(c) Basmati rice was not issued during November, 1972 to April, 1973 and during August, 73 to October, 73.

(d) The supply of basmati rice will be resumed as soon as some stocks of this variety are available in F. C. I. depots in Delhi.

#### **Linking of Indian population with food production**

**44. SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the year by which Indian population is expected to cross the billion mark;

(b) the estimated food output at that time;

(c) the food requirement for this population; and

(d) whether any attempt has been made to link the population and food production; and if so, by which Ministry?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASSAPPA):** (a) It is not possible to say when the Indian population will cross the billion mark, as a long-term projection with realistic assumptions cannot be made. Official projection of population has been made so far only upto 1981 by the Expert Committee on Population Projections. According to this Committee, the projected population in 1981 will be 657,329,000.

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

(d) Yes, by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Planning Commission.

#### **Sale of ships by A.P.J. Lines**

**45. SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the issue of the Blitz dated the 13th October, 1973 containing serious allegations about A.P.J. Lines, and

(b) if so, the valid facts of the sale of three ships belonging to the Lines?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Company had approached the Director General of Shipping for selling the vessels abroad on the ground that they are becoming uneconomical to operate. No final decision has been taken by the government in the matter.

#### **House sites for landless poor agricultural labour in Andhra Pradesh**

**46. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted for Central Government's approval and assistance a scheme for providing developed house-sites to landless poor and agricultural labour in the State;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the Scheme and the number of sites, District-wise, proposed to be provided; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government 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) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(c) Revised project proposals under the Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas were being received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in March 1973. It has not so far been possible to sanction any of the project proposals due to the following considerations:—

(i) The State Government have not yet enacted the legislation in respect of Andhra Region about conferment of home-stead rights on landless workers in respect of sites on which their houses huts stand at

present. This is one of the essential conditions to be fulfilled for drawal of Central assistance under the Scheme.

(ii) As a measure of economy, the Budget provision of Rs. 5.00 crores for 1973-74 for implementation of the Scheme throughout the country, has been reduced to Rs. 3.5 crores. The reduced provision of Rs. 3.5 crores is considered to be inadequate compared to the spill-over commitment of about Rs. 12 crores in respect of projects approved during 1972-73. In view of this, it has not been considered advisable to enter into fresh commitments under the Scheme by sanctioning fresh projects of any State Government; including Andhra Pradesh, during 1973-74.

#### STATEMENT

*Statement Showing Particulars of Projects Submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Scheme for Provision of House Sites to the Land less Workers in Rural Areas.*

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of house-sites to be provided	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1	Kurnool	97,065	265.93
2	Nellore	65,625	195.86
3	Anantpur	71,565	174.10
4	Krishna	1,16,963	401.77
5	Srikakulam	1,00,067	285.19
6	Ongole	70,995	215.54
7	Cuddapah	53,584	128.60
8	East Godavari	1,15,503	400.21
9	Vishkapatnam	66,104	188.40
10	Chittoor	77,294	199.99

1	2	3	4
11	Guntur . . . . .	1,43,694	482.82
12	West Godavari . . . . .	1,18,463	426.46
13	Adilabad . . . . .	41,592	94.00
14	Warangal . . . . .	65,087	158.79
15	Hyderabad . . . . .	38,099	104.15
16	Khammam . . . . .	53,663	122.53
17	Karimnagar . . . . .	71,305	166.59
18	Nalgonda . . . . .	52,865	128.46
19	Medak. . . . .	55,271	133.74
20	Mahboobnagar . . . . .	81,544	179.62
21	Nizamabad . . . . .	34,369	115.48
TOTAL :		15,90,517	4568.23

**W.H.O. Overseas Fellowships to Indian Medical Specialists**

47. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether W.H.O. sponsored Overseas Fellowships are available to the Indian Medical Specialists during the current year and the next;

(b) whether Cardiology is one of the subjects proposed to be covered under this scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):**

(a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

2060 LS—5

**Schemes for development of Inland Water Transport**

48. **SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special stress is being given by his Ministry for the development of Inland Water Transport;

(b) the amount of money requested by his Ministry and the names of the scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the reaction of the Planning Commission?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Working Group on the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, in its report, suggested a provision of Rs. 100 crores (Rs. 71 crores for the Central Schemes and Rs. 29 crores for Centrally Sponsored Schemes).

mes including spill-over schemes of the Fourth Plan). Subsequently, the matter was discussed in the first meeting of the Central Inland Water Transport Board, held in February, 1973 and revised proposals amounting to Rs. 126 crores were received from the State Government and forwarded to the Planning Commission for consideration. The Planning Commission observed that the programme proposed was too ambitious and that in accordance with the directives of the National Development Council, the size of the Centrally Sponsored Programme needed to be kept to the minimum and only selected schemes, particularly, those which are of experimental nature, inter-state character and national importance might be included under the Centrally Sponsored Programme. In the light of the suggestions of the Planning Commission, the Fifth Plan Programme was reviewed and a revised Programme involving an outlay of Rs. 60 crores (Rs. 39 crores for Central Schemes and Rs. 21 crores for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, including spill-over schemes of the Fourth Plan) was resubmitted to the Planning Commission for consideration. A statement of the schemes, State-wise, for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan as Centrally Sponsored Schemes, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5656/73]. This revised programme was considered by the Planning Commission, who agreed to a tentative provision of Rs. 45 crores (Rs. 31 crores for the Central Schemes and Rs. 14 crores for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, including spill-over schemes) for the development of Inland Water Transport in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### Report on development of Kakinada Port

49. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineers India Limited has submitted its techno-

economic report on the development of Kakinada Port;

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

(c) the progress of the work and amount sanctioned and spent so far?

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

(a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have written to the Government of India on 20th October, 1973 that they would approach Government of India with concrete proposals for loan assistance after the report of Engineers India Ltd. was received by them.

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

#### W.H.O. Report on Diseases in India

50. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:

DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHARIYA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the W.H.O. Report which says that diseases like Malaria, Smallpox, Cholera and Polio have started recurring in India on a large scale;

(b) the reasons for the recurrence of these "once eradicated" diseases;

(c) the places where they have recurred and the number of patients affected and dead since last two years State-wise; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to check and eradicate these diseases?

#### THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) Yes.

(b) Malaria, Smallpox, Cholera and Polio have not been eradicated from the country so far.

(c) the required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5657/73].

(d) the required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5657/73].

#### Import of Vaccine for Marex disease

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

(a) whether the import of vaccine to save the birds from "Marex disease" has been irregular and inadequate;

(b) the reasons for the same; and

(c) the number of birds that have died of the above disease during 1972-73 and since then?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No Sir, it was decided to import 7.5 lakh doses of vaccine against Marex's disease in consideration of the initial requirements of the country. After a subsequent review of the incidence of the disease, it has been decided to import 10.6 million doses of vaccine (6 million for private sector and 4.6 million for public sector) to meet our requirements adequately. A quantity of 1.2 million doses of vaccine have already been imported and steps have been taken to import the remaining quantity.

(c) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the table of the House.

खरीफ की फसल का अनुमानित उत्पादन तथा उसकी वसूली के लक्ष्य

52. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष की खरीफ की फसल पिछले वर्ष से अधिक होने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बारे में सरकार का अनुमान क्या है;

(ग) सरकार ने उक्त उपज में से कितने चावल और धान की वसूली की योजना बनाई है और वसूली के राज्यवार लक्ष्य क्या है; और

(घ) क्या आने वाले महीनों में चावल और धान के मूल्य कम होने की सम्भावना है?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिन वी. शिव ) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। उपलब्ध संकेतों के अनुसार चालू खरीफ मौसम में खाद्यान्नों तथा सभी प्रमुख वाणिज्यिक फसलों का उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष के खरीफ मौसम के उत्पादन से अपेक्षाकृत काफी अधिक होने की आशा की जाती है। खरीफ के खाद्यान्नों का लक्ष्य पूर्णतया प्राप्त करने की सम्भावना है। पटसन, कपास और मूँगफली के रिकार्ड उत्पादन अथवा लगभग रिकार्ड उत्पादन होने की आशा की जाती हैं। तथापि, इस समय उत्पादन के पक्के अनुमान लगाना जल्दबाजी होती है।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(घ) पिछले वर्ष की भाँति, बाजार में खरीफ की फसल के आने से अक्टूबर से दिसम्बर तक के महीनों में धान/चावल के मूल्यों में मौसमी गिरावट आने की आशा की जाती है।

गव्यी वस्तियों के सुधार के लिये योजना

53. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विवाद और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पटना में गव्यी वस्तियों को सुधारने की योजना बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य रूप-रेखाएं क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार उस पर कितना धन व्यय करने का विचार रखती है तथा उसकी कब से कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

सांसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा विभिन्न और आवास मंत्रालय में एक गव्यी (श्री शोल बेहता) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Pay scale of Lecturers and Demonstrators in University**

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has recommended the pay scale of College and University Teachers which has been sent to the Ministry of Education for implementation in the 5th Plan period;

(b) whether the U.G.C. has recommended to raise the pay scale of Lecturers from Rs. 300—600, Rs. 400—850 to Rs. 700—1800 and those of the Demonstrators from Rs. 250—400, Rs. 300—450 to Rs. 300—600 only;

(c) if so, what is the basis or rationale for allowing a raise of Rs. 400—Rs. 300 in case of Lecturers and only a raise of Rs. 50 or even nil in case of Demonstrators; and

(d) when the Ministry of Education is going to implement the above pay scale and from which date the same is going to be implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) to (d). The recommendations of the University Grants Commission for improvement of scales of pay of the teachers (including the existing Demonstrators/Tutors) in universities and colleges have been received and are under examination.

**Failure of State Governments to procure wheat quota**

55. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the various State Governments have not fulfilled their quota of wheat procurement;

(b) if so, the broad out-lines thereof, and

(c) the reasons why some of the States have failed in procurement of wheat against quotas fixed for them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). Statement I showing the operational targets fixed and the quantities of wheat procured as on 31-10-1973 in each State is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Statement II is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

*Statement I**Procurement of wheat during 1973-74 as on 31-10-73.*

(figures in 'ooo Tonnes)

S.No.	State	Targets 1973-74	Procurement
1	Assam .	.	20 0·9
2	Bihar .	600 49·8	
3	Gujarat	150 Neg.	
4	Haryana	1300 584·2	
5	Himachal Pradesh	60 1·8	
6	Jammu & Kashmir	40 18·9	
7	Madhya Pradesh	400 191·6	
8	Maharashtra	— 10·9	
9	Orissa .	18 0·3	
10	Punjab .	3300 2709·3	
11	Rajasthan	300 146·5	
12	Uttar Pradesh	1800 799·6 + 16·6@	
13	West Bengal	100 0·4	
14	Delhi .	30 0·2	
15	Chandigarh	— 0·3	
		8118 4514·7 + 16·6@	
			4531·3

@16,618 tonnes Confiscated under DIR in Uttar Pradesh.

## Statement II

The slow progress of procurement of wheat during the current marketing season was attributed to the reduced flow of supplies of wheat from the rural areas, which was smaller than that recorded in the last two years, mainly on account of the following reasons:—

- (i) The production of wheat according to some State Governments was less than what was anticipated earlier by them during 1972-73;
- (ii) Withholding of wheat by the farmers because of the feeling that the present procurement price of Rs. 76/- per quintal of wheat was very low as compared to the prevailing prices of other foodgrains;
- (iii) The capacity to hold back the stock, had improved with the higher wheat productivity in the past few years. The minimum financial requirements of the farmers were met by them by selling other crops like gram, barley, etc., which were fetching relatively higher prices;
- (iv) A tendency on the part of the producers to hold back the grain in the expectation that they would get higher price during the lean season later in the year;
- (v) A general psychology of shortages among the masses which led to a large scale hoarding of foodgrains not only by the producers, but also by the traders and consumers;
- (vi) General shortage of foodgrains in the open market coupled with restricted issues from the public distribution system;
- (vii) Concerted efforts and propaganda by the wholesale traders and other interested parties against the new policy;
- (viii) Shortage of different consumer goods in the market at the harvesting time particularly vanaspati, sugar, cement, diesel etc. The resultant price rise spiral acted as an irritant to the producer who felt that the discipline of price control was being imposed on him alone; and
- (ix) Agitation in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Bihar by opposition parties against the wheat take-over policy.

## Visit by Japanese Farm Experts to study food situation in India

56. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Japanese Farm Experts visited India in October, 1973 to study food situation in India;
- (b) if so, whether the Delegation has submitted its report to the Government; and
- (c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**High Level Technical Committee to go into the working of the L.C.M.R.**

**57. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-level Technical Committee has been proposed to be set up to go into the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research; and

(b) if so, what would be the composition of the Committee and what would be its terms of reference?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):**

(a) and (b). The Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research has suggested that the Sub-Committee which was set up to consider the recommendations of the last Reviewing Committee might coopt two or three out-standing scientists to go into all aspects of the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research. The Sub-Committee consists of the Vice-President of the Council (Health Secretary), Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Director General of Health Services and the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research.

**आपत्तिजनक सामग्री वाली पाठ्य पुस्तकों का मूल्यांकन**

**58. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :**

**श्री पी० एम० मेहता :**

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 10 सितम्बर, 1973 के 'हिन्दूस्तान टाइम्स' में "सरटीफांइग टेक्स्ट बुक्स" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया है और इस समस्या को

हल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या तमिलनाडु सरकार ने किन्हीं पाठ्य पुस्तकों के मूल्यांकन पर आपत्ति की है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

**शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग द्वारा उपमंत्री(श्री डी० पी० यादव) :** (क) जी, हां।

(ख) स्कूली पाठ्य पुस्तकों के मूल्यांकन की योजना राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक प्रनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा मुरू'की' गई है। अब इस प्रकार का पुनरीक्षण निरन्तर चलता रहेगा।

(ग) जी नहीं। तमिलनाडु सरकार योजना में भाग लेने के लिए सहमत हो गई है।

**अमरीकी विद्यानों(इकाइसें) का भारत में वालिला**

**59. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में केवल 20 अमरीकी विद्यान यहां आने देने का निर्णय किया है और यदि हां, तो इसका आधार क्या है; और

(ख) क्या अमरीका में 11,000 भारतीय छात्र शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त आंकड़ों की तुलना में यह निर्णय कहां तक उचित है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुहूल हसन) : (क) भारत में अनुसन्धान/अध्ययन के लिए विदेश से आने वाले अध्येताओं की संख्या पर ऐसा कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है।

(ख) अमरीकी संस्थाओं में अध्ययन कर रहे भारतीय विद्यार्थियों की संख्या के बारे में विश्वसनीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं बर्योंकि विदेशों में अध्ययन कर रहे प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी को प्रनिवार्यतया भारत सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति नहीं लेनी होती और अनेक विद्यार्थी विदेशों में स्थित हमारे मिशनों में अपना नाम दर्ज नहीं करते।

प्रश्न सहायता कार्यों में विद्यार्थियों का भाग लेना

60. श्री भलबन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्यार्थियों ने गत वर्ष देश में अकाल सहायता कार्यों में भाग लिया था और यदि हाँ, तो विद्यार्थियों ने ऐसे कार्यों में कहां-कहां भाग लिया था और उनकी संख्या क्या थी;

(ख) उन्होंने विभिन्न जिलों जिलावार क्या-क्या मुद्द्य कार्य किये; और

(ग) क्या उनके श्रमदान के उपलब्ध में प्रति दिन प्रति विद्यार्थी के भोजन पर 4 रु० व्यय किये गये थे?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डॉ० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग) : विवरण सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रत्यालय में रखा गया। बैलिए संख्या L T-5658/73।]

सितम्बर, 1973 में छात्रों द्वारा दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों का जलाया जाना

61. श्री भलबन्द डागा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 7 सितम्बर, 1973 को दिल्ली में छात्रों ने दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की कुछ बसों का अपहरण करके उनमें आग लगा दी थी,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को कितनी क्षति हुई; और

(ग) जिन छात्रों ने बसों का अपहरण किया और उनमें आग लगाई उनके विश्व क्या कार्यवाही की गई और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० श्री० रामा) : (क) जी, हाँ। 7 सितम्बर, 1973 को भगतसिंह कालेज के विद्यार्थियों ने दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की 11 अपहृत बसों में से दो बसें जला दीं। अन्य 9 बसों को नुकसान पहुंचाया।

(ख) नियम को 82,920 रु की अति होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) पुलिस ने मामला दर्ज किया और 28 विद्यार्थियों को हिरासत में लिया गया। इस समय मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

**Setting up of Circus Institute in Cannanore District, Kerala**

62. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the setting up of a Circus Institute in Cannanore District in Kerala;

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

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No Sir, not the Government of India. However, the Government of Kerala is considering a proposal for starting a Circus Institute in Cannanore District, Kerala.

(b) The salient features of the scheme have not been worked out.

(c) Does not arise.

**Kapurthala Plot in New Delhi**

63. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether one portion of Kapurthala Plot at New Delhi belonging to Kerala Government has not been vacated by the Police/Protection Force in spite of repeated requests made by Kerala Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many years more will it take to vacate?

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

(b) and (c). The question of shifting of Police/Protection Force from a portion of Kapurthala Plot has been taken up at the highest level in the Delhi Administration, and is being pursued with them vigorously.

**Extension of C.G.H. Scheme in cities of Mysore**

64. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the places in which C.G.H. Scheme is in operation at present; and

(b) whether this Scheme will be extended to any of the cities in Mysore (Karnatak) State and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The C.G.H. Scheme at present is in operation in the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Allahabad, Meerut, Kanpur, Calcutta and Nagpur.

(b) The C.G.H. Scheme is also proposed to be extended to Bangalore city of Karnatak State during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

**Master Plan for deepening Mangalore Harbour**

65. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Master Plan is prepared for deepening the Mangalore Harbour;

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

(c) what part of this Master Plan will be implemented during 1974—1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) The Master Plan drawn up for the Mangalore Harbour Project has yet to be finalised as the model tests for the Harbour layout have not so far been completed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at this stage.

**Pay scales of teaching and non-teaching staff in Regional Engineering Colleges**

66. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central scales of pay are paid to teaching staff and State scales of pay are paid to most of the non-teaching staff in the various Regional Engineering Colleges of the country.

(b) whether these Regional Engineering Colleges which are autonomous bodies are free to remove this discrimination; and

(c) whether there is any representation made to the Central Government to remove this discrimination?

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

(b) No, Sir. The Regional Engineering Colleges are established as joint cooperative venture of the Central Government and the State Governments concerned. They are fully supported financially by these Governments. They are, therefore, governed by the scheme of establishment of these colleges and cannot adopt different principles from those approved in the scheme, as modified from time to time.

(c) This Ministry received a copy of Memorandum dated 1-4-1973 from the Non-teaching Employees' Association of Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal addressed to the

Chairman, Board of Governors of the College containing their demands including grants of Central Pay Scales. The Ministry also received a letter from an Honourable Member Shri P. R. Shenoy, to whom a reply has been sent.

**Profits earned by Shipping Companies and running of West Coast Konkan Passenger Services**

67. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector Shipping Companies in India are earning profits;

(b) if so, what are the profits earned by them; and

(c) in view of these profits whether Government would urge the public sector Shipping Companies to run the West Coast Konkan passenger shipping services without increase in the fares?

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

(b) The Mogul Line Ltd., during 1971 made a profit of Rs. 1.07 lakhs. The Shipping Corporation of India made a net profit of Rs. 8.07 crores during the year 1971-72. The accounts for the year 1972-73 of the Mogul Line Ltd., and the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd, have not yet been finalised.

(c) The Government have already acquired two ships with which the Konkan Coast Passenger Shipping Service was being operated. The ownership of these vessels has been vested in Mogul Line Ltd. Operation of the service without increase in fares will entail substantial loss.

**Central Assistance for scarcity-affected areas of Maharashtra**

68. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central assistance for the scarcity affected areas of Maharashtra has been stopped with effect from 1st October, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the Maharashtra Government has urged the Centre to continue the Central Assistance in view of the fact that Maharashtra had to face scarcity conditions for three consecutive years; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):**  
(a) All drought affected states including Maharashtra have been informed that the drought relief operations started in the light of the 1972 drought should be closed by 30th September, 1973, and that central assistance will cease from that date.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Following satisfactory rainfall in Maharashtra this year, the drought position has improved considerably enabling resumption of normal agricultural operations. In view of this and also in view of the heavy financial assistance rendered to the State Government and the need to de-escalate expenditure, Maharashtra's proposal for further assistance beyond 30th September 1973 has not been agreed to.

**Steps to prevent rise in Issue Price of Rice**

69. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the procurement price

of paddy from Rs. 70 to Rs. 75 as against Rs. 56 a quintal last year; and

(b) what steps are proposed to prevent the rise in issue price of rice after the Kharif crop comes to the Market from October-November, 1973, as a result of the rise in procurement price?

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

(a) and (b). With the increase in the procurement price of standard variety of paddy to Rs. 70 from the price range of Rs. 49—Rs. 58 during the last year, the issue prices of different varieties of rice have also been increased with effect from 1st November, 1973.

**Procurement of paddy and coarse grain by Food Corporation of India**

70. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PROSAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has geared up its machinery in all the States in which it is operating to undertake procurement of paddy and other coarse cereals to prevent distress sales by farmers in the wake of the anticipated bumper production;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the steps taken; and

(c) to what extent target of procurement will be achieved?

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

(b) In the context of the anticipated bumper Kharif crop this year, all the procuring agencies have geared up their machinery to ensure maximum procurement of Kharif foodgrains and to ensure payment of

the procurement prices fixed by the Government to the cultivators. Some of the important steps taken in this regard are listed below:—

(i) After detailed discussions with the respective State Govts., areas of operation by different Public Agencies have been clearly demarcated to avoid any non-fusion and to give effective support to the prices.

(ii) A large number of procurement centres have been opened in consultation with the State Govts. and requisite staff has been posted so that the cultivator has not to take his produce very far from his village. The procurement agencies have also appointed sub-agents, mostly Cooperatives to make purchases of Kharif foodgrains from the cultivators at the procurement prices.

(iii) Arrangements for making payments promptly to the sellers have been strengthened.

(iv) Steps have also been taken to move the procured stocks quickly from the procurement centres and mandis, so that there is no congestion in the market yards/mandis for accommodating further arrivals.

(v) Arrangements have been made for the senior officers of the procuring agencies to pay surprise visits frequently to ensure smooth procurement operations and also to ensure that correct prices are being paid at all the places to the cultivators. These officers will also look into disputes and also resolve bottlenecks, if any, in regard to the operations, on the spot.

(vi) The Government of India have also deputed senior officers to pay visits to important kharif procurement States during the operations to ensure that instructions laid down by the Government are strictly followed by the procuring agencies and that all the agencies have made adequate arrangements for purchasing the foodgrains brought for sale by the cultivators.

(c) It is expected that the target of procurement would be achieved.

**Decline in share of cargo carried in Indian Ships for Overseas Trade**

71. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have taken various steps to improve the performance of ships in the country's overseas trade;

(b) if so, whether against 21.43 per cent of cargo carried by Indian ships in 1969-70 the share had declined during subsequent two years to 19.87 per cent and 18.31 per cent; and

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for this decline?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The main reason was the increased participation of Indian shipping in cross trades and also to some extent, the temporary diversion of some tramp ships and tankers to the coasting trade necessitated by trading conditions which prevailed during 1971-72. At the same time the overall earnings of Indian shipping showed a substantial increase of about Rs. 14 crores during 1971-72.

**Treatment of Orthopaedic Patients in Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi**

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

(a) the total number of patients of (i) Low Income Group (ii) Middle Income Group, (iii) Higher Income Group in the Orthopaedic Wards of the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi:

(b) whether the Low Income Group patients admitted in Ward No. 29 of Safdarjang Hospital are not being treated properly by the Staff of the Hospital specially by Nursing Staff; and

(c) if so, whether Government will depute an impartial Officer to look into the grievances of these poor patients?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Statistics on the basis of income in regard to in-door patients are not available in the hospital as the income of the patients is not ascertained at the time of admission in the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Mock Parliaments arranged during 1972-73**

73. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) The total number of Mock Parliaments arranged during March, 1972 to March 1973;

(b) total expenditure incurred on these Mock Parliaments;

(c) whether his Ministry has not had any Mock Parliament so far in the rural area of West Bengal; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) 43 in the Union Territory of Delhi during the year 1972-73.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 6117.20 was incurred during 1972-73.

(c) and (d). The Department of Parliamentary Affairs at the Centre

does not hold Youth Parliament Competitions in the States. It had circulated the scheme of 'Youth Parliament' competitions in vogue in Delhi to all the States/Union Territories (including the State of West Bengal) for formulating similar scheme in their States and to organise Youth Parliament Competitions in their educational institutions on the pattern of the competitions being held in Delhi. The Government of West Bengal have intimated that the question of introducing the scheme of Youth Parliament Competition in the educational institutions of that State is under consideration.

**Salary to Teachers posted in rural areas in Delhi**

74. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation Teachers posted in rural areas are not getting their monthly salary on due date;

(b) if so, the reasons or the same; and

(c) what steps Governments propose to take 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) According to the information furnished by the Municipal Corporation, the teachers generally get their salary by the due date i.e. the 10th of every month, and delay, if any, is looked into with promptitude and immediate remedial action taken.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Imported wheat in F.C.I. Godowns, Visakhapatnam, unfit for Human Consumption**

75. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

SHRI LALJI BHAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported wheat worth Rs. 2.8 million which was stored in the godowns of F.C.I. at Visakhapatnam had been declared unfit for human consumption and was dumped in the Municipal night soil grounds;

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

(c) the reasons for this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The vessel Satyakamal carrying about 22,000 tonnes of American wheat encountered rough weather on the high seas and water entered the hatches. As a result, 3,800 tonnes of wheat were found damaged when the vessel touched Visakhapatnam for unloading of grain. A Committee of Officers of the Food Corporation of India which examined the wheat after salvaging operations were conducted found that 2,796 tonnes out of 3,800 tonnes were totally damaged. This damaged wheat worth about Rs. 2.18 million (calculated at the issue price of Rs. 78.00 per quintal) was dumped in the municipal pits.

**Land Ceiling Legislation in States**

76. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:  
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States in the country have enacted laws for land ceilings;

(b) the minimum and the maximum ceiling on lands allowed in the States; and

(c) how many agricultural workers were provided with lands since December, 1972 to August, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Land ceiling laws had been enacted by all the States in the country except Nagaland and Meghalaya which have communal ownership of land.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have recently revised their ceiling laws.

(b) A statement is appended.

(c) Even after the enforcement of revised ceiling Acts, considerable time is needed to go through the various procedural stages before surplus land can actually be mopped up for distribution among eligible persons.

## Statement

State	Minimum ceiling	Maximum ceiling	Outer limit
1. Andhra Pradesh	4.05 hectares	21.85 hectares	Twice the ceiling
2. Assam	50 bighas plus actual area of the orchard subject to a maximum of 15 bighas		
3. Bihar	15 acres	45 acres	1½ times the ceiling
4. Haryana	7.25 hectares	21.8 hectares	Twice the ceiling
5. Himachal Pradesh	10 acres	70 acres	Twice the ceiling
6. J & K	9.1 acres	22.2 acres	
7. Kerala	6 acres	20 acres	20 acres
8. Madhya Pradesh	10 acres	45 acres	54 acres
9. Orissa	10 acres	45 acres	1.4/5 times the ceiling area
10. Punjab	7 hectares	20.5 hectares	1.35 times the ceiling area
11. Rajasthan	18 acres	175 acres	Twice the ceiling area
12. Tamil Nadu	12 acres	60 acres	Twice the ceiling area
13. Uttar Pradesh	7.30 hectares	18.25 hectares	24.25 hectares
14. West Bengal	5 hectares	7 hectares	7 hectares

## Proposal for 12 Year Secondary Course

77. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education has proposed a 12-year Secondary Course in schools throughout the country;

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

(c) whether Government would take a decision soon on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) At its 36th Session held on 18-19 September 1972, the Central Advisory Board of Education reiterated its earlier recommendation to adopt a uniform pattern of education in the country consisting of 10 years of primary/secondary education followed by 2 years of higher secondary education and 3 years' degree course.

(b) The salient features of the scheme considered by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held on 13th June 1973 are given in pages 46-48 of the printed report of the proceedings already available in the Lok Sabha library.

(c) The recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education

are being considered by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and universities.

**Report of the Gajendragadkar Commission regarding Research Procedure**

78. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gajendragadkar Commission have found some irregularity in agricultural research procedure especially regarding potato and wheat;

(b) whether they have found that the field records of a potato experiment at the I.C.A.R. were unsystematic; and

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

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

(a) No Sir. No irregularity has been found but some deficiencies have been noted. Based on the advice of a Panel of Advisers, the ICAR Inquiry Committee while making certain comments on seed size of potato in the relay cropping experiments and on the protein content of Sharbati Sopora have come to the following conclusions:—

1. **Potato:** (i) The use of large sized potato seed in the experiments was not deliberate because the varieties used by themselves normally produce large-sided tubers. In other words, the size of the potato used is a characteristic of the variety.

(ii) The seed rate used in the IARI experiments does not appear to be excessive.

(iii) The yields obtained in the IARI experiments have been corroborated by the national demonstrations in U.P. as well as by the experience of the farmers in Punjab.

2. **Wheat:** With regard to the protein content of wheat, the Committees has observed that it is highly variable

depending upon the soil-climatic conditions and also the fertilizers used. The variation is well reflected in the published results. However in spite of the variation, Sharbati Sonora seems to be clearly superior to Sonora 64, and Kalyan Sona in respect of protein content but probably not in lysine content.

(b) The Panel of Advisers observed that the field note-books mentioned by the research workers working on experiments with potato were not systematic as they were in the form of scribbling pads. The yields recorded in these books haphazardly tallied with the published figures. However, the Panel emphasized the need for maintaining a complete and detailed record of experiments in a systematic manner, preferably in a separate project file for each experiment. Such records should be duly signed by the scientist incharge of the project.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the scientists of all ICAR Institutes that all the data should be neatly maintained in the project files already developed for this purpose. In the case of All India Coordinated Project, all the data are compiled by the Project Coordinator, analysed statistically and presented for discussion at the Annual Workshops. One high figure in lysine content had been recorded in the Cereal Quality Laboratory of IARI in 1967 in Sharbati Sonora, probably due to an experimental error in the Lysine Analyser, which had then recently been acquired. When this figure was not found later, it was omitted from symposia and research papers and the IARI Research Bulletin No. 6 "Recent research on the improvement of protein and nutritive properties of food and feed plants, published in 1971." The procedure for taking samples and testing protein and lysine content and recording the results adopted in the IARI Quality Testing Laboratory were examined by Dr. J. S. Patel, one of the Members of the Scientific Panel and in his opinion "the techniques are well standardized

and the accuracy is satisfactory". Hence, no specific instructions on chemical estimations appear to be necessary.

**Research Project on Dry Land Agriculture and Black Soil**

**79. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**  
**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an operational research Project on Dry Land Agriculture and heavy black soils is to be undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). Indo-British Operational Research Project on dry farming in black soils is being taken up at Indore under 5th plan proposal as an integral part of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture. For the purpose, a cluster of 2-3 villages, on a complete watershed basis, covering approximately an area of 2000 hectares would be chosen. A complete inventory of the basic resources including socio-economic aspects and information regarding land use, crop-weather relationship, cropping patterns, agro-nomic practices etc. will be made. A detailed work plan for the development and the management of the watershed will be evolved in collaboration with the British team of experts. The operational work plan will include land shaping, soil conservation and drainage, fuller use of runoff water, storage facilities for timely supply of inputs, crop plans for different categories of land, livestock improvement and grass-land development. All available research information from the local experiment stations will be screened and appropriate field practices formulated for adoption. Efforts will be made for evaluating the utilization of the available resources for development of

scientific agriculture and livestock in the chosen watershed for meeting the Farmers' and village needs and for improving their socio-economic conditions. Full participation of the villagers is envisaged so that the beneficiary considers the programme as his own. Economic evaluation will be made of the practices adopted in the operational watersheds and the changes brought about, will be suitable monitored. In view of the importance and urgency of the Project, the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned an amount not exceeding Rs. 2.50 lakhs from the cess funds of the Council to initiate the Project immediately during the current year, pending the sanction of the Fifth Plan proposal for the entire Project.

**Utilisation of Compost and Organic Measures**

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

(a) whether Government have finalised the programme for the utilisation of compost and organic measures in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha

**Statement**

A comprehensive programme for exploiting the manurial resources in the country has been prepared for the 5th Plan, with a view to intensifying the work under the various schemes for development of local manurial resources viz. urban compost, rural compost, sewage/sullage utilisation, green

manuring which have been in operation through the Plan periods on all-India basis as State Plan Schemes.

In addition, certain key schemes are proposed to be taken up under the Central Agriculture Sector, in the 5th Plan. They are:

1. Setting up of Mechanical compost plants to manufacture organic manure from city waste;
2. Sewage/sullage utilisation for agricultural production;
3. Award of prizes to local bodies doing excellent urban compost work;

4. Award of prizes to gram panchayats doing best rural compost work; and

5. Organisation of Demonstration-cum-training camps by the farmers' associations.

The anticipated achievements under the various schemes for development of local manurial resources by the end of the 4th Plan and the targets proposed for the 5th Plan are given in table below:—

Anticipated achievement by the end of 4th Plan		Target proposed for the 5th Plan	
1	Urban compost production (million tonnes)	4.8	7.5
2	Rural compost production (million tonnes)	170.0	350.0
3	Area under sewage/sullage irrigation (hectares)	20,000	8,000 (additional)
4	Coverage under green manuring (Million hectares)	6.0	..

\*With the introduction of multiple cropping and intensive cultivation programme, the scope of green manuring has become limited. As such, no target for green manuring has been proposed for the 5th Plan. However, stress will continue to be laid on green manuring by including green manure/leguminous crops in the crop rotations without loss of any commercial or cereal crop.

(c) how much time will be taken for the selected candidates to draw their arrears, as their cases have already been delayed considerably?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). List of T. G. Teachers eligible for Selection Grade has been finalized in respect of Government schools. With regard to the T. G. Teachers working in aided schools, the list is being finalized.

(c). The Delhi Administration is taking steps to pay the arrears as early as possible.

Ban on the movement of Coarse Grains between Gujarat and M.P.

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

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the decision taken by the Government to release the ban on the movement of coarse grains between the Gujarat State and Madhya Pradesh; and

(a) whether the list of T. G. Teachers (both male and female) eligible for Selection Grade has been finalized;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and the likely time to be taken to finalise the same; and

(b) the names of stuff to be included?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) There is no decision to remove the movement restrictions on coarse grains between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh States.

(b) Does not arise.

**Rice and Paddy procured during Current Year**

**83. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**  
**SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and paddy procured during the current year by the Government of India, State-wise; and

(b) the price fixed quality-wise?

**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 House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5659/73].

वनस्पति धी के नए कारबाहे की स्थापना  
हेतु लाइसेंस

**84. श्री भरदिन्द एम० पटेल :**

श्री डी० पी० जडेजा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह तीन वर्ष में वनस्पति धी के नए कारबाहे स्थापित करने के लिए कितने नए लाइसेंसों की अर्जियां मिली हैं;

(ख) इन में से कितनी गैर-सरकारी और कितनी सहकारी लैंब्र में कारबाहे लगाने के लिए हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने इन अर्जियों पर क्या नगद्य किया है?

कृषि वनस्पति लैंब्र मंत्री (श्री० शेर चिह्न) : (क) 69

(ख) प्राइवेट :	66
सहकारी :	3
(ग) लाइसेंस यूनिट :	19
[प्रस्तावित :	20
विचाराधीन	20

**Central Assistance as Compensation to Gujarat for Flood Relief**

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

(a) the approximate amount of foodgrains destroyed during the current year due to floods in Gujarat State; and

(b) the assistance given by the Central Government for compensation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) Damage to foodgrains and other commodities in fair price shops due to floods as reported by the State Government is to the tune of Rs. 52245.15.

(b) The State Government do not propose to reimburse the losses and claim any Central assistance.

गाजियाबाद में नकली बवाइयों का सेवार किया जाना

**86. श्री भालीरब भंवर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार विधोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजियाबाद में नकली बवाइयों बाले वाली एक बड़ी फैक्टरी बढ़ाई गई है;

(क) क्या वहां से तीन वाले रूपये से अधिक की दवाइयां बिली हैं; और

(ग) ऐसे कार्य को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कठोर कदम उठाएगी?

हवास्पति और वरिचार निवोलन अभियान में उप-मंत्री(थी ए० के० किस्ट०) : (क) जी हां।

(क) पकड़े गए माल का मूल्य क्या होता है यह राज्य और निवोलन अधिकारियों द्वारा अभी तय किया जाना है।

(ग) नकली और घटिया किस्म की दवाइयों के निर्माण तथा बिकी को रोकने के लिए निर्मालिति कदम पहले ही उठा लिए गए हैं:—

मिलावट-शुदा दवाइयों के निर्माण तथा बिक्री की रोकथाम के लिए औषध और प्रसाधन सम्बद्धी अधिनियम, 1940 में दण्ड की व्यवस्था है? गैर लाइसेन्स-यापता औषध निर्माताओं को जो आमतौर पर नकली दवाइयां बनाने और बेचने का घन्घा करते हैं, समाप्त करने के लिए एक “अखिल भारतीय लाइसेंस-शुदा औषध-निर्माताओं की सूची” छाप दी गई है जिसे सम्बन्धित सभी लोग आसानी से मामूली मी कीमत देकर प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। नकली दवाइयों के विरुद्ध प्रभावकारी अभियान चलाने तथा अपने अपने औषध निरी-अणालयों और निरीक्षण सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सलाह दी गई है कि वे पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ संपर्क बनाये रखें। औषध-निर्माताओं तथा बिक्रेताओं के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली समितियों की सहायता और सहयोग लिया जा रहा है ताकि नकली दवाइयों के खिलाफ अभियान चलाया जा सके तथा दवाइयां बनाने और बेचने

की अचली विधियों का अधिक से अधिक पालन किया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के केन्द्रीय औषध निरीक्षक भी राज्य औषध नियंत्रण अधिकारियों के कार्य कर रहे हैं। क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के केन्द्रीय औषध नियंत्रण संगठन ने देश भर में एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में जाने वाली अविकार्ड़ और जीवन-रक्तक दवाइयों का सीम्पल लेने का एक सुनियोजित कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है।

#### Adulteration of Vanaspati Ghee with Mineral Oil

87. SHRI BHAGIRATHI BHANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published in 'Hindustan' dated the 7th September to the effect that sealed Vanaspati Ghee has been found adulterated with mineral oil;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the level at which this adulteration was made; and

(d) the persons against whom action has been taken in the said case?

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

(b) to (d). Information has been called for from the Government of Punjab and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt

**Quality and Quantity of Rice Supplied to Kerala**

**88. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN:**

**SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KAD-ANNAPALLI:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the different qualities of rice together with the quantity and rate of each allotted to the State Government of Kerala as also the quantity asked for by them from January, 1973 to October, 1973, month-wise; and

(b) whether the people of Kerala have to face and are facing great difficulties due to non-supply of the requisite quantity of foodgrains to the State Government even after repeated re-

quests and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE):** (a) The State Government's casual requirement has been about 60 to 80 thousand tonnes rice per month. No particular qualities of rice were allotted to the State Government from the Central pool. Supplies are arranged according to availabilities irrespective of varieties. The Central Government's issue prices for different qualities of rice supplied to Kerala from the Central pool ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs 128 per quintal. The month-wise quantities of rice and wheat allotted to the Government of Kerala during the period from January, 1973 to October, 1973 were as under:—

(In 1000 tonnes)

Allotment

Month	Rice	Wheat	Total
January	70	7	77
February	60	7	67
March	60	7	67
April	67	7	74
May	53	30	83
June	50	35	85
July	45	35	80
August	55	30	85
September	45	30	75
October	45	30	75

(b) Food supply position in Kerala is difficult. Keeping in view the overall availabilities of foodgrains in the Central pool and the relative needs of other deficit States, minimum possible quantities of foodgrains are being

supplied by the Centre for meeting its reasonable requirements. In addition, Kerala Government was permitted to purchase some quantities of rice from surplus States on State to State basis to supplement the Central supplies.

### Scarcity of Baby Food

90. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a country-wide scarcity of popular brands of baby food;

(b) whether the dealers are charging highly inflationary prices of baby food; and

(c) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report in the 'Economic Times' dated the 28th August, 1973 and, if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Shortage of Baby Food has been reported from some parts of the country.

(b) No specific instance of charging of high prices has been brought to Government's notice.

(c) Yes, Sir. These shortage have been brought to the notice of the manufacturers of Baby Food for corrective action.

### Suspension of Sale of Ghee and Butter by Delhi Milk Scheme

91. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme completely suspended sale of ghee and butter during the last four months; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The supply was discontinued after first week of July, 1973.

(b) The primary objective of the Delhi Milk Scheme is to collect, process and distribute fluid milk to the citizens of Delhi. It manufactures and sells milk products, including ghee

and butter only when it receives surplus supplies of milk. The availability of milk decreases substantially in the summer and rainy season. Therefore when the stocks of ghee and butter produced in the winter season are exhausted, the D.M.S. is not able to offer these products for sale till it recommences manufacture. Due to the severe and prolonged summer this year and drought conditions that prevailed in many parts of the milkshed in 1972, the availability of milk in the Delhi Milk Scheme milkshed area has been below normal. The D.M.S. has been able to meet only the fluid milk requirements of the city during the last summer and has not been able to manufacture any butter or ghee. Manufacture of these two products has, however, just been resumed.

### Increase in Prices of Milk, Butter and Ghee of Delhi Milk Scheme

92 SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:

SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme propose to increase prices of milk, butter and ghee;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The prices of milk and milk products marketed by the Delhi Milk Scheme have been revised with effect from 15-11-1973.

(b) The revised prices of milk, butter and ghee sold by the D.M.S. as

Special Toned Milk containing 3.5% fat and 8.5% other solids	per litre	1.30/-
Double Toned Milk	per litre	0.70/-
Ghee	1 kg tin	21.00
	2 kg tin	41.00
	4 kg tin	81.00
Table Butter	25 gm pkt	0.50
	100 gm pkt	1.90
	250 gm pkt	4.50
	500 gm pkt	8.50
White Butter	250 gm pkt	5.00
	500 gm pkt	9.50

(c) During the last several months it has been seen that the availability of fresh milk to D.M.S. from its milk-shed areas in the neighbouring States was decreasing. During the summer months due to several reasons, including drought, the availability of fresh milk decreased acutely. To procure larger quantities of milk and also to encourage the farmers to produce more milk, it became necessary to increase the milk, procurement prices of the D.M.S. from about Rs. 104 per quintal to about Rs. 130 per quintal for buffalo milk with 6.5 per cent fat and 9 per cent solids-not-fat. Since the D.M.S. functions on a 'no profit no loss' basis and since nearly 80 per cent of its annual expenditure is on purchase of raw milk, s.m.p. butter and butter fat, it became necessary to increase sale prices proportionately.

गाय की चर्बी से भी का उत्पादन

95. भी हुकम चम्ब कालिकाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवर्त नियोजन मंत्रालय अताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 27 सितम्बर, 1973 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित

इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि गाय की चर्बी से भी बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में की यई जांच के क्षण परिणाम निकले ; और

(घ) सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय

व उपर्युक्ती (भी ए० के० किस्म) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). अपेक्षित मूल्यांक एकत्री जा रही है और यथा समय सभी पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की डाक्टरी तुलिकाओं पर व्यव

Reorganisation of Administrative set up of Food Corporation of India

96. श्री हुक्म चंद्र कल्याण : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1970-71, 1971-72 और 1972-73 के वित्तीय वर्ष में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों की डाक्टरी तुलिकाओं पर कितनी बनाराशि व्यय की ; और

(ख) 1973-74 के वित्तीय वर्ष में इस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मनुमानतः कितना स्पया व्यय होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए. के. लिल्लू) :  
 (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सेवा (चिकित्सा परिचर्या) नियमावली, 1944 तथा उसके अन्तर्गत आरी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार राजपत्रित अधिकारियों को अपने तथा अपने परिवार के सदस्यों के इलाज पर किये गये खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति के तौर पर जो धन देय होता है वह उन्हें अपने बेतन बिलों के भाय लेना होता है जबकि अराजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाला यह पैसा कर्मचारी बेतन बिलों में लेकर उन्हें दे दिया जाता है। वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार चिकित्सा परिचर्या तथा इलाज के सम्बन्ध में किये गये खर्च की राशि सम्बन्धित विभागों/कार्यालयों के मुख्य अधिकारी द्वारा नियन्त्रित बेतन तथा कर्मचारी बेतन बिलों में "भत्ते तथा मानदेय" उप-शीर्षक के नामे डाली जाती है। चूंकि अलग से ऐसा कोई उप-शीर्षक नहीं है जिसके नामे केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृत चिकित्सा प्रतिपूर्ति पर होने वाले व्यय की राशि डाली जाए, केन्द्रीय खजाने पर इस सम्बन्ध में ठीक ठीक कितना भार पड़ता है यह जानना सम्भव नहीं है।

98. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :  
 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present management of the Food Corporation of India has failed miserably in the procurement drive and its present distribution machinery is defective and inefficient; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the re-organisation of its administrative set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The shortfall in procurement was due to several factors. The Food Corporation of India, as one of the public agencies took necessary steps in maximising procurement of wheat during the current rabi season. The question of improving its operational efficiency has been engaging the attention of the F.C.I. and the Government.

Export of Basmati Rice to Kuwait.

99. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :  
 SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report published in the "Times of India" (Ahmedabad Edition) dated the 12th August, 1973 under the heading 'Basmati rice exports to Kuwait' justified;

(b) if so, the reasons for supplying basmati rice to Kuwait when there is a great shortage in the country; and

(c) to what extent the rice was exported to Kuwait?

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

(b). Only Superior Basmati Rice is being exported to earn much needed

foreign exchange to buy cheaper food-grains.

(c) About 1000 tonnes.

**Proposed conference of State Health Ministers to discuss unrest among Doctors**

100. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether Union Government is considering to call Conference of State Health Minister to discuss the unrest among the doctors in the country;

(b) if so, when the meeting is likely to be held; and

(c) what steps are being taken to settle the issue?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) No.

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

**Recovery of sugar in sugar factories and machinery to check recovery figures**

101. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMI-NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recovery of sugar in the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu and other States in the country has declined;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is any proper Government machinery to check the recovery figures as shown by the sugar factories throughout the country, and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) if there is no proper machinery to check up, what steps Government propose to check the recovery figures?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) Out of 16 sugar-producing States, the recovery of sugar was low in 1972-73 compared to the previous season in 11 States, including Tamil Nadu.

(b) The fall in recovery in 1972-73 was due to climatic and other factors, viz., deficient rainfall, drought conditions, inferior cane quality and commencement of early crushing and its continuance till a late stage. In Tamil Nadu there were severe rains and floods in December 1972 and January 1973 which might have affected the cane quality.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Sugar factories under the Central Excise Law are required to maintain and submit statutory returns daily, regarding use of raw materials and production of sugar including the recovery percentage etc. These are scrutinised by the Technical Wing of the Central Excise Department to ensure that there is no leakage of sugar resulting in loss of revenue. Besides, the technical officers of the Central Revenues Chemical Service make surprise checks of a few factories at random and verify the recovery by carrying out suitable tests.

**Price paid for sugarcane by sugar factories in Tamil Nadu**

102. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMI-NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual price agreed by the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu for sugarcane for the season 1972-73, factory-wise;

(b) whether there is vast difference in prices compared to other States and, if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether all the factories have paid the agreed price to the growers and, if not, the name of the defaulting factories and amount outstanding against them; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government against the defaulting factories?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the Government of Tamil Nadu, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Sugar prices by sugar factories in Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Punjab**

**103. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMI-NARAYANAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price paid for sugarcane per tonne by the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu for the season 1972-73 was Rs. 30.00 less than the price paid by the sugar factories in Haryana and Punjab, where the recovery is less than in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to remove the disparities; and

(c) whether Government would direct the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu to pay the same price as paid in Haryana and Punjab for the season 1972-73?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir; it is so, generally speaking. In Haryana, the recovery was better than in Madras during 1972-73.

(b) and (c). The Central Government fix only the minimum price of

sugarcane payable by sugar factories. The actual price to be paid is settled between the growers and the sugar factories mainly with reference to the supply and demand position of sugarcane, and not with reference to the percentage of recovery. The Government of Tamil Nadu had, however, advised the sugar factories on the 26th June, 1973 to pay Rs. 5 per tonne over and above what they were already paying to growers, subject to a minimum of Rs. 90 per tonne.

**Final report of Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission**

**104. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMI-NARAYANAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final report of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Commission; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) No, Sir. The final report is expected by the end of the current year.

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

**Mal-Nutrition Among the Children of Agricultural Workers**

**105. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any scheme to tackle the problem of mal-nutrition and under-nutrition among the children of agricultural workers; and

(b) if not, whether Government intended to evolve a scheme for them at the earliest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following nutrition programmes are implemented by the Government of India:

(1) Mid-day Meals Programme for the school children of the age-group 6-11 covering over 12 million children;

(2) Special Nutrition Programme for the pre-school children in the age group 0-6 and the nursing and expectant mothers in the urban slums and the tribal areas covering about 38 lakhs beneficiaries;

(3) Nutrition Programme through Balwadis/Day Care Centres for the pre-school children of the age-group 3-5 years covering about 2 lakhs beneficiaries.

(4) Applied Nutrition Programme designed to stimulate self-help activities for the optimum use of available food resources in the rural areas covering 1181 blocks.

(5) Composite Nutrition Programme for Women and Pre-School Children designed to strengthen the nutrition education effort of the Applied Nutrition Programme covering under training 3000 Associate Women Workers and 800 Balwadis in Demonstration Feeding.

(6) Health-based nutrition programmes to control anaemia and Vitamin 'A' deficiency of children and mothers to cover about 66.31 lakhs beneficiaries and 43 lakhs beneficiaries respectively. While none of these programmes serves exclusively the children of the agricultural workers, all the schemes, have got a rural bias and serve in a good measure the agriculturists' children.

The Department of Social Welfare has evolved a scheme (Integrated Child Care Services Project) for implementation in the Fifth Five Year Plan to offer a package of services to the children with supplement feeding as the core. The services are:—

- (i) Supplementary nutrition;
- (ii) Nutrition education;
- (iii) Health check-up;
- (iv) Referral services;
- (v) Pre-school education.

This programme is expected to cover in the Fifth Plan period, 571 T.D. Blocks, 926 Rural Blocks and 248 cities/towns. This programme will also have a pronounced rural bias and will be implemented in the urban slums, tribal and rural areas. It is currently under consideration in the Planning Commission.

#### Wheat Procured from each State

106. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether procurement figures of wheat have been made available from the various States;

(b) if so, the total quantity of wheat procured from each State during August, September and October, 1973; and

(c) what further steps have been taken in this regard?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The Rabi Procurement Season 1973-74 is still on and all possible efforts are being made to mop up maximum quantities of wheat before the end of the season.

*Statement*

Statement showing quantity of Wheat procured from each State during August, September and October 1973

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Name of State	Quantities procured during			Progres- sive pro- curement upto 31st October '73
	August '73	Sept. '73	October '73	
Assam . . . . .	0.1	..	..	0.9
Bihar . . . . .	0.4	..	..	49.8
Gujarat . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Haryana . . . . .	4.2	7.2	5.3	584.2
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	1.8
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	0.4	0.7	0.5	18.9
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	0.1	0.2	..	191.6
Maharashtra . . . . .	..	..	..	10.9
Orissa . . . . .	..	..	..	0.3
Punjab . . . . .	44.5	46.1	25.9	2709.3
Rajasthan . . . . .	0.8	..	..	146.5
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	12.1 + 10.8*	23.3 + 5.3*	3.2 + 0.5*	799.6 + 16.6*
West Bengal . . . . .	0.1	..	..	0.4
Delhi . . . . .	..	..	..	0.2
Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	0.3
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>4531.3</b>

**Wheat Supply to U.P**

(c) how does it compare with the quantity supplied in the months of July and August, 1973?

107. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of wheat to U.P. has been increased with a view to restore the wheat cut;

(b) if so, total quantity of wheat supplied in September and October, 1973; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Allotments of wheat to the Uttar Pradesh Government for the months of September and October, 1973 were made after taking into account the overall availability in the Central Pool and the needs of other deficit States and States affected by drought/floods. The supplies of wheat made during the period July and October, 1973 to the

\*Quantities confiscated under DIR in Uttar Pradesh.

Uttar Pradesh Government have been as follows:

Month	Supplies made (In 1000 tonnes)
July, 1973	40.1
August, 1973	43.5
September, 1973	27.0
October, 1973	25.0 (Allotment)

#### Help by State Government in Dehoarding Foodgrains

108. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to de-hoard the hoarded grains throughout the country;

(b) whether State Government have helped in de-hoarding campaign; and

(c) if not, the reason for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The State Governments have been advised to intensify the various anti-hoarding measures already indicated to them from time to time.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Bharat Scouts and Guides

109. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 3146 on 13th August, 1973 regarding Bharat Scouts and Guides and state:

(a) whether the Government have any control over the accounts of this organisation;

(b) whether he is aware about any false information or suppression of actual position of Accounts and Receipts; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposed to take?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes Sir, in respect of grants sanctioned by this Ministry. The Accountant General Central Revenues audits the accounts of the Bharat Scouts and Guides annually.

(b) and (c) A few complaints have recently been received. These were forwarded to the A.G.C.R. who was requested to carry out a special audit of the accounts of Bharat Scouts and Guides. A.G.C.R. has stated that this is being arranged.

वनस्पति धी की कमी

110. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अच्छाल :

श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में वनस्पति धी की ग्रलग-ग्रलग कीमतें निर्धारित किए जाने तथा उसकी वितरण व्यवस्था में त्रुटियों के कारण कुछ क्षेत्रों में विशेषकर उत्तर क्षेत्र में इसकी कमी महसूस की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार सारे देश में एक समान मूल्य निर्धारित करने तथा वितरण व्यवस्था में सुधार करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में वनस्पति धी की कमी दूर करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यान्वयी करने का है?

हृषि बंधावल और राष्ट्र बंधी (श्री० शेर चिह०): (क) हाल ही में महीदों में कुछ भेदों में बनस्पति की कमी के बारे में खबरें भली बीं लेकिन इसका क्युंकि कपरस्य कच्चे तेलों की कम उपलब्धि होने से बनस्पति के उत्पादन में जारी गिरावट घाना जा। उत्तरी भूमि में किलम्बर-बलक्ष्मीर में भजहूरों की हड्डताल के कपरस्य दो बड़ी फैटियों के बद्द हो जाने से स्थिति ज्यादा खराब हो गई थी। इनमें से एक फैटी ने फिर से उत्पादन कर कर दिया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) नवम्बर में नई भूकंपी का भौतिक प्रारम्भ होने से कच्चे तेलों की उपलब्धता में बढ़ि हो गई है और इसका तदनुसार बनस्पति के उत्पादन और उसकी सप्लाई स्थिति में सुधार होने की आशा है।

बान बसूली भूम्यों और बृद्धि के बारे में राष्ट्र सरकारों की राज्य

111. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अधिकारी : क्या हृषि बंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बान के बसूली भूम्यों में बृद्धि करने के बारे में राज्यों की राय ले ली गई है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में प्रत्येक राज्य ने क्या राय प्रकट की है; और

(ग) क्या बसूली भूम्यों में बृद्धि सम्भवि से की गई है?

हृषि बंधावल और राष्ट्र बंधी (श्री० अन्नासाहिब ची० शिंदे): (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्रान्धप्रदेश, उड़ीसा और तमिल-नाडु सर्वों को छोड़कर, अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने मुख्य भंडियों के सम्मेलन में भागिकाप्ति मूल्य बढ़ाने के पक्ष में विचार अधिव्यक्त किए थे।

(ग) इस मतैक्य को देखते हुए प्राधिकारित मूल्यों में बृद्धि की गयी है।

Implementation of Delhi Pulses (Licensing of Dealers) Order, 1973

112. SHRI R. K. SINHA:  
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Pulses (Licensing of Dealers) Order, 1973 which came into force on the 10th September following the disclosure of the *dal* scandal has not so far been implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news item which appeared in the *Times of India* dated the 17th October, 1973 to the effect that the Delhi Administration has again let off the dealers in pulses; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the strict steps taken to ensure implementation of the Delhi Pulses (Licensing of Dealers) Order, 1973 to give relief to the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Delhi Pulses (Licensing of Dealers) Order, 1973 has not so far

been implemented as the matter is under discussion with the Government of India for their concurrence.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The allegations made in the news item about letting off the dealers in pulses is not correct because the matter is still under consideration.

**Use of Paper given to Off-set Press in Kerala for Counterfeiting**

**113. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that paper given by Swedish International Development Authority to the Off-set Press given by the Central Government to the Family Planning Department in Kerala, has been utilised for counterfeiting;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government;

(c) why the posters are being printed in private Presses for Family Planning even though the above mentioned press is functioning; and

(c) has any punishment been given to the Officer-in-Charge to the Press?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA):** (a) No. However, it is learnt from the Government of Kerala that Police have registered a case and arrested one Shri Raveendran, Foreman, for alleged misappropriation of Government paper.

(b) Shri Raveendran has already been placed under suspension by the State Government and the case is under investigation by the Police.

(c) Since the commissioning of the off-set machine in September, 1973, no poster is being printed in private presses.

(d) No.

**Fourth Centenary Celebration of Ram Charit Manas**

**114. SHRI B.K. SINHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3101 on the 13th August, 1973 regarding the Fourth Centenary Celebration of Ram Charit Manas and state;

(a) whether a person from Faizabad region has been associated with the National Committee for the celebration of fourth centenary of Ram Charit Manas and, if so, his particulars;

(b) the amount allocated for the celebration in this regard in Faizabad; and

(c) the definite proposals for the conservation of ancient temples at Ayodhia?

**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 proposal to associate a reputed person from Faizabad region is understood to be under the consideration of the Ram Charit Manas Chatuhshati Rashtriya Samiti. The Samiti has also approved an amount of Rs. 12,500 in connection with the celebration programmes at Ayodhia.

(c) Action has been initiated by the Archaeological Survey of India for conducting an inspection of the temples at Ayodhia in order to decide which of these could be considered as of National importance for conservation. Proposals in this regard could be finalised on receipt of the inspection report.

**University at Faizabad and other  
Places in U.P.**

115. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2 on the 23rd July, 1973 re: U.G.C. plans for starting new Universities and state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has taken a final decision regarding the proposal of a University in Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh) and if so, the particulars thereof and the type of the proposed University and when such a University is likely to be established in Faizabad; and

(b) whether there are certain other proposals under consideration of the U.G.C. for establishing other Universities in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir. The proposal is under examination of the University Grants Commission.

(b) The Uttar Pradesh Administration had also proposed the establishment of a University each in Kumaon and Garhwal Divisions. These are under examination of the Commission.

**Help to Mysore in getting rice from  
Andhra Pradesh**

116. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHAJEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Central Government has helped the State of Mysore in getting rice from Andhra Pradesh to tide over the immediate difficulties; and

(b) if so, the quantities supplied and the demand of Mysore from the Centre in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). The Government of Mysore approached the Government of Andhra Pradesh direct for the supply of 5,000 tonnes rice on State to State basis and requested the Central Government to permit this bilateral transaction. On enquiry, the Government of Andhra Pradesh intimated that they were agreeable to supply only 3,000 tonnes rice on condition that additional allotment of 3,000 tonnes wheat was made to them from the Central pool. The additional allotment of wheat was accordingly made to Andhra Pradesh to enable supply of 3,000 tonnes rice to Mysore. This deal, however, is reported to have not materialised on account of high price quoted for the rice and as such the allotment of additional 3,000 tonnes of wheat made to the Government of Andhra Pradesh was diverted to the Government of Mysore.

**आनंद प्रदेश में खाद्यानों का जस्त किया  
जाना**

117. श्री महावीरपाल सिंह शास्य :  
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान आनंदप्रदेश में 61 हजार किलोंटल खाद्यानों के जस्त किए जाने के बारे में 4 ग्रामस्त, के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हो, तो इसमें अन्तर्गत लोगों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विशद क्षमा कार्यकारी की गई है?

हृषि भंगालय में राष्ट्र भंडी(बी अण्णासाहित वी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

“हिन्दू कालेज में साकेतिक हड्डताल” शीर्षक  
से समाचार

118. श्री भगवीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 4 अगस्त, के नवभारत डाइस्ट्री में “हिन्दू कालेज में साकेतिक हड्डताल” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या छात्रों ने यह निर्गंय कालेज में व्याप्त अनियमिताओं का विरोध करने के लिये किया है:

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति भंडी(प्रो० एस० नृहस्त हसन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भी गई सूचना के अनुसार, कालेज के कुछ छात्रों के एक दल ने कालेज केरटेकर को जिसे भारी कदाचार और अनुशासन-हीनता के आरोपों के कारण बरखास्त कर दिया गया था पुनः सेवा में लेने के लिये दबाव डालने वाले हयकंडे अपनाए। कालेज स्टाफ की प्रशासनिक कार्य समिति द्वारा एक नियमित जांच कराई गई

तथा छात्रों द्वारा सूचीबद्ध किये गये प्रत्येक आरोप की तहकीकात कराई गई थी। जांच समिति का यह अधिभित था कि सारे आरोप बेविनायद थे। मामले की आगे जांच करने के लिये स्वतंत्र तथा निष्पक्ष रूप से एक सदस्यी जांच समिति की नियुक्ति करने के लिये शासी निकाय के अध्यक्ष का नाम पेश किया गया, किन्तु सम्बन्धित छात्रों ने आरोपों को वापिस ले लिया और मामले को यहाँ समाप्त करने का निवेदन किया।

ट्रिकोमा अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, अलीगढ़

119. श्री भगवीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ स्थित ट्रिकोमा, अनुसन्धान केन्द्र को 10 वर्ष चलने के बाद बन्द कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस अनुसन्धान योजना को बिना यथोचित छान-बीन के शुरू किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन भंगालय में उपभंडी (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार ने विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन और यूनिसेफ के साथ मिलकर भारतीय आयुषिकान अनुसन्धान परिषद के नियंत्रण में एक रोहे नियंत्रण मार्गदर्शी परियोजना को, उसकी व्यवहार्यता सम्बन्धी अध्ययन को पूरा कर लेने के बाद जुलाई, 1956 में

भारतमें किया था। 1967 में, भारतीय आयुविज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् परियोजना की जांच करने के लिए गठित की गई जांच समिति ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि इस केन्द्र को अपना कार्य निदानिक महानारी विज्ञान और रोहे के उपचार पहलू तक सीमित रखना चाहिए। 1969 में इस परिषद् की विशेषज्ञ समिति ने, जिसने इस केन्द्र के कार्य की प्रगति पर विचार किया था, यह सिफारिश की थी कि इस परियोजना को 31 मार्च, 1970 से बन्द कर दिया जाए।

यूरिया उर्वरक की ओर बाजारी शोर्वक से समाचार

120. श्री महाराष्ट्रपक्ष सिंह शास्त्र : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 28 अगस्त के प्रदीप में "यूरिया उर्वरक की चोरबाजारी" शोर्वक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या खुदरा विक्रेता इसकी कृतिम कमी दिखा कर इसे 60 रुपये तथा 80 रुपये प्रति बोरी के हिसाब से बेच रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो खुदरा विक्रेतामों द्वारा उचित मूल्य पर उर्वरक की विक्री सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पण्डिताहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जहां तक कृतिम कमों पैदा करके प्रति बोरी 60 रुपये और 80 रुपये

यूरिया बेचने वाले खुदरा व्यापारियों का प्रबन्ध है, इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार से एक रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है।

(ग) किसानों को उचित दरों पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराने के लिए यूरिया, कैलिशियम अमोनियम नाइट्रोट और अमोनियम सल्फेट के अस्थिकरण मूल्य उर्वरक (नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1957 के अन्तर्गत सांविधिक रूप से निर्धारित कर दिए गए हैं जिन पर कि इन्हें उपभोक्ताओं को बेचा जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय पूल द्वारा आयातित और बितरित किये जाने वाले अन्य उर्वरकों के भी अधिकरण खुदरा मूल्य सरकार द्वारा उचित स्तरों पर निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। इन मूल्यों का दूसरे देश में उत्पादित इन्हीं जैसे उर्वरकों के मूल्यों पर पड़ता है।

Committee to Assess Development of Resources in Drought Affected States

121. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to constitute a Committee to assess the gravity of the problem arising out of repeated drought conditions in the various States and to evolve a suitable policy for the development of resources in the areas continuously affected by the drought; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a Task Force in the Planning Commission studied the problems of integrated agricultural development in drought prone areas. The important elements in the strategy for developing the drought prone

areas, as recommended by the Task Force, are: development and management of irrigation resources; soil and moisture conservation and afforestation, restructuring of cropping patterns and pasture development; changes in agronomic practices; livestock development; provision of drinking water supply; development of rural communications and development of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labour.

**Primary Health Centres in the State of Uttar Pradesh**

122. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of Primary Health Centres that are functioning in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of patients that were treated in these Centres during the year 1972 in outdoor and indoor Departments;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Government of India on this account in the year 1972; and

(d) the number of Primary Health Centres which are likely to be opened in that State during the next one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The number of the Primary Health Centres functioning in the State of Uttar Pradesh is 875. A list of the names of the Primary Health Centres will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) in information is not available.

(c) During the Fourth Five Year Plan period establishment of Primary Health Centres and their maintenance is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government of India did not incur any expenditure

on this account, during 1972. However, the Government of India have provided Rs. 34.00 lakhs to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1972-73 for the appointment of Basic Health Services staff in the Primary Health Centres which have entered into the Malaria Maintenance phase.

(d) 29 more Primary Health Centres are likely to be opened during 1973-74.

**Implementation of the Recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission on I.C.A.R.**

123. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission on Indian Council of Agricultural Research has since been considered and implemented by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of India, after giving careful consideration to the recommendations made by the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee, and the views expressed by the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other eminent scientists and keeping in view the overall organisation and management of scientific institutions in the country, has recently taken specific decisions on the advice of Group of Ministers on the major recommendations made by the Inquiry Committee. A statement indicating Government decisions on the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is being laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly. Steps are being taken to implement Government decisions as expeditiously as possibly.

**Restructuring of the I.C.M.R.**

124. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to restructure the Indian Council of Medical Research; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). At the meeting of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research it has been suggested that the Sub-Committee which was set up to consider the recommendations of the last Reviewing Committee might coopt two or three outstanding scientists to go into all aspects of the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research.

**Indo-French Cultural Pact**

125. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-French Cultural Pact has been signed in October, 1973; 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. VADAV): (a) A Programme for Cultural, Technical and Scientific Co-operation between the Governments of India and France was finalised and signed in the first week of October, 1973 in Paris.

(b) The Programme envisages Co-operation and exchanges in the fields of education, language, teaching, art and culture, science and technology,

radio and television, films, sports and youth activities. Copies of the minutes of the meeting of Indo-French Joint Commission held at Paris on 1st and 2nd October, 1973 are available in the Parliament Library.

**Development of National Capital Region**

126. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to make recommendations to the High Powered Board set up for the development of the National Capital Region;

(b) what are the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) by what time the recommendations of the Committee will be made available?

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) and (c). The Committee will consider matters relating to planning of the Region, provision of funds, addition to the areas comprised in Region and other connected matters and make suitable recommendations to the High Powered Board on the subjects considered by it. It is a Standing Committee to consider matters as they arise from time to time.

**Indo-Iranian Pact, 1973**

127. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Iranian Pact has been signed in October, 1973; 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), No, Sir. However, during Education Minister's visit to Iran in October, 1973 discussions were held with a view to have programme of regular exchanges between the two countries. Both sides agreed in principle to draw up such a Programme.

**Posts of Scientific and Technical Personnel lying vacant in I.C.A.R.**

128. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some 1,200 posts of scientific and technical personnel are lying vacant in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute in the country; and

(b) if so, reasons for the same and since how long these posts are lying vacant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). About 1200 scientific and technical posts in the pay-scales of Rs. 325—575 and above, were estimated to be vacant in the I.C.A.R. Headquarters and its constituent Research Institutes at the end of January, 1973. These posts have remained vacant for periods ranging between 1 to 2½ years. Most of these vacancies are due to the instructions issued by the I.C.A.R. in October 1972, at the suggestion of the Chairman, I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee is restricting recruitment only to cases in which the filling up of a post was considered absolutely essential for ensuring the implementation of a priority time bound research/educational project/programme, pending receipt of the Report of the ICAR inquiry Committee

and decisions of the Government of India thereon.

कहमोही गेट की दीवारों से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों के टकराने के कारण हुई भौति

129. श्री चन्द्र साल चंद्राकर :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में यात्रा कर रहे कई युवकों की कश्मीरी गेट की दीवारों से टकराने के कारण कचले जाने के समय समय पर मृत्यु हो चुकी हैं ;

(ख) अब तक इन दीवारों से कितने व्यक्तियों को अपने जीवन से हाथ धोने पड़े हैं; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) :

(क) और (ख). अभी तक अर्थात् 20-8-73 को दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बस से एक ही घटना हुई है, जब कि एक यात्री जो कि पायदान पर यात्रा कर रहा था कश्मीरी गेट की दीवार से टकरा कर गिर गया था। उसे तत्काल अस्पताल ले जाया गया जहां उसे मृत घोषित कर दिया गया।

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी हुर्दिनाएं न होने देने के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने निम्न-लिखित हिदायतें जारी की हैं :—

- कश्मीरी गेट की तरफ जाने वाले बसों के संबाहक यह सुनिश्चित करें कि बसों के पायदान पर तो कोई यात्री न हो।

2. काशमीरी गेट पहुंचने वाले वसों के संबाहक यह अवस्था बताएं कि वे काशमीरी गेट से बुजरने वाले हैं और कोई व्यक्ति बाहर न आके अधिका अपने शरीर का कोई अंग छिड़कियों से बाहर न निकाले।

**Scheme to set up Drug Control Administration in States**

130. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has proposed a scheme to set up Drug Control Administration in the States to combat spurious and sub-standard drugs; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Agitation by Employees of F.C.I.**

131. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Food Corporation of India are agitating for better pay scales;

(b) If so, whether this agitation of the employees has deteriorated the working of the F.C.I. at the time of procurement; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to settle the issue immediately?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is reported that the work is being attended to normally on the whole.

(c) A decision has been taken to appoint a Pay Committee in the Food Corporation of India to consider and make recommendations on the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of the Corporation's employees.

**Meeting of Agriculture Officers on Production Strategy for Rabi Crops**

132. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central and State Agriculture officials met in September, 1973 to discuss production strategy for rabi crops in New Delhi;

(b) if so, how many States participated in the conference; and

(c) the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twelve States and one Union Territory attend the Conference.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

**Statement**

In the Meeting of the State Agricultural Production Commissioners and Directors of Agriculture, held at New Delhi on 1-9-73, targets of area and production of important food crops as also the production strategy for Rabi 1973-74 were discussed. The All India target of foodgrains production during Rabi 1973-74 was arrived at

48.00 million tonnes on the basis of the State-wise targets of area and production agreed to in the meeting. The important problems to be tackled and the measures to be undertaken for increasing production during the Rabi season were also high-lighted in the meeting. These inter-alia include:—

(i) Breaking down of targets district-wise, for irrigated and unirrigated areas and for ordinary and High Yielding Varieties;

(ii) Proper selection of varieties, time of sowing and proper use of available fertilisers including micro nutrients;

(iii) Evolving of suitable package of practices keeping in view the constraints on the availability of inputs, particularly nitrogenous fertilisers;

(iv) Encouraging the use of organic manure to overcome the shortage of nitrogenous fertilisers and increased use of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers to achieve higher yields;

(v) Training of extension workers and farmers and visits of teams of experts of universities and agricultural departments to villages to organise demonstrations about the seed treatments, timely sowing, method of application of fertilisers, timely use of irrigation water etc.;

(vi) Intensification of efforts to achieve maximum yield of rabi cereals in the command areas of major and medium irrigation projects;

(vii) Weed control;

(viii) Identification of reasons for wide disparity in the productivity of wheat and other rabi crops from State to State and also from area to area within the State itself and concentration of efforts to improve the productivity in areas that are lagging behind by extension efforts and assured supply of inputs;

(ix) Mobilisation to the maximum extent of all the human and material resources;

(x) Organisation of seed production programme to meet the demand of seed and next year; and

(xi) Regular review and evaluation of the programme.

**Meeting of Vice-Chancellors to Formulate Programme for Examination Reforms**

133. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vice-Chancellors are to meet in New Delhi to formulate a programme for the Examination re-to be discussed; and

(b) It is proposed to convene a Com-forms,

(c) how many States have agreed to implement the examination reforms?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). It is proposed to convene a Conference of the Vice Chancellors sometime next year to discuss this and other matters

(c) The University Grants Commission has selected the following 12 Universities for implementing the 'Plan of Action' for Examination Reform:

(1) Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

(2) Andhra University, Waltair.

(3) M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.

(4) Punjab University, Chandigarh.

(5) Gauhati University, Gauhati.

(6) Rajasthan University, Jaipur.

(7) Jadavpur University, Jadavpur.

(8) Poona University, Poona.

- (9) Saugar University, Saugar.
- (10) Mysore University, Mysore.
- (11) Madras University, Madras.
- (12) Calicut University, Calicut.

No State, as such, has been selected for this purpose.

**Development of Education during Fifth Plan**

134. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strategy for the development of education during the Fifth Plan period is notably different from the pattern followed in the earlier plans—the emphasis will be shifted from growth to distributive justice; and

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the Education Commission will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education in its meeting held on June 13, 1973 had made certain proposals in respect of the Education sector. The proposed Plan is still under consideration of the Planning Commission.

**Bonus Incentive to Farmers in Punjab**

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

(a) whether the Punjab farmers who have sold wheat to three Government agencies are to get Rs. 13.50 crores as bonus incentive;

(b) if so, the cost of wheat per quintal inclusive of the amount of bonus incentive;

(c) whether out of the total bonus incentive of Rs. 13.50 crores, Rs. 5.50 crores will be contributed by the Central Government and the rest will be borne by the Punjab Government; and

(d) whether similar bonus scheme has been allowed to other State Governments also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). Under the bonus scheme sanctioned for the wheat marketing season, wheat producing States are eligible for bonus on a graded basis for quantity supplied to the Central Pool before 31st October, 1973. The Punjab Government has reported that on the basis of the quantity procured and delivered to the Central Pool, the State Government would be eligible to receive a bonus about Rs. 9 crores. The State Government has also reported to have decided to give the farmers Rs. 5 per quintal as cash incentive over and above the procurement price of Rs. 76 per quintal.

**Investment on Road Developments Including High Priority Schemes**

136. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sub-group on the Central Sector roads have recommended an investment of Rs. 1537/- crores on road developments in the Central Sector including Rs. 1,200 crores for high priority schemes in the fifth plan period;

(b) if so, the categories of roads which come under high priority schemes; and

(c) whether any amount has also been recommended for the roads towards the development of backward areas?

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

(b) A statement indicating a broad scheme-wise break up of Rs. 1200 crores recommended by the Sub-Group for high priority schemes is attached.

(c) Constitutionally, the Government of India are responsible for roads declared as National Highways. All roads other than National Highways in States, including general question of improvement of roads towards the development of backward areas, pri-

marily fall within the sphere of State activities. While therefore no specific provision has been recommended by the Sub-Group for roads in backward areas, the requirements of these areas will be taken care of to the extent possible under the various Central Assistance Programmes like the Central Aid Programme of State Roads or Special Area Development Schemes etc.

*Statement*

	High Priority
	Rs crores
<b>I. National Highways :</b>	
(a) Carry Over	254.00
(b) New works on existing National Highways :	
(i) Works on NHs existing on 1-4-69 :	
1. Widening Roads to four lanes	300.00
2. Other Schemes	250.00
(ii) Works on new NH added in the 4th Plan	30.00
(c) New additions to the existing NH system	40.00
(d) Machinery requirements	50.00
	<b>924.00</b>
<b>I Strategic Roads :</b>	
(a) Carry-over	46.00
(b) New Works	30.00
	<b>76.00</b>
<b>III E &amp; I Roads</b>	
(a) Carry Over	20.00
(b) New Works	30.00
	<b>50.00</b>
<b>IV Special Area Development Schemes and Central Ministries' requirements</b>	
	<b>40.00</b>
<b>V Highway Research Development and Planning Studies</b>	
	<b>10.00</b>
<b>Grand Total .</b>	<b>1100.00</b>
<i>Add : Road Communications in the Sensitive Border Areas</i>	
	<b>100.00</b>
	<b>1200.00</b>

**21,500 DWT Cargo Liner in the Country**

137. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the keel for a 21,500 cargo liner, the second biggest multi-purpose bulk-carrier-cum-general Cargo Ship built at the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, was laid in last July;

(b) if so, the total number of cargo-liners of this class in service with Government; and

(c) whether any other Indian Shipping Company have cargo-liner of this class and the broad outlines thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):** (a) Keel of two such vessels have been laid, one on 11th September, 1972 and the other on 30th August, 1973.

(b) None, Sir.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Provision in Fifth Plan for Reduction in Percentage Illiteracy**

138. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the 1971 Census, illiteracy rate was 71 per cent for the country as a whole;

(b) if so, whether any provisions have been made in the Fifth Plan to reduce the percentage of illiteracy; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE**

**DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) The percentage of illiteracy was 70.55 of the total population, including infants and children.

(b) and (c). The Fifth Plan proposals are yet to be finalised.

**Financial Assistance for Improvement of Medical Colleges in the State of Rajasthan**

139. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

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

(a) whether Rajasthan Government had approached the Centre for financial assistance for improvement of Medical Colleges in the State;

(b) if so, whether Government have given any aid; and

(c) other relevant information?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):**

(a) to (c). The Government of Rajasthan have not approached the Government of India for any financial assistance for improvement of medical colleges in the State, for imparting under-graduate medical education.

On the request of Government of Rajasthan, however, the Central Government have approved the upgrading of the Departments of Physiology and Ophthalmology in the S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Postgraduate Medical Education. Under the Scheme 100 per cent Central assistance is given for meeting non-recurring expenditure on construction of buildings, equipment and supplies and for recurring expenditure on additional staff and stipends to post-graduate students in the upgrade departments. The amount of Central assis-

tance released/allocated to the State Government for these departments during each of the five years of the IV Five Year Plan is as indicated below:—

Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1. 1969-70	4.00
2. 1970-71	4.00
3. 1971-72	4.00
4. 1972-73	1.00
5. 1973-74	1.10 (Provisional)

**Anticipated Shortfall in Targets of Agricultural produce during IVth Plan**

10. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

140. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortfalls are anticipated in the targets of all items under

agriculture and allied sectors during the IVth Plan;

(b) if so, the percentage of shortfalls in various foodgrains; and

(c) the break-up of anticipated production of individual crops and the targets?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):**(a) to (c). As the crop year 1973-74, which is the last year of the IV Plan, is not yet over, it is not possible, at this stage, to indicate the shortfall in the IV Plan target of agricultural production. However, the break-up of the IV Plan target and the target envisaged under the Annual Plan, 1973-74, is as under:—

Crops	Unit	Targets	
		Fourth Plan	Annual Plan (1973-74)
Foodgrains	Million tonnes	129.00	115.00
Oilseeds	„	10.50*	9.40
Sugarcane (Gur)	„	15.00	13.50
Cotton	Million Bales	8.00	6.50
Jute	„	7.40	5.60**

\*five major oilseeds.

\*\*According to available indication a bumper crop of jute has been obtained during 1973-74 and the jute output is substantially higher than the Annual Plan Target for the year.

### Progress of Educational Survey

141. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 68 on the 23rd July, 1973 regarding the Educational Survey and state the progress of the survey made so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): Sub-Committees have been constituted for different fields included in the Survey namely, school education, higher education, vocational education, educational administration and supervision and cultural education. Necessary steps for conducting the survey are under way. For School Education, all State Governments have been requested to appoint the staff and develop the requisite machinery for conducting the survey. In a number of States the staff has already been appointed. Forms for conducting the Survey have been finalised and a ten day training programme for the State Government Survey Officers is being organised by the National Council of Educational Research and Training from 20th November, 1973, for providing guidance regarding organisation of the survey, collection of data, analysis procedures and writing of reports.

### Land in Possession of Tribals

142. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge bulk of cultivable lands belonging to the tribals is in possession of persons other than the tribals;

(b) if so, how much tribal land is in possession of the non-tribals; and

(c) what concrete measure has been taken or directive Government has given to get back these lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

### National Awards to Teachers

143. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Awards for Teachers has caused unhappiness among the teachers in the country as the awards mostly go to the principals or Headmasters of the Schools;

(b) whether the eligibility clause lays down that only a teacher who has put in 20 years can be considered for the award; and

(c) whether Government propose to change the whole system and not continue with the awards in the present form?

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 Central Government selects teachers for National Awards from out of names recommended by State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories. The number of teachers recommended for awards is normally double the number of awards given each year. It is true that more awards have hitherto been given to Heads of schools including Heads of Primary and Middle schools because of which teachers have at times expressed resentment. One of the reasons for more awards to class-room teachers schools is that minimum years of service for eligibility for getting a National Award is 20 years by which time even an average teacher

is expected to become the head of a School. However, in order to give more awards to class-room teachers than hitherto given, a proposal to reduce the period of eligibility to 15 years is under consideration of Government.

**Death of a Professor in Gurukul Kangri**

144. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Professor Om Prakash Sinha had been shot dead by a student in Gurukul Kangri recently;

(b) whether any report has been asked from the management of the Gurukul University about this incident;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission had deputed a senior academician to find out the details about this happening; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the guilty, the compensation paid to the victim's family and the steps taken to avoid the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a), (b) and (d). A report is awaited from the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar. However, the police is investigating into the matter.

(c) No, Sir. The Commission is not concerned with the matter.

**Curbs on entry of foreign Scholars**

145. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

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

(a) whether the curbs on the entry of foreign scholars had been withdrawn;

(b) whether it is still necessary for the foreign scholars to submit their researches to Indian supervisors for valuation;

(c) whether visa applications from the foreign students would be subjected to scrutiny;

(d) whether any restrictions will be imposed on the selection of research subjects on vital subjects; like the greening of border desert areas on the Rajasthan Canal for foreign scholars; and

(e) the guidelines for foreign scholars if any now in existence?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (e). There have been no curbs as such on the entry of foreign scholars in India. However, certain framework has been laid down to ensure that while foreign educational activity in India is conducted in the most fruitful manner, it does not adversely affect our national interests. Foreign scholars are thus not permitted to undertake research in certain fields, including those related to the border areas. Keeping this in view, each research project is examined on merits to assess its academic viability, before it can be cleared. A foreign scholar registered with an Indian University as a regular Ph.D. scholar is required to submit his thesis to the University for evaluation, in accordance with the University regulations; scholars registered for a

Ph.D. degree in a foreign University and desiring to come to India for research for a short period, have also to register themselves with an Indian University and work under the supervision of a Professor designated by the University. Scrutiny of applications of foreign students admitted to Indian Universities is subject to the normal visa regulations.

**Toll Tax on Vehicular Traffic passing through Vivekanand Bridge on Bombay-Calcutta Highway**

146. **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta-Bombay Highway and the Byepass of G.T. Road (Highway No. 2) passes through Vivekanand Bridge and B.T. Road to Calcutta;

(b) whether as per Rule, the Government is to abolish the toll tax on the vehicular traffic passing through the same Bridge; and

(c) if so, when Government is to take action on it?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):** (a) to (c). Vivekanand Bridge near Calcutta is now on a National Highway urban link (Belgharia Expressway) connecting N.H. 2 and N.H. 34. There is no provision in the National Highway Act 1956 for levy of toll tax on any part of a National Highway. Also, in the Agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Government of West Bengal in December, 1972 in respect of development and maintenance of this urban link, it was stipulated that the State Government should ensure that Octroi or any other terminal taxes on through traffic and tolls are not levied. As soon as it was known that, in spite of this Agreement, the State Government was still continuing to charge the toll tax, which it had levied earlier when the bridge had

not yet been brought under the programme for development as a national highway urban link, the matter was taken up with the State Government and is under correspondence.

**Strikes in the Hospitals all over the Country**

147. **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:**

**SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:**

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

(a) whether a large number of strikes have occurred involving doctors, resident doctors, nurses and Class IV employees in Central/Centrally aided hospitals all over the country during the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of such strikes during the last three months; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the working conditions for the hospitals employees?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) to (c). In so far as Central Government/Centrally aided hospitals under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning are concerned the position is as under:—

Junior/resident doctors in medical colleges and hospitals in Delhi went on strike on the 5th September, 1973 for 48 hours in sympathy with the resident medical doctors in Maharashtra.

The nursing staff of these institutions struck work for one to two days from 18th August, 1973. Their main demand was for increase in the quantum of washing allowance and uniform allowance. The Government have sanctioned the enhancement of

washing allowance from Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 12/- p.m. with effect from 1st August, 1973. As regards uniform allowance the matter is under consideration of the Government.

The class III and IV employees of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi struck work from 17th October to 20th October, 1973. The following action has been taken by the Government on some of the demands of the employees:—

1. The rate of interest on the provident fund accumulations of the employees has been raised from 4 to 5 per cent with effect from 1st April, 1973.
2. Twenty-five Type I quarters have been placed at the disposal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital for allotment to Class IV staff.
3. It has been agreed to give 8 hours single shift duty to class IV employees on the hospital side who were previously performing duties in broken spells. It has also been agreed to give 32 days off in a year to class IV staff on the hospital side. Some of the other demands are under consideration of the Government.

**Shortage of Foodgrains in Western Zone due to Stranded of Ships in Bombay Docks**

148. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western Zone States are facing a grim prospect of an acute foodgrains shortage as food ships are stranded in the Bombay docks and midstream owing to the strike by stevedores; and

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

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

(a) Despite some dislocations of normal work the supply of foodgrains to the states in the West Zone against the monthly allocations given by the Government of India has been maintained satisfactorily with imported and indigenous foodgrains.

(b) The strike by the stevedore and other labour at the Bombay port was called off w.e.f. 24th October, 1973 (II shift) and the operations have since then returned to normal.

**Wheat and Rice Trade Merchants arrested under D.I.R.:**

149. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain merchants who deal in wheat and rice trade had been arrested under D.I.R.;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the merchants and the number; and

(c) what punishments were given to them socially and under the laws of Government?

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

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

**States Desirous of Taking-over  
Wholesale Trade in Rice**

150. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain States have expressed their desire to take-over the wholesale trade of rice;
- (b) if so, the names of the States which have already taken over;
- (c) the names of states which opposed the take-over of the wholesale trade of rice; and
- (d) the steps Government is considering to fulfil its promise of taking over of wholesale trade in rice?

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

(a) to (d). Assam State Government has taken over the wholesale trade in rice with effect from 1st November, 1973. None of the States is opposed to the take-over of the wholesale trade in rice in principle. However, some State Governments felt that there were some operational difficulties which had to be overcome. In view of this, the State Governments have been allowed to phase out the programme and to intensify the procurement through the system of procurement best suited to the conditions in the State, to achieve the overall objective of procuring maximum quantity of rice to build an adequate buffer stock and to meet the require-

ments of public distribution system. This will not only ensure a remunerative price to the producers but also enable the public agencies to supply rice at reasonable prices to the consumers, particularly the vulnerable sections of the population.

**Minimum Needs Programme in the  
Fifth Plan**

151. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:  
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD  
VERMA:

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

- (a) the total amount proposed to be spent on the minimum needs programme, new projects and new schemes in the Fifth Plan;
- (b) how much will be spent on water supply schemes in rural areas and on slum improvement schemes;
- (c) whether there are any proposals for giving house sites to landless people; and
- (d) if so, particulars thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING  
(SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) This Ministry has proposed to the Planning Commission a total amount of Rs. 1083.45 crores.

- (b) This Ministry has proposed to the Planning Commission the following outlay:—
  - (i) Water supply schemes in rural areas—Rs. 550.00 Crores.
  - (ii) Slum Improvement Scheme—Rs. 102.40 Crores.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) A statement is attached.

## STATEMENT

Statement showing projects sanctioned and funds released under the Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas (Position as on 7th November, 1973)

S. No.	Name of State	No. of projects sanctioned	No. of house-sites	Approved Cost	Central financial assistance released
(Rs. in lakhs)					
1. BIHAR . . . . .		39	23,872	45.82	11.45
2. GUJARAT . . . . .		85	1,62,676	306.58	76.65
3. HARYANA . . . . .		1	053	0.08	0.02
4. HIMACHAL PRADESH . . . . .		5	430	0.64	0.16
5. KERALA . . . . .	Panchayats	960	96,000	677.76*	205.44
6. MAHARASHTRA . . . . .		83	1,08,962	164.56	41.14
7. MYSORE . . . . .		109	1,72,597	239.38	59.84
8. ORISSA . . . . .		2	3,349	8.40	2.10
9. PUNJAB . . . . .		3	12,082	31.68	7.92
10. RAJASTHAN . . . . .		20	8,141	11.24	2.81
11. TAMIL NADU . . . . .		36	33,692	75.51	18.88
12. UTTAR PRADESH . . . . .		27	19,808	30.85	7.71
13. WEST BENGAL . . . . .		12	11.166	19.39	4.85
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>		<b>1,382</b>	<b>6,52,828</b>	<b>1,611.89</b>	<b>438.97</b>

\*Amounts sanctioned for 1972-73 . . . . . Rs. 273.92 lakhs

Amounts to be made available for 1973-74 and 1974-75 . . . . . Rs. 403.84 lakhs

**TOTAL . . . . .** Rs. 677.76 lakhs

*N.B. : It is not known yet whether the Scheme will continue to be in the Fifth Five Year Plan.*

#### Prospects for Education

152. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether the prospects for education in the coming plan years are uncertain; if so, the reason therefor;

(b) whether his Ministry's proposals were discussed with the Planning Commission; if so, outcome of the discussion; and

(c) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education has drawn up a blue print for educational development programme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). In its meeting held on September, 18-19, 1972, the Central Advisory Board of Education approved a blueprint for the development of education in the Fifth Plan estimated to cost about Rs. 3200 crores. It also directed that discussions on these proposals should be initiated with the Planning Commission and that, if the allocation actually available were to be less than this amount, a revised plan, based on 'priorities within priorities', should be evolved.

2. In the approach to the Fifth Plan approved by the National Development Council, an outlay of Rs. 2200 crores only was proposed for education and culture. Accordingly revised proposals for the development of education and culture in the Fifth Plan estimated to cost Rs. 2200 crores, were prepared and boardly approved by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held on June 13, 1973. The proposals have been discussed with the Planning Commission. The decision of the Commission is awaited.

**Alleged Sale of Mercury-Treated Seeds by National Seeds Corporation**

153. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mercury-treated seeds worth Rs. 1 crore have been sold by the National Seeds Corporation to commercial starch manufacturers; and

(b) if so, what precautions have been taken to ensure that these are not sold as foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Seeds worth Rs. 1 crore were condemned by the National Seeds Corporation from 1969-70 to

1972-73. These seeds are treated only with non-mercuric fungicides and insecticides. While disposing of condemned seeds, a written acknowledgement is taken from the buyers that they are aware that the seed sold to them is treated with chemicals and meant for strictly non-edible purposes. Even while inviting tenders for the disposal of condemned seeds, the fact that the seed is treated with chemicals and should not be used for edible purposes is clearly notified.

**Wheat stock with F.C.I.**

154. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stock of wheat with the F.C.I. has considerably dwindled recently;

(b) if so, the present position of wheat stocks in its godowns; and

(c) the measures Government have taken to augment the supply position?

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

(a) to (c). On 1st October, 1973, the total stocks of wheat held by F.C.I. and other Govt. agencies were a little over 15 lakh tonnes. Arrangements have been made to import on commercial accounts some quantities of wheat to replenish the stocks. Besides, a loan of 2 million tonnes of wheat has been arranged from U.S.S.R. Government.

**Support Price of Wheat for Rabi Crop**

155. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided about the support prices for

different varieties of wheat to be grown during the forthcoming rabi season;

(b) if so, the support prices fixed and the criteria adopted in fixation of the prices; and

(c) whether the experiences of the procurement operations this year have been kept in view in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Support prices have been fixed at Rs. 80.00 per quintal for indigenous red and Rs. 85.00 for Mexican and indigenous common white varieties. The prices have been fixed after taking into account relevant factors such as increase in the prices of inputs, the need for giving incentive to producers etc. and keeping in view the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### Requirements of Fertilisers for next Winter Crops

156. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilisers for the next winter crops are in short supply and are much beyond the economic means of the farmers;

(b) if so, the estimated requirements of different types of fertilisers for the winter crops, State-wise and as a whole, and the prices of their availability to farmers; and

(c) the steps being taken for timely supply of fertilisers in adequate quantities to the farmers?

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

(a) There is likely to be some cons-

traint in the availability of fertilisers during the Rabi 1973-74.

The statutory maximum prices of three important nitrogenous fertilisers, namely, Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate have been fixed at reasonable levels. The prices of fertilisers imported and distributed through the Central Fertiliser Pool are also fixed at reasonable levels, which in turn, influence the prices of similar fertilisers produced in the country.

(b) A Statement showing requirements of fertilisers in terms of nutrients, State-wise and for the country, as a whole for Rabi 1973-74 season, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5660/73]. Another Statement giving the prices of certain important types of fertilisers, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5660/73].

(c) (i) Efforts are being made to import as much quantities of fertilisers as possible;

(ii) Attempts are being made to improve the production performance of the domestic fertiliser units.

(iii) Steps have also been taken to rationalise and improve the distribution system by removing bottlenecks in movement and by asking the manufacturers to sell as much quantity as possible, through cooperatives and State agencies.

#### Shortfall in Wheat Production during Last Rabi Season

157. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat production in the last rabi season was estimated to be even lower than that of the 1971-72 level;

(b) if so, the actual level of production; and

(c) the reasons for the lower production?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). The estimate of wheat production in the country during 1972-73 is provisionally put at 24.92 million tonnes as against 26.41 million tonnes during 1971-72. The estimate is however subject to revision, as the estimates received from some of the States are still under scrutiny.

(c) The wheat crop during 1972-73 was adversely affected by such factors as early hot winds in the latter part of the season, particularly in the States of Bihar, Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and shortage of power and fertilisers in particular in Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

**Progress in the setting up of Desert National Park in Rajasthan**

**158. DR. H. P. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the rare species of birds and animals are becoming fast extinct, while the fate of the proposed Desert National Park in Rajasthan is still hanging in balance;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing the National Park scheme and the progress made in that direction so far; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) to (c). Rare animals and birds included in schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 are being protected under the provisions of the Act since 1st September, 1973 in Rajasthan. Before this date these animals were given protection under the provisions of Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1961 and Rajasthan Forest Act, 1953.

A Study Team of the Rajasthan Forest Department, visited all proposed areas for the Desert National Park for selection of suitable area. Report of the team is under their consideration.

**Corruption and Deterioration in Working of F.C.I.**

**159. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been deterioration in the working of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether the corruption in the Corporation is increasing and the Minister of Agriculture has himself admitted it and whether his attention has been invited in this regard to the press report in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 2nd October, 1973 under the heading "Corruption Unlimited";

(c) whether Maharashtra Government also pays illegal money to the F.C.I. officials and whether earlier in U.P. also similar allegation was made that U.P. Government had to pay illegal money to the F.C.I. officials; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to check this increasing corruption and deterioration in the working of the F.C.I.?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) No, Sir. But there is a need to improve the functioning of the Food Corporation of India at various levels.

(b) Government have seen the press report. In a large organisation like the Food Corporation of India with a de-centralised set-up, cases of various kinds of malpractices cannot be entirely ruled out. Every effort is being made to check corruption of malpractices in the Corporation.

(c) The statement that the Government of Maharashtra were paying illegal gratification to the employees of the Food Corporation of India was got examined. It was found that the regular employees of the Corporation were not demanding or accepting any such illegal gratification. The departmentalised labour of the Corporation were, however, demanding a sum of Rs. 5 for every truck-load of foodgrains in cases in which the trucks did not bring with them warners (helpers) on the ground that the wages paid to the labour of the Corporation did not include the services of arranging the bags in the trucks. This amount was enhanced at a time when there were heavy issues. The Government of Maharashtra and the Management of the Food Corporation are trying to ensure that no illegal gratification is demanded or received by this labour. The Government of Maharashtra have issued instructions that Police in uniform and in plain clothes should also keep a watch to check this practice.

No complaints have been brought to the notice of Government about similar demands in respect of U.P. If any such complaints are received, the same will be investigated.

(d) The vigilance and security organisations in the Corporation are being strengthened. Steps are also being taken to streamline and tighten up the procedure and bring more discipline into the administrative machinery of the Corporation.

**States having own Agencies for Procurement and Distribution of Foodgrains**

160. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the picture of food management in the States is undergoing significant changes and Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Mysore have floated their own agencies for procurement and distribution of foodgrains and they

have not cared to obtain Centre's sanction;

(b) if so, whether these agencies set up under the Indian Companies Act will perform a job assigned to the Food Corporation of India;

(c) whether some States have sought the Centre's permission to form State subsidiaries of the Food Corporation of India but under the control of the respective State Governments; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government to all these changes and the steps that are being considered to have agreed formula for all these issues?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) to (d). The State Governments are competent to set up Corporation under the Companies Act. A few State Governments including Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have set up Corporation under the Companies Act to undertake State-trading in foodgrains and a few other essential commodities. The Government of West Bengal, however, has proposed to set up a State Corporation under the Food Corporation Act. The Union Government has no objection in State Governments setting up their own Corporations and the details are being discussed with respective State Governments.

**Reduction in Allocation of Foodgrains to States and Union Territories**

161. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether allocation of foodgrains to the various States and Union Territories during the months of September-October has been reduced by one million tonnes;

(b) if so, whether the shortfall in respect of Gujarat was as much as 30,000 tonnes: and

(c) if so, what were the reasons for this shortfall and when the shortfall is likely to be restored?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) The reduction during the months of September-October was to the extent of about two lakh tonnes compared to the allocations given for August, 1973.

(b) During the months of September and October the reduction was to the extent of 15,000 tonnes to 20,000 tonnes.

(c) Allocations of foodgrains are made every month taking into account the overall availability in the Central Pool and the relative needs of the deficit States. With the coming in of the kharif crop the requirements of the States will go down.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):**

(a) Yes, the Association of Central Health Service Officers are demanding equal status with I.A.S. and increase in their pay structure.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Pay Commission's recommendations regarding the revised salary structure for Central Class I Services including that of Medical Services vis-a-vis the I.A.S and other All India Services are under consideration of Government. The demands of the Associations of Medical Officers will also be given due consideration. It is likely to take some time before final decisions are reached by Government in view of the complexity of the problem.

**Doctors Demands for Equality of Status and Pay with I.A.S. Personnel in the Country**

162. P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether doctors all over India are fighting for and demanding equal status with I.A.S. and increase in their pay structure;

(b) if so, whether the agitation of these doctors was withdrawn on the appeal of the Prime Minister who assured them for full consideration in their case;

(c) if so, whether the Prime Minister with the consultation of the Ministry has drawn up a compromise formula to settle this issue; and

(d) if so, what is the agreed formula reached; and if not, the reasons for delay?

दिल्ली दूध योजना द्वारा स्टैण्डर्ड दूध की सप्लाई

163. श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री सुलदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में दूध की भारी कमी है और दिल्ली दूध योजना द्वारा केवल टॉड दूध ही सप्लाई किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कहा था कि टॉड दूध की सप्लाई कुछ ही दिनों के लिये है जब कि इसकी सप्लाई पिछले दो महीनों से हो रही है; और

(ग) स्टैण्डर्ड दूध कम से मिलना गर्म हो जायेगा?

**हृषि मंत्रालय और राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शर सिंह) :** (क) दिल्ली शहर में इस समय तंत्र दूध की कमी या वैशी के दारे में कोई विश्वस्त सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। विदेश से बटर आयल के जहाज के देर से पहुंचने के कारण मक्खन (चिकनाई) की अस्थायी कमी के कारण अगस्त, 1973 से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना स्टैण्डर्ड दूध की जगह टॉन्ड दूध सप्लाई करती आ रही है।

(ख) जुलाई, 1973 के अन्त में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने अधिसूचित किया था कि कुछ समय तक स्टैण्डर्ड दूध की जगह टॉन्ड दूध वितरित किया जायेगा। उस समय यह आशा की गई थी कि विदेश से बटर आयल शीघ्र ही प्राप्त हो जायेगा और ताजे दूध तथा सफेद मक्खन की उपलब्धि में भी सुधार हो जाएगा। तथापि, मक्खन (चिकनाई) के जहाज के आने में और विलम्ब हुआ तथा सभी सम्भव प्रयासों के बावजूद सफेद मक्खन भी अपेक्षित मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ। अतः टॉन्ड दूध की सप्लाई की शुरू में जितनी देर के लिए जारी रखने की आशा की गई थी, उससे इसे कुछ अधिक समय तक जारी रखना पड़ा।

(ग) नीति के नीरे पर दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने 5 नवम्बर, 1973 से स्टैण्डर्ड और टॉन्ड दूध की जगह विशेष टॉन्ड दूध की सप्लाई शुरू कर दी है जिसमें 3.5 प्रतिशत चिकनाई और 8.5 प्रतिशत एस० एन० एफ० शामिल है।

**निर्धन लोगों की बस्तियों में सुपर बाजार की शाखाएं खोलना**

**164. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार निर्धन लोगों की बस्तियों में सुपर बाजार की शाखाएं खोलने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये शाखायें किन बस्तियों में कब तक खोली जायेंगी?

**हृषि मंत्रालय और राज्य मंत्री (श्री अष्टावश्वार्ही पी० शिंदे) :** (क) इस बारे में प्रस्ताव को आपरेटिव स्टोर लिं०, नई दिल्ली जो सुपर बाजार तथा उसकी शाखाओं को चलाता है, के विचाराधीन हैं।

(ख) सुपर बाजार ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से अपनी शाखाएं खोलने हेतु उपयक्त रूपाना, विशेष रूप से उन बस्तियों में जो उनके द्वारा कम आय वाले वर्गों के लिए विकसित की जानी हैं, आवंटित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव किया है।

**दिल्ली के हाथर सैकण्डरी लूलों में प्रिसिपलों और अध्यापकों के रिक्त पद**

**165. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** श्री विक्रम महाजन :

**क्या शिक्षा, समाज कलशण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या दिल्ली के अधिकांश हाथर सैकण्डरी लूलों में प्रिसिपलों तथा अध्यापकों के बहुत से पद रिक्त पड़े हैं; और

(ख) इन पदों को अब तक न भरे जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इन पदों को कब तक भरा जायेगा?

**शिक्षा और समाज कलशण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री ई० पी० यादव) :** (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित

मूल्यांकन दिल्ली: प्रशासन से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा यवाणीधि सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### गहं के बसूली मूल्य

166. श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने नई फसल के लिए गहं के बसूली मूल्य क्रमशः 80/-, 85/- और 90/- रुपये प्रति किलोटल रखने का सुझाव दिया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उपरोक्त मूल्य को किसान प्रोत्साहन मूल्य मानने को तैयार है ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय किसान संघ ने गहं का मूल्य 115/- रुपये से 125/- रुपये प्रति किलोटल निर्धारित करने के लिए सरकार से मांग की है ; और

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

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिव दी० शिल्पे) : (क) से (घ). कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने किसानों को पर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए 1974-75 विषयन मौसम के लिए गारंटी शुदा मूल्यों न कि अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों के रूप में इन मूल्यों का सुझाव दिया था। तथापि, किसानों के कई संगठनों ने अधिक अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों की मांग की थी। सरकार ने सभी संगठन तथ्यों पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करने के बाद 1974-75 के गहं विषयन मौसम के लिए केवल देशी नाल और साधारण संकेत किसीको की गारंटी शुदा साझार्य मूल्यों की, जैसा कि कृषि मूल्य

आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी, पहले ही घोषणा कर दी है।

### राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 31 पर पुलिया (कलकट्ट)

167. श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या नीवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 31 में विव्हारण और खरीक-नौगांधिया के बीच एक भी पुलिया नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार नौगांधिया सेक्षण में तेलंधी ग्राम और बगड़ी के नजदीक एक पुलिया बनाने का है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त स्थान पर पुलिया न होने के कारण हजारों एकड़ भूमि की फसल बरसात में नष्ट हो जाती है ?

नीवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राता) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना बिहार सरकार से मांगी गई है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

### Shipping Tonnage during Fifth Five Year Plan

168. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target for the acquisition of Shipping tonnage during the Fifth Five Year Plan has been decided;

(b) if so, what is the target; and :

(c) how for this target will meet the needs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The target of shipping tonnage for the Fifth Five Year Plan has been tentatively fixed at 8.6 million GRT plus one million GRT on order.

(c) With 8.6 million GRT of shipping tonnage, it is expected that Indian tonnage would be adequate to carry 100 per cent of country's overseas trade in crude oil and petroleum products, 50 per cent of iron-ore export to Japan, 100 per cent iron ore export to Europe and about 50 per cent of the liner trade in other commodities as well as 100 per cent of coastal trade.

Annual Expenditure on repairs to Ministers and MP's Bungalows/Flats

169. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure on repairs done to Ministers' bungalows and M.Ps. bungalows/flats separately during the last three years; and

(b) the expenditure on repairs undertaken on each Minister's bungalow separately for the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Expenditure incurred on repairs to Ministers' bungalow and M.Ps.' bungalows/flats during the last three years was as under:—

Year	Expenditure incurred on repairs to	
	Ministers' bungalows	M.Ps' bungalows/ flats
	Rs.	Rs.
1970-71	6,28,403	23,53,684
1971-72	5,84,649	17,78,868
1972-73	6,32,195	16,59,696

(b) Details of expenditure incurred Minister-wise on repairs during the last three years is shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5661/73].

#### I.C.A.R. as Department of Ministry of Agriculture

170. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the main recommendations of I.C.A.R. Enquiry

Committee particularly regarding the conversion of I.C.A.R. into a Government Department of Agriculture Research and taking firm action against whom the Committee has passed adverse remarks; and

(b) the action proposed against those who have introduced an element of misrepresentation in Science as revealed by the Committee?

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

(a) and (b). The Government of India have recently taken decisions on the major recommendations made by the

I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee. A statement indicating Government decisions on the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the light of the recommendations of the Inquiry Committee as also the Government views on matters adversely commented upon by the Committee, is being laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Import of Cows

171. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH  
GARGHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import a large number of cows from abroad; and

(b) if so, the number of cows proposed to be imported, the name of the countries and the foreign exchange involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) For stepping up cross breeding programme in the different States of the country for increasing milk production a large number of exotic cattle are required to be imported which involves large amount of foreign exchange. In view of the difficult foreign exchange position the Government of India has been arranging import of exotic cattle through various aid or gift programmes to meet the requirements of the States/Institutions. There is a further proposal under consideration for the import of a large number of exotic cattle during the 5th Plan period.

(b) Efforts are being made to get the maximum number of exotic cattle as gift under various aid programmes from different countries. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the exact number of exotic cattle likely to be imported, the amount of foreign exchange involved for such

import and the countries from which they may be forthcoming.

#### Restrictions on Private Trade in Foodgrains

172. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which have imposed restrictions on private trade in foodgrains;

(b) the reasons for not imposing such restrictions by other States; and

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

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

(a) to (c). Wholesale trade in wheat has been taken over in 18 States and Union Territories. In the rest, it has not been taken over because they are non-wheat producing areas. However, licensed retailers are allowed to function in all the States subject to reasonable restrictions on stocks. Licensed retailers are required to abide by maximum retail prices which have been fixed under Statutory Orders in most of the States.

Wholesale trade in rice has been taken over by Assam Government. The other State Governments have adopted either graded levy or millers/traders' levy or a combination of the two systems.

#### Cultivation of Additional Land under Crash Programme for Rabi Crop

173. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have failed to bring under cultivation additional land under the crash programme for the rabi crop during 1972-73;

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired how the amount earmarked

for the said purpose was spent by the States; and

(c) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) According to the available information, the area under wheat during 1972-73 increased somewhat, while the area under other rabi grains showed a decline. The decline in area was due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing and prevalence of prolonged drought in the principal rabi jowar growing States.

(b) and (c). The allocations under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme comprised principally of long-term loans for development of minor irrigation and short-term loans for agricultural inputs. The implementation of the programme added to the irrigation potential and facilitated the use of agricultural inputs.

मध्य प्रदेश के खजुराहों के मंदिरों की मरम्मत के लिये धन की व्यवस्था

174. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के खजुराहों के मंदिरों की परम्मत के लिये धन देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितना?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री(प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) वार्षिक अन्वरण और विशेष इमारती मरम्मत के लिये क्रमशः 35,000

रुपये और 30,000 रुपये की व्यवस्था है। इसके अलावा उदयानों के विकास के लिये 60,000 रुपये और स्मारकों के रासायनिक उपचार के लिये 26,000 रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश दे जनजाति भेंतों दे लिए मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएं

175. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय के चौथी योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के जनजाति भेंतों में मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएं आरम्भ करने के लिये स्वयं प्रदेश सरकार से एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं के लिये कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई; और

(ग) क्या धन का नियतम इस समय तक रही मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं की भाँति खंडों के अनुसार किया जावेगा। और यदि हाँ, तो मार्गदर्शी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कितने खंड बनेंगे?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(प्रो० शेर सिंह) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर ज़िले में चौथी योजनावधि के दौरान जनजाति विकास के लिये दो मार्गदर्शी परियोजनायें स्थापित करने का फैसला भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकार की सलाह से किया था।

(ख) प्रत्येक मार्गदर्शी जनजाति विकास परियोजना के लिये आर्थिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम हेतु योजना में 1.5

करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की और प्रमुख उड़को के लिये 50 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था है।

(ग) धनराशि का आवंटन खण्डवार आधार पर नहीं, बल्कि प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिये इकट्ठे किया जाता है। दातेवारा परियोजना में चार खण्ड प्रथम दातेवारा, गीदश कुम्भाकोंडा और कटे कल्याण तथा कोटा परियोजना में तीन खण्ड प्रथम सुकमा, छिंदगढ़ और कोटा आते हैं?

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि हड्डपने के मामले की जांच

176. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या हृषि [मंत्री] यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि हड्डपने के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इन मामलों की कोई जांच कराने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बणासाहिब पी० शिंदे): (क) से (ग). मूचना एकद क; जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर ममा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी?

मध्य प्रदेश में "आपेक्षन फ्लड" के अन्तर्गत डेरी तथा फोड़र कार्म योजना

117. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में डेरी तथा फोड़र कार्म योजना भी 'आपेक्षन फ्लड'

कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत है और यदि हाँ, तो वे कहाँ-कहाँ हैं;

(ख) इन योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिये किन-किन विशिष्ट स्थानों में सरकारी तंत्र की व्यवस्था की गई है और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। यह आपेक्षन फ्लड के अन्तर्गत नहीं है किन्तु पांचवीं योजना के अन्तर्गत विदेशी पशु प्रजनन फॉर्मों को केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित क्षेत्र में स्थापित करने के लिये प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है यह विचार है कि ये फॉर्म चारे की खेती के लिये विस्तार केन्द्रों का भी कार्य करें फार्म कहाँ स्थापित विये जाये इस बारे में अभी फैसला नहीं दृश्य है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Provision of Protected and Portable Water in Rural Areas during the Fifth Plan

178. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister recently claimed that 90 per cent villages would be provided with protected and potable water by the end of the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether the Estimates Committee complaints that after 25 years, 455,000 out of 567,000 villages in the country are dependent on ancient means of water supply; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Under the Minimum Needs Programme, a provision of Rs. 573 crores is anticipated in the Fifth Plan for providing drinking water in villages where water is not available within a reasonable distance or where the water available is exposed to health hazards etc. It is expected that 90 per cent of these difficult and problem villages will be covered during the Fifth Plan.

(b) and (c). Yes. But it may be clarified that piped water supply in rural areas is not the only method of providing protected drinking water to the rural community. Tube-wells with hand pumps and sanitary wells also constitute adequate sources for safe water supply. The following table gives an approximate estimate of coverage of rural population with drinking water supply by various methods at the end of the IV Plan:

No. of villages	Population (1971)	Type of supply
0.39 lakhs	2.0 crores	Tubewells with handpumps and piped water supply-safe.
2.39 lakhs	20.2 crores	Adequate and fairly safe water supply through simple wells and handpumps. Some villages are also covered with piped water supply which is safe.
1.85 lakhs	16.0 crores	Simple wells.
1.13 lakhs	5.6 crores	Problem villages yet to be covered with water supply.
5.76 lakhs	43.8 crores	

**Difference of Opinion over Demands of Dock Workers of Calcutta Port**

179. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are serious differences between the Union Shipping Ministry and the Union Labour Ministry on various demands of the dock workers of Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, the points of difference; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

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

(a) No.

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

**Setting of Seed Corporation to Produce Seeds of Local Importance**

180. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has proposed to the Ministry that seed Corporation should be

set up at various Centres to produce seeds of local importance which are not being produced by agencies operating at the National Level; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). No formal proposal has been sent by the National Seeds Corporation to the Ministry regarding the setting up of Seed Corporations. However, the Ministry of Agriculture, in consultation with the National Seeds Corporation and the State Governments, have proposed the setting up of State Seeds Corporations. The NSC will assist such Corporations by becoming shareholder. In the Fifth Plan, the Ministry of Agriculture has made a provision for assisting the NSC to become a shareholder in these Corporations which are to be set up. The details of the scheme for setting up of these Seeds Corporations are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments and the NSC. These Corporations are expected to meet the quality seed requirements of the States.

**Ban on House building advances to Central Government Employees**

181. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to impose total ban on house building advances to the Central Government Employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the persons who have already registered their name with the State Housing Boards for purchasing ready built houses and if so, the decision of Government in that respect?

**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. 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 to Government servants for house building purposes have been totally stopped during the current financial year.

(c) No.

**Amendment of acid and alkaline soil during Fifth Plan**

182. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed details of the comprehensive programmes for the amendment of acid and alkaline soils in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the area, State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). The State Government have been asked to send specific proposals, which will be finalised as soon as they are received.

**Appointment of committee of regulations re: recognition of institutions**

183. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 4829 given on 18th December, 1972 regarding regulation regarding the recognition of institutions and state:

(a) the terms of reference of the said Committee;

- (b) the findings of the Committee;
- (c) whether the matter was referred to the Law Ministry; if so, the views of the said Ministry; and
- (d) the time by which the regulations would be suitably amended?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) The term of reference of the Committee was to reconsider the question whether an institution to be brought under the purview of University Grants Commission Act should have a legal entity of its own.

(b) to (d). The Committee met on 9th February, 1973 and formed the view that each college should have a legal entity of its own either as a society under the Societies Registration Act or be a body corporate, established or incorporated under a Central or State Act or a Trust with the trustees being appointed and vested with legal powers and duties as provided in the regulation. The matter is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice.

**Foodgrains for Maharashtra for October, 1973**

**184. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the food releases asked for by the State Government of Maharashtra for the month of October, 1973;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains supplied for the said period; and

(c) the reasons for short supply, if any?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). The quantity of foodgrains demanded by the Government of Maharashtra for the

month of October, 1973, the quantity allotted and the actual quantity supplied are:—

Quantity demanded	250,000 Tonnes
Quantity allotted	180,000 Tonnes
Quantity supplied	153,000 Tonnes

(\*including 10,000 tonnes of wheat allotted in advance for November, 1973.)

(c) Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and the needs of States affected by drought/floods and deficit States, the reasonable requirements of Maharashtra State have been met, while making the allotment. There was a slight shortfall in actual supplies made in the case of milo due to complete dock labour strike from 11th to 17th October, partial dock labour strike from 18th to 23rd October, four dock holidays and heavy unseasonal rains for some days.

**Soil and water management during Fifth Plan**

**185. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a thousand-crores scheme has been prepared by the Ministry for soil and water management during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme under which this sum will be spent; and

(c) whether the scheme has already been approved by the Planning Commission?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) to (c). Following outlays are envisaged in the Fifth Five Year Plan

on programmes relating to soil and water management:

Crores.	
Rs. 370	(a) Soil and water conservation, land reclamation, etc.
Rs. 645	(b) Optimum utilisation of irrigation potential under major and medium irrigation projects, including integrated area development programmes, drainage and modernisation of irrigation systems

Some tentative decisions have already been taken by the Planning Commission about the contents of the programme for soil and water management and the outlays therefor during the Fifth Plan. Final decision is, however, still awaited.

**Conference on Soil and Water Conservation held in Delhi**

186. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-day Conference was held in New Delhi on Soil and water conservation on 20th September to discuss the areas that will be covered under the scheme; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A three-day Conference of the Central and State officers on Soil and Water Conservation was held in New Delhi from the 17th to the 19th September, 1973 to discuss various programmes for improved land and water management.

(b) The following decisions were taken:—

1. Improved water management in irrigated areas, particularly canal irrigated areas as this offers the quickest way to increase agricultural production. Such areas must also be provided with drainage to prevent further loss of fertile land through waterlogging and salinity;

2. Soil and water conservation measures must form the core of any programme for the amelioration of arid and drought prone areas if the menace of recurring droughts is to be successfully fought. All precipitation in such areas must be utilised locally and only such water as in excess of local requirements should be allowed to run off. Such measures must necessarily be planned and executed on the basis of complete sub-catchments regardless of the number of agencies involved;

3. All denuded lands—whether these are situated in deserts and drought-prone areas or in the comparatively moist regions represented by the Shivaliks and the ravines along many of our rivers must be progressively placed under vegetative cover. Such a policy will involve effective closure to allow natural vegetation to come up as well as deliberate afforestation and grassing. Wherever possible fruit trees and other economic species should be planted as part of such afforestation programmes;

4. Shifting cultivation in tribal areas must be put on end to by a progressive programme of inducing local populations to take to settled agriculture on lands which have been properly treated for soil conservation and, wherever possible, provided with irrigations;

5. Severely eroded lands in the catchments of reservoirs should be treated with engineering works such as pully plugs and check dams

in order to provide an immediate answer to the problem of heavy sedimentation. Such works should also be taken up in the catchments of rivers which are subject to recurring floods and in ravinous areas;

6. In order to protect the heavy investments represented by new irrigation projects, soil conservation measures in their catchment areas should be taken up as a part of the projects, as was recommended by the Agricultural Ministers' Conference held at Bhubaneswar in 1961;

7. Special attention needs to be paid to the reclamation of waterlogged and saline lands—a subject which has not received adequate attention until now. Pilot projects should be undertaken in all States to establish the economic and technical feasibility of such reclamation;

8. Projects for road construction in hilly areas which are susceptible to significant erosion should include provisions for erosion control;

9. In order to ensure the efficacy of water management, soil conservation, reclamation and other land development programmes and to prevent wasteful expenditure, it is necessary that all such projects should be based on careful soil surveys. For this purpose, Soil Survey Organisation should be strengthened in all the States;

10. In order to ensure that problems of land management receive adequate attention on a sustained basis and that the necessary coordination is effected between the various disciplines concerned, it would be necessary to set up a high-powered Land Use Board in each State. Such Boards should be presided over by the Chief Ministers.

11. It would be desirable to set up a Land Development Corpora-

tion in each State in order to make use of funds which are available from financial institutions for investment in the land. The use of such funds will automatically introduce a measure of financial and economic discipline in programmes of land development and ensure that they are planned and executed in a responsible manner;

12. There is at present little public consciousness about the importance of soil and water conservation programmes. As a result even the protection of existing forest lands is proving to be difficult in the face of local pressures. If existing forests are to be adequately protected and vast new denuded areas are to be put to better use, it will be necessary to create an adequate public opinion in favour of closures, controlled grazing and felling and a limit on the number of cattle, sheep and goats, which a given piece of land should bear. This task can only be achieved with the active cooperation and help of the leaders of public opinion at all levels—national, state and local.

#### Custom Service Centre for supply of Tractors to Small Farmers

187. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to set up Custom Service Centre to supply tractors to small farmers on hire basis;

(b) if so, how many tractors have been supplied to the farmers under the scheme so far;

(c) whether the farmers have made complaints that tractors supplied under the scheme were defective and had cost them much due to frequent troubles; and

(d) in which States these were set up and the rate of interest charged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There is no scheme of Government of India to set up Custom Service Centres for supply of tractors as such to small farmers. However, Government of India have set up 184 agricultural machinery hiring centres through the State Agro-Industries Corporations for providing tractors and other agricultural machinery to farmers on custom hire. Custom Hiring Services are also provided by Agro-Service Centres set up by the engineer entrepreneurs. This scheme of setting up of Agro-Service Centres has been formulated with the twin objective of providing much needed technical services to the farming community and providing self-employment opportunities to technical personnel who are given training

for the purpose and Government is also giving subsidy on interest on loans advanced to them by banks for purchase of machinery equivalent to the difference between normal lending rate of the bank and 5 per cent for a period of three years. 897 Agro-Service Centres have so far been set up in the various States.

(c) Since no tractors as such are supplied, this question does not arise.

(d) Machinery Hiring Centres have been set up in the following States by the respective State Agro-Industries Corporations:—

S.No.	Name of State	No. of centres set up
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	23
2.	Assam . . . . .	7
3.	Bihar . . . . .	14
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	11
5.	Punjab . . . . .	11
6.	Rajasthan . . . . .	9
7.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	7
8.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	31
9.	West Bengal . . . . .	16
10.	Haryana . . . . .	14
11.	Kerala . . . . .	6
12.	Maharashtra . . . . .	2
13.	Mysore . . . . .	22
14.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	8
15.	Orissa . . . . .	3
TOTAL . . . . .		184

Since these Custom Hiring Centres give the tractor on hire basis, the question of charging any interest does not arise.

**Purchase of U.S. Wheat and Delay in Shipment to India**

188. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy purchases of U.S. wheat by the U.S.S.R. and China have produced severe strains on the smaller buyers link India and, if so, to what extent it has affected India;

(b) whether India has instructed its purchase mission in Washington to negotiate daily purchases from private brokers whose price had touched an all time high of nearly 200 dollars a tonne;

(c) whether an earlier arrangement of 5 million tonnes of wheat purchased in July-August last should have reached India by October end but owing to difficulty in shipment this dead-line was also not met; and

(d) whether India is almost entirely dependent on foreign shipping lines for carrying the grains, if so, steps taken by the Union Government to meet the situation in this regard and how many U.S. wheat shipments reached India upto beginning of November, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Large purchases by many major importing countries did not have an adverse effect on the international wheat export prices; it is difficult to quantify this in respect purchases by India or any other country.

(b) The highest price paid for U.S. wheat by India was only \$140.10 per metric ton, and for Canadian wheat C \$166.86 per metric ton.

(c) No, Sir. Only about 1.8 million tonnes of foodgrains were purchased during July-August 1973.

(d) No Sir. India has been utilising foreign vessels only to the extent Indian vessels are not available. Upto the end of October 1973, 52 vessels carrying 9.82 lakhs tonnes of wheat from U.S.A. arrived in India.

**Cases of Malaria in Delhi**

189. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that cases of malaria have increased to a considerable extent in Delhi and other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the particular reasons therefor and the steps taken to check the increasing number of cases of malaria?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISKU): (a) There has been no undue rise in malaria cases in 1973 (upto July) as compared to the figures for 1971 and 1972, though an analysis of malaria cases recorded indicates that the number of positives has shown a rise in some States.

(b) The reasons for the rise in malaria cases in certain parts of the country are primarily slackness in supervision and surveillance by the State authorities. The following steps have been taken by the Government for effective implementation of the programme:—

1. The National Malaria Eradication Programme has been made a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100 per cent Central assistance during the Fourth Plan period. Under this scheme, the operational cost over and above the committed level of expenditure is borne by the Government of India. Cost of material

and equipment supplied to States is also borne by the Government of India in respect of units in the Attack and Consolidation phases. Partial assistance is also given to meet the expenditure on staff at Headquarters/Zonal level in the States.

2. In areas which have entered into Maintenance phase 100 per cent Central assistance is given for strengthening the Basic Health Services.
3. Steps have been taken to procure, in advance, insecticides for supply in time to various States, for spray operations.
4. The old and unserviceable vehicles in Attack and Consolidation phase units are being replaced by new vehicles in a phased manner during the Fourth Plan period.
5. Adequate quantities of insecticides and anti-malaria drugs are being supplied to States for spray operations and chemotherapeutic measures.
6. Alternate insecticides like BHC and Malathion are being substituted in areas where the mosquito vector has developed resistance to D.D.T./B.H.C.
7. Special investigations are being undertaken in persistent transmission areas.
8. The Urban Malaria Scheme under the ambit of National Malaria Eradication Programme has been launched in towns where Malaria was a serious problem, with effect from 1971-72, as a Centrally Sponsored scheme as per approved pattern. The scheme is being implemented in 28 towns during the Fourth Plan period.

**Report of Committee to examine incidentals of F.C.I. and reduction in expenditure**

**190. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Officials constituted to examine the incidentals of the Food Corporation of India and the extent to which expenditure on the items of costs could be reduced has submitted its report to the Government and if so, the recommendations made by them and the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) if not, the time by which the report of the Committee is likely to be received; and

(c) the composition of the Committee of officials?

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

(a) to (c). The Committee is likely to take some more time to submit its report, as relevant data which are quite voluminous have to be obtained from field offices of the F.C.I. and processed by Cost Accountants and by a Technical Sub-Committee.

The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

- 1: Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Food)—Chairman.
2. Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure)—Members.
3. Secretary, Planning Commission Secretary—Member.
4. Managing Director, Food Corporation of India—Member Secretary.

**Examination of Interim Report of Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission**

**191. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:  
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the interim reports submitted by the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in these reports and the Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) when a final report of the Commission is likely to be submitted to the Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) and (b). The Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission has submitted two interim reports on (i) sugarcane price policy and stabilisation of cane supplies to sugar factories industry (ii) rational and efficient organisation of the sugar industry.

Some of the main recommendations contained in the first interim Report, viz., basic level of recovery for cane price and cane price fixation on full proportionality basis already stand implemented. The remaining recommendations are under consideration in consultation with the concerned Departments of the Government of India and the State Governments.

The second interim Report of the Commission deals with the question of rational and efficient organisation of the sugar industry, including the question of its nationalisation. The recommendations contained in this report are still under examination of the Government.

(c) The final Report is expected from the Commission by the end of the current year.

**Staff and labour unions working in F.C.I.**

**192. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees, Mazdoor and other staff and labour unions are working in the Food Corporation of India at the National level and State level;

(b) how many of them are recognised; and

(c) whether any co-ordinated effort or co-ordinating body between the employees, staff and Majdoors or labour unions have yet been formed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) Thirty Associations/Unions are functioning in the F.C.I. of which 18 claim to represent the regular staff and the remaining 12 the Departmentalised|Casual and factory labour at Ports|Depots|Plants. Out of these 30, 5 are claiming to function at the All India level and the remaining 25 at local/ State level.

(b) Although none of the Associations/Unions representing the regular staff has been recognised, the Food Corporation of India has been dealing with four of them on defacto basis at different levels of management. One labour Union has been recognised under the code of discipline and seven on defacto basis for negotiations in respect of demands and other matters concerning the departmental workers.

(c) No, Sir. The policy to be adopted by the Corporation for recognition is under consideration.

**Implementation of section 13 of F.C.I. Act, 1964**

193. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the F.C.I. has implemented or utilised the scope of Section 13 of F.C.I. Act, 1964;

(b) if so, what are the achievements; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) to (c). Apart from purchase, storage movement, transport, distribution and sale of foodgrains and certain other foodstuffs the Food Corporation of India have taken up some activities of production of vegetable oils, setting up of processing units such as rice and rice bran mills, maize milling plant, soyabean processing plant etc.

**National Education Policy**

194. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not announcing National Education Policy of our country since the independence; and

(b) whether any effort has been made by the Ministry to announce the National Education Policy of our country for strengthening the concept of National integrity and homogeneity of education among the students, high and low?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. NURUL HASAN):** (a) and (b). The National Policy on Education as approved by the Parliament has been duly documented in the Government of India Resolution (1968) which resolves to promote the development of education in the country in accord-

ance with the principles laid down therein. Copies of the Resolution which were laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament are available in the Parliament Library.

**Cases of adulteration in spices, besan and drugs in Delhi**

195. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

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

(a) the number of cases of adulteration in Delhi in spices, besan and drugs reported to Government during the year 1973 so far and the action taken against the persons involved in adulteration;

(b) the total number of persons arrested in Delhi during 1973 so far on charges of adulteration, the number out of them who were manufacturers and the number who were dealers; and

(c) the specific steps proposed to be taken to ensure complete stoppage of sale of adulterated goods and the time by which such steps are likely to be taken?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) The number of adulteration cases detected was as indicated below:

Spices	..	55
besan	..	86
Drugs	..	Nil

Prosecutions have been/are being launched against the offenders.

(b) The number of persons convicted with imprisonment during the period from the 1st January to 30th September, 1973 is 176. Information is not available regarding the number.

of manufacturers and dealers separately.

(c) The following staff are functioning for checking adulteration of food articles in Delhi—

**Delhi Municipal Corporation**  
16 whole-time Food Inspectors

2 Chief Sanitary Inspectors

**New Delhi Municipal Committee**

3 Food Inspectors

1 Chief Food Inspector.

**Cantonment Board**

2 Sanitary Inspectors

1 Sanitary Superintendent

A special squad of 5 food inspectors has been established in the Directorate General of Health Services to investigate the complaints received from public and others for curbing this menace.

The following additional steps have been taken by the Government of India:—

(i) The Act was amended in 1964 whereby the penalty clause was made more deterrent and the Government of India was also given concurrent powers to appoint their food inspectors and public analysts for checking adulteration at inter-state level as well as at manufacturers, wholesalers or other levels wherever considered necessary.

(ii) A new Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory is being established at Ghaziabad.

(iii) To provide for trained and experienced analysts, training courses have been

started at the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta. Scholarships have been sanctioned for candidates studying food analysis at Andhra University.

#### **Prevention of Drugs Adulteration**

(i) The Drug Inspectorate staff in Delhi has been strengthened from 8 to 14. At present there are 7 Drug Inspectors in position and 7 more are likely to join.

(ii) A strict vigil over the quality of drugs moving in the market is maintained by carrying out regular inspections of premises manufacturing and selling drugs.

(iii) A check over the quality of drugs is also being maintained by periodic sampling.

(iv) A close liaison is being maintained by the Delhi Drug Control Administration with the Local Police and activities of persons with doubtful reputation are kept under close surveillance.

#### **Raids in Delhi for unearthing hidden foodgrains**

**196. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:**  
**SHRI N. K. SANGHI:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by Government agencies, private parties and political parties in Delhi for unearthing hidden stocks of foodgrains: during the last six months;

(b) the number of godowns sealed and the action taken against the godown owners; and

(c) the extent to which the price of essential commodities like dals

came down in Delhi as a result of these raids, the period for which the prices remained as such and the reasons for rise in price again and the particular steps taken by Government to ensure fall in price of foodgrains, dals and spices?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Complaints from employees of Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi**

**197. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some complaints dated the 14th February, 1973 and others from the employees of the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi against some of the employees of the said Hospital in regard to the outrage of the modesty of a woman in the said Hospital;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) No complaint dated 14th February, 1973 has been received. However, complaints dated 7th October, 1972 and 28th May, 1973 were received.

(b) In complaint dated the 7th October, 1972 the lady employee alleged that a Laboratory Technician tried to misbehave with her (Meri Izzat per hamla karna chahta tha) on 3rd, 5th and 6th October, 1972 during the night when she was on duty in the OPD Laboratory.

The other complaint dated the 28th May, 1973 was against a Class IV

employee by a lady patient in which she stated that she was raped by a Class IV employee on 28th May 1973.

(c) On the first complaint, an enquiry was conducted by the Vigilance Officer of the Willingdon Hospital and on his recommendation, a warning was issued by the Medical Superintendent to the Laboratory Technician in question, not to leave his place of duty on flimsy grounds and to intimidate any hospital staff.

Regarding second complaint dated the 28th May, 1973 the case was handed over to the Police and the suspect was arrested by the Police. The case is pending in the Court of Law and the employee is under suspension.

**More Ship-building yards**

**198. SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of having two more ship-building yards in addition to those at Cochin and Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, which sites have so far been considered; and

(c) whether Government would consider Kandla or a site on Saurashtra Coast line as a likely site for construction of a Ship-building yard?

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

(b) Various maritime State Governments have sent their proposals for establishment of new Shipyards in their States. The sites under consideration are Haldia, Paradip, Tuticorin, Karwar, Marmugoa, Nhava Sheva/Murud-Jinjira, Tapti and Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour.

(c) No, Sir. State Government have suggested Tapti for construction of a Shipyard.

**Views of Dr. Norman Borlaugh on life of Kalyan-Sona**

199. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Norman Borlaugh revealed during his visit to India in September, 1973 that "the useful life of Kalyan Sona had almost come to an end"; and

(b) if so, what alternatives Government have in view to keep the green revolution in wheat growing?

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

(b) 1. Indian wheat research workers have developed several new strains of wheat to replace Kalyan Sona, which has become sensitive to brown and yellow rusts. About 29 such strains were identified in the last workshop of the All India Wheat Research Workers held in September in Delhi. With the help of the seed multiplication agencies these new strains are being multiplied on a large scale during rabi 1973-74. Seeds of the new strains shall be available to farmers by the next season.

2. Cultivation of rust resistant wheats is recommended in the northern and southern hills. These hills serve as the food of infection for rusts. If rust resistant wheats are grown in these hills, the inoculum of rusts is minimised thus reducing the chances of a rust epidemic to build up in the plains.

3. An All India Diseases Survey is in operation since the last few years to warn the farmers if the rust is going to appear in epidemic proportions. Fortnightly bulletins are

issued by the survey group. Chemicals which reduce rust losses such as the zinc and manganese based dithiobarbamates have been identified.

4. Kalyan Sona, if planted before the middle of November, escapes the severity of the rust damage. Where sowings are delayed beyond middle of November early maturing wheats like Sonalike are recommended. Varieties will hence have to be changed, according to sowing dates. Extension agencies have been advised to ensure this.

5. Multi lines of Kalyan Sona are being developed by our wheat workers. These lines look exactly like Kalyan Sona except that they are resistant to rust. These are now in the final stages of testing and initial multiplication.

**Memorandum to Prime Minister for distribution of land to landless in Kolleru of West Godavari District**

200. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 32 M.Ps. presented a memorandum in April, 1973 to the Prime Minister with a request to see that about 40,000 acres of Government lands in Kolleru area of West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh are distributed to landless poor; and

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

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

(b) The information is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

**Working of Co-operative Rice Mills  
in Andhra Pradesh**

**201. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:**  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several co-operative rice mills in Andhra Pradesh are not working and kept idle since the last three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the losses to the societies on account of keeping them idle?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for several cooperative rice mills remaining idle/under-utilised have been as follows:—

(i) Natural calamities like cyclone and drought conditions due to which the price of paddy ruled high, and it was uneconomical for the mills to procure paddy;

(ii) Adverse effects on the economy of the mills due to millers' levy levied by the State Government and restrictions on the sale of levy-free rice imposed by the District Authorities;

(iii) Inability to compete with private rice mills, some of which indulge in mal-practices.

Information regarding losses, if any, to such societies on account of their remaining idle/under-utilised capacity is not readily available.

12.04 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED PRESENCE OF U.S. NAVAL  
FLEET IN THE INDIAN OCEAN**

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported presence of U.S. Naval fleet in the Indian Ocean."

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):**  
On October 29, 1973, the U.S. Government announced that it was despatching an aircraft carrier task force into the Indian Ocean as a part of the alert of U.S. forces around the world. This task force was not however, called back when the alert was lifted. According to the State Department, it was a precautionary move related to moves by other States in the Middle East crisis. Subsequently some other justifications were put forward such as the assertion of the right of navigation through the Straits of Malacca, balancing the increased Soviet naval presence in the Mediterranean, safeguarding the oil routes from the Middle East etc.

It is not easy for us to understand what particular task the Americans have before them for which they have thought it necessary to constitute the so-called task force.

I reiterated on November 1 the objective of our policy regarding the Indian Ocean i.e. to ensure that it remains an area of peace free from Big Power rivalry. Any large scale and loud presence of the navy of one Big Power is bound to attract the navies of other Big Powers. Such rivalry could create problems or littoral countries the overwhelming majority of whom desire to maintain

the Indian Ocean as an area of tranquility. Government of India have strongly supported the U.N. General Assembly Resolution of December 16, 1971 declaring the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace for all time and calling upon the Great Powers to halt the further escalation and expansion of their military presence in the Indian Ocean. Government have also associated themselves actively with efforts in the United Nations and elsewhere for the realisation of this objective. In this context, we are naturally concerned at any escalation of a major naval power's presence in the Indian ocean.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** It is strange that the Government of India have strongly supported the UN General Assembly Resolution of December 16, 1971 declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace for all time and an area of tranquility for all the littoral countries which are concerned, and yet there has been a deliberate and mischievous infiltration by great powers like America which has been making a sneaky attempt on the Indian Ocean by sending their task-force, which we do not know for what purpose they have sent. The External Affairs Minister has been astonished at this fact and he has made a statement to this effect, but it has proved beyond all reasonable doubt that America is operating on our Indian Ocean in order to create a big rivalry among the global powers, and this kind of thing happened at the time of the liberation of Bangla Desh also, when America sent the Seventh Fleet to the Indian Ocean in order to give a threat to the countries in this region which were peace-loving and supporting the cause of liberation of Bangla Desh.

Therefore, I would like to say that there is a big conspiracy behind this. Even in this Middle East crisis and this West Asian conflict, we are finding this. Deliberately, America is creating a situation, about which sensational revelations have been

made in many papers of this country, which have stated that war looms over the Indian Ocean, and there are certain acts of big powers like America in the Indian Ocean which are very disturbing, as, for instance, their developing Diego Garcia as a base for attacking ships, and it has been stated, for instance:

"In a trial of strength with the Socialist giant, but far from its own shores, the United States has chosen the Indian Ocean as the testing ground. With Diego Garcia as its strongest base in this region, the US Navy plans to control the movement of ships, particularly oil tankers."

This is a deliberate act by America, because India has supported the Arab countries. We are surely within our rights to support the Arab countries and work for the establishment of a durable peace in the Middle East, and thereby establish global peace in this world. It is gratifying to note that our astute leader of this country has been doing it, but unfortunately this kind of establishment of a base in the Indian Ocean has been a step which has been a source of great concern for a great and democratic country like India and the littoral States which are concerned with the Indian Ocean.

I would like to state that Bangladesh is a reality. Our External Affairs Ministry should know that this is a conspiracy to create a global rivalry in the Indian Ocean. It is a deliberate act of confrontation committed by the United States. High-ranking American diplomats have made it known that President Nixon's aim in ordering the aircraft carrier Hancock and five destroyers of the US Seventh Fleet from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean is to 'punish and warn the Indian and Bangladesh Governments' for supporting the Arabs in the war with Israel. This is in violation of the Resolution of the UN.

of December 16, 1971. By this Resolution the General Assembly had stated that the Indian Ocean should be kept as an area of peace and tranquility for the littoral States.

There is another aspect of the activity of the United States. They have set up and fortified a powerful base on Diego Garcia island in the British-owned Chagos Archipelago, 1000 miles south of Ceylon. Already nuclear missiles have been planted on the island according to intelligence reports. The nuclear armoury is now reinforced with sophisticated war planes, long-range delivery-vehicles for its nuclear warheads and an undisclosed number of servicemen.

It is also reported that more ships from the Seventh Fleet will soon be diverted to this region to patrol the waters from the mouth of the Persian Gulf, Aden and the Red Sea down to the Bay of Bengal and even further east. While helping along with the Seventh Fleet in the Mediterranean, to give flank support to Israel in case of another war with the Arabs, the Seventh Fleet contingent in the Indian Ocean is bent on deliberately provoking a conflict with the Arab States and its allies in Asia, like India and Bangladesh. This is prejudicial to the interests of India and Bangladesh. Such is the deliberate attempt on the part of the United States to produce a confrontation.

I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that certain companies are operating in this area on a spying mission. It is reported that US spy trawlers operated by the Union Carbide, ostensibly on shrimp fishing, are in this area. They are equipped with sophisticated equipments and instruments for sounding and probing and other purposes.

This is how the United States has acted. It is a deliberate violation of the U.N. Resolution I have referred to

Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps he has taken to see that a protest is lodged against this action by America, which is an act of aggression, in order to create a global conflict in this region which is a matter of serious concern to the peace-loving countries of this region. Has a united effort been made by all the littoral States against this act of confrontation by the American Government? Has this matter also been brought to the notice of the United Nations? I would like categorical answers to these categorical questions.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has given a lot of information, and I am sure that it is useful information. But I would like to add one thing. He made mention of Diego Garcia base of the United States of America. It is a fact that the United States Government announced that Diego Garcia became operational as of 23rd March, 1973. According to our information, it has a satellite tracking base in Seychelles, and a powerful communication station also they have got at Kagnew. They have got these facilities in that region.

About the object that the United States had in sending this fleet, I have myself mentioned in my opening statement the various conflicting reasons that the United States administration—the military authorities—have from time to time been giving, and I have no doubt in my mind that the very fact that they altered one reason after another does create a reasonable doubt about the credibility of these various reasons that they have given.

The hon. Member has quite naturally drawn the attention to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the situation in West Asia,—or the Middle East as other countries call it. It is true that the appearance of the task force in the Indian Ocean took place at a time

when this conflict was still going on. But the House is no doubt aware that very concrete steps over the last three or four days have been taken between the parties concerned, between Egypt and Israel, which had opened up the possibility of restoration of peace and for the stabilisation of the cease fire. Even if there was any justification at that time, which we reject out-of-hand for this fleet being present in this region, now that the peace situation prevails, and I must say that in this the United States and the Soviet Union have both co-ordinated their effort in bringing about a cease fire and are now making serious efforts to stabilise peace, there is no justification at present for bringing and keeping this task force in this region.

The hon. Member has expressed concern recalling the experiences of the Bangladesh crisis, when an element of the Seventh Fleet moved into the Bay of Bengal and had stated that India and Bangladesh have been naturally concerned when a naval force is in strength in this vicinity. According to our information, the task force has gone in the direction of Diego Garcia; that is a place, about which mention has been made, near Mauritius. (Interruptions). The best reaction in such a situation is not to be frightened, whether it is India or Bangladesh, just as we were not frightened when the Seventh Fleet moved, and a war was going on. Even when we were engaged in an armed conflict, we kept up our nerve and refused to be afraid. Why should we be now afraid? At the same time, we should continue our efforts in the United Nations and in other organisations in order to ensure that the Indian Ocean remains as an area of peace and tranquillity and free from big power rivalry. I must, at the same time, sound a note of warning that in this respect the response from the main big naval countries had not yet been encouraging. The main naval powers concerned in

this case would be the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union. They have not made any positive response to the UN resolution but other points have been raised, that it is a complicated issue and that it involves the right to the freedom of the seas.

But I must also add that China, out of the five permanent members of the Security Council, is the only country which supported this concept. We shall continue with the help of the United Nations forum and in the non-aligned Conference to support the move in the United Nations on the initiative of Sri Lanka that the UN should continue to mount pressure and mobilise international opinion to ensure that the Indian ocean remains an area of peace.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** In the statement the Minister of External Affairs has said that it was not easy for us to understand what particular task the Americans have before them for which they have thought it necessary to send that task force. If he used that language for diplomatic purpose, it is all right but the task of the American imperialists should be better known to the hon. Minister than to any of us. Their nefarious game is known to all countries which had suffered at their hands, namely, Viet-Nam and Korea, Laos, Cambodia. I remember that during our conflict with Pakistan when our soldiers were fighting with the Mukti Bahani, we were also threatened by the paper tiger and they sent their Seventh Fleet, they sent their ship called Enterprise. If India takes a firm attitude along with its neighbour the 7th Fleet meet its Waterloo in the Indian Ocean itself. I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether any protest note has been sent by the Government of India, apart from the UN General Assembly Resolutions. If so, what is their reply?

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

The explanation given by them, according to Press reports, was not satisfactory to the Government of India. Is it a fact that by its 7th Fleet the United States is paving the way for the Toakin bay type of incident in the Indian Ocean? I shall quote from a report which says that one of these old ships had been sent to Tonkin Bay in Viet-Nam and possibly such a ship is here with possibly a plan to continue the war against Arabs. You know the history of that ship which was damaged. They wanted to escalate the war in Viet Nam and they adopted this method. These are criminal and sinister designs of the American imperialists who want to escalate the war or restart the war and thus help, the Israelis. The hon. Minister said that no information was received; he said that there was no response from the naval powers; he mentioned four countries and he said that it was not encouraging. Apart from that what further steps have been taken by us to register our protest and expose the criminal designs before the entire world. The hon. Minister said he did not know the task of that task force. The task of that task force was to escalate the war and spread the war and create war psychosis. But they did not succeed in this. I would like to know whether this matter has been taken up with all other countries so as to mobilise world opinion against this constant appearance of this Seventh Fleet in the Indian Ocean. I do not depend much on the UN Resolution, though we respect it. I want to know whether India has made it firmly clear to the American imperialists that if they tinker with the Indian Ocean or the Bay of Bengal, the Seventh Fleet will meet its Waterloo on the Indian Ocean or Bay of Bengal.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would like to clarify that the Seventh Fleet has not come to the Bay of Bengal.

It has not come into our territorial waters or even near our territorial waters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I did not say that. I was referring to Enterprise.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is true that the Enterprise at the time of Bangladesh liberation did come to the Bay of Bengal. I have already made a reference to that when I was replying to Shri Lakkappa's question and I do not want to repeat it. As hon. members know, the Indian Ocean is a wide area starting from the Arabian Sea and Oman Coast down to the south-western tip of Australia and South Africa and all the littoral countries of Africa. Therefore, it has not been the practice and we do not want to create a new practice—that as soon as a naval ship belonging to any country enters the Indian Ocean, we should register a protest. Protest to whom? It is true in this particular case when these contradictory statements were made about the presence or bringing in an element of the Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean, we did ask the Americans both in Washington as well as here and they said, so far as India and this region is concerned, this, the naval force, is not directed against this region at all they are not likely to be in this vicinity. I myself made a public statement—that is even more than protest because protest generally remains on files—that it is our concern if there is any large scale presence of any naval power, because that will create a natural desire amongst the other navies to come in there. We do not want that the Indian Ocean should also become like the Mediterranean, which today is saturated with rival navies. We are also strongly urging in the UN and among the international community that every possible opinion should be mobilised in order to dismantle the foreign bases and ensure that the foreign navies do not come here in

any large number. Of course, some naval ships will always be here, just as our naval ships go to other friendly ports. Therefore, the mere presence of some naval ships is something about which we cannot object.

About taking it up with other countries, some particular countries, particularly African countries like Tanzania have already raised their voice against the presence of this navy. In these matters, where their immediate national interests are not affected, in the international community it takes time before they understand the implications and start reacting. I have no doubt that a vast majority of the littoral States surrounding the Indian Ocean will react in the manner in which we have reacted. We cannot ourselves start the type of activity which the hon. member mentioned because sometimes, it can be counter-productive. Other countries are as much interested as we are. We have taken a public stand and now that it has been mentioned in Parliament, it will receive very wide publicity. I am pretty certain that all the non-aligned countries will react in the matter and that will have a great inhibiting effect upon the United States' ambitions, if they have any, to come here in any undesirable manner. I think this is the best way to deal with a situation of this type.

**SHRI S M BANERJEE** A question was asked by Shri Lakkappa about Union Carbide, one of the American firms, which is helping them. He has not mentioned anything about it in the reply.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior):** What has it to do with this?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** In this report while dealing with the Pentagon it is stated:

"To make sure of its fighting ground and map every vantage point in this vast waterway, the United States has utilized the services of a giant American commercial unit, Union Carbide."

It is an American firm in India. I do not know whether any investigation has been made about it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have not been able to appreciate how the matter is relevant.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** At any rate, it is not relevant in the present context.

**श्री लक्ष्मिपाल सिंह भट्टिक (रोहतक) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले चन्द्र मासों से अमेरिका और गणराज्य ये दोनों जो भूत पावर्स हैं इन की नीति बल्ट एवं विटिम में हामिलेट करने के चली आती है और इसी तरह से वे अपने अपेयमं आफ एवं विटिम को आपस में आहिना आहिना ढामाकें भी कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह से हिन्दू महानाशर के अन्दर भी ये एक्टिविटीज को दिन प्रतिदिन डन्कोज कर रहे हैं। जो छोट आर कमज़ोर देश है उन को ये आपस में लड़ाने और भिड़ाने रहे हैं। मेरी तज़र में अध्यक्ष महोदय, भूत में और प्रेत में कोई पक्ष नहीं है। अमेरिका और गणराज्य ये दोनों गुप्त पावर्स जो हैं उन दोनों की नीति यह है अंत ये दोनों छोटे और कमज़ोर देशों के लिए गानक हैं। दोनों भिन्न कर वही काम करते हैं जैसे इमारे यहाँ मिसाल चली आती है कि जो बहुत चालाव और हांशियार दुश्मन होगा उसको जब अपने दशमन को खत्म करना होगा तो वह चार को कहेगा नि तू नाग और गाह को या मकान मचिक को कहेगा कि तु जाओ। ये एक को लड़ाएंगे और दूसरे की मदद करेंगे इस एक मिसाल बेस्ट एशिया वार के अन्दर देखने का मिलती है। इस वार के अन्दर कोई आर वार में और उस के बाद के नियोगिए ज्ञ आफ पीस में जो कुछ हुआ वह मार तोर से जाहिर कर देता है कि राजिया और अमेरिका ने एक नया पैटर्न इस का अन्तियार किया है। क्योंकि लड़ाई के पहले आपस में इनका कम्पीटीशन रहा एक दूसरे कल्पी को आम करने का। यही नहीं जिस बहत वार त्रैक आउट हो गया तो बजाय इस के कि उन को प्राप्ति को सपलाई बन्द कर देते उस को और इन्कीज करते बले ये और किस तरह से उन के हाथ उन्होंने अपने हांशियार

[थी मुछत्यार सिर मलिक]

को वहां पर दृढ़ी करने का काम किया ये सारी चीजें एक मिसाल हमारे सामने पेश करती हैं।

इन सारी चीजों को देखते हुये में फाजिल मंत्री जो से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों कन्ट्रीज की नैवल स्ट्रेन्य हिन्द महासागर के अंदर क्या हैं?

What is the comparative strength of the super powers in the Indian ocean?

दूसरी चीजें में मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो अमेरिकन फलीट के बाबत कहा गया जैसे कि एस एम बैरन्जे ने कहा कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट तो अब तक के बारे में पता नहीं लगा सकी

It is not easy for them to curb the activities of these naval fleets.

उस के साथ में यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह रशियन नैवल फलीट जो हिन्द महासागर में है उस की एंडिविटिज क्या हैं यह, आप ने आज तक जाजने की कोशिश की या नहीं की?

जहां तक मुझे याद है मैं ने पैपर्स में पढ़ा है हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह मूवमेंट हुई अमेरिकन फलीट की उसकी बाबत कहा की

It may be against the Arabs.

क्योंकि इन की ओवरआ करने को पालिसी है। यह उन्होंने कहीं कहा है कि इट में वो पर्सेस्ट अरबस तो क्या उन्होंने कोई अरब देशों में इस बारे में बातचीत की है अगर बातचीत हुई है तो उन्होंने इस के बारे में अपना क्या ख्याल जाहिर किया है।

इस के साथ साथ एक बात और पूछना चाहता हूं कि अभी पीछे आस्ट्रेलिया के प्रधानमंत्री यहां आए थे और प्रधानमंत्री तथा विदेश मंत्री की उन के साथ बातचीत हुई इसके अलावा दूसरे जो देश हिन्द महासागर के हैं क्या हमारी सरकार ने उन दूसरे देशों के साथ भी बातचीत करने की कोशिश की है ताकि सब लोग मिल कर यह जो बढ़ती हुई एंडिविटीज सुपर पावर की इंडियन ओस्मन के अंदर है उस के के बारे में कोई एक मुश्तरका नीति अपना

सके क्यों इन बात को कोशिश की है या नहीं की है यदि उन देशों से बातचीत की है तो उस के नतायज क्या है यह मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The first point which requires clarification by me is the mention of spheres of influence. Whatever may be the desire of any big power to create any sphere of influence we have from the very beginning rejected this concept and we will not accept any sphere of influence in this region or in any other region. We are totally opposed to it and we will continue to pursue an independent policy not only in this region but we will continue to oppose the creation of any spheres of influence of the type the hon. Member has mentioned.

Then, he asked about our information of naval strength of various countries, particularly, about the United States of America and the U.S.S.R. The naval strength in any particular ocean, particularly, in the Indian Ocean, is not something which is constant. Ships come; ships go. Any statement that I make today or, in fact, on any occasion, will be really out of date. There is no doubt that there are the U.S. naval ships; there are the Soviet Union naval ships; there are the French and the British naval ships. Of course, there are naval ships of some of the littoral countries in this region. The presence of naval ships in the Indian Ocean at any given time is some thing about which it will not be proper or safe to give any figures because they continuously go on changing.

There is one fact, however, that the United States along with their allies have got some basic facilities in the form of either bases or some other arrangements. They have facilities at Diego Garcia. Then, in Pakistan and Iran which are CENTO allies those facilities are also available. On the western coast of Australia, there are some facilities available to the American and British naval forces. According to our information, there is

no such country which might have signed any pact with Soviet Union for any base facility of the type. This is the real distinction I can give. But the actual presence of naval-craft at any given time is something which goes on changing from time to time. I cannot give any figures with regard to that.

The hon. Member has said that the Australian Prime Minister visited India. It is true that we raised this matter with him and we were very happy to find that he also was of this view that the Indian Ocean should be kept as an area of peace and tranquility, free from naval rivalry. That is a distinct improvement in the situation in this respect that the number of countries now supporting this concept of the Indian Ocean being kept as an area free from tension has increased; the powerful voice of Australia is also on this side, and that is a positive factor in the situation.

Then he asked whether on this issue we have talked to the Arab countries. He must realise that the main pre-occupation of Arab countries at the present moment is with the aftermath of the recent conflict. They know, as we know, that the Seventh Fleet elements have moved into the Indian Ocean as I have said, they have moved a little to the south-west portion towards Diego Garcia side—and we did not have any direct exchange of views with the Arab leaders on this problem. I do not know which statement the hon. Member is referring to in which I may have said that this might be directed against the Arabs. I am generally very cautious in these matters. May be, I may have mentioned that these are the various ideas that are floated, but I did not make any categorical statement to that effect.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Indian Ocean has its own importance from the point of view of defence, American and Russian presence, trade routes and tapping of oil and other resources.

The statement that has been made appears to me to be only a statement of intentions, a reiteration of the objectives and policy of the Government of India; there is nothing concrete in the operative part of the statement.

This area of peace is being threatened by moves of big powers not for the first time—specially America and Russia have been continuously doing this; the move to build rival military bases has been under process for long. India has protested against these moves of big powers, but the Government has not succeeded in achieving its objective or policy so far. In the year 1969, Russia had planned to transform the Pakistani port of Gwadur, west of Karachi, into a submarine base, ostensibly for Pakistani use, and the United States had already begun transforming certain islands in the British Indian Ocean territory into air-sea transit communications and storage base. At that time India had taken up the Gwadur affair with the Soviet Union and the American affair with Britain. India had also protested against any action which, it feared would have the effect of importing big power rivalries and tensions into the hitherto untroubled Indian Ocean.

Now, we are protesting against the big power move to build up their military bases and to stop this rivalry, but it has not been achieved so far. It appears that we are not sincere or serious to achieve this objective. In July 1969, when our hon. Prime Minister returned to this country from abroad, a correspondent at the Calcutta airport put a question to her. This is what the *Hindustan Standard* of 7th July 1969 says:

"Asked about the Chinese allegation that India was allowing Russia to use some naval bases in the Indian Ocean, she is reported to have answered:—'We are not allowing any bases, but we cannot do anything about the movements of vessels of friendly countries.'

[Shri P. M. MEHTA]

Our sea is open to any friendly country."

Now, if this is the attitude, naturally, as stated in the statement of the Minister, 'any large scale and loud presence of the navy of one Big Power is bound to attract the navies of other Big Powers.' Now, this is the natural consequence which our country is facing.

The *Hindustan Times* of 11th August, 1973 reports:

"A Soviet Fleet is being steadily built up in the Indian Ocean as part of the preparation for a pre-emptive strike against China, according to a document smuggled from the Soviet Union to the West. Already 15 Russian ships—the document says—have been moved from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean waters...."

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question now.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: This is very important. The correspondent says that 15 vessels have already sailed from the Mediterranean to the Indian waters. If we allow one country to move its ships in this part of the Indian Ocean, naturally, the other big powers are bound to come. There is no question about it.

Therefore, I would ask whether the Government propose to convene a conference of the littoral countries and find out the ways and means to stop this military rivalry of big powers. I also want to know whether the Government would take into confidence all the concerned countries and will take up the issue in the Security Council to keep the Indian Ocean as an area of peace.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will not comment on the earlier part which was more of a statement rather than any question. So, I will confine myself to the specific points

which he has raised at the end of his long speech. Two things were asked by him. He asked whether it was our intention to convene a conference of littoral countries and mobilise opinion. My reply is that all the littoral countries may not be of the same mind. We must not forget that. There are countries surrounding the Indian Ocean who are members of certain pacts. There are two countries, Pakistan and Iran. They are members of CENTO. There are other countries. South Africa is one. Australia is a member of the Pact. There are others also and I need not elaborate this more.

There are the non-aligned countries surrounding the Indian Ocean who attended the Lusaka Conference and the Algiers Conference and as hon. Member know, in both these conferences the desirability of keeping the Indian Ocean as an area of peace and tranquility was highlighted and this is part of the Resolution or the Declaration adopted both in Lusaka as well as in Algiers.

Secondly, I would like to submit that this matter is already before the United Nations. Already a Resolution has been adopted by the General Assembly declaring that the Indian Ocean should be maintained as an area of peace free from big power naval bases and naval rivalries. And, the follow up action on that also is continuing in the United Nations.

So, in view of all these points, it is not necessary to convene a separate conference specifically on this issue as this matter is already before the international community.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I am sorry I have been misquoted. I have not stated ships of friendly countries. I said 'any ships'. I said, any ships, when they come, we cannot prevent them sailing

n the Indian Ocean. That is what I have said.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is till worse.

12.52 hrs.

#### MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

#### RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received a number of Motions—Adjournment Motions, Calling Attention Motions etc. As you know, we have to admit only one. I have given my consent to the moving of an Adjournment Motion regarding rise in the prices of essential commodities. Shri S. M Banerjee's Motion has got the first place in the ballot. The reasons given are, abnormal rise in the prices of essential commodities, petrol, kerosene oil, diesel and gas, milk and ghee (Delhi Milk Scheme) and failure of the Government to check the same.

Mr. Banerjee, would you like to get up and seek the leave of the House?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, with your permission, I seek the leave of the House for admitting my Adjournment Motion on Price Rise.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no objection to it from any side.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): Sir, we object to it because it amounts to a vote of censure. We have absolutely no objection for a discussion of the subject. But as Adjournment Motion, we do object to it, as it amounts to a vote of censure.

श्री ग्रट्स विहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय जो, सरकार के लिये आवश्यक नहीं है कि वह स्थान प्रस्ताव का विरोध करे। आप को याद होगा एक बार लोक सभा में जब दिल्ली में गोली चली थी और श्री

कन्हैया लाल बाल्मीकि स्थगन प्रस्ताव लाये थे, जो कांग्रेस पाटी के सदस्य थे सरकार ने आपत्ति नहीं की।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: सरकार का कहना है कि और ऐसे ही बहस करली हो तो उन्हें कोई एतराज नहीं। लेकिन आगर आप सेंशर करते हैं तो उन को तो फिर एतराज करना ही पड़ता है। यह उनका कहना है।

Those who are in favour of it may please rise in their seats.

More than 50 Members are standing. So, leave is granted.

What time does the hon. Member want this to be taken up?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Two o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: So, this will be taken up at two o'clock.

12.56 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### PROCLAMATION REVOKING PRESIDENTS' RULE IN UTTAR PRADESH

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 8th November, 1973 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 13th June, 1973 in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 492 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1973, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5638/73.]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बालियर):  
मध्यक जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी में आप को बुला लूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में आप को लिखा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो अभी नहीं आ सकता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब सरकार चाहती है उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर देती है और जब चाहती है उठा लेती है। क्या संविधान का अनुच्छेद इस प्रकार की अनुमति देता है? वहां कोई संवैधानिक संकट नहीं या जब राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ।

PRESS COUNCIL (AMDT.) ORDINANCE,  
CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMDT.)  
ORDINANCE AND KONKAN PASSENGER  
SHIPS (ACQUISITION) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) issued by the President under provisions of article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution:—

(i) The Press Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 (No. 2 of 1973) promulgated by the President on the 27th September, 1973.

(ii) The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973, (No. 3 of 1973) promulgated by the President on the 2nd November, 1973.

(iii) The Konkan Passenger Ships (Acquisition) Ordinance, 1973, (No. 4 of 1973) promulgated by the President on the 7th November, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No.

REPORT OF EXPERT COMMITTEE ON CROP INSURANCE, ANNUAL REPORT OF GUJARAT AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., AHMEDABAD AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PRODUCE CESS ACT, 1966

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Expert Committee on Crop Insurance. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5640/73.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5641/73.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 22 of the Produce Cess Act, 1966.

(i) The Produce Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 432 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1973.

(ii) G.S.R. 433(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th September, 1973 exempting payment of cess on oils extracted from oilseeds crushed, in any mill if the quantity of oil so extracted is less than one quintal, during a calendar month.

(iii) G.S.R. 454(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1973 making certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 884, dated

(iv) G.S.R. 455(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1973 rescinding Notification Nos. G.S.R. 2241, dated the 24th December, 1968 and G.S.R. 813 dated the 11th March, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5642/73.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WILD LIFE PROTECTION ACT

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: On behalf of Prof. Sher Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972:—

(i) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rajasthan Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 411 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1973.

(ii) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rajasthan Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 412(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1973.

(iii) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Dadra and Nagar Haveli Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 414(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1973.

(iv) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Dadra and Nagar Haveli Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 415(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1973.

(v) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Tripura Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 466(E), in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1973.

(vi) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Tripura Rules, 1973, published in Notification No.

dated the 2nd October, 1973. [Place in Library. See No. LT-5643/73.]

NOTIFICATION re. AMMENDMENTS TO SECOND SCHEDULE TO DRUGS AND COSMETICS ACT, 1940

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 885 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 18th August, 1973, making certain amendments to the Second Schedule to the Drugs and cosmetics Act 1940, under section 38 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5644/73.]

FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

। हिमाचल और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं देश में बाढ़ की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में एक व्यक्तिगत (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5645/73.]

COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTURE (AMDT.) RULES, 1973 AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE (EASTERN REGION), CALCUTTA 1971-72, T.T.T.I. (WESTERN REGION), BHOPAL, 1971-72 AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES OF THE VICTORIAL MEMORIAL HALL CALCUTTA, 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Council of Architecture (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1104 in Gazette of India, dated the 6th October, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Architects Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See

[Shri D. P. YADAV]

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Eastern Region) Calcutta, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region), Bhopal, for the years 1971-72.

(iii) Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1971-72. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5847/73.]

12.58 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. PRICE AND SUPPLY POSITION OF CRUDE OIL

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dev Kanta Borooah to make a statement on the price and supply position of crude oil.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (वार्तालायिर): अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस वक्तव्य द्वारा सदन को कच्चे तेल के मूल्य और उस की वृद्धि के संबंध में जानकारी दी जा रही है। अध्यक्ष जी आप जानते हैं कि जब सदन का सब नहीं हो रहा था उस समय सरकार ने अध्यादेश जारी कर के मिट्टी के तेल के दाम बढ़ा दिये पैट्रोल के दाम बढ़ा दिये। अध्यादेश के द्वारा मूल्य वृद्धि करना यह तो संसदीय लोकतांत्रिक परम्पराओं के सर्वथा प्रतिकूल है। यह ठीक है कि संविधान सरकार को अध्यादेश जारी करने का अधिकार देता है, किसी संकट की परिस्थिति में अध्यादेश जारी हो सकता है लेकिन अध्यादेश द्वारा टैक्स नहीं लगाया जा सकता अगर पैट्रोल के दाम में, मिट्टी के तेल के दाम में इतनी वृद्धि की जाती जितनी परिस्थिति के कारण

आवश्यक थी तो आयद यह सदन कड़वी गोली समझ कर उस को निगल लेता। लेकिन दाम उतने नहीं बढ़ाये गये। पैट्रोल के दाम में एक ५० टैक्स है और आठ पैसे दाम बढ़ाये गये।

अध्यक्ष जी, मिट्टी के तेल की स्थिति यह है कि सरकार ने पहले 28 पैसे बढ़ा दिये फिर 10 पैसे कम कर दिये।

अध्यक्ष भूतोदय : यह मामला तो शो बजे आ रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब संसद की बैठक नहीं हो रही थी, क्या संसद की पीठ के पांठे सरकार अध्यादेश डॉ.रा टैक्स बढ़ा सकती है? संसदीय नियंत्रण की सारी लड़ाई इसी बात पर दुर्दिन का पालियामेंट की बिना राय के सरकार टैक्स नहीं लगा सकती। अध्यक्ष जी अपरीका बाले इसानिये लड़े।

अध्यक्ष भूतोदय : वह तो लाए नहीं यह तो प्राप्त हो जाने आन वाला है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, ऐजेंटकूटिव आदेश डॉ.रा टैक्स नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता। यह मामला प्रापका उठाना चाहिए था।

अध्यक्ष भूतोदय : मैं तो नहीं उठाता। आपको इजाजत दे दी। दो बजे बहस कर लीजियेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, दो बजे तो दाम बढ़ने के बारे में चला होगी। संतर की राय के बिना क्या तासक दाम बढ़ा सकते हैं?

बिना जन प्रतिनिधियों की सलाह के टैक्स नहीं लग सकता है।

1358 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपका प्लाइट आफ आर्डर नोट कर लिया है। ग्रांजर्मेंट शेन पर वहस हो ही रही है।

श्री भट्टल विहारी बाजपेयी : मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली बार भी यह मामला उठाया था। तब यह कहा गया था कि नोटिफिकेशन के द्वारा टैक्स नहीं बड़ना चाहिये और अब आर्डिनेंस के द्वारा टैक्स बढ़ा दिया गया है। पार्लिमेंट की बैठक चन्द दिनों के बाद होने वाली थी। सरकार पार्लिमेंट की बैठक के लिये रुक सकती थी। यह संसद की अवहेलना का मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एरज़ेमिन करुंगा और जो भी होगा आपको बताऊंगा।

श्री मधु लिम्बे '(बांका) : केमला देने से इसे हमें भी एक मिनट सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं दी है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): You have taken note of the point of order and you have reserved your ruling—is that so?

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to examine the position and let you know.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I want to be clear. You have taken note of the point of order raised about the inadvisability of taxation by way of whatever they have done and you shall inform the House as soon as you can with regard to your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to ask the Law Minister to explain it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: This is a matter of principle. You should direct the Law Minister to come before the House tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I shall do.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Tomorrow the Law Minister might come.

MR. SPEAKER: I will fix up some time.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: You can tell the House now. You can ask the Law Minister to come tomorrow.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप ते कहा है कि आप कानून मंत्री से कहेंगे। आप हमारी बात भी सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब ला मिनिस्टर से बात करेंगे तब आप भी प्रश्न कर लेना तस्ली न हो तो।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: My submission is to get a clarification, that is to say, that without any unconscionable delay the House would get your ruling and if you wish to have the advantage of the Law Minister's advice, he can come here tomorrow, not later.

MR. SPEAKER: Not later. You are right.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : जब आप निर्णय दें तो इसका भी आप स्पष्टीकरण करें कि अगर एक आर्डिनेस से एक्साइम ड्रूटी बढ़ गयी है तो क्या अगले साल आर्डिनेस से फाइनेंस बिल भी पास हो सकता है? जब आप सकाहूँ दें तो इसके ऊपर भी आपका निर्णय होना चाहिये। मुझे डर लगने लगा है कि अगर इन बात को आपने चलने दिया तो फाइनेंस बिल भी आर्डिनेस के द्वारा पास हो जाया करेगा और बजट सेशन की जरूरत किसी भी विधान सभा या लोक सभा को नहीं पड़ेगी। आजकल कम से कम यह रोक तो बजट के लिये है और विधान सभा एं बुलाई जाती है।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai): I have another aspect of the matter to submit. It seems that these taxes have already become operative. That is highly improper. Government should have waited till Parliament gave its approval to the Ordinance, and not made the taxes operative straightway.

अध्यक्ष भाषोवय : एप्रूवल एवेट करनी थी तो क्या जरूरत थी आर्डिनेस निकालने की ?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** How can you take Parliament for granted in the matter of taxation?

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR** (Ahmedabad): With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I want to ask a question. What is the special necessity for the Minister of Law to come and address this House in order to give assistance to you? If you, as the Speaker of the House, think that you need assistance on a legal point....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I would like to hear what he has to say.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM** (Srinagar): I am a practising lawyer. You can ask me.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Speaker, of course, is not prepared for all eventualities, all points of order and everything. Sometimes I also do need to study points. In that case also, I would like to hear the Law Minister as to what his point of view is. It is for the benefit of the whole House, not for me only.

अध्यक्ष भित्तिये : कानून मंत्री के बाद हमें; भी सुनियेगा ।

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Sir, if this concession is allowed, then everytime a Minister comes and explains, it is possible that a debate will take place. The ruling will entail, therefore, a further unnecessary delay.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The ruling cannot be shot like a gun. It has to be carefully considered.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** If you should listen to the Law Minister, then you should also listen to us afresh.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If he has not satisfied the House on some points, he will be asked to explain them.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** (Contai): It is the usual practice of the Government that whenever they take a decision in regard to the issue of an ordinance or enacting a Bill, the first thing they do is to consult the Law Minister. How is it not expected that the Government has already taken the advice of the Law Minister? Naturally it is the Law Minister who has given the reasons, and the same advice should be given to you now. So, if you really want to have a decision on the matter, and have a clarification on the matter, then the whole issue should be discussed in the House. Whatever the Law Minister may say, opportunity should be given to the House to discuss it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are going to discuss it in the House.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** (Godhra): We are bound to ask the question at the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

**MR. SPEAKER:** About what?

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** About this procedure.

**MR. SPEAKER:** About the procedure? Procedure, of course, is already discussed in the Speakers' Conference. We will discuss it.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** Shall I lay it on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, do not make a statement. It is very risky'.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

The recent developments in the world oil situation must have caused great concern to the Hon'ble Members and, therefore, I am taking the first opportunity to take this esteemed House into confidence. There are two aspects of this question which have exercised us, the rise in world prices, and the embargoes and cuts imposed by Arab oil producing countries. I will deal with the latter, first.

2. The House is aware of the use of oil by the Arab world as a deliberate act to bring pressure on countries who have supported Israel and have been unfriendly to the Arabs in their just struggle for asserting their legitimate rights and liberating their territory occupied by Israeli aggression. Hon'ble Members are equally aware of the firm and consistent support that India has given to the Arab cause for the last 25 years; in the recent armed conflict we again stood by the Arabs and our stand was widely acknowledged in the Arab world. The ties of mutual friendship and co-operation between India and the Arab countries are thus beyond question and are based on principles which constitute some of the guidelines of our foreign policy.

3. On 28th October, an American journal called the "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly" put out an item which gave a list of a countries which were exempted from oil cuts imposed by Saudi Arabia. This magazine is a vehicle of technical and topical information on oil matters and has wide circulation in world oil circles. The oil company ESSO, which imports crude oil for its Bombay refinery from Saudi Arabia, about the same time informed Government of the cuts

which, according to them, had been imposed and pleading *force majeure*, notified cuts on imports by about 25 per cent—roughly 55,000 tonnes per month. This news was subsequently transmitted to the world press and caused bewilderment in India since it seemed to categorise India as an unfriendly country.

4. My distinguished colleague Sardar Swaran Singh addressed a communication to the Foreign Affairs Minister of Saudi Arabia, and diplomatic enquiries were made with other Arab countries. The response from the Arab countries has been mostre-assuring. Their leaders expressed surprise at any such discriminatory action against India. They have re-affirmed their friendship with India and their confidence in our policies. His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia himself sent a message to his Embassy in Delhi which was communicated to the Ministry of External Affairs on Friday, 9th November confirming that there will be no cuts in oil supplies to India which will continue as before. There have been no other notifications of oil cuts in respect of imports from other countries. As far as the Government is concerned, we cherish above all, the friendship which the Arab world have Tre-ajrmed and which we fully reciprocate; it is a friendship which is and will be fortified both by our policies and our deeds.

5. Caltex and Burmah-Shell have also intimated to us that there would be a reduction in their total availability of crude oil as a result of substantial cuts in production imposed by the Arab oil producing countries. On our questioning, Caltex have clarified that even though they import crude oil into India from Iran, they are importing large quantities from the other Gulf countries for their affiliates and customers in this region and that the overall availability will be strictly prorated; they

[SHRI Shahnawaz Khan]

have also stated that no part of the crude oil availability would be diverted to USA at the cost of India and other countries. We have now received intimation from Caltex that there may be no cut as they may be able to supply replacement crude oil from other sources to make good their overall availability.

As for Burmah-Shell, they have stated that any reduction in their overall availability would be strictly pro-rated, their refineries in UK and Singapore would also be subject to the same percentage cut as their refinery in India and that they would do their best to avoid any cut. There has been no reduction in crude oil imports by Burmah-Shell so far. There has also been no reduction in crude oil imports from Iran for the ochin Refinery under an existing contract with a French company, from the National Iranian Oil Company for the Madras Refinery and in imports from Iraq.

6. As for the oil prices, the subject has been discussed in this House on a number of occasions. In the last three years, the prices have more than trebled from \$1.28/bbl in 1970 to \$3.86/bbl at present. Consequently, the foreign exchange requirements have steeply increased from Rs. 200 crores last year to just under Rs. 500 crores in the current year. Such large increases in foreign exchange outgo on account of oil alone are obviously unacceptable. We have, therefore, to adopt measures to curb the consumption of oil products for personal use. The measures that we have taken would undoubtedly cause some hardship, but the country will have to put up with such hardships if we have to ensure the continuing availability of naphtha, high speed diesel oil, light diesel oil, furnace oil etc., essentially needed economic inputs, by way of

fuels and feedstocks for ensuring unimpeded economic growth. The decision that we took was not an easy one but we had no other alternative. We could have rationed these products, but that would have created many more problems. Petrol, for instance, is not a basic necessity and one does not normally ration things which are not basic necessities. Many of the States were opposed to it. Besides we envisage the need for curbs in the next 5 or 10 years and introduction of rationing for such long periods would seem undesirable. I hope people owing personal vehicles will respond in the right spirit and reduce consumption drastically. Every litre of petrol saved will give us naphtha which our fertiliser factories will convert into urea. There is a world-wide shortage of naphtha and unless we curb the consumption of petrol, we will not be able to operate our fertiliser plants to capacity. However, if reduction in the consumption of petrol does not come about, we may reluctantly have to enforce rationing. Many other countries have already done so. We are also trying to block the loopholes in the use of cars for official purposes and by business houses.

7. As for kerosene, we consulted the State Governments and were told that most of the States could not introduce rationing in smaller towns and in rural areas without equating the price of kerosene with high-speed diesel oil, because large quantities of kerosene which was cheaper than high speed diesel oil by about 20 paise per litre, were being diverted for mixing with HSDO. The extent of this diversion during the current year has been estimated at 45 per cent of the total kerosene sale, i.e. almost 1.8 million tonnes of kerosene. We do appreciate the difficulties that would arise with the increase in kerosene oil prices and for this reason we have made some adjustments in excise duty

subsequent to the price increase of 2nd November, which will reduce the burden on kerosene consumers and incidentally on the HSDO consumers as well. For the first time, we have created conditions for the free availability of kerosene at controlled prices throughout the country by eliminating the incentive for its use in mixing with HSDO. All the kerosene which was being mixed with high speed diesel oil will now be available for sale in the rural areas. Until now, almost 70 per cent of kerosene was consumed in big cities or mixed with HSDO and not more than 30 per cent went into the rural areas. We are now taking crash measures for arranging its sale at the maximum number of existing pumps—there are already 11,000 pumps in the country mostly serving smaller towns and the rural areas. This will be in addition to existing sale channels. Reduction in the price of HSDO will benefit the cultivators who consume some 30 per cent of the total HSDO consumption. We have taken steps to increase its production to ensure its continuing free availability. Its present stocks are an all time high.

8. It would be appreciated that oil products have to be priced broadly on the basis of the price at which we are able to import crude oil. At the same time we have to mobilise resources for the Fifth Five Year Plan. It would not, therefore, be possible for us to absorb increase in crude oil prices by reducing excise duty. That apart, an ordinary consumer would have little incentive for economy unless he pays the true costs of the energy. With further continuing increases in crude oil prices, we would have to tackle this national problem as a challenge to our capabilities. Besides curbs which will have to be intensified, we will also have to develop alternative sources of energy. A comprehensive plan in this regard is being finalised and put through on a crash basis.

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18.08 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Annasaheb-Shinde.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I have a submission to make on item No. 12.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to raise it, you should have given advance notice, as Mr. Vajpayee has done.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Because I am coming from a hungry State, I want to raise it here. Please allow me to make it, just in a minute. It is a very relevant and a very genuine point. The Minister is expected to make a statement on the food situation. I just arrived last night from a straving State—

MR. SPEAKER: Your arrival is not a point of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I would like to make just one point.

The Government here from Delhi has instructed the Kerala Government to increase the price of rice by 25 per cent, from Rs. 1.10 to Rs. 1.56. This is done, while the wage of the ordinary labour there is only Rs. 2 a day. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that we in Kerala are getting only three ounces of rice per head. The people are starving. I would like to know whether he is going to make a statement, taking into account, and in consideration of the fact, that in Kerala, the food situation is very serious—

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. (Interruptions). I am sorry my throat is a little hoarse today. Why do you all get up on a point of order when it is not a point of order?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is very relevant. The food situation in Kerala has worsened now.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send me in writing if you want to raise a certain point. Do not take up any matter like that. I am not going to allow any more Members.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): May I also lay it on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I lay on the Table of the House a statement on the Food and Agricultural Situation in India.

#### STATEMENTS

As the House is aware, the food situation in the country came under considerable stress and strain in 1972, on account of set-back in foodgrain production in 1971-72 and more particularly because of the extensive damage to the 1972-73 kharif crops, resulting from erratic and scanty rainfall and the prevalence of drought conditions in several parts of the country, the worst affected States being Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and parts of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

2. In order to meet the drought situation prompt and effective steps were taken by the Central and State Governments. In addition to the massive relief operations, the public distribution of foodgrains was considerably stepped up during the year 1972, to mitigate the hardship of the consumers especially the vulnerable sections of the population. Inspite of difficulties, during the years 1972 and 1973 the total volume of foodgrains released for the public distribution system was kept higher than the preceding two years.

3. Despite unprecedeted drought affecting large areas of the country, the public distribution system has been kept running through determined efforts of the Central and State

Governments, largely with our own stocks, which were augmented through imports on commercial basis. Even then the situation was difficult, due to unprecedeted rise in the world foodgrains prices and all time low availability. At this critical stage came the generous offer of two million tonnes of wheat from the Soviet Union. This offer is a loan on very favourable terms which we have accepted with gratitude.

4. During the current year, weather conditions have been generally favourable all over the country. Premonsoon showers, particularly in North-East India were helpful for the sowing of autumn paddy and jute crops. During the South-West monsoon season also rainfall has been normal. Good showers had been received generally during the month of October, which apart from helping the kharif crops, have been beneficial for rabi sowings. In certain parts of the country floods affected the standing crops to some extent. Although there have been some difficulties in respect of a few key inputs on the whole the prospects of kharif crops this year are very bright. Country-wide special efforts were launched to raise the production of kharif crops by increasing the area under high-yielding varieties, promotion of effective utilisation of irrigation potential and balanced use of fertilisers and provision of credit. The production of foodgrains, particularly rice, jute and cotton is expected to be substantially higher than the previous years output. The prospects of production of kharif oil seeds particularly groundnut are very encouraging. Though general price situation continues to be difficult, due to improved crop prospects, prices of some of the foodgrains particularly coarse grains like bajra and maize have already started showing an easy trend. Also the prices of kharif oilseeds have shown an easy trend, at some of the countries.

5. In order to ensure the remunerative prices to farmers and encourage production, the Govt. of India took the decision to increase the procurement prices of kharif cereals for the current season. Consequent upon the upward revision in the procurement prices, the issue prices have also been suitably revised to reduce the burden of subsidy and deficit financing. With the improved crop prospects and announcement of the kharif price policy, market arrivals of kharif cereals have been reported to be much better than the previous year. The current trend of procurement compared to the previous year is very encouraging. We expect that with determined efforts, and active co-operation of the State Governments, it should be possible to maximise procurement this year.

6. With better crop prospects, the availability of foodgrains in the market is going to be considerably improved, and undoubtedly this will bring in a considerable measure of confidence, in the management of food economy. Available stocks will have to be judiciously utilised, to meet the essential demands of the deficit States, but at the same time in the area of public distribution, we must be careful and vigilant to conserve and use stocks of foodgrains to our best advantage. With the considerable improvement in the food situation determined efforts will have to be made to keep up this optimism, so that its effect on the general economy could be equally felt.

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13.11 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. GOVERNMENT DECISION ON THE REORGANISATION OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

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

SHINDE): I beg to lay a statement indicating Government's decisions on the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the light of the recommendations of the ICAR Inquiry Committee.

Statement

In his statement made in the Lok Sabha on 1st August, 1973, the Minister of Agriculture had informed the Hon'ble Members that in its Report the ICAR Inquiry Committee, set-up by the Government in June, 1972, had suggested some radical changes in the present organisational set-up of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). Since decision making on the recommendations of the Committee had to be based on a detailed consideration of the position of agricultural research in the overall context of the organisation and management of Scientific Research Institutions in the country, the Cabinet had appointed a Group of Ministers, to examine the recommendations of the Inquiry Committee. In concluding the statement, the Minister of Agriculture had assured the Hon'ble Members that the Government of India was fully conscious of the urgency and importance of the matter and that all possible steps were being taken to arrive at decisions on the major recommendations of the ICAR Inquiry Committee, as expeditiously as possible.

2. The Report of the ICAR Inquiry Committee was subsequently placed on the Table of the two Houses of Parliament on 3rd August, 1973.

3. I now wish to report that Government, after giving careful consideration to the recommendations made by the Inquiry Committee and the views expressed by the Governing Body of the ICAR and other eminent scientists and keeping in view

the overall organisation and management of scientific institutions in the country, has taken the following decisions, on the advice of the Group of Ministers:—

- (1) Reorganisation of the ICAR structure on the basis of the changes recently made by Government in the CSIR in the light of the recommendations of the CSIR Inquiry Committee, so as to confer on ICAR greater autonomy and flexibility in its operational and management procedures, with such modifications, as may be needed from the CSIR pattern.
- (2) Establishment, with immediate effect, of a Department of Agricultural Research and Education in the Ministry of Agriculture to provide the ICAR with the requisite linkages with the Central and State Government agencies and in international collaboration in agricultural research and education and designating the Director-General, ICAR concurrently as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agricultural Research and Education.
- (3) Initiating an emergency recruitment procedure through a special Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board, with an eminent agricultural scientist as whole-time Chairman, to be set-up by the ICAR with the approval of the Cabinet, which will function as an independent recruitment agency for filling up those of the 1200 and odd currently vacant posts in the ICAR which carry a salary of Rs. 700—1250 and above.

- (4) Authorising the ICAR Institutes to make recruitment for posts upto Rs. 400—950 according to the current procedures, as may be modified in the light of the recommendations made by the Inquiry Committee, subject to the recommendations of the Institute Selection Panels being accepted by the Chairman of the Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board.
- (5) Authorising ICAR to fill up the currently vacant senior posts at the Headquarters, through transfer/deputation by a Departmental Selection Committee, to be constituted in consultation with the Department of Personnel.
- (6) Development of a new personnel system for the ICAR which does not involve recurrent application and competition, with appropriate provisions for direct recruitment at different levels using the relevant procedures in operation in the CSIR and the Department of Atomic Energy.
- (7) Revision of pay-scales of agricultural scientists on the basis of Government decisions on the recommendations of the Pay Commission and those adopted by other scientific agencies of the Government of India.
- (8) Setting up of Executive and Management Committees in the Research Institutes, so as to broad-base the decision-making process and ensure effective implementation of approved research and training programmes and decentralisation of powers all along the line.

I am laying a Statement on the Table of the House explaining, in detail, the Government decisions on the major recommendations of the Inquiry Committee.

In the end, I would like to express both on behalf of the Government of India and on my own, our deep sense of gratitude to Dr. P. P. Gajendragadkar and his colleagues on the Inquiry Committee for completing the work of the Committee within the specified time and for giving us a very comprehensive Report.

**SHRI S. M. BENERJEE (Kanpur):** Sir, copies of the statement should be circulated so that we can have a discussion.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes; it will be done.

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13.12 hrs.

**RE. CERTAIN ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN CENTRAL HALL OF PARLIAMENT HOUSE**

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** (Begusarai): Sir, I have, with a measure of reluctance, to refer to a widespread impression that the Central Hall of Parliament has been recently bugged. The basis for this apprehension or suspicion has been provided by the very complicated system of mechanical contrivances that have been set up in the Central Hall. The obvious reason that is being given is that it is for the convenience of interpretation. But the minds of the Members to be disabused of the apprehensions. The allegation is that the opportunity has been taken by the Government to bug the entire Central Hall. You would recall that sometime back that there was an allegation that there was a network of spies in the Central Hall. That was confirmed by some of the allegations that were made against the hon. Member, Shri Dinesh Singh, which were based on some cock-and-bull stories in the Central Hall of Parliament or whatever they

are. We all know that the highest executive in the United States is now under a cloud and he is not being trusted by the Congress or the public there. He is being prosecuted in three forums, the press, the Grand Jury and also the Congressional Committee.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You raise this issue to that level?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** If it comes to that. Because the Central Hall is your direct responsibility and comes under your care, you should appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament to assure the Members that no such bugging has been done. That can be done only in this way.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार इस बारे में आश्वासन दे दे, इस से बात नहीं बनेगी। (ध्वनिगत) यह बात समाचार-पत्रों में छपी है—जिम्मेदार पत्रकारों न इस बात को लिखा है कि सेंट्रल हाल में एक मिनी-टेप रिकार्डर काम में लाया गया, मेम्बर जो बात करते हैं, उसको टेप किया गया और उसे किसी पार्टी के एक फोरम में पेश किया गया।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जो बात हाउस में चल रही है, आप उसी पर रहिये।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अभी तक इस बात का खंडन नहीं किया गया है। अगर आप हमें इजाजत देंगे, तो हम वहां परिकार्डर लेकर आप के पास आयेंगे।

मेरा निवेदन है कि यह मामला इतना सरल नहीं है। यह बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है। इस तरह के निश्चित आरोप लगाये गये हैं कि मेम्बर आपस में जो बातचीत करते हैं, उसको रिकार्ड किया जाता है। अगर यह चीज चलेगी, तब तो समझ लेना चाहिये कि लोकतंत्र खत्म हो गया। इस प्रकार तो हम कहीं भी स्वतंत्रता से बात नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये मैं इस मामले को सपोर्ट करता हूँ कि आप एक कमेटी

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

बनायें और उसके समने यह सारा मामला जाना चाहिए। इस तरह की सभी सम्मानाधीनों को हमें समाप्त करना पड़ेगा।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Because I found you, Mr. Speaker, calling upon the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs to say something or the other, I want to be clear of one thing. Whatever has been done in the Central Hall, has been done under your direction or your Secretariat's direction, not by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or any other member of the Treasury Benches. If you assure the House that all those allegations in the Press or elsewhere, are not correct according to your own personal information, then of course it is all right. But why are you looking to the Minister? What has the Minister to do with this?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): This mischief was done when you were away.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing has been done in my absence.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Tape-recorders have been used; you must have read papers in your foreign tour. This is a period for economy. What was the necessity for this, then? After all, we have carried on all these years in the Central Hall. What was the emergency to start all this at this particular juncture. Even your telephone is being bugged. Do you know?

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SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Prof. Mukerjee said that it has been done under your direction. There is no doubt about it. But who are the engineers who did it? It has been done by the employees of the Central Government. If some doubts arise that there has been some collusion with some conspirators, the doubts have to be cleared for future use of the Central Hall. Otherwise, the Central Hall will be a de-Central Hall

MR. SPEAKER: Bugging has something to do with the United States. It should not be here. In our country, the bugs are at different places in the form of insects.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here the Prime Minister uses the buggy and there President Nixon is accused of bugging.

MR. SPEAKER: Bugs normally come through other sources.

Now that this question has been raised. I may tell you that this wiring is in connection with the provision of instruments for simultaneous interpretation. If this is for something else, I would advise Shri Mishra to choose any mechanical expert or acoustic expert and get it examined.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why not appoint a committee?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need for a committee. I give you the choice to get it examined by some experts from outside, if necessary, to remove the doubts. Otherwise, how will you know the intricate mechanism unless you get the opinion of some expert?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It would be much beyond my resources.

MR. SPEAKER: The good name of this Parliament and this House should not be brought into such things. I leave it to the opposition to satisfy themselves on this point. We had been planning it because many meetings are held in the Central Hall, and just as we have simultaneous interpretation in this House, we want to have it there also. That is too big a place for bugging.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या किसी मेम्बर को यह टेप रिकार्डर लाने की इजाजत है? क्या वह अन्य मेम्बरों की जानकारी के बिना उनकी बातचीत को टेप रिकार्ड कर सकता है?

श्रम्भक महोदय : आपने तो साइमलटे-नियस इंटरप्रिटेशन के लिए जो वायरिंग लग रही है उसके ऊपर बात की। अगर कोई ट्रेप रेकार्ड लावा वो उसके लिए अलाहिदा बताइए।

We can have an investigation into that. But I assure you that this is just a mechanism for simultaneous interpretation. If you do not want it, we can stop it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been going on for many years here, and there was a demand that it should be installed in the Central Hall.

श्री श्रम्भक महोदयी बाजपेही : साइमलटे-नियस ट्रॉन्सलेशन का कौन विरोध कर रहा है?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : हम उस का विरोध नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्रम्भक महोदय : अगर उसके लिए कोई बग आप को कहीं मिल जाये तो निकालिए। वह जरूर निकालें।

Tape-recording is a different thing. You have raised this question of the installation of new instruments. You are welcome to go into that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I want to make it quite clear that we are not against this facility for interpretation. But the suspicion is this opportunity has been utilized by the Government for setting up a mechanism for bugging.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have any information on that point, you are welcome to go into that with the help of any expert of your choice. In this House we have full opportunity of speaking on any subject. So, there is no question of installing anything of that kind.

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SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Our suspicion is that the Government have taken this opportunity to install this.

MR. SPEAKER: If something is bugging you all the time, what can we do? We will adjourn now for lunch and meet again at 2.30 p.m. when we will take up the Adjournment Motion.

13.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till thirty minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—  
Contd.

RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL  
COMMODITIES—CONTD.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

The purpose of my adjournment motion is known to the House. It was read out by the hon. Speaker. My previous adjournment motion in the House which was moved by me was only on the failure of the Government to check rise in prices of essential commodities. But this time, I have added something more, that the Government themselves have enhanced the prices of not only of wheat, rice and other essential commodities but also of petrol and other petroleum products. So, the Government is solely responsible for the rise in prices. They cannot attribute this either to drought or

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

to floods or to any other natural calamity or to Bangladesh crisis.

I am surprised to see the manner in which the statement has been made by the hon. Minister, Shri Shinde, even today. If you read the statement, you will find that he has again repeated the same hackneyed arguments of drought, etc. Lastly, he has mentioned:

"With the considerable improvement in the food situation, determined efforts will have to be made to keep up this optimism so that its effect on the general economy could be equally felt."

I am surprised. Generally I do not believe in pessimism; I am an optimist myself. But what sort of optimism is this—keeping millions of people in the fool's paradise or hoodwinking the people? I do not want to waste my lungs over this statement which is nothing more than a scrap of paper and a repetition of the old arguments given in this House.

Today the prices have gone up to an extent where it has become impossible for the common man with a limited income to survive. There have been many cases of suicides in Orissa, Maharashtra and other places. People have also faced bullets by the various State Governments when they demanded rice in Maharashtra, Mysore, Gujarat and other places. Therefore, I shall strictly confine myself to the subject which is under discussion and for which I wish to censure this Government.

In late October it came out in the news papers that the Prime Minister had said in one of her speeches that the worst period in the country's economy was over and that from the next month—she meant the month of November—the country's economy would turn for the better. How has it turned better now? Perhaps she said it without any realisation of its implication.

We all know what has happened after that. Prices of rice and wheat increased; prices of electrical goods increased by 10 per cent; prices of petrol, kerosene and gas also increased. To what extent? The price of kerosene oil went up by 28 paise per litre. The price of petrol went up by Rs. 1.07—seven paise for the increase in the price of crude oil and one rupee excise duty. A very pertinent point was raised by some of my friends in this House when the Speaker was in the Chair, whether Government was correct in issuing an Ordinance to increase prices and raise revenues when Parliament was meeting after eight days. There was no sense of regret from the Treasury Benches. I remember, when such a thing happened in the past, even Shri Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru apologised to the House. But here things are being done shamelessly unabated and unchecked.

Now what is the order of revenue being raised? It is estimated to be nearly Rs. 212 crores; it is not a few lakhs or one or two crores; the revenues earned by way of excise duty through these increased prices will be to the tune of Rs. 212 crores!

I shall first deal with the prices of foodgrains. The prices of essential articles like vegetables, meat, fish, egg, etc., have increased. The prices of wheat and rice have been raised twice, and all the State Governments have been advised to raise the prices. In Delhi itself the prices have been raised twice. I do not know how it is being justified. The prices of all other essential commodities—Dalda, Postman oil, mustard oil, ghee, etc.—have been raised by 30 to 40 per cent. What about other things? The price of mutton in January 1971 was Rs. 6 in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and other metropolitan cities.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Kanpur?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kanpur would like to take to human flesh if it is cheap.

In January 1973, it was Rs. 6.50, September 1973—Rs. 9.00 and October—Rs. 9.00. Potato, good quality which is perhaps round and sweet—the price has risen from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.60. Onions—the price has risen from 50 paise to Rs. 1.80. Fish—from Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 9. Again, in Delhi it is selling at Rs. 10 or 11. Eggs—from Rs. 3.10 per dozen to Rs. 5.40 per dozen. Sugar—from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.60. Here, it is Rs. 3.80 to Rs. 4. Postman Oil—from Rs. 2. 4.50 to Rs. 21.35. Tudal—from Rs. 2.90 to Rs. 3.00; Moongdal—from Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 2.90; Chana Dhal—from Rs. 1.70 to Rs. 2.70; Urad Dhal—from Rs. 1.80 to Rs. 3.35; Gur—from Rs. 1.60 to Rs. 3.60; Coconut oil—from Rs. 12 to Rs. 25. Til oil—from Rs. 11.60 to Rs. 23.32.

But Hindustan Lever was allowed to raise the price of Dalda by 15 per cent. They stopped production for days together in Ghaziabad. Still, they were not prosecuted under DIR. Regarding their production, whether it is soap—any soap, whether Lifebuoy or Sunlight—or Surf, the size has been reduced and the quantity has also been reduced. But prices have been increased. They have stopped production of ordinary soaps—washing soap and what are they producing with the help of the Government? Supreme Soap, Supreme Lux....

AN HON. MEMBER: To wash their dirty linen.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: ...so that it can be compared with that wonderful soap called Camy in Western countries. They say, 'Look at our soap, it is like Camy.' Sir, I have never used Camy soap and so I do not know.

The prices of everything have been increased and this Government says and according to the Minister's statement, things have improved. And just after the statement of the Prime Minister, prices of all commodities have gone up. The moment the price

of petrol went up, it was argued by some officials that because of the international situation, specially in West Asia, we have to curb the huge consumption of petrol. I would have understood if it had been rationed and anybody who disobeys the law or violates the orders should have been punished. But why raise it by Rs. 1.07? The argument is that it is used by the affluent society. But who are those affluent? Poor men? Poor Government employees hiring a taxi from a particular place to the office paying 50 paise or 60 paise or a rupee. Are they affluent? The Prime Minister became angry at the rise and started travelling in a buggy.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Only once.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May be once. Sir, I am not against buggy. I have a pity on the horses. But the question is, it is all the more pity for had it been done by any other Minister, I would not have minded, but the Prime Minister, a lady of fine taste, should not have done so. It is not of good taste and merely a cheap stunt. It was not a stunt—she said. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee copied her and he got a pair of bullocks. I shall not be surprised if Mr. Piloo Mody selects a pair of donkeys to come here.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): On a point of order, Sir, I think this is only right that if he has to refer to me, if I were to indulge in a statement like that, I should say, I would come only on the top of an elephant—nothing less than that—and I may add, a very well-decorated elephant..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, the question is: Are the Government really serious about the price rise? Are they really serious about tackling this problem of price rise? I will give you one example to show how things have been happening. The All India Bank Employees Association has brought out a pamphlet. This shows

[Shri S. M. Banerjee] one thing clearly. This shows how the fourteen nationalised banks have been advancing money to big business houses. For what purpose? For the purpose of forward trading, for the purpose of speculation, etc. But who has benefited out of this? The CBI has not succeeded. They have not succeeded in unearthing black money. The black market machinery is more powerful than the Government machinery. These blackmarket elements indulge in speculation, they indulge in cornering of the shares etc. I am sorry to say that Government does not want the black money to come out. They only want black money to continue in the country. These blackmarketeers indulge in all sorts of underhand dealings. There is one Report of the Reserve Bank of India which has come out recently and it gives a depressing picture of the economy of the country. The report says:

"Despite all its efforts to present an encouraging outlook and trends in the economy the Reserve Bank of India has not succeeded in hiding the real state of our economic affairs.

The data presented in its annual report on currency and finance for the Year ending June 30, 1973 make it quite clear that RBI's optimism is unwarranted until and unless the Government changes its policies radically."

Then it says:

"The failure of the Government and the RBI has been most glaring on the price front. During 1972-73 the overall price index rose by 21.5 per cent. This increase was unprecedented."

And then, Sir, my information is this. If you come to August the price rose by 25 per cent. As a result of this increase in prices the condition of the toiling masses has become unbearable. As hon. Members are

aware, nearly 20,000 employees of Bokaro Steel Limited are on strike since the 8th of this month. What do they want? Apart from bonus, they want only essential commodities. Nearly 20,000 employees of the Bhilai Steel Plant are to go on strike from the 15th of this month. What do they demand? They demand 20 per cent bonus. They demand supply of ration articles for their daily use at a certain concessional rate. 28 lakhs of Central Government employees are preparing for a strike. This is because of the inadequacy of the pay scales recommended by the Pay Commission and accepted and modified by the Government. They give Rs. 196 for an ordinary worker, Class IV employee, when they have miserably failed to hold the price line. They have accepted their failure. There is no change of stabilising the price. their minimum wage is Rs. 196/- If they go on strike—the Prime Minister said yesterday in a party meeting—she says that the employees or the workers should not go on strike. It came out in the papers and that is why I am mentioning it. She said: give up the right to strike. How can they give up the right to exist or even the right to eat? I am surprised to hear this from the Prime Minister.

The average index figure of the consumers price for the industrial workers has increased from 192 in 1971-72 to 214 in 1972-73. In other words, the index rose by 11.5 per cent in 1972-73 as against a rise of 3.2 per cent in 1971-72. Even the average price index for the urban non-manual labour rose by 7.1 per cent in 1972-73 as against 4 per cent in 1971-72. Whenever there is deficit financing, they say that in a developing economy, deficit financing is a must and in a developing economy the prices do move up. What is the effect of this deficit financing and to what extent it has affected the government budgeting? The Government cannot hold the price-line because of its reckless deficit financing. In 1972-73, the Government's budget was for

Rs. 252 crores. Later that was revised to Rs. 550 crores. Finally, the budget estimates rose up to Rs. 882 crores.

The Government now come forward and say that whatever be the arrears due to the Government employees they must deposit them in the Bank. If this liquid cash shall come into the hands of the employees, that will further push up the prices. Now they are asking for the price rise on oil. Cat is now out of the bag as to why they have done so. They could not nationalise the foreign oil companies. On the contrary they are punishing their people by saying that they must reduce their consumption. That is why they have raised the price of oil. What is the effect of this? Only 75 per cent of the motor cars are owned by the companies or by the Ministers. Do you think that we are just going to take it lying down? They will not take out from their own pockets. They will just pass on this burden of Rs. 212 crores or 206 or 200 crores to the consumers. All the business houses owing cars are still using them luxuriously and generously. How? At the cost of the starving millions. They just pass on the burden to the consumers. I do not know whether they have done it intentionally or unintentionally. We see that there has been a change in the policy of Government but they deny that there is nothing of that sort. But, I say that whatever be the policy that they may adopt, they have conveniently forgotten what they have pledged before the people when they came over to Parliament with a massive mandate. They have yielded to pressure. And all this is reflected clearly when they have shifted their policy. There was an article in which it has been stated that some of the economists in Hong-kong did make a study of the Chinese problems on how they have managed to arrest the price rise. How have they managed? The point is that let us have some definite policy. Sometimes we find that it is mixed economy, and sometimes, it is joint venture, sometimes, it is talk of socialism,

and sometimes we are on the way to socialism. So, we do not understand what the policy is.

We hailed the decision of Government when they took over wheat trade. But what about the half-hearted decision which they took on rice? After some sections of the people created a hullabaloo, we found that they did not take over the rice trade. They succumbed to the pressure by certain agencies and certain vested interests and they said that they would not take it over because they did not have adequate machinery. What about the distribution machinery? Why have they taken this half-hearted decision? Why should they not go the whole hog and take over the wholesale trade in food-grains as a whole? After all, they cannot do it piece-meal. No country has been able to do it piece-meal, and I am sure that our Government will not also be able to do it. I do not know how this halting decision, and this Hamlet-like approach of 'to be or not to be' is going to help the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I hope I shall have 30 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 30 minutes including the reply. He has already taken about 30 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Since the ballot has favoured me, you should also favour me. For the reply, I shall not take more than six minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall favour everybody within the time-limit given.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Your job is to favour nobody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may put it that way if he likes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want a clear-cut answer from the Government to the question whether they are going to take adequate measures to arrest these prices. Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit made a heroic announcement that Government were using the DIR in UP and the prices would go down. We know that the DIR was used; but against whom were they used? Mr. P. N. Sukul, the leader of the State Government employees is behind the bars, but Mr. S. K. Modi and the Modi parivar are out; I am sure that Mr. S. K. Modi would be awarded Padma Bhushan or Padma Vibhushan, I do not know which.

Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit could not take any action as the Home Minister also. When we talked of black money, somebody put the question 'If this Government is not going to accept your demand for demonetisation, what is your other demand?' I say that my other demand is that they should appoint a high-powered commission with Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit as Chairman, because he knows where the black money is, and they may be able to arrest it.

There is no need for me to go into this any further to prove that this Government has failed to hold the price-line and therefore, they deserve a censure, and a serious censure at that from people outside and the Members here.

In conclusion, I would like to make certain demands. Firstly, there should be introduction of statutory rationing in all the important cities, and even the villagers should be brought under this. Secondly, stringent punishment should be meted out to hoarders, blackmarketeers, and profiteers.

On the 6th of this month, there was a hartal here in Delhi. What was the result? The people were beaten, lathi-charged and so on. But what happened when our volunteers and

others unearthed 2 lakhs maunds of wheat and other foodgrains? Was anybody arrested? No. So, deterrent punishment should be given to the hoarders. Then, there should be seizure of hoarded stocks of essential commodities and distribution under the supervision of people's committees. We want people's committees. Even the legislators are not taken into confidence at the time of distribution, and solely it has been left to the district authorities and the bureaucrat.

The bureaucrats are hand in glove with the hoarders and black-marketeers. I am sorry to say that the Ministers have also connived with them. I say that they have connived with them.

15 hrs.

There should be compulsory levy for procurement of foodgrains from big landlords and monopoly stockists. There should be total, and not half-hearted, state takeover of trade in wheat, rice and other foodgrains. Then there should be withdrawal of all outstanding bank credits from private agencies and hoarders of foodgrains and a ban on all bank credits to whole salers and private agencies in all essential commodities.

I charge this Government with conniving with the hoarders and black-marketeers. I charge this Government with pro-capitalist tendencies and policies. I charge them with sabotaging their own declaration and thereby strengthening the hands of the monopolists. Therefore, I charge that this Government have miserably failed and if they have any sense of respect left in them, they must show to this country that they are capable of acting up to their declarations and of delivering the goods.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the House do now adjourn".

There is a long list of members from the Congress Party. It would be in order if I allow 10 minutes to each member.

ओ० श्री० शर्मा० (बक्सर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक कीमतें बढ़ने का प्रश्न है, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि कीमतें नहीं बढ़ी हैं। काफी आवश्यक चीजों की किमतें बढ़ी हैं।

जहां तक पेट्रोल में कीमत बृद्धि का संबंध है, इससे पहले कि हम इसकी आलोचना करें, हमें देखना चाहिये कि क्या हम इसको रोक सकते थे। अगर गवर्नमेंट इसका रोक सकती थी, तब तो माननीय सदस्य, श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी, को आलोचना या विरोध का कुछ अधिकार हो सकता था। लेकिन इस सदन को मालूम है कि पेट्रोल की कीमत इस लिये बढ़ी है कि जिन मुल्कों से हम पेट्रोल लेते हैं, उन्होंने पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ा दी है। (व्यवधान) जिस अनुपात में उन्होंने कीमत बढ़ाई है, उसी अनुपात में यहां भी कीमत बढ़ गई है। (व्यवधान) इस लिये यह स्पष्ट है कि हम पेट्रोल की कीमत में बृद्धि को किसी भी तरह नहीं रोक सकते थे।

अब हमें यह देखना है कि पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ने से नुकसान किस को पहुंचा है, इसका बोझ किन लोगों पर पड़ा है। (व्यवधान) जो गरीबों की बातें करते हैं, वे यह नहीं जानते कि देश में गरीब कौन है, या शायद वे देश के अमीरों को ही गरीब समझते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ने से हिन्दुस्तान के साथ पांच लाख मोटर रखाने वाले लोगों पर कुछ बोझ पड़ा है। यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि इसका बोझ गरीबों पर पड़ा है। पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ने से हिन्दुस्तान में मोटर रखने वाले लोगों पर, (व्यवधान) या शायद श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जैसे टैक्सी पर सफर करने वाले लोगों पर कुछ बोझ पड़ा है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोगों पर पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ने से कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है।

मग्ने यह देखकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि श्री

एस० एम० बनर्जी ने अपने भाषण में पेट्रोल की कीमत में बृद्धि का तो जिक्र किया, लेकिन अपने सारे भाषण के दौरान उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि किस तरह से पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ने से रोका जा सकता था। उन्होंने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है। आखिर देश में जो गवर्नमेंट होती है, वह सब बातों के लिए जिम्मेदार होती है। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट जो अच्छा काम करती है, माननीय सदस्य उसके लिए भी उसकी तारीफ करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान) अभी हाल ही में गवर्नमेंट ने ऐसी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार करके केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के बेतन में 86 करोड़ रुपये की बढ़ातरी की है, लेकिन श्री बनर्जी को उसमें भी कोई अच्छाई नजर नहीं आई और उन्होंने उसको भी “डिसएपार्टमेंट” बताया। इसलिये यह कहना एक योग्य दलील है कि पेट्रोल की कीमत में बृद्धि के लिए गवर्नमेंट जिम्मेदार है और इसका उद्देश्य महज गवर्नमेंट की आलोचना करने के अलावा और कुछ नहीं है।

जहां तक गैंग और चावल की कीमतें बढ़ने का सम्बन्ध है, मैं सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज से पहले सभी पाठ्यक्रमों के सदस्य कहते थे कि सरकार गल्ले की खरीद में किसान को कम कीमत देती है। अब सरकार ने किसानों को ज्यादा कीमत देने के लिये कदम उठाया है, तो उन को इस से भी परेशानी होने लगी है। जब गवर्नमेंट किसानों के हित के लिए कोई काम करती है, तो ये माननीय सदस्य दूसरे लोगों की बात करना शुकर देते हैं और अगर किसानों के हितों को तरफ पर्याप्त ध्यान न दिया जाय, तब तो गवर्नमेंट की आलोचना होती ही है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस वृद्धिकोण से जो आलोचना की जाती है, उस की कोई कीमत नहीं है।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि आगे आगे बाले बिन अच्छे नजर आते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस विकट परिस्थिति में छोटे-मोटे प्रश्नों को लेकर

[श्री ए० पी० शर्मा]

आये-दिन हड्डताल का मार्ग नहीं अपनाया जाना चाहिए, जब कि उन प्रस्तों को आपसी बातचीत के द्वारा आसानी से हल किया जा सकता है। आज हमें लोहे की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन बोकारी कारबाने में हड्डताल कराई जाती है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश में लोहे, सीमेंट और अन्य आवश्यक चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये, लेकिन हमारे दोस्त जो चीजों की कीमतों को कम करना चाहते हैं, उन प्रस्तों को ले कर आये-दिन बन्द और हड्डताल कराते हैं, जो आसानी से तय किये जा सकते हैं, और इस प्रकार उत्पादन में रुकावट डालते हैं।

हमारे प्राप्ति मंत्री ने कहा है कि दुख की बात तोः पह है कि कोयले की खदान में कोयला पड़ा हुआ है, उस को बहां से उठा कर बैगन में लाद दिया गया है, लेकिन कुछ लोग लाइन पर आ कर बैठ जाते हैं, कुछ हंडियन की आग को गिरा देते हैं और कुछ हाइवर को मारने की धमकी देते हैं और गाड़ी को चलने नहीं देते हैं, और इस का समर्थन हमारे दोस्त, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री, करते हैं। (अपवाहन)

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मजदूरों को कम काम करने से ज्यादा बेतन मिल सकता है, या अधिक उत्पादन करने से उन की आमदानी बढ़ सकती है। यह तो एक बुनियादी बात है कि मजदूरों को यह कहना चाहिए कि अधिक उत्पादन करो और उन में अधिक हिस्सा बटाओ। लेकिन उस के बजाये हमारे मित्र कहते हैं कि कम काम करो और अधिक मांग करो।

आखिर में एक बात में कहना चाहता हूँ हमारे मित्र जो बड़ी प्रेमेश्विव बातें करते हैं और दूसरे देशों की अधीक्षिती बातें करदे हैं मैं उन से पूछताहूँ कि क्या इसमें इस तरह की बातें थीं कह सकते हैं? आए दिन हड्डताल बहां हो सकती है? इन को मालूम नहीं है। इन से ज्यादा रुप का ज्ञान

मुझे है। बहां पर कोई भी मजदूर किसी सवाल के ऊपर हड्डताल पर नहीं जा सकता है। दूसरे साम्यवादी देशों को देखिए। वेस्टन यूरोपियन कंट्रीज में जा कर देखिए। चाहे डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्रीज हैं चाहे सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज हैं जहां देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने का सवाल है, देश की दौलत को बढ़ाने का सवाल है, जहां पर कीमतों को कम करने का सवाल है बह तभी हो सकता है जब अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन बेच में हो। ऐसे सवालों के ऊपर हम चाहते हैं जहां तक कीमते बढ़ाने से लोगों को तकलीफ होती है उस को रोकना चाहिए, चीजों के वितरण का भी इंतजाम होना चाहिए। ..... (अपवाहन) ....हम रोकेंगे कीमतों को, आप तो रोकेंगे नहीं, आप तो और बढ़ाएंगे, चीजों का उत्पादन कम करेंगे।

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो इन की पुरानी चाल है कि चोर से कहते हैं कि चोरी करो और साहुकार से कहते हैं कि जागते रहो। लोगों को कहते हैं कि अधिक मांग करो और दूसरी तरफ जा कर उत्पादन में कमी कराने की कोशिश करते हैं, इस हरकत को छोड़ना पड़ेगा। तभी चीजों की कीमतें कम हो सकती हैं।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं एडजर्सेट मोशन पेश जो इन्होंने किया है, उस का विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri DEB... (Interruptions). I have called Mr. Deb.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): On a point of order, what Mr. Sharma said was that wherever industries give more production, the workers can get more wages.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is this a point of order? This is not a point of order.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): If any section of the population of India has ever enjoyed the

fullest freedom to flourish under the 26 years of Congress regime, that is the section belonging to the capitalist, monopolist, blackmarketeers and hoarders. The people of our country must realise that the Congress Government is the best and the truest friends of that section and it is the enemy of the common people.

The price of every essential commodity has shot up beyond the reach of the common man and very recently the Government of India had announced the increase in procurement price for essential commodities; for rice it is Rs. 111—Rs. 119 per quintal and for maize and jawar and bajra, it is Rs. 70—72 per quintal. It proposes to increase the issue price of cereals also imposing this burden on the people. I find that the Government and the Food Corporation of India may fix the issue price at Rs. 1.70 per kg. of rice. On the same basis the price of wheat, procurement price, is going to be Rs. 105 per quintal and the issue price would be Rs. 1.50 or so per kg. of wheat.

This is a very wrong policy. We have demanded that Government must come forward with a compulsory procurement of rice and procure compulsorily all the marketable surplus of foodgrains with the landlords owing more than 10 acres of wet land and 20 acres of dry land. But they have decided to purchase in the open market only a small amount of 70 million tonnes or so of kharif/foodgrains crop and most probably about the same amount of rabi also. They propose to give a ration of only 250 gms. per adult per day, forcing the people to purchase the remaining grains in the black market at even higher prices than now. This increase of price of foodgrains is an open invitation to the landlords, wholesale dealers and blackmarketeers to freely loot the people.

We have found that the Government have so far refused to take over the wholesale trade in jute and foodgrains. At the same time, the price of jute is very low. Even according to the Government's estimate, the cost of production of jute is Rs. 60 to 65 per maund but they get only Rs. 25 to 30 per maund. There is a regular demand that they should take over the jute trade also. For the last 25 years, this Government has allowed the 25 families to loot Rs. 4000 crores of foreign exchange. Now when the jute growers are selling jute at a very low price, at a distress price, this is the right time for Government to come forward and give them some reasonable price and for taking over the jute trade by nationalising the jute industry.

The price of everything has shot up. Now, they have raised the price of petrol, kerosene and what not. Under this regime, people are not getting any relief. Every day prices are increasing. Our people must know why this increase in prices is taking place. It is because Government needs money for the elections. They are collecting a huge amount from all these people who have been making huge profits for the last 26 years by selling these things. Now this ruling Congress is facing elections in U.P. and Orissa and they need money. That is why they are giving full opportunity to all these sections to earn more money to make more profits just to keep this Government in existence.

If you remember and study the entire scheme, you will find that the tendency of this Government is that kerosene has been the special target of this Government for a number of years. In the last few years the excise duty on kerosene has risen from Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 140 crores. Now with this latest increase in excise duty, one should not blame the people if they say that this is only one step short of banning the use of kerosene under DIR or declaring its use as an offence under the MISA!

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

The only thing left with the Government is to ban the use of kerosene, petrol and essential commodities used by the common man. According to the Government, a rise in the price of petrol will affect only those who use the cars and it would not affect the common man. I do not think this argument is correct. What about auto-rickshaws, buses and taxies? Will the increased petrol bill of these vehicles not affect the common man? By this step of raising the petrol price the Government is heaping more burdens on the common man. I do not bother about people who use fashionable cars with black money. They can afford to purchase petrol at any higher price. I am concerned about those people who travel by bus and auto-rickshaw. Government will not succeed in their effort to convince these people that they will not be affected.

At a time when the Government is unable to check the price rise or supply essential commodities to the common man, the Prime Minister has come forward with the advice that the working class should forget their right to strike. Perhaps the Prime Minister wants the working class to forget to eat to survive.

Some people say: let us increase production. We are for increased production. But, at the same time, when we increase production the working class must get its proper share which it is not getting now. That is why they want the need-based wage which the Government have denied to them. If their right to exist is denied, what is left to them? That is why I say that the working class, peasants and the common man should resort to strike to ventilate their grievances, to push the Government to accept their demands. They should assert their rights and with their power of organisation they should have a revolution to overthrow the Government which is within their rights because they want to survive.

Now when our common people are suffering, when people are dying of

starvation, when people are going without clothes, kerosene, sugar or other articles of food what do we find on the side of Government? We find that the members of the ruling party are quarrelling among themselves, having factional fights in almost all States like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and where not. The difference is not based on policy issue, but is based on personal greed. That is why I say that the Indian people must revolt against those who deny them their right. If the Government want to avert such a contingency, they should supply essential commodities like kerosene, sugar, cloth and medicines to the common man through fair price shops, if they cannot control the open market price and must give jobs to all. If they cannot, they must resign.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad):**  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as is very commonly known, the price is purely an economic phenomenon. The rise in prices is also due to a number of economic factors operating in the system. It is like fever in a human body. The causes may be one or many, internal or external. But in order to cure fever, we have to cure the causes. There is hardly any difference of opinion between different sides of the House either about the state of affairs of rise in prices or about inflationary situation or about the causes leading to that. I also recognise that it has sensitive political overtones and, particularly, in a democratic system like ours, each party views it as an opportunity to further their political aims, either to win an election which may be in the offing or, as some of the extremist parties like the one to which the hon. Member belongs who just preceded me, to make out a call for revolution and create conditions for chaos.

I was quite surprised how on earth the hon. Member who moved this adjournment motion chose this subject as a cause for adjournment motion and the arguments that he used as a big stick to beat the Government with

reason or without reason. I think, the Finance Minister and other spokesmen of the Government have said that the Government is worried by the rise in prices. The economic situation is difficult. I agree. You can even say that it is critical. But we have to see what steps the Government have been taking. A bigger catastrophe has been prevented. It is true that there is a continuous rise in prices. We have to see the efforts that have been taken to stabilise the prices, the policy spectrum that has been in operation to stabilise the prices. If we discuss the problem of rise in prices in this perspective, at a national forum like this, we will be reaching some constructive and fruitful results, not in an endless debate like this.

About the rise in prices of petroleum products, we know the reasons behind that. I will come to that later on. The policy that the Government has been following is to meet a very difficult economic situation. Take the economic situation in the last 2-3 years, not only this year but during the previous year and earlier to that. You see the structure of prices where the prices have gone up very high. In this country, in a developing country, it is always the supply factor that is very important. If there is a shortfall in food production, a sensitive item like food production which accounts for a dominant factor in a family budget, if there is a big shortfall in production of food articles, there is a big rise in prices. The food prices have gone up by 30 per cent. If there is a good crop, the prices fall. Therefore, the main factor is the supply factor. It is not always wise to compare ourselves with other developed countries. The international factors also operate in our economy because our economy is not a closed one. We have a big foreign trade; we have a big international trade. If there is a rise in prices outside, if there is an inflationary situation all over the world, that affects our economy also. But there the

demand factor is important, and the demand factor is because there is a rising income, there is a higher employment. Also because of the higher demands, prices are pushed up. Therefore, the situation in these two economies, the developing economy like ours and the developed economy of Western Europe, is entirely different. Therefore, we should not make such comparisons. I think, we should not also compare with the socialist societies, although it is a very laudable example that, in spite of the fact that the world forces are in operation leading to higher demand and higher employment and higher prices all over, the socialist economies have been able to stabilise their prices and, in certain sectors, have also been able to bring down the prices. But that is different; we cannot copy it here because our political system is different.

Let us see to what extent, in the present political system, the policies that the Government have been adopting have been leading to stabilisation of prices, to what extent expansion in the economy is going to lead to more investments and savings. From that point of view I want the House to judge the policies that the Government have been following. I have no time to go into the details of the monetary policies, the budgetary policies the policies of industrial pricing, the policy in regard to food and agricultural development, policy in regard to our foreign trade, etc. If you take the totality of these policies. Government can very well claim that they have averted a very difficult situation, a catastrophic situation. If you analyse and see what it could have been otherwise, you would find that it could have been a chaotic situation, and that has been prevented because of the strength and determination of the Government's policies. But the fact remains that the situation continues to be difficult. I was quite surprised when an intelligent man like

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Shri S. M. Banerjee was finding fault with the statement of the Prime Minister when she said that the worst period was over and that we could look forward to better time. She limited it to foodgrains she did not make a general sort of statement—because we were going to have a bumper crop. And when she made that statement, what was the position prevailing a few months before, from April onwards? It was a difficult situation, from ship to mouth or from train to mouth, when the entire transport system was fully geared to see that nobody starved and food reached every nook and corner of the country despite the fact that there were forces operating in the country to obstruct the movement of foodgrains, to create chaos, food riots and various other difficulties. We have gone over that because we followed a correct policy. Today what is the situation? What the Prime Minister or the other Government spokesmen have been saying is the very correct situation, and to say that it is not correct, it is misleading, only betrays the ignorance the hon. Member has. What is the position today? Take, for instance, week or month or year. Over the week, there has been a fall in prices. The index number for the week ending September 1, 1973, showed a fall of 0.6 per cent....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Ask your cook.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I will come to 'cook' also.

In the month of August, the food articles fell by 1.9 per cent. Industrial raw materials fell by—4 per cent. Among the food articles, edible oils.... (Interruptions) I am coming to the cook also. Edible oils fell by—4 per cent. Take the Bajra which probably the hon. Member does not eat. It fell by 18.4 per cent. Pulses fell by 13.8 per cent.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (Gwalior): What is he reading from?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am reading from the figures published.... (Inter-

ruptions). Does the hon. Member challenge it? I am not in the habit of quoting wrong figures.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I wanted to know the source of his information so that we may also be benefitted.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: These were published figures.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. It does not help the problem. You do not get food by that. What is the source of your information—that is what they want.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Every week the Reserve Bank and the Government of India in the Finance Ministry publish these figures. Then they have a monthly bulletin, a weekly bulletin and they have an annual bulletin. These are from those bulletins. A very reliable source—I can assure the hon. Member.... (Interruptions).

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): These cannot be reliable because they are not published in *New Age*.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The hon. Member has a paper in his hand which is cyclostyled. Obviously, the authorship of that paper at least can be revealed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has quoted the Reserve Bank. He has quoted the Government of India, Finance Ministry's figures.... (Interruptions). Order, please.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Therefore, the point I was making is that here is a situation that as a result of the policies pursued by the Government and the various steps taken in various fields, for the first time quite in several months, the prices have started coming down and, as I have said, mainly because of the expected bumper crop, the prices, particularly the prices of things like groundnut oil, of Dalda or of foodgrains or even of raw cotton are coming down and they are

affecting the overall indices of prices. Therefore, when the Government spokesman or the Prime Minister says that the worst is over, it is a very correct description and any hon. Member of the Opposition finding fault with it to suggest that there is some misunderstanding or that some misapprehension is being created by these statements is entirely wrong.

The point is that it does not mean that if the prices have come down, unless we follow the policies, unless the five critical sectors in the economy—the critical sectors of the economy are: (1) power, (2) food, (3) fertiliser, (4) coal and (5) transport—are looked after, it will not only be a long term problem but it will be a continuous problem. Unless the investment increases, unless the production in these critical sectors increases and I have no doubt that with a good crop, good cotton crop, good jute crop, a good groundnut crop and the efforts the Government have taken to increase the production of cement, paper and sugar and other consumer items and the items in the critical sectors, unless we pursue vigorously to achieve a higher rate of production, we will not be able to see the trend of stabilisation of prices. I do not say for a moment that there is going to be an appreciable fall in prices. If the hon. Member thinks that there is going to be a 20 per cent fall in prices or 30 per cent fall in prices, no, it is not going to happen. I think that the Government will be within the realm of achievement if they are able to stabilise the prices. There should not be run-away prices or abnormal increase in prices. For all these things it is necessary that we increase our institutional and organisational arrangements. In our country fifty per cent of our people are below the poverty line, in many areas of our country. The middle class and the lower middle class especially are finding it difficult to make both ends meet. Take a commodity like petrol. The prices of petrol have been increased. I know petrol is consumed by people who own cars. But then we

have to look at the situation which faces us today. What is the situation? This is a particular situation which has been imposed upon us. Crude prices have been increased and they go on increasing. This is increased by one dollar per barrel; then it becomes one-and-a-half dollar and two dollars or two-and-a-half dollars. The policy of the Government is to protect the essential elements like the agricultural sector and agricultural operations, public transport and to load the burden mostly on the people who could take it. We have therefore to adopt a policy which is well-instrumented and well-orchestrated. It should be so regulated that various segments of society are taken care of. Any sort of blanket policy will not do much good.

My second point is this. We have to see that the essential sectors and the weaker sections are protected. We should make certain institutional and organisational arrangements in this regard. I think the Government must be congratulated for facing and meeting a difficult situation indeed. It was a very difficult situation. Any weakness on their part or any weak-need policy on their part would have allowed the situation to get out of hand. On the other hand the situation has been brought well under control. It has not gone out of hand. It has remained within our control. So, the Government must be congratulated for that.

My hon. friend Mr. Banerjee would be well-advised to withdraw his Adjournment Motion. I hope he will not press it.

**श्री भगत बिहारी बाजपेयी (गवालियर):**

श्री भगत के भाषण को भुनते समय लग रहा था कि देश में कोई संकट नहीं है प्रीर भारत की बगिया में सब कुछ हरा भरा है। श्री भगत का दावा है कि सरकार ने ऐसी परिस्थिति पर विजय प्राप्ति करने में सफलता पाई है जैसी गम्भीर परिस्थिति पिछले पचास साल में पैदा नहीं हुई। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि ऐसा मूल्य पिछले पचास साल में नहीं हुआ। भगतजी ने 25 वर्ष घटा दिए हैं। लेकिन जो तथ्य

## [श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

हैं वे न प्रधान मंत्री के दावे का समर्थन करते हैं और न भगत जी के दावे की पुष्टि करते हैं।

देश के कितने व्यापक भाग में सूखा है इसका प्रश्न नहीं है। उससे फलस कितनी प्रभावित होती है इस बात को देखा जाना चाहिए।

व्यापक पैमाने पर सूखे के बाबूद गत बर्ष अनाज के उत्पादन में केवल चार प्रतिशत की कमी हुई। लेकिन 1965-66 में जो सूखा पड़ा था तब कमी 25 प्रतिशत की उत्पादन में हुई थी, 90 मिलियन टन से हमारा उत्पादन घट कर 72 मिलियन टन रह गया था। लेकिन उस समय योक दामों में बृद्धि केवल 13.6 प्रतिशत हुई थी जबकि इस साल 24.1 प्रतिशत की बृद्धि हुई है। इस बृद्धि के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है? स्पष्ट है कि भौसम को दोब नहीं दिया जा सकता है।

विसे पिटे तर्क दिये जाते हैं कि बंगला देश से विस्थापित आए, हमने लड़ाई लड़ी। मैं चाहता हूँ वित मंत्री महोदय आंकड़े दें कि विस्थापितों पर हमने कितना खर्च किया और जनता पर टैक्स लगा कर और विदेशी सदायता से हमने कितना प्राप्त किया। सरकार के आंकड़े हैं कि बंगला देश के विस्थापितों पर 306 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ और युद्ध पर खर्च होने वाली राशि 125 करोड़ है। लेकिन उससे अधिक राशि हमने जनता से वसूल कर ली है।

महगाई बढ़ने का अगर कोई कारण है तो वह है मनी सल्लाई में बृद्धि। रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट है कि 18 प्रतिशत मनी सल्लाई बढ़ी है और जी०एन०री०डेड प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। क्या भरकार अनाप-शनाप नोट छापे? क्या कोई वित्तीय अनुशासन नहीं होगा? क्या धाटे भी अर्थव्यवस्था पर कोई मर्यादा नहीं लगाई जाएगी? क्या अनुत्पादक व्यय किसी भी गति से बढ़ने दिया जाएगा? अगर ये बातें होंगी तो मूल्य बृद्धि को कोई रोक नहीं

हमने मांग की थी कि रिजर्व बैंक को एक इंडियेन्ड बानेटरी आयोरिटी बनाया जाए, सरकार का एक विभाग नहीं। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि सरकार धाटे की अर्थव्यवस्था अगर बढ़ाना चाहती है तो उसे पालियार्मेट के पास आना चाहिये, इस सदन की स्वीकृति लेनी चाहिये। तभी वह धाटे की प्रथम व्यवस्था को बढ़ा सकती है, वर्ना नहीं। लेकिन रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिशों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता, सदन को विश्वास में नहीं लिया जाता, अनाप-शनाप रुपये का फैनाव किया जा रहा है, मुद्रा स्फीटी हो रही है, बाजार में जहरत की चीजें कम हैं वैसा अधिक है, काले धन की एक समानान्तर अर्थव्यवस्था चल रही है, वैधव और विवास की वस्तुओं का उत्पादन तीस प्रतिशत बढ़ा है और आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन घटा है।

आज खबरे ही सरकार ने सभा पटल पर वक्तव्य रखा है कि चावल, मोटे अनाज और गेहूं, जो सरकारी दूकानों से, सस्ते दर की दूकानों से, दिया जाता है, उसके मूल्य में बृद्धि की गई है। सस्ते दर की दूकानों से मिलने वाला अनाज बटिया किस्म का होता है, उसे गरीब आदमी खरीदता है। यह बोक्सा किस पर पड़ेगा? तर्क यह दिया जाता है कि हमने किसान को भी दी जाने वाली रकम में थोड़ी सी बृद्धि की है। मैं आपके सामने तथ्य स्वतन्त्र चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में भी सरकार मुनाफा कर रही है। सभी प्रदेशों की जानकारी इकट्ठी की जाए तो पता लगेगा कि केरल में प्रोक्ष्योर-मेंट प्राइस 65 से बढ़ा कर 71.50 की गई है लेकिन इशु प्राइस 125 से 160 की गई। इसका अर्थ है कि उत्पादक को 10 प्रतिशत अधिक मिलेगा लेकिन उपभोक्ता को 28 प्रतिशत अधिक देना पड़ेगा। महाराष्ट्र में ज्वार के बारे में भी यही स्थिति है। वसूली के दाम 15 प्रतिशत बढ़ाए गए हैं, 58 से 67 रुपये प्रति किलोटल किए गए हैं लेकिन इशु प्राइस 44 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दी गई है, 78 से 105 रुपये कर दी गई है। मैं पूछना चाहता

हैं कि यह मुनाफाखोरी नहीं है ? क्या यह आम आदमी की कमर तोड़ने का तरीका नहीं है ? फिर दावा किया जाता है कि दाम घट रहे हैं । सरकार स्वयं दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं और मावण दिए जा रहे हैं कि दाम घट होते हैं । पता नहीं, कहां से ला कर इस सदन में प्रांकड़े रख दिये जाते हैं ।

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** I am sorry that my hon. friend has cast doubts on the figures that I had quoted. I say that they are absolutely correct, and they are reliable and they have been published. They are official estimates.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** That is why they are unreliable. This Government cannot be trusted.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार ने आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दाम स्वयं बढ़ाये हैं, या निर्माताओं को बढ़ाने की इजाजत दी है । कपास की फसल बहुत अच्छी हुई । तो फिर कपड़े के दाम कैसे बढ़ गये हैं ? कपड़े के निर्माताओं को जनता को लूटने की छूट दे दो गई है । इसी तरह चीनी का उत्पादन सात-आठ लाख टन अधिक हुआ है । फिर चीनी के दाम बढ़ने का क्या अधिकार है ? लेकिन चीनी के दाम बढ़े हैं ।

**श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेडी (निवामा-वाद) :** उस को एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** बड़ी बुद्धिमत्ता का काम कर रहे हैं ।

कोयले के दाम भी बढ़े हैं । बाजार में कोयले की कमी है । कोयले की खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए था, लेकिन उत्पादन घटा है, उपरिक्षम घटी है । इस के लिए कीन जिम्मेदार है ?

इस सदन में भावण दिये जाते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए । मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देता हूं कि अगले माल देश में गेहूं का उत्पादन

कम होने की आशंका है । गेहूं पैदा करने वाले किसान को खाद नहीं मिल रहा है । खाद की कमी से किसान परेशान है । खाद और बाजार में बिक रहा है । सरकार खाद नहीं दे पा रही है और जब तक खाद नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक किसान गेहूं बोना शुरू नहीं करेगा । उसे गेहूं की बुझाई के साथ ही खाद मिलना चाहिए । मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि खाद की कमी के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? क्या बंगलादेश जिम्मेदार है ? या भोसम जिम्मेदार है ? क्या इस शासन के अन्तर्गत खाद भी खेत में पैदा होता है ? खाद के भीर कारखाने क्यों नहीं लगाए गये ? भीठापुर की फैक्टरी लगाने में देर क्यों की गई ? सरकारी खाद के कारखाने पूरी क्षमता से काम क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं ? हम दुनिया भर से महंगी खाद बेचते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी किसान को पर्याप्त मात्रा में देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ।

सरकार अपनी नीतियों को नहीं सुधारती है और जनता के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करती है । अनाज के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय भी एक खिलवाड़ था । वह एक गलत निर्णय था, जो व्यावहारिकता की कसीटी पर बिफल सिद्ध हुआ है । किसानों से सारा अनाज खरीदने और जनता को बेचने का जिम्मा फूड कार्पोरेशन को दे दिया गया, जिस के बारे में श्री शिंदे ने कहा है—वह बड़े स्पष्ट-वादी है :

*"Corruption in the Food Corporation knows no bounds. Even the Maharashtra State Government paid illegal money to FCI officials."*

अर्थात् राज्य सरकार इस कार्पोरेशन के अधिकारियों को रिश्वत दे देती है । एक मंत्री ने कहा था कि सरकार को भी सीमेंट और बाजार से खरीदना पड़ता है । दिल्ली के एक कांग्रेस के नेता ने भ्रष्टी अखबार

## [भी प्रटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

में चिट्ठी छपवाई, जिस में उन्होंने नारायण के फूड कार्पोरेशन के गोडाउन के बारे में, जहाँ व्यापारी अनाज लेने के लिये जाते हैं, बताया :

"Officials in charge take bribe varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 from every shopkeeper. If the shop keeper refuses to give bribe, he is not given the material."

या ऐसी कार्पोरेशन, या ऐसी संस्था पर, हम वितरण की जिम्मेदारी छोड़ सकते हैं ?

यह बात ठोक है कि हमारी ग्रांथ-व्यवस्था में जो संकट पैदा हो गया है, महंगाई उसका प्रतीक है। केवल यह आशा कर के कि फ़सल अच्छी हो जायेगी और दाम कम हो जायेंगे, हम फिर धोखा खाने वाले हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बार भी फ़सल इतनी ख़राब नहीं थी, जितनी ख़राब वह बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर दिखाई जा रही है।

अगर हमें आर्थिक श्रेवत में प्रगति करनी है, तो उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए परिस्थितियां पैदा करनी होंगी। किसान को खाद नहीं मिलता है; उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा? विज्ली का संकट है; कल-कारखाने कैसे चलेंगे? देश में अद्योगिक मन्दी आई दृष्टि है और आवश्यक वस्तुओं के निर्माण पर बल नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

कहा जाता है कि प्रधान मंत्री एक किनाराल विजड़ की तलाश में है। लोग समझते थे कि 1971 में देश को एक आड़गली मिल गई है, जो स्पर्श करते ही गरीबी हटा देती। लेकिन आज प्रधान मंत्री को भी जाड़गर की आवश्यकता है। स्पष्ट है कि विस मंत्री, श्री बहान, पर प्रधान मंत्री का विश्वास नहीं रहा है। अब श्री डॉ पी० घर भी समस्याये हल कर सकते हैं, उसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को भरोसा नहीं है। इसके लिए उन्हें एक जाड़गर चाहिए। गांधिद ने लिखा है "जो दवा के बदले जहर दे, उस चारागर की तलाश है।" मैंने बोड़ा संशोधन कर दिया है : "जो गरीबी के बदले अमीरी दे, उस जाड़गर की तलाश है।" लेकिन जाड़गर से समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

प्रधान मंत्री से हमारा निवेदन है कि हमें 1973 का गरीबी हटान्हो वर्ष नहीं चाहिए, 1971 की गरीबी हमें वापस दे दीजिए। अभी श्री बनर्जी ने 1971 के चीजों के दाम पढ़ कर बताए हैं। हम प्रधान मंत्री से कहते हैं कि 1971 के दाम वापस दे दीजिए, नहीं तो त्यागपत्र दे दीजिए। वह आर्थिक मोर्चे पर विफल हो गई हैं। अब देश को अधिक दिनों तक गुमराह नहीं किया जा सकता है। महंगाई के कारण जो व्यापक असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है, वह बिस्फोट का रूप ले सकता है और लोकतंत्र को भी ख़तरे में डाल सकता है।

श्री बद्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी श्री बाजपेयी ने जो भाषण दिया है, उस में उन्होंने, आज जो परिस्थिति है, उस को सदन के मामने रखा है—सिवाये अद्यिती बात के। शायद वह उत्तर प्रदेश के आगामी चुनाव

के सम्बन्ध में अपना भावण तैयार कर रहे होंगे । वह आखिरी बात उन्होंने उस के संदर्भ में कही है ।

आज हमारे देश में जीवनोपयोगी सामान, रोज़-मर्ती की जिन्दगी में इस्तेमाल होने वाली चीजों की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के कारण हर एक परिवार और हर एक व्यक्ति चिन्तित और परेशान हैं । इस बात से हमारी सरकार भी चिन्तित है । अभी कल ही प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि आज यह सच्चाई है कि कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं । यह भी सच्चाई है कि जिन चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, उन की कीमतें भी बढ़ रही हैं । हम बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के एक ऐसे चक्रवूह में फंसे हुए हैं, जिस से हमें निकलना होगा । प्रधान मंत्री ने यह भी कहा है कि मैं इस विषय में हर उस व्यक्ति का सहयोग चाहती हूँ जो सोचता है, समझता है और जिस को जानकारी है । आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि इस समस्या पर हम गम्भीरता से विचार करें और कोई रास्ता निकालें ।

यह हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था का संकट हो सकता है, या यह हमारे प्रशासन की कमज़ोरियों का संकट हो सकता है । हमारे जैसे अन्य विकासमान देशों को भी, जो अपने भविष्य की रचना में लगे हुए हैं, इस तरह की कठिनाइयों के दौर से गुजरना पड़ सकता है । आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में जो घटनायें हो रही हैं, लादिमी तौर पर उन का असर भी पड़ सकता है । मैं उस का कोई सहारा नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन यह एक सच्चाई है, जिस से हम इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं । जो देश पेट्रोल और डीजल आयल पैदा करते हैं, जिस से हमें कई मिलियन बेरल मंगाने पड़ते हैं, अगर वे तेल की कीमत बढ़ा देते हैं, तो हम उन से बड़ी हुई कीमत पर तेल खरीदने के लिए मजबूर हैं । अगर अब देशों ने अपने तेल की कीमत बढ़ाई है,

तो उस का असर हिन्दुस्तान पर भी पड़ता है और अमरीका पर भी पड़ता है । उस का असर दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों के ऊपर भी पड़ा है, यह सच्चाई है । हम इस से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते । (अपेक्षान) सवाल इस का नहीं है कि कितना बढ़ाया है मैं उस में नहीं जना चाहता ।

एक सामनीय सवाल : बिलकुल नहीं बढ़ाया है ।

भी अन्नप्रजात यादव : आप मेहरबानी करके सच्चाई पर परदा डालने की कोशिश मत कीजिए । आज यह एक सच्चाई है कि इस तरह की बात हुई है ।

अब प्रश्न यह है कि आज हमारा देश जो मंहगाई का, बड़ी हुई कीमतों का मुकाबिला कर रहा है और इस संकट से हम गुजर रहे हैं इसका हमें रास्ता ढूँढ़ना है और एक राष्ट्र की हैसियत से हमें इस का रास्ता ढूँढ़ना है । आज हमारे देश के सामने कई बुनियादी सवाल पैदा होते हैं । आज यह बात सही है कि कीमतें बड़ी हुई हैं । चाहे जितना करोड़ हम ने शरणार्थियों के ऊपर खर्च किया, चाहे जितने सौ करोड़ हम ने लड़ाई के ऊपर खर्च किए, चाहे जितनी बड़ी प्राकृतिक आपदा हमारे देश के ऊपर आई, हम ने उस का मुकाबिला किया यह सब इस की पृष्ठभूमि है । लेकिन हम आज जिस तरह के समाज में रह रहे हैं, हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था जिस तरह से मांग और पूर्ति पर आधारित है, जिस तरह की मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था के हम जिकार हैं, मैं बाजेयी जी से सहमत हूँ और मैं इस को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि उत्पादन बढ़ता है तब भी कीमत बढ़ती हैं, सामान होता है तब भी सामान चाहने वालों को सामान नहीं मिलता है, यह बात सही है, तो यह दोष है कहां ? दोष है यहां पर कि आज समाज में ऐसे लोग हैं जो अभाव की स्थिति का बेजा लाभ उठाने की कोशिश

### [श्री चन्द्रबीत यादव]

करते हैं, गरीब की गरीबी से और देश के अन्दर अमाव की स्थिति से मुनाफाखोरी करने की प्रवृत्ति जिन के अन्दर है वह मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं। हमें उन के लिए समाज में बातावरण भी पैदा करना होगा, कायदे कानून का इस्तेमाल भी करना पड़ेगा और ऐसे लोग जो ऐसे अपराधों के स्रोत हैं उन के खिलाफ कायदावाही भी हम को करनी पड़ेगी। इस के ऊपर हमें सोचना है और गम्भीरता से सोचना है। एक तरफ हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि इस मुल्क के अंदर हम को प्रायमिकता तय करनी पड़ेगी। इस मुल्क में इस बात से कोई ईमानदार आदमी इनकार नहीं कर सकता कि उत्पादन बढ़ता जा रहा है, चाहे कृषि का उत्पादन हो चाहे और किसी चीज का उत्पादन हो, इस देश में हम ने स्वाचल बन की तरफ तेजी से कदम बढ़ाया है और यह देश अपनी एक मजबूत अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बनाने में लगा हुआ है। इससे इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ गरीबी भी है, आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषमता भी बढ़े पमाने पर है। एक तरफ समाज का एक हिस्सा है जिस के पास पैसा है चाहे काले धन का पैसा है चाहे अपनी कीमत का पैसा है, वह इस स्थिति में है कि चाहे जितनी कीमत पेट्रोल की बढ़ जाए, उस की कार की दीड़-धूप बन्द नहीं होने वाली है, रेफिनरेटर्स की कीमत चाहे जितनी बढ़ जाए, उसके घरों में रेफिनरेटर्स और आने वाले हैं, सीमेंट की कीमत मुल्क में चाहे जितनी बढ़ जाए उस की अट्टालिकाएं बढ़ती जायंगी, वह रुकने वाली नहीं है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जनता का अपार बढ़ता है कि जिस की रोटी का दाम बढ़ता है, चावल का दाम बढ़ता है, गेहूं का दाम बढ़ता है तो आज उस के पेट के ऊपर सीधे प्रहार होता है, यह एक सच्चाई और बास्तविकता है। इस के ऊपर हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। आज चाहे जितना

हम इस का मजाक उड़ा ले। सरकार ने एक कदम इस के लिए उठाया था कि अगर इस देश में गल्ले का अमाव है तो गल्ले के ही नहीं जीवन के हर आवश्यक सामान के लिए सावंजनिक वितरण की व्यवस्था इस मुल्क में करनी पड़ेगी। आज वह समय आ गया है इस मुल्क के अन्दर। आज चाहे किसी कमजोरी की वजह से हो, हमारा प्रशासन ठीक न हो, हमारी पूरी तैयारी न रही हो, हम राजनीतिक रूप से काम को न कर पाए हों, लेकिन इस बात से हम इनकार नहीं कर सकते कि अगर इस देश के करोड़ों इन्सानों की प्रायमिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है तो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को हमें स्थापित करना पड़ेगा और इस बात को देखना पड़ेगा कि इस मुल्क के गरीब आदमी को सामान ठोक समय पर आंतर ठीक कोमत पर पहुंचे। आज यह हमारे सामने सबाल है और इस के ऊपर हमें विचार करना है, सोचना है और इस का रास्ता निकालना है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ मैं यह भी कहता चाहूंगा कि यह किसी एक दल का कार्य नहीं है किसी एक सरकार का सबाल नहीं है। आज यह एक बास्तविकता है। क्या हमारी नीयत खराब हो गई है? क्या हम गरीब की मदद नहीं करना चाहते हैं? क्या हम इस मुल्क में उत्पादन को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते हैं? लेकिन अगर आज इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के कर्मचारी जो इस मुल्क में सब से ज्यादा तनब्बाह पाने वाले कर्मचारियों में हैं अगर वह भी आज अपना संगठन बना कर हड्डताल की धमकी देते हैं और हड्डताल कर देते हैं, अगर इस मुल्क में एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारी जो न केवल हिन्दुस्तान के बल्कि दुनिया के अन्य देशों के कर्मचारियों के मुकाबले में बेहतर तनब्बाह पाते हैं वह भी हड्डताल करने की धमकी देते हैं तो इस मुल्क के अन्दर ऐसे ईमानदार लोग होने चाहिए और ऐसी ईमानदार पार्टियां होनी चाहिए जो

यह कहें कि जब तक इस देश का गरीब आदमी जो है जिस को हम न्यूनतम बेतन देने की पोजीशन में नहीं हैं, जब तक उस का बेतन नहीं बढ़ेगा, तब तक ऊँची तन्ज्वाह पाने वालों का एक पैसा भी बेतन नहीं बढ़ने वाला है। आज यह एक सच्चाई है जिस सच्चाई पर हम आएं। कम से से कम कुछ सचालों के ऊपर तो हम एक राय के बनें।

16.00 hrs.

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल यह नहीं कहा था बल्कि प्रधान मंत्रीजी ने उलटी बात कही थी, मुझे अफसोस है कि एस० एम० बैनर्जी साहब ने उस को गलत तरीके से पेश किया। प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि मजदूरों को इस मुल्क में हड्डताल करने का अधिकार है। उस अधिकार पर हम प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाना चाहते हैं। अगर उन के साथ ज्यादती होगी, जुल्म होगा, उनके अधिकार नहीं मिलेंगे तो उनका यह हक है और हम उस को मानते हैं। लेकिन अगर देश एक संकट के दौर पर गुजर रहा है, देश में ऐसे बक्त आते हैं चाहे लड़ाई के कारण हो, चाहे प्राकृतिक आपदा से संकट पैदा हो जाये, चाहे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध की वजह से संकट पैदा हो जाये, तो ऐसे बक्त में हमें बैठ कर रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि वह अपनी मांग न रखें या अपना संघर्ष न उठाएं। एक उदाहरण देते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि कि एक कारखाने में काम हो रहा था, सारे मजदूरों के सिर पर लाल पट्टी बंधी हुई थी। किसी ने पूछा कि यह लाल पट्टी क्यों बांध रखी है तो उन्होंने कहा कि लाल पट्टी इसलिए बांध रखी है कि मजदूर हड्डताल पर हैं लेकिन काम कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने अपना एक प्रोटेस्ट किया है लेकिन वह नहीं चाहते कि देश का कोई नुकसान हो। तो इस प्रश्न के ऊपर हमें सोचना है। इन बातों को हमें सामने रखना है।

यह बात सही है कि वित्त मंत्री जी की बातों के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। जो डेफिसिट फाइर्नॉर्सिंग इस मुल्क में होती है उस के ऊपर विचार करना पड़ेगा। आज हमारी एक-एक राज्य सरकारें कोई नियंत्रण मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। आप कुछ भी कहिए राज्य सरकारें अपने ढंग से चलने को तैयार हैं। आप कहिए कि राजनीतिग करिए तो वह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, आप कहिए कि इस तरह से करिए तो वह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं। तो हम को सोचना पड़ेगा कि अगर इस मुल्क में डेफिसिट फाइर्नॉर्सिंग होती है, अगर इस मुल्क में सिक्के बनने हैं तो कहीं तो नियंत्रण होगा, कहीं तो उस के ऊपर अनुशासन होगा या नहीं होगा? यह एक गंभीर प्रश्न है जिस पर हमें विचार करना पड़ेगा और कोई रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा। आज यह सच्चाई है कि आज काला बाजार है, काला धन है, लेकिन वह क्यों है? कहां उसकी कमजोरी है, कैसे है? सरकार ने उस के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए हैं और वित्त मंत्री जी उस के लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं कि कुछ प्रभावकारी कदम उन्होंने उस के लिए उठाए हैं। लेकिन फिर भी आज वह रोग है। मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता कि वह रोग आज भी है। जब वह अपना उत्तर देंगे तो आप को बताएंगे कि क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं। आज उस को रोकना है ताकि काला धन और काले धन को रखने वाले इस मुल्क की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को लंज-पुंज करने में कामयाब न हों। इस को भी हमें सोचना पड़ेगा और इस के लिए रास्ते निकालने पड़ेंगे।

आज उत्पादन बढ़ाने का सवाल है। मैं इस बात को शुरू से कहता आया हूँ और आज भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज वह समय आ गया है कि जब सरकार को इस बात का निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा चाहे वह

### [श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

निर्णय योड़ा कर द्यो, चाहे देश में उस के लिए कुछ गलत फूहमियां पैदा करने की कोशिश की जाय लेकिन यह हमें तय करना पड़ेगा कि कौन सी चीजों को हमें टाप प्रायरिटीज देनी है? उसके लिए अगर किन्हीं बातों पर हमें नियन्त्रण लाना पड़े तो उस के लिए इस प्रजातांत्रिक ढांचे के अन्दर ऐसा बातावरण पैदा करना होगा, लोगों को समझाना होगा और हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि इस ढांचे को मजबूत रखते हुए इस के अन्दर हम कौन से कदम उठाएं।

उदाहरण के लिए मैं कहता हूं कि इस मुल्क में कपड़ा बनता है। मैं नहीं चाहता यह विवाद का विषय बने कि 18 हजार किस्म या 28 हजार किस्म का कपड़ा इस मुल्क में हम पैदा करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इतनी बड़ी लम्जरी को बर्दास्त करने के लिए मुल्क तैयार नहीं हो सकता है कि ऐसे समय में जहां अगर स्टैंडर्ड सामान नहीं मिलता है तो हम क्यों 18 हजार किस्म के कपड़े बनाने की इजाजत दें? हम क्यों नहीं इस बात के ऊपर सोचें कि एक दर्जन या दो दर्जन या सौ दो सौ किस्म के कपड़े बनें? इस मुल्क के आम इन्सान को कपड़ा मिल सके इस के लिए हम क्यों न कदम उठाएं? इसी तरह से बहुत से ऐसे प्रश्न हैं जिन पर हमें सोचना पड़ेगा।

लेकिन मैं यह आगाह करना चाहता हूं कि आज की बड़ी हुई महंगाई का फायदा इस मुल्क के अन्दर ऐसी ताकतें उठाना चाहती हैं जिन्होंने मुक्के के अन्दर फ्री माकट की वकालत करना शुरू कर दिया है। उन के अनुसार सारा दोष कंट्रोल के अन्दर, सारा दोष पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर, सारा दोष सरकारी नियन्त्रण के अन्दर है। इन ताकतों से भी हमें आगाह होना होगा; सरकार को इन कमज़ोरियों को दूर करना होगा। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान जैसे विकासशील

देश में और इतने बड़े मुल्क में हमें नियन्त्रण लाना पड़ेगा। उन अनावश्यक चीजों पर नियन्त्रण लगाना पड़ेगा जिन चीजों की प्रायमिकता है उनको देने के लिए वितरण व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना पड़ेगा। आज सरकार प्रपनी नीतियों से हटी नहीं है लेकिन सरकार को सच्चाई भी देखनी पड़ती है। अगर गल्ले के थोक व्यापार में कमज़ोरियां रह गई थीं तो इसलिए नहीं कि सरकार की नीतियों में अविश्वास पैदा हो गया बल्कि सही बात यह थी कि हम एक सरकार होने के नाते, एक जिम्मेदार पार्टी होने के नाते, हमने देखा कि हमारी कमज़ोरियां हैं और उनको हमें दूर करना पड़ेगा और उसके लिए हमें तैयारी करनी पड़ेगी। उसके बाद जो हमारे लक्ष्य हैं, जिस बात को हम हासिल करना चाहते हैं उसकी तरफ हम बढ़ेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश में जो महंगाई की स्थिति है उससे हम सभी चिन्तित हैं, आज हमको उसके लिए प्रभावकारी कदम उठाने हैं और दूसरी तरफ एक निराशा का बातावरण पैदा नहीं करना चाहिए। जैसा कि भगत जी ने कहा, यह एक सच्चाई है जिसको हल करने कां सरकार ने भरसक प्रयत्न किया है। एक कठिन स्थिति के होते हुए भी सरकार ने उसका मुकाबला करने की कोशिश की है और मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारी जनता इस सकट के दौर से गुजर रही है और आने वाले समय में हमारी ऐसी नीतियों, कार्यक्रमों जिनसे हमारा उत्पादन बढ़े, हमारी वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक से रहे और कमज़ोरियों पर नियन्त्रण कर सकें, वह चलेंगी और इस तरह इस महंगाई पर सफलतापूर्वक नियन्त्रण कर सकेंगे।

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash):** Sir, today the country is facing an oil crisis. This is not a natural

crisis, but a man-made or rather a woman-made crisis. Already the country is facing an economic chaos. The poor are becoming poorer. The nation's economic growth rate is almost near zero. Everything is in short supply, whether it is foodgrains, cement, steel, oil or yarn. There is neither efficient production nor equitable distribution. The only factory which works efficiently I think, is the Security Press at Nasik. On imported paper, they are printing paper money which is pumped into circulation, which is the major cause for inflation.

16.18 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

In the last one year, the wholesale prices have gone up by 20 per cent. According to the International Labour Organisation, the prices have gone up in India by 95 per cent. Government says, we fought one war and fed refugees from Bangladesh. But it is against Pakistan that we fought the war and in Pakistan the prices have gone up only by 45 per cent in the last decade as against 95 per cent in India. 40 per cent of the population of the country—22 crores are living below the poverty line, earning less than Rs. 300 per annum. This Government promised us socialism in Avadi. Later on they offered socialistic pattern of society. Then they assured us that we will get democratic socialism. Now this wonderful Government wants us to be taken back to buggy socialism or bullock cart socialism, as Mr. Vajpayee would like to call it. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru often used to say that our people should be taken forward from the bullock cart age, but his distinguished daughter wants to take the country back to the bullock cart age.

The prices of petroleum products have gone up. That has been done through an ordinance. This is nothing but taxation by back-door. Government says, the companies are

increasing the prices. The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries increased the price of crude oil by 17 per cent. This means actually the price of petrol should have gone up by 7 paise per litre and that of kerosene by 8 paise. But actually the price of petrol has gone up by 107 paise and that of kerosene by 28 paise. India will have to pay, according to the increased crude prices, Rs. 30 crores extra. But the Government by this measure is going to get an annual income of Rs. 300 crores.

Again, some people think that this steep increase in the prices of petroleum products is politically motivated. It is time the Government clarify this point. Now the elections are to take place soon in four States, including the biggest State of Uttar Pradesh. Further, there is number of bye-elections pending. The ruling party has got enough resources for its election campaign and people think that it wants to put the opposition parties at a disadvantage in the elections because the opposition parties cannot afford to pay for so many jeeps and other vehicles with this increased petrol price. Otherwise, what is the justification for increasing the price of petrol?

Let me quote one instance. When in January 1973 the foreign oil companies increased the price of crude oil, Shri Gokhale, the then Minister in charge of this subject said:

"While the Government have anticipated an increase of 6.8 cents a barrel under the Tehran Agreement, the demand of 23 cents by the foreign companies was totally unjustified."

Now I want to know what else is it, if it is not unjustified, when they increase the price by 107 paise when the oil companies have increased it only by 7 paise.

Then Government argue that this increase is to control the use of

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

petrol. This theory has been disproved by the Prime Minister herself by her stunt. She came to Parliament House in a buggy instead of using one car, there were three cars preceding and following her. So, this disproves the theory of reduction in consumption.

What is the net result? The prices of all items have gone up. It is not only the rich people who are affected by this measure. People who use scooter or motor-cycle, apart from those who use cars, are affected by this. Because the cost of road transport will go up, it will affect all items including even vegetables.

If Government want to reduce consumption they should come forward with a system of rationing. Very recently when there was a power crisis all over the country, most of the States fixed a quota for electricity. Upto the quota they will get at a reasonable price and above the quota at a very high price. Why could they not adopt it in the case of petrol also?

Then, what is the O&NGC and other organisations doing in the matter of augmenting our own supply? I hope the Minister in charge will answer this question. The O&NGC is a white elephant. It has not done anything so far. We had to import 16 million tonnes of crude even though we have enough potential in our country. One of our officers has said that offshore, in the high seas, there are one lakh square miles where oil can be tapped. What is the O&NGC doing about that? For offshore drilling we purchased a platform which could not be used because of other things not being ready. What is Oil India doing? When we have got enough expertise, why are we not using them to become self-sufficient in oil?

Then, what has happened to that wonderful Fuel Policy Committee?

Is it working or sleeping? What is the result it has produced? The Committee on Public Undertakings and the Malaviya Committee have recommended a number of steps. Are the Government sleeping over those recommendations? Government must get up from the deep slumber at least now. When there is world shortage of oil and oil is being used as a political weapon by some of the countries, Government have miserably failed both in oil exploration and in fixing the correct prices for imported oil. Instead of taking steps to curb the price rise, they are themselves raising it. Hence, I think this Government deserve universal condemnation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Mr Chairman, Sir, naturally, my senior colleague, the Finance Minister, will be replying to the main points raised by hon. Members. But I thought that I should reply to some of the points relating to my Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry, which have been raised by hon. Members. I am thankful to you for giving me permission to reply to those points.

As is well-known, during the last year, one of the important factors which contributed to price rise was a severe set-back in agricultural production. I am not saying that this was the only factor which contributed to the price rise. There were many other factors, monetary and fiscal. But the most important single factor that contributed to the price rise was the severe drought which prevailed in a very large part of the country. There was a severe set-back in several sectors of our agricultural economy.

\* Fortunately, this year, as a result of Government's efforts, favourable nature and a number of other things, the prospects of crops are really very good. The main factor that contributed to the price rise last year is no longer there. As I look at the picture of crop prospects, it is too early

to make an assessment about rabi crop prospects but, as far as kharif crop prospects are concerned, all over the country, whether it is wheat or rice or coarse grains or cash crops or jute or cotton or oilseeds, uniformly, the prospects of all these crops are good. Perhaps, the hon. Members will charge me with over-optimism. I would like to give my honest assessment that this is going to be one of the best post-Independence years as far as agricultural situation in the country is concerned. I anticipate record production of jute. The final figures will naturally be available a little later on. But as far as the assessment is concerned, I also expect a very good crop of cotton. As regards oilseeds, there were some difficulties and the prices of edible oils also went up and, naturally, there was a great hardship caused to a large section of population. Fortunately, the oilseeds crop also is very good this year. This is bound to have some salutary effect on prices.

Already, some market arrivals have started coming. We have tried to examine the trend of market arrivals. I find, as compared to the same period last year, the market arrivals are higher by 40 per cent. This also indicates that the position has started gradually easing.

If we look to the procurement side, it is a better position. Of course, it is too early to anticipate what will be the total volume of procurement. We have naturally fixed on the basis of crop prospects quite a reasonable and high target of procurement, that is, 50 lakh tonnes of rice and 16 lakh tonnes of coarse grains. In some parts of the country, the market arrivals of rice have started coming. The trend of procurement is so encouraging that within the last 2-3 weeks alone, as compared to last year when we had procured only 1.6 lakh tonnes of rice, the total procurement within the short period has crossed 5 lakh tonnes. This is a very encouraging trend. This shows how our economy is likely to get strength from agricultural sector. Unfortunately, last year, there was a

set-back. In this House, many uncharitable remarks were made about agricultural economy. Unfortunately, in this country what happens is that if there is a good crop, we go to one extreme and, if there is a bad crop, we go to the other extreme and say that everything is wrong with agriculture. There is basically nothing wrong with agriculture and with the basic strategy of agricultural production. I am not suggesting that there are no weaknesses in agriculture. I myself know of many weaknesses in agriculture. But as far as the basic strategy of agricultural production is concerned, it is a very sound one. The strategy of agricultural production which has been adopted by this country with the support and goodwill of the honourable House is going on very well.

My hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, made an assessment and he tried to make a wrong assessment that, as compared to 1966-67, the price increase has been steeper now. I contradict his assessment on the basis of facts. This year was altogether different. In fact, we did not have liberal imports as in the year 1966-67. It is well-known to the House that in the year 1966-67, we imported more than 10 million tonnes of foodgrains from outside.

This year the total imports did not exceed more than 2.7 million tonnes. Despite these limited imports, the price increase has been not to that extent as was in the years 1963-67. Unfortunately human memory is very short, and Mr. Vajpayee's statement would have gone uncontradicted if I had not brought these facts to the notice of the House. For instance, in the year 1966, the price increase in the case of foodgrains was 11.8 per cent over 1965. In 1967 the price increase over 1966 was 31.6 per cent. If we make a comparative study of the figures of price increase in the year 1972 over 1971 and in the year 1973 over 1972, as against 11.8 per cent in the year 1966 and 31.6 per cent in the year 1967, we find that the price increase in 1972 over 1971 had been 13.3 per cent and in 1973 over 1972

[Shri Annasahab P. Shinde]

the increase has been 19 per cent. The overall increase in price in the year 1972-73 has been low as compared to 1966-67. It is true that we tried to rely more on our own efforts and we did not try to have liberal imports under PL 480. I am not suggesting that there was no hardship, there were no difficulties. There has been hardship, there have been difficulties. But for the first time in the history of this country, by relying on our own efforts, on our own resources, we tried to manage the food economy and succeeded in helping the deficit States to a considerable extent.

If you look into what was the total quantity of foodgrains that were pumped into the public distribution system, you will find that the largest quantity was pumped into the public distribution system in 1973 as compared to the last four or five years. In 1972 through the public distribution system 10.5 million tonnes of foodgrains were distributed and in 1973, from January upto the last month, 8.9 million tonnes have been distributed through the public distribution system. This figure would, by December end, reach 11 million tonnes. This is also not a very small achievement because we tried to rely on our local procurement and tried to supply foodgrains by marginal commercial imports.

Then a statement was made here that the price increases which had been made were quite unreasonable and uncalled for. On this I would make this very humble submission. I have many times replied to the queries of the hon. members when the controversy on wheat take-over was going on in the country and on the floor of the House. For instance, the procurement was not coming up satisfactorily during the wheat season. What was the demand of the House then? There was a near-unanimous demand in this House that prices of procurement must be increased. In fact, arguments were advanced on the floor of the House that the Canadian farmers were being

paid higher prices, the American farmers were being paid higher prices and why should the Indian farmers not be paid higher prices. Naturally the Government of India have taken the decision to pay reasonable and remunerative prices to our farmers. But it cannot happen one way. If you only increase the procurement price and do not increase the issue price, what would be the consequence? Again a near-unanimous demand in this House was that we should not resort to deficit financing. Had we not increased the issue price, what would have been the consequence, what would have been the result? Government would have had to resort to very heavy subsidies or Government would have been compelled to resort to deficit financing. They are part of the same process. And that would not have been in the interest of the poorer sections of the society because that would have led to inflationary trends. Therefore, what Government has done is, we have increased the procurement prices. This has been a very good thing done because that not only helps procurement but also helps the production. I am sure that, as far as rice production is concerned, it has already started coming up. Even outside experts have said it. Dr. Borlough was here and he toured some parts of our country. Dr. Borlough is one of the leading scientists of the world. He has made a statement that, as far as rice production is concerned, the break-through in rice is coming up in this country. He referred to our achievements in wheat earlier but even on rice, he said that rice production programme of this country is also going on very well. Therefore, the humble submission that I was making is that whatever decisions the Government have taken regarding prices, I think, were just, necessary and consistent with the national interests. I think if the Government had not taken the decision to increase the procurement price, the Government would have failed in its duty. The right thing has been done but some of the Opposition Members

and some of our colleagues here want to blame the Government for doing the right thing.

Another point that was raised was that the increase in the issue price is not in proportion to the increase in the procurement price. That again is not a very correct statement. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a statement that some State Governments procured foodgrains at a higher price. The Governments of Kerala and Maharashtra procured some grain for local distribution at a higher price and distributed it at a higher price. It has nothing to do with the Government of India price. As far as the Government of India is concerned, we procure at a uniform price throughout the country. There were some disparities in the past but the Government of India have now accepted the position that we must procure the foodgrains at a particular level of prices. Now, the procurement prices are more or less uniform throughout the country. Even the issue price, whether of rice or of coarse grains are uniform.

As far as the price rise is concerned, I may make a humble submission for the information of the hon. Members. The amount of subsidy which was involved in the issue of rice through the public distribution system was only very marginal in the past. Now because of the new decision, a subsidy of Rs. 4 a quintal would be involved. Then other factors will have to be taken into consideration. For instance, we are purchasing wheat in the country at Rs. 76 and issue wheat to the State Governments at Rs. 78. But what has happened now? In this international market, the entire picture or the prospects of price levels have changed. The price level per tonne of wheat was 55 dollars a tonne in the month of April-June 1972. In the international market to-day the prices of wheat are anywhere between 180 to 190 dollars. Once it even went upto 214 dollars....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But what about their per capita income?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am referring to the fact that we were purchasing wheat and foodgrains at a much higher price in the international market. Now, the wheat of which the landed cost would have been Rs. 160 to 170, to give it to the State Governments at Rs. 78 would have meant a very heavy amount of subsidy and resort to deficit financing which again would have led to a distortion in the economy. Therefore, all the decisions the Government have taken were taken after taking into consideration all these factors.

Therefore, as far as the food and agricultural economy is concerned, I have already made a statement earlier in the House to-day in which I had given the Government's assessment. Not only, as I said earlier, this year is going to be one of the good years for agriculture; agriculture, as I anticipate, is going to be one of the very important factors which may provide a considerable strength to our economy.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The very fact that the House has been greeted on the very first day with an adjournment motion—for the last one year, this has been the case—shows the gravity of the situation. In no country in the world would the Parliament have been greeted on the first day of every session for more than a year with an adjournment motion.

What does this adjournment motion indicate? It is the voice of the 56 per cent of the people of India and the adjournment motion is the voice of censure of the 56 per cent people of India on the Government. This point must never be lost on the Government, but the Government is so impervious and thick-skinned and what not, to the needs of the people that it would not care.

भी घरेलू विहारी वाजपेयी : जिन्होंने  
इनकावाट दिये थे वे भी प्राइस राइज़ से  
परेशान हैं।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
So the percentage must be much  
more now as hon. Member, Shri Vaj-  
payee says.

Why is the economic situation so  
grave in this country? The reason  
is clear enough, that there has been  
a thorough mismanagement of the  
economy of everything else. There  
is no sense of responsibility, as it were,  
in running the economy of this coun-  
try. We have almost a run-away  
inflation. In no other country of the  
world except perhaps a few countries  
like Chile where we find a peculiar  
kind of turmoil prevailing at the pre-  
sent moment of prices increased by  
24 per cent or so during the course  
of a year. We are on way to similar  
kind of economic development. I am  
not suggesting any ominous develop-  
ment of the other kind. But I know  
that the Prime Minister had been ir-  
responsible enough to say to her own  
AICC that there might be an attempt  
to do Allende to her. She has been  
most irresponsible in her statement  
I must take this opportunity to say  
so.

Recently, the Minister of State for  
Defence Mr. V. C. Shukla went to  
Bombay and he said that when  
what was taken over, there was an  
attempt to living about a Children type  
of coup in this country. This is the  
kind of fantasy they indulge in.  
Would the Prime Minister deny having  
said that she had apprehended the  
same kind of coup in this country?  
And, therefore, I say that in no country of the world would the Prime Minister have made such an irresponsible statement as Shrimati Indira Gandhi has made. What she had said was doing injustice to the people of the country, doing injustice to the traditions of this country.

I think I have all the conventions  
with me when I demand that any  
honourable Finance Minister should  
resign in the circumstances which  
prevail in our country. These cir-

cumstances are the handiwork of the  
Finance Minister; they are the handi-  
work of the Government, not the  
handiwork of the opposition. These  
circumstances have not been  
brought about, as the Prime  
Minister has been trying to tell the  
country, because of the drought and  
the Indo-Pak war and so on. Indeed,  
the situation had been aggravated be-  
cause of the drought, because of the  
Indo-Pak war, but it had not been  
brought about by these factors. That  
had been clearly established by some  
of the honourable previous speakers.  
So, I say, any honourable Finance  
Minister would have resigned in the  
given situation. And my hon. friend  
Shri Vajpayee was right in drawing  
the attention of the honourable Fin-  
ance Minister to the remark of the  
Prime Minister that the country  
needed a finance wizard. The hon.  
Finance Minister was putting up a  
long face all the time, I don't know  
why. Maybe, because of the econ-  
omic situation as a whole, maybe he  
was trying to reflect the miseries of  
the country as a result of the price  
situation. But I think he was also  
ruminating over the remark made by  
the Prime Minister that this country  
needs a financial wizard. Later on  
the Prime Minister amplified the re-  
mark by saying that what she meant  
was the world situation. I would ask  
Mrs. Gandhi to worry more about  
this country than about the world sit-  
uation. What happens to the world  
one does not know, what happens to  
this country, we know.

Sir, we are not trying to make any  
political capital out of it. I met a  
barber the other day who was earning  
not less than 10 to 12 rupees a day.  
He told me with a great pathos in his  
voice and agony in his face; 'Mishraji,  
I would be happy if my children died,  
for, I cannot look after them well in  
the present difficult conditions.'

Recently, when I went to Bihar,  
I heard a tragic story of a person, a  
young worker of Jamalpur. He was  
complaining to his friends about the  
great burden he was bearing on ac-  
count of his parents living with him.  
He wished if he were bitten by a  
snake, he would be a happier person.  
And only twenty yards away from

there he was later actually bitten by a snake and he fell dead! This is the kind of situation that the country is facing at the moment. As representatives of the people we are bound to highlight those difficulties which our people are facing. Let it not be said by complacent members on the other side that this is because we want to make a political capital out of it. Let them be thoughtful that at least there is a set of people who can speak for the people when they have got no guts or courage to stand up and speak for them.

Mr. Chairman, our Prime Minister has been saying many interesting things about prices and also doing many interesting things about prices. She has been saying that this wonderful phenomenon of price rise prevails all over the world, and so we are almost a partner in the world tragedy, and if we did not do that, perhaps we would have been less democratic.

This is what the Prime Minister says, but she has also been doing many interesting things. Now this buggy ride has been mentioned by every hon. Member. On this I came out with a limerick the other day and I said—shortage of petrol—Victoria real shortage of cloth—Shakuntala in Balkal!

The remedy is plain why do you complain? This is the remedy which the Prime Minister would probably suggest. But we would not like to deal with all the interesting things that the Prime Minister has been saying or doing. Let them be observed by all-wise Finance Ministers we have. The only limited point that I want to make is this that the Prime Minister has been doing exactly the things....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mishra, your time is up. You were given only five minutes. I am giving you 10 more minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There are not many speakers on this

side. How would you expect me to finish it within this time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know that. You should finish it within the limited time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Government and the Prime Minister have been doing things which are exactly at variance with what she has been saying. And therefore, the prices of all those things which are under the control of the Government have been raised one after another. The price of milk has been raised; the prices of rice and wheat have been increased. A few minutes before Mr. Shinde was saying that if this issue price had not been raised, then the demand of the hon. Members of the Opposition that the procurement price should also be raised would not have been met. So we were probably not being quite sincere about it. But may I say that he himself has been saying that there is so much of corruption in the operations of the F.C.I. And then we find there is such a vast difference between the cost of operation of the F.C.I. and the private sector, 9 to 10 per cent to 30 per cent in the F.C.I. Could this not be lowered? If the Opposition were right, why did you bring this country to this pass? Why did you not give a higher procurement price earlier? If there had been higher procurement price in the country, then we would not have had to pay \$ 160 as against 85 dollars per bushel of wheat. You should have heeded the advice of the Opposition at that time. But the Government did not do that.

Now there has been price rise in petrol and kerosene oil. Kerosene is consumed by the vast millions of people of our country and this price rise affects them very much. The raising of the price of petrol has been done mostly because of electoral considerations. The elections being in the offing, the price of petrol has been raised by 60 per cent. it means that the other political parties

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

which do not have an unlimited hold on black money will not be able to use jeeps and motor-cars for election purposes. That is precisely one of the intentions behind the raising of price of petrol.

If Government wanted that the consumption of petrol should be curbed, the only just and straight course was to have taken to rationing. Why did they not take to rationing for the purpose? Because they did not want the other political parties to be put on a par with the ruling party which is the greatest master of black money, because with rationing the other political parties also would have got the same quantity of petrol.

We are also bound to ask why did Government not try to find out oil from the sea-bottom as was envisaged in 1966. If there had been a tentative kind of agreement with TEN-NACO in 1966, we would have been able to get oil from the sea-bottom. Government, however, wanted the Soviet technology to be brought into this country. What do we find now? The USSR Government themselves have entered into an agreement with the United States for oil technology. This Government would always imitate the Soviet Union. So, if they had not entered into this agreement for oil technology, they owe an explanation to us in this regard.

Petrol consumption cannot be curbed by these measures taken by Government, because 50 per cent of the consumption is by Government transport, and then there are people with black money who can always have as much petrol as they like. So, this is not the way to bring about a curb on consumption. Clearly Government do not sound convincing when they come forward with the please that they have been trotting out.

What are the prospects in store for us? They are not very hopeful. The dearness allowance has been raised during the course of five months,

three times, and that may have its full impact during the course of the next year, when we would require additional resources of the order of Rs. 240 crores or so.

What Shri D. P. Dhar, the hon. Minister of Planning said the other day, and which as widely reported in the newspapers, namely that Government would not take to deficit financing during the course of the first two years of the Fifth Plan was completely wrong. For they cannot bridge the budgetary deficit if they go on increasing in this manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Member should conclude.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): I have a submission to make. Every party is exceeding its time. I hope that it is not at the cost of Independents like us. I hope you will look after orphans like us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Member should conclude. I have already given him fifteen minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I shall finish in two or three minutes. I shall finish very soon. Just as Government have been making a mockery of the whole thing about prices, you want to make a mockery of the debate on prices? That does not look nice....

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is very uncharitable. I have given him fifteen minutes whereas he was entitled only to five minutes. I would not give him any more time. Now, Shri Unnikrishnan.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do you think that we can do justice to the subject in such a short time?..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, he must conclude. I shall not give him any more time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So I shall have to conclude my speech.

Just consider the kind of situation which we are facing, and yet you would not allow a full debate to take place.

Then, there is the frightful picture that Government have raised the prices of those commodities which will have a multiplier effect. The price of steel has been raised and that will have a multiplier effect. Similarly, there are some other things, but time would not permit me to go into them. The cost of transport has been raised. It will have a multiplier effect. No government in the given situation would have taken recourse to this kind of thing.

Then I am also quite sure in my mind that the rabi prospects are not going to be that good as the Government has been painting, because there is definitely going to be shortage of power and shortage of fertiliser.

Lastly, a few question and the implied remedies. Is the Government prepared to see that all the necessary commodities would be available to the people, the common masses, at reasonable prices through its public distribution system? Secondly, is Government prepared to tell Parliament that there would prevail a relationship between revenues and advances from the Central Government? There is, in fact no relationship between government revenue and the advances obtained from the R.B.I. Then again, the country must know whether the central bank of the country, the Reserve Bank of India, thinks in terms of establishing a correlation between national output and money supply. Parliament, as my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, suggested, must be brought into the picture.

Then the Government must also tell us what exactly is in its mind when it speaks in broad strokes about increase in production. General increase in production may not bring about the required situation in the country because every increase in production increases demands of raw materials and so on. So the Government must be very clear and unequivocal about it that it is only production of the necessary goods that

it would try to bring about and it is not general production, because general production creates its own demands.

Then Government should also tell us why it is hesitating to demonetise the hundred rupee notes. The hundred rupee notes constitute 54 per cent of the notes in circulation. Why did the Government allow the one hundred rupee notes to be that preponderant in our note circulation? Earlier, there used to be a sort of parity between the ten rupee notes and the hundred rupee notes. Now that has been changed and the hundred rupee notes are of the order of 52 per cent and the ten rupee notes of the order of 32 per cent. Why did Government allow this situation to prevail? And if it allowed it to prevail, why is Government not prepared to demonetise the hundred rupee notes now? If it is not doing that, the conclusion is clear that Government has the command of the hundred rupee notes more than any black-marketeer.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN**  
(Badagara): Mr. Chairman, though I am firmly opposed to this Motion, I should have welcomed the opportunity afforded by this Motion to take a look at our economic landscape and find out the salient features thereof. But I had not imagined that I would have to join issues with my distinguished friend, Prof. Shyamnandan Mishra, who said not only many wrong things but, I am sorry to say, many disgustingly shameful things here like defending the butchers of democracy and socialism in chile.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
You have done many shameful things in your party.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** I should have thought that he would have defended the parliamentary institutions. Instead, he had gone on to challenge my Prime Minister for defending the cause of democracy and socialism (*Interruptions*). I do not yield. The least I can say is that it

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

is a disgustingly shameful performance for a man who has had some innings of a parliamentary life a long record of presence in this House, and who, I thought, knew better.

I do not want to enter into his new arithmetic on democracy and electoral representation by which he claims to represent 57 or 58 per cent of the people, whereas the 350 of us, who sit on this side represent only 30 or 40 per cent? I would leave that waste to him because as my friend, Shri Shamim, remarked, it is their business to distort. That is exactly what has been going on here. It is their business to distort, and I must say they are doing it well.

Nobody in this House, certainly not the Prime Minister, certainly not any other Minister, or the spokesmen of my party, nobody had said that the situation is not critical; that the situation is not something which does not warrant immediate and compelling attention. (Interruptions). There is indeed a lot of hardship among the people, and if the hon. Members on the other side, the Opposition, are conscious of it, we are also conscious of it. We also work among the people, and we have come here with their mandate and we have come here with their support.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But you do not feel the financial pinch!

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There is no doubt that there is a determined bid on their part to use the present economic situation not only for political profiteering, but I would say, political blackmail. This is not what was expected. After all, what do we want to do in this country? That is the basic question to which we should address ourselves in this House; not the incoherent, frustrated criticism that has come up.

I was surprised that throughout this debate, as well as outside, during the last few weeks, there has been no alternative framework of economic policies or measures posed before

the country. The entire stand of the Opposition, whether it be the right or the left, is riddled with contradictions. Take the question of food imports; during the days when we had to import food, and we still have to, it was suggested that our farmers are being cheated. If I remember aright, Prof. Shyamnandan Mishra, himself stated, "Why not pay more?" Yes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why did you not do that? (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: When the procurement prices are raised by 30 to 32 per cent automatically what follows is the issue price had also to be raised. Then we are told, "you have raised the issue price." I would like to pose this question before this House: what was the alternative to raising the issue price? Was it deficit financing? Would that have checked or stopped the price spiral? Would that have stopped the alarming rate at which the prices have been going up or it would have further aggravated it? I do not understand this logic. But all these contradictions have been packed into the arguments of my friends on the other side.

There has been a lot of talk about black money. When an attempt is made for the equalisation of the price of kerosene and diesel, when an attempt is made in the steel policy, to have a dual price policy, when there is a price hike in the petroleum products, it is said that it will generate black money! I have not been able to understand this argument. (Interruptions)....Who is afraid of this petroleum products price rise? I would like to pose this question. Who is afraid of the petroleum price rise? It is the 5,00,000 automobile-owners on whom you are depending today for your support. I welcome the courage of this Government, of Shri Devkant Borooah, who has gone into attack, to hurt the consumption pattern of a section of the elite. They will have to be attacked. I am not here to apologise. I shall defend it

and I would say that this is the first courageous act of the Government to deliberately curtail the consumption of an overgrown elite and open a new leaf in the economic policy. I hope that this courage will remain and also courage not only to hurt but to attack the privileged few who have not only the automobiles but who have also various other privileges, and to change the elitist consumption pattern of the top 10 per cent of the population for whom you want economic development and for whom you want all the privileges, concessions and opportunities.

If their opposition was only about the kerosene price, I could have understood it. It could have been justified. But that is not so. I do not know how Shri Vajpayee came here today, whether in a bullock cart followed by cycles. It is a welcome change. Certainly the 5,00,000 car owners are not below the poverty line and I shall not defend them.

17 hrs.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** How did you come to Parliament?

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** I would also say that kerosene is not the basic cooking fuel of the rural people. Yet there are hardships and I hope those hardships will be removed. The price differential between kerosene and diesel was, if I remember right, about 40 per cent and that was the real source of black-money. The consequence of this policy is to attack black-money. There has been a talk about petrol rationing. I differ from even my friends here on this side. We must have a proper regulatory framework. I want this framework to be used for effective distribution of foodgrains and we must use our administrative capabilities for having a regulatory framework in the States to make a success of the wholesale procurement and distribution of foodgrains before we attempt to deal with items whose consumption is restricted to a select few and a marginal section of our population. The Fin-

ance Minister's task has been made easier.

I think this levy will fetch the Government about Rs. 200 crores or so in excise duty. It will also help to raise resources. This is a step in the right direction. If you want the plan to succeed and to go ahead with the larger socio-economic goals set before us, this sort of hard decisions are necessary and there is no question of soft options or running away from them. If we try to run away, we would land ourselves in a situation which will endanger even our freedom and integrity.

My friend Mr. A. P. Sharma referred to the question of strikes. I said that there was a new labour aristocracy coming up in this country. I said so sometime ago and at that time my distinguished friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta, who is not here, today, publicly and my deputy leader, Sharma, privately joined issue with me. Even at the risk of unpopularity, I would again say and repeat that a labour aristocracy has developed in this country. They are misleading the working class and making the working class the enemies of socialism! They are, in fact, fighting against the real working class interests. It is to this aspect of the situation that our Prime Minister referred to yesterday in our party meeting. While welcoming this, I would earnestly appeal to my friends that they should have a new approach and a new orientation to the labour policy as is called for and this can only be done if the leaders of the working class take courage in their hands and say that enough is enough. In my State at least Mr. Mohd. Koya will agree with me, there is a new awareness against wild cat strikes and against such wild approaches even among people belonging to the party to which Mr. S. M. Banerjee belongs. Mr. Banerjee spoke so eloquently in their defence. The basic problem is to step up domestic savings and increase our rate of resource mobilisation. The increase in procurement prices will put into the rural pockets atleast Rs. 300 crores, I guess. If that is

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so, I do not see any reason why the Raj Committee's recommendations which, I think, are lying somewhere in the shelves of the Finance Ministry, could not be given effect to. The Fifth Finance Commission's recommendations will put a lot of money in the hands of the States, who are unwilling to undertake petrol rationing, who are unwilling to implement a rational procurement and distribution system and, who are practically unwilling to do many things which the Centre wants them to do. I would certainly not want them to squander away this money which is going to be put in their pockets. All this calls for larger fiscal discipline, discipline among all sections of people, so that there can be an effort at reconstruction of our society and achievement of our larger social goals. This cannot be done by distributing licences to breweries and distilleries for which, I understand, about 250 licences have been given or for cosmetics and allowing multi-national companies to enter into the field and in such soft areas of growth, or allowing a section of labour to indulge in blackmail, particularly the middle-class unions.

I hope a collective effort would be made. I would earnestly appeal to my friends on the other side to join us in this great mission so that we can save not only our economy but also the freedom and integrity of our country.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** (Godhra): Sir, when I hear speeches like the one I just heard, I begin to wonder whose head it was, whose tongue he was using and what phraseology came out. This was further complicated by the fact that he was talking in English. Finally, when he mentioned "my Prime Minister" we all got confused because we did not know whom he was referring to. An adjournment motion is a censure motion and I take it that this House is trying to censure the Government for its failings. We know in this country the Government is Shrimati Indira Gandhi and therefore I cannot work up the enthusiasm that

I would have in censuring Mrs. Gandhi if she is not here. Every time I am about to attack the Government, I find Mr. Chavan at the receiving end. He turns round and asks, "what have you got against me?" Does he not understand that I attack him only by proxy? Therefore, if he will convey my thoughts to where they should reach, I will proceed.

17.07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

In the last session, three or four times we have discussed the same problem of rising prices. We have to discuss it because the prices go on increasing from week to week, from day to day. My friend, Mr. Bhagat made a valiant effort to justify the statement which the Prime Minister made about our having turned the corner and things beginning to look up etc., for which he quoted a document which he dared not reveal the source of—I happen to know it but I would not tell you. The Prime Minister, out of necessity, has to make many statements in the course of the day and if Mr. Bhagat were to start justifying every statement that the Prime Minister made, not all the dictionaries, not all the words of the English language, would be sufficient to make out a credible argument. We have discussed price rise but nothing has passed into the heads of the Government which will make it even remotely possible for this Government either to stabilise or to decrease the prices anywhere in the foreseeable future. I keep on trying to tell Shri Chavan, these are the things he has to do, though he does not understand or he is not in a position to implement what I am suggesting to him. I even break the very rigid code and send an article to the Prime Minister, hoping that she would take the time to read it. But since it had nothing to do with UP, I doubt whether the article was at all read. Therefore, I will give my advice this time in staccato fashion.

The first thing you have to do is to save. How can you save? You can save by cutting down administrative expenses. You can save by closing

down non-productive schemes. You can save by cutting out projects where you are not succeeding either because of shortage of raw materials or management or other technological deficiencies. These are luxuries you cannot afford and you have to cut them out; you have to leave them for some future generation. You must get rid of all the superfluous staff all around you, particularly the security staff which seems to be multiplying in geometrical progression. Now a horse needs three cars full of security guards and a machine gun to protect. I think these notions of security have to be reduced.

The second thing is produce. Production means that you have to remove restrictions from those that can produce. My friend, Shri Unnikrishnan might think that he is a producer. He is not; he is a consumer and, therefore, a parasite on society. Therefore, those who can produce have to be encouraged; they have to be patted on the back. Because, if they do not do it you cannot do it. Then who is going to produce? Talking of production, you ask Professor V.K.R.V. Rao to write a paper on production. Why do you not ask me to write a paper on socialism? The two things are foreign. Therefore, you have to learn to produce.

Where is my friend, Shri Subramaniam, who all on a sudden woke up to the fact that the licensing procedure has to be streamlined? We have been shouting about it for the last decade. Still, Shri Subramaniam woke up to this only last night and he is yet to take those steps. The Planning Commission says "produce", the Prime Minister says "produce" and the Cabinet says "produce". everybody says "produce" and yet the streamlining of the licensing procedure is still waiting refinement. God knows when it will ever be done.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Partapgarh): I thought you had suggested some procedure.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not suggest procedures. I suggest elimination, which is the next point. I am glad you brought me to that.

Since this whole thing is in any case an impediment, what you really have to do is to delicense. What are you afraid of? Why do you want these licences? Why do you want the power in your hands to deny, to make and break? So, I suspect *mala fide* there. Because, when this country is so hungry for production, when anybody wants to produce we should encourage him to produce irrespective of what he wants to produce. But over here we have employed two lakhs of people whose only job from morning to night is to say "No" or rather "neit". Whether it is a proposal for setting up an industry, importing or exporting something, or engaging in some other productive economic activity, the answer is always "no". Then, of course, there are ways and means of getting around that "no" and each time money passes hands, and this is what makes them all happy. The only thing that makes them happy is the money that falls into their pockets and that is why we have this licensing system.

The next point is that there should be no waste. How are we not going to waste? Here I will have to talk about the public sector, which is the sacred cow for people on this side as well as that side of the House. No matter how uneconomical a project, no matter how badly bungled, no matter how inefficiently managed, no matter how much plunder takes place there, they want the public sector not to be touched. It is very clear from the figures that for every Rs. 100 you have spent on the public sector the value of money that you get is only Rs. 56. Out of that Rs. 56 if you take out production in terms of capitalisation, it will come to something like 40 per cent efficiency. If you want the luxury of a public sector in order to satisfy your ego and dogmas, by all means, you do it. But at the same time, don't cry about the poor, that they are suffering, that they are bleeding. You are responsible for it. And

[Shri Piloo Mody]

as a man, you should accept that responsibility.

Behave and be sensible. It means, no deficit financing. No matter how many demands on you, no deficit financing. Forget it. You are just not capable of sustaining any more. Even on the note that you print, you lose foreign exchange because they are printed on imported paper. Therefore, no deficit financing. Do you have the courage? It requires courage because drastic cut in taxation is required. You have to cut taxes, both direct and indirect, and eliminate all indirect taxes on items that contribute to the poor man's bread basket. Do you have the courage to do that, the will to do that? No. Why do you talk about wanting to control prices? You cannot do it. You have a history of 26 years of bravado, 26 years of mis-direction. You are not going to wash it away. Are you prepared to raised the exemption limit to Rs. 12,000? No. Because you lose a few pennies. You are so panicky that you are afraid of losing even those few pennies

Be realistic. Float the rupee in a real sense. How can it help you inside the country? It will only help those who want to import and reward those who want to export. You want to encourage exports instead of which you punish the exporter who goes around and finds market for you by asking him to sell to you 12 rupee dollar for 7 1/2 rupees and you reward a person to whom you give a licence and give 12 rupee dollar for 7 1/2 rupees. Does this make sense?

Have a goal. The rural economy of this country needs revival. It has been ground to the dust. There is no economic viability there. This needs to take a balance of whatever you have in hand, after you have gone through the drill, and put that into rural economy. I can give you some ideas: road, public transport, railways, rural electrification, agro-industries, afforestation, minor irrigation,

contour bunding, terracing, drainage, water conservation, etc. Every district in this country must have a water conservation plan. These are the activities you should go in for.

Ultimately, think of the future. You can build your nation only through education. The Education budget needs not only to be doubled or trebled or quadrupled but any amount of money that you spend on education is money well-invested—not merely well-spent but well-invested. It is these people who work with their mind that will ultimately produce the goods that you cannot do on your own today.

My last question to you is: Will you do any of these things? My answer is 'No'. Can you do anything? No. Therefore, the conclusion that I had drawn last time which is inevitable today is that you are unfit to govern and you must hand over this Government to me.

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will confine myself to the very limited subject of the rise in prices of petroleum products. The prices of petroleum products have to be increased because of increase in crude oil prices. Ever since 1970 when the price of crude oil was 128 cents per barrel, there has been a rise in the price of crude oil, but in the last six months, that rise has been precipitous. In February this year it was 206 cents, 2 dollar and 6 cents, per barrel. Today it is 386 cents, 3 dollars and 86 cents, per barrel. So, the result has been that we have to buy crude at a much higher price and, therefore, utilise more foreign exchange than what we used to earlier. In fact, last year, our foreign exchange requirement for import of crude oil was about Rs. 200 crores, and this year it is going up to Rs. 500 crores. Ours is a poor country and

much more so in foreign exchange. Therefore, we have now to take stock of the situation and think whether we can continue to buy crude at increased price and in increased quantities because according to the Plan, there has been an increase in consumption of petroleum products in this country every year which will rise, by 1978, if the Plan goes through, to about 43 million tonnes. As it is, we are now using 22 million tonnes.

In addition to that, there was also the problem of availability of crude because the crude that we buy is from western Asia and mostly from the Arab countries and Iraq. All these countries have organized themselves and decided that they would ask for a higher price for what they consider to be a wasting asset. Therefore, they have been increasing the price almost unilaterally now. Formerly the companies and the Government used to decide about price bilaterally. But now all the countries, all the Arab countries separately and all the oil-producing countries jointly, have decided that they will decide unilaterally. In fact, on the 16th October, they decided to increase the prices by one dollar and on 16th morning it was 265 cents per barrel. On 17th morning it was 365 cents per barrel. Since then, there has been another hike and it has gone up, as I said earlier, to 386 cents per barrel for light Arabian crude which is a standard crude. There are other crudes also the prices of which are higher. Therefore, this is a hard reality which we have to face. Mr. Piloo Mody said that we should be realistic. In this matter we have to be realistic. Here we have only hard options because it is a hard reality..

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** (Contoi): I want to know whether, as a result of Arab-Israeli war, they have raised it as a measure of political pressure. There is a contradiction from the Arab States that they had used that political pressure against India. Whether

it was on account of political pressure against India or it was for their own reasons that the price has been increased, should be made clear.

**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH:** The Arabs have never said that the price increase has any connection with political pressure. What they have said is that they would cut down the supply to those countries which were unfriendly to them. There was some newspaper report, some apprehension in our mind, that Saudi Arabia was cutting down the supplies to us. But it proved to be wrong because His Majesty King Faisel himself passed orders that supplies to India would continue and they would not be reduced under any circumstances. So far as price is concerned, they are charging the same price from all countries. Even some of the Arab countries also buy. The price is the same for all the countries. Now, this is the price we have to pay. But there is one good thing about it. Because of our friendship with the Arab countries, our supplies remain unabated whereas except U.K. and France, Europe is suffering from a cut, America itself is suffering from a cut of 18 per cent, Japan is suffering from a cut and Japan is entirely dependent for its industry on oil. But India has been spared because of our friendship with the Arabs. Therefore, the price has to be paid because they feel that it is a wasting asset for them. As a 'wasting asset', they may ask the price they want. Therefore, the price has been raised for everybody and we have to pay the price. Unfortunately, for a poor country like ours, we must consider whether we could pay for it on an increasing rate as well as on increasing quantities. Therefore, we have decided that time has come for us to consider how to at least halt this increase in the consumption of petroleum products... (Interruptions) If Prof Samar Guha were less emphatic, he would have been more effective....(Interruptions).

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

This price rise is not a new thing. It was accepted as early as 1970 or even earlier by Shantilal Shah Committee that the price of the crude oil will be reflected in the prices of the petroleum products and the formula was that an increase of 10 cents per barrel would reflect a 4 per cent rise in the price of petroleum products. On that basis, there has to be a price hike and we have done it on two occasions, as you know. But this time, our problem was a little different. The prices have gone up. Therefore, we could not afford to buy. Therefore, we have to cut our consumption.

There are petroleum products used for different purposes. Broadly one type of petroleum products are used for agriculture and development purposes. Fuel oil, diesel oil and light diesel oil—these three items are used for agriculture and industrial development purposes. Fuel oil runs many of our power plants and if we increase the price of fuel oil substantially, then power generation will be more expensive. Regarding diesel oil, to-day in this country about 90 per cent of the road transport, whether it is bus or truck, is by diesel. Therefore, if we increase the price of diesel, then transport will be more expensive, both for truck as well as for buses. Then 40 per cent of the diesel oil is used by agriculturists for tractors as also for pumps and also for threshers. Therefore, we thought that we must not increase the price as far as we can, for diesel.

Similarly, Light Diesel oil is used for pumps and for different types of industrial and agricultural activity. There are two items which are used for personal consumption. One is kerosene and the other is petrol..

AN HON. MEMBER: What about LPG?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Gas forms a very small part. So far as kerosene

is concerned, it is very interesting that we produce now about 3 million tonnes of kerosene and we import about 800,000 tonnes of kerosene—600,000 tonnes from Russia and 200,000 tonnes from different countries. Now, the prices of all petroleum products have gone up. Nonetheless we have found that more than one-third—40—45 per cent—according to the studies and reports both by official bodies as well as by learned bodies like National Council of Applied Economic Research, which have gone into this question. All these aspects have been gone into carefully and we came to the conclusion that 40 to 45 per cent of kerosene is adulterated. It is mixed with diesel oil because they belong to the middle distillates group. The differential between the price of kerosene and diesel is 20 paise. So it is profitable to convert kerosene into diesel and charge a higher price. So, this is really one of these items which generates black money in the country. One-third of kerosene is no longer the element of lighting for the poor man, it is also the cooking fuel element for large number of middle classes in the urban areas of the country. There has been a study made. Greater Bombay alone consumes 15 per cent of the entire kerosene production of India, as cooking fuel. The landless labourer in the countryside is worse off than the urban man in the country and there is no doubt about it. So, what happened was this. One-third of the kerosene was going to the urban areas. One-third was going to diesel and adulteration and only one-third was available for the rural areas. So we decided this that there must be equalisation of the price of diesel and kerosene. We brought down the price of diesel slightly and we also raised the price of kerosene and brought it to a point of equalisation. When the price is the same there will be no incentive for anybody for adulterating kerosene with diesel oil. 5.5 million tonnes of kerosene will be available for the countryside, for the rural areas from which vast majority of our Members come.

So far as petrol is concerned, there are 5.40 lakhs of cars in this country and about 70,000 taxis. I agree, the increase in the price of petrol will certainly hit many of these people. Out of 5.40 lakhs of cars slightly less than half would be in the public sector or companies sector or even Government sector. So the number of people who will be directly hit would be about 2½ lakhs.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** The company people will charge from the consumer.

**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH:** My esteemed colleague the Finance Minister will take care of that and he will explain about the steps taken in this regard. What I was going to say was this. The problem before us is very simple, whether to look after 60 crores of Indians in the villages or 2 1/2 lakhs of affluent people.

One of the worst surprises to me is this. There is an honourable Member present in the House who is very active now. He came to see me when I was the Governor of Bihar.

One hon. Member who is very active came to see me in Patna in a rickshaw. Someone remarked: Mr. so and so, you are a candidate coming from a progressive party. The people in the gate were very angry when he came in a rickshaw. It is all right if he drives in a rickshaw in his constituency. But, suppose he comes to Delhi. And if he finds it all right to drive in a rickshaw, it is a very interesting thing.

I have not named him. What I am going to say is this. That is the reason why this price hike has been announced. The main purpose for this price hike is this. It is a national problem. Saving of foreign exchange and reduction in consumption of petroleum products is a national problem. It has been a national problem in all the countries in the world which are dependent on the petroleum products. Therefore, in this country, as in other countries where there are party Gov-

ernments, Parliament and public opinion accept this as a national problem. This has, therefore, to be solved at a national level. There are some people here who believe in some principles. In a democracy what is that principle? It is this. So far as money generated out of this is concerned—Mr. Mishra raised this question here—as the hon. Member said, the money that is generated or at least a reasonable part of the money would be used for the development of public transport in the urban areas.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Sir, I rise on a point of order. How can the hon. Minister, on behalf of Government, commit himself that the money that has been generated out of this is for the development of transport in the urban areas? He is misleading the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no point of order.

**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH:** I would only say that this is with the consent of the hon. Minister of Finance. The price hike goes on increasing although it may sound a little humorous. The basic fact however is this. When the Prime Minister came in a buggy. Shri Vajpayee came in a bullock cart. You all know that imitation is the simplest form of flattery. In this country, for quite some time to come, we have to depend on the animals for the protection. And so, these bullocks are to stay with us for quite some time to come. If we give them up, that is, both the bullocks and the cart and if we entirely depend on the petroleum products for our protection, then, we will all be landed in a very great difficulty. Therefore, any mode of transport has always to be considered as an alternative for protection.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Why are Government not taking to rationing? The hon. Minister has not replied to that point.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He has not spoken about petrol rationing at all.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has referred to animal traction. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: What are the hon. Members doing among themselves, when I am standing? Let them leave alone this animal traction. If it is a question of people coming by horses, bullockcarts, cow-carts and all that I shall have to make some arrangement for stables and cow-sheds and bullock-sheds.

AN HON. MEMBER: And make Shri D. K. Borooah in charge of animal traction.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we may better fix up the time. At what time should the hon. Minister reply? There are three or four more Members till to speak on each side, and I think that about 30 to 40 minutes will be taken by them. So, I shall call the hon. Minister at about twenty minutes past six o'clock. Hon. Members have already taken much more time than allowed for this adjournment motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The way in which we are given time shows that we are not taking this adjournment motion seriously. Within five to ten minutes do you think we can do justice to the subject?

MR. SPEAKER: That is the reason why I do not press for it, and we do not take it as an adjournment motion. It is just an open motion.

Now, I shall call Shri Madhu Limaye...

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Then, Shamim Ahmed Shamim.

MR. SPEAKER: As we go on calling Members, he will have time, but not in the order in which he is mentioned.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बांका) : अधिकाल महोदय, अब तक दो मंत्रियों के भाषण हो चुके हैं। इन के भाषणों से वर्तमान समस्याओं के बारे में कोई भी संतोषजनक जवाब सरकार की ओर से नहीं आया है। अभी मैं श्री बहुमा जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। उन्होंने कहा कि विदेशों से कड़ आयल मंगाने में हम को कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। दिक्कत है कि विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे पास पर्याप्त नहीं है।

17.43 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

इसके लिये जहां पेट्रोल का दाम 7 पैसे बढ़ाने से काम चल जाता है वहां 1 रुपये से भी ज्यादा दाम बढ़ा दिया और उसका उन्होंने समर्थन यह किया कि इसका बोझा साधारण जनता पर नहीं पड़ेगा। जो निजी गाड़ियों का इस्तेमाल करने वाले बड़े लोग हैं उन्हीं लोगों के ऊपर पड़ेगा। लेकिन उन्होंने यह स्वयं कबूल किया कि आधे से अधिक पेट्रोल सरकार के द्वारा और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के द्वारा खर्च किया जाता है तो सरकार की ओर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को जो अधिक पैसा खर्च करना पड़ेगा उसका बोझ क्या बड़े लोगों के ऊपर जायगा या साधारण जनता के ऊपर जायगा?

दूसरे श्री बहुमा जो ने अपने भाषण में एक शब्द भी पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में तेल का शोषण और खोज अपने देश में करने के बारे में सरकार ने अपनी जो अयोग्यता सावित कर दी है उसके बारे में नहीं कहा। उनको जरा भी सदमा नहीं है। यह इतना बड़ा देश है। इन लोगों का यह दावा है कि तेल हमारे यहां मिल सकता है। लेकिन तेल की खोज के नाम में इनकी पूरी असफलता रही है। अकेले इस बात को लेकर भी आज सरकार की नियन्ता करना बिलकुल जायज होगा।

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि न्यूजीलैंड के कोटेंजे जो कभी की गई है और पेट्रोल का जो इतना दाम बढ़ाया गया है यह उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव को महेनजर रखते हुये किया गया है। हम जानते हैं क्योंकि आपके पास वैसे की कमी नहीं है, गर पेट्रोल का दाम 5 रुपये लीटर भी हो

जायगा तो भी कांप्रेस की उतनी ही जीपें और गाड़ियां दौड़ेंगी जो आगर दो रुपये दाम रहता निव दीड़तीं। इनसे चोट पड़ेगा विरोधी दल वालों को जिनके पास साधनों की कमी है। न्यूज़प्रिन्ट का कोटा काटने का भी कारण यही है कि अखदारों के पृष्ठ कम हों और विरोधियों की बात लघे नहीं। न्यूज़प्रिन्ट काले बाजार में बिके और पोस्टर परचे आदि छापने का खर्च भी बढ़ जाय विरोधी लोगों के लिये। वरना इन कामों को मैं वित्तीय दप्तिकोण से समझतीय नहीं समझता हूँ जो इन्होंने दामों में बढ़िद्ध कर या कोटे में कमी करके किया है।

वित्त मंत्री ने कई बार कहा है कि पैदावार जब बढ़ेगी तो दाम बढ़ेंगे। हमारे मित्र पीलू भोजी साहब भी कहते हैं। लेकिन यह बात दूसरे देशों के लिये सही हो सकती है। यह देश ऐसा विचिक्षा है कि पैदावार कम होने पर भी दाम बढ़ते हैं और पैदावार बढ़ने पर भी दाम बढ़ते हैं। चीनी की बात ले लीजिये। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि 72-73 के सीजन में चीनी की पैदावार 7 लाख टन बढ़ गई। नेतृत्व क्या बजह है कि विगत साल जो दाम थे उससे डेढ़ गुने दो गुने दाम बढ़ रहे हैं?

... (अवधान) विदेशों कीवर्चा करें तो मैं आंकड़ों से लाभित कर दूंगा कि यह बिलकुल बेमतलब बात है जो विदेशों से तुलना कर रहे हैं। चीनी की पैदावार बढ़ने के बाद भी चीनी के दाम क्यों कम नहीं होते हैं। जब 7 लाख टन पैदावार कम थी विगत साल तो मई जून महीने में जो शादी विवाह के दिन थे जिनमीं चीनी रिलीज कर दी गई थी इस साल पैदावार बढ़ने के बाद भी 2 लाख टन चीनी कम वितरित की गई है। जानवृक्षकर चीनी के दाम ऊंचे उठे इसलिये चीनी जो रिलीज होनी चाहिये वह होती नहीं है, आप आंकड़े पेश को जाएं अगर मेरी बात गलत है। मैं भिन्ने साहब को चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ। क्या मई, जून के महीने में चीनी कम मात्रा में रिलीज की गई या नहीं विगत साल की तुलना में।

चब्बाण साहब ने पिछलो बार कहा था कि मझे भी लगता है कि कपड़े के दाम बहुत बढ़ गये हैं और मैं व्यापार मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिख रहा हूँ। यह उनका राज्य सभा का बयान है। यह सरकार कैसे चल रही है? एक मंत्री कहते हैं कि मुझे भी लगता है कि कपड़े के दाम बढ़ गए हैं और मैं व्यापार मंत्री को लिख रहा हूँ। व्यापार मंत्री ने तो सूत और कपड़े का मामला इतना चौपट कर दिया है कि जिस की कोई हद नहीं। इन्होंने कुछ महीने पहले सूत के ऊपर नियंत्रण जारी किया लेकिन वितरण का कोई इंतज म नहीं किया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि सूत के दाम दुगुने ढाई बड़ गए और जिसके ऊपर 70 लाख बुनकर निर्भर करते हैं उन बुनकरों को समय पर सूत नहीं मिल सका। अक्सर इंडेक्स नम्बर बनाते समय नियंत्रित कपड़े के दामों को सामने रखा जाता है। लेकिन कुल कपड़े का दस प्रतिशत नियंत्रित कपड़ा है। बाकी 90 प्रति शत कपड़े का दाम एक साल के अंदर 30 से लेकर 60-70 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा है। तो क्या कपड़ा क्या चीनी क्या पेट्रील क्या केरोसिन हर चीज के दाम बढ़ गये हैं और यह सिलसिला चल रहा है।

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उत्पादन, दाम और कमी इनसा जो संबंध होता है हमारे देश में वह टूट गया है। इसका एक और उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ। खदान मंत्री कोयले के बारे में कहते हैं कि इस साल कोयले की पैदावार विगत साल की तुलना में अधिक हुई है। तो कोयले की पैदावार जद बढ़ गई है तो क्या बजह है कि कोयले का इतना बड़ा भारी अधिक है कि दो सौ ढाई सौ ट्रैन्स को कैसिल कर दिया जाय है और इतना ही नहीं कई पावर स्टेशन्स को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिये बरीनी, पत्तरातू, कानपुर, कई जगहों के मैं उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ जहाँ पावर स्टेशन्स अब बन्द होने की नीति आ गई है। तो कोयले की कमी का क्या कारण है? मेरी राय में कोल की कमी का कारण यह है कि बैगनों की

## [श्री मधु लिम्बे]

सप्ताहाई में बड़े प्रमाणे पर घोटाला हो रहा है और इसमें बड़े लोग एक दिन में दो लाख रुपये की कमाई कर रहे हैं। इसलिये कोल का अभाव है। बहुप्रा जी ने कहा डीजल पर जो ट्रेन्स चलती है उनकी बजह से डीजल की खपत भी ज्यादा है और विदेशों से डीजल मंगवाना पड़ा है लेकिन अपने देश में तेल की खोज करने का काम यदि ठीक ढंग से किया जाना तो डीजलाईजेशन का जो कार्यक्रम है सफल हो जाता। इस कार्यक्रम का और तेल की खोज का जो कार्यक्रम है उसका कोई सम्बंध या लकिन तेल की खोज का कार्यक्रम पीछे चला गया और डीजलाईजेशन करते हैं। इनकी हर योजना के बारे में यही पता चलगा कि कोई आपसी रिश्ता नहीं है, भेल नहीं है और इसी लिए यह मारी कठिनाईयां उत्पन्न हो रही है।

कल ही मैं इसके ऊपर बोलने वाला हूँ, व्यापार मंत्री यहां पर मौजूद हैं, उन्होंने विला बजह पिछले अगस्त महीने में, जूट का जो सामान विदेशों में जाता है उसके ऊपर जो एक्सपोर्ट डिटी लगाई जाती है उसको घटाया है या बिल्कुल खत्म किया है जिससे कम से कम 18 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा सरकार को होगा। जूट का सामान सस्ता हो, विदेशों में अधिक बिके और हमको अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा मिले यही इनका उद्देश्य था लेकिन आप विश्वास कीजिए जैसे ही इन्होंने एक्सपोर्ट डिटी माफ कर दी जूट सामान के दाम और बढ़गये। या मंत्री महोदय भेरी इस बात को काट सकते हैं कि जुट गुड़ के भाव और बढ़ गए? यानी जब डिटी थी उस समय से भी इसके दाम अधिक हो गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इसको खरीदने वाले कौन लोग हैं? अनाज वर्गीकर के लिए सरकार को ही खरीदना पड़ता है। अन्त में जूट के सामान जो दाम बढ़ गये उसका बोझ भी सरकार पर लोया। 18 करोड़ रुपये का प्रसाद भी बाटा और जूट गुड़ के दाम जो बढ़ गये उसके लिये भी कुट डिपार्टमेंट को ज्यादा खर्च

करना पड़ा। तो कौन सी नीति आपचल रहे हैं वह भेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

शिन्दे साहब का भाषण भी मैं गांर से सुन रहा था। उन्होंने एक ही मुद्रा रखा कि कौन कहता है इस दबत दाम बढ़त ज्यादा बढ़े हैं, 1966 में हम इससे भी ज्यादा अयोग्य और नालायक थे। यह आपकी दलील है लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ केवल परसन्टेज पर नहीं देखना चाहिये। (ध्यानधान) हाँ, आपने तो यही कहा कि बाजारेयी जी की बात गलत है कि - इस समय बहुत ज्यादा दाम बढ़ गये हैं, 1966 में दाम अधिक बढ़े थे।

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:**  
You have been a little unfair. Mr. Vajpayee made a statement on food-grain prices; that the price of foodgrains in 1966-67 was higher as compared to 1972-73. My immediate reply was only in regard to the increase in foodgrain prices. I gave the figures to show that despite a large volume of import, the price increase in 1966-67 was higher. That is what I said.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
But at that time the shortage was of the order of 20 per cent.

**श्री मधु लिम्बे :** यह भी इनकी जो सफाई है मुझे इसलिए नहीं जंचती है कि मान लीजिये आज सी रुपया दाम है क्वीटल का और उसमें 25-30 प्रतिशत बढ़ता है और मूल दाम पहले 60 रुपये था और उसमें 25-30 प्रतिशत बढ़ा था तो कुल भिलाकर साधारण जनता पर आज अधिक बोझ पड़ता ही है। इन्होंने जिन दामों की जर्चरी की उसमें राशन की

दुकानों से जो गलत वितरित किया जाता है, उसका दाम है लेकिन क्यावे इस बात से इंकार कर सकते हैं कि ग्रामीण इलाकों में राशन की दुकानों के लिये जो माल आता है उसका अधिकतर हस्ता काले बाजार में बिकता है? अगर वे मेरे साथ चलें, उत्तर प्रदेश, विहार या कहीं चलें तो केयर प्राइस शास्त्र चलाने वाले जो लोग हैं उनसे हम लोग मिलेंगे, वे दुकानदार स्वयं बतायेंगे कि एक तो माल मिलता नहीं है और अगर माल मिल गया तो एक बोरे गेहूं के पीछे 6-7 रुपये छूस देनी पड़ती है गल्ला सप्लाई इन्सपेक्टर को। इसी तरह से एक चीनी बोरे के पीछे 15 रुपया छूस देनी पड़ती है। तो आप जिन दामों की चर्चा कर रहे हैं वह तो बिल्कुल एक कागजी दाम है। वास्तविक दाम जो जनता को देने पड़ते हैं, उन दामों में और इन दामों में बढ़ा फर्क है। इस तरह से इन्होंने आज जो प्रश्न का जवाब दिया है उसमें स्वयं स्वीकारा है कि इस समय देश में तीन किस्म के दाम चल रहे हैं—एक दाम तो राशन की दुकानों के हैं, दूसरे दाम सरकारी स्टैट्यूटरी आर्डर की तहत, रिटेलर को इन्होंने छूट दे रखी है कि अधिक से अधिक किस दाम पर वे बेच सकते हैं और तीसरे हैं वास्तविक दाम। अभी इस तरह के जो स्टैट्यूटरी आर्डर होते हैं उसपर वास्तव में माल मिलता नहीं है और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि स्टैट्यूटरी आर्डर इनकम टैक्स इवेंड करने का एक बेहतर तरीका हो जाता है क्योंकि इनकम टैक्स वाले जब आयेंगे तो वे उनसे कहेंगे कि यह तो स्टैट्यूटरी आर्डर है और इस दाम पर हम लोग बेच रहे हैं। आज कौन नहीं जानता कि टायर के जो दाम हैं वह वास्तविक लिस्टेड प्राइस से दो गुने हैं। आज सारी पब्लिक प्राइन्डरटेकिंग शिकायत कर रही है कि हमको चेसिस नहीं मिल रहे हैं, हमको टायर नहीं मिल रहे हैं, हमको बियरिंज नहीं मिल रहे हैं। अभी अभी सुझ पता चला है कि सरकार इस तरह के कामों को स्वयं मान्यता दे रही है द्रक बनाने वाले जो हमारे यहां के उद्योगपति हैं उनसे चनाव के लिये पैसा मांगा गया तो उन्होंने

कहा कि मेरे पास ब्लैक का पैसा नहीं है, मैं नहीं दे सकता, कम्पनी कानून में नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि ऐसी कानूनी रोक लगी हुई है, लेकिन मेरी ट्रकों पर 10-15 हजार का प्रीमियम है इसलिये 500 ट्रक में कांग्रेस पार्टी को देने के लिये तैयार हूं उसके ऊपर 10 हजार के हिसाब से 50 लाख रुपया आप ले लीजिये। तो ट्रक में, टायर में जो ब्लैक मार्केट है.....

**सभापति महोदय :** आप एक बात सुन लीजिए।

**श्री भषु लिमये :** मैंने व्यक्तियों का नाम नहीं लिया है।

**सभापति महोदय :** आपने व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं लिया है लेकिन यह चार्ज तो आप ले आये कि इस तरह का बारें नुच्छा।

(व्यवधान)

**श्री भषु लिमये :** आप स्वयं जानते हैं बिना जानकारी के मैं इस तरह बोला नहीं करता हूं। मैंने जनवरी, 1971 में गह आरोप किया था कि साढ़े 5 सौ जीपे डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेन्ट से कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए हाइटर की गई है और इसके लिए इन्डियोरेन्स कम्पनियों का कन्सोर्टियम बनाया गया है। मैंने आखिर मैं इसको मारित करके रखा है और उसका ठीक जवाब नहीं आ रहा है और इम मामले को मैं इस सेशन में भी उठाने जा रहा हूं। खाली एक महागाढ़ प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के एडेंस पर साढ़े 5 सौ जीप डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेन्ट से डाइवर्ट करके कांग्रेस पार्टी को दी गईं। मैं जब विसी चीज़ के बारे में बोलता हूं तो मैं तोल कर बोलता हूं। मृझे दो महीना पहले पता चला है; फिर उम्मीदों दो तीन बार जांच करके और कई लोगों से पाा लगातार इन चीजों पर बोला करता हूं। तो ट्रक के ऊपर प्रीमियम है, टायर के ऊपर प्रीमियम है, नायलान के ऊपर प्रीमियम है। मैं कई बार यहां पर कह चुका हूं कि चार चार टैरिफ कमीशनों की

## [श्री मधु लिम्बणे]

रपट को तीन तीन साल दबाया गया। पांच नायलान यार्न बनाने वाली कम्पनियों की एक दिन की काले धन की कमाई दस लाख रुपए है। यही स्वयं सूत की है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने इस बात को कबूल नहीं किया है कि सूत वितरण में जब तमिलनाडु हाईकोर्ट का आर्डर आ गया और केंट्रोल उठ गया तब अन्य राज्यों में जो सूत की मिलें हैं उन्होंने भी अपने सूत पर ग्रान मनी लिया है? यह स्वयं उन्होंने मुझे जो उत्तर लिखा है उसमें स्वीकारा है और कहा है कि मैं वित्त मंत्री को लिख रहा हूं कि वे इसकी जांच करे।

दामों का जो मामला है, जब तक झट्टाचार का त्रिकोण रहेगा, नौकरशाही, राजनीति और पूंजीपति झट्टाचार के इस त्रिकोण को जब तक आप खत्म नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह मामला खत्म नहीं होगा। मेरे मित्र पीले मोदी जी ने ठीक कहा कि फिजूलखर्ची कम करो। कौन सी फिजूलखर्ची? खाड़िलकर जी बैठे हैं जो नये सप्लाई मिनिस्टर बन गये हैं, जामनगर हाउस में सरकारी मकान में डी०जी०एस०एंड डी (इन्स-पेक्षण) का दफ्तर है उस दफ्तर के लिये 22 हजार रुपये का मकान खोजन के लिये सातव्य एक्सटेंशन चले गये। डेवलपमेंट कानून को तोड़ना चाहते हैं। मैंने चब्बाण साहब को पत्र लिखा। डी०जी०एस०एंड डी को स्ट्रीमलाइन करने के लिये एक रिटायर्ड अफसर के लिये स्पेशल अफिसर आन ड्यूटी की पोस्ट उत्पन्न की जाती है। इंग्लैंड में आपकी हाई कमिशनरी में इतने अफसर हैं लेकिन सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट का सुधार आंता है कि हमारा एक डायरेक्टर वहां पर होना चाहिये। जनता के टिक्स का पैसा लेकर लूट मचाने का काम सरकार के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। अकेले सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट के एक सेक्षन का उदाहरण दिया और हम लोगों को इस बात का भी पता चला है कि डिफेंस कार्ट्रेक्ट जो होते हैं उसमें जो माल डी०जी०एस०एंड डी० द्वारा

खरीदा जाता है उस में कुछ चीजों पर झमर सप्लायर को 60 परसेंट तक मुनाफा दिया गया है डिफेंस कार्ट्रेक्टस में। यह स्वयं माननीय जगजीवन राम जी ने कबूल किया। क्या इन चीजों की जांच नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसकिये फिजूलखर्ची और मुनाफाखोरी के कुचक्क को समाप्त कीजिये। जब तक यह समाप्त नहीं होगा दाम वृद्धि के बारे में हमको हर सत्र में इस तरह की बहस करनी होगी।

18.00 hrs.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा): सभापति जी, कोई इस बात को अस्वीकार नहीं कर सकता है कि मूल्य वृद्धि हुई है, उत्पादन में कमी हुई है। लेकिन साथ साथ मैंने जो यहां भाषण सुने भेरो राय में यह उस का इलाज नहीं है। हम को देखना होगा कि इस मूल्य वृद्धि का क्या कारण है? उस का कारण मुख्य रूप से यह है कि उत्पादन क्षमतायें जर्ही हैं वहां आप कहते हैं कि हड्डताल करो, उत्पादन जहां होता है आप कहते हैं कि बन्द करो, काम रोक दो, गाड़ियां न चलाओ, फैक्ट्रियों को बन्द करो, आग लगा दो और सदन में भी कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव ले आओ। तो क्या इस का इलाज यही है? रोग का क्या इलाज है यह हम सब को ईमानदारी से ढंडना पड़ेगा। अगर राष्ट्र के प्रति आप को चिन्ता है, भक्ति है, दर्द है, तो आप हाथ मिला कर सौंचें कि क्या इलाज होना चाहिए।

पैट्रोल में तीन चार चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनकी मूल्य वृद्धि असहनीय है। खाद्यान्न में, कोयले में, लोहा, सीमेंट, कपड़ा और मिट्टी के तेल में जो मूल्य वृद्धि हुई और उस पर जब प्रधान मंत्री ने सादगी का एक रास्ता दिखाना चाहा तो माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने आज उस पर मखबूल किया। “जा के पांच न फटे विवाह, वह क्या जाने पीर पराई।” यह तो बेचारे अकेले हैं, आगे नाय न, पीछे पगहा। अकेले हैं और जनता से भी

कोई नाता नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में जिस को चर चलाना पड़ता है वह ही इस दर्द को समझ सकता है। आप बनावटी दर्द को से कर न चलें।

चीजें जो महंगी हुई हैं उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि रूपया सस्ता हो गया है। और रूपया जब सस्ता होता है तो काले धन को कैसे निकाल सकते हैं यह सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा। और जब पैट्रोल का दाम बढ़ाया गया उस काले धन को निकालने के लिए तो काले धन वाले सकपका रहे हैं। सरकार कहती है कि अब इस रेट पर बेचो, तेल, कपड़ा इस रेट पर बेचो तो यह लोग उस का विरोध करते हैं। और बेचने वाले कौन हैं? मेरे सामने बैठने वाले साथियों के दोस्त। सरकार का जो उद्देश्य है वह समाजवादी उद्देश्य है, लेकिन प्रतिक्रियावादी लोग सरकार को बदनाम करते रहते हैं। जब तक सरकार इन चीजों पर ध्यान नहीं देती है और जब तक एंसे दल वालों की जो निहित स्वार्थ नीति है उस पर आक्रमण नहीं करती है तब तक रास्ता साफ़ सामने नहीं आयेगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी जो अर्थ अवस्था है उस के मूल में हम को ज्ञानना पड़ेगा। 25, 30 साल पहले आदमी सादे ढंग से रहता था, रुखी सूखी खा कर रह जाता था, सादा कपड़ा पहन कर रह जाता था। लेकिन आज हर आदमी पहनने के लिए टैरीलीन और रहने के लिए बड़ा मकान तथा खाने के लिए पलाव और मुर्गी तथा अंडा चाहता है। तो जब तक सावधी का जमाना पुनः नहीं लाते हैं तब तक अमाव वना रहेगा क्योंकि विश्व में दो प्रतिशत के हिसाब से आवादी बढ़ी है लेकिन उस अनुपात में अब का उत्पादन नहीं हुआ, यह हम को समझना पड़ेगा। इसलिए उत्पादन मांग से अधिक करना होगा। आर्थिक स्थिरता लाने के लिए। कुछ लोगों के पास जो काला

धन है उस को निकालना होगा और सरकार आमदनी से ज्यादा खर्च करने के सोभ में न पड़े, इस नीति में भी सुधार लाना होगा, और जो गलत प्रचार तथा चढ़ाव उतार के तर्क तथा बेकार के यहां भाषण होते हैं उन पर भी कंट्रोल लगाना होगा तभी हम देश पर आये हुए इस खतरे का हल निकाल सकेंगे मिल कर। जो आर्थिक संकट आ गया है उस का हल सभी दलों को दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर एक भंच पर सोचना होगा कि क्या रास्ता हो। और वह तभी निकल सकता है जब हम में ईमानदारी हो।

**श्री पी० जी० भावलंकर (अहमदाबाद):** सभापति महोदय, हिन्दी में मैं आज बोलने की चेष्टा कर रहा हूं, और मैं आशा करता हूं कि मेरे इस सदन में आने के बाद एक वर्ष जब पूरा हुआ और दूसरा वर्ष शुरू हो रहा है अगर मैं सर्वप्रथम भाषण हिन्दी में करूं तो मेरी गलती को आप और यह सदन माफ़ करेगा और अध्यक्ष के नाते उदारता से आप भी कुछ ज्यादा समय मुझे देंगे।

सभापति जी, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं मांगता, लेकिन हिन्दी में बोलने में कठिनाई आती है, शब्द जल्दी नहीं आते क्योंकि अंग्रेजी में बोलने का अभ्यास है, इसलिए योड़ा समय आप देने की कृपा करें।

सभापति जी, मुझे यह कहना है कि गत वर्ष जब मैं उपचुनाव में अहमदाबाद की जनता द्वारा चुना गया था और मेरा सौभाग्य था कि मेरा प्रबन्ध प्रबन्धन आपने ही सुना था और उस पर आप ने मुझे ज्यादा समय दिया था और इसी प्रकार के काम रोको प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो रही थी। दाम बढ़े थे और उस के बारे में मैंने जो कुछ बातें की थीं तो सरकारी पक्ष के बहुत से सदस्यों ने हसी के साथ मेरी बातों को सुना और कहा कि तुम चुनाव की गर्मी में आये हो

## [श्री १० जी० मावलकर]

इसलिए गर्मी से बोल रहे हों। मैं माननीय चत्वारण से कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरा एक साल हो चुका है, जनता इतनी परेशान और हैरान हो गई है और इतनी गर्म हो गई है कि अब आप कोई भी चुनाव लें, आप चुनाव या उप-चुनाव, हर एक जगह सरकार को हारना होगा और विरोधी पक्षों को जीतना होगा।

सभापति महोदय, काम रोको प्रस्ताव दाम बृद्धि के बारे में हैं, और मैं देख रहा हूं कि बजट अधिवेशन हो, वर्षा कालीन अधिवेशन या वर्तमान अधिवेशन हो, सब में यह बात आती है। लेकिन मैं प्रामाणिकता के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि ज्यादातर जो भाषण होते हैं उन में सुझाव कम आते हैं और आलोचना ज्यादा मात्रा में आती है। हम लोग भी आलोचना करते हैं, लेकिन सुझाव कह नहीं सकते। सरकार को भी क्या करना चाहिए वह भी नहीं कह सकती। सारे देश में आज कल एक ऐसा बातावरण चल रहा है कि जिसमें कहा जाता है कि यह चीज़ खराब है, बुरी है, इसको निकलना चाहिए, दाम घटने चाहिये, लेकिन इस को कैसे करना है, कौन इसको शुरू करेगा, किस तरह से वह इसको करेगा इसके लिए हम सब को सोचना होगा। किसी एक या दो सदस्यों की यह बात नहीं है। मैं सारे सदन की बात करता हूं। सरकार को आप कह सकते हैं कि इसके लिए इतना करो, यह करो और इतना न करो, वह करो। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। केवल आलोचना ही होती है। मैं मानता हूं कि काम रोक प्रस्ताव लाना हमारा अधिकार है। सरकार की आलोचना करना हमारा अधिकार है। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ क्या सरकार को करना चाहिए यह भी हमें बताना चाहिए। अगर वह उसको नहीं करती है तो उसको हम दोष दे सकते हैं। अभी भी समय है

कि हम यह दृष्टिकोण अपनाएं। इट इज बैटर लेट देन तैवर। एक साल के बाद भी कहता हूं कि कुछ ऐसे सुझाव रखने चाहिए कि इतना सरकार करे और इतना न करे। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करती है और न ही उस में रुचि लेती है तो हम कह सकते हैं कि आपने नहीं किया, इसलिए हम आपकी आलोचना करते हैं।

पेट्रोल के दाम आपने बढ़ाए। इसको बढ़ाने के बाद मैं आप से पूछता हूं कि इसका असर किन लोगों पर पड़ेगा। आप कहते हैं कि पेट्रोल का कंजम्पशन कम करने के लिए आपने ऐसा किया है। लेकिन जो दाम बढ़ाए हैं उसकी कीमत कौन देगा, इसका बोक्षा किस पर पड़ेगा? इसका अर्थ तंत्र पर विपरीत असर पड़ा है यह बात बिल्कुल साफ़ है। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? सरकार की नीति ही तो जिम्मेदार है। जनता पर, आम जनता पर उसका बोक्षा पड़ेगा, इस बास्ते आम जनता हैरान और परेशान है। जो पूँजीबादी लोग हैं, जो इलाइट्स हैं, जो सत्तास्थान पर हैं, वे तो खर्चा कर सकते हैं, उनके लिए कोई इससे बन्तर नहीं पड़ेगा। लेकिन वे बहुत कम लोग हैं। जिनके पास बहुत पूँजी है वे तो इसका इसी तरह से इस्तेमाल करते रह सकते हैं। लेकिन जो मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो आम जनता है, जो निचले वर्ग के लोग हैं, क्या उन पर इसका बोक्षा नहीं पड़ा है? हर एक चीज़ के दाम इसकी वजह से बढ़ गए हैं और बढ़ते हैं। दिल्ली में थोड़े दिन हुए नेशनल हेराल्ड में आया था जोकि काप्रेस का अखबार है कि लोग कहते हैं कि कीमतें बढ़ेगी और बढ़ी हैं क्योंकि देहात के और गांवों से जो चीज़ आती है शहरों में उसके लिए मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट का उपयोग करना पड़ता है और चूंकि ट्रांस्पोर्टेशन चार्जिंज ज्यादा हो गए हैं इस बास्ते दाम भी बढ़ गए हैं, बेटीटेबल्ज़, थी, बटर आदि जो आता है, सभी के दाम इसकी

बजह से बढ़ते हैं। जितना माल टकों से आता है उसकी कीमत बढ़ गई है। इस से आम जनता को ही नुकसान हुआ है, इसका बोझ उसी को सहन करना पड़ रहा है।

मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकारी नीति जानबूझ कर ऐसी हो रही है कि एक के बाद दूसरे ऐसे कदम उठाये जिससे मध्यम वर्ग देश से खत्म हो जाए। मैं बड़े ही अदब से चह्लाण साहब से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि मध्यम वर्ग खत्म हो गया तो जो वह कहते हैं कि लोकतंत्र को बड़ाना है, इसको मजबूत करना है तो वह कैसे होगा। क्या सरकार के बास्ते यह जल्दी नहीं है कि वह मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को ठीक तरह से, अच्छी तरह से रखे, उनके जीवन निर्वाह का ठीक तरह से प्रबन्ध करे? वे ब्रिद्वादी लोग हैं, वे काम करते हैं, वे समाज का आधार हैं। सुकरात के जमाने से, ब्लैटों के जमाने से, अरिस्टोटेल के जमाने से हम मुन्ते आए हैं कि दी मिडल क्लास इज़ दी वैकवोन आफ एनी कम्प्युनिटी। दाम बढ़ने की बजह से मध्यम वर्ग की स्थिति बहुत बिंगड़ गई है। पूँजीरति लोग या जित के पान पैसा ज्यादा है वे बोलते नहीं हैं, नोचे वाले जो लोग हैं वे बोल नहीं सकते हैं और बोलने वाले लोग मध्यम वर्ग के ही हैं और वे ही बेचारे दब गए। आर्थिक कठिनाइयों से तो यह इस देश का बहुत बड़ा दुर्मिल होगा।

चह्लाण साहब हास्य और मिडल वाली बातें करने में दश हैं प्रोट इस अवसर पर भी वह जरूर करेंगे। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह सदन की बताएं कि सरकार कीन कीन से और किस किस प्रकार के ठोस उत्तराय इप मामले में कर रखी है और आगे क्या करने का विचार रखती है। दुनिया में यह हो रहा है इस बात को न बता कर वह यह बताएं कि वह क्या करेंगे? आप क्या कर रहे हैं इसको आप बताएं।

जब कभी दाम बढ़ते हैं तो सरकार कहती है कि इस लेबेल पर हम दामों को स्थिर करेंगे। लेकिन दाम उस लेबेल पर स्थिर नहीं रहते हैं और वे और भी बढ़ जाते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि आम जनता का स्तर नीचे जा रहा है और दामों का स्तर ऊपर जा रहा है। श्री लिमय की जो बात है उसका मैं समर्वन करता हूँ। चुनावों में जो खर्च होता है और बिना किसी अपवाद के प्रामाणिक तौर पर यह पूछना चाहता हूँ सब कि ने चुनाव जीतने के लिए किन खर्चों को हैं और कहाँ से आता है —

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आपने कहना किया?

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर : मैं पूरी सच्चाई के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि मृदन में कि चुनाव नियमों में जितना खर्च करने की व्यवस्था है उससे बहुत कर खर्च मैंने किया और अहमदागढ़ का चुनाव मैंने जीता —(इंटरप्रेज़न्ज़)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैंने आप से भी कम खर्च किया था।

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर : मैं किसी एक सदस्य की बात नहीं करता हूँ। हर एक से मैं पूछता हूँ कि अगर हमारा व्यवहार अच्छा हो, जनता के लिए फायदाकारक हो तो हमें डर किस बात का है। गरीबों की बात करने के लिए पैसा खूब खर्च करो, चुनाव को किसी भी तरह ने जीतो यह थी न नहीं है। इससे भी यान बढ़ते हैं।

प्रष्टाचार और पूँजीवाद को अगर हटाना हो तो इसका प्रारम्भ करने का मौका सौभाग्य से हमें मिलने वाला है। थोड़े सप्ताहों में उत्तर प्रदेश में, उड़ीसा में, मणिपुर में चुनाव होंगे और साबरकंठा, कछल, बन्दर्वाई प्रादिदूसरी जगहों पर उत्तर नाव

[श्री पी० जी० मात्लंकर]

भी होंगे। स्था हम यह आह्वान स्वीकार करेंगे कि हम भले ही हार जाए लेकिन पैसा काले बाजार का या दूसरा पैसा खर्च नहीं करेंगे और हम जो सीमा है उससे ज्यादा खर्च करके चुनाव नहीं जीतेंगे? अबर हम इसके बारे में निश्चय करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक सही रास्ता होगा।

आजकल यह फैशन सा हो गया है कि जो समाजवाद की बात करता है उसका मतलब यह है कि वही प्रगतिशील है। समाजवाद के रास्ते पर जाने के लिए अगर कोई कहता है कि कभी कभी थोड़ा रुक [जाओ, जो किया है उसको सुस्थिर करो, और ऐसा करने के बाद ही आगे बढ़ो तो उसको प्रतिक्रियावादी कहा जाता है, समाजवाद का विरोधी कहा जाता है। जो लोग इस देश में कहते हैं कि सरकार को हर एक काम नहीं करना चाहिये वे लोग भी समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, वे भी उतने ही प्रगतिशील हैं, कम नहीं, वे भी दूसरों से कम देशभक्त नहीं हैं। यह मोनोपोली सरकार की या समाजवादी लोगों की ही नहीं है। हमको आम जनता को ऊपर उठाना है, सब की मदद करनी है। मैं चाह्वाण साहब से दुबारा अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि विचारक, आइडियो-लोजिकल, डाक्ट्रिनेयर एंप्रेष्च को लोड करके वह वास्तविकता को पहचानें और ठोस तथा असरकारक उपाय ऐसे काम में लायें जिन से दामों पर काढ़ पाया जा सके, उनको बढ़ने से रोका जा सके, उनको कम किया जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ, सभापति महोदय, आपने जो समय मुझे दिया उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI

(Bhubaneswar): During the last 1½ years our country is passing through a most critical period, and it is perhaps with the unparalleled determination, courage and calmness that our people have withstood this most critical situation in our country. I, therefore, congratulate the vast millions of our people who have so courageously braved this most difficult situation during the last 1½ years. It is quite correct that we are now out of the woods; though not completely. But we are nearing the end of the tunnel, there is no doubt.

Reports are appearing from different markets of this country. If we see the latest market reports from different centres, what do we find? This is a report from Bombay dated the 10 November and here they have said:

"Earlier scarcity and the consequent rise in prices of edible oils is over. Prices showed a marked fall, after Diwali, on expectation of a bumper groundnut crop. Vanaspati was now available at prices below the controlled rates. A bumper crop of 6.8 million bales is expected this season."

And this is the latest report from Chandigarh:

"Reports from Chandigarh indicate that arrivals of paddy in Punjab markets have totalled 9,27,804 quintals so far, compared to 4,35,292 quintals during the corresponding period last year."

Therefore, you will find that the market arrivals are improving.

Reports available from Hyderabad indicate that prices of green-gram and groundnut oil have come down throughout the State. While the fall in the price of gram is due to the arrival of the fresh crop, the ground-nut oil price decline is attributed to a

number of factors including the prospects of a good crop of groundnut.

Paddy and rice prices have fallen in some parts of the State. The price of maize has come down. The main reason for this downward trend in prices is the hope of good crops.... (*Interruptions*). These are the latest reports of market arrivals. Therefore, there is nothing to be worried about. You will find from the different market reports, that now in view of the bumper kharif crop, the market arrivals are increasing and, therefore, those people who have hoarded. I hope, are releasing it in the market and therefore, the prices are showing a downward trend. I am quite sure that in another fifteen days' time, perhaps the prices will go down still further.

Some references were made to the prices in 1965-66. I take this opportunity of reminding this House that during the period 1964-65 to 1966-67 we imported about 33 million tonnes of foodgrains. These were on what was called concessional terms and there was also continuous flow of external resources in those years. To-day we have stopped large scale imports of foodgrains and the flow of our external assistance is shrinking. In this context the prices to-day are not higher compared to those that prevailed in 1965-66.

I would like to bring it to the kind notice of the hon. Minister and the Finance Ministry that if we look to the index of industrial production which Mr. C. Subramaniam also mentioned somewhere, we will be happy to find that in April it was 194.8 and it has gone upto 196.3 in May. The latest reports that are available show that the trend is on the increase and I am sure the industrial production will show a marked trend in the coming months.

The only point I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that between November 1972 and April 1973, bank credit expanded to Rs. 878 crores. Now, I

learnt that during this period credit was not utilised for procurement of foodgrains. Evidently, much of this money was used by certain sections of the people or the business community to corner and to purchase essential raw materials and scarce materials and, therefore, they have increased their inventories with this bank credit. I hope this contributed to the kind of inflationary trend that we witness.

The recent decision of the Government of India to cut down Rs. 400 crores in the expenses, I think, is a very good decision and also the raising of the prices of wheat and rice will help us to check still further the inflationary trend because the subsidy amount will go down.

Lastly, I would submit to the Government that by the increase in the prices of petrol and petroleum products we would be getting about Rs. 200 crores. This is a good thing we have done because the energy crisis is there all over the world. We ought to have done it even earlier. I would only suggest that a large part of this amount should be utilised for increasing the number of buses in towns and villages and improving the mass transport systems in all the urban centres of this country, so that the common people will not feel the pinch of this increase in the price.

Finally, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw this adjournment motion.

**धौ एस० ए० शर्मील (श्रीनगर):**  
जनाब चंद्रमैन सहाब, मैं इस बात का एतराफ़ करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदम में आज तकरीरें सुनने से पहले मैमुल्क की स्थिति के बारे में काफ़ी परेशान था, लेकिन इन तकरीरों को सुनने के बाद मैं कुछ हँरान भी हो गया हूँ और मेरी परेशानी भी कुछ ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। इस की बजह यह है कि एक तरफ़ से तो असली हालत में आंखें बन्द करने की

## [श्री एस० ए० शमीम]

कोशिश की जा रही है, कहा जा रहा है कि सब कुछ ठीक है और उस से भी ठीक नहीं जाएग इसलिए फिक की बात नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ से जो लोग कहते हैं कि हालत ठीक नहीं है, वे यह नहीं बताते कि उस को कैसे ठीक किया जा सकता है।

मेरे पास समय कम है। मैं हिन्दी में इस लिए नहीं बोलता कि आप ज्यादा बक्त देंगे। इस लिए मैं एक दो कहानियों से अपना मकसद और अपना भतलब बाजेय करने की कोशिश करूँगा।

**सभापति भर्होदय :** यह बात नहीं है कि मैं जो हिन्दी बोलता है, उसको ज्या बक्त दिया जाता है और जो अंग्रेजी में बोलता है, उसको कम बक्त है। समय तो जितना निश्चिर है, उतना ही मिलेगा। आप उर्दू में बोल रहे हैं, तो भी आप को उतना ही टाइम मिले गा, जितना तय किया गया है।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : मैं भी हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं हिन्दी में पहली भर्तवा नहीं बोल रहा हूँ ? उसमें ज्यादा टाइम मिलता है।

आज मुल्क की क्या हालत है, उसके बारे में एक कहानी सुन लीजिये। एक आदमी को उसकी बीबी ने कहा कि घर में खाने को कुछ नहीं है, सालन के लिये कुछ चीज लाइये। वह आदमी बाजार गया। उसने गोश्ट की बहुत तलाश की, लेकिन उसको गोश्ट नहीं मिला। इसी तरह बहुत कोशिश करने पर भी उसको न सब्जी मिली और न ही अंडे मिले। वह नामुराद घर लौट रहा था और सोच रहा था कि क्या खाऊँ। वह दरिया के किनारे बैठ गया और उसने देखा कि एक मछली उभरी। उसने वहाँ काफी बक्त सर्फ करके एक मछली को अपने दाव में फंसाया और खुश-खुश अपने घर आया उसने अपनी बीबी से कहा कि मछली लाया हूँ इसको तल लो। बीबी ने कहा कि तेल कहाँ है, जसमें इस को तलूँ।

तब वह खाने का तेल लेने के लिये बाजार गया और मुबाह से शाम तक क्यूँ में खड़े रहकर बोड़ा सा तेल लेकर घर लौटा। बीबी ने कहा कि तेल तो लाये हो, लेकिन मिट्टी का तेल कहाँ है, जिससे स्टोब जलाकर मछली को तलूँ। वह बेचारा फिर बाजार गया, लेकिन बहुत कोशिश करने पर भी उसको मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिला :

अब वह सोचने लगा कि मछली का क्या किया जाय। उसने मछली को ले जाकर दरिया में उसी जगह फैक दिया जहाँ से उसको पकड़ा था। कहते हैं कि मछली ज्योंही ढुबकी लगाकर उभरी तो उसने कहा कि इंदिरा गांधी जिन्दाबाद, जान बची लम्बों पाये; बड़ी मुश्किल से जिन्दगी बची है; चूंकि चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं; इसीलिये मैं बच पाई।

मैं दूसरी कहानी से यह बताऊँगा कि मुल्क की हालत ऐसी क्यों है, मुल्क को क्या हो गया है। कहते हैं कि एक महिला विदेश से इस देश में आई और उसने मिसेज गांधी से इन्टरव्यू के लिये एप्लाई किया। यहाँ विदेशी महिलाओं को फौरन डॉटरवा मिल जाता है। वह मिसेज गांधी के दरवार में गई और उसने कहा कि मैं एक दूर दूर इलाज से आई हूँ, मझे सब्ज तकलीफ है, मैं गर्भात फौड़ा है मैंने सारी इनिया में इलाज नहीं पाया है, लेकिन इसका इलाज नहीं हो ...।

प्राइम गिनिस्लर बट्टा त्रुट हो गई: १ उन्होंने कहा कि यह आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट का बड़ा रेप्युटेशन है, मैं अभी टेलीफोन करके बेहतरीन डाक्टरों से आप का इलाज करवा दूँगी, आप फिर न कीजिये। उस महिला ने कहा कि आप डाक्टरों को टेलीफोन न कीजिये, यह रोग डाक्टरों से ठीक नहीं हो सकता है, विदेशों में बड़ी शोहरत है, और यहाँ भी शोहरत है, कि आप जिस चीज को हाथ लगाती है, वह गायब हो जाती है,

इसलिये आप मेहरवानी कर के इस पर अपना तस्दीक कर दीजिये, यह फौरन ठीक हो जायेगा :

मतलब यह है कि जिस-जिस चीज को भी सरकार अपने कंट्रोल और अपनी तहबील में लेती है कुछ ऐसा जादू हो जाता है कि वह गायब हो जाती है। इसलिये अगर यह मुतालिबा किया जाये कि सरकार सारी चीजें अपनी तहबील में ले ले, तो उससे भी मासला हल नहीं होगा।

मौजूदा हालत को सुधारने के लिये जो दलील दी जाती है, यह वड़ी दिल-चम्प है। एक दलील यह दी जाती है कि केरोसीन की कीमत में इस लिये इजाफा किया गया कि लोग इस को डीजल में मिलाते थे, अब चंकि दोनों की कीमत बराबर हो गई हैं, इस लिये अब कोई नहीं मिलायेगा। अगर इस दलील को आगे ले जाये कि लोग असल चीज में जिस चीज की मिलावट करते हैं, उस की कीमत बढ़ा दी जाये, तो पानी की कीमत बढ़ा दी जाये, क्योंकि दूध में उस की मिलावट होती है, आलू की कीमत बढ़ा दी जाये, क्योंकि उस से धी में मिलावट होती है और इसी तरह ईंट की कीमत बढ़ा दी जाये, क्योंकि हल्दी में उस की मिलावट होती है। तो यह दलील आप को कहां तक ले चलेगी : इस से जाहिर होता है कि आप अपनी नाकामियों और आप अपनी नाहिलियतों का इंतकाम आम जनता से ले रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह तो सरकार के लिए रहा कि कैसे वह इस को हल करे। अब एक बात कही वाजपेयी जी ने। वाजपेयी जी जब यहां बुलाकर्ट से आए तो मैं समझता था कि यह एक स्टिमुलेटिं ईटायर है प्राइम मिनिस्टर की बगी-राइड का। लेकिन मेरा अन्दराचा गलत सवित हुआ। मालूम यह हुआ कि वाजपेयी जी की विर्किंग भी बुलकर्ट पर सवार हो कर आई है।

इन का सारा फिलस्फा जो है वह बुलाकर्ट फिलस्फा है। दलील देते हैं कि हमें 1972 का देश यह नहीं चाहिए गरीबी हटाओं का। हम को 71 की गरीबी दीजिए। इस दलील को भी पीछे ले जाइए। 71 क्यों? 51 क्यों नहीं? और पीछे ले जाइए। 47 क्यों नहीं? इस के बाद और पीछे ले जाइए। अंग्रेज के बक्त तो बड़े मजे थे। पेट्रोल भी सस्ते दामों में मिल जाता था। बैंजीटे बल भी मिलती थी। सारी दुनिया को पीछे की तरफ ले चलें। पीलू भोजी साहब ने कहा कि किसी को भी मत रोको। जो भी चीज जो पैदा कर रहा है उसको पैदा करने दो। सब चीजों के नाम लिए। सब से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन बच्चों की होती है। उस के बारे में वह खामोश रहे। वजह मुझे नहीं मालूम। लेकिन यह एकोनामी भी कैसी एकोनामी है कि जिस की जो भर्जी आए जो भी चीज चाहे बनाए। उस को इस बात का कोई एहसास नहीं रहे कि इस मुल्क की प्राइम नीडस क्या हैं, प्रायोरिटीज क्या हैं? यह फलस्फा यहां से पोज किया गया। मैं आप को अपनी परेशानी की वजह बता रहा हूं। आप को नालायकी का कोई यहां काबलियत से जबाब देता तो मैं कहता कि शायद इस मुल्क का कल्याण होने वाला है। लेकिन जो दलील यहां से दी जा रही है इन दलीलों में भी वजन नहीं तो अब फिलहाल तीन साल तक तो बावजूद इस के कि मेरे दोस्त पीलू भोजी जी आप से कह रहे हैं कि चले जाइए, मैं आप से दस्तवदस्ता गुजारिश करता हूं की आप मत जाइए। यह मैं ने पिछली मर्त्तवा भी कहा था और फिर दोहराता हूं। दो बजह है। एक इसलिए कि आप की जगह लेने के लिए अभी हम ने आपस में तय नहीं किया है। मीटिंग बैरीकर हक कर रहे हैं। जिस तारीख को वह डिसाइड हो जायगा वी बिल लेट यू नो। एक बात तो बह है। दूसरी बात—बह कोई बड़ा गवार दोणा लेता

## [श्री एस ० ए ० शमीम]

जाहिल होगा आपकी जगह लेने आएगा । आप ने इस मुल्क का वह सत्यानाश किया है, आप ने इस मुल्क की एकोनामी का वह नाश किया है कि कोई जाहिल आदमी भी आप की जगह लेने के लिए आने की हिम्मत नहीं करेगा । मेरी दरखास्त है कि आप यूं नहीं जाइए क्यों कि आप को निकालने की तयारी हो रही है । जनता जिस के लिए आप कहते हैं कि आप को उस ने मैसिव मैन्डेट दिया था और उस मैसिव मैन्डेट के नशे में आप अभी तक चूर हैं, वह आप को इस नशे में भशगुल रखे द्वाए हैं, वही आप को निकालने की तयारी कर रही है । यह लातों के भूत हैं, यह बातों से नहीं मानते । एक एक कर के आप को घसीट कर के निकाला जायगा । आप के ऊपर बाकायदा अदामी अदालत के कटघरे में चार्ज आयद होंगे और आप को सजा बोली जायगी तब आप जाएंगे । फिलहाल आप भत जाएं । पीले बोली साहब को भी जल्दी नहीं है और मुझे तो बिलकुल जल्दी नहीं है क्यों कि अपना तो कोई चांस ही नहीं बनता ।

जबां तक बाजेयी जी का ताल्लुक है इस देश का जो कुछ भी हो लेकिन इस को बुलाक कार्टेज में नहीं ले जाना चाहता । . . . . (ब्यवधान) . . . , बरधी भी उसी का एक मार्डन बंशन है ।

मेरी सिर्फ गुजारिश यह है कि हुक्मरा जमात में अभी तक एहसास पैदा नहीं हुआ है कि सिचुएशन सीरियस है । प्राइम मिनिस्टर की बरधी जो थी वह तो एक स्टंट था । वह बाकई एक नाटक करना चाहती थी । उन्होंने कहा जहर कि यह कोई पब्लिस्टी स्टेट नहीं है । लेकिन पब्लिस्टी नहीं यह तो बिलकुल एक स्टंट ही स्टंट था । प्रगर बाकई हुक्मत को एहसास होता कि इस मुल्क की जनता के साथ क्या हो रहा है तो जिन फिलबचियों की तरफ सदन के भेष्वरान ने इशारा किया है वह यकीन नहीं होतीं । यह सही है कि तमाम दुनिया में दाम बढ़े

सासी दुनिया में स्थिति ब्यराब है । यह ही है कि सारी दुनिया में मुश्किलात है । लेकिन जिहोंने अखबारात पढ़े हैं उन को पता होगा कि वहां के लोगों ने उस सिचुएशन को मीट करने के लिए कितने सीरियस किस्म के प्रोग्राम बनाए हैं । हमारे यहां कार्टून बनते हैं । बरधी के कार्टून, बुलाक कार्टून के कार्टून और चूकि कि मिट्टी का तेल डीजल में मिलाया जाता है इसलिए उस के दाम बढ़ाए जाते । इस से जाहिर होता है कि हुक्मत के पास पैसा है, बुलाक नहीं है, ताकत है, समझ नहीं है । खुदा, भगवान इन को इस के साथ साथ कम से कम दो ढाई साल के लिए थोड़ी सी बुढ़ि भी अना करे, बस यही मुझे अर्ज करना है ।

[श्री एस - १ - شہید (سوبيلکر):

जलब چھिर में माहिर, मैंने एस बात का अद्वाव करना पायांदा होन के अं मैंन मैंन आज निर्दियें सल्ली से बहे मैंन मैंक की हालत ने बारे मैंन काफ़ी दृश्यान तहा - लेकन अन त्तेज़ों को सल्ली के बुद्ध मैंन कहे होवां भयी होका हो - और मौज़ि दृश्यान भयी कहे जियादे बुद्धे कही है - एस की वजे ये के एव त्रैप से अचि हालत से अक्तरें बल्द दर्ने की कौशल की जा दही है - कहा जायेहे के सब कहे तेहक है और एस से बही तेहक है जालियां - अस लिये फकर की बात नहें है और ज दूसरी त्रैप से जो लोक कहें हैं के खाली के खाली तेहक नहें है वे ये नहें बताते के अस्त्र को से तेहक किया जा जायेता है -

مہرے پاس وقت کم ہے - مہن  
ہندی مہن اس لئے نہیں بولتا کہ  
آپ زیادہ وقت دیں گے - اس لئے  
مہن ایک دو کہانیوں سے ایسا مقصد  
اور ایسا مطلب واضح کرنے کی کوشش  
کروں گا -

سمپاہتی مہودیہ - یہ بات نہیں  
ہے - کہ جو ہندی مہن بولتا ہے اسکو  
زیادہ وقت دیا جانا ہے۔ اور جو  
انگریزی مون بولتا ہے اسکو کم وقت  
ملتا ہے۔ سبھے تو جتنا نہشہت ہے  
اندا ہی ملیے گا۔ آپ اردو مہن بول دے  
ہیں تو بھی ایکو اندا ہی تائب ملے گا  
جتنا طے کی گیا ہے -

شوی ایس - اے شہم - مہن  
بھی ہندی مہن ہی بول دھا ہوں -  
لیکن مہن ہندی مہن پہلو مرتبہ  
نہیں بول دھا ہر اس میں زیادہ ثائب  
ملتا ہے -

آج ملک کی کہاں مالت ہے اس کے  
بارے میں لکھ کہائیں من لمحہتے -  
ایک ادمی کو اسکی بھروسی نے کہا کہ  
کھو مہن کہاں کو کچھ نہیں ہے - سالن  
کے لئے کچھ چھڑ لائیہ - وہ ادمی بازار  
کہا - اس نے کوشش کی بہت تلاش  
کی لیکن اسکو کوہت نہیں ہے -  
اسی طرح بہت کوشش کرنے پر بھی  
اسکونہ سبزی ملی اور نہ ہی اندے  
ملے - وہ نامراد کھو لوٹ دھا تھا کہ کہا

کہاں - وہ دریا کے کلائے بھٹکیا اور  
اس نے دیکھا ایک مچھلی ابھری -  
اس نے وہاں کافی وقت صرف کرکے ایک  
مچھلے کو داؤ مہن پوہنچایا اور خوش  
خوش اپنے کھو گیا - اس نے ایسی  
بھوی ہے سے کہا کہ مچھلی لایا ہوں  
اسکو تل لو - بھوی نے کہا کہ نہل کہاں  
ہے جسمہن اسکو تلوں -

تب وہ کھانے کا تہل لھٹے کے لئے  
بازار کھا اور صبح سے شام تک کھو مہن  
کھوئے ہو کر تھوڑا سا تہل لے کو گھر لوتا -  
بھوی نے کہا کہ تہل تو لئے ائے ہو لیکی  
متی کا تبل کہاں ہے جس سے ستو جلا  
کر مچھلی کو تلوں - وہ بے چارہ پہ  
بازار کھا - لیکن بہت کوشش کر لے پر  
بھی اسکو متی کا تہل نہیں ملا -

اب وہ سوچنے لگا کہ مچھلی کا کیا  
کہا جائے اس نے مچھلی کو لے جا کو  
دریا مہن اسی جگہ پہنچاک دیا جہاں  
سے اسکو پکوٹا تھا۔ کہتے ہوں کہ مچھلی  
جوں ہی تباہی لکا کر ابھری تو اس نے  
کہا کہ اندر اکاندی زندہ باد - جان بھی  
لاکھوں پائیں ہوئی مشکل سے زندگی بچی  
ہے - چونکہ چیزیں نہیں ملتی ہوں -  
اس لئے مہن بیچ پائیں -

مہن دوسروی کہانی سے یہ بتاونا کا کہ  
ملک کی حالت ایسے کھوں ہے - ملک  
کو، کیا ہو گیا ہے - کہتے ہیں کہ ایک  
چوٹ بدیہن سے اس دیہن مہن ائی  
اور اسی نے مسز گاندھی سے انقدر یوں کہ

[ شدی ایس - اے شہم ]  
 لئے دو خواست دی - یہاں بدیشی  
 مہالوں مکو فوراً انکرویو مل جاتا ہے -  
 وہ مسٹر گاتھاں کے دربار میں کئی اور  
 اس نے کہا کہ میں ایک دو دراٹ  
 ملک سے آئی ہوں - مجھے سخت  
 تکلیف ہے میوی گردن پر پھوڑا ہے -  
 میں نے ساری دنیا میں علاج کروایا ہے  
 لیکن اس کا علاج نہیں ہر سکا -

پردهاں ملتیوں بہت خوش ہو  
 کئیں - انہوں نے کہا کہ یہاں اُل انڈیا  
 مہندیکل انسٹی ٹیوٹ ڈیپوٹمنٹ  
 ہے - میں ابھی ٹیلہوں کرکے بھتوں  
 ڈاکٹروں سے آپ کا علاج کروادونگی - آپ  
 فکر نہ کھجئے - اس مہلے نے کہا کہ آپ  
 ڈاکٹروں کو ٹیلہوں نہ کھجئے - یہ  
 دوکنیوں سے تھوک نہیں ہو سکتا  
 ہے بدبیشوں میں بڑی شہرت ہے اور  
 یہاں بھی شہرت کے آپ جس چہزے  
 کو ہاتھ لکاتی ہیں وہ غالب ہو جاتا  
 ہے اس لئے آپ مہربانی کرکے اس پر  
 اپنا دست شفعت پھوڑ دیجئے وہ فوراً  
 تھوک ہو جائیں گا -

مطلوب یہ ہے کہ جس جس چہزے  
 کو بھی سرکار اپنے کلکٹرول اور اپنی تکمیل  
 میں نہیں ہے - کچھ ایسا جادو ہو جاتا  
 ہے کہ غالب ہو جاتی ہے - اس لئے اگر  
 یہ مطالبہ کہا جائے کہ سرکار ساری  
 چہزوں اپنی تکمیل میں لے لے تو اس  
 سے بھی مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوگا -

موجودہ حالت کو سعدیات کے لئے  
 جو دلیل دی جاتی ہے ڈا بھی

دلچسپ ہے - ایک دلیل یہ ہے  
 جناتی ہے کہ کھڑکی کی قیمت میں  
 اس لئے اضافہ کیا کیا کہ لوگ اس کو  
 قیمت میں ملاتے ہیں - اب چونکہ دونوں  
 کی قیمتیں برابر ہوئی ہیں - اس  
 لئے اب کوئی نہیں ملادھتا - اکو اس  
 دلیل کو آئے لے جائیں کہ کوگ اصل  
 چہزے میں جس چہزے کی ملاوت کرتے ہیں  
 اسکی قیمت بڑھا دی جائے - تو پانی  
 کی قیمت بڑھا دی جائے - کیونکہ دوسرے  
 میں اسکی ملاوت ہوتی ہے - آلو کی  
 قیمت بڑھا دی جائے کیونکہ اس یہ  
 بھی میں ملاوت ہوتی ہے - اور اسی طرح  
 اونت کی قیمت بڑھا دی جائے کیونکہ  
 ہلکی میں اسکی ملاوت ہوتی ہے - تو  
 یہ دلیل آپ کو کہاں تک لے چلے  
 گئی؟ اس سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ  
 آپ اپنی ناکامیوں اور آپ اپنی  
 ناامہلتوں کا انتقام عام جلتا ہے لے دی  
 ہیں -

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ یہ تو سرکار کے  
 لئے دھا کے کھسے وہ اسکو حل کوئے -  
 جب بڑی بات کہی واجہتی جی لے  
 واجہتی جی جب بڑی بیل بیل گاڑی سے  
 آئے تو میں سمجھتا تھا کہ یہ ایک  
 ستو میلہ لگ سٹائی ہے پرائم میٹسٹو کی  
 بیکی رائٹ کا - لہوئی میہرا اندازہ غلط  
 ثابت ہوا - معلوم یہ ہوا کہ واجہتی  
 جی کی تہلکاگ ہو بیل گاڑی یہ  
 سولہ ہوکو آئی ہے - ان کا سارا فلسطین  
 جو ہے وہ بیل گاڑی فلستہ ہے - دلیل

دہتے ہیں کہ مہین 1972 کا دیہیں یہ نہیں چاہئیے فریبی ہتاونگا۔ ہمکو 1971 کی غریبی دیہئے۔ اس دلیل کو بھی پہنچھ لے جائیں۔ 1971 کیوں؟ 1951 ہوں نہیں؟ اور پہنچھ لے جائیں؟ اسکے بعد اور پہنچھ لے جائیں۔ انگریز کم وقت تو بڑے مزے تھے۔ پتھروں بھی سستے دامون مل جاتا تھا۔ سبزی بھی ملتی تھی۔ ساری دنها کو پہنچھ کی طرف لے چلیں۔ پہلو مودی صاحب نے کہا کہ کسی کو بھی مبت دو کو۔ چو بھی چہز جو پیدا کر رہا ہے اسکو پیدا کرنے دو۔ سب چھوڑنے کے نام لیائے۔ سب سے زیاد پروردگاری پہنچوں کی ہوتی ہے۔ اسکے باوجود مہن ڈا خاموش ہے۔ وجہ مجھے نہیں معلوم۔ لیکن یہ اکانومی بھی کوئی اکانومی ہے کہ جسکی جو مرفقی ہو اُنہیں جو بھی چہز چاہیے بلائی۔ اسکو اس بات کا کوئی احساس نہیں ہے کہ اس ملک کی اولین فیوریات کہا ہیں پرالبریڈز کا ہے؟ یہ فلسفہ بہل سے یوز کہا کہ مہین آپکو لیلی پیوشانی کی وجہ بتا رہا ہو۔ آپکی نالائقی کا کوئی یہاں قابلیت ہے جواب دیتا تو مہن کہتا کہ شاید اس ملک کا کاہان ہونے والا۔ لیکن جو دلیل بہل سے دی جائی ہے ان دلہائیں میں بھی وزن نہیں۔ تو اب فی الحال تین سال تک تو باوجود اس کے کہ میڈے دوست پہلو

مودی جی اپنے سے کہہ دیے ہیں کہ جلے جائیں؟ مہن اپنے سے دستہ دستہ نگاش کرتا ہوں کہ آپ مت جائیں۔ یہ مہن نے پچھلی مرتبہ بھی کہا تھا اور پھر دوہرانا ہوں۔ دو وجہ ہیں۔ ایک اس لئے کہ آپکی جنکے لیلے کے لئے ابھی ہم نے آپس ہیں ملے نہیں کہا ہے۔ مہنگا وغیرہ کر دیے ہیں۔ جس تایینخ کو وہ فیصلہ ہو جائیں گا وہ ول لئے یو نو (we will let you know) ایک بات تو وہ ہے۔ دوسروی بات۔ وہ کوئی بڑا گلواہ ہوگا، بڑا چاہل ہوگا جو آپ کی جنکے لیلے آپہیں۔ آپ نے اس ملک کا وہ ستہنماں کہا ہے، آپ نے اس ملک کی اکانومی کا وہ ناہش کہا ہے کہ کوئی چاہل آسمی بھی آپکی جنکے لیلے کے لئے آئے کی ہمت نہیں کرے گا۔ مہری درخواست ہے کہ آپ یہ نہیں جائیں کہونکہ آپکو نکالنے کی تھاڑی ہو دیں ہے۔ جلتا جس کے لئے آپ کہتے ہیں کہ آپکو اس نے میسوس مولڈیت کے نشے مہن آپ اپنی مشغول دکھے ہوئے ہے، وہی آپکو نکالنے کی تھاڑی کر دیں ہے۔ یہ لاتون کے بہوت ہیں، یہ باتوں سے نہیں مانتے۔ ایک ایک کوئی نکلا جائیں گا۔ آپکی اپیڈیٹ کوئی نکلا جائیں گا۔ آپکی اپیڈیٹ باقاعدہ عوامی مددالت کے کنکھوں سے مہن چارج مائند ہونگے اور آپکو سزا بولی جائیگی تب آپ

[شروع ایس - اے - شہم]

جائزیگے۔ فی الحال اپ مرت جائیے۔  
پہلو مودی صاحب کو بھی جلدی  
نہیں ہے اور مجھ تو بالکل جلدی  
نہیں ہے کونکے اپنا تو کئی چانس  
ہی نہیں بلتا۔

چہاتک واجہتی جو کا تعلق ہے  
اس نیھیں کا جو کچھ بھی ہو لیکن  
یسکو بلک کارت ایچ، بول گاری کے  
زمانے میں میں تھیں لہ جانا  
چاہا! . . . (وودھان) . . . بگی  
بھی اسی کا ایک مادریون دش ہے۔

مھری صرف گذاری یہ ہے کہ  
حکمران جماعت میں ابھی تک  
احساس پہدا نہیں ہوا ہے کہ  
سچ، ایسیں سوہیں ہے۔ پوام ملسترو  
کی بگی جو تمی وہ تو ایک ستلت  
تھا۔ وہ واقعی ایک ناٹک کرنا چاہتی  
تھیں۔ انہوں نے کام فرور کی یہ کوئی  
پہلوستی ستلت نہیں ہے۔ اگر واقعی  
حکومت کو احساس ہوتا کہ اس  
ملک کی جلتا کے ساتھ کیا ہو دھا ہے  
تو جن فضول خرچوں کی طرف سدن  
کے سیمہوں نے اشارہ کیا ہے وہ پتھرا  
نہیں ہوتیں۔ یہ صدھم ہے کہ تمام  
دنہا میں دام بڑھ ہیں، سارے دنیا  
میں ستھن خراب ہے۔ یہ صدھم  
ہے کہ ساری دنہا میں مشکلات ہیں۔  
لیکن جنہوں نے اخبارات پڑھ ہوں  
انکو پڑھ ہو گا کہ وہاں کے لوگوں نے

اُس سچوایہن سے نتیجے کے لئے کلمہ  
سروس قسم کے ہو گرام بھائی ہیں۔  
ہمارے بھائی کارتوں بنتے ہیں۔ بگی  
کے کارتوں، بلک کارت کے کارتوں اور  
چونکہ متنی کا تمیل تیزی آئیں میں  
ملاجیا جانا ہے اس لئے اسکے دام بڑھائی  
جانے ہیں۔ اس سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ  
حکومت کے پاس پہسٹے ہیں، مقل  
نہیں ہے، طاقت ہی سچھ نہیں ہے۔  
خدا، بھکوں ان کو اس کے ساتھ ساتھ  
ہے کم سے کم دو ڈھانی سال کے لئے  
تھوڑی سی بڑھی ہوئی عطا کرے، بس  
بی۔ مچھ عرض کرنا ہے۔

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): The Opposition has performed the customary ritual of bringing forward an adjournment motion in this House. There can be no two opinions on the fact that the prices of various commodities have risen and it is causing a great hardship to the weaker sections of society. But the rise in prices has been due to various causes to which my hon. friends on this side of the House have referred.

For example, the shortage in essential commodities has come about due to natural calamities. Due to international reasons, the prices have gone up, and the glaring instance of this is that of petroleum products. The prices of petroleum product have gone up and are going up in rapid succession.

Apart from this, the Opposition parties are indulging in various activities which are hampering production. They are encouraging strikes which result in the production of essential commodities going down.

, and consequently there are shortages which result in rise in prices and blackmarketing. The latest instance is that of the Bokaro steel plant. Though we are short of steel, there is a strike there and there is stoppage of production which again is a contributory cause for blackmarketing and rise in prices. But in spite of these causes which are beyond the control of Government, Government have tried their best to see that the weaker sections of society do not suffer.

With this particular objective in view, the price of diesel oil was not raised. It was raised by seven paise but subsequently reduced by ten paise, with the result that the price has been reduced by three paise from its pre-rise price. The object has been to see that the weaker sections of society which use public transport do not suffer and that there is no rise in the fares of public transport.

Besides, this has also saved the rural sections of society from the rise in prices, specially the farmers who use tractors and diesel pumps which need diesel. The effort of the Government, therefore, has been to see that the rural sections and the weaker sections of society do not suffer, and every effort has been made to see that despite the rise in international prices, the prices of essential commodities needed by the weaker and rural sections were not raised. Though a particular section of society had to pay a higher price on some of the petroleum products, yet an effort was made to see that the weaker sections, the poorer sections and especially the farming sections did not suffer.

Similarly, in the case of inputs for the farm products, as, for example, fertilisers, the price has gone up. The price of machine-goods has also gone up. It was found necessary to raise the prices of essential cereals like wheat, rice and so on. The object has been to see that the small farmer

gets an economic price. That was the reason why the prices of farm products were raised to a limited extent, so that they could receive a fair price.

In fact, this was advocated and pleaded for by the Opposition. But when the Government have done it they turn round and ask 'Why did you raise it?' It has naturally also resulted in raising the issue price. Obviously, from the commonsense point of view, if the procurement price is raised, the issue price is bound to be raised. But the Opposition did not want it; they wanted to eat the cake and also keep it. They wanted to please the farmer by saying that the procurement price should be raised, and then they want to please the voter or the urban sections or the consumer. Now they ask 'Why did you raise the issue price? You should not have raised it'.

This is the amazing argument: you should raise the procurement price but you should not raise the issue price? The object of Government in raising the prices of some of these farm products was to give a fair deal to the farmer and at the same time to see that the consumer does not suffer, that the poor man does not suffer. That is why Government has kept up the Rs. 4 subsidy per quintal of wheat that is issued to the consumer. The object was to see that the weaker sections do not suffer. Thus every action that Government has taken, the effort has been to see that in spite of the economic crisis through which the country is passing, the weaker and the rural section which are the poor sections do not suffer. Shri Bhagat has quoted facts to show that in spite of such a serious economic situation, Government has been able to steer through with such a little adverse effect on the weaker sections of society. This is the first time that in such a bad year 94 lakh people were given employment, employment without which they would have

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starved. When they were on the verge of starvation, Government came out and gave them enough employment. This is the first time in history when this was done and for this, Government deserves full credit

Though there is a grave economic crisis, though no basic philosophy or principles are involved, yet blind opposition to the Congress is making the position unite. We on this side have full confidence in the people. We believe they are aware of the economic difficulties we are facing. I am sure they will face it with courage and determination and I am confident that under the leadership of our Prime Minister, we will be able to get over this crisis.

18.43 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA** (Marjeri): At the fag end of the debate when the time at our disposal is very short, I do not want to embarrass you by making a long speech, but I shall confine my remarks to certain problems of my State of Kerala with regard the price rise.

I am not convinced by the statement made by the hon. member who just sat down that the weaker section of society is not affected by this crisis. I come from Kerala where the ration now is just three ounces of rice. As regards wheat  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of wheat were promised. That is also not coming. I am glad that Shri Shinde is here. There was a breakdown of the rationing system in Kerala of various places in Kerala because the FCI refused to give advances to the Government. There was a cold war going on between the FCI and the Government. Government was unwise in restricting movement into the State from neighbouring States. They refused to honour their commitment. Do you believe that anybody can live on three ounces of rice? Therefore, they have to depend on the black market. This is

the condition in a State which is producing so much of tea, coffee, cardamom, pepper, ginger and fish which are earning so much of foreign exchange. The people are being starved. Prices have gone up, because the Government is not giving us rice, and consequently, black market prices are going up.

Shri Shinde was saying that that it was only the increase in procurement price that was additionally charged to the consumer. That is not true. Has there been a 25 per cent increase in procurement price? I do not think so. If a deficit State like Kerala is not to be starved and if they are not wise enough to restore the zonal system whereby all the southern States form a zone and if they do not allow movement of foodgrains from other States, the situation will deteriorate. Prices will keep on rising. As one hon. member said, this is a man-made crisis; it is a government-made crisis. There are gentlemen who want to congratulate Government for making a mess of things like this. It is really wonderful that the price has got supporters and it is being supported. God save the supporters.

You want to increase production, but how can we increase production? Is not Mr. Shinde aware of the fact that fertilisers are not available? Fertiliser is not given, and you talk of an increase in production. How can we increase production? If the Government cannot give us fertilisers, it cannot increase the production.

Then, about petrol prices. I was just watching some hon. Members struggling hard to justify the increase in petrol prices saying that it affects only the rich people. It indirectly affects the poor people also; in my State especially, the poor people, taxi-owners, who got taxes through some financial enterprises, the nationalised banks, etc., went on strike for two or three days continuously. This may affect a few people who are rich, but how many such people you have got in the country? The poor taxi-owners, the poor auto-

rickshaw-walas are all starving. Really speaking, this price rise has an indirect impact on the country as a whole.

It is all right to say that the Arab countries have increased the price of petrol. Mr. Borooah was saying that it is simply because of the Arab countries who have increased the prices. Is it correct? I do not say he was misleading the House, but he was not correct in saying it. The increase in the price of petrol by about Re. 1 a litre is not justified at all. I know that even if you increase it by Rs. 5 you will get supporters here, but simply because of their support you cannot increase the price and burden the people further.

Really, there is a price increase in many commodities. What about milk? What about edible oils? People are finding it hard to make both ends meet. Mr. Banerjee may ask for a rise in the wages of the employees. It is all right as far as the employees are concerned. That might help them in regard to meeting the price increase, but what about the people who are not employed, who are on the starvation level? The Government say they are helping the poor people, the weaker section of society. I do not know which is the weaker section. If you have got really any iota of knowledge about the conditions of the poor people, you will come to the conclusion that there is a price rise in almost every commodity and that the people are finding it hard to make both ends meet.

Therefore, something must be done. Do not be carried away by the assurances given by the so-called economists. Something will have to be done to arrest the price increase and the people must be saved.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of the last one year, I find that we are discussing this problem of price rise for the third or the fourth time. Therefore, I can very well understand there

is a repetition of the motion in the same words and most of the speeches delivered were also similar. I will try to see that I do not deliver the same reply.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** That means he has learnt something.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** But you have not. If at all we have to deal with the problem of prices as I said last time, we will have to see the entire question of prices in its proper national, economic perspective, and also political perspective. As we have seen, this rise in prices is effected by both internal factors and external factors. I am mentioning external factors not merely to explain away some of the factors that are responsible for the price rise, but it is a fact of life that we are to a certain extent dependent on the supply of some of the important commodities from other countries; we import these commodities which are necessary for carrying on some of the economic activities in our country. This is also because we have brought certain sophistication in our economic life. We see that the prices of certain commodities have been rising in the world market-fertilisers, crude oil, steel, and nonferrous metals necessary for industrial production. Their prices were rising and our country cannot merely wish it away. These are some of the external factors which are exercising their pressure on the price structure in this country.

Of course, internal factors were there. Some of them are still there. For example, there were certain factors exercising pressure on the demand side, and also on the supply side. There was shortage of supply because of decline in production of agricultural commodities like coarse grains, oil seeds, etc. Oil seeds particularly exercise tremendous pressure on prices. If you analyse the price rise in the last four years you will see that the price rise in the

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case of foodgrains and oil seeds has exercised a major influence on the rise in prices. There are other reasons also. Some of them have been repeated by hon. Members and we have also conceded them. For example, Shri Vajpayee emphasised the increased money supply. There was more Government spending. If money supply has increased because of government spending, we shall have to examine reasons why we were required to resort to deficit financing. It is not for merely luxury's sake that we resorted to it. I am giving this information which has been given repeatedly before, but it is necessary for us to understand the point in proper perspective. Mr. Mavalankar wanted me to say that exact steps were taken and what policy measures had been adopted to see that the price problem is solved to our reasonable satisfaction. One of the steps that we have taken is—We are trying to see that it is properly implemented—that there should be an economy of nearly Rs. 40 crores in our expenditure in the course of this financial year. We have asked in the course of this financial year. We have asked the States Governments also to effect an economy of nearly Rs. 100 crores in their expenditure. It is not that we have not taken any step, to restrict Government spendings. I do not know whether I have understood Mr. Vajpayee correctly. He might correct me if I misinterpret his remarks. He said that it was not relevant to what extent the areas were affected by drought and failure of crop, but it was ultimately the percentage of loss in production that was much more important. That was the point he emphasised. You can take into account the percentage of production at the end of the whole year and possibly put your case statistically in a proper way, or in an improper way. But when it affects a large area involving a very large percentage of people, production rise or production fall in average terms at the end of the year does not help. For example,

in this case we were required to provide employment to nearly a crore of people in large parts of our country at the expense of the Government and the Central Government had to provide a major part of its expenditure. We have to give employment to 94-96 lakhs of people, nearly a crore of people. Can I merely tell them: no, there is a fall in production, there are my statistics, and therefore it is difficult to provide money. You cannot produce that very sophisticated argument that, "There is going to be no more increase in money-supply and therefore you will have to suffer the consequences of the drought." No democratic Government can say that. You have to take a certain responsibility and risk. This risk was there in the increased Government spending.

In the course of last year, people had suffered and there is an element of suffering even today. I know there are people who are somewhat dissatisfied with the present situation. We are aware of it and we are trying to do our best to remove the sufferings from the lives of the people. The situation was such that possibly any political party or any Government would have been overwhelmed. The only claim of achievement we can make is that during this very difficult economic situation and political situation, we did not allow ourselves to be overwhelmed. We must thank and congratulate the people that they also helped us not to be overwhelmed by these very serious difficulties. I know the opposition parties perhaps may not like this statement of mine. But it is a fact of life that they did their best to make an explosive use of the critical economic situation, but I must say, the people in their wisdom saw through their game. The people were angry and wanted to protest, but they did not fall a victim to that sort of propaganda unleashed by the opposition. We

will have to see it in this political perspective.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
Nor will they heed this propaganda you are making.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:**  
This is not propaganda. I am making a statement of fact after the event. Mr. Shamim said that no argument has been produced from that side as to how we can get out of it because there was no intention to find a solution to the problem. (Interruptions). I can certainly give a long list of what we have done in the course of the last few months to see that the prices do not rise....

**AN HON. MEMBER:** What is the outcome?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:**  
The outcome is that we have been successful in maintaining the political stability in this country and we have used this stability to strengthen the forces of production in the agricultural and industrial sectors. Without allowing ourselves to be overwhelmed, we quietly applied our mind to the problem and tried to find out how we can organise the productive forces properly. I must say that this has started paying dividend now.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** Agricultural and Industrial production have declined because of your wrong policy.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** You are absolutely wrong when you say that the people have behaved in a constructive manner and the opposition tried to instigate them. You are provoking them the other way. You have brought the country to the near condition of chaos.

**SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda):**  
Even in States where there is a single party in majority, there is President's rule. Is this the example of political stability?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:**  
I am not yielding. What he has

said has nothing to do with the economic situation.... (Interruptions) 19 hrs.

We have taken a series of steps for controlling the price rise. The Reserve Bank of India have taken a package of measures in the last four months. May I say that the Bank Rate was raised from six to seven per cent and the minimum lending rate was prescribed for commercial banks excepting lending for certain specified sectors. At the same time, the statutory reserves have been increased from three to five per cent and then to seven per cent. These steps have had the effect of immobilising about Rs. 400 crores.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
All these had been quoted last time also.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:**  
What can I do? You have raised the very same points again.

**श्री प्रट्टल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** मापने तो कहा था कि पुरानी बात नहीं कहेंगे, कुछ नई बात कहेंगे ।

**श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण :** मैंने कहा था कि कई नई बात कहूंगा और कोशिश करूंगा कि पुरानी न कहूँ ।

When you have raised some points, we have to make a reference to the realities and state them. These are continuous steps and results. So, I must make a mention of the fact that the effect of those steps is being felt now. I must make a mention of this thing because these are very effective answers to the points you have raised, which you do not want to hear.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
We want you to be a financial wizard.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** We want to turn you into a financial wizard.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** If Shri Piloo Mody has that much understanding, it is a good thing.

Now I will say what we have done in order to augment our supplies, though this is not something which is new. We had to resort to import on a very large scale import of foodstuffs and different types of oil for example. During January to September 1973 the import of foodgrains amount to 2.1 million tonnes. Further imports of 1.7 million have also been contracted. Of course, you all know of the offer of Russia of 2 million tonnes of wheat. This has started arriving in this country at the very right time. This has also increased the availability of foodgrains in this country. This creates a good psychology. The prices have gone up mainly because of certain shortages, because of certain internal factors. This is one point. But the psychology of scarcity has also resulted in price rise. Therefore, this step of importing foodgrains, different types of oilseeds and oils has changed the complexion of the problem.

Today some hon. Members made a mention of what the Prime Minister said yesterday in our party meeting, namely, that we have seen the worst part of it. That does not mean that we are completely at the end of the problem. We have still some problems to deal with, but certainly the complexion of it has changed. At the present moment, because of the good crop and good availability of foodgrains in this country, we have seen that there is a decline in the prices of oilseeds, bajra and wheat. If I can refer to some of the figures which are available for comparison sake, in the case of wheat, for example....(Interruptions) As regards the wholesale price index numbers which are announced by the Government from time to time, in the case of wheat, for example, the price index of wheat in the month of July was 227 and in the month of October revised index was 211.5. So, as a matter of fact,

there is a decline. In the case of jowar decline is 3.6; in the case of bajra it is 28.4; in the case of groundnut oil it is 9.9. I am merely mentioning some of the important foodgards oilseeds which was mainly responsible for the price rise last year. As regards oilseeds which was mainly responsible for the price rise, there is also the same trend—I know, this trend has not yet become some sort of permanent thing. This particular trend shows the availability of important articles the scarcity of which created problems for us. When these things are there, it means we have certainly crossed the worst. (Interruptions) There is some sort of a confidence coming back in the minds of the people. That is what really speaking is troubling you.

As we proceed further, as the winter crop is going to be a better one and, as the industrial production is also going to improve, I am sure....(Interruptions)

**ग्राधक महोदय :** आप जो कुछ कह रहे थे उसको बह सुनते रहे। अब उनकी बारी है तो उनको भी आप सुने। शोर करने से कांड मसला हल नहीं होगा। शोर करने से मसले हल हो जाए तो करते जाओ शोर।

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** The point that I was making was that with the improvements in the availability of some of the important articles which exercised influence on the price rise, as they are showing a healthy trend, I am sure, the things are going to improve in days to come....(Interruptions) I am not making any prophecy about the price fall. I say that the present trend shows that there is going to be a stabilisation of prices. I cannot say that there is going to be a very sharp decline. But certainly, our efforts will have to be directed towards that. (Interruptions) The prevention of further price rise will have to be our objective and our entire plan and effort will have to be in that direction. This is the strategy that we are trying to follow for controlling the prices, for stabilising the

price....(Interruptions) I have made a mention of some of the steps that we have taken....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why are you asking us to reconcile ourselves to the stabilisation of prices at the highest level since independence?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We are dealing with the problem of prices in the course of last year. I am trying to make you understand the trend of prices as it is proceeding from month to month. If you are trying to find solution to the problem at hand, you must first try to understand what the problem is. I will define the problem for you. But you do not want to understand it. Then what can I do? (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I do not want to get a certificate from you.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You may think that you are the wisest man in the world. You may have that satisfaction. I do not want to come in the way of that satisfaction.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have not learnt anything about economics.

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : माप ही इकना-  
मिक्स के बढ़े पड़ित हैं।

You have no patience to hear me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You must use a proper language.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What improper language have I used?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why do you ask us to be reconciled to the stabilisation of prices at the highest level since independence?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have only said that I am not making any prophesy about a sharp fall in prices; I cannot make that prophesy. Our objective will now have to be to see that there is no further rise in

prices, and possibly the prices may have to stabilise at a higher level. This is what I am trying to say. (Interruptions)

Now I want to mention the steps that we have taken. One of the arguments made by the Opposition was that Government, instead of taking steps for reducing the prices,—this is a new line of argument that they have started—the Government itself has started increasing the prices and the illustration they gave was the rise in the case of issue prices and the rise in the case of petrol and kerosene. Our answer to that is this. When there is the price question, the most important thing that we have to do is to see that there is more availability of some of the foodgrains. Those who are criticising the Government today about this had themselves said that there ought to have been reasonable prices given to farmers and producers. (Interruptions)

Now, in order to make the availability, when we give a rise in the procurement prices to the produce, it is the same people who are coming forward with the argument that we are increasing the issue prices. With the rise in procurement price, there will be more availability of coarse grains and the rice....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: There is a limit. Please sit down. Please do not do it every time.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The decline in the prices of coarse grains, the decline in the prices of Bajra and the decline in the price of rice to a certain extent is because of the possibility of availability of grains in the market because the Government have offered more price to the producers....(Interruptions). These things are giving the results.

Now, they have started the argument that the Government is raising the price.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

With regard to petrol prices, the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals.... (Interruptions).

**प्रध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप का कोई हक नहीं है कि आप सारे हाउस को सुनने से महसूस करें। आप बैठ जाइये। आप किसी बात से सहमत नहीं हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप हाउस की कार्यवाही में रकाबट डाल। यह क्या तरीका निकाला है? इस तरह नहीं चलेगा। सारा हाउस सुनना चाहता है, लेकिन एक दो मेम्बर रकाबट डाल रहे हैं।

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** They will take advantage of it in the incom-tax deduction, but I can inform the house that we are examining this question as to how we can now amend the Income Tax Act so that the advantages will not be taken for the purposes of expenditure. It can be done after examination. But we propose to do that.

As far as the additional income or revenue that we will get from the rise in prices of petroleum, is concerned we have decided that a reasonable part of it will be used to improve the public transport system.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Now, he has qualified it by saying 'a reasonable part'. What did Mr. Borooah say? He did not say 'only a reasonable part'. Now you say 'a reasonable part'.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** He also said that. You did not hear him properly. You can see from the proceedings. He said that. I heard him and I am repeating what he said.

**SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar):** The new point raised is a very simple one and it requires also a very simple answer. The point is the last time when we discussed the price line, you gave an answer and you are giving the same answer now also. 'What we want is and I am appealing

to Mr. Chavan that while in pursuance of your dynamic policy, you can also give a dynamic answer. During the past 3-4 months there was a galloping price rise and this is the Government which has fixed the issue price at a higher rate in regard to wheat, rice, bajra, kerosene, milk etc.... (Interruptions). That is the simple question. Why repeat the same answer?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down. Let him reply.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** The hon. Member thinks that he has put a simple question. My simple answer to that is that I am not repeating what I said last time because the question of petrol prices is a new question. I am giving an answer and information which is completely new because the petrol prices are a new things. The answer that I am giving is that the price rise, whether it was jumping or leaping, has ceased to be so in the last three months. The price rise was considerably less than what it was earlier.... (Interruptions) I am giving you facts and I am giving you authoritative information which we have got.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** The prices of everything have gone up.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** I have not made statement about everything.... (Interruptions)

**प्रध्यक्ष महोदय :** देखिये वह जब बोले तो आप एंसा करें, आप जब बोले तो वह एंसा करें आप बताइए ऐसे शोर करने से क्या कायद होगा?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** I have not said about everything. I mentioned specific items and I mentioned specific articles. I said in such and such a case the price has shown a declining trend. I am not mentioning cement. I have mentioned wheat. I have mentioned oilseeds. I have mentioned bajra. I have mentioned specific things. I have not made a general statement at all. I should

not be misinterpreted. I do not at the same time want to unnecessarily point a rosy picture. I am taking a realistic assessment of the situation and my only submission is, there is an improvement in the situation to a certain extent and if it continue then there is going to be more improvement in the days to come.

Therefore, Sir, taking into consideration all the steps which we have taken and the assessment that we have made, one should not take a pessimistic view or an alarming view of the situation and I think if the present trend continues we will be out of the woods and this is my hope. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. M. Banerjee has got the right of reply. Shri S. M. Banerjee. (Interruptions)

देखिये, मैं आपको बतौर प्रेसाइडिंग अफिसर के कहता हूँ कि अगर आपके बातों करते से कीमत नीचे घा जायें तो बड़ी खुशी से कीजिए लेकिन ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है तो अब उनको बोलने तो दीजिये।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupil): May I ask one question? I would like to know from Shri Banerjee whether fifty per cent of the population of this country who live substantially below poverty line and are very poor are affected by this price rise or not. I want a specific answer from him. (Interruptions)

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तोनों मंत्रियों के भाषण सुने हैं। (इटर्प्यॉन)

MR. SPEAKER: There is limit: for everything. This is a house and you cannot get up every now and then and talk like this.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीनों मंत्रियों के भाषण मैंते अच्छी तरह से सुते हैं और मुझे ताज़बूह है यह सुनकर अधिकर वास्तविक परिस्थिति को किसी ने शायद देखने की कोशिश नहीं की या जान बूझकर

शायद वह समझना नहीं चाहते। अभी भगत साहब ने भी कहा कि प्राइसेज कुछ रिड्यूस हुई है। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि कहां उनके घर हुई है या कहां हुई है? बाजार में तो हुई नहीं है। (व्यवधान) आप किताब पढ़ते हैं।

मैं सामान खरीदने जाता हूँ बाजार में। उसके बाद मिन्दे साहब ने कहा कि जो कुछ चीजों के दाम बढ़ाये गये हैं वह नेशनल इंटरेस्ट में बढ़ाये गये हैं। बहशा साहब ने कहा कि यह नेशनल प्रावलम है जो इंटरनेशनल प्रावलम के साथ जुड़ी हुई है, लिहाजा बढ़ाना जरूरी है। इस के बाद चब्हाण साहब ने तो कहा कि आयल सीड के दाम घटे हैं। जैसे मालूम हो रहा है कि हम लोग आयल सीड ही खाते हैं। लेकिन ताज़बूह की बात है, मैं कहता हूँ, प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठी हैं, इसी हाउस की तमाम पार्टियों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाय और जो कुछ भी उन्होंने भाषण दिया है, चीजों के दाम बढ़ाने के बारे में जो कहा कि बढ़े नहीं हैं या जो कुछ बढ़ान उन्होंने दिया है, वह दोनों कमेटी के साथ हर एक शहर में और गांवों में जाकर देखें और फिर वह कमेटी निष्क्रिय करे कि चब्हाण साहब ने सही कहा है या बैनर्जी ने? मैं इस्तीफा देने के लिये तैयार हूँ अगर मेरी बात गलत निकले। वह कमेटी देश भर में जाकर देखे। सारे देश में हाहाकार लोग कर रहे हैं।

एक चीज श्री ए० पी शर्मा ने और दूसरे मित्रों ने कही कि इस बक्त देश में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहिये। डिफेंस में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने का नारा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने दिया और आज 11 हजार एम००१००८० के कर्मचारी जिन्होंने सहके बनाई, लड़ाई के जमाने में चाहे चीनी आक्रमण था चाहे पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण था, जिन्होंने मेहनत से काम किया, उनको नॉटिस देकर उनकी छंडनी की जा रही है। हड्डाल नहीं होनी चाहिये, यह मैं भी समझता हूँ। लेकिन अगर आज लोगों को खाना न मिले, लोगों को पहनने को न मिले, सारी तनखावाह

## [श्री एस०एम० बनर्जी]

5-6 तारीख को खत्म हो जाए, उसके बाद यह कहना कि नहीं हड्डताल नहीं होनी चाहिये, बोनस के लिये नहीं लड़ना चाहिए, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर वे करें क्या?

दूसरी चीज कही गई है कि विदेशों में चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं। लेकिन वहां पर कैपिटा इनकम फिल्मी बड़ी है उसका हवाला किसी ने नहीं दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या बाकई में फिजूलखर्चों को अगर कम करना है तो क्या सरकार इसको करना चाहती है? अगर फिजूलखर्चों कम करनी है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कौन उसे शुरू करे? एक मिसाल दी गई कि हमारे तमाम एम पीज ने तनखावाह में दस प्रतिशत कटौती कर दी, किसी ने ज्यादा कर दी और राष्ट्रपति ने तो हृद कर दी कि दस प्रतिशत अपनी तनखावाह कम कर दिया। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कहावत है कि हाथी कितना भी दुबला होगा तो भैस के बराबर होगा। राष्ट्रपति जी की जितनी भी ज्यादा तनखावाह होगी हम लोगों से सबसे ज्यादा होगी। उनकी दस प्रतिशत की कटौती और दस प्रतिशत उससे कहें कि जिस की तनखावाह सी रूपये डेढ़ सी रूपये हो, या 196 रुपये जिसके लिये चब्बाण साहब नहीं आन रहे थे वह दस प्रतिशत कम करे तो इन दोनों का क्या कहीं मेल बैठता है? लेकिन वह क्यों करे? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि 25-26 साल एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी राज करे हिन्दुस्तान में जिसको बहुमत प्राप्त था और प्राप्त है, लेकिन आज 26 साल के बाद यह परिवर्थिति आज उत्पन्न हो तो उस सरकार को क्या कहें? आज प्रजातांत्रिक सिद्धांतों से लोगों का विश्वास उठता जा रहा है। लोग समझते हैं कि यह सरकार पार्लियामेंट में बहस करने से नहीं जायगी। बोटों से यह हिलते वाली नहीं है जब तक काला धन मौजूद है इस देश में।

मैं समझता हूं कि एक दिन आने वाला है, चाहेश्वाप हमारी बातों को बुरा समझें, हम रहे न रहें हमारे लड़के शायद रहेंगे, एक बात है

आप समझ लीजिये कि इन्हीं खेतों जिनकी दुहाई आप देते हैं, इन्हीं कारखानों जिनकी दुहाई आप देते हैं इन्हीं गलियों और सड़कोंसे एक दिन जबर्दस्त प्राग उठने वाली है जिसको आप हम कोई रोक नहीं सकेंगे। वह किसके तहत को गिरायेंगे, किसके ताज को उछालेंगे यह मालूम नहीं। इसलिये आप बदलते हुये जमाने को समझने की कोशिश कीजिये और यहां पर बकालत करके इस चीज का डिफेंस करने की कोशिश मत कीजिये। मैं चमत्कार हूं हूं जिन्होंने यहां पर भाषण दिये हैं और यह कहा है कि चीजों के दाम घटे हैं, एक कमेटी बनाई जाये जो जाकर उनकी बीवियों की गवाही ले कि वे क्या कहती हैं। (अवधान) मैं कहता हूं कि आप बाजार में चलिये वहां कोई सामान नहीं है। शाम के बक्त सड़ी दूरी सज्जी को खरीदने के लिये मेला लगता है। आप कलकत्ते में चले वहां होटलों के सामने होड़ लगती है कि कौन जूठा पहले खाये कुत्ता या इंसान? इस लिये आप अपने गरेबान में मुह डालकर देखने की कोशिश कीजिये। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप देख, आज इस बात का कोई सवाल नहीं है कि कहां पर हिन्दूरतान जा रहा है। पाकिस्तान तर जब हमारी विजय हुई थी तो जीत की खुशी में सारे देश में आपका स्वागत किया। मैंने आपको पत लिखा था जिस दिन आपने बंगला देश को रिक्तिनाशन दिया था कि ऐसी सारी बहनें हमारे हिन्दूस्तान में पैदा हों। लेकिन आज अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है जब यह कहा जाता है कि अरिस्टोक्रैट्स गो कर रही है बिंग क्लास में। रामराज्य की एक परिभाषा थी इस देश में और यहां के लोगों ने एक सपना देखा था लेकिन राम राज्य ऐसा बना कि चब्बाण साहब राम और 55-56 करोड़ की सेना जिसको न कपड़ों की जरूरत न खाने की जरूरत वह सिर्फ़ फल फूल खाकर रहे। सन् 1947 से लेकर आज तक इस देश में जो लखपती थे वे करोड़पति हो गये और जो करोड़पति थे वे अरबपति हो गये

हो गए। जो एक कारखाने का मालिक था वह 24 कारखाने मालिक हो गया। दूसरे तरफ जिसकी सौ रुपए आमदनी थी वह 50 रुपए रह गई। महंगाई ने उसकी कमर तोड़ दी। एक मामूली मकान में रहने वाला झोपड़ी में रहने लगा, झोपड़ी में रहने वाला फुटपाथ पर लेटने लगा और जो फुटपाथ पर लेटते थे वे बिना कफन के मरघट पर जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं आज सरकार कोई सुझाव लाये और इन चांजों को रोकने को कोशिश करे। आज चोर बाजारी करने वालों और मुनाफादोरों को सजा दी जाये लेकिन सजा किसने दी है? एस के भोदी के केस में हमारा सर शर्म में लूक जाता है, वह आज भी इसी शहर दिल्ली में घूम रहा है और जिसने भी लोडसं हैं उसको माला पहना रहे हैं। (ध्वनि) मैं चाहता हूं कि अनता इस तरह से माला पहनाये कि उसका गला फंस जाये। हम चाहते हैं आज विदेशी सर्वायापरस्ती को निभाने के लिए जाल फैलाया है उनको सजा दी जाये।

कहा गया कि मोटर पर चढ़ने वाले 4 लाख, पांच लाख हैं और एक एक मोटर पर चार चार चढ़ेंगे तो कितने चढ़ेंगे इसलिए नुकसान किसको होने वाला है। लेकिन स्कूटर पर चढ़ने वाले कौन लोग हैं? क्या बहुमा जी कभी स्कूटर पर चढ़े हैं? उसपर इतने ज्ञानों लगते हैं कि बहुमा साहब गिर जायेंगे। तीन तीन, चार चार मात्रायें बहनें स्कूटर पर चढ़कर जाती हैं। एक स्कूटर पर पूरा बानदान चढ़ता है और बहुमा जी कहते हैं ऐयाशी का साथन है। राष्ट्रपति जी सिक्स डॉर की गाड़ी रखें वह ऐयाशी नहीं है? क्या उनको उसकी जरूरत है? मैं कहना चाहत हूं आप मध्यवर्ग, मिडिल

क्लास को चुनौती न दें। आप इस चीज़ को समझने की कोशिश कीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चंकि इनकी दलीलों की योती प्रता हूं इसलिए मैं इस कामरोकी प्रस्ताव को वापिस लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं। मैं फिर एक चीज़ कहना चाहता हूं कि यह लोग भीठी बातें करते हैं। एक चीज़ आपके सामने कहकर समात करता हूं

ए. खाक नजीन: उठबैठो, वह बक्त करीब  
आ पहुंचा है  
जब तक गिरये जायेंगे, जब ताज  
उछाले जायेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: Since Shri Banerjee is not withdrawing the motion, I shall put it to vote.

The question is:

"That the House do not adjourn."  
The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 1 [19.42 hrs.]  
AYES

Agarwal, Shri Virendra

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh

Banerjee, Shri S. M.

Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri

Bhaura, Shri B. S.

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Chaudhary, Shri Iswar

Chavda, Shri K. S.

Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Guha, Shri Samar

Jharkhande Rai, Shri

Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao	Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand	Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha	Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Koya, Shri C. H. Mohamed	Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Krishnan, Shri E. R.	Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Limaye, Shri Madhu	Chhotey Lal, Shri
Manjhi, Shri Bholu	Dalbir Singh, Shri
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.	Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Mehta, Shri P. M.	Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan	Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala	Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Panda, Shri D. K.	Dhamankar, Shri
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain	Dharia, Shri Mohan
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Reddy, Shri B. N.	Dixit, Shri G. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque	Dumada, Shri L. K.
Sezhiyan, Shri	Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Sharma, Shri R. R.	Engti, Shri Biren
Shastri, Shri Ramavtar	Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Singh, Shri D. N.	Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.	Gavit, Shri T. H.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari	Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Verma, Shri Phool Chand	Godfrey, Shrimati M.
Viswanathan, Shri G.	Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Yadav, Shri G. P.	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
<b>NOES</b>	
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed	Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram	Gotkhinde, Shri Anna saheb
Alagesan, Shri O. V.	Hansda, Shri Subodh
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman	Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri	Hashim, Shri M. M.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul	Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Barman, Shri R. N.	Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Basappa, Shri K.	Kailas, Dr.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Kapur, Shri Sat Pal

Karan Singh, Dr.

Kasture, Shri A. S.

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri

Khadilkar, Shri R. K.

Kisku, Shri A. K.

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar

Kulkarni, Shri Raja

Kureel, Shri B. N.

Lakkappa, Shri K.

Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.

Mahajan, Shri Vikram

Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini

Majhi, Shri Kumar

Mallanna, Shri K.

Mallikarjun, Shri

Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain

Manoharan, Shri K.

Maurya, Shri B. P.

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mohsin, Shri F. H.

Naik, Shri B. V.

Negi, Shri Pratap Singh

Oraon, Shri Tuna

Pahadia, Shri Jagannath

Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand

Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain

Pandey, Shri Sudhakar

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Partap Singh, Shri

Parthasarathy, Shri P.

Patnaik, Shri J. B.

Peje, Shri S. L.

Pradhani, Shri K.

Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.

Ram Sewak, Ch.

Rana, Shri M. B.

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.

Rao, Shri Jagannath

Rao, Shri Nageswara

Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama

Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila

Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri

Saini, Shri Mulki Raj

Saksena, Prof. S. L.

Samanta, Shri S. C.

Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Satpathy, Shri Devendra

Savant, Shri Shankerrao

Sethi, Shri Arjun

Shahnawaz Khan, Shri

Shambhu Nath, Shri

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri A. P.

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal

Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan

Shenoy, Shri P. R.

Sher Singh, Prof.

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.

Shivnath Singh, Shri

Shukla, Shri B. R.

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir

Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore

Subramaniam, Shri C.  
Sudarsanam, Shri M.  
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
Swaran Singh, Shri  
Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
Tombi Singh, Shri N.  
Uikey, Shri M. G.  
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
Venkatswamy, Shri G.  
Verma, Shri Balgovind  
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad  
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit  
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh  
Yadav, Shri N. P.  
Yadav, Shri R. P.  
Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result\* of the division is:

Ayes 39; Noes 132.

*The motion was negatived.*

19.41 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Anything else? Could we take up the Bill which is coming next?

अगर आप ऐसे जैसे नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो बैठिये। दो मिनट लेंगे।

AN HON. MEMBER: Enough. Let us adjourn now.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

19.42 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November, 13, 1973/Kartika, 22, 1895 (Saka).*

\*The following Members also recorded their Votes:

AYES: Shri Sarjoo Pandey,

NOES: Sarvashri Banamali Patnaik and Ambesh.