

Fifth Series, Vol. XLI, No. 1

Monday, July 22, 1974  
Asadha 31, 1896 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



(Vol. XLI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2. 00

## C O N T E N T S

[Fifth Series, Vol. XLI, Eleventh Session, 1974]

No. 1—Monday, July 22, 1974/Asadha 31, 1896 (Saka).

	C O L U M N S
Alphabetical List of Members	(iii)—(xii)
Officers of the House . . . . .	(xiii)
List of Members of the Cabinet, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers . . . . .	(xiv)—(xvii)
Members Sworn . . . . .	I
Obituary References . . . . .	I—5
 Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 4 and 6	5—28
 Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 5 and 7 to 20 . . . . .	28—49
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 148, 150 to 184 and 186 to 190	49—214
Re. Adjournment Motion . . . . .	215—217
Papers Laid on the Table. . . . .	217—242
 Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported Small-pox epidemic in the country . . . . .	242—264
Statement Re. Underground Nuclear Explosion Experiment—	
Shrimati Indira Gandhi. . . . .	269—269
 Statement Re. Agreement on Boundary Demarcation between India and Bangladesh—	
Shri Swaran Singh	269—276
 Committee of Privileges—	
Extension of time for presentation of Report.	276—277
Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers . . .	277—281
Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill— <i>Introduced</i>	281—283
Oil Industry (Development) Bill— <i>Introduced</i> . . . . .	283—296

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

**Matter Under Rule 377—**

Reported leakage of Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Ordinance, 1974 . . . . . 296—300

**Coal Mines Conservation and Development Bill—**

Clause 5 to 19 and Clause 1 . . . . . 301—309

**Motion to pass**

Shri K. D. Malaviya . . . . .	309—
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai . . . . .	309—311
Prof. S. L. Saksena . . . . .	311—313

**Demands for Grants (Gujarat), 1974-75—**

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya . . . . .	356—367
Dr. Mahipatray Mehta . . . . .	367—373
Shri Bhafat Singh Chowhan . . . . .	373—377
Shri K. S. Chavda . . . . .	377—380
Shri H. M. Patel . . . . .	380—386
Shri P. G. Mavalankar . . . . .	386—392
Shri B. V. Naik . . . . .	392—394
Shri Jharkhande Rai . . . . .	394—399
Shri C. M. Stephen . . . . .	399—405
Shri J. Matha Gowder . . . . .	405—406

**Business of the House—**

Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah . . . . . 406—407

**ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS**

**FIFTH LOK SABHA**

**A**

Achal Singh, Shri (Agra)  
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed (Baramulla)  
 Agarwal, Shri Virendra (Moradabad)  
 Agarwal, Shri Shrikishna (Mahasamund)  
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram (Tikamgarh)  
 Ahmed, Shri F. A. (Barpeta)  
 Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Tiruttani)  
 Ambesh, Shri Chhatrapati (Firozabad)  
 Anand Singh, Shri (Gonda)  
 Ankineedu, Shri Meganti (Gudivada)  
 Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman (Unnao)  
 Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians)  
 Appalanaidu, Shri (Anakapalli)  
 Arvind Netam, Shri (Kanker)  
 Austin, Dr. Henry (Ernakulam)  
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri (Farrukhabad)  
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur)  
 Aziz Imam, Shri (Mirzapur)

**B**

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja)  
 Badal, Shri Gurdas Singh (Fazilka)  
 Bade, Shri R. V. (Khargone)

Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar (Amethi)  
 Balakrishnan, Shri K. (Ambalapuzha)  
 Balakrishniah, Shri T. (Tirupathi)  
 Banamali Babu, Shri (Sambalpur)  
 Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh (Bhilwara)  
 Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur)  
 Banerji, Shrimati Mukul (New Delhi)  
 Barman, Shri R. N. (Balurghat)  
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata (Kaliabor)  
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Ganganagar)  
 Basappa, Shri K. (Chitradurga)  
 Basumatari, Shri D. (Kokrajhar)  
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal (Kota)  
 Besra, Shri S. C. (Dumka)  
 Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Shahabad)  
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L. (East Delhi)  
 Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri (Jhabua)  
 Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath (Ajmer)  
 Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati (Adoor)  
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal (Amritsar)  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen (Serampore)  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish (Ghatal)  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P. (Uluberia)

(iii)

Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu (Giridih)	Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai Dajisaheb (Karad)
Baura, Shri B. S. (Bhatinda)	Chavhan, Shri Yeshwantrao (Satara)
Bheeshmadev, Shri M. (Nagarkurnool)	Chavda, Shri K. S. (Patan)
Bhuvarahan, Shri G. (Mettur)	Chawla, Shri Amar Nath (Delhi Sadar)
Birender Singh Rao, Shri (Mahendragarh)	Chellachami, Shri A. M. (Tenkasi)
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh (Almora)	Chhotey Lal, Shri (Chail)
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy (Diamond Harbour)	Chhutten Lal, Shri (Sawai Madhopur)
Brahman, Shri Rattanlal (Darjeeling)	Chikkalingaiah, Shri K. (Mandy)
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami (Hamirpur)	Chinnaraji, Shri C. K. (Tiruppattur)
Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, Shri (Jhalawar)	Chittibabu, Shri C. (Chingleput)
Buta Singh, Shri (Rupar)	Choudhari, Shri B. E. (Bijapur)
	Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque (Dhubri)
	Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh (Dhar)

## C

Chakleshwar Singh, Shri (Mathura)
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B. (Chikamagalur)
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri (Jehanabad)
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal (Durg)
Chandrappan, Shri C. K. (Tellicherry)
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V. (Shimoga)
Chandrika Prasad, Shri (Ballia)
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath (Burdwan)
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal (Etah)
Chaudhary, Shri Amarsinh (Mandvi)
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh (Hoshangabad)
Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar (Gaya)
Chaudhury, Shri Tridib (Berhampore)

## D

Daga, Shri M. C. (Pali)
Dalbir Singh, Shri (Sirsia)
Dalip Singh, Shri (Outer Delhi)
Damani, Shri S. R. (Sholapur)
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu (Rajapur)
Darbara Singh, Shri (Hoshiarpur)
Das, Shri Anadi Charan (Jajpur)
Das, Shri Dharnidhar (Mangaldai)
Das, Shri R. P. (Krishnagar)
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas (Mysore)
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K. (Cooch-Behar)
Deb, Shri Dasaratha (Tripura East)
Deiveekan, Shri (Kallakurichi)
Deo, Shri P. K. (Kalahandi)
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh (Bolangir)
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh (Bankura)

Desai, Shri D. D. (Kaira)	Gangadeb, Shri P. (Angul)
Desai, Shri Morarji (Surat)	Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh (Ludhiana)
Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati)	Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat)
Deshmukh, Shri Shivji Rao S. (Parabhani)	Gavit, Shri T. H. (Nandurbar)
Deshpande, Shrimati Roza Vidyadhar (Bombay Central)	Gayatri Devi, Shrimati (Jaipur)
Dhamankar, Shri (Bhiwandi)	Genda Singh, Shri (Padrauna)
Dhandapani, Shri C. T. (Dharapuram)	George, Shri A. C. (Mukandapuram)
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri (Shahbad)	George, Shri Varkey (Kottayam)
Dharia, Shri Mohan (Poona)	Ghosh, Shri P. K. (Ranchi)
Dhillon, Dr. G. S. (Taran Taran)	Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh (Ferozepore)
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant (Nagpur)	Giri, Shri S. B. (Warangal)
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad (Basti)	Giri, Shri V. Shanker (Damoh)
Dinesh Singh, Shri (Pratapgarh)	Godara, Shri Mani Ram (Hissar)
Dixit, Shri G. C. (Khandwa)	Godfrey, Shrimati M. (Nominated— Anglo-Indians)
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra (Sitapur)	Goenka, Shri R. N. (Vidisha)
Doda, Shri Hiralal (Banswara)	Gogoi, Shri Tarun (Jorhat)
Dube, Shri J. P. (Bhandara)	Gohain, Shri C. C. (Nominated— North East Frontier Tract of Assam)
Dumada, Shri L. K. (Dahanu)	Gokhale, Shri H. R. (Bombay— North-West)
Durairasu, Shri A. (Perambalur)	Gomango, Shri Giridhar (Koraput)
Dutta, Shri Biren (Tripura West)	Gopal, Shri K. (Karur)
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar (Machhlisahr)	Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Palghat)

## E

Engti, Shri Biren (Diphu)

## G

Gaekwad, Shri Fatesingrao  
(Baroda)

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira (Rae  
Bareli)

Ganesh, Shri K. R. (Andaman &  
Nicobar Islands)

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Mohanlal-  
ganj)

Gangadeb, Shri P. (Angul)
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh (Ludhiana)
Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat)
Gavit, Shri T. H. (Nandurbar)
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati (Jaipur)
Genda Singh, Shri (Padrauna)
George, Shri A. C. (Mukandapuram)
George, Shri Varkey (Kottayam)
Ghosh, Shri P. K. (Ranchi)
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh (Ferozepore)
Giri, Shri S. B. (Warangal)
Giri, Shri V. Shanker (Damoh)
Godara, Shri Mani Ram (Hissar)
Godfrey, Shrimati M. (Nominated— Anglo-Indians)
Goenka, Shri R. N. (Vidisha)
Gogoi, Shri Tarun (Jorhat)
Gohain, Shri C. C. (Nominated— North East Frontier Tract of Assam)
Gokhale, Shri H. R. (Bombay— North-West)
Gomango, Shri Giridhar (Koraput)
Gopal, Shri K. (Karur)
Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Palghat)
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh (Nabadwip)
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra (Gauhati)
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb (Sangli)
Gowda, Shri Pampan (Raichur)
Gowder, Shri J. Matha (Nilgiris)
Guha, Shri Samar (Contai)
Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Alipore)

## H

Haldar, Shri Madhuryya (Mathurapur)

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra (Ausgram)	Kadam, Shri J. G. (Wardha)
Hansda, Shri Subodh (Midnapore)	Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran (Kasergod)
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K. (Bangalore)	Kader, Shri S. A. (Bombay—Central South)
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri (Pupri)	Kahandole, Shri Z. M. (Malegaon)
Hari Singh, Shri (Khurja)	Kailas, Dr. (Bombay South)
Hashim, Shri M. M. (Secunderabad)	Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam (Panjim)
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan (Arambagh)	Kakoti, Shri Robin (Dibrugarh)
Horo, Shri N. E. (Khunti)	Kale, Shri (Jalna)
Huda, Shri Noorul (Cachar)	Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj (Pollachi)
I	
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M. (Basirhat)	Kalyanasundaram, Shri M. (Tiruchirapalli)
J	
Jadeja, Shri D. P. (Jamnagar)	Kamakshaiah, Shri D. (Nellore)
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K. (Kanakapura)	Kamala Prasad, Shri (Tezpur)
Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram)	Kamaraj, Shri K. (Nagercoil)
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md. (Kishanganj)	Kamble, Shri N. S. (Pandharpur)
Janardhanan, Shri C. (Trichur)	Kamble, Shri T. D. (Latur)
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V. (Sivakasi)	Kamla Kumari, Kumari ((Palamau)
Jha, Shri Bhogendra (Jainagar)	Kapur, Shri Sat Pal (Patiala)
Jha, Shri Chiranjib (Saharsa)	Karan Singh, Dr. (Udhampur)
Jharkhande Rai, Shri (Ghosi)	Karni Singh, Dr. (Bikaner)
Jhunjhunwala, Shri Bishwanath (Chittorgarh)	Kasture, Shri A. S. (Khamgaon)
Jitendra Prasad, Shri (Shahjahanpur)	Kathamuthu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam)
Joarder, Shri Dinesh (Malda)	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila (Lucknow)
Joseph, Shri M. M. (Peermade)	Kavde, Shri B. R. (Nasik)
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao (Shajapur)	Kedar Nath Singh, Shri (Sultanpur)
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M. (Banaskantha)	Kevichusa, Shri A. (Nagaland)
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Chandni Chowk)	Khadilkar, Shri R. K. (Baramati)
K	
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao (Hatkangale) (Morena)	Kinder Lal, Shri (Hardoi)
Kashwai, Shri Hukam Chand	Kiruttinan, Shri Tha (Sivaganja)
	Kisku, Shri A. K. (Jhargram)
	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong)
	Kotrashetti, Shri A. K. (Belgaum)
	Koya, Shri C. H. Mohamed (Manjeri)
	Krishna Kumari, Shrimati (Jodhpur)

Krishnan, Shri E. R. (Salem)  
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y. (Kolar)  
 Krishnan, Shri M. K. (Ponnani)  
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi (Coimbatore)  
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Hoskote)  
 Kulkari, Shri Raja (Bombay—North-East)  
 Kureel, Shri B. N. (Ramsanehighat)  
 Kushok Bakula, Shri (Ladakh)

## L

Lakkappa, Shri K. (Tumkur)  
 Lakshmanan, Shri T. S. (Sriperumbudur)  
 Lakshminikanthamma, Shrimati T. (Khammam)  
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R. (Tindivanam)  
 Lalji Bhai, Shri (Udaipur)  
 Lambodar Baliyar, Shri (Bastar)  
 Laskar, Shri Nihar (Karimganj)  
 Limaye, Shri Madhu (Banka)  
 Lutfal Haque, Shri (Jangipur)

## M

Madhukar, Shri K. M. (Kesaria)  
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram (Kangra)  
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S. (Buldana)  
 Maharaj Singh, Shri (Mainpuri)  
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath (Purulia)  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini (Dharwar—North)  
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar (Sundargarh)  
 Majhi, Shri Kumar (Keonjhar)  
 Malaviya, Shri K. D. (Domariaganj)  
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J. (Jammu)  
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh (Rohtak)  
 Mallanna, Shri K. (Madhugiri)  
 Mallikarjun, Shri (Medak)  
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain (Goddha)

Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad (Sama-stipur)  
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram (Janjgir)  
 Manjhi, Shri Bhola (Jamui)  
 Manoharan, Shri K. (Madras North)  
 Marak, Shri K. (Tura)  
 Maran, Shri Murasoli (Madras South—South)  
 Martand Singh, Shri (Rewa)  
 Maurya, Shri B. P. (Hapur)  
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G. (Ahmedabad)  
 Mayathevar, Shri K. (Dindigul)  
 Mayavan, Shri V. (Chidambaram)  
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj (Amreli)  
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray (Kutch)  
 Mehta, Shri P. M. (Bhavnagar)  
 Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Hyderabad)  
 Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Trivandrum)  
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram (Nagaur)  
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Motihari)  
 Mishra, Shri G. S. (Chhindwara)  
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath (Madhubani)  
 Mishra, Shri L. N. (Darbhanga)  
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan (Begusarai)  
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar (Allahabad)  
 Misra, Shri S. N. (Kannauj)  
 Modak, Shri Bijoy (Hooghly)  
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan (Sikar)  
 Mody, Shri Piloo (Godhra)  
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri (Barrackpore)  
 Mohammad Tahir, Shri (Purnea)  
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri (Siwan)  
 Mohan Swarup, Shri (Pilibhit)  
 Mohanty, Shri Surendra (Kendrapara)  
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder (Balasore)  
 Mohsin, Shri F. H. (Dharwar South)

Mohammed Khuda Buksh, Shri (Murshidabad)	Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra (Khalilabad)
Muhammed Sheriff, Shri (Periakulam)	Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain (Gorakhpur)
Mukerjee, Shri H. N. (Calcutta—North-East)	Pandey, Shri R. S. (Rajnandgaon)
Mukherjee, Shri Samar (Howrah)	Pandey, Shri Saroj (Ghazipur)
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj (Katwa)	Pandey, Shri Sudhakar (Chandauli)
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das (Calcutta South)	Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar (Salempur)
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra (Rajmahal)	Pandeya, Dr. Laximanarain (Mandsaur)
Murthy, Shri B. S. (Amalapuram)	Pandit, Shri S. T. (Bhir)
Muruganantham, Shri S. A. (Tirunelveli)	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Bhubaneswar)
Muthuswamy, Shri M. (Tiruchengode)	Pant, Shri K. C. (Nainital)
<b>N</b>	
Nahata, Shri Amrit (Barmer)	Paokai Haokip, Shri (Outer Manipur)
Naik, Shri B. V. (Kanara)	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand (Hamirpur)
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon)	Parikh, Shri Rasiklal (Surendranagar)
Nanda, Shri G. L. (Kaithal)	Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai (Dohad)
Narendra Singh, Shri (Satna)	Pratap Singh, Shri (Simla)
Nayak, Shri Baksi (Phulbani)	Parthasarathy, Shri P. (Rajampet)
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala (Kaisarganj)	Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat (Rosera)
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh (Garhwal)	Patel, Shri Arvind M. (Rajkot)
Nimbalkar, Shri (Kolhapur)	Patel, Shri M. M. (Dhandhuka)
<b>O</b>	
Oraon, Shri Kartik (Lohardga)	Patel, Kumari Maniben Vallabhbeni (Sabarkantha)
Oraon, Shri Tuna (Jalpaiguri)	Patel, Shri Nanubhai, N. (Bulsar)
<b>P</b>	
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath (Hindaun)	Patel, Shri Natwarlal (Mehsana)
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand (Tehri-Garhwal)	Patel, Shri Prabhudas (Dabhoi)
Pajanor, Shri Aravinda Bala (Pondicherry)	Patel, Shri R. R. (Dadra and Nagar Haveli)
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao (Aurangabad)	Patil, Shri Anantrao (Khed)
Panda, Shri D. K. (Bhanjanagar)	Patil, Shri C. A. (Dhulia)
Pandey, Shri Damodar (Hazaribagh)	Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe (Kopargaon)
	Patil, Shri Krishnarao (Jalgaon)
	Patil, Shri S. B. (Bagalkot)
	Patil, Shri T. A. (Osmanabad)

Patnaik, Shri Banamali (Puri)  
 Patnaik, Shri J. B. (Cuttack)  
 Peje, Shri S. L. (Ratnagiri)  
 Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna (Mavelikara)  
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri (Gurdaspur)  
 Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah (Shahdol)  
 Pradhani, Shri K. (Nowrangpur)  
 Purti, Shri M. S. (Singhbhum)

**Q**

Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi (Anantnag)

**R**

Radhakrishnan, Shri S. (Cuddalore)  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K. (Guntur)  
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai (Sagar)  
 Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur)  
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri (Jaunpur)  
 Raju, Shri M. T. (Narasapur)  
 Raju, Shri P. V. G. (Visakhapatnam)  
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan (Araria)  
 Ram Dayal, Shri (Bijnor)  
 Ram Deo Singh, Shri (Maharajganj)  
 Ram Dhan, Shri (Lalganj)  
 Ram Hedao, Shri (Ramtek)  
 Ram Prakash, Shri (Ambala)  
 Ram Sewak, Ch. (Jalaun)  
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri (Indore)  
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon)  
 Ram Swarup, Shri (Robertsganj)  
 Ramji Ram, Shri (Akbarpur)  
 Ramkanwar, Shri (Tonk)  
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri (Chapra)  
 Rana, Shri M. B. (Broach)  
 Ranabahadur Singh, Shri (Sidhi)

Rao Shrimati B. Radhabal A. (Badrachalam)  
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar (Mahbubnagar)  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath (Chatrapur)  
 Rao, Dr. K. L. (Vijayawada)  
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana (Bobilli)  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi (Kakinada)  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan (Karimnagar)  
 Rao, Shri Nageshwara (Machilipatnam)  
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasad (Angole)  
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama (Rajamundry)  
 Rao, Shri Rajagopala (Srikakulam)  
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja (Bellary)  
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh (Raigarh)  
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Baghba)  
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar (Chirayinkil)  
 Ray, Shrimati Maya (Raiganj)  
 Reddi, Shri P. Antony (Anantapur)  
 Reddy, Shri B. N. (Miryalguda)  
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami (Kurnool)  
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna (Nalgonda)  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal (Nizamabad)  
 Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa (Hindpur)  
 Reddy, Shri P. Ganga (Adilabad)  
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha (Chittoor)  
 Reddy, Shri P. V. (Kavali)  
 Reddy, Shri Sidram (Gulbarga)  
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah)  
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das (Jhansi)  
 Rohtagi, Shrimati Sushila (Bilhaur)  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Deoria)

Roy, Dr. Saradish (Bolpur)	Sezhiyan, Shri (Kumbakonam)
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri (Bara Banki)	Shafee, Shri A. (Chanda)
S	Shafquat Jung, Shri (Kairana)
Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur)	Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut)
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar (Vishnupur)	Shailani, Shri Chandra (Hathras)
Saha, Shri Gadadhar (Birbhum)	Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh (Kasganj)
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj (Dehra Dun)	Shambhu Nath, Shri (Saidpur)
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman (Kozhikode)	Shamim, Shri S. A. (Srinagar)
Saksena, Prof. S. L. (Maharajganj)	Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri (Chatra)
Salve, Shri N. K. P. (Betul)	Shankar Dev, Shri (Bidar)
Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk)	Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikodi)
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque (Amroha)	Sharma, Shri A. P. (Buxar)
Saminathan, Shri P. A. (Gobichettipalayam)	Sharma, Dr. H. P. (Alwar)
Sanghi, Shri N. K. (Jalore)	Sharma, Shri Madhoram (Karnal)
Sangliana, Shri (Mizoram)	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)
Sankata Prasad Dr. (Misrikh)	Sharma, Shri R. N. (Dhanbad)
Sant Bux Singh, Shri (Fatehpur)	Sharma, Shri R. R. (Banda)
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar (Joynagar)	Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal (Bhopal)
Sathe, Shri Vasant (Akola)	Shashi Bhushan, Shri (South Delhi)
Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly)	Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan (Lakhimpur)
Satpathy, Shri Devendra (Dhenkanal)	Shastri, Shri Raja Ram (Varanasi)
Satyanarayana, Shri B. (Parvathipuram)	Shastri, Shri Ramavtar (Patna)
Savant, Shri Shankerrao (Kolaba)	Shastri Shri Sheopujan (Bikramganj)
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati (Aonla)	Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh)
Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands)	Shenoy, Shri P. R. (Udipi)
Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Guna)	Sher Singh, Prof. (Jhajjar)
Scindia, Shrimati V. R. (Bhind)	Shetty, Shri K. K. (Mangalore)
Sen, Shri A. K. (Calcutta—North-West)	Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P. (Ahmednagar)
Sen, Dr. Ranen (Barasat)	Shivappa Shri N. (Hassan)
Sen, Shri Robin (Asansol)	Shivnath Singh, Shri (Jhunjhunu)
Sequeira, Shri Erasmo de (Marmagoa)	Shukla, Shri B. R. (Bahrain)
Sethi, Shri Arjun (Bhadrak)	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Raipur)
	Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajnagar)

Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda)	Thakre, Shri S. B. (Yeotmal)
Singh, Shri D. N. (Hajipur)	Thakur, Shri Kishnarao (Chimur)
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap (Phulpur)	Thevar, Shri P. K. M. (Ramanathapuram)
Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)	Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balrampur)
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)	Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Bilaspur)
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore (Muzaffarpur)	Tiwari, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)
Sinha, Shri R. K. (Faizabad)	Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)	Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)
Sivaswamy, Shri M. S. (Tiruchendur)	Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)
Sohan Lal, Shri T. (Karol Bagh)	U
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh (Jamshedpur)	Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla)
Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh (Anand)	Ulaganambi, Shri R. P. (Vellore)
Solanki, Shri Somchand (Gandhinagar)	Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)
Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur)	V
Stephen, Shri C. M. (Muvattupuzha)	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Gwalior)
Subramaniam, Shri C. (Krishnagiri)	Veeriah Shri K. (Pudukkottai)
Subravelu, Shri (Mayuram)	Vekaria, Shri (Junagadh)
Sudarsanam, Shri M. (Narasaraopet)	Venkatasubbiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)	Venkateswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet)
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)	Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri)
Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)	Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Ujjain)
Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)	Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad (Nawada)
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koppal)	Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Chandigarh)
Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)	Vijay Pal Singh, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)
Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous Districts)	Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra (Baghpat)
T	Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mandi)
Tarodekar, Shri V. B. (Nanded)	Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wandiwash)
Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Gurgaon)	Y
Tewari, Shri Shankar (Etawah)	Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)
	Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)

Yadav, Shri G. P. (Katihar)

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)

Yadav, Shri N. P. (Sitamarhi)

Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad  
(Khagaria)

Z

Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri (Rampur)

**LOK SABHA**

*The Speaker*

**Dr. G. S. Dhillon**

*The Deputy-Speaker*

**Shri G. G. Swell**

*Panel of Chairmen*

**Shri Vasant Sathe**

**Dr. Henry Austin**

**Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami**

**Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha**

**Maulana Ishaque Sambhali**

**Shri Jagannathrao Joshi**

•

*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 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 Kant Borooh
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 Steel and Mines	Shri Keshav Deo Malaviya
The Minister of Railways	Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra
The Minister of Heavy Industry	Shri T. A. Pai
The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah
The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Raj Bahadur
The Minister of Communications	Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy
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 and Agriculture	Shri C. Subramaniam
The Minister of Shipping and Transport	Shri Kamlapati Tripathi

MINISTER 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 Chaudhry

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 Ministry of Agriculture	Shri B. P. Maurya
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 Industrial Development	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 Communications	Prof. Sher Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri Surendra Pal Singh

**DEPUTY MINISTERS**

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

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

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XLI

## First Day of the Eleventh Session of the Fifth Lok Sabha

No. 1

### LOK SABHA

Monday, July 22, 1974/Asadha 31, 1896  
(Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### MEMBERS SWORN

- (1) Shri Ram Dayal (Bijnor)
- (2) Shri Janeshwar Misra (Allahabad).

#### OBITUARY REFERENCES

**MR. SPEAKER:** Hon'ble Members—As we meet today after an interval of about two months, it is my unpleasant duty to inform the House of the sad demise of eight of our friends, namely Dr. Seth Govind Das, Maulvi Abdul Wajid, Shri Jawala Prasad Sharma, Shri K. B. Sahay, Giani Kartar Singh, Shri Premjibhai R. Assar, Shri R. Velayudhan and Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo Bharati.

As you all know, Dr. Seth Govind Das was a sitting Member of this House from Jabalpur constituency of Madhya Pradesh. In terms of membership of the Central Legislature, he was the oldest Member of this House. He entered the Central Legislative Assembly in 1923. In 1925, he was elected to the Council of State and was its Member till 1929. He again became a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1934 and continued as its Member till 1945. He was a Member

of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament from 1946 to 1952. He was then elected to First Lok Sabha in 1952 and since then he had been a Member of all the Lok Sabhas. Probably known as the Father of the House, he was appointed as Speaker *pro tem* on four occasions when the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabhas met after the general elections in 1957, 1962, 1967 and 1971 and he presided over the House for administering Oath to the newly elected Members and during election of Speakers. A veteran freedom fighter, he joined the Non-cooperation Movement in 1920 and suffered imprisonment five times for a period of about eight years. A true patriot and known scholar, he represented the generation which fought for the freedom of the country. Coming from a well known family, he was noted for his erudition and culture and dedication for the propagation and enrichment of Hindi. He spoke in the House only on causes which were dear to his heart and his speeches were marked with forceful arguments, zeal and sincerity of purpose. As a voracious writer he made outstanding contribution to the Hindi literature. He was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1961. As a parliamentarian he, for half a century, contributed through his ability, integrity and conviction to the growth of parliamentary democracy in the country. Only recently we had honoured him in the Central Hall and paid tributes to him on the golden jubilee of his dedicated service to the Central Legislature and presented him with a plaque in token of his services at that function.

During his long parliamentary career, he served on a number of Committees and delegations. He led the Indian delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in New Zealand in 1950 and attended Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in Canada in 1952 as an Indian delegate. He passed away at Bombay on the 18th June, 1974 at the age of 78. In his death the country has lost the oldest parliamentarian, staunch supporter of Hindi, a great philanthropist and a luminary of the freedom struggle.

Maulvi Abdul Wajid who passed away at Bareilly on the 15th May, 1974, was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1938-41. In 1941 he was imprisoned for participating in the freedom movement. After independence, he was a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council for a number of years. He took keen interest in social activities and was widely respected by the people of his State.

Shri Jawala Prasad Sharma was a Member of the First Lok Sabha representing Ajmer Constituency during the years 1952-57. A trade unionist, he took active part in the struggle for freedom of the country. He was associated with a number of local bodies in Ajmer working for the welfare of the people and rehabilitation of refugees. He passed away at Jaipur on the 22nd May, 1974 at the age of 63.

Shri K. B. Sahay was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1948-50. He was killed in a road accident on 3rd June, 1974 at the age of 76. As a student he plunged into the freedom movement and was jailed a number of times for his participation in the Civil Disobedience and the 'Quit India' movements. He served the state of Bihar for a number of years, first as a Minister of Revenue and Forests from 1946 to 1957, and then as a Minister of Planning in the Binodanand Jha Ministry.

He was elevated to the position of Chief Minister after Shri Binodanand Jha had resigned under the Kamraj Plan and continued as Chief Minister till 1967.

An efficient administrator, a great Organiser and a strongman of Bihar, he was a pioneer in land reforms. It was during his term as Revenue Minister in the early fifties that the Bihar Assembly passed the Zamindari Abolition Bill for the first time in the country. In his death one of the most dynamic personalities has been removed from the Bihar politics.

Giani Kartar Singh was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1946-47. A distinguished son of Punjab he had been associated with politics and history of Punjab for over 50 years. He had been a legislator from 1937 to 1967 and during this period he served as Minister five times. A great parliamentarian and an effective organiser he was known for his genius to tackle every problem firmly and cool-headedly. He was a selfless leader and impressed whosoever came in contact with him with his straightforwardness, simplicity and depth of thought. He took keen interest in alleviating the lot of the downtrodden. He passed away at Patiala after a protracted illness on the 10th June, 1974 at the age of 74.

Shri Premjibhai R. Assar was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957-62 representing Ratnagiri constituency of the erstwhile State of Bombay. He took keen interest in the development of cottage industries and was associated with a number of welfare organisations. He passed away at Bombay on the 16th June, 1974 at the age of 61.

Shri R. Velayudhan was a Member of the Provisional Parliament and First Lok Sabha during the years 1950-57. He represented Quilon cum Mavelikkare constituency of the erstwhile State of Travancore-Cochin. A journalist and a social worker he took

keen interest in the welfare of Harijans. He passed away in Delhi on the 30th June, 1974 at the age of 63.

Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo Bharati was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57 from Yeotmal. An agriculturist and a journalist, he participated in the struggle for freedom of the country and suffered imprisonment. He was associated with a number of educational and welfare institutions in his state. He passed away at Nagpur on the 30th June, 1974 at the age of 70.

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

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS  
Conference of Housing Ministers at  
Madras**

+

**\*1. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:**

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether a three day Conference of Housing Ministers was held at Madras in May, 1974;

(b) if so, what were the main subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI)** (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference was held from 31st May to 2nd June, 1974.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the items of agenda and the important recommendations of the Conference is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7083/74].

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Sir, may I know whether, in this conference they considered the proposal to have a housing scheme for the farm workers as also for small and marginal farmers and landless labourers? If not, may I know whether the Government will come forward to evolve a scheme to help the farm workers in the matter of housing?

**श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री:** जो स्टेटमेंट सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है, उस में दिया हुआ है कि देहात के विसान-मजदूरों और बर्खर वाले के लिए भी घर बनाने की समस्या पर विचार किया गया है।

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Government is now giving aid to the industrialists to build housing colonies for industrial workers. Similarly, why not help the farm workers in rural areas to have housing scheme.

**श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री:** सरकार वा ऐसा विचार है। स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है कि देहाती इलाकों में भी घरों की समस्या को हल करने के लिए स्कीम है। उस पर विचार हुआ था। टेबल पर रखे स्टेटमेंट से माननीय सदस्य को पता चल जायेगा।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** निम्न आय श्रीर मध्यम आय वर्गों के लोगों को सरकार गृह निर्माण के लिए क्रृष्ण देती है। इस सिलसिले में भी वहां विचार किया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी राशि सरकार दे रही है, क्या घर बनाने के सामान की मंहगाई को देखते हुए सरकार ने उस को बढ़ाने का निश्चय किया है या नहीं; यदि किया है, तो वह राशि कितनी होगी।

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : इन तमाम बातों पर विचार करने के लिए कॉसिल ने एक हाई लेवल कमेटी कायम की है। वह कमेटी इस विषय पर विचार कर के सरकार को रिपोर्ट देगी।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: According to the statement, recommendation No. 12 says:

"A national commission may be set up to examine and recommend a national housing policy to be adopted by the Central and State Governments."

May I know what effective steps have been taken to set up this commission?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : अभी इस को प्राप्ति दिया जा रहा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कब तक पूरा होगा?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : जब पूरा हो जायेगा, तब माननीय सदस्य को मालूम हो जायेगा।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: According to the statement against "Provision for housing for low income groups, particularly under low income group scheme and full utilisation thereof" there is a blank and there is no recommendation. What is the reason?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : सिफारिश नहीं की गई है। यह कमेटी को रेफर किया गया है, ताकि वह विचार कर के रिपोर्ट दे। तब उम पर एक्शन होगा।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know what steps he has taken to bring the plantation labour throughout the country, particularly in the south, under this housing scheme? May I know whether there was any discussion arranged in Madras and

whether any review has been made about the housing condition of the plantation labour throughout the country?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : पूरा विचार किया गया है।....(वैवरण) .... पूछिए कि क्या विचार किया गया है ताकि बताऊंगा कि क्या विचार किया गया है। इस समय इहांने पूछा कि जो प्लान्टेशन में बर्कर काम करते हैं उन के लिए विचार किया गया है या नहीं? तो मैंने कहा कि पूरा विचार किया गया है।

श्री माननीय सदस्य : क्या विचार किया गया है?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : अब बताऊंगा है कि क्या विचार किया गया है? इस पर सबसे अधिक विचार किया गया है और वह यह है कि अपने यहां बर्कर्स एंड हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री में इस के लिए हम फंड रखते हैं। पिछले साल भी हम ने फंड रखा था और इस साल भी पूरा फंड इस के लिए है। हम इस के लिए प्रान्त देते हैं। स्टेट गवर्नरेट साड़े सैतीस परसेट देती है और एम्प्लायर भाड़े बारह परसेट देता है। प्लान्टेशन बर्कर उस में कुछ नहीं लगता है। पांच लाख स्टेट्स में इस पर काम हो रहा है—आसाम, बर्म, बंगाल, कर्नाटक, तामिलनाडु इत्यादि में लेकिन इस में दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जो स्टेट गवर्नरेट को या एम्प्लायर को करना चाहिए वह कर नहीं रहे हैं। तो इस साल हम भी पूरा जोर देने के लिए किंविता द्वारा ही जाय पूरी भूस्तीदी से काम करने जा रहे हैं, ऐसी स्थिति है।

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Drawing from the experience of the success of the housing scheme launched by the Kerala Government, would Government think of launching similar schemes by utilising the unutilised labour locally available in every district of every State? The Government of India, I am sure, are fully aware of the success of the Kerala Government scheme.

**श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री :** सरकार को पूरा पता है और केरल सरकार ने जो किया है वह तारीफ करने के लायक है। बल्य हमने और राज्यों को भी कहा है कि केरल की नवाय करें। सरकार इस से पूरी तरह वाकिफ है।

**श्री तुकम चन्द्र कछकाय :** मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इस समय कुछ प्रान्तों में यह स्कीम चालू है। उन्होंने कुछ नाम गिनाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन सालों में कितने कितने मकान बने हैं और पिछले साल इस स्कीम में खर्च करने के लिए कितना रुपया रखा था, इस साल कितना रखा है और उस में कितना खर्च हुआ?

**श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री :** इस के लिए नोटिस चाहिए।

**श्री तुकम चन्द्र कछकाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने खुद कहा है कि स्कीम चालू है, उसी में से मैं ने प्रश्न पूछा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप वा उत्तर देने में वह इनकार नहीं कर रहे हैं। वह कहते हैं कि नोटिस दीजिए।

#### New Farm Technology by I.C.A.R. to Beat Fertilisers Shortage

+

\*2. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:  
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has recently come out with a new farm technology to beat fertiliser shortage; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

#### Statement

(a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has from time to time issued guidelines for the efficient use of inputs including fertiliser. A recent set of guidelines prepared by I.C.A.R. was presented at the Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture and Local Self-Government held on 4th January, 1974 at New Delhi by the then Union Minister for Agriculture.

(b) The farm technology suggested by I.C.A.R. for maximising production with the available quantities of fertilizer includes the following components:—

1. To take steps to achieve an input-output ratio of 1:14 in the districts classified as those showing a good response. This can be done by spreading available fertilizer over a larger area on the principle of yield targeting and detailed attention to non-monetary inputs like time of sowing, density of population etc.

2. To tailor fertilizer use according to the needs of an entire farming system and not merely on the basis of individual crops and according to agro-ecological conditions;

3. To supplement the nitrogen fertiliser by incorporating a legume with appropriate bacterial culture in the intensive multiple crop sequence and also to recycle all organic wastes by ensuring an adequate ratio of organic to fertilizer nitrogen taking care not to immobilise the fertiliser or soil available nitrogen to the crop;

4. To increase the efficiency of nitrogen utilization by crops by adjusting the proportion that should go to basal and top dressings according to the period required for maturing the crop variety, its tillering habit and the available nitrogen status of the soil and by regulating the number of top dressings according to the texture of the soil and the risk of diseases in any area.

5. To increase the efficiency of phosphorous by applying it to that crop in rotation which will respond more to fertilizer phosphorous but less to soil phosphorous such as wheat in rice-wheat rotation or legume in legume-cereal rotation, and allowing this crop to be followed by crops which have the reverse capacity and also adopting a method of application of phosphorous dependent on the rooting habit and row-spacing of the crop the cloudiness during the growing season, and the utilisation of natural deposits of poor quality rock phosphate available in the country in the acid soils adjacent to the location of these deposits;

6. To make a drive for timely operations and plant protection measures in and for growing crops and crop varieties less prone to zinc deficiency in areas which are in zinc deficient zones and to supply micronutrients where needed;

7. To encourage the widespread cultivation of high yielding varieties which have a greater capacity for fertilizer response at all levels of fertilizer dose and which have a more favourable grain straw ratio.

श्री श्रीकिशन भोदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सबाल के उत्तर में जो बतव्य दिया है वह हां या ना में नहीं है। खाली थोड़ी सी जो हमेशा जानकारी देते हैं वह जानकारी दी है। फिर भी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप ने सभा-पटल पर रखा है उस में जो जानकारी दी है उस में काश्तकारों को पूरी जानकारी देने के लिए आप ने क्या ठोस कदम उठाए हैं? खास कर के रेगिस्टरानी मिट्टी के अंदर खाद कम लगे इस के लिए आपने क्या उपाय किए हैं और किस तरह से आप ने उस की जानकारी उत्तर को दी है?

श्री सरबू पांड : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 17 नम्बर का सबाल भी खाद के बारे में ही है। उसका उत्तर भी इस के साथ ही दिलवा दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आ०र है, यह और है, वह इस के साथ कैसे आ सकता है?

SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE: The question is about the recommendation of ICAR in regard to judicious and economic use of fertilisers because of the present shortage of fertilisers in the country. These recommendations are based on certain experiments carried on by IARI and some other research centres. These have been recommended to the State Governments and naturally the State Governments are expected to implement them through their extension wings, departments of agriculture and agriculture universities. If the hon member wants any additional information, I am prepared to furnish it.

श्री श्रीकिशन भोदी : यह आप ने नम्बर 5 में लिखा है कि फास्फेट-चट्टानों की खानों के समीप वाली अम्लीय मिट्टियों में उपलब्ध प्राकृतिक भंडारों के उपयोग की दृष्टि से फास्फोरस के प्रयोग की उपयुक्त विधि अपनाना, इस के लिए म आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राक-फास्फेट की खाने ज्यादातर राजस्थान में हैं, दूसरे प्रान्तों में नहीं हैं, तो आप ने कहां कहां राक फास्फेट की खानों के पास में मिट्टी का अन्वेषण किया और उस के क्या नतीजे निकले? आप ने वहां पर खाद को कम करने के लिए क्या तरीके निकाले?

SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SINDE: As far as the rock phosphate is concerned, it is now the view of the experts that particularly in acidic soils, mostly in north-east and coastal areas, if a dose of rock phosphate is given, then acidity is lowered and, naturally, if the acidity is lower, the productivity will go up. So we have recommended to the State Governments that rock phosphate should be used in acidic soils. If there are acidic soils in Rajasthan, this will be applicable to some of the soils in Rajasthan also.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:** May I know from the hon. Minister if he is aware that the technology suggested by the ICAR will not be very successful in augmenting agricultural production if it is not accompanied with proper water supply. There is complete anarchy in the matter of energy supply in the State inasmuch as the farmer does not get electricity in his feeder line at proper time. He does not know when the feeder line through which his pumping set is connected will get energy.

Secondly, is the hon. Minister also aware that there is huge wastage in transportation of costly fertilisers from the ports to the godowns because of their being transported in open wagons during rainy season? What does the hon. Minister propose to do with regard to these two particular things which are costing the nation very much?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** Sir, though the points raised by the hon. Member are very important, I seek your protection and, if you say it is relevant to the Question, I am prepared to reply.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question was very much limited in scope. I thought the Minister might consider it proper to answer it. But he is not in a position to do so.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:** At least, he can assure the House that there will be no wastage in the transportation of fertiliser.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no question of arguing.

**श्री सरबजू पांड:** देश के अन्दर खाद की बहुत कमी है और सभी जगह पूरे देश में खाद की बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बिंदम कोटिंग हो रही है। एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त में खाद चुरा कर भेज रहे हैं, वड़ी भारी एजेंसियां इस के लिए बाम कर रही हैं और पूरे देश में काश्तकारों

की खाद के लिए बड़ी मांग है। उस के लिए एक सुझाव यह दिया गया है कि उर्वरकों की कमी दूर करने के लिए और खादें बनाई जायें भगवर काश्तकार उभर जा नहीं रहा है और जो इन के दाम अभी बड़ा दिए गए हैं उस से गरीबों के लिए तो इसे खाराद पाना असम्भव हो गया है। इस बात को देखते हुए सरकार इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए केमिकल खाद की जगह कोई सबस्टीट्यूट खाद तैयार करने के लिए कौन से उपाय कर रहा है?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** As far as the shortage of chemical fertiliser is concerned, it is well-known to the House. The recommendations of the ICAR are relating to this. In addition, we have also recommended to the State Governments to take a number of steps in this direction. I am glad to mention on the floor of the House that a number of State Governments have taken steps to organise the use of organic materials, that is, by means of compost-making, etc. For instance, in Calcutta, they have a very ambitious plan to use all city-waste by processing, etc. So, a number of steps are being taken by the State Governments to organise and make use of organic materials.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA:** May I know from the hon. Minister, who just now stated that the State Governments have been recommended use of rock phosphate for direct application for rectification of saline soil, whether he recognises that rock phosphate is a very rare and costly mineral and that the saline soil which is found in about 17 million hectares in our country could be rectified by direct application of gypsum of which we have infinite and immense resources in the country, in which we are surplus. Would he tell the House whether the Government of India has made out a scheme for direct application of gypsum and for subsidising the transport of gypsum so that millions of hectares of land which is lying fallow could be reclaimed?

**SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE:** I am thankful to the hon. Member, but unfortunately he is confusing between acidic soil and saline soil. I have not suggested use of rock phosphate for saline soil; that has been recommended for acidic soil. We have a Salinity Research Institute at Karnal and that has made a recommendation that as far as saline soil is concerned, gypsum could be used. We are not recommending the use of gypsum for acidic soil. There may be a combination of acidic and saline soil where rock phosphate and gypsum would be useful. But as far as improvement of acidic soil is concerned, our recommendation is rock phosphate and basic slag which is a by product in steel industry and which goes waste.

**श्री राम बन्न विकल्प :** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या इस परिषद् ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि भारत में जो खाद फैनिट्रियां हैं वे पूरी क्षमता पर काम कर रही हैं, इस लिये उन की क्षमता और ज्यादा बढ़ाई जाय ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल तो फार्म-टैकनालोजी के बारे में है।

**श्री आरसंदे राय :** अभी मंत्री जी ने उत्पादन बढ़ि के लिये जिन उपायों की चर्चा की है, उन को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री जी को इस बात का पता है कि हमारे देश में विशेषज्ञों की राय के अनुसार 15 सिन्दरी कारखानों की क्षमता का गोबर जला दिया जाता है ? योबर न जलाया जाय तथा उस से कोई वैकल्पिक पृथक्कल निकाल कर खाद में उस का इस्तेमाल किया जाय - क्या इस तरफ सरकार ने कोई प्रयास किया है, यदि किया है तो क्या किया है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह नई टैकनालोजी का सवाल नहीं है, पुरानी टैकनालीजी का सवाल है। आप अगर प्रश्न को अच्छी तरह पूछें तो योबर का मसला बीच में आ जाता है।

**श्री मधु सिंह :** अभी गैस प्लांट के बारे में मंत्री जी ने बताया। क्या मंत्री जी को पता है कि इस में एक दिक्कत यह आती है कि गैस प्लांट के लिये जो मशीनरी और पुँजे आदि बनते हैं, वे सिर्फ बम्बई में बनते हैं। यदि ऐसे छोटे छोटे कारखाने हर राज्य में बनवा दिये जायं तो गोबर और खाद दोनों का बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करने का काम किया जा सकता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग वालों से बातचीत कर के हर राज्य में इस तरह की मशीनें और पुँजे बनाने के कारखाने लगवाने का प्रयास करेंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यही सवाल तो वे पूछ रहे थे।

**श्री मधु सिंह :** मैं तो दूसरा सवाल पूछने वाला था, लेकिन उन्होंने यह प्रश्न उठा दिया और मुझे यह अच्छा लगा, इस लिये मैंने जरा दूसरे ढंग से पूछ लिया।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** लेकिन उन के सवाल को मैंने डिस्क्लाउ द्वारा कर दिया।

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** The hon. Minister has just now said that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had made certain recommendations and those recommendations have been exported from Centre to the States. May I know whether he has any cell to assess or see whether the States are competent enough or have got the resources to implement whatever recommendations have been made technologically in order to boost up production? The very fundamental idea of having research and exporting the knowledge is defeated if resources are not available. May I know whether the resources are available with the State Governments and if not whether the Centre would make those resources available to them?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am completely lost in your question.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** It mainly depends upon the extension efforts. We are having continuous dialogue with the State Governments and as far as this particular aspect is concerned, I do not think resources should come in the way of transfer of this technology. For instance, in regard to one of the suggestions in respect of applying phosphate to wheat, which is given in para 5, suppose there is a leguminous crop, it should be applied to leguminous crop where the utility is much higher. So, many of these recommendations do not involve financial implications.

**Work-Charged Staff of Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P.W.D.**

\*3. **SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission in Chapter 46 (Union Territories) of its Report has stated that persons recruited in the services and posts in the Administration of the various Union Territories are strictly speaking, the employees of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, whether the workcharged staff of Arunachal Pradesh circles of C.P.W.D. are also, strictly speaking employees of the Central Government?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI):** (a) and (b). This is a general observation made by the Third Pay Commission. The only recommendation made by the Commission in regard to Arunachal Pradesh staff is that a Departmental Committee should be formed to examine whether one or the other of the standard scales of pay recommended for the Central Government employees should be extended to them.

**श्री भोला पास्वान शास्त्री :** इस के बारे में क्या फैसला हुआ ?

**श्री भोला पास्वान शास्त्री :** फैसला यह हुआ है कि यद्युपि कमीशन ने रिकमैण्ड किया है कि अरुणाचल में जो एम्प्लाइज वाम्प के तौर पर उन के लिये सरकार एक डिपार्टमेंटल कमेटी बनाये जो उस पर विचार कर के निर्णय ले कि उन को जो बेतन मिलेगा वह वहां के जो लोकल एम्प्लाइज हैं या लिंक स्टेट के जो एम्प्लाइज हैं उन के आधार पर मिलेगा या केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो एम्प्लाइज हैं उन के आधार पर मिलेगा। इस लिये कमेटी की रिकमैण्डेशन आने के बाद सरकार इस के बारे में फैसला लेगी।

**Assistance for Promotion of Indian Languages**

\*4. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount approved to offer as assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of Indian Languages during 1974-75; and

(b) The amount granted to encourage Urdu language alongwith the names of the Institutions during the last three years?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) During the year 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 17 lakhs has been earmarked for financial assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in the promotion of Hindi; and Rs. 9.50 lakhs for voluntary organisations engaged in the promotion of Regional Languages other than Hindi. These allocations are subject to availability of resources.

(b) A list showing the names of the institutions and the amount given to each of them during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7084/74]

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware of voluntary organizations promoting Urdu and various other languages in the States.

**SHRI D. P. YADAV:** From the list which has been placed on the Table of the House, there are several States here, but wherever there is any application received, it is considered favourably.

**अध्यक्ष मंत्री:** आप दोनों उद्दू के बारे में बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन बोल रहे हैं अंग्रेजी में।

**श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ़ :** मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी रियासत से फाइनेंशल एसिस्टेंस की मांग आई है ?

**श्री डॉ० पी० यादव :** इसका जवाब इस समय देना थोड़ा असम्भव है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो उनको सूचना भेज दी जाएगी ।

**श्री एम० रामचोपाल रेहड़ी :** जहाँ उर्दू ज्यादा बोली जाती है, जैसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उनके लिये स्पेशल फाई ग्रोवाइड करना चाहिये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में आन्ध्र प्रदेश को कितनी मदद देने वाले हैं—क्या इसकी कोई सूचना मंत्री जी दे सकते हैं ?

**श्री डॉ० पी० यादव :** अभी सूचना देना मेरे लिये संभव नहीं है, लेकिन वे इतना आश्वासन देता हूँ कि जो भी स्कीम हमारे पास आयेगी उत पर सहानुभूति-पूर्वक विचार किया जायगा ।

**श्री एम० एम० बनर्जी :** मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—तरक्किये-उद्दू-जवान और जो दूसरी संस्थायें हैं, जिन्होंने तर्जुमानी की है . . .

**अध्यक्ष मंत्री:** मोहतरिम वजीर-मुतास्लिका से ।

**श्री एम० एम० बनर्जी :** मैं आपको भी सद्वे-मोहतरिम कह रहा हूँ ।

‘मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर उर्दू जवान की तरक्की के लिये, जो जवान तकरीबन मरती जा रही है सरकार की कोताही की बजह से, उसकी तरक्की के; लिये आखिर सूबाई सरकारों को क्या मदद दी जा रही है, और यहाँ से कोई ऐसे आदेश जारी किये गये हैं कि जिससे उर्दू जवान की तरक्की हो ग्रांर उसे दर्जा सूबे में मिले ? सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट उसके लिये क्या करने जा रही है ?

**विजया, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एम० नुरुल हसन) :** जनावेवाला, गुजारिश यह है कि इस सवाल में सूबाई हुक्मतों को ताकीद करने का जिक्र कुछ नहीं है। यह तो सिफ़र उन इदारों के बारे में है जो लोग खुद अपनी तरफ से कायम किये हैं और उन्हें मदद देने का सवाल है। इसके अलावा जहाँ तक पालिसी का सवाल है . . .

**श्री एम० एम० बनर्जी :** मैंने अंजुमन तरक्की-ए-उर्दू का नाम लिया है ।

**प्रो० एम० नुरुल हसन :** अंजुमन तरक्की-ए-उर्दू-को तो मदद दी गई है उसका जिक्र इस बयान में कर दिया गया है ।

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** In answer to part (a) of the question the Minister has stated that Rs. 17 lakhs have been given as assistance to voluntary organisations dealing with Hindi and for all the other languages put together only Rs. 9.5 lakhs are given. I want to know whether Government have not received demands from other languages or do they feel there is no need for other languages for development and for getting assistance from the Government?

**PROF. S. NURUL HASAN:** In regard to Hindi, Art. 351 of the Constitution imposes a special responsibility on the Central Government and the Central Government want to give assistance consistent with the resources available to it for the promotion of all Indian languages. It is for this purpose that various schemes have been drawn up within the resources that are available. We advertise and obtain applications from voluntary organisations from all parts of the country and wherever possible assistance is given.

**श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह :** मान्यवर, हमारे हाथ में यह जो सरकारी बयान है और जो सवाल है दोनों में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। सवाल पूछा गया है कि कौन कौन सी ऐसी संस्थायें हैं जिनको आपने उर्दू की तरक्की के लिये अनुदान दिया है? और बयान में उन व्यक्तियों के नाम दिये गये हैं जिनको आपने इसके लिये अनुदान दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उर्दू की तरक्की के लिये दिल्ली और यू० पी० में ही पैसा दिया जाना चाहिये या सभी प्रान्तों में दिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि विहार भी एक ऐसा प्रान्त है जहाँ उर्दू बोलने वाले नहीं वाले बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हैं। खुदाबक्स लाइब्रेरी विहार में है जहाँ उर्दू की सब से ज्यादा किताबें हैं। इसलिये केवल दिल्ली और यू० पी० को ही उर्दू के लिये क्यों पैसा दिया गया, और जो अनुदान दिया गया है व्यक्तियों को ज्यादा दिया गया है, संस्थाओं को कम दिया गया है इसका क्या कारण है? कोई आपके पास व्यापार है कि नहीं कि किस तरह से अनुदान दिया जाय और उसके लिये कौन सी शर्तें हैं?

**श्री डॉ. पी० पावव :** अध्यक्ष जो माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है कि यह यू० पी० और दिल्ली में ही लोकटेड है ऐसी बात नहीं है। गैरि इसका पहले जवाब दे दिया है कि जो

स्वयं सेवी संस्थायें या विद्वानगण ऐप्लाइ करते हैं उसको मैरिट पर एग्रामिन किया जाता है।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे :** मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली, बिहार और यू० पी० के अलावा मध्य प्रदेश में भी, लोग उर्दू को बहुत प्यार करते हैं। क्या भारत सरकार इस बात को मानती है कि उर्दू की सही माने में अगर तरक्की होनी है तो उसका लिखना पढ़ना देवनागरी में होना चाहिये। . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह आप कहां पहुँच गये हैं।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे :** मान्यवर, वह लोग जो सही माने में उर्दू को जिन्दा रखना चाहते हैं वह चाहते हैं कि इसको देवनागरी में लिखा पढ़ा जाये। भारत सरकार का इस मामले में क्या रीएक्शन है? इस मामले में क्रेंटिकल एप्रोच से काम नहीं चलेगा।

**मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो ऐसी संस्थायें हैं जो उर्दू को आगे बढ़ा रही हैं ऐसी संस्थाओं के नाम इसमें नज़र नहीं आता। क्या उनको अनुदान देने के लिये मंत्री महोदय कोई मदद करेंगे?**

**श्री डॉ. पी० पावव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य के सवाल का जो पहला भाग है उसमें मैं आप का प्रोटेक्शन सीक करना कि यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। दूसरी बात यह है कि

जब कोई संस्था हमारे यहां एप्लाई करेगी तब तो पैसा दिया जायेगा । जब एप्लाई ही नहीं करेगी तो पैसा कैसे दिया जायगा ।

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्न** : अभी मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि भारतीय भाषाओं की तरक्की के लिये थोड़ी बहुत धन राशि दी गई है । क्या भारत सरकार कभी यह भी सोचती है कि यह धन-राशि बिल्कुल नाममात्र के लिये होती है और साथ ही दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं की तरक्की तब तक नहीं होगी । जब तक अंग्रेजी का बोलबाला राजकाज की भाषा के रूप में यहां रहेगा । कई सूचों में उर्दू को दूसरी भाषा बनाने के लिये आनंदोलन चलते हैं, क्या कभी केन्द्रीय सरकार उस सवाल पर सोचने को तैयार होती है कि जहां कहीं भी इस तरह का आनंदोलन चलता है, आनंदोलन चलते से उस मार्ग को न मान ले, लेकिन जहां आवादी ऐसी हो जो उर्दू पढ़ते हों वहां पर उस को दूसरी भाषा बना देने में आप को क्या दिक्कत है? मेरा मतलब केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार से है कि उसको दूसरी भाषा बना देने में क्या दिक्कत है?

**श्री अध्यक्ष बहोदय** : आप ने बहुत ब्रॉड सवाल पूछा । सवाल फैक्चुअल सूचना से सम्बन्धित है तो आप अपना सवाल भी उसी तक सीमित रखें । लेकिन चूंकि आप नये चुन कर आये हैं इसलिये कोई पावनी नहीं कर रहा हूं । मन्त्री जी चाहें तो जवाब दें ।

**श्री डॉ० पी० यादव** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इस प्रश्न के मातहत नहीं आता ।

**श्री इत्यहारक सम्भली** : स्पीकर साहब, शायद मिनिस्टर साहब ने पूरा सवाल नहीं पढ़ा । मुझे अक्सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सवाल किया गया है हिन्दुस्तानी जबानों के बारे में, और जवाब दिया गया है उर्दू के बारे में । इससे यह गलत फूहमी पैदा होती है कि क्या संकार हिन्दुस्तानी जबानों में सिर्फ उर्दू को ही मुदद देती है । यह निष्फायत गलतफूहमी

फैलाने वाली बात है । सवाल भारतीय भाषाओं के बारे में किया गया है जैसे पंजाबी, डरिया, बंगला, तमिल वगैरह, उन का भी इसमें जिक्र होना चाहिये ताकि गलतफूहमी पैदा न हो ।

सरकार ने बहुत बड़ा कारनामा दिखाया कि उन्होंने उर्दू की तरक्की के लिये, जो इस देश में करोड़ों की जबान है और शायद उन सूचों में जहां मुसलमान हजारों की तादाद में हैं वहां भी उर्दू बोली, समझी और पढ़ी जाती है, जैसे पंजाब । तो आगमनाइजेशन्स को पैसा दे कर या कुछ लोगों को पैसा देकर क्या उर्दू की तरक्की हो सकेगी? क्या सरकार उर्दू की तरक्की के लिये, जैसे सेन्ट्रल स्कूल्स खुले हैं, इसी तरह उर्दू के स्कूल उर्दू माध्यम के खोलने के लिये तैयार हैं जिस से तालीम के जर्निये उर्दू अयन्दा बाकी रह सके?

**श्री एस० नुश्ल हसन** : मेरे मोहनतरिम दोस्त ने शायद सवाल की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं की है । जवाब में मेरे ख्याल में कोई इस तिं कोशिश नहीं की गई है कि अनेसेसरी केडिट लिया जाए और न कुछ और । पालिसी का जहां तक सवाल है मैं पहले भी अर्ज कर चुका हूं और मेरे माथी अर्ज कर चुके हैं कि अगर कोई सवाल उर्दू के सिलसिले में पालिसी पर पूछा जायगा तो ज़रूर उसका जवाब हाजिर खिदमत किया जायगा ।

**श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुरहमान** : पिछले तीन बरसों में कितनी दरखास्तें उर्दू इदारों की और किस-किस सूचे से आई हैं और आपने कितनी रकम हर इदारे को तीन बरस में आदा की है?

**श्री डॉ० पी० यादव** : कितनी रकम दी गई है वह यहां अंकित है । कितनी दरखास्ते आई इसकी सूचना अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहे तो मैं दे दूंगा ।

**श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुरहमान** : चाह रहा हूं । एहसान की बात नहीं है ।

**SHRI D. P. YADAV:** I have already replied to the query made by the hon. Member. If he requires any further information, it will be supplied.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS  
MUNSI: Considering the proposal of the Education Ministry for the promotion of Indian languages and considering also the national integration, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any fresh initiative or effective steps have been taken to promote and popularise Hindi in Tamil Nadu after the great anti-Hindi agitation?

MR. SPEAKER: It is outside the scope of the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: From the reply given by the hon. Minister about the grants given to voluntary organisations it looks as if there are only two Indian languages, namely, Hindi and Urdu. I have nothing to say against the promotion of Hindi or Urdu. But there are 12 other Indian national languages according to the provisions of the Constitution. Has the Government helped the voluntary organisations belonging to other Indian languages for the promotion of Indian languages? If so, what is the number of applications received from such voluntary organisations and the contribution given by government to show that all the national languages are given equal treatment as far as it is possible?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We have requested the requisite agency of the Government, namely, the Directorate of Audio-Visual Publicity and Advertisement to invite applications from voluntary organisations from all languages. This advertisement was issued in July. When the applications are received, I can assure the hon. House that respectful and sympathetic consideration will be given to all requests consistant with the funds available.

### Import of Wheat and other Food- Grains during 1974

\*6. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA  
HALDER:

DR. LAXMINARAIN  
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import two to three million tonnes of wheat and quantities of other food-grains during the next few months;

(b) if so, the quantity, price and the country of import for each item separately; and

(c) whether the wheat production in our country is inadequate to feed the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):  
(a) to (c). The Government of India  
keeps under constant review the position  
regarding the need for foodgrain  
imports and for the year 1974-75 has  
a programme to import small quantity.  
So far about 12.7 lakh tons of wheat  
and 4 lakh tons of milo has been purchased.  
Purchases are made from  
exporting countries like the U.S.A.,  
Canada, Australia, Argentina, EEC  
countries etc. at prices best to our  
advantage.

The wheat production this year has been below the target.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** The Minister has not properly replied to my question. The Minister has stated that 12.7 lakh tons of wheat and 4 lakh tons of milo has been purchased so far. After the back-out from the take over of whole sale trade in foodgrains and the total failure of the food policy and total failure of the procurement policy, have the Government assessed the total quantity of foodgrains required to feed our people and total quantity of foodgrains required to be imported?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** I have made an effort to reply to all the queries of the hon. Member. May be the import of some further small quantities of foodgrains in addition to what I have mentioned would have to be made. We have to review the position from time to time and it is not possible for me at this stage to state what is the quantity. Our import programme depends upon our production, our requirement etc. Because of some set back in wheat production, particularly the rabi production last year, there is need to have some imports.

**MR. SPEAKER:** May I request hon. Members not to come between me and the members asking questions. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is not hearing what I am saying. I am addressing this to Shri Bosu and not to Shri Halder.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** The hon. Minister has stated that Government is purchasing wheat at prices best to our advantage. I want to know the landed cost of wheat imported from different countries. Is it less than our procurement price or more?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** As far as landed cost is concerned, figures have to be worked out because freight varies from country to country, depending on the distance. The actual purchase price from some countries, particularly from USA two months earlier, was lower than our procurement price. But whether the purchase price plus freight would be lower than our procurement price, I am doubtful.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:** मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि गेहूं के उत्पादन का जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था, उस की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था और उस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति न होने के क्या कारण थे, जिस

से सरकार को विदेशों से 12.7 लाख टन गेहूं और 4 लाख टन माइलो का आयात करना पड़ा। क्या सरकार को इस के अतिरिक्त और आयात करना पड़ सकता है?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** As I said, we review the position from time to time. In addition to what I have already mentioned, the level of procurement will also be taken into consideration for determining our future quantum of imports.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:** मैंने पूछा है कि लक्ष्य वित्तना निर्धारित किया गया था और उस की पूर्ति न होने के क्या कारण थे।

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** The target of wheat production was about 30 million tonnes. The precise estimates, the final estimates of production are still not available. But production will be lower than the target.

#### Shortfall in Grain Output

**\*5. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR,**  
**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM**  
**KAKODKAR:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

पूछि मंत्री

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister has admitted that there will likely be a 5 m. tonne shortfall in grain output during the current year;

(b) if so, what was the target fixed for rice and wheat during the Kharif crop and Rabi crop;

(c) what are the reasons for this shortfall; and

(d) what steps are being taken to achieve target of food grains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE):  
 (a) Former Ministry of Agriculture stated on 17th June, 1974 that he anticipated a shortfall of only 5 million tonnes in the target of foodgrain production fixed for 1973-74 and that about 107-108 million tonnes of foodgrains production would be achieved in this year.

(b) The target for the production of rice during 1973-74 was fixed at 45.0 million tonnes and for wheat at 30.0 million tonnes.

(c) The targets fixed for Kharif Season of 1973-74 have more or less been achieved. However, due to spells of severe cold in the second half of the December 1973 and first week of February, 1974, failure of winter rains, shortage of fertiliser power and diesel oil etc., it is expected that the production of Rabi crops will fall short of the targets.

(d) The increase in food production is sought to be brought about by increasing the productivity mainly through increase in area under high yielding varieties, adoption of intensive cultivation measures, multiple cropping, change in the cropping patterns and efficient use of the available inputs like fertilisers, organic manorial resources, water, pesticides credits etc.

गेहूं के मूल्य को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कार्यवाही

\* 7. श्री कूल चन्द बर्मा :

श्री भारत सिंह औहान :

क्या कृषि भव्यी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गेहूं पैदा करने वाले गाजियों में मार्च, अप्रैल, मई और जून, 1973 में गेहूं

2 रुपये या लगभग 2 रुपये प्रति किलों विकाया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा गेहूं के मूल्य नियंत्रित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

कृषि भव्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) और (ख) इम अवधि के दौरान सभी उत्पादक राज्यों में साधारण किस्मों की गेहूं के बाजार भव मामान्यता 2 रु० प्रति किलों से कम रहे हैं। तथापि, गेहूं के मूल्य पर नियन्त्रण रखने की दृष्टि से केंद्रीय सरकार ने अधिशेष राज्यों से भेर्जी जाने वाली गेहूं का उच्चतम मूल्य 150 रुपये प्रति किलों लियरिट करने के लिये गेहूं मूल्य नियन्त्रण आदेश, 1974 जारी किया है। राज्य सरकारों ने कुछ राज्यों में गेहूं के जमा स्टाक निकलवाने, और अधिशेषण करने, उत्पादक लेवी के प्रवर्तन, लाइसेंसिंग आदेशों का कड़ाई से प्रवर्तन; लेकिन मुक्त गेहूं आदि का संचालन करने विनियमन करने जैसे कई अन्य प्रशासनिक उपाय किए हैं और उनका अच्छा परिणाम निकला है।

Locust Invasion in Bikaner,  
 Rajasthan

\*8. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

कृषि मंत्री

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the locust invasion in Bikaner District of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to destroy the locust and their heavy breedings in Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions of Rajasthan; and

(c) the estimated loss suffered as a result of invasion of locust in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the locust swarms which have settled in Bikaner, Jodhpur and Churu districts of Rajasthan. These swarms are being chased and destroyed. Areas where the locusts have laid eggs have been demarcated and control operations through spraying of chemicals against heppers are in progress. Aerial survey of locust population is also in progress.

(c) The damage caused by locusts has been negligible so far, since nature swarms do not eat much. The hopers are being controlled as they emerge and before they can do any serious damage. Moreover, there are few standing crops in the areas where the swarms have settled.

जनवरी, जून 1974 के दौरान राज्यों को आवंटित खाद्यान्न की मात्रा तथा उसका मापदण्ड

\* 9 श्री रामबत्तार मन्त्री: क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को खाद्यान्न का आवंटन किस मापदण्ड के अनुसार किया जाता है;

(ख) जनवरी से जून, 1974 के बीच राज्य को खाद्यान्न की कितनी मात्रा का टन किया गया और कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई गई है;

(ग) क्या बिहार की खाद्य स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है और आने वाले दिनों में इसके और भी गम्भीर हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई के लिये विशेष अनुरोध किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की उस पर वश प्रतिक्रिया है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब पी. शिंदे): (क) से (ङ) : एक विवरण समझ के पटल पर रखा जाता है। (प्रधानालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या 12 टी 7085/74)

#### Alleged Violation of Delhi Schools Act by Managements of Schools

\*10. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH:  
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

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

(a) whether Government have received complaints from teachers' organisations alleging that several managements of schools in Delhi are violating provisions of Delhi Schools Act, in connivance with the Government bureaucracy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure the proper implementation of the said Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A Memorandum has been received from Unaided School Teachers' Association, Delhi, alleging violations of certain provisions of Delhi School Education Act and Rules framed thereunder by some managements of unaided private recognised schools. However, the Memorandum does not allege connivance of Government officers in such violations.

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

## STATEMENT

According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, who are concerned with the implementation of the Delhi School Education Act and the rules framed thereunder, the following steps have been taken so far to ensure proper implementation of the said Act and the rules:

(i) Soon after the promulgation of the Act and the rules on the 31st December, 1973, a detailed letter was sent by the Delhi Administration to the Managers/Principles of all Government aided/unaided Middle and Higher Secondary schools in Delhi, followed with a subsequent letter issued in February 1974, bringing to their attention various provisions of the Act and the rules which were applicable to them with specific direction that they should comply with these provisions strictly. Till 8th May, 1974, thirteen circular letters in this regard have been issued to the private recognised schools requiring them, *inter alia* to submit schemes of managements, to give an undertaking regarding grant-in-aid and to follow strictly the provisions regarding payment of salaries, allowances and other prescribed benefits to the employees, charging of fees etc.

(ii) Under Section 5 of the Delhi School Education Act read with Rule 59 of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973, managements of the private recognised aided and unaided schools were to submit schemes of managements within 90 days of the coming into force of the Rules. According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, so far 184 schools have submitted the schemes of managements. These schemes are being scrutinised by Delhi Administration and their detailed observations on modifications/alterations to be made in the scheme are being communicated to the schools. Guide-lines have also been framed on the schemes of

managements and sent to various schools. Showcause notices have been given to defaulting managements. Certain schools which have not submitted the schemes of managements, have claimed the status of minority schools.

(iii) Detailed rules regarding payment of salaries, allowances and other prescribed benefits to employees of recognised private aided schools are under finalisation in consultation with the Accountant General, Central Revenues and direct payment of salaries to the employees of the aided schools is expected to be commenced with effect from November, 1974, the time limit set in the Delhi School Education (Removal of Difficulties) Order No. 2.

(iv) With regard to the payment of the pay and allowances to the employees of recognised private schools, Delhi Administration have instructed the managements of these schools to strictly comply with the provisions of the Act 10(1) and ensure that the pay and allowances of these employees shall not be less than those of the employees of the corresponding status in schools run by the appropriate authorities. In this connection, the managements of the private unaided recognised schools have been asked to furnish detailed information about the pay and allowances of the employees with a view to finding out if these are in any way less than those of the employees of the corresponding status in the schools run by the Appropriate Authorities.

(v) The Delhi School Education Advisory Board, the Curriculum Committee and the Delhi Schools Tribunal have been set up.

(vi) Appropriate notices have also been given to managements of aided and unaided recognised schools that in the event of their non-observance of the provisions of the Act and the Rules, their aid might be stopped or

the schools de-recognised, as the case may be.

the quantity supplied to these cities during the last three years, year-wise?

**Requirement of Milk Powder by  
Metropolitan Cities**

\*11. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the required quantity of milk powder by the Metropolitan cities' Milk Scheme and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): A statement showing the quantities of milk powder indented and supplied to these four metropolitan cities in the last three years year-wise is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

## STATEMENT

Statement showing the quantities of skim milk powder supplied to the four metropolitan city dairies at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras during the last three years under WFP Project 618(Operation Flood) and Commercial Quota  
(Quantity in M.T.)

	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		Commercial Quota
	Operation Flood	Commercial Quota	Operation Flood	Commercial Quota	Operation Flood	Commercial Quota	
		Qty. indented	Qty. Supplied	Qty. indented	Qty. Supplied	Qty. indented	Qty. Supplied
Greater Bombay Milk Scheme	Not received	2086	2729	1609	2916	2015	3665
Greater Calcutta Milk Scheme	Do.	1414	2690	1957	3600	2350	4370
Delhi Milk Scheme	Do.	2877	2858	2586	3373	2455	4400
Madras Milk Scheme	Do.	755	413	300*	1070	1155	Not received.
<b>TOTAL</b>	..	7132	8690	6452	10959	7975	12435
						6100	14137
						11397	9736
						7550	7550

\*Commercial supply utilised at Madurai Dairy.

**Construction of an all weather road bridge in U.P.**

**Meeting of C.P.W.D. Industrial Workers' Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited**

\*12. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:

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

(a) whether the construction of an all weather road bridge over river Ghagra at Ghagra Ghat, District Bahraich (U.P.) is very necessary and long over due;

(b) if so, why the construction is not taken up in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether the construction will be taken up without delay?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI):** (a) to (c). The proposed bridge over the river Ghagra at Ghagra Ghat in Bahraich District, when constructed, would fall on a State Road. This project is, therefore, the concern of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The necessity or otherwise of this bridge has, therefore, to be assessed by them.

The State Government have included this bridge in their proposals for Central financial assistance under the Central Aid Programme of State roads/bridges of inter-State or economic importance during the Fifth Five Year Plan. They have also *inter alia* proposed inclusion in the National Highway System in the Fifth Plan of a road link to Nepalganj which might pass through Bahraich also and thereby cover the river crossing in question. As both the aforesaid programmes are still in a preparatory stage, it is premature to indicate the extent to which the bridge in question would be covered under any of these programmes.

\*13. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Annual General Body meeting of C.P.W.D. Industrial Workers' Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited was held on 22nd February, 1974; and

(b) whether according to Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, the Annual General Body meeting of every cooperative society should be held within a period of six months after the date fixed for making up its accounts for the year?

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

**Improper action on the part of Indian Cricketers in England**

\*14. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to certain improper action on the part of the Indian cricketers sent to England recently while they were in England; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The members of the Indian Cricket Team arrived 40 minutes late for the High Commissioner's Reception on 26th June 1974, at which a number of distinguished British personalities were present including the U.K. Minister of Sports. When the High Commissioner expressed his annoyance, the members of the team staged a walk-out, but later rejoined the Reception. The President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India and the Manager of the team have both apologised to the High Commissioner more than once for this. Government regards the incident as closed.

(b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Government have accepted in principle the recommendations of the Bhagvati Committee that certain important waterways should be considered for being declared as National Waterways. A Committee was appointed to consider this question further and to recommend the perimeters within which a statute for inland waterways should be drafted. The Committee was also asked to study Ganga-Bhagirathi Hooghly rivers and recommend whether they should be declared as national waterways. The Report of the Committee was received recently and has been circulated to all State Governments and other authorities concerned for their comments.

### Statement

#### Series of programmes for development and improvement of Inland Water Transport System

\*15. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have indicated a series of programmes in co-ordination with the State Governments for development and improvement of Inland Water Transport System;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed programme undertaken and the results achieved therefrom and

(c) whether the question declaring certain waterways as National Waterways as recommended by the Bhagvati Committee has been decided?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

Inland water transport is a State subject and State Governments are primarily concerned with its improvement and development. However, Central Government gives 100 per cent loan assistance to the State Government for execution of well-defined and selected schemes. The important schemes so far sanctioned are extension of navigation canals development and improvement of existing canals in different States, construction of locks, wharves, jetties, provision of landing facilities, acquisition of dredgers for dredging the waterways, purchase of survey launches, tugs and barges, taking up Pilot projects in different waterways for running river services, provision of terminal facilities at different ghats, acquisition of passenger, cargo and ferry vessels, techno-economic survey of the waterways, etc. In addition, under the Central schemes construction of inland ports at Pandu and Jogighopa, acquisition of tugs and barges and dredgers for operating river services on the Ganga, development of Rajaleagam Dockyard and

Kulpi Workshop of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., resumption of river services between Calcutta and Assam, higher training scheme at Calcutta, etc., have also been taken up. As a result of this, there has been a general improvement in the transport of Passengers and goods by waterways at different parts of the country. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 40 crores (Rs. 26 crores for Central Schemes and Rs. 14 crores as loan assistance to the State Governments) has been made for development of inland water transport. The provision includes augmentation of fleet of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., modernisation of Rajabagan Dockyard, running of river services on the Ganga, development and improvement of important waterways including ancillary facilities in the different States, scheme for providing loan assistance to private entrepreneurs for acquisition and modernisation of vessels, etc.

#### Enquiry into Bogus Seeds Firms

\*16. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to reports in the Press on 20th June, 1974 regarding "Imposters and bogus firms in seeds racket"; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into this?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the four specific instances quoted in the newspaper re-

port, detailed reports have been called for from the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Rajasthan in regard to the export of wheat and paddy from U.P. for seed purposes.

In regard to the third case relating to the activities of R. C. Sharma, the Tarai Development Corporation has confirmed that this person under various aliases was impersonating as authorised agent of G. B. Pant University/Tarai Development Corporation for the seeds produced by them. It has also been stated that he was apprehended by the police at Mhow (Madhya Pradesh) in September, 1973. A report on the result of investigations by the Police has been called for from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

In regard to the 4th case regarding Onkar Singh Malik the Tarai Development Corporation have corroborated the details given in the newspaper report. The G. B. Pant University have lodged a complaint to the police and all the connected papers have been handed over to the Superintendent of Police, Gorakhpur. A detailed report on the result of the investigations carried out by the police has been called for from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

उर्वरकों के मूल्य में वृद्धि का आवार और उर्वरकों में आत्म-निर्भरता

\*17. श्री अंकोर साल बेरबा :

श्री सरकार पांडे :

विधा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में किस आवार पर वृद्धि की है;

(ख) अन्य देशों से उर्वरकों का आयात किस मूल्यों पर किया गया है;

(ग) उन उर्वरकों का किसानों को विक्रय किस मूल्य पर किया गया था ; और

(घ) देश उर्वरकों के मामले में आत्म-निर्भरता कब तक प्राप्त कर लेगा ?

**हृषि नंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री अच्छासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) :** (क) उर्वरकों के मूल्यमें हाल में जो वृद्धि की गई है, वह आयातित उर्वरकों की लागत में वृद्धि और देश में उर्वरकों की बढ़ी हुई लागत को छान में रखकर की गई है।

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान अन्य देशों से जिन दरों पर निम्नलिखित प्रमुख उर्वरकों का आयात किया जा रहा है, वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

उर्वरकों का नाम	भाड़ा समेत लागत (रुपये प्रति मोटरी टन)
यूरिया	2233 से 2708 तक
अमोनियम सल्फेट	974 से 1967 तक
कैलशियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट (26 प्रतिशत एन)	1850 से 1985 तक
मूरेट आफ पोटाश	741,937
अमोनियम नाइट्रेट-फॉस्फेट	1664
डाइ-अमोनियम फॉस्फेट	2120

यह केवल भाड़ा सहित लागत मूल्य है और, इसमें आयात शुल्क, अवतरण शुल्क, सम्भाल खर्च, भण्डारण शुल्क, अन्तर्रेशोय भाड़ा आदि शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ग) 1 जून, 1974 से प्रमुख आयातित उर्वरकों के खुदरा मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

उर्वरक का नाम	खुदरा मूल्य (रुपये प्रति मोटरी टन)
---------------	------------------------------------

यूरिया	2000
अमोनियम सल्फेट	935
कैलशियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट (26 प्रतिशत एन)	1145
मूरेट आफ पोटाश	1220
अमोनियम नाइट्रेट-फॉस्फेट	1855
डाइ-अमोनियम फॉस्फेट	3005

(घ) उर्वरकों की खपत और उत्पादन के अभी तक पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक के ही अनुमान लगाये गये हैं। इन अनुमानों के अनुमार 1978-79 में 52 लाख मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन और 18 लाख मीटरी टन पी.ओ.५ की आवश्यकता होगी, जबकि देश में 40 लाख मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन और 12 लाख मीटरी टन पी.ओ.५ का उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है। देश में पोटाश उर्वरकों का उत्पादन नहीं किया जा रहा है।

**Report of Committee set up by U.G.C.  
on Calcutta University**

\*18. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:

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

(a) whether the Committee set up by the University Grants Commission to study the problems of reorganisation and development of Calcutta University has finalised its report and one of its main recommendations is that Calcutta University be declared 'an institution of national importance' and its financial burden borne mainly by the Central Government; and

(b) what is the reaction of Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission on Calcutta University is likely to submit its report to the Commission shortly.

**National Highway No. 17 (West Coast road)**

\*19. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

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

(a) what works are proposed to be taken up on the National Highway No. 17 (West Coast Road) during the current financial year and at what cost; and

(b) when are these works likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to new works to be taken up and not those already in progress.

The following works are to be taken up on N.H. No. 17 during the current financial year depending upon the availability of funds:—

**Maharashtra**

(1) Realignment/regarding in Section XI (M. 208/2 to 222/2 in Ratnagiri District.

(b) Redecking and widening of culverts in 174/7 to 174/8 of Panvel to Hatkhambha Section.

**Goa**

(3) Blacktopping of Malpam—Patravali Section.

(4) Construction of approaches to Zuari Bridge on Cortalmi side—Part II.

The estimates for the works are under consideration.

**Threatened closure of Shyam Lal College Shahadara, Delhi**

\*20. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Shyam Lal College, Shahadara, Delhi have threatened to close down the college and whether the management have refused to abide by the decision of the Delhi University;

(b) whether the students and others have protested against closure of the college; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to keep the college going?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by Delhi University, the Shyam Lal College Trust, the parent body of the Shyam Lal College, Shahdhrha,

had sometime back passed a resolution recommending to the Governing Body of the College to close down the College in a phased manner. The recommendation of the Trust was considered by the Governing Body which decided not to close the College.

**Complaints regarding grabbing of DDA land in Shakti Nagar, New Delhi**

1. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government of India has received complaints about the grabbing of D.D.A. Land in Shakti Nagar, Delhi, if so, nature of complaints received;

(b) whether the land has been forcibly occupied by influential and rich persons and politicians of that area; and

(c) whether the construction has been carried out by them only in the month of June, 1974 while it has been stated that this land had already been occupied in 1952?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Complaints have been received about the unauthorised occupation of a plot of land measuring about 150 sq. yds. by the West side of plot No. 39/24, near the Ganda Nala, Shakti Nagar, Delhi.

(b) The land has been unauthorisedly occupied by an institution called "Shri Trilok Muni Dharmarth Aushadalaya and Vachanalaya."

(c) The construction has been done recently, but the exact date of construction is not known.

**Indo-Newzealand women's expedition to Hardeol**

2. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

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

(a) whether four members of the Joint Indo-Newzealand Women's expedition to Hardeol in Garhwal region of Himalays, were reported missing or lost on June, 4 this year;

(b) the steps taken to recover the climbers;

(c) whether the women climbers were equipped with all the necessary equipments and safety measures were ensured by the sponsoring institute; and

(d) whether Government propose to excise any check on the method and technique of preparing the members of the mountain expeditions so that such mishaps may be minimised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. They were reported missing on 30th May, 1974.

(b) Several sorties by Indian Air Force helicopters and a party of Indo-Tibetan Border Police searched for the missing persons till 8th June, 1974.

(c) and (d). The Indian Mountaineering Foundation have stated that all the climbers were equipped with normal mountaineering equipment. The Foundation have set up a Court of Enquiry to examine and report on the circumstances leading to the accident. The Court of Enquiry is expected to submit its report by end of July 1974, whereafter action as necessary will be taken by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation.

**Fishing harbour at Dhamara, Orissa**

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

(a) whether certain clarification and additional information on Fishing Harbour at Dhamara in the District of Balasore, Orissa, have been received by the Centre from the State Government; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is to be taken for the execution of the harbour project in the Fifth Plan?

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

(a) Not yet Sir.

(b) The project will be considered on receipt of clarification and additional information from the Government of Orissa taking into account the economic viability of the project and the provision of funds for fisheries harbours in the Fifth Plan.

**Report on Shipbuilding yards**

4. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the details of Major Ports to recommend sites for establishing ship-building yards has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the names of the major ports recommended for such kind of development; and

(c) whether Paradip Port in Orissa is one of them and if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The various technical and economic aspects

presented by a Working Group of officers are under the consideration of Government.

**Central University for Andhra Pradesh**

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

(a) whether the Central University Plan as conceived in the six-point formula for Andhra Pradesh has been postponed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the plan is expected to be put into practice?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Bill for the establishment of a University at Hyderabad is proposed to be introduced in the current session of Parliament.

**Arrangement for supply of Fertiliser and Seeds to farmers of Karnataka for Kharif crop**

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

(a) whether Central Government are aware that the State of Karnataka is moving towards another food disaster as no adequate arrangements for the supply of fertilisers and seeds to the farmers for the Kharif cultivation have been made; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). With reference to the production programmes for Kharif 1974, the fertiliser requirements of the State for this season, were assessed in January 1974. Supplies are being made against these assessed requirements both from imports and indigenous manufacture. However, because of the general shortage of fertiliser in the country, there may be some shortfall in the supplies of fertilisers to the States. Regarding seeds, the State Government are primarily responsible for assessing the requirements and for making necessary arrangements for their production within the State or procurement from outside agencies. Advance planning for seeds for Kharif 1974 was done after discussions with the State Government officers at the Zonal Conference held in January, 1974. By and large, sufficient quantities of seeds have been arranged by the State Government for the Kharif 1974 programmes.

**Wheat procured upto May, 1974**

7. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

SHRI RAMKANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total wheat procured by Government Agencies throughout the country upto the end of May, 1974;

(b) whether every State is behind the target fixed for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the further steps proposed to be taken to fulfil the target by each state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) 7.85 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured upto the end of May, 1974 during the current Rabi marketing session—1974-75.

(b) and (c) No targets were fixed for procurement of wheat in different States, during the current Rabi Marketing Season (1974-75). However, with a view to maximise procurement,

several steps like requisitioning of stocks, direct purchases from cultivators, linking of procurement with distribution of Fertilizer and cement, levy on producers, etc., have been taken in different wheat surplus States.

**Restructuring and expansion of National Building Organisation**

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

(a) whether a proposal for re-structuring and expanding the National Building Organisation is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). There is at present no proposal before the Government for restructuring the National Building Organisation. A sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the Organisation is, however, examining whether any such restructuring is required.

**Recommendations of Committee appointed to reduce Overhead Charges of F.C.I.**

9. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee set up by the Government to suggest ways and means of reducing operational costs of Food Corporation of India have submitted its report to the Government;

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

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has made various recommendations for reducing the operational costs and administrative overheads etc., and copies of the report have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) The mechanics of implementing the recommendations are being worked out by the F.C.I.

**Shortage of Bread in Delhi despite increase in Prices**

10. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of bread in the Capital during the last six months despite the increase in prices;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

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

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

(a) The Delhi Administration have reported that there was never an acute shortage of bread in Delhi.

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

**Scraping of old selection committee by University of Delhi**

11. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Delhi has scrapped the old Selection Com-

mittee for teachers without constituting a new one has advised the colleges to fill the existing vacancies only through *ad hoc* appointments; and

(b) whether about 200 University teachers are facing an uncertain future because of this policy at present?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The University Grants Commission has set up a Committee to look into the question of teacher-pupil ratio, working of tutorial and preceptorial Scheme, etc., of the Colleges of the University. At the instance of the Commission, the University has asked the Colleges to fill in the vacancies of lecturers temporarily till the Commission takes a decision on the recommendations of the Committee.

**Demand for Increase in Price of Vegetable oil by Vanaspati Manufacturers Association of India**

12. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vanaspati Manufacturer's Association of India has approached the Government for increase in the retail prices of vegetable oil; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association has requested the Government either to decontrol the Vanaspati prices or to allow the vanaspati prices to fluctuate with edible oil prices based on fortnightly review, in the interest of improving the level of production and augmenting the availability of the product. The situation is being studied.

**D.D.A.'s request for Resumption of Loans to Government employees****13. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA:**

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

(a) whether DDA has requested his Ministry to resume the housing grants/loans to those who are unable to pay instalments for the flats allotted to them; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Ministry 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) Owing to paucity of funds, it is not possible to accept fresh applications for House Building Advances to meet full cost of the flats allotted by the Delhi Development Authority to Government servants. However, the Authority has been requested to consider converting these allotments from 'cash down' basis to 'hire purchase' basis.

**Review of Food Policy****14. SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are going to review the new food policy;

(b) if so, whether any charge is being contemplated; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) to (c). For effective implementation, the food policy is subjected to periodical

review, so that appropriate steps are taken from time to time, to attain the policy objectives.

**Accumulation of Fertilisers at ports****15. SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

**SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:**

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilisers worth Rs. 60-crores have piled up at ports;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) to (c). No Sir. There was some accumulation on account of the Railway strike in May 1974 and its after effects, but this was quickly brought down, generally to the level of normal pipe line stocks, by arranging maximum clearance by rail and by road.

**Price, Requirement and Supply of Fertiliser****16. SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

**SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:**

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that price of fertiliser is likely to go up due to sharp rise in the price of raw material of chemical fertilisers;

(b) whether Government are aware that the gap between need and supply of fertilisers in the country is likely to grow in the coming years;

(c) if so, efforts made to improve production and create new capability for fertiliser manufacture; and

(d) steps taken to evolve technique for mixed use of organic and inorganic fertiliser?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) The statutory maximum retail prices of imported and domestically produced Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and the retail prices of other fertilisers imported and distributed through the Central Fertiliser Pool, were increased with effect from 1-6-1974. There is no proposal at present for a further increase in fertiliser prices. Prices of those domestically produced fertilisers on which there is no control, could be raised by manufacturers if there is an increase in the price of raw materials. Further increases in the prices of fertilisers in the world markets also cannot be ruled out.

(b) There is likely to be some gap between the demand and supply of fertilisers in the country in the coming years. However steps are being taken to ensure that the gap is reduced as far possible, by increasing indigenous production.

(c) Constant attention is being paid to optimise capacity utilisation in the existing units. It is also proposed to constitute a team of experts to evaluate the performance of various public sector fertiliser units, identify factors inhibiting fuller utilisation of capacity and suggest measures to remove the inhibiting factors. In addition, efforts are also being made to develop by 1978-79 a total capacity for the manufacture of 70 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, (including advance action on 10 lakh tonnes of nitrogen) and 17 lakh tonnes of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.

(d) The I.C.A.R. has been working on the question of reinforcement of compost with superphosphate, to enhance its phosphate content. Farmers are being advised to use organic manure in conjunction with inorganic fertilisers in the proportion of 1:1 on nutrient basis.

**Modernisation of Shipbuilding industry with Swedish Assistance**

**17. SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

**SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:**

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

(a) whether India is interested in Swedish assistance to modernise its Shipbuilding Industry;

(b) if so, whether India is going to acquire Swedish submarines;

(c) whether the deal with Sweden will include a re-organisation of three Indian Ship Yards and delivery of submarines; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) India is interested in modernising its ship-building industry with foreign assistance from friendly countries.

(b) to (d). It would not be in public interest to disclose any information in this regard.

**Procurement of wheat till June, 1974 and corresponding period last year**

**18. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have claimed on 11th June, 1974 that till this date a total of 10 lakh tonnes of wheat had been procured;

(b) whether at this time last year the total procurement of wheat was 30 lakh and fifty thousand tonnes; and

(c) if so, the reason for such small quantity of wheat being procured this time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). As per reports on 11th June 1974, 10.08 lakh tonnes of wheat had been procured this year (Rabi 1974-75), compared to the procurement of 35.74 lakh tonnes for the corresponding period last year. The two procurement figures are not really comparable, as last year practically whatever arrived in the Mandis was procured by Public Agencies, while this year the procurement is only 50 per cent of the mandi purchases made by the traders.

(c) The reasons for the procurement of a smaller quantity of wheat during the current Rabi Marketing Season 1974-75, are as follows:—

- (1) Late harvesting in Punjab and Haryana.
- (2) Large scale damage to crop in some of the States like U.P.
- (3) Holding back of stocks by big producers in the hope of still better prices, particularly during the lean period, and consequent staggering of the arrivals.
- (4) Outside mandi transactions by producers and unscrupulous traders, with a view to evade levy.

**L.I.C. Assurance to Delhi Administration for massive house construction programme**

**19. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:**

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

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has assured Delhi Administration to undertake a massive house construction programme; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Life Insurance Corporation of India has applied for the allotment of land for group housing. According to them, in their group housing colonies, multistoreyed walk-up flats for the MIG and the LIG will be constructed and disposed of in accordance with a suitable scheme. A person who owns a plot or tenement in Delhi/New Delhi/Delhi Cantt. will not be eligible for allotment of the flats. Persons already registered with the DDA will ordinarily be given preference in the allotment. The sale price of flats will be determined by the LIC and will be comparable to the price of similar flats constructed by the DDA.

**Abolition of selection grade in Delhi University**

**20. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the announcement of abolishing the Selection Grade in Delhi University has been opposed by the Teachers Association; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken on the question of providing Selection Grade, if any, in Delhi Colleges in the revised scales of pay announced recently.

**Proposal for Reduction in Commitment of Foodgrains for Public Distribution System**

**21. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: SHRI V. MAYAVAN:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a substantial reduction in the commitment of the public dis-

tribution system in regard to food-grain supplies is being considered by Government;

(b) if so, whether this was due to the recommendations made by the Agricultural Commission; and

(c) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):**  
 (a) to (c). The Agricultural Prices Commission has made no such specific recommendation. With the improvement on the availability of wheat and coarse grains in the open market particularly in the deficit States, it is expected that the allocations from the Central stocks would be on a reduced scale. The scope and extent of coverage of the public distribution system is periodically subjected to review by the Government.

**Call for Affidavits from Members of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi**

**22. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:**  
 Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration had called for affidavits from the members of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi to finalise a list of genuine members in the absence of complete records;

(b) if so, the names and addresses of the members who filed the affidavits, the amount deposited by each and the year of their becoming members of the Society;

(c) whether the list of genuine members has been finalised; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):**  
 (a) Yes, Sir. Notices for the purpose were issued by the Delhi Administration in a number of Hindi, Urdu and English newspapers published from New Delhi, during March, 1974, asking all persons claiming to be members of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society to furnish affidavits by the 16th April, 1974, to the Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi. 500 copies of the notices were also sent to the Director of Education, Delhi Administration, with the request to circulate the same in the schools of Delhi and also to give the matter widest publicity.

(b) and (c). 1405 affidavits were received by the Delhi Administration upto 31-5-1974. Information regarding the particulars of persons from whom affidavits have been received is under scrutiny by the Enquiry Officer, to whom the matter has been referred. The list of genuine members can be finalised after the Enquiry Officer completes the scrutiny of the information received.

(d) As there has been no undue delay in the matter, this question does not arise.

**Complaints regarding filing of Affidavits by Members of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd.**

**23. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:**  
 Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received regarding the filing of affidavits by those members of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi who already owned a house plot in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received;

(c) whether these complaints have been referred to the Committee appointed by Government to scrutinise the affidavits filed by the members of the cooperative societies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Allotment of Foodgrains to Bihar during Current Financial Year

24. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total quantity of food-grains proposed to be allotted by the Central Government to the State of Bihar during the current financial year and to what extent it would meet the State's requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): During the current financial year, the allotments made to Bihar so far are as follows:

(In thousand tonnes)

Month	Allotment	
	Wheat	Milo
April	35.0	5.0
May	35.0	5.0
June	35.0	5.0
July	35.0	5.0

Allotments from the Central Pool are made each month keeping in view the availability of stocks in the Central

Pool, needs of deficit States, availability of stocks with the State Governments and in the open market and other relevant factors.

#### Persons Arrested for Sale of Wheat beyond Fixed Price

25. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrests have been made during the last three months for violating the order of selling wheat beyond the fixed price; and

(b) if so, the number of arrests made and the action taken by Government against the defaulters?

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

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

#### Indo-Argentina Agreement on Cultural Exchange

26. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Argentina signed agreements providing for cultural exchanges between the two countries; 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) Yes, Sir. A Cultural Agreement was signed with the Government of Argentine Republic on 28th May, 1974 in Buenos Aires. This Agreement shall, however, come into

ferce thirty days after the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification which is yet to take place.

(b) The Agreement envisages development and promotion of contacts between the two countries in the fields of art and culture, education, mass media of information, sports and games and journalism. The Agreement provides for the realisation of these objectives by exchange of educationists, professors, artists, writers, and dance and music ensembles, experts in the field of cinematography, archeologists, publications, art exhibitions, award of scholarships by the two countries, exchange of films, documentaries and recorded radio programmes etc. The Agreement also provides for taking measures for the equivalence of degrees and diplomas given by educational institutions of the two countries.

Copies of the Agreement are available in the Parliament Library.

#### Causes of Collapse of Chambal Bridge

27. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) which company had constructed the Chambal bridge;

(b) what is the report of the Committee appointed to investigate causes of the collapse of four arched spans; and

(c) what was the cost of the bridge?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRAKAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Messrs. J. C. Gammon Ltd., were the contractors for the construction of this bridge.

(b) The report of the Committee has since been received and is under examination. According to the findings of the Committee the collapse of

the four arched spans is due to the subsidence of the foundation of pier No. 17.

(c) The cost of the bridge as per accepted tender was Rs. 38.88 lakhs only.

#### Rice and Wheat

28. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total land available in each States for cultivation of cotton, pulses and tobacco in 1971-72, 73-74 and upto July, 1974; and

(b) the total land cultivated for rice and wheat in each State for 1971-72, 1973-74 and July, 1974?

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

(a) and (b). Data are collected on area actually sown to different crops and not on area available for cultivation of different crops. A statement indicating area under cotton, pulses, tobacco, rice and wheat in different states during 1971-72 and 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7086/74]. Similar data for the year 1973-74 have not yet become available from all the States. Information on sowing undertaken so far for the year 1974-75 crops is also not yet available.

#### Rise in Price of Edible Oil during 1973 and 1974

29. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-  
THAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether price of edible oil has gone up during April to July 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how many times the prices of edible oil have gone up between 1973 to July, 1974 and the amount of increase given each time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):  
(a) The table below given the all-India index numbers of wholesale prices of important edible oils since the last week of March 1974.

(Base year 1961-62=100)

Week ended	Edible oils	Groundnut oil	Mustard oil	Sesamum oil	Coconut oil
30th March '74	379.3	385.9	418.6	337.7	478.3
27 April '74	390.5	401.3	422.0	341.4	508.4
25 May '74	399.5	413.2	437.6	361.3	502.4
1st June '74	398.2	409.1	440.5	364.5	501.8
8th June '74	400.5	415.7	442.5	360.2	493.2
15th June '74	419.9	428.4	442.6	361.5	502.9
22nd June '74	420.0	428.1	445.4	361.1	499.7
29th June '74	418.9	426.2	447.9	361.4	493.3

Prices of edible oils recorded a rise during April-second/third weeks of June 1974. In the subsequent weeks of June, prices of groundnut oil, sesamum oil and coconut oil showed some fall; but those of mustard oil continued to rise. Latest available reports show that in the first two weeks of July, prices of groundnut oil have shown further fall at some of the reporting centres.

(b) The rise in prices of edible oils during the current year seems to be

the result of a variety of factors, such as poor carryover from the previous year's low crop, speculative hoarding of stocks by traders and big farmers, rise in the general price level and the spurt in the prices of oilseeds and oils in important world markets.

(c) Prices of edible oils are not fixed by the government. However, prices of vanaspati were increased by the government thrice in 1973 and twice in 1974, as shown below:

(Paise per Kg.)

North	South	East	West
2-1-73 . . . . .	(+)40	(+)40	(+)40
1-6-73 . . . .	(+)75	(+)75	(+)75
16-7-73 . . .	(+)75	(+)75	(+)75
1-8-74 . . .	(+)55	(+)60	(+)56 (+)60 (+)54
			West (M)* West (G)**
15-6-74 Rs. .	(+)1.85	(+)1.85	(+)1.20 (+)1.95 (+)1.80
			West (M)* West (G)**

\*Maharashtra

\*\*Uttar Pradesh

It may be added that vanaspati prices were also lowered twice by 20 paise per Kg. in all zones on 16-11-73 and 1-12-73.

**Provision of wholesome Lunch Packet by New Delhi Municipal Committee**

**30. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether New Delhi Municipal Committee has decided to give wholesome lunch packs to the office-goers in the Parliament Street and Connaught Place areas at reasonable prices; and

(b) if so, the main features regarding this scheme and when it is likely to come in force?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) and (b). The New Delhi Municipal Committee has not yet taken a formal decision in the matter.

**Distribution of Foodgrains to Non-Income Tax Payers through Fair Price Shops in Delhi**

**31. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:**

**SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRAWAL:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to curtail distribution of food grains through the fair price shops in Delhi;

(b) whether it is likely to be restricted to non-income tax payers only; and

(c) if not, the pattern of new system to be followed and the reasons for excluding the income-tax payers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration has reported that there is not such proposal to restrict distribution of foodgrains to only the non-income tax payers.

**Procurement and Distribution of Foodgrains**

**32. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:**

**SHRI BISHWANATH**

**JHUNJHUNWALA:**

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether procurement of foodgrains has been very unsatisfactory in all the States;

(b) if so, the State-wise target fixed for this purpose and how much of it could be achieved;

(c) whether the procured foodgrains would be sufficient to meet the public distribution system and what would be the likely shortfall on this account; and

(d) in what way the gap is sought to be bridged and what is the present buffer stock position?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). A statement (Appendix I) showing the targets of procurement of rice and Kharif coarsegrains and actual procurement in different States during the Kharif season 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7087/74].

No targets for procurement of wheat during the season 1974-75 have been fixed. However, a statement (Appendix II) showing the quantity of wheat procured in different States during the

Rabi season 1974-75 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7087/74. The procurement from 1973-74 Kharif crop and 1974-75 Rabi crop is continuing and it is too early to indicate at this stage the eventual shortfall in procurement.

(c) and (d). The procurement of wheat is still continuing and it is not possible at this stage, to judge the adequacy of procured foodgrains to meet the requirements of the public distribution system. Arrangements have also been made to import foodgrains from abroad to the extent necessary for meeting the needs of the public distribution system.

The stocks of foodgrains, both in the Central Pool and with State Governments, as on 1st June, 1974, were 3.8 million tonnes.

#### Non-Fixation of Floor Price of Wheat

33. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while Government have announced and not enforced a ceiling price of Rs. 150/- per quintal of non levy wheat, no floor price for wheat has yet been fixed at which the traders will buy it from the farmers;

(b) whether this lacuna can lead to collusion between big farmers and traders on the one side and traders and Government agents on the other; and

(c) whether this will make the consumer totally dependent of the traders and spiralling prices and if so, what steps are being taken to safeguard the consumer's interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The procurement price of wheat has been fixed at Rs. 105 per

quintal and this acts as the floor price. There are no restrictions on the whole sellers including cooperatives and other specified public agencies to buy wheat from the market at a price higher than Rs. 105 per quintal but this is the minimum price at which these agencies are required to purchase wheat. The ceiling price of Rs. 150 per quintal has been fixed for inter-State transactions and is enforced in the surplus States. The policy thus aims at giving the grower the benefit of a higher market price, improving availability of wheat particularly in the deficit States and at the same time discouraging hoarding at all levels and reducing inter-State price distortions. With the increased availability of foodgrains in the market duly supplemented by the public distribution system, the interest of the consumer is also safeguarded.

#### Proposal for Removal of Restrictions on Movement of Vanaspati

34. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while Delhi is suffering from acute shortage of Vanaspati, the same is available in neighbouring UP and Haryana States;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of lifting movement restrictions to ease the situation and to save the consumer from the inclination of frequent strikes in the production units; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Shortage of vanaspati is felt by all the States in the country in varying degrees.

(b) and (c). The policy is to allow the normal pattern of movement of the product to prevail, but in the existing overall shortage of the product, each State Government has given indications of its anxiety to make sure its maximum requirements from the production within the State.

**Misuse of land earmarked for public in Vivekanand Puri, a D.D.A. Colony**

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

(a) whether some people are occupying the land earmarked for public use such as parks, etc., particularly in D.D.A. colony like Vivekanand Puri Azad Marg, New Delhi and are running tea-shops there for the last one year;

(b) whether no action has since been taken against them by the concerned authorities despite the fact that their attention has been drawn to it; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and time by which the land earmarked for the parks would be realized from them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) A small tarpaulin shed has been put up by a tea-vendor on one corner of an open space (meant for park) within Vivekanand Puri. Local enquiries have revealed that the shed was put up six months to a year back.

(b) and (c). The matter is being looked into.

वर्ष 1978 में आयोजित की जाने वाली एशियाई खेलों के लिए घनराशि दिये जाने हेतु इंडियन ओलम्पिक एसोसियेशन का अनुरोध

**36. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह भी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1978 में भारत में आयोजित की जाने वाली एशियाई खेलों के लिये निश्चित घनराशि दिये जाने हेतु इंडियन ओलम्पिक एसोसियेशन ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है; और

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

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृत विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) जी, हाँ। भारतीय ओलम्पिक संघ ने नई भौतिक सुविधाओं के निर्माण तथा बर्तमान सुविधाओं में सुधार लेने के लिए पूर्जीगत व्यय को छोड़ कर 200 लाख रुपये का प्राकलन किया है। संघ ने गैर पूर्जीगत व्यय पर घटें को पूरा करने के लिए 176 लाख रुपए के अनुदान का अनुरोध किया है तथा सरकार से स्टेडियम तरण ताल, अन्दरूनी हाल आदि जैसी अतिरिक्त उपयुक्त भौतिक सुविधाओं उपलब्ध कराने का भी अनुरोध किया है।

(ख) पैसे की तंगी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार के लिए संघ द्वारा अनुरोध की गई इतनी मात्रा में गैर पूर्जीगत व्यय के लिए अनुदान स्वीकृत दर्गना सम्भव नहीं होगा। अतः भारतीय ओलम्पिक संघ को अपनी आय के बर्तमान प्राकलन से कहीं अधिक मात्रा में घन इकट्ठा करने के साधन जुड़ाने की खोज करनी होगी। फिर भी पूरे मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

**Projects taken-up by the town and Country Planning Organisation**

**37. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Town and Country Planning Organisation, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Works and Housing, has been taking up certain projects such as Railway Project and the project relating to Slum Clearance; and

(b) the total number of employees working in these projects, designation wise and project-wise?

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

(b) A list showing the number of employees, designation-wise and Project-wise as on 6th July, 1974 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Category	No. of employees
---------	----------	------------------

*Railway Project*

1. Assistant Traffic Planners	2
2. Planning Draftsmen	2
3. Field Investigators	12
4. Enumerators	9
5. Stenographer	1
6. Typist Clerks	3
7. Peon	1
8. Chowkidar	1
9. Farash	1
10. Sweeper	1

Sl. No.	Category	No. of employees
---------	----------	------------------

*Slum Project*

1. Senior Field Investigators.	2
2. Field Investigators.	5
3. Typist Clerk.	1
4. Peon	1

*Manali Project*

1. Senior Planning Supervisor	1
2. Draftsmen	2

**Honorarium to employees of the Town and Country Planning Organisation**

**38. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees in Town and Country Planning Organisation a subordinate office of the Ministry of Works and Housing, were sanctioned honorarium for doing the work relating to Railway Project undertaken by the Organisation; and

(b) if so, the total amount of honorarium sanctioned to such employees during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 year wise?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Wagons carrying wheat from Visakhapatnam unloaded at Patna**

**39. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a departmental enquiry has been made to find out as to how wagons carrying wheat from Visakhapatnam were unloaded at Rajendra Nagar (Patna) on 6th May, 1974;

(b) whether Food Corporation of India and Bihar Food Corporation disowned their responsibility in this matter; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

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

(a) to (c). It has been found on enquiry that the rake of 18 box wagons originally despatched from Visakhapatnam for Mokameh was diverted at the instance of Food Corporation of India to Digah Depot owing to labour trouble at Mokameh Depot. When the special arrived in Patna Junction Yard on 2nd May, 1974, the Railways, however, placed it for unloading at Rajendra Nagar Goods Shed Sidings on 6th May, 1974, instead of at Digah Depot. In regard to the placement of the rake at Rajendra Nagar sidings and the delay in its unloading the matter is still under enquiry.

**Central Government Approval to Amendment of Rules of Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani**

**40. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rule 32 of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani stipulates that any alterations

or additions in the rules shall be subject to the approval of the Central Government?

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that Rule 26 has been amended without Government approval; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and steps taken against the authorities for violating the rules?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NARUL AHSAN):** (a) The original rule 32 which had a clause "These Rules and any alterations therein shall be subject to the approval of the Government of India" was deleted in 1970 with the approval of Government of India. However, the Board of Governors has been moved to restore the deleted clause.

(b) and (c). The rule 26 was amended with the Government's approval.

**"Green Line Service" of D.T.C.**

**41. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:**  
**SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:**

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

(a) whether the newly introduced "Green Line Service" of D.T.C. in Delhi is running satisfactorily;

(b) how many buses are running in this service;

(c) the total investment for introducing this service; and

(d) the profit and loss position as it is now?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) Yes, Sir. The service has, however, been renamed as "Sugam Seva".

(b) At present, Delhi Transport Corporation is operating 10 Sugam Seva routes numbering from 101 to 110 and has deployed 86 buses on these routes;

(c) and (d). These services are part of the overall operations of the Corporation and do not constitute a separate investment. Consequently, no separate accounts are being maintained in respect of these services. However, the average earning per bus per km. on the "Sugam Seva" routes is Rs. 1.65 as against the corporation's overall net average of Rs. 1.31.

**Threat by Private Bakery in Delhi to stop Production of Bread**

42. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Private bakery has threatened to stop production unless the price of 400 grams bread is increased by 30 paise in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government on it?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Closure of Vanaspati Factories in India**

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

(a) whether recently all the Vanaspati factories went for closure in the whole of India and particularly in North India; and

(b) if so, the reasons with names of the Vanaspati Factories?

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

(b) Only vanaspati factory viz., Jai Hind Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay closed down recently in June, 1974 on account of labour trouble.

**Request from Kerala for Additional Ration**

44. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:  
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has requested to Centre to release an extra quantity of 10,000 tonnes of ration from the Central pool to increase the quantum of ration; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). At the request of Kerala Government allotment of additional 10,000 tonnes of rice has been made for the month of July, 1974.

**Withdrawal of Tutorial and Preceptorial Teaching Schemes in Delhi University**

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to withdraw tutorial and preceptorial teaching schemes from Delhi University; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of Delhi University or the University Grants Commission. The Commission has however, appointed a Committee to review, among others, the working of tutorial and preceptorial scheme of Delhi University. The Committee has not yet finalised its deliberations.

**Demand and Production of Vanaspati from January to May 1974**

46. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Vanaspati produced in the country from January to May, 1974 as against the demand during the period; and

(b) the measures Government propose to take to meet the full requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) 1,96,079 tonnes as against the estimated demand of 2.50 lakh tonnes.

(b) Government are taking steps to augment production of oilseeds as a long-term measure. The vanaspati industry is also being encouraged to use more of non-traditional oils.

In the short run, prices of vanaspati were increased by Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,200 per tonne at producer's level in the different zones in view of the increase in prices of edible oils used in the manufacture of vanaspati and the non-availability of cheap imported oils to neutralise it.

**Stoppage of Supply of Imported Oil to Vanaspati Manufacturing Units**

47. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have stopped the supply to the Vanaspati manufacturing units in the country of cheap imported oil to be used as an economical admixture in Vanaspati; and

(b) if so, how far it has affected the production of vanaspati and the alternative measures Government have proposed to meet the demand of the vanaspati manufacturers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No fresh allotment of imported oil is being made to the vanaspati units after May, 1974.

(b) The production of vanaspati has no doubt been affected. As a long term measure, steps are being taken to augment the production of edible oils seeds within the country. The industry continues to be encouraged to maximise the use of non-traditional oils. On the 15th June 1974, Government have also increased the controlled prices of vanaspati by Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,200 per tonne at producer's level in the different zones to enable the industry to cope with the increase in the cost of indigenous oils.

**Water supply in 'B' Block of Moti Nagar, New Delhi**

48. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH:

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

(a) whether the position of water supply in 'B' Block of New Moti Nagar, New Delhi is worse than the previous years inspite of the installation of Booster Pump in that area;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove this difficulty faced by the residents of 'B' Block for the last several years; and

(d) how long this difficulty will last?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) and (b). There has been no deterioration in water supply in this area. The temporary drop in water pressure in the area is due to flushing of mains to commission a new pumping station near Khyala village. The flushing operations are expected to be completed by the end of the third week of July 1974.

(c) The booster station installed in the area is in operation and has improved the water supply position.

(d) The temporary drop in water pressure will be restored after the flushing operations end.

**Disputes with Aerial Spraying Companies on Spraying Charges**

**49. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:**

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deadlock has developed between the 15 old aerial spraying companies and the Union Ministry over the fixation of the ceiling price for the service; and

(b) if so, steps taken to settle the issue?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). On the 16th of May, 1974, the Government of India increased the ceiling rates of aerial spraying charges from Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 to Rs. 9 and Rs. 11 respectively, for fixed wing Aircraft and Helicopters. The private agricultural Aviation Companies have represented that these increased rates are uneconomic and inadequate. It is proposed to set up a Committee of Technical and financial experts to examine the costing, taking into account, the points raised by the private operators. In the meantime most of the companies have agreed to commence aerial spraying in the Kharif season.

**Cultural Pact between Senegal and India**

**50. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH KOTAH:**

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether a cultural pact was signed between India and Senegal recently; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) Yes, Sir. An Agreement on Cultural Co-operation between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Senegal was signed in New Delhi on the 21st May, 1974. This Agreement shall, however, come into force on the date of exchange of instruments of ratification which is yet to take place.

(b) The Agreement aims at promoting and developing the cultural ties between India and Senegal in the realms of literature, arts science, technology and education. To achieve these objectives, the two countries shall facilitate and encourage co-operation between universities and other institutions of higher education, scientific laboratories, scientific and artistic associations, academies, museums and libraries through exchange of professors, teachers, writers, artistes and other experts; exchange of books periodicals and other publications; grant of scholarships to students of each other's country; dissemination of knowledge of each other's culture through radio, television and press; exchanges in the field of popular education and sports and exchange of tourists between the two countries. The Agreement also provides for taking measures for the equivalence of degrees and diplomas given in the educational institutions of the two countries.

Copy of the Agreement is available in the Parliament Library.

#### Central Assistance to States for Rural Housing

51. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set aside money for rural housing in each State;

(b) whether the Centre would also give assistance to States for rural housing; and

(c) what was the Central assistance for rural housing in Punjab for 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM NEHTA): (a) to (c). The Village Housing Project Scheme which

provides for rural housing is in the State Sector. Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes, including rural housing, is released by the Ministry of Finance to the State Governments in the shape of Block Loans and Block Grants. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector schemes including rural housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them.

A Central Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, however, introduced in October, 1971 for grant of cent per cent assistance to the State Governments for acquisition of land, wherever necessary, and development of house sites for allotment, free of cost to landless workers in rural areas. This scheme was also been transferred to the State Sector with effect from the 1st April, 1974.

2. During the years 1972-73 and 1973-74, a sum of Rs. 16.56 lakhs was released to the Government of Punjab for the implementation of this Scheme. During the year 1974-75 and in subsequent years this Scheme is to be implemented by the State Governments themselves out of the Annual Plan allocations for Housing. For the year 1974-75 the Plan Outlay for Punjab for all the State Sector Housing Schemes is Rs. 300 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme which is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme.

#### Forward Trading in Foodgrains in Punjab and Haryana

52. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wheat policy had led to the revival in a new form of the forward trading in food in Punjab and Haryana; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में नए विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की मांग

53. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह खोलने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त-सितम्बर, 1972 के दौरान राजस्थान में छात्रों ने राज्यव्यापी हड्डताल और आनंदोलन किए थे और उनकी मुख्य मांग राजस्थान के मरुस्थल में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से नए विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की थी ;

(ख) क्या नया विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने हेतु सरकार ने इस बीच श्रीमाता समिति नियुक्त की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त समिति के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं तथा उन पर सरकार और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का निर्णय क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो॰ एस॰ नुस्ल हसन) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार के अनुसार 1972 में बीकानेर, अजमेर और कोटा के कुछ नागरिकों तथा विद्यार्थियों ने इन स्थानों पर एक-एक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की मांग की

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार ने 1972 में डा० के० एल० श्रीमाली की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की जिसके विचाराधीन विषय निम्नलिखित ये :—

(1) राजस्थान में उच्च शिक्षा की स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण करना ;

(2) अगले दशक में विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के शैक्षिक विकास की आवश्यकताओं का व्यापक रूप से मूल्यांकन करना ; और

(3) नए विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना सहित विश्वविद्यालयों के गठन और संचालन में ऐसे परिवर्तनों को सिफारिश करना जिससे कि वे अपने कार्यों और जिम्मेदारियों को कारगर ढंग से और समुचित रूप से पूरा कर सकें। समिति ने अभी तक अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं की है।

#### Improvement in Cultivation of Ginger

54. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present outmoded cultivation and processing of ginger is likely to adversely affect our dominant position in the world trade; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve its cultivation and processing?

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

(b) Steps are being taken continuously to improve the cultivation of ginger in order to meet the demands of new and improving technology of the processing industry.

**Number of Slum Dwellers in Metropolitan Cities**

55. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

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

(a) whether 2.2 million slum dwellers are staying in Calcutta;

(b) in view of that, what are the concrete schemes Government have got for these slum dwellers in metropolitan cities like Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Cochin, Bangalore and Banaras; and

(c) whether Government can furnish the number of slum dwellers in the above mentioned cities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) and (b). The total number of slum dwellers in towns with population above 3 lakhs is estimated at about 12 million.

(b) The Slum Clearance Scheme and the Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas are already in operation. The Schemes are in the State Sector.

गलत हलफनामों के द्वारा दिल्ली में भूमि हड्डपना

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 8 जून, 1974 को एक स्थानीय समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सहकारी गृह निर्माण समितियों के रिकांड की जांच के दौरान पता चला है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी यों, मंत्रियों और उप-राज्यपालों ने दिल्ली में

अपने आवास होते हुए भी गलत हलफनामों के आधार पर सहकारी समितियों के मालिक से आवास प्राप्त किए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या और उनके नाम क्या हैं और सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसदीय दायरे विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम भेहता) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने शपथ-पत्रों की जांच करने के लिये एक नमिति की नियुक्ति की है ।

मई, 1974 के दौरान रासायनिक उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

57. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री विश्वनाथ शुभ्रनाथाला :

श्री पी० बैकटासुब्रद्धा :

क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मई 1974 में रासायनिक उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में काफी वृद्धि की है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो विभिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरकों में कितनी वृद्धि की गई और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इससे देश में अन्न के मूल्य तथा सामान्य मूल्य वृद्धि पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

हृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहित पी० शिंदे) : (क) उर्वरकों के मूल्य में 1 जून, 1974 से वृद्धि की गई थी

(ब) कुछ प्रमुख उर्वरकों के मूल्य में कितनी-कितनी वृद्धि की गई है, इसका विवरण संलग्न है।

यह वृद्धि आयातित उर्वरकों की लागत में तेजी से वृद्धि होने और देश में उत्पादित उर्वरकों के उपादन की लागत बढ़ जाने के कारण आवश्यक हो गई थी।

(ग) खाद्यान्नों के बाजार भाव और सामान्य मूल्य स्तर खाद्यान्नों की स्प्लाई

और मांग तथा सामान्य आयिक कारणों सहित कई बातों पर निश्चर करते हैं। आगामी कुछ महीनों में मोसम और वर्षा की स्थिति और फसल की सम्भावनाओं से भी बाजार के भावों पर असर पड़ेगा। अतः हाल में उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का अन्न के आंतर सामान्य मूल्यों पर कितना असर पड़ेगा, यह बता सकना कठिन है।

### विवरण

उर्वरक का नाम	पहले के खुदरा भाव	1-6-74 से लागू किये गए खुदरा भाव	लागू की गई वृद्धि
यूरिया (46 प्रतिशत एन)	1050	2000	950
अमोनियम स्लेट (21 प्रतिशत एन)	600	935	335
केलिशयम अमोनियम नाइट्रोट (26 प्रतिशत एन)	645	1145	500
अमोनियम स्लेट नाइट्रोट (26 प्रतिशत एन)	775	1145	370
डाई-अमोनियम फास्फेट (18 एन 46 पी-ओ)	1335	3005	1670
अमोनियम नाइट्रो-फास्फेट (20 एन-20 पी-ओ)	1200	1855	655
मूरेट आफ पोटाश (60 प्रतिशत के <sub>2</sub> ओ)	670	1220	550
स्लेट आफ पोटाश (50 प्रतिशत के <sub>2</sub> ओ)	800	1565	765
एन० पी० के�० (15:15:15)	1375	1700	325

जनसंघ की केन्द्रीय कार्यकारिणी द्वारा सारे देश का एक खाद्य खेत्र बनाने का प्रस्ताव

58. श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय जनसंघ की केन्द्रीय कार्यकारिणी ने अपने प्रस्ताव द्वारा सरकार से मांग की है कि सारे देश का एक खाद्य खेत्र बनाया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि भवालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री अम्बासाहिब पी० शिव) : (क) आंतर ख. यद्यपि ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था लेकिन सारे देश के लिए एक खाद्य जोन रखने के प्रश्न की जाति को गई थी और अधिशेष राज्यों में अविप्रोति तथा मूल्य स्थिरता के हित में गेहू़ और चावल के लिए एकल राज्य जोनों को जारी रखा गया है। जहाँ तक मोटे अनाजों का सम्बन्ध है, इसके अन्तरराज्यीय सौदों पर कोई संचलन सम्बन्धी प्रतिवर्त्य नहीं है।

#### Training facilities in Offset Printing

59. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

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

(a) whether it is correct that foreign Governments provided training in offset printing to our nominees;

(b) whether similar training facilities were also provided by our Government to the nominees of other countries;

(c) whether, while other countries are nominating their workers for such training, our country is exclusively nominating officers; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor?

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) Under Colombo Plan we impart training to the workers of the other developing countries. This training comprises not only training in offset printing but also in specific trades such as book-binding, letter-press machines, printing machinery mechanics estimation, etc.

(c) and (d). We sponsor our officers for training in countries with advanced printing technology which is not available in India. The workers are not sent for training to other countries as the requisite training facilities for them are available in India.

#### Development of Forest Resources in Tripura

60. SHRI BIREN DUTT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been submitted by Forest department of Tripura Government for development of Forest resources in that State;

(b) if so, the main feature of the proposals; and

(c) the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The Forest Department of Tripura Government have not submitted any specific proposals for development of Forest Resources of that State. However,

Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources is proposed to be taken up in Tripura during this year with a view to assess the raw material resources of the State for setting up wood based industries including pulp and paper.

The Working Group in the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores for the Fifth Five Year Plan for various forest development schemes of Tripura in the State sector. The Schemes which among others include programmes for forest plantations development of forest communications, intensification of management, forest research etc., will improve the forest resources of the State.

A pilot project for control of shifting cultivation is also proposed to be taken up in the Central Sector during the Fifth Plan Period with the likely outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs.

**Misuse of funds meant for purchase of pumping set in Tripura**

61. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether money sanctioned for pumping set in Tripura were spent on purchase of worst type of materials; and

(b) names of guilty persons and the action being taken in that regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as and when received.

**Demand and supply of foodgrains to Gujarat during April-June, 1974**

62. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of various foodgrains supplied to the State of Gujarat month-wise during the months April-June, 1974;

(b) whether the quantity supplied was the actual demand of the State; and

(c) if there was short fall in the supply, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) to (c). The quantity of foodgrains demanded by and supplied to Gujarat during April to June, 1974, are as follows:—

(In thousand tonne)

Month	Wheat	Rice, Qty. demanded.	C.G.	Wheat	Rice, Qty. supplied.	C.G.
April, 74	100.0	25.0	50.0	30.8	2.0	20.2
May, 74	100.0	20.0	50.0	30.2	2.0	20.0
June, 74	100.0	25.0	50.0	30.0	2.0	24.0

Allotments from the Central Pool are made keeping in view the availability of stocks in the Central Pool,

the needs of all deficit States, market availability, price position and other relevant factors.

**Staff quarters constructed in Gujarat**

63. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of staff quarters constructed during the year 1973-74 in the State of Gujarat and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): No staff quarters in the General Pool have been constructed by the Central Government in Gujarat during the year 1973-74, and as such the question of incurring any expenditure thereon does not arise.

**Intensive poultry production-cum-Marketing Centre in Gujarat**

64. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any intensive poultry development blocks and intensive eggs and poultry production-cum-marketing centres have been set up in Gujarat with a view to intensify poultry development work;

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

(c) the expenditure incurred on the development scheme during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes Sir, the following 3 blocks have been set up in Gujarat:

1. Intensive Poultry Development Block and Intensive Eggs and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centre, Surat established in 1964-65.

2. Intensive Poultry Development Block, Junagadh established during 1968-69.

3. Intensive Poultry Development Block, Ahmedabad (Maharashtra established during 1970-71.

(b) The main features of the Intensive Poultry Development Block and Intensive Eggs and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centre are as under:—

1. Supply of high quality chicks.  
2. Supply of balanced Poultry Feed.

3. Supply of feed additives and medicines.

4. Protection against contagious and infectious diseases.

5. Extension services and Technical Guidance in the day-to-day management problems.

6. Assistance for credit facilities through the nationalised banks.

7. Organisation of cooperative societies of poultry farmers for providing them remunerative prices of eggs and poultry meat throughout the year.

(c) The expenditure incurred under this scheme for the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 is given below:—

1972-73—Rs. 3,36,342.

1973-74—Rs. 3,50,096.

**Wheat trade standstill in Delhi during May, 1974 and rise in its price**

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

(a) whether wheat trade in the Capital came to a standstill during the last week of May, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

- (c) whether the price of per quintal wheat went up considerably during this period;
- (d) if so, the reasons thereof; and
- (e) what is the total requirement of wheat for the Capital?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) High price of wheat in the neighbouring surplus States upon which the open market in Delhi depends and poor arrivals from these States due to railway strike. Movement by road could not take place as it is banned.

(e) The total monthly requirement of wheat for Delhi is about 45,000 metric tonnes. f

#### Shortage of Vanaspati in Delhi

66. DR. RANEN SEN.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi is facing an acute shortage of Vanaspati alomst during July, 1973 to July, 1974; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Delhi Administration have faced an acute shortage of vanaspati in Delhi between July-October, 1973 and again from January 1974 onwards.

(b) This is mainly due to low level of production by vanaspati factories located in the Delhi area.

#### Food position in West Bengal

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that food position in West Bengal is disturbing;

(b) whether mills have delivered only 42,000 tonnes as their levy instead of 3,60,000 tonnes of rice to Government;

(c) if so, what Government intend to do for West Bengal; and

(d) how they propose to help this deficit State to meet its demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The food position in West Bengal is reported to be difficult.

(b) The millers have delivered about 58,000 tonnes, rice under levy upto 30th June, 1974 against the target of 5 lakh tonnes of rice for the kharif marketing seasons 1973-74.

(c) and (d). The Government of West Bengal have been repeatedly asked to intensify the internal procurement of rice. The State Government is being allotted regular monthly quota of foodgrains from the Central pool. They have been permitted to purchase some quantities of levyfree rice from surplus States on bilateral basis. Under the new wheat policy, the State has been permitted to import levyfree wheat from surplus States on trade account.

#### Permission to West Bengal to purchase rice from surplus States

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

(a) whether West Bengal Government has asked for permission from

the Centre to purchase rice from surplus States:

(b) if so, the facts thereof and what is the total production of rice in West Bengal;

(c) how much Government could procure;

(d) what is the total quantity of rice necessary for the people of West Bengal; and

(e) how much rice Government could provide for West Bengal in these lean months?

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

(b) The Government of West Bengal have been permitted to purchase the following quantities of levy for rice from surplus States on bilateral basis:—

Source	Commodity	Quantity (In tonnes)
Uttar Pradesh . . .	Levyfree rice	16,0 00
Punjab	Do	10,000
Orissa	Superfine rice	5,000
Haryana . . .	Broken rice	3,000
Punjab . . . . .	Broken rice	750

The production estimates of rice in West Bengal for the year 1973-74 have not yet become available.

(c) The quantity of rice procured in West Bengal upto 30th June, 1974 was about 1.53 lakh tonnes.

(d) The requirements of rice as also of other grains is elastic to a considerable extent depending on availability of rice *vis-a-vis* other substitutable grains and foodstuffs, their comparative price, levels of incomes, population growth and extent of urbanisation, etc. It is not therefore, possible to frame a precise quantitative estimates of the rice requirements for the people of West Bengal.

(e) Keeping in view the overall availability of rice in the Central pool and the needs of other deficit States, local availability and other relevant factors, West Bengal has been allotted for the period April to June, 1974 at the rate of 50,000 tonnes of rice per month.

#### Revised rates of Vanaspati

**69. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed new rates for Vanaspati;

(b) if so, what are the new rates;

(c) whether Government are aware that most of the vanaspati unit owners had held back a major part of the new rates now, getting huge profits; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) Vanaspati prices have been increased with effect from the 15th

June, 1974 by Rs. 1.80 to Rs. 2.20 per kg. in the different ones. The revised retail prices of Vanaspati sold loose in small quantities in different zones are as under:—

(Rs. per Kilogram)

North .	Scuth	East	West (M)*	West	(G)**
Zone .	Zone	Zone	Zone	Zone	
Rs. 9.71	Rs. 9.69	Rs. 10.09	Rs. 9.79	Rs. 9.58	

\*Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

\*\*Gujarat.

(c) and (d). Reports were received from some State Governments that large stocks of vanaspati were withheld by some manufacturers/wholesalers/retailers so as to sell the old stock at revised rates effective from 15th June, 1974. After careful consideration, the Government of India issued two notifications on the 27th June, 1974, directing that vanaspati manufactured prior to the 15th June, 1974 was to be sold at the old rates and that vanaspati manufactured on and after the 15th June, 1974 may be sold at the revised rates.

**Impact on prices and availability of foodgrains after removal of restrictions on Inter-State movement**

70. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the impact on the prices and availability of coarse and other grains after Government have withdrawn the restrictions on the inter-State movement of coarse grains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Though precise quantitative assessment is not possible, with the removal of restrictions on the inter-State movement of coarse grains there was a favourable impact on the prices and availability of coarse grains in the deficit

States. However, some increase in the prices was evidenced in the producing areas. The inter-State disparities in the prices were also reduced to a considerable extent.

**Manufacture of compost from garbage in Calcutta**

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

(a) whether garbage weighing 2,000 metric tonnes is accumulated daily in Calcutta city;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to set up a factory there for manufacturing compost manure with the help of garbage; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) and (c). A proposal for setting up of a compost plant in Calcutta to manufacture manure out of city garbage is under the consideration of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation. The Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation acting as a consultant to the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation have since prepared a feasibility report on the setting up of a

compost plant in Calcutta which it has submitted to the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation. The report will be placed before the Board of Directors of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation for taking a final decision in the matter.

**Inclusion of new Districts of Madhya Pradesh under Drought Prone area Programme**

**72. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether three new Districts of Madhya Pradesh are intended to be included in the centrally sponsored programme for development of Drought-Prone areas during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Afforestation in States**

**73. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total land area kept in each State for afforestation; and

(b) the total land surrendered in each State by the Forest department for cultivation in 1971-72 and 1972-73 and upto July, 1974?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) and (b). A statement containing the information received so far is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7088/74].

**Dispute between Delhi University and its non-teaching staff**

**74. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dispute between the Delhi University and University's non-teaching staff is going on for some time; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the University and College Karamchhari Union had submitted a charter of demands to the University on April 15, 1974 which *inter alia* included implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, housing accommodation for employees, loan facilities for construction of houses, retirement benefits, etc. Some of the demands have already been accepted by the University and action to implement the decisions is being taken. Other demands are being looked into by a Committee appointed by the University. Meanwhile on June 6, 1974, the Union served a notice on the University of its intention to hold demonstrations including the wearing of black badges by the staff and all out strike on June 13, 1974 in support of its demand for revocation of suspension of an employee of the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute against whom disciplinary proceedings were proposed to be taken. The University decided not to pay salary and allowances to such employees who absented themselves from duty on June 13 in pursuance of the strike call given by the Union.

Subsequently the representatives of the Union had negotiations with the University authorities. It was agreed by the representatives of the Union

that they would not interfere in individual cases of indiscipline and that they would settle all disputes by negotiations with the authorities. As a result of this, the University has withdrawn its order for withholding the salary and allowances of the absentee staff.

**Central Assistance for rural housing in Bihar**

**75. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

- (a) the total money Government have sanctioned from the Centre for rural housing in Bihar; and
- (b) how many rural houses were built in this scheme in Bihar in 1973 and the targets for 1974?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) Rural Housing under the village Housing Projects Scheme is in the State Sector and Central financial assistance for all the State Sector programmes, including rural housing is released by the Ministry of Finance to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. The State Governments are free to allocate and utilise the block Central financial assistance on the various schemes, including rural housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined. Therefore, the question of sanctioning assistance to the Government of Bihar by the Central Government for rural housing included in the State Sector does not arise. However, under a Central sector scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, which was introduced in October, 1971, a grant of Rs. 16.71 lakhs was released to the

Government of Bihar upto the end of March, 1974. From 1st April, 1974, this scheme has also been transferred to the State sector.

(b) According to the information contained in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan document of Bihar State, 297 houses have been built under the Village Housing Projects Scheme during the year 1973-1974. 2709 house-sites are also reported to have been developed in Bihar under the Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas. The Plan document does not contain the information about the number of houses to be built and house-sites to be developed by the State Government during 1974-75.

**Demands made by Federation of Regional Engineering College Teachers' Association**

**76. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Federation of Regional Engineering College Teachers' Association had, through a deputation of its executive members, submitted to the Education Minister on 16th April, 1974 demands for revision of pay-scale of teachers, particularly because there has been no revision of their pay-scales since 1963; and
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) Yes, Sir; however, the deputation met me on the 17th April, 1974.

- (b) The Central Government has informed the State Governments that the revised pay scales of University

and College teachers be made applicable to the teachers in the Regional Engineering Colleges who are presently in receipt of pay on the UGC scales. The Central Government will give special assistance to the State Governments to meet their share of additional cost involved in adopting the revised scales. The assistance from the Centre will be 80 per cent of State's share of the additional cost for a period of 5 years for posts in existence on January 1, 1973.

**Defalcation in Super-Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi**

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

(a) whether some defalcation on a big scale has been detected in the Super-Bazar near Connaught Place, New Delhi during April, 1974 with the active involvement of the cashier, sales assistants, office assistants and accountant; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout and action taken thereon?

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

(b) A case of embezzlement of the sale proceeds realised from the sale of articles in the household department of the Super Bazar, New Delhi, by some members of its staff, has been detected, on the basis of checking relating to the period from the 1st December, 1973 to 23rd April, 1974. The management of the Super Bazar has reported that the amount of embezzlement is not yet fully known, but is estimated to be over Rs. 60,000. Immediately on detection of the embezzlement, an FIR was lodged with the

police and several members of the staff, suspected to have been involved, placed under suspension by the management. The police authorities are making necessary investigations. Internal checking of accounts has been intensified and accounting procedures have also been streamlined by the management.

**Committee to examine land grab affidavits against various Housing Societies in Delhi**

78. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been constituted by Lt. Governor of Delhi to examine veracity of the affidavits and other complaints against various housing Societies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) names of Societies and members who have been examined so far; and

(d) how long the Committee will take to complete its work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Lt. Governor, Delhi has constituted a 7-member Committee, consisting of representatives of Delhi Administration, Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Metropolitan Council to examine whether the affidavits regarding non-possession of any other house or plot in Delhi filed by members of the House Building Societies in Delhi, are correct.

(c) The Committee has started examining the affidavits filed by the members of the following Co-operative house Building Societies.

(i) Anand Lok Cooperative House Building Society.

(ii) Anand Niketan Cooperative House Building Society.

(iii) Ishwar Nagar Cooperative House Building Society.

(d) It is difficult to specify, at this stage.

**National Housing Policy**

79. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for a National Housing policy; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) and (b). Yes; Sir. The question in regard to the formulation of a National Housing Policy was considered at the Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held at Madras from the 31st May to 2nd June, 1974. The Conference has recommended the setting up of a National Commission to go into this question in depth and make recommendations on the policy to be adopted in future. A decision on this recommendation has not yet been taken.

**Price of wheat, atta, paddy and rice in each State**

80. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of wheat and atta per kilo in the States for the last six months and also open market prices; and

(b) the prices of paddy and rice in each State for the last six months and also the open market price?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). The Central issue price for wheat was Rs. 90 per quintal for the Mexican, indigenous common white and imported varieties and Rs. 96 per quintal for superior varieties upto 14-4-1974. The issue price for all varieties of wheat was revised to Rs. 125 per quintal with effect from 15-4-1974. The per quintal Central issue prices of rice have been Rs. 125 (coarse), Rs. 140 (medium), Rs. 150 (fine) and Rs. 160 (superfine) with effect from 1-11-1973.

The procurement price for standard variety of paddy is Rs. 70/- per quintal for all States.

Three statements showing the retail prices of wheat and month-end wholesale prices of paddy and coarse rice (Statements I, II, & III) are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7089/74.] Prior to 15-4-1974, the per kg. price of whole-meal atta was Rs. 1.01 in the States excepting Maharashtra for which the price was fixed at Rs. 1.05. From 15-4-1974, the per kg. price of whole-meal atta for the States has been fixed at Rs. 1.37 except for Maharashtra where the price has been fixed at Rs. 1.43.

**Steps to check price rise in Foodgrains, Edible Oil and other Essential Commodities**

81. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government would check further price rise in foodgrains, edible oil and other essential commodities, by legislation; and

(b) if not, what immediate remedial steps the Government propose to take against the price rise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). An ordinance has recently been promulgated to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 with a view to providing more deterrent punishment to black-marketeers, hoarders and profiteers. It also provides for summary trial of cases involving offences relating to foodstuffs, edible oils and oil seeds and certain other essential commodities.

Other measures taken to check price rise include:—

- (i) Intensification of Agricultural production programmes by increasing the area under high yielding varieties, effective utilisation of irrigation, fertilisers, timely provision of credit and offering incentive prices to the producers for encouraging production;
- (ii) Augmentation of supplies, if necessary, through imports to the extent feasible; and
- (iii) Tightening up of credit control and other fiscal and monetary measures.

#### **Loss to Sugarcane due to Crop Disease**

**82. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sugar cane worth Rs. 50 crores is being lost every year alone due to crop diseases and sub-standard seeds, while India was amongst the 10 major Sugarcane growing countries;

(b) whether India is ranking very low as far as production per unit is concerned; and

(c) if so, immediate remedial steps Government propose to take to check such heavy losses and put back India at par with the major sugarcane growing countries?

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

(a) It is estimated that roughly about 8 to 10 per cent loss in yield of sugarcane occurs due to pests and diseases. It is not possible to indicate the loss in monetary terms due to crop disease and sub-standard seed, because there are various other factors like inadequate supply of irrigation, non-availability of fertilisers, non-adoption of scientific practices which are responsible for reduction in yield.

(b) The yield per hectare of sugarcane in our country is 48.5 tonnes which is considered very low as compared to the yields of 93.3 tonnes in UAR, 92.1 tonnes in USA, 89.0 tonnes in Taiwan, 80.4 in Guyana etc.

(c) The Central Plant Protection Stations and Surveillance Stations under the Dte. of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage keep a constant watch on the attack on Sugarcane by pests and diseases. The State Plant Protection Stations also keep a watch over the occurrence of pests and diseases in sugarcane. Immediately on detecting any such pests and diseases, control operations, through spraying of chemicals from ground or air are taken up by the State Governments as advised by the Dte., of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage. Emphasis is laid on raising of healthy seeds for distribution for commercial cultivation. A scheme for the development of 2,000 hectares around each sugar factory in a sub-Tropical region and 1,000 hectares in the tropical region under intensive cultivation is proposed to be taken up during the 5th Five Year Plan period. The programme under the scheme will include

establishment of foundation seed centres for quality seed production, organisation of demonstrations on plant and ratoon cane, imparting of training to cane development workers at State level, taking up of adequate plant protection measures etc.

**Request from Bihar for Wheat and other Essential Commodities**

83. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has requested the Centre to supply at least 50,000 tonnes of wheat and other essential commodities, per month regularly, throughout this year, to weaken the agitation by the opposition parties in Bihar; and

(b) if so, what immediate arrangements the Government propose to make to ensure the regular supply of fifty thousand tonnes of wheat etc. per month to Bihar?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):**  
(a) and (b). The Government of Bihar had requested for a monthly allotment of 50,000 tonnes of foodgrains. The allotments made since April, 74 are as follows:—

April 1974	40,000
May 1974	40,000
June 1974	40,000
July 1974	40,000

Allotments from the Central Pool are made every month keeping in view the needs of deficit States, the availability of stocks in the Central Pool and other relevant factors.

**Land use Boards**

84. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government approached State Governments to set up Land Use Boards at the State levels to ensure the soil resources;

(b) if so, response of the State Government in the matter; and

(c) progress made so far?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under the consideration of the State Governments.

**Proposal to set up Cattle and Sheep Breeding Development Centres in Sri Lanka**

85. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Sri Lanka talks were held to set up Cattle and Sheep breeding development Centres in Sri-Lanka Island;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed on this matter; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) During the 2nd meeting of Indo-Sri Lanka Sub-Committee on Economic Co-operation held in May 1973, it was agreed that assistance would be provided by the Government of Sri Lanka for a period of five years for setting up.

- (i) Cattle Development Project in the milk-shed area of Colombo; and
- (ii) Sheep Development Project in the intermediate rainfall zone.

As a follow-up action, an animal husbandry team visited Sri Lanka in September, 1973 and submitted its report to the Government of Lanka through Indian High Commission in December, 1973.

During the 5th meeting of Indo-Sri Lanka Sub-Committee for Economic Cooperation held between the officials of the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka from June 3 to 7, 1974, both the delegations emphasised the desire to proceed with the implementation of the projects as early as possible. It is, therefore, proposed to depute a three-member Team comprising two experts in the fields of cattle and sheep development and representative from the Department of Economic Affairs to Sri Lanka to draw up a Memorandum of Understanding detailing the programme of work and the time schedules phased out over a period of five years. The Team is tentatively scheduled to leave for Sri Lanka in the last week of July, 1974.

(b) and (c). No agreement has been signed so far detailing the programme and schedule of work for setting up of the cattle and sheep development projects in Sri Lanka.

### संसदीय सौच के निर्माण पर व्यवहार

86. श्री आर० बौ० बड़े : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसदीय सौच (संसद भवन के समीप) का निर्माण कब प्रारम्भ हुआ था और निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने का लक्ष्य था ;

(ख) इसके निर्माण में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और प्रारम्भ में व्यय का कितना अनुमान था और अब कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इस में अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय-कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीमद्भूता) : (क) यह कार्य जून 1969 के मध्य में आरम्भ किया गया था तथा इसे 14 अगस्त 1971 तक पूर्ण हो जाना था ।

(ख) और (ग) : जिस ठेकेदार को यह कार्य सौंपा गया था उसने इसे जनवरी 1973 में बन्द कर दिया । ये कार्य के लिए पुनः निविदा आमंत्रित की गई और इसे अप्रैल 1973 में एक अन्य ठेकेदार को सौंपा गया । आरम्भ में इस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 1.57 करोड़ थी किन्तु भवन निर्माण सामग्री, मजदूरी आदि की लागत में बढ़ जाने और कार्य का विस्तार बढ़ जाने जैसे विभिन्न कारणों से, इसकी लागत बढ़ जाने की संभावना है । किन्तु इस समय इस परियोजना की लागत का अन्तिम रूप से अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है ।

## बाजार में गेहूं के मूल्य में बढ़ि

87. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या गेहूं की नई नीति घोषित होने के बाद भी गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष गेहूं के भाव अधिक बढ़े हैं, और गत वर्ष गेहूं के मूल्य क्या थे और सरकार ने क्या निर्धारित किये हैं और इस वर्ष खुले बाजार में वास्तव में गेहूं के भाव क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अग्नासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : गेहूं के मूल्य में निष्ठने वर्ष से बृद्धि मुद्द्यतया चालू वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित ऊंचे अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य और ऊंचे निर्गम मूल्यों और मूल्यों में सामान्य बृद्धि के कारण है। गेहूं की साधारण किस्मों के खुले बाजार में भाव आम तौर पर उसों सीमा में रहे हैं जहां ऐसी सीमाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं।

## किसानों और व्यापारियों से बसूल की गई गेहूं

88. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

## विवरण

व्यापारियों तथा किसानों से अलग-अलग अधिप्राप्ति की गई गेहूं की राज्यवार मात्रा-रवी विवरण मौसम 1974-75।

19-7-74 की स्थिति  
(हजार मीटरी टन में)

राज्य	किसानों से सीधी खरीदारी	लेवी के रूप में व्यापारियों से खरीदारी	कुल अधिप्राप्ति
गुजरात	20.0	—	20.0
हरियाणा	16.0	218.1	234.1
मध्य प्रदेश	113.3	8.7	122.0

(क) क्या सरकार ने शीघ्र किसानों से भी गेहूं की बसूली की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को व्यापारियों तथा किसानों से अनग्र अनग्र राज्यवार कितरी गेहूं बसूल हो पायी; और

(ग) सरकार को व्यापारियों तथा किसानों से गेहूं की बसूली में क्या क्या बाधायें आईं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में अनग्र अनग्र कितना व्यय करना पड़ा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अग्नासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) व्यापारी लेवी के अधीन गेहूं की अधिप्राप्ति में मुख्य कठिनाई मंडी के बाहर सौदा करने के कारण लेवी की आलोचना की नहीं है। उत्पादक लेवी के मामले में प्रमुख समस्या यह है कि किसान अपने स्टाक को अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य पर देने में अनिच्छा प्रकट करते हैं।

दोनों में से किसी भी प्रणाली के अधीन अधिप्राप्ति पर हुए खर्च का हिसाब लगा पाना सम्भव नहीं है।

1	2	3	4
महाराष्ट्र	18.2	—	18.2
पंजाब	3.8	866.0	869.8
राजस्थान	97.6	19.6	117.2
उत्तर प्रदेश	196.1	56.9	253.0
		+ 41.7**	
अन्य	5.6	1.6	7.2
जोड़	470.6	1170.9	1683.2

जनावरी रोकने की योजना के अवैन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने गड़ की 41672 मी. ० टन मात्रा पकड़ी थी।

#### Groundnut Production

89. SHRI M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area under groundnut cultivation in Gujarat and other States has shown a downward trend in the past years despite higher prices fetched by groundnut in successive years;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) whether the State Governments have undertaken to maximise production of groundnut under a centrally-sponsored scheme in the districts of Bhavnagar, Jamnagar etc. to cover 5,32,000 hectares; and

(d) whether in 1974-75 the coverage under the scheme is likely to be cut down to 2.5 lakhs hectares giving production of groundnut to one tonne per hectare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The area under Groundnut in Gujarat as also on all India

basis, had been increasing till 1971-72 as compared to the area during 1969-70. During 1972-73 due to unprecedented drought, the Groundnut acreage in all States, including Gujarat had fallen. The estimates of area under Groundnut during 1973-74 have not so far become available.

(c) During the Fourth Five Year Plan, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for maximising production of groundnut was taken up in Gujarat States in the districts of Amreli, Sabarkantha, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Panch Mahal. The Coverage target fixed for 1973-74 was 5,60,000 hectares as against which an area of 4,45,727 hectares has been covered under the scheme.

(d) In the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to implement an Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme in (the Districts of) Junagadh and Rajkot in Gujarat. This programme is targeted to cover an area of 1,05,000 hectares during 1974-75 and 5,25,000 hectares during 1978-79 in these two districts. As a result of the implementation of this Programme, the

yield of groundnut per hectare in the selected districts is expected to improve substantially.

**Drought relief work to Gujarat**

90. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether six Districts of Gujarat namely Kutch, Rajkot, Bureaudraugar, Amreli, Broach and Bhavnagar are facing scarcity drought;

(b) if so, whether the State Government had appointed a committee to supervise the relief work in these Districts;

(c) if so, whether the State Government need to employ 83,000 people for the relief work; and

(d) what are the schemes prepared for these Districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The State Government of Gujarat has reported the existence of scarcity conditions in some parts of the districts of Kutch, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Broach, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government has intimated that in March, 1974, it was estimated to provide employment for 250.50 lakh mandays on relief works.

(d) Various relief measures such as starting of relief works, distribution of gratuitous relief, supply of grass, supply of drinking water by tankers and bullock-carts, providing subsidy to Panjrapoles etc. have been taken for relieving distress. As far as possible employment is provided on plan and works included in the budget.

**Extra charges for tin container of Vanaspati**

91. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the increase in price Vanaspati, the charges for tin container of two Kg. and four Kg. tins have to be paid extra; and

(b) if so, the reasons why this was not included in increased Vanaspati price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The revised prices of Vanaspati notified by the Government of India on the 15th June, 1974 are inclusive of container cost.

(b) Does not arise.

**Meeting of Food Ministers in Delhi during May, 1974**

92. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Food Ministers of the five wheat surplus States took place in New Delhi during the second week of May, 1974;

(b) whether the Ministers were unanimous about the lack of "cooperation" from the traders, who were to voluntarily part with 50 per cent of their purchase to the Government;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter; and

(d) the total quantity of wheat purchased by the traders and the quantity given to Government?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) According to reports received upto 19-7-1974, a quantity of 23,43,400 tonnes of wheat has been purchased by the traders (private and public) during the current Rabi Season. A quantity of 11,70,900 tonnes has been received from them as levy during this period.

**Contracts for Inter-State Bus Terminal, Delhi**

93. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether contract was given for constructing offices, sheds etc. at the Inter-State Bus Terminal, Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the construction work has been delayed;

(d) if so, the reasons; and

(e) steps being taken to complete the construction?

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

(b) The contract for civil construction was given to a Bombay firm in March, 1969. On account of certain disputes which arose during the course of the work, their contract was rescinded in December, 1970. The firm obtained a stay order from the court which was vacated in September, 1971. The balance work was awarded to another contractor in November, 1971, on the basis of tenders.

(c) and (d). In addition to the delay due to the facts stated at (b) above, there has been delay during the period

of the second contract, due to acute shortage of cement and steel.

(e). Efforts have been made to obtain maximum quantity of cement and steel. The work is now in an advanced stage of completion and part of the complex has already been put to use.

**Payment of Sugarcane arrears by Sugar Mills during current crushing season**

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Sugar Mill owners have to pay to growers Rs. 54 crores towards purchase of Sugarcane during the current crushing Season; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps being taken to compel the mill owners to pay the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The arrears of cane prices as on the 15th June 1974 due to cane growers all over the country towards the cost of sugarcane purchased during the current sugar season, as reported by the sugar factories, amounted to about Rs. 34.72 crores. This includes a sum of Rs. 11.80 crores representing the cost of cane purchased during the first fortnight of June, 1974. Fall in recovery from cane and the stringent credit squeeze enforced by the Reserve Bank of India seem to have rendered the position particularly difficult this year.

(b) The State Governments have been advised from time to time to take stringent and coercive measures—legal or otherwise—and enact legislation, wherever it does not exist already to enforce recovery of cane price areas as arrears of land revenue. The need for expeditious clearance of cane dues was also impressed upon the State Governments and the industry's

representatives at a meeting taken by me in May, 1974. As a result thereof some of the State Governments, e.g., Uttar Pradesh/Bihar have reported that they have launched criminal prosecutions and taken legal action for recovery of cane dues as arrears of land revenue. It is expected that as a result of these measures and the crushing season having practically ended, the cane price arrears will be considerably reduced shortly.

**Set back in Road Development Programme in the Central Sector:**

95. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for road development in the Central Sector is likely to receive a set-back during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor and the details of the programme that may be affected and the cut in outlay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In view of the acute financial stringency prevailing in the country, the outlay for Central Sector Road Schemes during 1974-75 is low. As a result, it has not been possible to provide funds to meet all the requirements for development works in respect of all the Central Sector Road Schemes. Within the available funds attention will be concentrated largely on 'on going works', in respect of all the Central Sector Road Schemes during 1974-75.

**Proposed revision of Master Plan for Delhi**

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

(a) whether changes are expected to be made in Delhi's Master Plan;

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

(c) whether the new colonies that have come up will be taken into consideration; and

(d) revisions, if any, made in the Master Plan in the past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Detailed studies are being carried out as a part of the review of certain aspects of the Master Plan for Delhi. However, by such a review it is not proposed to change the basic features of the Master Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A few changes relating to the number of development zones, Master Plan land uses, zoning regulations etc. have been made in the past.

**Demand for increase in Commission by Fair Price Shop owners in Delhi**

97. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fair price shops owners in Delhi have demanded an increase in their commission which has remained static at 1.5 per cent for the last seven years;

(b) whether profit margin in the case of controlled cloth dealers, controlled coal and fuel dealers was 12, 10 and 5 per cent respectively; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the low profit margin for the fair price shops and the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) It is true that the Fair Price Shop

holders in Delhi have asked for an increase in the Commission allowed to them.

(b) The margin in the case of controlled cloth dealers and controlled coal dealers was—

Controlled Cloth : 12½% upto 31-3-1974  
20% from 1-4-1974

Controlled Coal : 9-10%

(c) The question of fixing an appropriate margin is under review of the Delhi Administration.

#### Encouragement to Varalakshmi Cotton Seed

98. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest variety of Varalakshmi Cotton Seed has revolutionised the cotton production prospects in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to encourage the various State Governments to raise foundation seed of Varalakshmi Cotton; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to provide this variety of cotton seeds to the farmers at reasonable rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Varalakshmi Hybrid Cotton variety has improved the cotton production prospects in our country by its high yields and fine fibre quality. This variety was released in 1970 and yields about 30—55 quintals of Kapas per hectare.

(b) This variety is suitable for the Tungabhadra Project area (Raichur-Ballary) and Malaprabha Project Area (Belgaum and Dharwar). It has also been found suitable for Guntur and Prakasam districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, have distributed in the current year sufficient parental seeds of this variety to Departments of Agriculture and the Agricultural Universities in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan for multiplication as foundation seed. It is expected that this hybrid would cover about 2.4 lakh hectares during 1974-75.

(c) At present, the price of this seed is high because of hand emasculation and pollination to be effected in every one of the individual flowers and plants. Reduction in price is possible only when male sterile lines becomes available for breeding programme. The All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is already working to evolve a suitable male sterile line.

#### Imbalance in Supply of Chemical Fertilizers to States

99. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an imbalance in supply of chemical fertilizers to the various States; and

(b) whether Government propose to link up supply of chemical fertilizers with procurement by the States to the Central Pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The requirements of the States are assessed for two six monthly periods in the year. The quantities to be supplied by different manufacturers are then allocated. The balance deficit is registered with the Pool, against which supplies are made from imports depending on availability. As far as

manufacturers are concerned, instructions exist that in the event of production falling below estimates, supplied to different States should be made on proportionate basis. From the Pool also, efforts are made to arrange allotment and supply of fertilisers to the various States normally in proportion to the deficit registered with the Pool. The actual pattern of supplies, however, is not always fully in keeping with the allotments due to varying operational conditions such as actual ship arrivals from abroad in the different zones and ports, varying position in respect of rail and road transportation in different areas, etc. The relative position of supplies to different States is being watched by the Food Corporation of India Zonal Offices and also by the Ministry of Agriculture and action is taken to step up or step down the supplies to States concerned to correct the imbalances developing from time to time, to the maximum extent possible, within the limitations of the operational parameters pertaining to shipping, transportation, etc.

(b) Internal distribution of Pool fertilisers within the States is controlled by the State Governments. It is for them to consider the local circumstances and decide on the need and desirability of linking fertiliser supply to the cultivators with the procurement of foodgrains in the State.

**Acreage and Production of Sujata extra-long variety of Staple Cotton**

100. SHRI S. R. DAMANI. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage covered at present by the Sujata extra-long variety of staple cotton, its annual production and the districts and States in which it is popularised;

(b) the main features of the phased programme to cover the proposed 2000 hectares during the Fifth Plan Period; and

(c) whether experiments have been carried out to ascertain its suitability in big cotton growing States like Maharashtra and Gujarat and, if so, the results thereof?

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

(a) The official estimates of area and production is not yet available. The estimated area under this variety is 1,100 hectares with production of 1,500 bales. At present this variety is only grown in irrigated area of Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu.

(b) It is expected that about 2,000 hectares will be covered under this variety during 1974-75 itself.

(c) Yes. This variety has been tried in Gujarat and Maharashtra State. But in view of the popularity of high yielding Hybrid-4 cotton, Sujata is not likely to be extended on a large scale in these two States.

**Conference of Animal Husbandry and Milk Commissioners**

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

(a) whether any conference of Animal Husbandry and Milk Commissioner and State Secretaries was held in New Delhi in the last week of May, 1974; and

(b) if so, the points discussed and action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) Yes, Sir. A Conference of State Secretaries In-charge of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Directors of Animal Husbandry, Milk Commissioners and Managing Directors of State Dairy Development Corporations was held at New Delhi from 27th to 29th May,

1974 in order to ensure a coordinated and unified approach for implementation of the massive and dynamic programmes contemplated for development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

(b) The programmes of milk production, poultry, sheep and pig production through Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for supplementing their income were given special importance in the discussions. Besides these, milk procurement, pricing and distribution, Artificial Insemination technique including Frozen Semen technology, development of Feed & Fodder and Pasture resources, Sheep Breeding and Wool Production and Marketing, Poultry and Egg Marketing Programmes, Swine Breeding, Slaughter Houses and Carcass Utilisation Programmes, Animal Health Cover Programmes and prophylactic measures including biological products, reporting system of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Statistics, Farmers' Training Programmes and Field application of proved research result and field problems for further research, were also discussed. A number of far reaching recommendations were made in respect of these programmes. The concerned authorities have been requested to take necessary action on various recommendations immediately.

#### Change in Cadre of Drawing Teachers in Delhi

102. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Drawing Teacher Grade III working in Government Middle School of Delhi who are otherwise qualified for the post of Trained Graduate Teachers, are allowed the change of cadre; and

(b) if not by what time Government propose to allow change of cadre to such teachers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to existing Rules of Delhi Administration, change of cadre is not permissible.

(b) The question does not arise.

तीसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये विली के अध्यापकों के वेतन मान

103. श्री पुरुषोत्तम काकोडकर : क्या सिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा संशोधित वेतनमान दिल्ली के अध्यापकों पर लागू कर दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण हैं; और

(ग) वे वेतनमान उन पर कब तक लागू कर दिये जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण संचालन तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डॉ पौ. यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) आयोग की सिफारिशों को सरकार जांच कर रही है।

(ग) अन्तिम निर्णय लेते ही, इन्हें लागू कर दिया जाएगा।

**Lifting of Price Control on Vanaspati to ease scarcity**

104. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH

GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been seriously considered to lift price control on Vanaspati ghee to ease the current scarcity and to outwit the manufacturers' tactics of producing less to create artificial scarcity and earn more profits; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Various proposals, including decontrol of vanaspati prices, were considered by the Government. It was ultimately decided to increase the controlled prices of vanaspati by Rs. 1800 to Rs. 2200 per tonne at producer's level in the different zones with effect from the 15th June 1974.

**Prostitution in Bombay**

105. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1743 on 4th March, 1974 regarding survey for Prostitution and state:

(a) whether in Bombay there still exist 'red light' streets and licensed prostitutes;

(b) whether these exist in other parts of the country;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to wipe out prostitution and to rehabilitate the prostitutes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The information is being obtained from the Government of Maharashtra and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) to (d). There is no provision for licensing of prostitutes under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 and the running of brothels is an offence. The Act also provides for the establishment of protective homes for sheltering and rehabilitating women rescued from brothels. Voluntary Organisations doing preventive and rehabilitative work are also given financial assistance.

**Issue of Price of Wheat as on 15th June, 1973 and 1974**

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

(a) what was the issue price of wheat in the fair price/ration shops in the different Capital and Capitals of Union Territories on 15th June, 1973;

(b) what was the issue price in these places on 15th June, 1974; and

(c) the reasons for the increase in issue prices, including the increase in transport, handling charges and administrative overheads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached.

(c) The increase was mainly due to enhancement of the Central Issue Prices consequent upon upward revision of the procurement prices keeping in view the need to reduce the burden of subsidy and deficit financing and need to give remunerative prices to producers.

## STATEMENT

*Issue prices of wheat in the Fair Price/Ration Shops to the different Capitals and Capitals of Union Territories on 15th June, 1973 and 15th June, 1974*

State/Union Territory	Issue Price of wheat as on 15-6-73	Issue Price of wheat as on 15-6-74
<i>States</i>		
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	90.00	135.00
2. Gujarat . . . . .	90.00	135.00
3. Haryana . . . . .	89.00 (Atta)	138.00 (Atta)
4. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	44.00	44.00*
5. Kerala . . . . .	85.00 to 88.00 Ordinary 91.00 to 93.00 Superior	134.00 to 136.00 All varieties
6. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	83.77	136.00
7. Maharashtra . . . . .	91.00 Ordinary 97.00 Superior	138.00 All varieties
8. Manipur . . . . .	107.65	157.80
9. Orissa . . . . .	90.00	142.00
10. Punjab . . . . .	89.00 (Atta)	138.00 (Atta)
11. Rajasthan . . . . .	87.00	136.00
12. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	90.00	140.00
13. West Bengal . . . . .	90.00	139.00
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	92.00	142.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	Does not arise in June, 1973, the Capital was at Shillong	165.00 Atta including milling & other incidental charges
3. Chandigarh . . . . .	89.00 (Atta)	138.00 (Atta)
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	86.00	133.00
5. Delhi . . . . .	81.00	128.00
6. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	88.00 Common 95.00 Superior	139.00
7. Lakshadweep . . . . .	91.00	147.00@
8. Pondicherry . . . . .	89.00	132.00

Note—Information in respect of Assam Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, U. P. and Mizoram is not available.

\*Sale of foodgrains heavily subsidised.

@Transport Handling & Administrative charges increased by 25%.

**Procurement of Wheat as on 15th June, 1973 and 1974 make up of Shortfall**

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

(a) which States are surplus in terms of wheat production;

(b) the procurement of wheat under the "monopoly procurement" scheme in the surplus States upto 15th June, 1973 and 15th June this year under the "wholesalers levy scheme"; and

(c) will the shortfall in procurement be made up by additional imports of foodgrains or by paring down of the public distribution commitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):  
(a) In a normal year Punjab, Haryana Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are surplus States in terms of wheat production.

(b) A statement is attached. The two procurement figures are not really comparable as last year practically whatever arrived in the mandis was procured by public agencies, while this year the procurement is only 50 per cent of the mandi purchases made by the traders.

(c) Within the overall quantity authorised for import, purchases are being made from abroad to the extent considered necessary, keeping in view overall availability of foodgrains within the country as also the requirements of public distribution system.

*Statement*

*Progressive procurement of wheat upto 15th June current year (Rabi 1974-75) compared to last year (Rabi 1973-74) in surplus States.*

**PROCUREMENT OF WHEAT UPTO 15th JUNE**

(Figures in 'ooo tonnes)

Surplus State	1973-74	1974-75	
		Procurement through Levy	Total*
Punjab	2385	692	696
Haryana	495	186	202
Uttar Pradesh	619	50	103
Rajasthan	101	14	15
Madhya Pradesh	182	8	107

\*NOTE:—The total Procurement for Rabi season 1974-75 includes procurement through traders levy as well as direct purchases by public agencies from cultivators and stocks dehoarded by the U. P. Government.

**Demand for increase in price of Vanaspati by Vanaspati Manufacturing Industry**

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

(a) whether Vanaspati Industry has been seeking an increase in the price of Vanaspati Ghee and have threatened to close-down their units if this increase is not granted;

(b) if so, the magnitude of price increase asked for;

(c) whether the consumers are opposed to this increase; and

(d) the reaction of the Government to this?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) and (b). The vanaspati industry is not satisfied with the increase in vanaspati prices ranging from Rs. 1800 to Rs. 2200 per tonne at producer's level in the different zones, sanctioned by the Government on the 15th June 1974 as it fell short of its expectation by about Rs. 500 per tonne. The industry has been pressing either for decontrol of the prices or for allowing the prices to fluctuate in step with the prices of indigenous edible oils used in its manufacture, based on fortnightly reviews, in the interest of improving the production and augmenting the availability of supplies of the product. It has further pointed out that otherwise the production of vanaspati will fluctuate, rising or falling, according as the prevailing oil prices are lower or higher than the oil prices built into the vanaspati pricing formula.

(c) and (d). It is obvious that the consumers will not be in favour of any increase.

**भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा निर्धारित गेहूं का उपरी खर्च**

109. श्री राम रत्न शर्मा: क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने गेहूं का प्रति किटल उपरी खर्च क्या निर्धारित किया है; और

(ख) वह खर्च किस आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया है?

**हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिंदी पी० जिंदे):** (क) वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 (अस्थायी) के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने गेहूं के सम्भाल-प्रभार के रूप में जो खर्च किया था वह इस प्रकार है:-

1972-73 22.76

1973-74 (अस्थायी) 23.09

(ख) सम्भाल सम्बन्धी खर्च में अधिप्राप्ति, संचलन, संचयन तथा वितरण के कारण हुए खर्च शामिल हैं। इन खर्चों में बोरी का मूल्य, क्रय-कर, मंडी प्रभार, मंडी सजदूर खर्च, प्रेषण प्रभार, आन्तरिक संचलन, भाड़ा, सूट, मार्ग तथा भण्डारण में हुई क्षति, गोदामों में सम्भाल, प्रशासन सम्बन्धी ऊपरी खर्च आदि शामिल हैं।

**भारतीय खाद्य निगम के चेयरमैन के विरुद्ध शिकायतें**

110. श्री राम रत्न शर्मा: क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम जब से स्थापित किया गया है तब से उस के कौन कौन व्यक्ति चेयरमैन रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को उन के खिलाफ कोई गम्भीर शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है?

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन में से कितनों के विरुद्ध जांच कराई गई है और उस के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(घ) कितने चेयरमैनों के विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं और वे लोग किस राज्य के रहने वाले हैं?

श्रीद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी तथा कृषि मंत्री श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम् (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम की स्थापना से उस के अध्यक्ष के पद पर कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं:-

1. श्री टी० ए० पाई

2. श्री के० टी० चान्दी,

3. श्री शाहनवाज खां,

4. श्री इकबाल सिंह,

5. श्री आर० एन० चोपड़ा—इस समय कार्यभार सम्पाले हुए हैं।

(ख से (घ) श्री इकबाल सिंह को छोड़ कर, जो कि 19-7-71 से 30-11-72 की अवधि के द्वारा अध्यक्ष थे, अन्य किसी अध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध कोई गम्भीर शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी। श्री इकबाल सिंह के बारे में, जोकि पंजाब के हैं, सरसों के तेल और दाल की खरीद में कुछेक पाठियों की तरफदारी करने के लिए दिल्ली के विशेष जज के न्यायालय में 28-11-73 को एक आपराधिक मामला दायर कराया गया है और वह मामला न्यायाधीन है। मकाई की बिक्री के अन्य मामले में जांच से श्री इकबाल सिंह के विरुद्ध प्रत्यक्षतः केस दिखाई देता है।

**Less quantity of Vanaspati in Tins of Government Controlled Mills of Vanaspati in Delhi**

111. SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the fact that vanaspati manufactured in a Government controlled mill in Delhi contained 200 to 250 grams less vanaspati than its declared weights; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry in this regard has taken place and if so, with what result?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Weights and Measures Department of the Delhi Administration, a complaint was received on the 23rd May 1974 that tins of vanaspati manufactured in M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited contained less vanaspati than its declared weight. The Department arranged for continuous checking by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures of stocks with the mills, stockists and retailers of 4 Kg. and 2 Kg. tins of vanaspati manufactured by this factory. It was observed that the average net weight of these containers was invariably within the tolerance limit of 2 per cent except on two occasions. In May 1974 some individual containers were found short by 2.4 per cent and 4.55 per cent and the factory was warned to be careful in packing vanaspati in future. On the second occasion of checking on 10-7-1974 there was an average shortage of 13.9 per cent. Further action to be taken is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration.

**Alternative arrangements to meet shortage of Bread in Delhi**

**112. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make any alternative arrangements for the supply of bread in Delhi due to shortage; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government for the smooth running of bakeries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) The Delhi Administration have stated that there is no shortage of bread in Delhi at present.

(b) Does not arise.

**Enquiry Report on Adulteration of Fertiliser in Punjab**

**113. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:**

**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the supply of adulterated fertilisers to the farmers in Punjab and other places has since been completed;

(b) if so, how many persons were found guilty and what action has since been taken against them;

(c) whether a copy of the inquiry report will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) to (d). In the recent past, two major complaints regarding alleged adulteration in fertiliser supplies to Punjab

have been reported by the State Government to the Government of India. One pertains to the sale of granulated mud as fertiliser, by some private dealers in Punjab, reported by the Punjab Government in July 1973. The other case reported by the Punjab Government in December, 1973 pertains to the receipt at Bhatinda of fertilisers containing impurities from Bhavnagar port.

In the first case, preliminary enquiries made, indicated that it was *prima facie* a case of some anti-social elements in Bombay getting mud granulated and selling it as imported DAP to some private dealers in Punjab. The case was handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigations in August, 1973. The C. B. I. enquiry is nearly complete. The accused have already been identified and a number of persons have been arrested. The report from the CBI is expected shortly.

In the second case, regarding the receipt at Bhatinda, of fertilisers, containing impurities from Bhavnagar Port, no formal enquiry was ordered but the complaint received from the Punjab Government was investigated. It was found that some of the fertiliser bags received from Bhavnagar port during this period contained sweepings and other impurities. This was not found to be a deliberate case of adulteration but a lack of proper care on the part of labour and staff of the Food Corporation of India. The Food Corporation of India have been asked to ensure that such careless bagging and despatches are avoided in future.

**Teachers working on ad-hoc basis in Government Schools in Delhi**

**114. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI:**

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

(a) the number of teachers who are working on *ad hoc* basis in Government schools in Delhi;

(b) the reasons for which they have not been regularized though some of them have completed more than five years of service; and

(c) how much time it will take to regularize them?

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 information is being collected from the Delhi Administration.

**Construction of New D.D.A. building in Indraprastha**

115. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

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

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has completed the work of its building in Indraprastha;

(b) if not, how long it will take;

(c) the total amount spent thereon; and

(d) when all the departments of Delhi Development Authority will shift to this new building?

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

(b) It is expected to be completed by December, 1974.

(c) About Rs. 149.95 lakhs upto 31st May, 1974.

(d) No indication can be given at present.

**Maintenance of Buses under "Sugam Seva" and "Mudrika Seva" of D.T.C.**

116. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

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

(a) the number of new buses put on the streets in Delhi under "Sugam Seva" and "Mudrika Seva";

(b) whether Government are aware that these new buses are not maintained and cleaned properly before they are put to use everyday; and

(c) if so, the arrangements made at the terminus to see that they are cleaned after every trip?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) 126 buses—86 on "Sugam Seva" and 40 on "Mudrika Seva"—have been deployed. Out of these, 118 are new buses and the remaining 8 are old ones.

(b) and (c). Every effort is being made to properly maintain and clean these buses but, on account of inadequate maintenance infrastructure in D.T.C. at present, some deficiencies in this respect cannot be ruled out. The maintenance and cleanliness standard of buses is expected to improve with the commissioning of the new depots which are under construction.

**Supply of Wheat, Sugar and Vanaspati to Karnataka**

117. SHRI K. MALLANA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has approached the Central Government regarding the supply of Wheat, Sugar and Vanaspati;

(b) whether irregular supply of these articles has created problem for the Government of Karnataka;

(c) if so, the quantities of above articles supplies during last four months to the State; and

(d) whether Central Government propose to amend the distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):  
(a) to (c). Supplies of wheat to Karnataka Government during the last four months have been more or less in accordance with the allotments made. The supply of wheat to Karnataka Government from March to June, 1974 is as under:—

	Supply
March .	9,000 tonnes
April .	9,000 tonnes
May .	7,700 tonnes
June .	9,000 tonnes

There is no centralized control on the distribution of vanaspati.

The basic monthly quota of levy sugar for various State Governments has been fixed on a rational basis, taking into account the population figures as recorded in 1971 census and past pattern of consumption. Actual monthly allotments are, however, adjusted marginally in relation to the total quantity of levy sugar actually released for each month.

Levy sugar allocation to Karnataka Government during March to June, 1974 are as follows:—

	Allocation
March . . . .	9907 tonnes
April . . . .	9907 tonnes
May . . . .	9907 tonnes
June . . . .	9396 tonnes

(d) The scope and extent of coverage of the Public distribution system

is periodically subjected to review by the Government.

**Tonnage of Import and Export Cargo handled by the Director of Ports, Ahmedabad**

118. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) the total tonnage of import and export cargo handled at all the ports under the Administrative Control of Director of Ports, Ahmedabad during the year 1973-74;

(b) whether it has shown any increase a compared to the previous year;

(c) if so, the increase in tonnages; and

(d) the total revenue earned by the ports in Gujarat during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) 28,22,269 tonnes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Rs. 2,37,60,199.

**Rural Development Programme to check scarcity in Gujarat**

119. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken rural development programme in Banaskanta, Panchmahal, Amroli, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Jamnagar and Junaghar District of Gujarat to prevent chronic scarcity prevailing in that State; and

(b) if so, the nature of development schemes undertaken and the expenditure incurred thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) The Drought Prone Areas Programme (formely known as Rural Works Programme) was taken up in 1970-71 in seven districts of Gujarat, viz. Banaskantha, Panchmahals, Amroli, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar and Kutch. The aim was to reduce the severity of drought in these areas by organising labour intensive and production-oriented works like minor/medium irrigation soil conservation, afforestation, rural roads and a few other miscellaneous schemes. The Junagarh district was/is not covered under the programme.

(b) A sum of Rs. 9.78 crores was released to the State Government for implementation of the approved programmes in these districts during the Fourth Plan. The nature of development schemes undertaken and the expenditure incurred thereon under the programme in the seven districts mentioned above during the Fourth Plan (upto January, 1974) is as follows:—

Development Scheme	Expenditure (Rs. in crores.)
Minor Irrigation	4.45
Soil Conservation	0.71
Afforestation	1.41
Roads	3.46
Other Miscellaneous Schemes	0.64
<b>TOTAL .</b>	<b>10.67</b>

**Enquiry into V.I.P. Land Grab of New Friends Housing Cooperative Society, New Delhi**

**120. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:**

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

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into VIP land grab of New Friends Housing Cooperative Society, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and its outcome?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) and (b). No inquiry has been ordered by the Government of India into the affairs of the New Friends Housing Co-operative Society, New Delhi, the matter is sub judice.

**Fixation of wheat prices in deficit States**

**121. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to fix wheat prices in deficit States;

(b) if so, the steps taken; and

(c) the retail prices fixed by each State?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). The deficit States mainly depend on the wheat exported from the surplus States and the wheat allocated to them by the Government of India from the Central wheat pool. With effect from the 5th June, 1974 the Government of India have statutorily fixed Rs. 150 per

quintal as the maximum price at which wheat may be sold in the surplus States in the course of inter-State trade and commerce. With this price as the basis for import from surplus States, the deficit States have been advised to fix the maximum wholesale and retail prices of wheat for internal transactions.

(c) A statement giving the required information is attached.

*Statement*

Sl. No.	State/Union territory	Maximum retail price of wheat  (in rupees per quintal)
1. Assam	180.00	
2. Bihar	175.00 (w.e.f. 6-7-74)	
3. Karnataka	180.00	
4. Maharashtra	180.00	
5. Orissa	178.00	
6. Tamil Nadu	180.00	
7. West Bengal	178.00 (w.e.f. 5-7-74)	
8. Delhi	161.00 (w.e.f. 24-6-74)	

N.B.:—In Bihar, West Bengal and Delhi the maximum retail prices are in force from the dates indicated above. In the case of the remaining States, the prices given above are the prices approved by the Government of India. Necessary orders fixing these prices are under issue by the State Governments concerned.

**Setting up of construction Corporation for Major Public Works in Gujarat**

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

(a) whether the Gujarat Govern-

ment has decided to set up Construction Corporation for major public works; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

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) In view of a large future programme of earth-work and construction of dams, bridges, roads, etc. and shortage of locally available resourceful contractors, inadequate response to tenders and very high rates frequently received, the Gujarat Government have decided to set up a Public Limited Company called "The Gujarat Construction Corporation Ltd." It will be a wholly Government-owned Company with an authorised share capital of Rs. 3 crores to undertake some of the important and major construction works at present being handled departmentally by the State Public Works Department. The Corporation may also be entrusted with certain Government works on negotiated rate basis and will also try to secure construction works in the State in competition with other contractors.

**Decontrolling of Vanaspati**

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

(a) whether Government propose to decontrol Vanaspati;

(b) if so, whether this step is expected to raise the availability of Vanaspati;

(c) if so, how Government expect to meet the demand for edible oils by the Vanaspati industry; and

(d) whether it is a fact as stated by Chairman, Hindustan Lever that the anticipated gap between supply and demand of base oils will be 2.3 million tonnes by 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By taking the following measures:—

(i) increasing the production of traditional oilseeds and non-traditional oilseeds like soya-bean and sunflower seed;

(ii) augmentation of supplies through imports to the extent possible;

(iii) continued grant of fiscal incentives to encourage greater usage of cottonseed oil and rice bran oil in the manufacture of vanaspati; and

(iv) promoting collection and utilisation of minor oilseeds of tree origin.

(d) It is difficult to estimate precisely the likely supply and demand of edible oils in 1989 as both of them would depend upon a number of variable factors.

**Central Financial Assistance for setting up of a Shipping Corporation in Kerala**

**124. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:**

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government had approached the Centre for financial assistance to set up a Shipping Corporation in that State;

(b) if so, what was the nature of the request; and

(c) what was the decision thereon?

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

(b) The Kerala Government had requested for loan and guarantee from the Shipping Development Fund Committee for acquisition of ships to the extent admissible to them.

(c) The Kerala Government has been informed that due to financial constraint, the Shipping Development Fund Committee may not be able to sanction loan to the extent admissible but they may issue guarantee/counter-guarantee for loan raised by the Government of Kerala for acquisition of ships in individual cases.

देश में दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत खपत

125. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय श्री पीलू भोदी:

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 में देश में दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत खपत कितनी थी और अब कितनी है; और

(ख) देश में दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी०पी० भौमिं) भौमिं; (क) देश में दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत खपत के आंकड़े दूध तथा दुग्ध-उत्पादों के तौर पर खपत के उपलब्ध आंकड़े हैं। दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत उपलब्ध का हिसाब दूध के अनुमानित उत्पादन और जनसंख्या के आधार पर लगाया जाता है। एक निश्चित समय पर सभी राज्यों में साथ साथ वार्षिक नमूना सर्वेक्षणों के अभाव में जोकि देश में कुल उत्पादन का हिसाब लगाने के लिए आधार होना चाहिए, दुग्ध उत्पादन

का हर पांचवें वर्ष पशु-गणना के अधार पर अनुमान लगाया जाता है। चूंकि पशु-गणना हर पांचवें वर्ष की जाती है, अतः बंदबार खपत बता सकता सम्भव नहीं है। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसीदे में 1973-74 के लिए 232 लाख मीटरी टन दूध के उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाया गया है। इस अधार पर दूध और दुग्ध-उत्पादों के रूप में खपत के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति 110.2 ग्राम दूध उपलब्ध था। चूंकि राज्यों द्वारा विधिक नमूना संरक्षणों के अधार पर केन्द्र को दुग्ध उत्पादन के अनुमानों से सूचित करने की कोई नियमित प्रणाली नहीं है, अतः इस समय दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति और सत खपत का अनुमान लगा सकता सम्भव नहीं है।

(ब) पांचवीं योजना में कियान्वयन के लिए दुध-उत्पादन बढ़ाने के अनेक कार्यक्रम तैयार किये गये हैं। इसमें विदेशी नस्ल का प्रचलन करने के लिए व्यापक संकर प्रजनन, समेकित पशु तथा डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम और उनके लिए पर्याप्त दाने-चारे के साधनों की व्यवस्था, पशुओं की कारगर स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था, डेरी विस्तार, मूल्य समर्थन और विनियन की सुविधायें शामिल हैं।

#### Import of Foodgrains from Nepal

126. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-DEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into any deal for the import of foodgrains from Nepal during 1974;

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

(c) reasons for giving importance to far-off countries and non-import of foodgrains and other materials from neighbouring countries?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The source of purchase depends on availability of required foodgrains and prices thereof in the exporting country or other relevant factors.

Action taken against Vanaspati Manufacturing Units in Private Sector for their closure

127. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-DEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some factories producing essential commodities in private sector have got tacit approval of the Government to close down their establishments and create scarcity;

(b) if not, the reasons for not taking stern action against Vanaspati manufacturers;

(c) if action is taken, under what rules; and

(d) the reasons for not arresting them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d). The suggestion that Government have given tacit approval to vanaspati factories to close down their establishments is emphatically denied. The fact is that there are five cases of vanaspati factories which have remained closed over a long period for reasons of finance, and one case recently where production has been suspended since June, 1974 on account of labour trouble. Proposals received from the State Governments

concerned for taking over the management of 2 of the 5 mills which have remained closed, under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act are under consideration.

**Closure of Vanaspati Manufacturing Unit to pressurise increase in Vanaspati Products Price**

128. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:  
SHRI H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether units manufacturing Vanaspati have been closed down during May and June, 1974, with a view to pressurise Government to increase the price of Vanaspati products;

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

(c) whether such closure has hit the common people and if so, steps taken by Government to take over such units?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) No, Sir. During May and June, 1974, there was only one fresh case of closure of a vanaspati factory and it was on account of labour trouble.

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

**Opening of Central Schools in 1974-75**

129. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

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

(a) the names of the proposed sites for opening Central Schools during the year 1974-75, State-wise; and

(b) whether the views of the Members of Parliament from the various States are taken into account while opening such schools in the respective States?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) and (b). During the year 1974-75, 16 new Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) have been sanctioned. Of these eight are established in the Defence areas, three in the Civil areas and five in Public Undertaking Sectors. The names of the schools as well as their location is given in the statement attached.

In the matter of opening new schools in Defence areas, the views of the Ministry of Defence are taken into consideration. With regard to the schools to be opened in Public Undertaking Sectors, the views of the concerned authorities of the Public Sectors are taken into consideration. Only in the case of the schools which are started in the Civil areas, the views of the Members of Parliament, if these are available, are generally taken into consideration.

The following are the places where Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are being set up during 1974-75:—

*Andhra Pradesh*

1. Visakapatnam (Defence)
2. Kanchan-bagh (Defence)

*Arunachal Pradesh*

3. Etah-nagar (Civil)

*Assam*

4. Massimpur (Defence)

*Bihar*

5. Surda (Ghatsila) (Public undertaking Sector)

6. Ranchi (Public undertaking Sector).

**Haryana**

7. Chandi-Mandir (Defence)

**Karnatka**

8. Dorimalai Township (Public undertaking Sector)

**Orissa**

9. Talchar (Public undertaking Sector)

10. Pradip Port (Public undertaking Sector)

**Punjab**

11. Pathankot (Defence)

12. Rajpura (Defence)

**Uttar Pradesh**

13. Barielly (Defence)

14. Azamgarh (Civil)

**West Bengal**

15. Durgapur (Civil)

**Union territory of Chandigarh**

16. Chandigarh, A. F. (Defence)

In addition to the above mentioned Kendriya Vidyalayas, proposal for opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Sib-Sagar (Assam) for Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been accepted and formalities are being completed.

**Representation for increase in value of Scholarships/Stipends to Students for Post Graduate Study/Research**

130. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the last occasion, on which, the revision in the amount of scholarships/stipends payable to the students for postgraduate study/research was made by Government;

(b) the amount by which each category of scholarship/stipends were increased;

(c) whether Government have received any representations for the increase in value of stipends, in view of the rise in prices; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government on the representations?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7090/74]

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) Rates of Scholarship in certain cases have already been revised as indicated in the attached statement and the question of revising the rates of scholarship in other cases is under consideration.

**Handing over of Punjab University to Central Government**

131. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Punjab Government has offered to hand over the Punjab University to the Central Government for making it a Central University;

(b) if so, the date when such an offer was made; and

(c) the decision of the Central Government on this offer?

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

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

**Implementation of Three Language Formula in States**

132. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three language formula is being implemented in all the States and Union Territories of India; and

(b) if so, the names of the languages being taught in each one of the States and Union Territories separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7091/74]

**New National Highways in Kerala**

133. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) how much amount was originally provided for the development of new National Highways in Kerala during 1973-74;

(b) how much amount has actually been provided so far; and

(c) the reason for the reduction and the facts thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Funds for National Highways are budgeted under two categories, viz., sanctioned

works and new, schemes yet to be sanctioned. Originally, a sum of Rs. 322 lakhs was earmarked for National Highway (Original) Works in Kerala during 1973-74. This included Rs. 260.50 lakhs for sanctioned works and Rs. 61.50 lakhs for new works yet to be sanctioned. Due to general cut imposed in the allocation for National Highways, however, the allocation for Kerala was reduced to Rs. 238 lakhs. Finally, however, this amount was raised to Rs. 273.95 lakhs and work-wise allotment against this amount was made on the basis of the proposals of the State Government. Those proposals included only one work (Ballipatnam bridge) on the road from Manjeshwara near Kerala/Karnataka border upto Chalisseri which was the only new National Highway Section added to the National Highway System in that State during the 4th Plan. The aforesaid allotment of Rs. 273.95 lakhs included Rs. 10 lakhs for the Ballipatnam Bridge.

**Project for marginal farmers in Baharaich, U.P.**

134. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project for the marginal farmer has been sanctioned for the district of Baharaich (U.P.); and

(b) follow-up action taken in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). For the Fifth Five Year Plan, 26 projects for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, including the existing six projects have been allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh. Selection of districts for locating the new projects is under consideration.

**Underground Water in District Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh**

135. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation of the underground water in the areas comprised of Sirsia, Jaranaba and Hariharpur blocks of District Bahraich (U.P.) has been made by a Central hydrologist;

(b) has any report been submitted thereon; and

(c) if so, its main features?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) Central Ground Water Board has completed systematic hydrogeological investigations of Sirsia and Jamunha (Jaranaba) blocks of District Bahraich. The work in Hariharpur block is yet to be taken up.

(b) Reports in respect of Sirsia and Jamunha (Jaranaba) blocks are under preparation.

(c) Does not arise.

**Arrangement for Supply of Fertiliser and Seeds to Farmers of Orissa for Kharif Crop**

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

(a) whether Central Government are aware that the State of Orissa is moving towards food disaster as no adequate arrangements for supply of fertiliser and seeds to the farmers for the Kharif cultivation have been made; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). With reference to the production programmes for Kharif 74, the fertiliser requirements of Orissa State for the season were assessed in January 1974. Supplies are being made against these assessed requirement both from imports and Indigenous manufacturers. However because of the general shortage of fertilisers in the country there may be some shortfall in the supplies of fertilisers to the State. Regarding seeds the State Government are primarily responsible for their procurement and distribution. The State Government have made adequate arrangements in this respect. The requirements of the State for improved seeds from the All India seed producing organisations like National Seeds Corporation, Tarai Development Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India are also being met.

**Cooperation by Surplus States to meet Foodgrains Demand**

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

(a) whether some surplus States have come forward to co-operate with the Union Government in meeting the demand regarding foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the quantities of grain so far directed to the Central Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). Out of the procured stocks, State-wise contributions made to the Central pool, for wheat and rice is given in the statement attached.

**Statement**

Quantities of rice and wheat offered to the Central Government (so far) by States during the current marketing season

(In '000 tonnes)

State	Quantity offered/received so far to the Central Pool		
	Rice during the Kharif marketing season 1973-74 (Nov.-Oct.)	Wheat Rabi marketing season 1974-75 (Apr.-Mar.)	
Andhra Pradesh	300	..	
Bihar	12	..	
Haryana	347	125	
Madhya Pradesh	40	9	
Orissa	40	..	
Punjab	886	545	
Rajasthan	..	115	
Tamil Nadu	50	..	
Uttar Pradesh	190	57	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1865</b>	<b>851</b>	

**Reports on Collapse of Safdarjung Flyover**

138. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:

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

(a) whether the one man Commission appointed to enquire into the collapse of Safdarjung flyover, New Delhi in January, 1974 has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and  
(c) action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The report is under the consideration of Government.

**Steps to boost literacy in Delhi**

139. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken by Delhi Administration to boost literacy in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): According to information supplied by Delhi Administration, the following steps have been taken by Delhi Administration to boost literacy:

1. More schools have been opened by Delhi Administration as well as local Municipal authorities according to needs of various areas.
2. Social Education Workers have been given special training in latest literacy methods and they have been posted in villages/areas having low literacy percentage.
3. Sixty Farmers Functional Literacy Centres have been opened in the rural areas of Najafgarh.
4. Literacy classes have been opened by the Nehru Yuval Kendra, Alipur.
5. Voluntary Organisations like Women's Mutual Aid Society, National Federation of Women's and Delhi Adult Education Association have been given active co-operation and guidance in the opening of new literacy centres.

**Procurement and levy of Wheat from January, 1973 to June, 1974**

140. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much wheat Government has procured since January, 1973 to June, 1974 month-wise; and

(b) what was the levy for wheat for the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement showing the wheat procured and levy received, since January, 1973 to June, 1974, month-wise, is attached.

**STATEMENT**

*Procurement of Wheat & Levy Received (January, 1973 to June, 1974)*

(Figs. in Lakh Tonnes)

Month	Quantities Procured	Levy Received
<i>Rabi 1972-73 :</i>		
January .		
February .		
March .		
<i>Rabi 1973-74 :</i>		
April . .	4.70	*0.74
May . .	25.80	*0.86
June . .	10.93	*0.46
July . .	1.97	*0.06
August . .	0.73	*Neg.
September . .	0.87	*Neg.
October . .	0.31	*Neg.
November . .	Neg.	..

Month	Quantities Procured	Levy Received
December .	Neg.	..
January 1974 .	Neg.	
February .		..
March .		
<i>Rabi 1974-75 :</i>		
April .	0.61	@0.39
May .	7.00	@6.60
June .	7.19	@4.15

(Also includes 0.41 of  
producers' levy in  
Rajasthan )

*Note :—(L)—Includes quantities of Traders' Producers' levy received (Shown in Col. 3)*

\*—Graded levy on producers in Madhya Pradesh & Bihar.

@—Traders' levy @ 50% on open market purchases by Wholesalers.

**Purchase of Ships from Yugoslavia**

141. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Central Government have decided to go ahead with the purchase of four ships from Yugoslavia despite a ten per cent increase in the contracted prices; and

(b) if so, the main features of the contract as well as the decision of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Ships are not purchased by Government directly but by shipping companies. The Shipping Corporation of India recently arrived at a negotiated commercial settlement involving about 10 per cent increase in prices for four ships ordered by them from Split Shipyard in Yugoslavia. This has been approved by the Government of India.

(b) The main features of the contract and the commercial settlement are indicated below:—

Type of ships	Size (DWT)	Contract Price US (Million)	Contracted delivery date
Ore Bulk Oil Carrier . .	. [ 113,730	18.80	15-4-73
Ore Bulk Oil Carrier . . .	. 113,730	18.80	15-10-73
Tanker . .	. 115,000	16.35 plus 1.635	31-8-74
Tanker . .	. 115,000	16.5 plus 1.65	31-12-74

The price of the first two ships were not subject to escalation. The other two ships were originally subject to price escalation, but later by mutual agreement an increase in price by 10 per cent, in lieu of escalation was provided. Delay in delivery was subject to penalty. The price increases agreed to are as follows:—

Ore Bulk Oil Carrier US \$ 1.325 million

Ore Bulk Oil Carrier US \$ 1.810 million

Tanker . . US \$ 1.990 million

Tanker . . US \$ 1.875 million

Even the increased prices are, however, lower than the current market price of these ships.

The increase in the prices agreed to is payable after each ship is delivered in five equal annual instalments, the first instalment being payable one year after delivery along with interest at 7.5 per cent per annum from the date of delivery. Two of these ships have been delivered. The revised delivery dates of the remaining ships are:—

	Existing Date	Revised date
Tanker . .	31-8-74	15-11-74
Tanker . .	31-12-74	31-3-75

The penalty for late delivery in respect of the remaining ships in relation to the revised dates will be doubled. The Shipping Corporation of India has the option to pay in lump sum the outstanding amounts in respect of any or all of these four vessels and secure a discount of 2 per cent per annum in respect of the outstanding amount.

#### Central assistance for road schemes in Kerala

##### 142. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

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

(a) the total assistance given by his Ministry to the Government of Kerala during the last three years relating to roads, scheme-wise;

(b) the scheme approved by the Central Government for the State; and

(c) the achievements of the Schemes, scheme-wise up-to-date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Schemes mentioned in the schemes and are at various stages of attached statement are all 'on going' progress.

**STATEMENT.**

**Funds Allotted/Loan Paid**

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Name of Scheme	Year			Total for 3 years
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
I	2	3	4	5
1. National Highway (Original) Works—Development of existing National Highways.	135.75	355.00	273.95	764.70
2. Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance		7.00	10.50	17.50
3. Central Road Fund Schemes.	21.05	40.47	35.93	97.45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156.80</b>	<b>402.47</b>	<b>320.38</b>	<b>879.65</b>

**Physical Education Institutions in Kerala**

143. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

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

(a) the names and locations of the Physical Education Institutions in Kerala State to which grants were given during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of the grant and its purpose, institutions-wise and year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No Physical Education Institution in Kerala was given a grant during the last 3 years.

(b) Does not arise.

**Central Aid to Kerala for Agriculture and minor Irrigation**

144. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total assistance given by Government to Kerala during last three years in regard to scheme relating to agriculture and minor irrigation, scheme-wise;

(b) the scheme approved by the Government for the State; and

(c) the achievements of the schemes, scheme-wise up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Help by Centre to U.P. to Develop Sugar Industry**

145. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have decided to help U.P. to develop in a big way sugar industry; and

(b) if so, the broad cutlines thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) and (b). No, Sir, except that licences have been granted during 1974 for the setting up of 14 sugar mills in the cooperative sector and one sugar mill in the public sector, each with a daily cane crushing capacity of 1250 tonnes.

posals for enhancement of income limit of eligibility under this Scheme, were received from the Government of Maharashtra and also from other quarters.

A. 1

(b) and (c). The matter was placed for consideration before the Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held at Madras in May—June, 1974. The Conference has recommended that the enhancement of income limits of eligibility etc. under the various housing schemes, including this Scheme, were of far reaching importance and should be remitted to be studied in depth by a High Level Committee of Ministers to be set up by the Central Government for making recommendations for consideration by the Central Government. The question of increasing the existing income ceiling of Rs. 350/- p.m. as provided in the Scheme does not for the present arise.

**Revised rules for allotment of Houses under the subsidized Industrial workers Housing**

146. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from the Government of Maharashtra to raise the wage ceiling of Rs. 350/- to a level corresponding the rise in the cost of living, for the purpose of allotment of houses under the subsidized industrial workers housing scheme;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken on the proposal; and

(c) whether Government will consider revision of the rules framed in 1952 for the purpose of allotment of houses under the subsidized scheme?

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

**Arrangement for supply of Fertiliser and Seeds to Farmers of Bihar for Kharif crop**

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

(a) whether Central Government are aware that State of Bihar is moving again towards another food disaster as no adequate arrangements for supply of fertilizers and seeds to the farmers for the Kharif cultivation have so far been made; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). With reference to the production programmes for Kharif 1974, the

fertiliser requirements of Bihar State for this season, were assessed in January 1974. Supplies are being made against these assessed requirements both from imports and indigenous manufacture. However, because of the general shortage of fertilisers in the country there may be some shortfall in the supplies of fertilisers to the State. Regarding seeds, the State Government are primarily responsible for their procurement and distribution. The State Government have made adequate arrangements in this respect. The requirements of the State for improved seeds from the All India seed producing organisations like National Seeds Corporation and Tarai Development Corporation are also being met.

**Allotment of Land for setting up of an Agricultural Museum in Delhi**

148. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether land for setting-up an Agricultural Museum in the Union Territory of Delhi has been made available to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) A request was received by the Lt. Governor for allotment of land in some Central locality in Delhi for setting up the National Agricultural Museum. Since the DDA did not have any land in a central locality, the request could not be agreed to.

**Percentage of Emoluments paid as Rent for Government Accommodation**

150. SHRI R. P. DAS:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether peons in Government service pay a higher percentage of their emoluments as rent for Government accommodation than many IAS, IPS and Class I officers in Delhi; and

(b) if so, facts thereof and action proposed to be taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA)** (a) and (b). There are about 13,000 type I quarters in Delhi out of which nearly 3,000 are of old construction. Pooling of the licence fees of type I quarters, as required under the Fundamental Supplementary Rules, would have increased the standard licence fee of old quarters by 100 to 200 per cent. At the same time, the relief to occupants of the new 10,000 quarters would have been nominal. In the circumstances, the criteria for recovery of licence fees under F.R. 45-A or 7½ per cent of the emoluments, whichever is less, continues to be followed in respect of type I quarters, in accordance with the Fundamental Supplementary Rules. In fact, however, many employees pay, after the revised of their pay scales, much less than 7½ per cent of their emoluments for type I quarters occupied by them.

2. The other reason for the lower percentage of emoluments being paid as licence fee in respect of residences of higher types is that many employees are occupying accommodation lower than their entitled types and are, therefore, paying a lesser percentage of licence fee than would have been recoverable had they been allotted accommodation of their entitled types.

**Structural Changes in Education Policy**

151. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having a proposal of major structural changes in the Education policy, specially in the sphere of primary school education; and

(b) if so, salient points of proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7092/74].

**Alternative Plans for Production and Procurement**

152. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the poor procurement of wheat in different States after the relaxation of the wheat policy, Government have considered it desirable to find alternative plans that will make production and procurement helpful and easier than at present; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). The policy and its implementation is under constant review in consultation with the State Governments, and within its overall frame work, such measures as are necessary are taken, for achieving the desired results in regard to procurement, pricing and availability of food-grains.

**Assistance Given to Indo-Newzealand Women's Expedition to Hardeol**

153. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether four members of joint Indo-Newzealand Women's expedition to Hardeol in Garhwal Himalayas are missing after they were hit by an avalanche in late May, 1974;

(b) if so, the names of the women missing;

(c) whether the Central Government gives assistance to rescue such missing persons and if so, when and what assistance was given to this team; and

(d) how many of the missing persons were found out and their present state of health?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes Sir, they are presumed to have been swept by an avalanche.

(b) (1) Miss Sreela Kundu  
 (2) Miss Vidy Ramachandran } India  
 (3) Miss Jill Tremain } New Zea-  
 (4) Miss Vicki Thompson } land.

(c) Assistance of the Central Government for all mountaineering expeditions is routed through the Indian Mountaineering Foundation, which renders all possible assistance in the event of a mishap. In this case the Indian Mountaineering Foundation arranged for a number of helicopter sorties by the I.A.F. and ground search parties by the Indo-Tibetan Border Police to locate and assist the missing mountaineers.

(d) None of the four persons could be traced.

## Adult Illiteracy

**154. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the total number of illiterates now is more than what it was in 1974;

(b) if so, whether any effort has been made to find out effective but short term courses for removing adult illiteracy; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV)** (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

## Statement

The figures for 1947 are not available. According to census figures the position is:

	No. of illiterates	% of illiterates to total population
1951*	297,490,668	83.4
1971	386,572,029	70.5

\*1951 data do not include Jammu & Kashmir, Goa, Daman & Diu, N.E.F.A. (now Arunachal Pradesh), Pondicherry and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Efforts being made to combat adult illiteracy in the short run include proposed introduction of non-formal education programmes for the age-group 15-25, as also functional literacy programmes for the age group 15-44.

## Opening of Job Oriented Courses in various Universities

**155. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the job oriented courses are being opened in several Universities in this academic year; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN)** (a) and (b). The following universities have recently approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance for starting job oriented courses as indicated against each during the current academic year:

(i) *Jammu and University: Diploma Courses in:*

- (1) Office Management & Secretarial Practice; and
- (2) Applied Electronics.

(ii) *Bangalore University: Post-graduate Diploma Courses in:*

- (1) Industrial Management;
- (2) Personnel Management;
- (3) Business Administration; and
- (4) Instrumentation.

*Under-graduate Diploma Courses in:*

- (1) Book Production;
- (2) Salesmanship;
- (3) Poultry;
- (4) Public Relations;
- (5) Marketing;
- (6) Advertisement;
- (7) Printing Technology;
- (8) Soil Sciences;
- (9) Clinical Chemistry; and
- (10) Fermentation Technology.

(iii) **Andhra University:** Degree and Diploma Courses in Communication Arts.

(iv) **Saugor University:** Diploma Courses in Electronics.

**Allocation of Foodgrains to Bihar during January—April, 1974**

156. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of wheat and other foodgrains to Bihar in the months of January, February, March and April, 1974;

(b) whether these allocations were lower than those in the previous comparable months; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) to (c). Allotment of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made every month keeping in view the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, needs of deficit states, availability of foodgrains with the states and in the open market and other relevant factors.

During the period January to April, 1974, Government of Bihar was allotted 130.0 thousand tonnes of foodgrains as against 125.0 thousand tonnes allotted during the corresponding period in 1973.

**Distribution of Foodgrains in Rural Areas**

157. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps being taken to streamline the distribution of foodgrains in the rural side so as to ensure that poorer sections get the foodgrains at the announced prices?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** The distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops within a State/Territory is the responsibility of the State Government/Administration. State Governments/Administrations had been advised to streamline the public distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops to the vulnerable and poorer sections of the population in rural and in accessible areas. Accordingly steps are reported to have been taken by the State-Government to streamline the distribution.

**Cost and Capacity of Fertilizer Plant at Phulpur, U.P.**

158. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost and capacity of the proposed fertilizer plant at Phulpur, Allahabad;

(b) whether the plant has been given clearance by the Public Investment Board;

(c) the order of priority of the plant in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the time by which work will start on the site?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) The estimated total cost of the proposed plant is Rs. 121.5 crores. The proposed capacity is Ammonia 900 tonnes per day and Urea 1500 tonnes per day.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The project has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(d) By end of 1974.

### Functioning of Tarraqqi-E-Urdu Board

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

(a) the efforts being made to streamline the functioning of Tarraqqi-e-Urdu Board; and

(b) the achievements of the Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Tarraqqi-e-Urdu Board was set up in June 1969 to advise Government regarding the production of academic literature in Urdu including books on modern knowledge, scientific books, children's literature, reference works, basic texts, etc. In the light of experience gained, and with a view to streamlining arrangements for obtaining expert advice, the Government re-constituted the Board with a whole time Chairman.

The Board comprises the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, 12 Urdu knowing specialists in various branches of modern knowledge and 4 other members. The Chairman of Tarraqqi-e-Urdu Board is Prof. Abdul Aleem, formerly Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University. Shri A. N. Mulla, M.P., President of Anjuman Tarraqqi-i-Urdu Hind, has been appointed its Vice-Chairman. It is expected that these new arrangements would improve the functioning of the Board.

The Board has so far published 46 books and it is expected that by the end of 1974-75, the Board will have brought out about 100 books. In the field of terminology, the Board has finalised about 85,000 Urdu terms. The Board has also undertaken preparation of reference works which include an Urdu Encyclopaedia in 12 volumes, an Urdu-Urdu Dictionary in five volumes, and an English-Urdu Dictionary in four volumes. Two calli-

graphy centres have been established by the Board for the training of Calligraphers at Delhi and Hyderabad and one more centre is to be established shortly. In the field of standardization of Urdu Imla, the Board appointed a specialist committee whose report is being circulated to all those likely to be interested in this work.

### Export of Kalyan Sona Wheat Seed

160. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.S.R. have decided to introduce Indian wheat seed "Kalyan sona" in their collective farms which is found to yield more than their own seeds;

(b) whether India has got surplus "Kalyan sona" seeds for export, after meeting the requirements of our farmers;

(c) if so, the quantity kept for domestic use, and the quantity to be exported in tonnes, and reasons of such export; and

(d) amount of foreign exchange our country is likely to earn by such export?

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

(a) No official information is available on this point. However, according to newspaper reports and the information given by Soviet wheat scientists who attended the Indo-USSR Symposium on Wheat, Kalyan Sona has done well in the Volga region.

(b) to (d). The State Governments are primarily responsible for making arrangements for meeting the requirements of improved seeds within the State. All India seed producing organizations such as the National Seeds Corporation and Tarai Development Corporation, supplement the efforts of the State Governments in

the production and marketing of certified seeds.

It is very difficult to make a precise estimate of the total requirement of Kalyan Sona wheat seed in the country. However, the demand for good quality wheat seeds has been increasing every year, and is being met by the different seed producing organisations in the country. NSC has reserved a small quantity of Kalyan Sona wheat seed for export, which is very marginal, compared to the total Kalyan Sona wheat seed requirement of the country. The foreign exchange likely to be earned will depend on the exact quantities ultimately decided to be exported.

#### Setting up of Oil Seeds and Oil Corporations

161. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have taken any decision in regard to the setting up of a Vegetable Oil seeds and Oils Corporation; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of India have since decided that the present is not an opportune time to set up the Corporation.

छोटे किसानों के लिए हुथ उत्पादन हेतु गाय तथा भैंसों के पालन की योजना

162. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हुथ-उत्पादन हेतु उत्तम नस्ल की गायें एवं भैंस पालन हेतु छोटे एवं मध्यम किसानों के लिए कोई योजना सरकार ने स्वीकार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार राज्य के पिछड़े जिले कटिहार और उत्तर भागलपुर जिलों के छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को उक्त योजना में शामिल करने का है?

कृषि भंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की दो योजनाओं, अर्यात् लदू कृषक विकास एजेन्सी/सीमान्त कृषक एवं कृषि श्रमिक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पशु-पालन कार्यक्रम को गोण व्यवसायों के रूप में प्रारम्भ करने के इच्छुक छोटे किसानों, सीमान्त किसानों एवं कृषि श्रमिकों को दुबाल पशुओं की खरीद के लिये स्वीकृत दरों पर (छोटे किसानों को 25 प्रतिशत और सीमान्त कृषकों एवं कृषि श्रमिकों को 33½ प्रतिशत) आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है।

राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार योजना आयोग ने पांचवीं योजना के दौरान छोटे तथा सीमान्त कृषकों को संकर-जनित औसत बढ़ड़ों के पालन के लिये सहायता देने की एक योजना के लिए स्वीकृति दे दी है।

(ख) संबंधित दो जिले वर्तमान लवृ कृषक विकास एजेन्सी/सीमान्त कृषक एवं कृषि श्रमिक परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते। पांचवीं योजना की अवधि में योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिये अभी तक जिलों का अन्तिम रूप से चयन नहीं किया गया है।

बिहार में नदों के कटाव से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 31 को उत्पन्न हुआ लतरा

163. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में मानसी और कुर्सेला के निकट राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 31

को बंगा और कोसी नदियों के कटाव के कारण मंसीर खतरा पैदा हो गया है;

(ख) क्या मानसी के निकट इसे कटाव से बचाने हेतु केवल बाढ़ के समय ही करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये गये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का बाढ़ के पूर्व उत्तर दोनों रुक्लों पर पूर्ण संबंधण करके इसे कटाव से बचाने की कोई ठोस योजना बनाने का विचार है?

नौवाहन और परिवाहन मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) जी, हां, जहां तक मनसी के सभी पंगा नदी का सम्बन्ध है। जी, नहीं, जहां तक कुरसेला के सभी कोसी नदी का सम्बन्ध है।

(ख) और (ग). मनसी के निकट पंगा नदी द्वारा बार बार के कटाव को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, बिहार की राज्य सरकार ने इस समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिए अब्दुल्लाहर, 1973 में एक तकरीकी समिति का गठन किया। इस समिति ने दो चरणों में सुधारात्मक उपाय किये जाने की सिफारिश की है।

उक्त सिफारिशों के आधार पर, राज्य सरकार ने पंगा नदी के कटाव से मनसी के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र को बचाने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की है। योजना, जिसे योजना प्रायोग को भेजने के लिये राज्य सरकार को अभी अन्तिम रूप देना है, भारत सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

इस मंत्रालय ने मनसी पर कटाव रोधी उपाय के रूप में ठोकरों के निर्माण एवं अनुरक्षण के लिए अब तक 30.40 लाख रुपये दिये हैं। इन्हें पहले राज्य के सिवाई विभाग ने शुरू किया था जिसकी लागत को रेलवे, राज्य सिवाई विभाग और इस मंत्रालय ने बहन किया।

बिहार को अई-आगस्त, 1974 में खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई

164. श्री अनिश्वर प्रतांत्र यादव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को गत मई और जून में कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई की;

(ख) क्या बिहार राज्य में अधिकांश उचित दर की दुकानों को खाद्यान्नों का कोटा सप्लाई नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार राज्य को जुलाई और अगस्त में खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने का है; और

(घ) कितनी मात्रा में?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणा साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) से (घ). केन्द्रीय पूल से खाद्यान्नों का प्रत्येक मास आवंटन केन्द्रीय पूल में स्टाक की उपलब्धता, कमी वाले राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं और अन्य संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है। राज्य में खाद्यान्नों के वितरण की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की होती है। बिहार को मई में 38.0 हजार मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न और जून, 1974 में 35.1 हजार मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किये गये थे। चालू मास के लिए आवंटित मात्रा 40 हजार मीटरी टन है। अगस्त मास के लिए आवंटन 40,000 मीटरी टन होने की सम्भावना है।

**Appointment of Dr. A. M. Sharma as Personnel Adviser in I.I.T. Kharagpur**

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

(a) whether the Visitor of Kharagpur I.I.T. disapproved the appointment of Dr. A. M. Sharma as a Personnel Adviser to the Institute;

(b) the steps taken by Government for realisation of pay and other allowances enjoyed by Dr. Sharma without legal sanction of his post;

(c) whether the Chairman of this I.I.T. acted against the provisions of the Act and Statutes of the I.I.T. while appointing Dr. Sharma;

(d) if so, steps taken against the Chairman for the arbitrary action;

(e) whether Chairman of the I.I.T., Kharagpur, who violated the provisions of its Act and Statutes should be asked to vacate his office; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Dr. A. M. Sharma was selected by the Board of Governors for appointment as Personnel Adviser subject to the approval of the Visitor. The Visitor decided that the services of Dr. A. M. Sharma appointed on 1st February 1974 be terminated with effect from 9th June 1974. The Visitor's decision was complied with.

(d) to (f). Do not arise.

**Setting up of Shipyard at Haldia Port**

166. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken by Government in regard to

the setting up of a shipyard at Haldia Port;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking decision;

(d) when the decision is expected to be finalised; and

(e) the nature and dimension of the proposed shipyard proposed at Haldia Port?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The matter is under consideration and a decision will be taken in due course.

**Financial Irregularities in Accounts of Gymkhana I.I.T., Kharagpur**

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

(a) whether the former Director of I.I.T., Kharagpur had written a letter to the Hon'ble Minister drawing his attention to arbitrary activities of the Chairman;

(b) whether he has also addressed a letter to the Members of the Senate reiterating similar complaints against the Chairman;

(c) if so, the text of these two letters;

(d) whether in these two letters he raised issues about serious financial irregularities regarding the accounts of the student Gymkhana;

(e) whether a member of the Board, Prof. Hem Guha, former Vice-

Chancellor of Jadavpur University had also addressed a letter to the Chairman making complaints about the accounts of the student Gymkhana;

(f) if so, text of the letters sent by Prof. Hem Guha; and

(g) the steps taken by Government in regard to alleged irregularities committed regarding the accounts of the student Gymkhana?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) A letter from the then Director of I.I.T. Kharagpur making certain allegations against the Chairman, Board of Governors was received.

(b) A letter is said to have been addressed to Members of the Senate.

(c) Summaries of these letters are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7093/74]

(d) It is mentioned in the Director's letter referred to at (a).

(e) and (f). Government is not aware of any such letter.

(g) The Board of Governors examined this question and took a decision. A further report on this matter has been obtained from the Institute and it is being examined.

**U.G.C's Committee on Calcutta University**

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

(a) whether the U.G.C. Committee has submitted its report on Calcutta University;

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations of the report; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the report?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) The Committee is likely to submit its report to the University Grants Commission shortly.

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

**Denial of Selection Grade to T.G.T's Officiating in P.G.T. Grade in Delhi**

169. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 25 on the 12th November, 1973 regarding denial of selection grade to TGT's officiating in PGT grade in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the appeal filed by Delhi Administration against the judgement of the High Court referred to therein has since been decided;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the final judgement in the appeal will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the light of the final judgement?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise.

**Rice Missing from FCI Godowns, Orissa**

170. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rice valued at more than Rs. 2.5 crores had disappeared from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. But there has been cases of default by the Millers Agents of the Food Corporation of India in Koraput and Bolangir Districts in the year 1971-72. The total dues against those shortages is about Rs. 78.40 lakhs.

(b) Action for recovery of the amount is in progress in terms of the agreements.

**Allotment of Land/Premises Occupied by Refugees in Delhi from West Pakistan**

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

(a) what is the Government's policy in respect of such property which is being occupied by the refugees in Delhi from West Pakistan for the last 20 to 25 years and are paying house tax regularly to the Delhi Corporation;

(b) whether Government have since taken a final decision regarding the grant of ownership of such land/ premises to the occupants on nominal charges; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). No indication has been given about the precise area in Delhi where the property is situated.

If the reference is to the conferment of lessees' status on the displaced persons who have purchased the super-structures from the Rehabilitation Ministry or built the houses on the lease-hold plots previously held by the evacuees the Government have not as yet taken any decision in the matter.

**Effect of New Wheat Policy on Deficit States**

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

(a) whether it is true that the new Wheat Policy which has reinstated the wholesalers in wheat trade, borne no fruits so far to consumers in deficit states like Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to meet the requirements at these deficit states?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). With the implementation of the new policy the availability of wheat in deficit States like Maharashtra has improved and prices have also come down in the market reducing thereby the disparities in the inter-state prices of foodgrains. In addition to the open market availability of foodgrains the requirements of the deficit States will be met out of the stocks procured locally and imported.

**Permission by Wheat Surplus States to Build up their Provincial Reserves**

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

(a) whether the Punjab and other wheat surplus States have insisted that the Union Agriculture Ministry should allow them to build up their Provincial reserves of wheat for internal consumption; and

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to revise their wheat licensing order through which the Centre had put a virtual ban on any provincial reserve of wheat being kept?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) Yes, Sir. However, there is no change in the policy regarding meeting the reasonable requirement of the State Governments from the stocks in the Central Pool.

(b) There is no wheat licensing order of the Central Government and the question of revising such an order does not arise.

**Direction to Surplus Rabi States to Accelerate Movement of Foodgrains to Deficit States**

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

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the Surplus Rabi States to take immediate steps for accelerating the movement of foodgrains to the deficit States in view of the sharp increase in prices in these States; and

(b) if so, what is the response from the Surplus states?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) Inter-state movement of coarse grains is free, but movement of rice on private account from one rice zone to another is not permitted. In accordance with the procurement and pricing policy for 1974-75 Rabi season export of levy-free wheat from the surplus States is allowed on trade account against permits. The principal surplus States of Punjab and Haryana have been advised to take all steps necessary to expedite movement.

(b) Substantial quantities of levy-free wheat have moved to the deficit States from Punjab and Haryana.

अधिक अन्न उपजाओं अभियान के बारे में  
उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री का सुझाव

175. श्री गेंदा सिंह : क्या कृषि  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अधिक अन्न उपजाओं अभियान को बढ़ावा देने के लिये मुख्य मंत्रियों के हाल ही में हुए सम्मेलन में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने क्या सुझाव दिये थे; और

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

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री के साथ हाल में हुए सम्मेलन के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री न अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ये सुझाव दिये थे—पांचवीं योजना में कृषि के लिये राज्य को अधिक धनं राशि का आवंटन, कम से कम गत वर्ष के जायज्ञे के बराबर राज्य की आवश्यकताओं के लिये

उद्देशकों की व्यवस्था करना और राज्य की उद्देशकों की आवश्यकताओं की जांच करने के लिये एक समिति का बठन करना, नंकूप चलान के लिये पर्याप्त द्विजली और डीजल उपलब्ध करना, गत्रे का मूल्य बढ़ाना और नियंत्रित के लिए बासमती का वसूली मूल्य बढ़ाना, राज्य व्यापार नियम के लाभों का बढ़ावारा।

(ब) यह मंत्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की उद्देशकों की आवश्यकताओं का जायजा लेने के लिये एक समिति गठित करने के लिये सहमत हो गया है। यह आवश्यकतान दिया मर्यादा कि कृषि कार्यों के लिये राज्य को डीजल की पर्याप्त सप्लाई उपलब्ध की जायेगी। जहां तक और ग्राधिक धनराशि की मांग का प्रश्न है, इस सम्बन्ध में इस समय यह फैसला हुआ है कि प्रायमिकता वाले क्षेत्र की ऐसी आवश्यकताये राज्य की योजना के लिये स्वीकृत परिव्यय में से पुनर्विनियोजन करके पूरी की जायें। उत्तर प्रदेश के मध्य मंत्री के अन्य मुआवां पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

#### Acquisition of India Office Library

##### **176. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:**

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

(a) progress made in the direction of acquisition of India Library in London;

(b) what are the difficulties which are still standing in the way of the acquisition; and

(c) how long more will it take to arrive at a final decision in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Various ownership of India Office building and its contents, including the Library, have been under continuous examination by the Governments concerned since 1947. A draft Arbitration Agreement was received from the Government of United Kingdom in 1968 and is still very much the subject of discussions.

#### Job Oriented Education

##### **177. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:**

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

(a) the proposals for making education job oriented or technically based;

(b) the prospects of introducing such schemes in Secondary schools and other institutions;

(c) whether such schemes are likely to be put into operation in Centrally Administered Areas and States; and

(d) what are the salient features of such proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). Pursuant to the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education, it is proposed to introduce work experience and vocationalisation in school education in all States and Union Territories in the Fifth Five-Year Plan as part of the 10+2+3 structure of education. Schemes for this purpose are being formulated. While general education with work experience will be imparted in classes I to X to most of

the students about 20 per cent of the students will be provided with vocational courses at the secondary stage. In classes XI and XII, there will be two types of courses viz., academic and vocational. The Higher Secondary course culminating in the examination at the end of class XII would be a terminal stage enabling the students take up employment. However, there will be transferability of credits for those in the vocational courses, so as to enable them to pursue higher academic courses if they so desire.

Stress will be laid on starting new non-engineering vocational courses so as to supplement the vocational courses already being conducted by polytechnics Industrial Training Institutes and Departmental Training Centres. The intake to these courses will be regulated taking into account the employment opportunities. Self-employment will be encouraged.

**Merger of J & K Circle of Archaeological Survey of India with North Western Circle**

**178. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:**

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under the active consideration of Government for the merger of Jammu and Kashmir circle of Archaeological Survey of India with the North Western Circle;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the extent to which such a merger would be helpful in maintaining the monuments of Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh area; and

(d) the proposed location of the newly created circle?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) The Archaeology Review Committee set up by the Government of India in 1965 had recommended that the existing Circles of the Survey should be reorganized. The proposal is under active consideration of the Government.

(b) The present Frontier Circle will be renamed as North-western Circle and would include Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana (except Gurgaon district), Himachal Pradesh and Union territory of Chandigarh.

(c) With the additional staff proposed for this reorganized Circle the monuments would be better looked after.

(d) The headquarters of this proposed Circle would continue to remain at Srinagar.

**Steps taken to Meet the Demand of Vegetable Oils**

**179. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps being taken by the Government to provide sufficient quantity of vegetable oils in the country to meet the demands?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** The Government have taken a number of steps to improve the availability of vegetable oils in the country and to check the rise in their prices. These include augmentation of supplies through imports of various oilseeds, oil and tallow to the extent feasible; increasing the production of traditional as well as non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower seed, encouraging larger crushing of cotton seed and rice bran oils promoting greater utilisation of minor oilseeds of tree origin restricting the use of groundnut oil and mustard oil by utilisation of several substitute oils.

in the manufacture of vanaspatti and regulation of bank credit and forward trading. The State Government have also been requested to take measure to check speculative trading and hoarding of stocks.

**Selection for Commonwealth and National Scholarships**

180. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

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

(a) the number of the applicants who have applied for the award of Commonwealth scholarships and National Scholarships separately for the year 1974-75; and

(b) the names of the applicants with their educational qualifications who have been selected for the award?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The total number of applications received for the award of scholarships under the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Plan for 1974-75 is 2,335. The total number of applications received under the scheme of National Scholarships for Study Abroad for 1974-75 is 1,734.

(b) A statement giving the names of the applicants with their educational qualifications who have been selected for the award under the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowship Plan (1974-75) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7094/74]. The selection of the candidates under the National Scholarships Scheme for Study Abroad for 1974-75 has not yet been finalised.

**Allotment of Government Quarters to Registered or Unregistered Associations in New Delhi**

181. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

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

(a) the names of the registered or unregistered Associations or institutions which have been allotted Government Quarters in Delhi and New Delhi so far;

(b) whether the Parliamentary Forum for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Registered), New Delhi has applied for the allotment of Government bungalow;

(c) whether the allotment has been made; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The request of the Parliamentary Forum for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for allotment of Government bungalow is under Government's consideration.

**STATEMENT**

Names of the registered/unregistered associations/institutions allotted Government quarters in Delhi and New Delhi.

1. Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Sanshtha Sangh.
2. Andhra Education Society.
3. Aurobindo Society.
4. Bal Vikas (Regd.)

5. Bharat Sevak Samaj.
6. Bharat Natya Sangh.
7. Bharat Sarkar Chaturth Sharani Kalyan Samiti (Regd.)
8. Committee for Celebration of Silver Jubilee of Independence.
9. Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Stores.
10. Central Secretariat Club.
11. Clive Square Recreation Club (Regd.).
12. Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies.
13. Inter State Cultural League of India.
14. J. & K. Muslim Education Trust.
15. Kaka Nagar Residents Association.
16. Minto Road Club.
17. Mobile Crches for Working Mothers.
18. Moti Bagh Mutual Aid Educational Society.
19. Mutual Aid Educational Society (Regd.).
22. Malaya Mandir.
21. Physio Occupational Therapy Institute.
22. Ram Charit Manas Chatushati Rashtriya Samiti.
23. Scheduled Caste and Social Welfare Organisation of India (Regd.).
24. Society for Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped and Mentally Backward.
25. Triveni Kala Sangam.
26. World Health Organisation
27. Women's Mutual Aid Society (Regd.).
28. Shahjahan Road Residents' Club.

**Grant to each State for Acquisition of Sites for People who do not own Sites**

**182. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:**

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

(a) the grant given to each State and Union Territory for the acquisition of sites for people who do not own sites in the country during the Fourth plan period;

(b) whether the scheme is being continued during the year 1974-75 as a Central Scheme;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what are the names of the States which are implementing the scheme with their own funds as a State scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7095/74].

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The Scheme has been transferred from the Central Sector to the State Sector from 1st April, 1974 under the National Programme of Minimum Needs. It was felt that the package approach to the Minimum Needs Programme will be realised only if the State Governments were squarely assigned the full responsibility of integrated Planning and coordinated implementation of the various components of this programme.

(d) During 1974-75, the Scheme is to be implemented as part of the Minimum Needs Programme of the State Plan. A part of the State Plan outlay has also been distinctly earmarked for the purpose during the year 1974-75. From the outlays provided in the Annual Plan of the States for the year 1974-75, it appears that all the States excepting Manipur and Nagaland have made necessary provision for the purpose.

### Cochin Ship Yard

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

(a) whether the work on the Cochin Ship Yard is progressing as per schedule;

(b) if so, what further progress has been made in different fields and the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the difficulties experienced in the work and the steps taken to overcome these difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Work in the Cochin Shipyard Project is progressing generally according to schedule.

(b) Works like land acquisition, fencing, site clearance, demolition of buildings, reclamation, project roads, overhead and underground water storage tanks, drainage facilities, temporary water supply system, paint store, oil store, training school complex, compressor room, main power receiving station, laboratory, weight bridge have been completed. Works like shipbuilding division office and would loft, maintenance shop, outfitting warehouse, are nearing completion. Works such as Hull shop, Building Dock, Assembly shop, No. 3 Quay, Repair Dock, Quay Nos. 1 and 2, Railway Siding Gate house, construction of permanent power supply system, General Store are in progress. Supply orders have been released for 80 per cent of machinery requirements including 63 items by import. 73 Nos. of indigenous machines and 37 Nos. of imported machines have already arrived at site. Another batch of imported equipments is under shipment. All the laboratory equipments have been erected and commissioned. Erection of compressor has been started.

(c) Certain slippages due to delay in receipt of piling equipment by contractors and teething problems of new equipment were experienced but work on the Docks is picking up. Shortage of cement and steel are being tackled and steps to overcome possible delays in delivery of machinery have also been initiated. No other major difficulty has been experienced.

### Hoarding of Vanaspati by Wholesalers

184. SHRI VASANT SATHE:  
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of Vanaspati in the country even after substantial enhancement of price allowed to the traders;

(b) if so, what steps are taken/proposed to normalise the distribution and supply of Vanaspati oil to the consumers;

(c) whether it is a fact that the wholesalers have hoarded large stock of Vanaspati for pecuniary gains; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken to unearth the hoarded stock and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). After the last price increase, the total production of vanaspati in the country was 13,606 tonnes in the second fortnight of June, 1974 as against 4,027 tonnes in the first fortnight. It is hoped that this trend will be kept up and with favourable monsoon and prospects of better production in the next year, the oil prices will fall leading to further improvement in vanaspati production and supplies.

(c) and (d). Information called for from the State Governments is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

**Supply to Fertilizer to Small Farmers at Subsidised Rate**

186. SHRI BHAOOSAHAIB  
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with sharp rise in the prices of fertilizer, the interest of small cultivators have been affected severely;

(b) if so, steps being taken to ensure that usage of fertilizer is within the reach of small farmers and that they are able to make use of the fertilizer to improve production;

(c) whether there is any proposal to subsidise fertilizers for small cultivators; and

(d) if so, main features thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The interest of small cultivators, as well as others, may be influenced not only by the prices of fertilizers but also by a number of other factors such as prices of agricultural products, their yield per hectare and the availability of institutional credit for purchase of fertilisers. It is, therefore, difficult to say whether the interests of small cultivators have been affected severely with the recent rise in prices of fertilizers. It is the Government's endeavour to fix the prices of fertilisers at such levels that their use does not become a disincentive to any farmer. The Government are also operating certain schemes like SFDA and MFAL specially for the benefit of small and marginal farmers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Storage Points for Imported Fertilisers**

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

(a) the total capacity of godowns at each Port which are serving as

intermediate storage points for imported fertilizers;

(b) whether fertiliser godowns at Bombay and Tuticorin have been completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(a) The capacity of the fertiliser godowns which serve as intermediate storage points at different ports is as follows:—

(Figures in tonnes)

Name of port.	Storage capacity.
Bombay . . . . .	20,150
Kandla . . . . .	8,830
Madras . . . . .	15,816
Visakhapatnam . . . . .	17,662
Calcutta . . . . .	28,000
Bhavnagar . . . . .	9,712
Marmagao . . . . .	6,788
Navlakhi. . . . .	5,323
Tuticorin . . . . .	12,339
Pondicherry . . . . .	4,600
Magapattinam . . . . .	4,956
Kakinada . . . . .	2,500
Mangalore. . . . .	500
Cuddalore . . . . .	3,050

(b) The construction of the fertiliser godowns at Bombay (Wadala) and at Tuticorin has already been completed by the Central Public Works Department.

(c) Does not arise.

**Conversion of Patna University into Central University**

188. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to convert Patna University into a Central one; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Enquiry into Australian Worms Imported for Brewery.**

189. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a news item dated 5th July, 1974 regarding Australian worms cremated in Delhi;

(b) whether an enquiry has been instituted against the brewery owners who imported these worms along with exotic plants and some arrests have been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government are aware of the news item dated 5th July, 1974 referred to by the Hon. Member. The Plant Quarantine & Fumigation staff at Palam Airport under the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage of this Ministry had intercepted consignments of 12,000 rooted hop cuttings on 19th May, 1974. Random samples of the plant material were drawn and got examined in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and large number of cyst-nematodes were found. In some cuttings, root rot pathogens had also appeared. If the infested cuttings were planted, a large amount of inculum would have been released in the soil which would be difficult to eradicate. In view of this, the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine & Storage burnt the entire consignment of hops and informed M/s United Breweries Ltd. Bangalore who had arranged for its import from Australia.

Under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act and the Notification issued thereunder, any plant material which

is imported into our country should be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the Plant Quarantine Authorities in the country of origin. In this particular case, there was no such certificate. M/s United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore held a valid licence issued by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports for the import of the plant material and there was therefore no violation of import trade control regulations. No arrests have been made.

**Shortage of Britannia Bread to Non-Availability of Maida**

190. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an English newspaper daily it is a fact that Britannia bread was not available in Delhi from Monday, the 8th July, 1974 due to flour shortage;

(b) whether maida was neither being supplied to the bakeries on Government permits nor available in the market due to which the daily bread production had already been cut down from the normal 1.5-lakh loaves of 400 grammes each to about one lakh loaves; and

(c) whether Government intend to save Delhi from Bread famine by regularizing the supply of maida to the bakeries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to Delhi Administration maida had been supplied to the bakery on Government permit for use upto 8th July, 1974, and later the bakery was given maida from the Roller Flour Mills, produced from the wheat purchased by them from the open market. Production of loaves on 3 or 4 days before the 8th July, 1974, was cut down by the bakery to about one lakh loaves.

(c) The bakery will obtain its requirements from the Roller Flour Mills.

12.00 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTION

MR. SPEAKER: I have received notices of a number of adjournment motions on various subjects....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What about No-Confidence motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't be impatient.

One of the subject is alleged victimisation of railway employees who participated in the last railway strike. I can apply my mind and hold it in order only if you are no going to take up the other motion. You have given, at the same time the No-Confidence Motion also. What do you want me to take up first?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No-Confidence Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are going to have No-Confidence motion, then you cannot have an adjournment motion.

Are you taking up the No-Confidence motion or you want me to consider the adjournment motion?

श्री जराजर राव जोशी (जामियर) : श्री वाजपेयी ने नाम से जो नो-कान्फिंडेंस मोशन है, उस को क्यों नहीं निया जाता है?

MR. SPEAKER: If you are going to take up that motion, then everything comes in that.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The adjournment motion comes first. You put it to the house. No-Confidence motion will come later on.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to take only one motion not both the motions, the adjournment motion and the No-Confidence motion also. You

make up your mind so that I may take up only one motion. What do you want me to do now?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not know how the Chair is narrating all these things. You have to call the first person from the list of persons who have given No-Confidence motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't interrupt; please sit down. Don't set up these precedents. You have two motions, the adjournment motion and, at the same time the No-Confidence motion I am asking which one you want to take, who are for Adjournment Motion and who are for no-confidence motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को यह फैसला करना है कि कायंवाही में पहले नो-कान्फिंडेंस मोशन आता है या एडजन्मेंट मोशन आता है : प्रगत एडजन्मेंट को प्रायर्टी है, तो जो मोशन आये हैं, उन को ले लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में कुछ परमाये बनी हुई हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): As a matter of procedure the no-confidence motion has to have priority over other motions. But that is only as a matter of procedure. If the House in its wisdom thinks that it is much better to take up the Adjournment Motion, we can do that. That is only from the practical point of view. So far as procedure is concerned, it is quite clear that the no-confidence motion will have to have priority.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने डायरेक्शन के मुताबिक ही रखा है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): According to the Directions, it is the Adjournment Motion which should receive the priority. Mr. Vajpayee's may be about Railways and mine and Mr. Samar Guha's may be about high prices. These Adjournment Motions

may be considered after the no-confidence motion which may be taken up first.

MR. SPEAKER: As I have already told you this is strictly in accordance with the Directions. But if you want me to take up the no-confidence motion first then I will not take up the Adjournment Motions now; they will be held over till I come to the item of no-confidence motion. I think this is what you want.

Now papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): What about the Adjournment Motion on Kachhathivu?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that the Adjournment Motions will be held over till the no-confidence motion is taken up. Please sit down.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

—  
12.10 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### ORDINANCE UNDER ARTICLE 123(2) (a) OF THE CONSTITUTION

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:—

- (1) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 (No. 2 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 22nd June, 1974.
- (2) The Press Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 (No. 3 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 28th June, 1974.

- (3) The Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (No. 4 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 28th June, 1974.
- (4) The Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (No. 5 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 28th June, 1974.
- (5) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (No. 6 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 29th June, 1974.
- (6) The Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Ordinance, 1974 (No. 7 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 6th July, 1974.
- (7) The Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance, 1974 (No. 8 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 6th July 1974.
- (8) The Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (No. 9 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 15th July, 1974.
- (9) The Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Ordinance, 1974 (No. 10 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 17th July, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7066/74].

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I thank you for the permission you have given me to register our emphatic protest against the laying of these Ordinances. In particular, I refer to those which had been contained in item 4(6), (7), (8) and (9). For the time being, I am not going into the contents and merits of these ordinances although we are categori-

cially opposed to all of them which we will discuss later on when the occasion arises and when these ordinances are taken up.

But the point I am raising at this stage is that these ordinances have been promulgated on the very eve of the Parliament session. You will recall that sometime in 1971—I think it was in November 1971—and subsequently again, in November 1973, you, Sir, yourself from that Chair, had occasion to observe that you did not approve of or rather you disapproved of the Government resorting to this practice of promulgating ordinances on the eve of a Parliament session, when only a few days were remaining for the Parliament to re-assemble. You had an occasion to do it once in 1971 and again in 1973 made a reference to your earlier observations of 1971 and you reprimanded the Government for this practice which was becoming a habit with them.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra). Do you remember that, Sir?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It seems that your observations and your reprimands have just gone over their head. This time they have behaved in an absolutely brazen manner. In one case you will find that the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Ordinance, 1974 (No. 10 of 1974) was promulgated only 4 days before the Parliament was to assemble. In the case of the other ordinances also, the earliest one is of 6th July.

Now, I can see that there are occasions—I am not questioning the power or the authority constitutional power or the authority of the Government to promulgate ordinances, that is there in the Constitution—when it becomes necessary perhaps to take such an action on some particular issue without any prior notice and where surprise is the very essence of the success of that ordinance. For example, any delay would mean that some essential commodities are cornered in the market and some shares are cornered in

which case the Government may have to promulgate ordinances in the inter-session period.

Here, I would point out to you that in particular, for example, the whole purpose of this Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Ordinance, although the whole thing is an eyewash, in my opinion, it has no effect and it is not having any effect already whatsoever, already statistics have been published to show that out of 3,000 odd medium and large scale companies, there are only 200 companies out of 3,000, which declare dividends above 12%. At the most, it will affect those people. But, apart from that, the whole purpose of this ordinance has been nullified by the fact that there was a leakage. Now, it is known that a probe has been ordered into that. The information leaked out and whoever has to do the cornering of the shares, has done that already.

But, apart from that, of the other two ordinances, one is a direct attack on the salary and wage-earners of this country, that is, the workers, middle-class employees, both of Government and the private sector alike who are in any case suffering to-day under this terrible pressure of inflation and price rise to an extent where their real wages are going down day after day and this ordinance is aimed directly against them.

Then, there is this Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Ordinance of 1974. What was there which prevented the Government from waiting just a few days for Parliament to assemble and then, if they wanted, to come forward with a Bill for discussion in the House? I cannot understand this thing at all; nothing would have happened if they had waited for a few days more. The whole thing shows guilty conscience behind the whole thing. 18 million wage earners and salary-earners are not running away. They have not got black money.

You are going to force them to deposit a part of their legal wages and salaries. This is white money, this is not black money. It is accountable money. What would have happened, would Heavens have fallen, if you had brought it after Parliament reassembled? The same thing with regard to deposits of the income-tax payers. You are not doing it for the non-income-tax payers. That is where the real trouble lies. Thousands of crores of black money are being utilised and this situation creates this monster of inflation. No steps have been taken to control the prices. But you have taken these steps in respect of those who have got white money. You have brought forward these ordinances deliberately violating—I would say, creating a serious affront—to the very dignity and the prestige and the power of Parliament.

Sir, I am not going into the details at this stage; we will discuss these things in detail when the Bill comes up for discussion in the House. But sir, I would just like to remind you and seek your protection on this issue. You yourself are on record not once but twice in which you have very clearly censured the Government, reprimanded the Government for this dangerous practice. Do they want to rule by ordinances or do they want to rule through Parliament? That is what I want to know. This is an affront and insult to the right and authority of Parliament. They have set about it in such an unfortunate haste that they have to resort to issue of another ordinance in order to amend the earlier one, I mean, the dividend ordinance. There was a hallabaloo in the country and doubts were expressed whether profits are to be after tax or before tax and they brought forward another amendment on the 15th, one week ago, amending that previous ordinance. They wanted to present the House with a fait accompli; I do not know whether the Council of Ministers was also presented with a fait accompli. There are very powerful secretariat bureaucratic experts. Planning Commission

experts, monetary experts and so on. Form the utterances and facial appearance of some of the Ministers, they seem to be quite ignorant and innocent of these things. They only rubber-stamp these things. Is Parliament also expected to do that? This is an affront to the sovereignty of this Parliament.

I would request you, in view of your past utterances, to express yourself firmly and strongly against the way these ordinances have been promulgated and the way they have been brought in just a few days before Parliament is to meet, which is completely derogatory to the dignity and authority of Parliament.

**श्री ज्ञान शिहारी बन्देशी (भाजियर):**

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पहला अवसर नहीं है जब सदन के सद्र के पहले दिन इस बात को आपके ध्यान में लाया जा रहा है कि सरकार ने अध्यादेशों के द्वारा शासन को चलाने का मानो फैसला कर लिया है। निस्संदेह संविधान में सरकार को अधिकार है अध्यादेश जारी करने का लेकिन संसदीय लोकतंत्र केवल संविधान के प्रबलों से नहीं चलता, संविधान की भावना का भी रुपाल किया जाना चाहिए। संसदीय लोकतंत्र में परम्पराओं का भी स्थान है, संसदीय शिष्टाचार का भी कुछ तकाजा है।

22 जुलाई को संसद की बैठक होने जा रही थी और 17 जुलाई को अध्यादेश जारी किया गया। अगर 4 दिन सरकार रुक जाती तो कौन सा आसमान टूट जाता यह हम समझना चाहते हैं। यह मामला जब स्वर्गीय श्री मावनंकर जी प्रध्यक्ष थे तब से उठ रहा है। जब यह मामला पहली बार उठा तो नेहरू जी ने भी स्वीकार किया कि इस तरह के अध्यादेश जारी नहीं किए जाने चाहिए। लेकिन नेहरूजी के दिन नेहरू-जी के साथ चले गए। अब तो सदन का अवमूल्यन

हो गया है। संसद की खुली घवडेखना की जा रही है।

आप के सामने यह मामला दो बार उठा 22 नवम्बर, 1971 को और फिर 13 नवम्बर, 1973 को। आप ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा, अपने आप के शब्दों को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ:

"I do not approve of an Ordinance just at the time when the House is about to meet."

आप ने आगे यह भी कहा:

"Ordinances by themselves are not very welcome, specially so when the date is very clear. It is not only clear but it is also near. In such cases, unless there are very special reasons, Ordinances should be avoided."

अब ये जो अध्यादेश जारी किए गए हैं वे इस बात के प्रमाण हैं कि सरकार आविष्कार मोर्चे पर पूरी तरह से विफल हो गयी है। ये अध्यादेश इस बात के प्रमाण हैं कि सरकार की समझ में कुछ नहीं आ रहा है कि क्या करें। वह घबराहट में कुछ कर देना चाहती है। इस का एक यह भी उदाहरण है कि एक अध्यादेश जारी किया गया, बाद में उसका संशोधन भी जारी किया गया जिस का हवाला श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने दिया है। क्या अध्यादेश बिना दखे हुए अंतर्बन्द कर दिए जाने हैं, क्या प्राफिट के पहले और बाद का अंतर यह सरकार नहीं समझ सकती? कभी दुनिया में आप ने मुना है कि जारी किए गए अध्यादेश में संशोधन करने के लिए अध्यादेश जारी किया जाए? जल्दबाजी में जारी किए गए अध्यादेश सरकार के बैद्धिक दिवालियांचन को भी साफ करते हैं। यह मामला सरलता से लेने का मामला नहीं है। इस देश में संसदीय

लोकतंत्र अधर चलता है तो संसद की प्रतिष्ठा की रक्खा होनी चाहिए, संसदीय लिप्ताचार का पालन होना चाहिए। इस तरह के अध्यादेश से अधर जासन चलाया जाएगा तो संसदीय लोकतंत्र से लोगों की आस्था पहले ही उठ रही है, यह उस आस्था को और भी अचात पहुँचाने का कारण बनेगा।

आप ने पिछली बार कहा था कि अध्यादेश जारी करने और कानून बनाने का अधिकार संविधान सरकार को देता है, हम तो केवल सरकार से कह सकते हैं, लेकिन आप की रूलिंग यह सरकार एक कान से मुने और उस कान से निकाल दें, ऐसी आप की रूलिंग नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप जब बोलते हैं तो सारे सदन की ओर से बोलते हैं, संसद की गरिमा के लिए बोलते हैं और अगर लगातार सरकार द्वारा आप की रूलिंग की उपेक्षा होती है, अवहेलना होती है तो एक गंभीर परिस्थिति पैदा होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज आप इन को ऐसे कड़े शब्दों में लताड़े कि इन को अपने कृत्य पर कुछ तो लज्जा आए और अधिक में इन से बचन लें कि जब तक कोई अनिवार्य, अपरिहार्य परिस्थिति नहीं होगी, संसद की बैठक के कुछ दिन पूर्व अध्यादेश जारी नहीं किए जाएंगे।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Only the other day he has reprimanded the Government. (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन अध्यादेशों के बारे में हमारा प्रतिपक्ष किस तरह से अनुभव कर रहा है उस से आप सहमत होंगे और अध्यक्ष के आसन पर बैठ कर संसदीय मर्यादाओं एवं परम्पराओं की

रखा हो यह देखना आप का दायित्व है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले को आप गंभीरता-पूर्वक लेंगे और सरकार से कहेंगे कि यह जो अध्यादेशों को भरमार की गई है इस के लिए वह खंड प्रकट करें तथा वादा करें कि भविष्य में संसद के अधिकारों के पूर्व अध्यादेश जारी करने की गलती वह नहीं करेंगे।

**SHRI SEZHIYAN** (Kumbakonam): I also rise to record my emphatic protest at the way in which these ordinances have been promulgated...

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** (Kanpur): I had sent my name earlier, Sir. So, I should be called earlier.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think there is some confusion. I believe Shri Sezhiyan has sent the notice later.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai): This is a very grave matter and it relates to the dignity and the rights of Parliament....

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I had put my notice earlier in that "Pandora's box".

**MR. SPEAKER:** The third name in the list is that of Mr. Banerjee. But now I see two more. I think Shri Sezhiyan had sent the notice later.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Yes.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I am relaying on the box. I had put my notice in the box.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Banerjee is perfectly right. So, he may speak earlier. Shri Sezhiyan may resume his seat now.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** When I found that the ordinance had been promulgated by the President on the 17th, I thought that this Government did not care for the Parliament. I hope it would not be misunderstood

if I say that they were not afraid of your ruling or your observations on this matter in this House.

I have already written to you what my main objections are. My objection is regarding the ordinance listed in item 6 of the Order Paper, because these ordinances were promulgated in the month of July itself. One of them was brought forward on the 6th July, 1974 itself. One of the ordinances was regarding dividend, and another one was regarding the freezing of the wages and the dearness allowance of the poor workers who have been asked to starve and save some money for this Government to squander. The third ordinance was again an amendment, and the fourth was an amendment which was issued to the ordinance which had been promulgated on the 6th July. Just ten days after promulgating the earlier ordinance, Government realised that there was a typing mistake, and that typing mistake was corrected by a correct typist, and again an ordinance was promulgated on the 15th July, and again another one was issued on the 17th July. I have nothing to say against the proposal regarding freezing if it is going to apply to people who are getting more than Rs. 15,000.

But my main objection is this. When the summons had been issued for this session and Parliament was to meet on 22nd July, in spite of your observations and the observations made by your late-lamented predecessor Shri Mavalankar and others, Government never cared for them. And they promulgated these ordinances. In fact, I was expecting another ordinance yesterday, because one day was still left for Parliament to meet and they could have passed another ordinance yesterday.

I would request you, Sir, to treat this matter very seriously as a contempt of this House. This should be regarded as contempt of the House.

and contempt proceedings should be launched against the Council of Ministers including the Prime Minister. Even now, she is not present in the House. Perhaps, she may be framing another ordinance. I would request you, Sir, to ask her to come and answer our objections.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):** Sir, I rise on a point of order. I want to know what procedure is being followed. A number of Members have given notice of statutory resolutions of a substantive nature. But I find that the hon. Members who are speaking are making substantive arguments. So, I would like to know what procedure is being followed in this regard. At what stage are you going to take up those statutory resolutions?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The position is very clear. That is a separate item. Now, hon. Members are raising their objections at the time when the ordinances are being laid on the Table of the House.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** On behalf of the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister should have apologised and regretted for having brought forward these ordinances when the session was already in sight.

I am not discussing the contents of the ordinances now. They are well known, and they will be opposed inside this House and outside and they will be met with opposition by all these toiling millions who are suffering because of the misdeeds and misrule of this Government.

So I would request you to treat this as a matter of contempt or of privilege of the House. This is a privilege of the House. A few moments ago we paid homage to those who are dead, but they consider us to be dead; they do not even wait for that.

I would request you not to allow this Government to express only regret and get away with it. They should look at it more seriously. On this issue, they should have resigned or, I can assure you, I shall resign myself on this issue to uphold the dignity of parliamentary democracy.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN** rose—

**MR. SPEAKER:** We have received your letter late. The procedure is that we had fixed that they should come in advance, not at the time when it is taken up. Otherwise, there will be no end to this.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** This is a very important thing. A spate of Ordinances have been issued and are only now presented to the House. This is the first occasion when the House is seized of this. We want to protest against the way in which they have been promulgated to circumvent parliamentary democracy and in utter disregard of this House and previous pronouncements from the Chair. If you permit me, I would say a few words; though the Government oftentimes do not observe it, at least we on this side give all respect to you.

**SHRI BASARATHA DEB (Tripura East):** Every Member of this House must go on record that this Government is behaving in this Parliament in this fashion. We must protest and our protest must be recorded.

**श्री जगप्राथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप के आदेश की अवहेलना होती है तो हम क्या करें? जैसे हम आप के आदेश की अवहेलना नहीं कर सकते उसी तरह से सरकार को भी नहीं करनी चाहिए। आप आदेश देते हैं लेकिन यह सरकार नहीं मानती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण (मुरेना) : आप को अवहेलना करने पर आप हम को सदन से बाहर निकाल देते हैं, क्या इसी तरह से सरकार को भी बाहर निकालेंगे ?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I suggest that you allow the entire Opposition to get up and say 'we protest'.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आप कर ही रहे हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I do not recollect any session which has not been preceded by the issue of Ordinances. The rule by Ordinance, as everyday would agree, is almost like a rule by military junta. If we had a large number of such Ordinances coming, that is a negation of democracy and of the parliamentary system.

Now, after having given repeated rulings and after having seen the persistent flouting of these rulings, there are only two courses open to the Chair. Either the Chair vacates its earlier rulings or the Chair insists that this thing is not done in future. This has become a matter of absolute irregularity. Before every session, the Government thinks it a matter of prestige to issue Ordinances as a matter of show of its grandeur and majesty. It wants to show that it is mightier than the Parliament of India. Otherwise, there can be no other reason or justification for coming out with Ordinances just on the eve of the session when we do not find that there is any economic or other rationale behind it. Even on the rationale of expediency they cannot convince us that it was so very necessary only a few days before Parliament met.

So I would request you either to ask the Government to adhere to

your rulings or in protest against the persistent and blatant flouting of your ruling by Government, you should vacate your ruling from the proceedings of the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This is one of the reasons why my party CPI(M) refused to attend the Prime Minister's meeting with the opposition leaders yesterday. They are showing scant respect for parliamentary democracy.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप को कल बाहर बताना या, आज हाउस में क्यों बोलते हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I have heard with great respect the sentiments expressed by hon. members opposite. I would like to assure them and you, Sir, that Government have the highest respect and esteem for the House and for the Chair and we are second to none in that. Nor is any question of prestige involved in issuing ordinances. I deny that. You will appreciate the special circumstances under which these respective ordinances had to be issued, which will undoubtedly be explained by the Ministers concerned when these matters come up for discussion. I would request you to suspend your judgment till then.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : What is the judgment he expects?

श्री अशुलिम्बे (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप मुझे इस प्रश्न को उठाने दीजिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जितने अध्यादेश जारी किए गए हैं, ये संविधान की धारा 123 के तहत किए गए हैं। इन अध्यादेशों के लिए यह जरूरी है कि राष्ट्रपति यह माने कि इन को तत्काल जारी करने की आवश्यकता थी। यदि ऐसी स्थिति थी तो हर अडिनेंस से साथ स्पष्टीकरण सदन के सामने

रखने की जरूरत है, वरना हम लोगों को कैसे पता चलेगा कि इन का तत्काल जारी करना क्यों जरूरी था? इसके बिना हम अपनी राय इन पर कैसे दे सकेंगे। इस लिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप आदेश जारी कर दीजिए हर आडिनम के माध्य एक स्पष्टीकरण दिया जाए।

MR. SPEAKER: It was very interesting to hear you talk about my previous rulings. I appreciate them so much. The objections are mainly to the ordinances issued in July. I think even right up to 6th July, that is a reasonable time. The main objection is about the ordinances issued on the 15th and 17th July. I am going to look into it as to what was the urgent need for this quick action when already it was known that the session is starting on the 22nd. The minister says he will try to bring these facts before me.

स्थी भव्य स्वित्यैः : इन के साथ एक्सप्लेनेटरी मैमोरेण्डम क्यों नहीं हैं — यहीं तो मैं कह रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: We can consider that suggestion for future. That is not the question at present. You have quoted my rulings. That is the only bad thing that sometimes one is confronted with one's own rulings. They are used only up to the limit where they can be useful for you. You have not read other part of it. As to what is very clear and near I have to decide. In that case, it was just a day or two days earlier. Now it is five days, I should say, or even one week. You all kept quite over that and gave me advice on other matters. Still, I believe they must satisfy me as to what was the urgent nature of it. I am not going to give a ruling on that now. I must get all the facts. Until then I am not going to displease you or oblige you.

**STATEMENT Re. MARKET LOANS FLOATED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, INCOME-TAX (2ND AMDT.) RULES, 1974 AND NOTIFICATIONS ETC.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of market loans floated by the Central Government in July, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7067/74.]
- (2) A copy of the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 291 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1974, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—
  - (i) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 528 in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1974.
  - (ii) The Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 612 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1974.
  - (iii) The Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 613 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1974.
  - (iv) The Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in

Notification No. G.S.R. 614 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7068/74.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- G.S.R. 227(E) to 234(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- G.S.R. 243(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- G.S.R. 476 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- G.S.R. 477 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- G.S.R. 502 and G.S.R. 503 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- G.S.R. 504 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- G.S.R. 264(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- G.S.R. 616 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1974 to-

gether with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7069/74.]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi:—

- The Delhi Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. F. 4(27)/68-Fin.(Genl.) in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th June, 1974.
- The Delhi Sales Tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. F. 3(182)/71-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 27th June, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7070/74.]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

- G.S.R. 220(E) to 226(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- G.S.R. 500 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- G.S.R. 501 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- G.S.R. 271(E) published in Gazette of India dated

the 17th June, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (v) G.S.R. 276(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) G.S.R. 306(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7071/74.]

- (7) (i) A copy of Notification No. (GHN-255) GST-1074/(S. 49)-(31)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 25th April, 1974 making certain amendments to Notification No. (GHN-627) GST-1074/(S. 39)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7072/74.]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Gujarat Second Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. (GHN-256) MSA-1074/(21)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 25th April, 1974 under sub-section (4) of section 36 of the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1958, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th

February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7072/74.]

- (9) A copy of the Bombay Prohibition (Drugs Permits) Medical Board (Gujarat Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GH|SH|370|BPA|1073|3872-P in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 4th April, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 143 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7073/74.]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप आइटम सात को देखें। गुजरात के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी की गई दिनांक 9 फरवरी 1974 की उद्घोषणा का केवल अंग्रेजी संस्करण रखा गया है हिन्दी संस्करण नहीं रखा गया है। एक बक्तव्य रख दिया गया है कि हिन्दी संस्करण हम क्यों नहीं रख सके हैं। यह बात बहुत दिन से उठ रही है और मुझे लगता है कि पार्लियामेंट अपने द्वारा बनाए गए कानून का उल्लंघन कर रही है। 1963 में हमने एक आर्फिशल लैगुएजिंज एक्ट पास किया था। मैं उसकी धारा 3 को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) both Hindi and English languages shall be used for resolutions, general orders, rules, notifications, administrative or other reports or press communiques issued or made by the Central Government or by a Ministry/Department or office or of a corporation or company owned or controlled by the Central Government or of any office of such corporation or company;

(2) administrative and other reports and official papers laid before the House or the Houses of Parliament."

इस एक्ट की घारा 3, 26 जनवरी, 1965 को लागू की जा चुकी है, इस तरह की सरकारी घोषणा सरकार कर चुकी है। लेकिन 1965 के बाद 1974 तक अभी तक सारे कागज अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी में नहीं रखे जाते हैं। कारण यह दिया जाता है कि हम कर नहीं पाए। यह जो कारण है यह समाधानकारक नहीं है। संसद द्वारा बनाए गए कानून का उल्लंघन संसद कब तक करती रहेगी? अगर व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां हैं तो उनको हल किया जा सकता है। अगर हिन्दी के अनुवादक नहीं हैं तो उन्हें भरती किया जा सकता है। अगर अंग्रेजी का काम हो सकता है तो साथ-साथ हिन्दी का काम क्यों नहीं हो सकता? या तो पार्लिमेंट ने जो आक्रिशल लैगुएजिज एक्ट पास किया था, उसको आप रही की टोकरी में फेंक दीजिए वर्ना उस पर आप अमल करें। 26 जनवरी, 1965 को आपने कलाज 3 को लागू किया और कहा कि अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ काम हिन्दी में भी चले। यह सारे देश का फैसला है। हमारे अंग्रेजी समर्थक मित्रों को भी इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार

अपने निकम्मेपन के कारण हिन्दी को अंग्रेजी के बराबर का स्थान नहीं दे पा रही है। आप सरकार को कहिये कि कल से यह बात नहीं चलेगी, कल से यह बरदास्त नहीं किया जाएगा कि हिन्दी की प्रति न आए। कोई भी कारण हमारे गले के नीचे नहीं उतरेगा।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, as far as these notifications are concerned, the Gujarat Government had no arrangement for translation of this into Hindi. The Official Languages Legislative Commission here was also, not in a position to do it. Since Parliament had met, if we had waited for a Hindi version it would have delayed the placing of this notification on the Table for which also objection would have been raised. Therefore, we have done this.

श्री अटलबिहारी बाजपेयी : राष्ट्रपति विज्ञप्ति जारी की थी। गुजरात सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई यह विज्ञप्ति नहीं है। यह 9 फरवरी को जारी की गई है। हम जुलाई में बैठक के लिए एकत्र दुर्दे हैं। क्या 9 फरवरी को जारी की गई अंग्रेजी की विज्ञप्ति का 22 जुलाई तक हिन्दी में अनुवाद नहीं हो सकता था? सरकार कैसा स्पष्टीकरण दे रही है?

MR. SPEAKER: What is the practice in the States when they are under Central rule? Do they send the translated Hindi copies also? What is the rule?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as the Hindi States are concerned, there is no difficulty. We have been told by the Gujarat Government that they have no arrangement for translating English Notification into Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER: Some procedure should be laid down. When they come to Parliament, the procedure followed should be that of Parliament. I appreciate the difficulty. But Mr. Vajpayee's observation is also

valid. If the Parliament is seized of them, the procedure and practice should also be ours.

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND GUJARAT PANCHAYATS ACT, 1961 AND TWO STATEMENTS**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1973-74 Production) Fourth Amendment Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 250(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1974.
- (ii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1973-74 Production) Fifth Amendment Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 251(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7074/74.]

(2) (a) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 323 of the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

- (i) The Gujarat Panchayat Service General Provident Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. KP|95-(74)|GPF|1073|25|15| TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 20th April, 1974, together with an explanatory note.

(ii) The Gujarat Panchayat Service (Classification and Recruitment) (Third Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. KP|122| (74)|PRN|1073-3303-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 18th May, 1974 together with an explanatory note.

(b) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7075/74.]

**ANNUAL REPORTS OF TAMILNADU AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., MADRAS AND GUJARAT AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., AHMEDABAD FOR 1971-72 AND 1972-73 RESPECTIVELY AND A NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** On behalf of Shri Annasahib P. Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956—

(a) Annual Report of the Tamilnadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) Annual Report of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the Report mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7076/74.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 254(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7077/74.]

MERCHANT SHIPPING RULES, 1974, SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT FUND (AMDT.) SCHEME, 1974 AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE MORMUGAO PORT TRUST FOR 1972-73 UNDER MAJOR PORT TRUSTS ACT, 1963

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of pollution of the Sea by Oil) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 516 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-70/78/74.]
- (2) A copy of the Seamen's Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 424 in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1974, under section 24 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7079/74.]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1972-73 and the Audit Report

thereon (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7080/74.]

12.46 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

#### REPORTED SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN THE COUNTRY

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Planning to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported smallpox epidemic in the country particularly in Bihar taking a death toll of over thirty-six thousand human lives."

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): In the first quarter of 1973 there was a noticeable increase in the incidence of smallpox, particularly in the States of U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. An intensive smallpox eradication campaign was launched in July 1973 in consultation with W.H.O. The main emphasis was on these four endemic States which had been responsible for 94 per cent of the total cases, and the objective of the campaign was to undertake active search of smallpox cases followed by containment of the outbreaks. During 1973, 88,069 cases with 15,417 deaths were recorded. From 1st January to 14th July 1974, 1,46,034 smallpox cases with 23,095 deaths have been recorded from the various States and Union Territories. 96 per cent of these have been from Bihar, U.P., West Bengal and Assam; Bihar alone accounting for 65 per cent of the cases. The high incidence

[Dr. Karan Singh]

of smallpox in 1974 can be attributed to accumulated backlog of primary vaccination, the lingering superstition among sections of the people against vaccination, and the intensive active search which is being carried out throughout the country for unearthing undetected cases.

Under the intensive anti-smallpox campaign the State Governments, who are primarily responsible for the implementation of the health programmes, have mobilised health personnel and transport for the case-search operation. The Central Government have taken prompt measures to assist the State Health authorities to meet the current situation. The number of Surveillance Teams headed by senior Epidemiologists has been increased so far to 73 from 22 and containment Teams to 69 as against 15 working last year in the endemic States, in addition to the normal staff of the Smallpox Eradication Programme. A number of additional vehicles have also been provided to the teams to ensure mobility. Adequate quantities of vaccine, bifurcated needles and health education material have been supplied and sufficient quantities kept in reserve.

In regard to Bihar, all its 31 districts have been affected. It is estimated that there are about 4,000 active outbreaks. Latest reports, however, indicate that there is a downward trend in the incidence. The number of cases in May were 35,626 with 5,765 deaths, in June 14,971 with 2,679 deaths, and in the first week of July 2,342 with 539 deaths have been recorded. In addition to the normal health staff, 32 special surveillance teams headed by the Senior Epidemiologists and 29 containment teams have been deputed for work in Bihar. 55 vehicles have been provided by the W.H.O. and 30 vehicles are being sent to Bihar shortly. Adequate stocks of vaccine are being maintained at Patna and Ranchi. I visited Patna personally last week and had discussions with the State authorities.

My colleague Prof. A. K. Kisku has visited Orissa, West Bengal and Assam.

I share the deep concern of Hon. Members at the recent spurt in the incidence of smallpox. In a matter like this remedial measures will naturally take time to produce results, but it does appear that the special measures organised have started producing a favourable impact. We have, however, to continue to exercise vigilance and maintain intensity of efforts until the disease is completely under control. I have every hope that it will be possible to reduce the incidence to a great extent in the endemic States in the near future, and also to maintain our target of totally eradicating this terrible disease in the course of the Fifth Plan Period.

DR. SARADISH ROY: I have listened to the statement made by the hon. Minister. I would like to point out that smallpox can be eradicated. Government has taken up the programme for the eradication of the disease since 1962, and after 12 years we have made a world record; in the incidence of smallpox in the world, our contribution is 80 per cent and Bihar contributes more than 60 per cent. While going into the details of the incidence of smallpox I have found that it is mostly the tribal and Scheduled Caste people who have been affected. The Minister's statement does not mention which category of people, whether tribal or Scheduled Caste or other people, were mostly affected, how far the programme of eradication of smallpox has been successful and whether the people who died did not have even primary vaccination. That is the point I want to be clear. It has not come all of a sudden. I can give the figures in respect of the last few years: in 1967 the incidence was to the extent of 83,940 cases; in 1968 the number of cases was 30,000; in 1969 the number came down to 19,139; in 1970 it was 12,341; in 1971 the number was 16,166; in 1972 it was 27,407; in the last year it was 87,509; last year the deaths were to the extent

of 15,348. Therefore, the incidence has increased during the last few years. Also the Public Accounts Committee in their Report have mentioned about the danger of the outbreak of small pox in our country. Not only that, the World Health Organisation also gave us a warning that there is a possibility of an epidemic of small pox in our country. The Public Accounts Committee in their 124th Report have stated:

"The Committee are indeed alarmed over the reports that there is a serious danger of outbreak of the disease in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. The Committee have been informed that an intensive campaign was proposed to be undertaken during the months of September to December, 1973 in these States with a view to detecting and reducing substantially the smallpox endemic foci during the low incidence season to the extent that the programme will have a manageable number of remaining foci to deal with during 1974. The Committee are anxious that constant watch should be kept over the endemic States."

That is the observation made by the Public Accounts Committee. But the Minister has just now said that they have made intensive efforts to contain it and eradicate it. But, what have they done from September to December 1973 when the Public Accounts Committee of this Parliament has suggested that intensive steps should be taken. That they have not taken.

Regarding the Smallpox Eradication Programme this very committee also made certain observations. I want to quote some of them. The Committee observed:

"The Committee are thoroughly disappointed at the failure in the efficient implementation of the National Smallpox Eradication Programme which is very important for the nation's health. This programme which was launched in

January, 1962 and reorganized in 1969, is being implemented through Governments of the State and Union Territory with Central assistance. Upto 31st March, 1972, the Central Government paid Rs. 18.33 crores to the States for the implementation of the programme."

We have received gifts of vaccine worth Rs. 7.26 crores from other countries. It goes on to observe:

"It is a matter of great concern for the Committee that in spite of so much expenditure, India continues to be one of the endemic countries."

Sir, this menacing disease is not only prevalent in India but in other South-east Asian countries, specially, the tropical countries which are backward. But, in many countries, they have already eradicated this disease. For instance, in China which is a very big country, it was very much prevalent until the liberation and it has been completely eradicated now. But, in our country, after 27 years of Independence and 13 years of this programme under implementation, we are facing a calamity and we are now facing the recrudescence of this disease.

This very report also states:

"The Committee are strongly of the view that in view of the very unsatisfactory progress of the programme and its poor impact on the eradication of the disease from India, it is necessary that an independent and comprehensive assessment of the programme should be undertaken immediately in order to identify the deficiencies of the programme in the past and take necessary corrective measures without any delay. In the meantime the committee stress that eradication measures should be intensified with active cooperation of the State Governments."

I want to know, in spite of this report what steps have been taken so

[Dr. Saradish Roy.]

that this menace may not recur in this country.

Regarding primary vaccination, the most important thing is that if it had been given to our people, this disease could have been completely eradicated. But the programme of the Government has completely failed. The Public Accounts Committee in its report says regarding primary vaccination:

"There is a serious shortfall in the achievement of primary vaccinations. It is estimated that there was a backlog of 6.7 crores of people to be given primary vaccination upto 31st March 1969".

Then it says:

"Although vaccination units were reorganised in 1969 and instructions were issued that all efforts should be made to carry out 100 per cent successful primary vaccination in vulnerable age group 0-14 years and eliminate the existing backlog in primary vaccinations, the number of primary vaccinations given were only slightly more than the estimated births, with the result that the backlog was not cleared. The backlog has so far been brought down from 6.7 crores to 3.7 crores."

Though it is said on paper that so many lakhs of rupees have been spent on the programme, but in actual practice it is not implemented. It says that 3.7 crores of people are still left uncovered by the primary vaccination programme.

—

13.00 hrs.

It is found that most of the people affected had no primary vaccination. Regarding the incidence of smallpox, it is curious to note that while the incidence has increased the production of vaccine has come down. The production target was 156 million doses. The achievement has been 132 million

doses in 1972-73 and 123 in 1973-74. The production has come down. This is what I want to point out. While the P.A.C. and the W.H.O. have been stressing that the production of vaccine should go up, this has actually come down. This is the position here. Government day in and day out comes with statements to the effect that they are doing this thing and that thing. We are doing so much propaganda for family planning programmes. This scheme has failed for so many reasons. I want to point out what the P.A.C. has stated in its report. It says: "In some States vaccination and re-vaccination is compulsory. In other States primary and revaccination is compulsory when Epidemic Diseases Act is enforced and the outbreak is anticipated. Proper publicity for gaining public acceptance of the vaccination is also necessary in consultation with the Information and Broadcasting Ministry". There is no co-operation between the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. I want to know what percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people are affected. There is this figure of 23,000 which has been given out. I want to know the break up of this figure. What efforts have been made by the Government to rehabilitate people turned blind due to this disease. What steps the Government have taken in this regard? Lastly I want to know whether the Government have taken any steps to see that those cases are isolated so that the disease does not spread among other people and timely action taken to control it.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a large number of pertinent questions. I would like to deal with them one by one. What he has said is true that there is huge backlog in respect of primary vaccination. I agree with him and it is in a way a matter of shame that while some other countries have eradicated smallpox completely in India we have not been able to do it. The

whole problem is this. Primary vaccination has not been fully done. For that there are a number of reasons. We have given the vaccination; we have given the people. In some cases the vaccinators have not been appointed. There are tribal areas which are sometimes badly affected. I do not have the break up as to how many tribals or scheduled castes are affected and so on. Of course it is true that the tribal areas are more vulnerable for two reasons. One is they live in certain areas which are difficult to get at. Secondly, the vaccination programme in those tribal areas are not so satisfactory for various reasons. Smallpox can be eradicated in this country only if every man, woman and child is vaccinated. That should be our aim. All efforts must be made in this regard to see that any superstition in this regard is overcome even by legislation and by force.

Otherwise, we will not be able to solve this problem. The hon. Member mentioned the earlier figures and said that there has been a rise. I have also very clearly stated that. I would, however, like to make one point. The earlier figures that we had were somewhat misleading. Here is the W.H.O. publication, 1972. I may tell you what it says. It says:—

“Surveys conducted since 1967 suggest that less than five per cent of the cases have been reported.”

This is not only for India but for the rest of the world also. So, the point I am making is that it is very likely that in fact the deaths from smallpox over the last year have also been really very much more than those that we have had. This is the point I should make.

**श्री मधु लिलये (बांका):** यह बिलकुल सही बात है। इसीलिये मैं बता रहा हूँ।

**DR. KARAN SINGH:**

Even today. I must take the House into confidence that although the

accounting is much better and our procedures are much better, I cannot vouch that the numbers are not higher than that. I must be frank that these are the figures that I have got and it is likely that today it may even be higher. But, our sincere and genuine efforts are to gear up the machinery, to gear up the State Governments and to impress upon them the necessity to give this a top priority. It is for this reason that I have personally gone round. The hon. Member has evidently got some wrong figures regarding the dose of vaccine. In fact, the production in vaccine has gone up. It is expected to go up to 156 million doses this year whereas until 1973, we were importing vaccine from the Soviet Union. In 1974 we became fully self sufficient in that. There is no shortage of vaccine. In 1974-75 it is going up to 156 million doses.

**DR. SARADISH ROY:** Last year the production was less.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** We were importing some because the production was less. Now, we are not importing any more; we are producing it ourselves.

There are two other points that he has made. Firstly his question was about isolating the small-pox cases. Small-pox disease is passed on from person to person by infaction. For that reason, the strategy is that wherever the smallpox takes place, not only the house itself is fully vaccinated but the first thirty houses in the area are also vaccinated. And then the entire village is vaccinated. Our strategy is two-fold. On the one hand, Dr. Roy will appreciate it that where the epidemic takes place, we are sending our surveillance team first to study where the epidemic takes place. And then the containment team does the vaccination. Along with that we are also undertaking the general programme of vaccinating everybody. I sincerely

[Dr. Karan Singh]

hope that no hon. Member of Parliament is unvaccinated because, if anybody remains unvaccinated today, there is a real danger of contacting the disease. Therefore, I would strongly urge on that.

It is true that the P.A.C. warned us. Then we started our intensive drive in July 1973. I must admit that the implementation of the programme over the last twelve years has left a great deal to be desired. I am not denying that. We are now taking up the programme as I have said already and I am hopeful we shall bring it under control.

**श्री भूस चन्द डाला (पाली) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्वास्थ्य विभाग का निकला हुआ जो बुलेटिन है उसी को मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ। उस में कहा है :

“राष्ट्र को अपने बच्चों से ही ताकत मिलती है और वह इसी बात से आंका जाता है कि वह अपने बच्चों के लिए क्या करता है।”

आप कहते हैं कि मुस्कराती हुई कलियां और महकते हुए फूल, ये कलियां फूल भी नहीं बन पाती, ये फूल सुगंधि भी नहीं बिखरे पाते उससे पहले ही उनको कोन तोड़ लेता है? ये कलियां फूल नहीं बन पाती हैं, फूल सुगंधि बिखरे नहीं पाते हैं इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? यह प्रकृति का प्रकोप कहा जाएगा या अपराध-जगत में कोई इस के लिये दोषी है? दोषी इसका किसको कहा जायेगा? यह कह देना कि अन्धे विश्वास में लोग रहते हैं या यह कहना कि पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं तो इसके लिये दोषी कौन है? जो आदमी पिछड़ा हुआ है वह क्यों है? आज

25 साल की आजादी के बाद भी अगर कोई स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह भाषण दे कि प्रकृति का प्रकोप बिहार में ही है लेकिन यह सारे अब्दबार बाले कहते हैं पंजाब में भी हरयाना में भी दिल्ली में भी सभी जगह यह चीज है और कहीं पर कैपिटा इनकम ज्यादा है कहीं पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं तो उसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? आप मेहरबानी करके बतलाइये—आदिवासी लोगों में कितने इस रोग के शिकार हुए? मुसहर जाति के कितने लोग शिकार हुए? हजारों बच्चे मर गये कितनी मात्राओं की गोद खाली हो गई—इसका जिम्मेदार कौन है?

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—आप पटना गये कोन कोन सी गन्दी गलियों को देखने आप गये? संचाल परगना और नवादा परगना—जहां से हमारे श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह और सुखदेव बर्मा जी आते हैं—उन परगनों में हजारों बच्चों की मृत्यु हुई है। मैं 1974 की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ 1971 के बाद उन परगनों में क्या क्या काम हुआ? आज जब काल एटेन्शन आ गया और वहां हजारों बच्चे मर गये तब सरकार इस तरह का जवाब दे रही है लेकिन उसके पहले आपने क्या क्या कदम उठाये देश में इस बात की जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिये कौन तैयार है? 25 सालों में वहां की गन्दगी और भूखमरी को दूर करने के लिए आपने क्या किया? आज कितने ऐसे लोग हैं जो साधन न होने के कारण स्वास्थ्य नियमों का पालन नहीं कर सकते, ऐसे लोगों के लिये आपने कितनी धनराशि मुकारिर की है।

आपने इस साल 23 करोड़ 4 लाख रुपया रखा है—किस काम के लिये ? स्माल-नाक्स के लिये, मलेरिया के लिये, कौलेरा के लिये, लेकिन इसमें बिहार के लिये कितना पैसा दिया है, किस किस प्रान्त के लिये कितना पैसा मुकर्रर किया है, कितना स्टाफ पर खर्च होता है और कितना ट्रायाइयो पर खर्च होता है ?

बिहार के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के मंत्री और उनके कम्पचारी, आप के बहां जाने पहले, कितनी बार संघाल और नवाडा जिलों में गये, उन में से किन किन को दोषी घराया गया और कितने दोषी लोगों को दण्ड दिया गया ? जिन बच्चों की मृत्यु हुई है उन में से कितने ऐसे थे जिनको टीके लग चुके थे, क्या आपके पास इसके आंकड़े हैं ? इन बच्चों के मरने का कारण क्या है ? क्या वे बच्चे मरे हैं जिनको टीके लग चुके थे या वे मरे हैं जिनको दोबारा टीके लगे थे । बिहार में कोई ऐसा कानून है या नहीं कि जिसने टीके नहीं लगाये उसको सजा पाने का अधिकार है ? यदि ऐसा कानून है तो कितनों का चालान किया गया ?

अध्यक्ष जी, यहां गन्दी बस्तियों का जिक्र किया गया है, किन में आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिन बच्चों की मौतें चेचक के प्रकोप से हुई हैं, यह प्रकोप नहीं है, गुमारी गलती है । कोई कहता है कि यह महामारी है, कोई अन्धविश्वास की आड़ में उत्तर देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है

जो गरीब इलाके में पैदा हुए हैं उन्हें जीने का हक नहीं है, वे अभावप्रस्त लोग हीं बीमार हुए हैं । हमने उन इलाकों को पिछड़े इलाके इसीलिये घोषित किया था कि उनकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा, आपके स्वास्थ्य विभाग को उन इलाकों पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना चाहिये था, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मेरे इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें ।

आ० खर्च स्थिर : : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना मैं ठीक मानता हूँ कि इस महामारी का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि अभी तक जो गरीब हैं, गन्दी गतियों में रहते हैं, वहां उनके रहने का जो स्तर है, बालबहूण है, वह जनके स्वास्थ्य के लिये अनुकूल नहीं है । जहां तक चेचक का प्रश्न है—मूल बकलब्य में उझके द्वीन कारण बतलाये हैं । सब से पहला कारण यह बतलाया है कि बैक्सीनेशन का बैक-लोग हो गया है । आप जानते हैं, अध्यक्ष 'महोदय, पहले बैक्सी-नेशन के बाद री-बैक्सीनेशन 3 से 5 वर्ष के अन्दर न किया जाये तो पहले बैक्सीनेशन का महत्व जाता रहता है । दुर्भाग्य से बैक्सीनेशन और री-बैक्सीनेशन का कार्यक्रम जैसे चलना चाहिये, बैसे-चला, लेकिन फिर भी बहुत से इलाके रह जाये । ट्राइबल एरियाज में, विशेषकर बिहार के सिंहभूमि जिले में, इसका बहुत प्रकोप रहा । यह भी ठीक है कि जहां ट्राइबल रहते हैं वहां इसका प्रकोप ज्यादा है, मैं बिहार गया तो मुझे बतलाया गया कि उनकी ओर से विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है और दिया जा रहा है । इस रोग से

## [डा० कर्ण सिंह]

बच्चे ही नहीं बड़े भी ग्रसित हो रहे हैं। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में जो भी बच्चा पैदा हो, उसके लिये चेचक का वैक्सीनेशन प्रतिवार्ष कर दिया जाय। अब तो डाक्टर यह भी कहते हैं कि बच्चा पैदा होने के 10-15 दिन के अन्दर भी वैक्सीनेशन हो सकता है। पहले यह विचार था कि वैक्सीनेशन एक वर्ष के बाद करना चाहिये, लेकिन अब मुझे यह बतलाया गया है—मैंने डब्ल्यू० एच० ओ० बालों में पूछा था—कि अस्पताल में ही पहले 10 दिनों में वैक्सीनेशन करवा दिया जाय तो ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है। इससे रीएक्शन कम होता है और जो प्रोटक्षन है वह ज्यादा होगी।

इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि कुछ राज्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अच्छा काम किया है.....

श्री रामसहाय पाठ्ये (राजनेत्री) : आप यह बताइये कि जिम्मेदारी किसकी है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : नेशनल स्माल पार्क्स कैम्पेन एक नेशनल-कैम्पन है, हम इस को चलाते हैं लेकिन इसके इम्लीमेनेशन की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। कुछ राज्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, विशेषकर दिल्ली के राज्यों ने। मैं उन को बधाई देता हूँ—दिल्ली में करीब करीब चेचक खत्म कर दी गई है। मध्य प्रदेश में भी चेचक के बीमारों की संख्या काफी थी, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने विशेष ध्यान दे कर उस संख्या को नीचे कर दिया है। दुर्भाग्य से बिहार में ही इस का सब से अधिक प्रकोप है। उड़ीसा और बेस्ट बंगल में जो कैसेज हुए हैं, उन का भी यह कहना है कि अधिकतर जो कैसेज हुए वे बिहार से आये हैं क्योंकि वे बिहार के साथ लगते हैं। इस लिए हम बिहार की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दे रहे हैं।

हमने वहां जा कर उन के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से अनुरोध किया और उस के बाद उन के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने रेडियो से और दूसरे साधनों से लोगों को कहा कि वे चेचक का टोका अवश्य लगवायें। इस बक्त हमारा बहुत अधिक ध्यान बिहार पर है, यदि हमने स्थिति को सम्भाल लिया तो मुझे आशा है कि यह चोर कन्ट्रोल हो जाएगी।.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वालियर) : लेकिन बिहार में सम्भालना मुश्किल है।

श्री भूल बन्द डामा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्नों के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये ? वहां कौन स्वास्थ्य मंत्री है ?

डा० कर्णसिंह : वहां अनेकों स्वास्थ्य मंत्री रहे हैं, हर एक के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकता।

श्री भूल बन्द डामा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि इस प्रश्न को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जितनी गम्भीरता के साथ लिया जाना चाहिए था, उतनी गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया जा रहा है। कुछ साल पहले पश्चिमी जर्मनी में चेचक का एक केस हुआ तो इतना तहलका भव गया था कि मंत्रिमंडल के इस्तीफे तक की नीबत आ गई थी, लेकिन यहां 35-36 हजार लोग—हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार—मर चुके हैं, लेकिन हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने क्या किया वे पटना गए, अफसरों से बातचीत कर के लौटे हुए हवाई जहाज से बापस आ गए। उन को बिहार का साधन दीरा कर के देखना चाहिए था कि बल्ड हैल्थ आर्ग निजेशन के नेतृत्व में वहां कैसा काम हो रहा है और उन को किन दिक्कतों का सामाना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं स्वयं इन दिनों तीन चार जिलों का दौरा

कर चुका हूँ, जहां इस बिमारी का प्रकोप बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में है। मैंने मुंबेर, भागलपुर, संयाल परगना और छोटा नागपुर का दौरा किया। मैंने भी बल्ड हैल्थ आर्गेनिजेशन के लोगों से बात की। उन्होंने मुझसे यह कहा कि सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि वहां सुपरस्टीशन ज्यादा है। आप ने भी इस का उल्लेख किया है। लोग ऐसा मानते हैं कि यह मात्रा का प्रसाद है। दूसरे लोगों को इस बात का पता नहीं है कि यह रोग किसी वायरस के कारण होता है। बल्ड हैल्थ आर्गेनिजेशन के लोगों ने मुझ से कहा कि आप लोग अपनी सभाओं में छात्रों से, नीजवानों से, जनता से क्यों नहीं कहते कि वे टीके लगवायें। इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को सब से पहला सुझाव यह देना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार की सरकार आज एक ही काम कर रही है इस लिए दूसरे कामों की ओर उन का ध्यान नहीं है। वह अपना सारा पैसा पुलिस फोर्स को तैनात करने के ऊपर खर्च कर रही है, सारा ध्यान उनका छात्रों के ऊपर लाठी चार्ज करने पर और गोली चलाने पर केन्द्रित हो गया है। आपने स्वयं कहा है कि बिहार की सरकार इस में सबसे ज्यादा दोषी है। आप राजनीतिक और आर्थिक कारणों को छोड़ दें। आप सिफ़ इस बात को ले कर कि 35 हजार लोगों की जाने चली गई है बिहार सरकार के खिलाफ़ कार्रवाई करें। डब्ल्यू एच ओ के लोगों ने मुझे ये आंकड़े दिए हैं कि दुनिया में कुल जितने स्माल पाक्स के केस होते हैं अकेले बिहार में उसके पचास प्रतिशत होते हैं। पूरी दुनिया के पचास प्रतिशत बिहार में हैं ये मुझे डब्ल्यू एच ओ के लोगों ने ताजा आंकड़े दिए हैं। वे लोग फील्ड

में जा कर काम करते हैं, उन के पास सही जानकारी होती है। इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप मेरे इस सुझाव पर विचार करेंगे कि अगर और कोई कारण नहीं तो इसी कारण को ले कर बिहार की सरकार को आज बरखास्त कर किया जाए, विधान सभा को भेंग कर दिया जाए, कोलेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों को जर्दार्स्टी खोलने का जो प्रयास चल रहा है, उसको बन्द दिया जाए? जयप्रकाश जी का आप आहवान करें। छात्रों की यह जो सेना है इस सेना का इस्तेमाल एक साल के लिए अगर पढ़ाई में न करके स्माल पाक्स को खत्म करने के लिए किया जाएगा तो कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। छात्र इस स्थिति में हैं कि इसको समाप्त करने में आपकी मदद कर सकें क्योंकि वे विज्ञान का अध्ययन करते हैं। वे जानते हैं कि यह वायरस से होता है और लोगों में जो सुपरस्टीशन है उसको खत्म करने का काम वे कर सकते हैं। प्रशासन नहीं कर सकता है क्योंकि उसके ऊपर लोगों का भी अविश्वास है, उसने कोई भी ग्रन्ड काम नहीं किया है। लोग प्रशासन से भाग रहे हैं। बिहार में हैल्थवांड का सिलसिला एक तो सरकार के द्वारा और दूसरे स्माल पाक्स के चलते हो रहा है इसको खत्म करने के लिए आप मेरे इस सुझाव पर गम्भीर ता से विचार करें।

डब्ल्यू एच ओ के लोगों ने मुझे बार बार यह कहा है कि स्माल पाक्स किसी को भी हो सकता है। बाद में मैंने उन से पूछा कि जिन लोगों के शरीर में रिजिस्टेस की शक्ति कम है क्या उन लोगों में स्माल पाक्स का प्रकोप जल्दी

## [श्री मधु लिम्बे]

श्रीर बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं होता है उन्होंने इस दात को सही बताया। मैं आपके ध्यान में लाता चाहता हूं कि जब लूं चलती है तो सब से ज्यादा लोग गया श्रीर बिहार में मरते हैं। जब कोल्ड बेव आती है तो वही लोग अधिक मरते हैं। स्माल पाक्स से भी वही सब से ज्यादा मरते हैं। डब्ल्यू एच ओ ने 1968 में स्माल पाक्स के ऊपर जो किताब लिखी है उस में उन्होंने यह कहा है:

"In India a sharp increase in the number of cases was observed beginning late in 1966 and extending into 1967."

आप जानते हैं कि बिहार में 1966 के अन्त में और अकाल पड़ा और लोगों की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई थी। इन्होंने खुद कहा है कि 1966 के अन्त में बड़े पैमाने पर स्माल पाक्स से लोग मरने लगे। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में चावल का दाम 3 सप्ते 50 पैसे और 3 सप्ते 75 पैसे किलो हो गया है। लोगों को खाने को चालल नहीं मिल रहा है। यह भी बहुत बड़ा कारण है कि बड़े पैमाने पर लोग स्माल पाक्स से मर रहे हैं। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि आप बिहार की जनता को राहत पढ़ाने के लिए उनकी रिजिस्टेस, उनका स्टेमिना बढ़ाने के लिए वहां अनाज ज्यादा भेजें और अपने साधियों के ऊपर दबाव डाल कर स्माल पाक्स का जो प्रकोप है इसको खत्म करवाएं। यह दैवी नहीं है प्राकृति की नहीं है। यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है सरकार का निकम्मापन है। आप इसके बारे में अपना मत बनाएं।

डॉ. कर्णसिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने स्पष्टीकरण तो कुछ नहीं मांगा लेकिन कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं। मैं दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता

हूं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि गम्भीरता से हम लोग इसको देखते नहीं हैं। पिछले वर्ष से और विशेष-कर इस वर्ष के आरम्भ से इसके सम्बन्ध में हम बहुत चिन्तित रहे हैं। मैं स्वयं चाहे नहीं गया लेकिन हमारे जितने विशेषज्ञ हैं वे सारे भारतवर्ष में घूम रहे हैं, सम्पर्क हमारा राज्य सरकारों के साथ है, डब्ल्यू एच ओ के रिप्रिजेटेटिव्ज के साथ है। जो अप्रैल में यहां से दून कांउसिल आफ हैल्प की मीटिंग हुई थी और जिस में सभी राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों ने भाग लिया था तब हमने उन से विशेषकर इसके बारे में अनुरोध किया था और इसकी ओर ध्यान दिलाया था और एक रेजोल्यूशन भी उस में उन्होंने पास किया था। इस तरह से जितना भी यत्न हो सकता है हम कर रहे हैं।

एक सुझाव माननीय सदस्य ने बिहार के सम्बन्ध में दिया है। वहां जदोजहद चल रही है और पुलिस आदि का भी जिक उन्होंने किया है। मुझे लगता है कि वहां जो संघर्ष चल रहा है, अग्रान्ति है अगर बजाए इसके कि वह विधान सभा के विरुद्ध हो, उसको भंग कराने के लिए हो, वह चेचक के विहंग होता तो आज शायद हम सभी को उससे लाभ होता है। मैं जय प्रकाश जी का बहुत आदर करता हूं। मैं आज भी यह मुझाव देना चाहता हूं, और करबड़ प्रार्थना उन से करना चाहता हूं कि विधान सभा को छोड़ अगर चेचक के प.छे बे पड़ जाएं तो शायद हमें भी लाभ होगा और उनको भी होगा।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : सारे विश्वविद्यालय बन्द करने की बात भेने कही है।

छात्रों की सेना का इस्तेमाल किया जाए, क्या इसके लिए आप तैयार हैं।

डॉ. कर्ण सिंह : अवकाश के बक्त।

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip): There are no two opinions that this Government has miserably failed in controlling small pox, let alone eradication. Why is it that in spite of the warning given earlier by the WHO and in spite of the small-pox eradication programme all these years, in April 1973 there were more than 87,000 cases of small-pox in which more than 1,500 people died and then again in 1974 more than 1,15,000 cases of small-pox in which more than 17,000 people died? Why is it that the Government did not cope with the situation?

The Public Accounts Committee in their 124th Report says at so many places that they have been thoroughly disappointed with the performance of the Government. It is stated on page 29:

"While the Committee appreciate that the above difficulties in the successful implementation of the Smallpox Eradication were due to insufficient attention being paid to the programme by the State Governments in spite of the Central assistance, the Committee are strongly of the view that the Central Government who pay grants and guide the programme cannot absolve themselves of the responsibility for the failure of the programme."

They say again:

"The Committee are strongly of the view that in view of the very unsatisfactory progress of the programme and its poor impact on eradication of the disease from India, it is necessary that an independent and comprehensive assessment of the programme should be undertaken immediately....".

They add:

"This shows utter neglect and disregard on the part of Central Health authorities which the Committee deprecate."

I want to know from the hon. Minister how this has happened. Then, referring to the assessment, the Committee say:

"The Committee are strongly of the view that in view of the very unsatisfactory progress of the programme and its poor impact on eradication of the disease from India, it is necessary that an independent and comprehensive assessment of the programme should be undertaken immediately in order to identify the deficiencies of the programme in the past and take necessary corrective measures without any delay."

Even though this point has been mentioned earlier, no reply has been given on this. I want to know when this immediate assessment is going to be made. Then, the PAC wanted a time-bound programme during the Fifth Plan. What has happened to that plan?

One thing more about assessment and I have done. The population-wise calculation does not give us a true picture of the situation. Unless the population-wise calculation is made to show actually what classes of people are affected more, what sections of people are affected more, whether it is middle-class people or poor people, you cannot have a true picture of the situation. There are educated people, half-educated people and uneducated people. There is urban population, semi-urban population and rural population. We should know amongst whom the incidence is more. Without that, all these figures, all these statistics, will have no meaning.

There is a mention in the statement that there is superstition to a large extent amongst the people. The superstition is there because of socio-economic causes. What are they doing about that? What steps are they going to take against that?

[Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami]

So many cases have not been reported still now. I want to know from the hon. Minister what they are going to do to make the statistics to give a real picture of the situation.

There is a difference between paper work and real field work. The most important thing is how and when they are going to have total eradication of smallpox.

DR. KARAN SINGH: As I have tried to point out in my original statement and in reply to earlier clarifications, the main reason why the smallpox campaign has not fully succeeded so far is the backlog in primary vaccination. I said it clearly. I gave the reasons for that. The programme has been going now for about 12 years. But nevertheless, we have not been able to gear up the machinery to cover everybody in the country, particularly those people belonging to more far-flung areas, less accessible areas and more economically vulnerable sections of the society. Therefore, it is clear that that is where we have got to give attention.

There are four separate inputs, finance, vaccine, personnel and transport, required to make it successful. On each of the four fronts, we are seeing that the necessary inputs are given.

As regards the question of statistics and their interpretation, education-wise, urban-wise, rural-wise, etc. it is certainly valid. But I would submit for the consideration of the hon. lady Member that at a time when the epidemic is in a very virulent form, our main energy has got to be directed towards bring the outbreak under control and towards actually meeting the situation. The details with regard to statistical analysis, the economic and linguistic break-up and all that will also come. That will take a little time. At present, it is a fire-fighting situation. We have got to meet it.

Then, the hon. lady Member raised the question about time-bound programme. As I mentioned in my statement, we still stick to the target of total eradication of smallpox during the Fifth Plan.

As regards the superstition, as to what can be done to get rid of superstition, it is not something that can be got rid of through a legislation. The superstition will go only when education spreads, when public opinion is created. In fact, I would appeal to the hon. Members of Parliament irrespective of all party affiliations, to help us in this process, wherever they go, to create an awareness and the importance of total immunisation and vaccination. I am sure, if M.P.s and MLAs all over the country help us in that, the superstition to which I referred will go quicker than otherwise.

13.00 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION EXPERIMENT.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Honourable Members are aware that at 08-05 hours on May 18, 1974 our Atomic Energy Commission successfully carried out an underground nuclear explosion experiment at a depth of more than 100 metres in the Rajasthan desert. This experiment was part of the research and development work which the Atomic Energy Commission has been carrying on in pursuance of our national objective of harnessing atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Honourable Members may recall that on November 15, 1972, I had stated in the Lok Sabha that "The Atomic Energy Commission is studying conditions under which peaceful nuclear explosions carried out underground could be economic benefit to

India without causing environmental hazards". Exactly one year later, on November 15, 1973, I informed Honourable Members of the Rajya Sabha of the continuing interest of the Atomic Energy Commission in this field and also stated that after satisfactory answers to the problems of the possible effects on environmental and ecological conditions are available, the question of actual underground tests for peaceful purposes could be considered.

I am glad to inform Honourable Members that this successful experiment on May 18 has not resulted in any way in radio-active contamination of the atmosphere. The radio-activity was so well contained that a party of scientists was able to fly 30 metres above the site and reach upto 250 metres on the ground within an hour of the experiment without encountering any radioactive contamination. The Atomic Energy Commission is at present engaged in studying the result of the experiment. It is expected that this process will take about six months. In keeping with scientific tradition, the Atomic Energy Commission proposes to publish papers giving the results of the experiment for the benefit of the scientific world.

All the material, equipment and the personnel in this project were totally Indian. India has not violated any international law or obligation or any commitment in this regard with any country.

This experiment has evoked mixed response from various countries. While developing nations have, by and large, welcomed the experiment as a step in the research and development work carried on by India in the field of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. advanced nations, with some exceptions, have not shown equal understanding. The United States of America, while ex-

pressing satisfaction that the International Atomic Energy Agency's safeguards system has worked in regard to agreements with India and that the material used has not come from the United States, have reiterated that the policy of that Government is against nuclear proliferation. The USSR have noted that India has carried out a research programme striving to keep level with the world technology in the peaceful uses of nuclear explosion. The Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission has received a congratulatory message from the French Atomic Energy Commission on the success of the experiment. China officially reported the event without commenting on the explosion. The reaction of the Government of Japan has been to express regret for the experiment.

Reactions from Canada and our neighbour, Pakistan, have been sharp. While Canada is satisfied that India has not violated any agreement between the two countries, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs has stated that the experiment represented a severe set-back to efforts being made in the international community to prevent all nuclear testing and to inhibit the proliferation of nuclear explosion technology.

The Government of India is unable to subscribe to the view expressed by the representatives of the Canadian Government in this regard. I have repeatedly reaffirmed our policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and have specifically stated that we have no intention of developing nuclear weapons. The Government of India sincerely hopes that the Government of Canada will appreciate and understand the background of this experiment. I have already mentioned in the earlier part of this statement the fact that our atomic

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

Energy Commission has been reviewing the progress in this technology from the theoretical and experimental angles. This intention was not kept secret and was made known to the world. If differences of interpretation have arisen between the Government of Canada and the Government of India, it is the Government of India's hope that they will be satisfactorily resolved in the discussions which are under way between the representatives of the two countries.

The Government of India is unable to comprehend the repeated talk of nuclear blackmail indulged in by the representatives of the Government of Pakistan. I have explained in my letter to Prime Minister Bhutto the peaceful nature and the economic purposes of this experiment and have also stated that India is willing to share her nuclear technology with Pakistan in the same way as she is willing to share it with other countries provided proper conditions for understanding and trust are created. I once again repeat this assurance and hope that the Government of Pakistan will accept India's position in this regard.

The Government of Pakistan has also made allegations about radioactivity having been carried to that country. I should like to take this opportunity of stating that this was impossible as there was no venting of radioactivity to the atmosphere and no formation of a radioactive cloud. Moreover, the wind was blowing in the opposite direction as it normally does at this time of the year and even in theory, any hypothetical radioactivity could never have gone to Pakistan. The wind pattern on May 18, 1974 was from, repeat from, the south-west.

There are several published reports by scientists from advanced countries on the potential utilisation of peaceful nuclear experiments. In 1970, 1971 and 1972, the International Atomic Energy Agency Organised Panel

Meetings on the peaceful uses of nuclear explosions and India attended all these meetings as a Panel Member. In the Foreword to the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Phenomenology and Status Report, 1970 an indication has been given of the projects for which peaceful nuclear explosions could be used. The following quotation will be adequate in this regard:—

"Fully contained nuclear explosions (those not breaking through to the ground surface) could be used for many projects. On an industrial level pilot-scale experiments have already been made on gas and oil stimulation, with encouraging results. In addition, the use of cavities created by such explosions appeared to have an economically attractive future for projects such as underground gas and oil storage, and the storage of radioactive wastes from nuclear power stations and chemical plant, for *in situ* retorting of oil from shale oil deposits, and for *in situ* leaching of low-grade ores broken up by the explosion. The latter application is of particular interest to one Member State, India, who could by this means use her very large low-grade non-ferrous metal ore deposits, thus making her more independent of imports of these metals and furthering the national economy".

In view of the fact that we have just now carried out the experiment and the results will be available to us after six months, it is considered premature to talk of any particular technological application at a selected site. For any project of this nature to be considered economical and feasible, more experimental data must be available.

Honourable Members will notice that in the Panel discussions to which I have referred and in which most of the advanced countries have participated, it was emphasised that activities in the field of peaceful nuclear

explosion are essentially research and development programmes. Against this background, the Government of India fails to understand why India is being criticised on the ground that the technology necessary for the peaceful nuclear exploding is no different from that necessary for a weapons programme.

No technology is evil in itself; it is the use that nations make of technology which determines its character. India does not accept the principal of apartheid in any matter and technology is no exception.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): Sir, I want to make a submission that this statement should be taken up for discussion. This subject of Atomic Energy is never discussed when we discuss the General Budget. So, I request that this may be taken up for discussion. This is the submission I wish to make.

MR. SPEAKER: That could be considered.

Now, Mr. Swaran Singh.

—

13.46 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. AGREEMENT ON BOUNDARY DEMARCATON BETWEEN INDIA AND BANGLADESH**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Sir, as the House is aware, certain portions of our border with Bangladesh have remained undemarcated. This is because differences had arisen with the Government of Pakistan on interpretations of the Radcliffe and other Awards and on individual issues connected with demarcation....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This can be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay it on the Table.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I place my statement and also the copy of the agreement on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

As the House is aware, certain portions of our border with Bangladesh have remained undemarcated. This is because differences had arisen with the Government of Pakistan on interpretations of the Radcliffe and other Awards and on individual issues connected with demarcation. With the emergence of the sovereign Government of Bangladesh the completion of demarcation has been receiving the attention of both the Governments of Bangladesh and ourselves.

2. In the spirit of goodwill and accommodation that marks our relations with the friendly Government of Bangladesh, we have been able to resolve all the issues that had previously prevented demarcation and have signed on the 16th May, 1974, an Agreement with Bangladesh relating to the demarcation of the Indo-Bangladesh land boundary. The way is now open to complete the demarcation of the entire border with Bangladesh although naturally the actual process of demarcation will take some time.

3. If I may dwell for a moment on the main features of the Agreement, we have ensured the use of the waters of the Muhuri and Feni rivers to the nationals of both India and Bangladesh and have also secured the water-supply of the town of Belonia, while recognising Bangladesh's position in the Asalong area. The whole of Berubari will remain with India while the Bangladesh enclaves of Dahagram and Angarpota will remain with that country. All other enclaves of the two countries will be exchanged. We will also lease to Bangladesh an area to connect the enclaves of Dahagram and Angarpota with Bangladesh while ensuring that our nationals retain the facility of passage across this area.

## [Shri Swaran Singh]

As demarcation takes place, territories in the adverse possession of one or the other country will come to light. These will be exchanged; and we have agreed that the people in area which are transferred will be given the right of staying on where they are as national of the State to which the areas are transferred.

4. I am sure the House will appreciate that it is in our interest that we should ensure smooth demarcation of the boundary in accordance with the Agreement as the advantages that will accrue to both countries as a result of a friendly atmosphere will far outweigh any seeming dissatisfaction in any locality. The continuance of unsettled borders creates problems. As a result of the Agreement, there should be no reason for such problems to arise.

5. I lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Agreement.

*Agreement*

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh,

Bearing in mind the friendly relations existing between the two countries,

Desiring to define more accurately at certain points and to complete the demarcation of the land boundary between India and Bangladesh,

Have agreed as follows:—

*Article 1*

The land boundary between India and Bangladesh in the areas mentioned below shall be demarcated in the following manner:

**1. Mizoram-Bangladesh Sector**

Demarcation should be completed on the basis of the latest pre-partition notifications and records.

**2. Tripura-Sylhet Sector**

Demarcation which is already in progress in this area on the agreed

basis, should be completed as early as possible.

**3. Bhagalpur Railway Line**

The boundary should be demarcated at a distance of 75 feet parallel to the toe of the railway embankment towards the east.

**4. Sibpur-Gaurangala Sector**

The boundary should be demarcated in continuation of the process started in 1951-52 on the basis of the District Settlement Maps of 1915-1918.

**5. Muhuri River (Belonia) Sector**

The boundary in this area should be demarcated along the mid-stream of the course of Muhuri River at the time of demarcation. This boundary will be a fixed boundary. The two Governments should raise embankments on their respective sides with a view to stabilising the river in its present course.

**6. Remaining portion of the Tripura-Noakhali/Comilla Sector**

The demarcation in this sector should be completed on the basis of Chakla-Roshanabad Estate Maps of 1892-1894 and the District Settlement Maps of 1915-1918 for areas not covered by the Chakla-Roshanabad Maps.

**7. Fenny River**

The boundary should be demarcated along the mid-stream of the course at the time of demarcation of that branch of the Fenny River indicated as the Fenny River on Survey of India Map Sheet No. 79<sup>M</sup> 1st Edition

1935, till it joins the stream shown as Asalong C on the said Map. From that point on, downstream, the boundary should be demarcated along the mid-stream of the course of the Fenny River at the time of demarcation of the boundary. The boundary in this sector will be a fixed boundary.

## 8. Rest of Tripura Chittagong Hill Tracts Sector

The boundary will follow the mid-stream of that branch of the Fenny River, referred to in para 7 above, upto Grid reference 009779 (map sheet as in para 7 above) from where the boundary will follow the mid-stream of the eastern-most tributary. From the source of this tributary, the boundary will run along the shortest distance to the midstream of the stream marked Bayan Asalong, on the map referred to above, and thence will run generally northwards along the mid-stream of this river till it reaches its source on the ridge (indicated by grid reference 046810 on the map referred to above). From there it will run along the crest of this ridge upto Boghoban Trig Station. From Boghoban Trig Station upto the tri-junction of the Bangladesh-Assam-Tripura boundary (Khan Talang Trig Station), the boundary will run along the watershed of the river systems of the two countries. In case of any difference between the map and the ground, the ground shall prevail. The boundary will be a fixed boundary in this sector.

## 9. Beanibazar-Karimganj Sector

The undemarcated portion of the boundary west of Umapati village should be demarcated in accordance with the agreed basis of demarcation, leaving Umapati village in India.

## 10. Hakar Khal

The boundary should be demarcated in accordance with the Nehru-Noon Agreement of September, 1958, treating Hakar Khal as a geographical feature distinct from the Ichhamati River. The boundary will be a fixed boundary.

## 11. Baikari Khal

In the Baikari Khal, the boundary should be demarcated on the agreed basis and principles, namely, that the ground shall prevail, i.e., as per the

agreement reached between the Directors of Land Records and Surveys of West Bengal and erstwhile East Pakistan in 1949. The boundary will be a fixed boundary.

## 12. Enclaves

The Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and the Bangladesh enclaves in India should be exchanged expeditiously, excepting the enclaves mentioned in paragraph 14 without claim to compensation for the additional area going to Bangladesh.

## 13. Hills

The area will be demarcated in accordance with Radcliffe Award and the line drawn by him on the map.

## 14. Berubari

India will retain the southern half of South Berubari Union No. 12 and the adjacent enclaves, measuring an area of 2.64 square miles approximately, and in exchange Bangladesh will retain the Dahagram and Angarpota enclaves. India will lease in perpetuity to Bangladesh an area of approximately 178 metres x 86 metres near 'Tin Bigha' to connect Dahagram with Panbari Mouza (P. S. Patgram) of Bangladesh.

## 15. Lathitilla-Dumabari

From point Y (the last demarcated boundary pillar position), the boundary shall run southwards along the Patharia Hills RF boundary up to the point where it meets the western boundary of Dumabari Mouza. Thence along the same Mouza boundary up to the tri-junction of Mouzas Dumabari, Lathitilla and Bara Putnigaon through the junction of the two Mouzas Dumabari and Lathitilla. From this point it shall run along the shortest distance to meet the mid-stream of Putni Chara. Thence it shall run generally southwards along the midstream of the course of Putni Chara at the time of demarcation, till it meets the boundary between Sylhet (Bangladesh) and Tripura (India).

Article 2

The Governments of India and Bangladesh agree that territories in adverse possession in areas already demarcated in respect of which boundary strip maps are already prepared, shall be exchanged within six months of the signing of the boundary strip maps by the plenipotentiaries. They may sign the relevant maps as early as possible and in any case not later than the 31st December, 1974. Early measures may be taken to print maps in respect of other areas where demarcation has already taken place. These should be printed by 31st May 1975 and signed by the plenipotentiaries thereafter in order that the exchange of adversely held possessions in these areas may take place by the 31st December, 1975. In sectors still to be demarcated, transfer of territorial jurisdiction may take place within six months of the signature by plenipotentiaries on the concerned boundary strip maps.

Article 3

The Governments of India and Bangladesh agree that when areas are transferred, the people in these areas shall be given the right of staying on where they are, as nationals of the State to which the areas are transferred. Pending demarcation of the boundary and exchange of territory by mutual agreement, there should be no disturbance of the *status quo* and peaceful conditions shall be maintained in the border regions. Necessary instructions in this regard shall be issued to the local authorities on the border by the two countries.

Article 4

The Governments of India and Bangladesh agree that any dispute concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully through mutual consultations.

Article 5

This Agreement shall be subject to ratification by the Governments of India and Bangladesh and Instruments of Ratification shall be exchanged as early as possible. The Agreement shall take effect from the date of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification.

Signed in New Delhi on May 16, 1974, in two originals each of which is equally authentic.

For the Government of the Republic of India.

Sd: INDIRA GANDHI,  
Prime Minister of India.

For the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Sd: SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN,  
Prime Minister of Bangladesh.

13.47 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do extend up to the last day of the second week of the next session the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges on the question of privilege against Shri Jagjit Singh, President of the New Friends Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi, regarding a letter purported to have been written by him to the Lt. Governor of Delhi on the 7th May, 1974, allegedly casting aspersions on Parliament."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend up to the last day of the second week

of the next session the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges on the question of privilege against Shri Jagjit Singh, President of the New Friends Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi, regarding a letter purported to have been written by him to the Lt. Governor of Delhi on the 7th May, 1974, allegedly casting aspersions on Parliament."

*The motion was adopted.*

—  
13.48 hrs.

**MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE IN  
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

MR. SPEAKER: I have received two notices of motions of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers. The first one is this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to know what has happened to the privilege motion which I have given.

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into it; I have called for some clarification.

Now, this first notice is from Jyotirmoy Bosu. The second one is from Sarvashri S. M. Banerjee, Sarjoo Pandey and Jharkhande Rai. There are two different ones. One is by Shri Banerjee, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu; and the other by Shri Banerjee and two other Members. So, which one do you want me to take up?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Personally I would like the CPI Motion to be taken up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The first one may be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: He has given the reasons.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please read it out, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The reasons given are:

Utter vindictiveness shown to the Railway employees in victimising them on a mass scale;

Promulgating a wage freeze ordinance without doing price freezing;

Failure not only to check unprecedented price rise which has attained a new record in one month but at the same time granting price rise to different consumer items of daily needs;

Anti-democratic acts of repression and inhuman police behaviour as seen in various parts of the country;

And then it says—

Prevalence of corruption at the topmost and other levels of Government machinery, etc.

May I request the hon. Members who are in favour of leave being granted to this Motion to rise in their places? I think there are more than the requisite strength required and so, the leave is granted.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): I suggest that this Motion be taken up tomorrow. Of course we have no objection. I would like to say one thing. Gujarat Budget has got to be passed. We hope that it will be passed today. In case it takes a little more time, then I suggest that the No-Confidence Motion be taken up after the Gujarat Budget is passed. If it is not passed today and if it takes a little more time, then the No-Confidence Motion may be taken up tomorrow after the Gujarat Budget is passed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For this motion fifteen hours may be fixed.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): There is something wrong about the procedure. If you take up the No-Confidence Motion tomorrow, it implies that we have confidence in the Government today.

श्री पिलू मोदी : अध्यक्ष जी, मोकान्फिडेंस मन्त्रूर होने से पहले हम चाहते हैं कि गुजरात का बजट पास हो जाए, ताकि वहां मुश्किल न हो। पीलू मोदी जी को समझना चाहिए, गुजरात का बजट पहले पास होने दें, फिर नो-कान्फिडेंस लिया जाए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Will you kindly fix up the time, say, at 4 O' clock or 5 O' clock because the Gujarat Budget will continue for seven hours?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): What is the time allowed for the discussion of the no-confidence motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see how much time can be allowed.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Last time it was discussed on the same day.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Actual time for this might be decided by the Business Advisory Committee. He can convene the meeting.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It can be convened even today.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection to it. We shall decide about it tomorrow. The time is too short. So, I shall convene the B.A.C. meeting tomorrow. Do you all want to adjourn now for lunch or not? I am sorry you may have to wait for some time more because there is some secret Bill by Shri Borooh.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): \* \*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. Let him please sit down. Why is he speaking without my permission?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Their own Minister is going to introduce a Bill but they are forcing themselves on the House.

This is not the way to raise this matter. Let him please sit down.

Why do they intervene in this manner? All of them are very respected and responsible Members. Why are they interrupting the business in this manner? There are other ways in which this matter can be raised in the House.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): I have also given a notice under rule 377. Since you have allowed him, you may allow me also.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing him also. The Members whom I did not allow are not going to come on record.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): It is a very simple Bill. I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a board for the development of....

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Which is this item? It is not in the Order Paper.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Let us take it up after lunch.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: There is no such item included in the Order Paper.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. Before this, there is another Bill to be introduced by Shri Kamlapati Tripathi. As soon as the previous item is over and his item comes up, he should get up.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): I had got up but meanwhile you had called Shri D. K. Borooah.

13.58 hrs.

MAJOR PORT TRUSTS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963."

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : इन्होंने मेजर पोर्ट ट्रस्ट एमेंडमेंट बिल पेश करना चाहा है। इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में केवल एक महत्वपूर्ण बात उठाना चाहता हूँ। बम्बई में जो पोर्ट ट्रस्ट है उसने समुद्र की जमीन को भर कर 1300 एकड़ जमीन तैयार की है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने रेक्लेमेशन योजना बनायी है, और सब बम्बई में इसके ऊपर विवाद चल रहा है कि समुद्र के नीचे की जो जमीन है उस पर मिलकियत किसकी होनी चाहिए। संविधान की दफा 297 में कहा गया है कि ट्रिस्टोरियन वाटर्ज के नीचे की जो जमीन है वह यूनियन आफ इंडिया की है केन्द्र सरकार की है। लेकिन बंक वे रिक्लेमेशन स्कीम के तहत लो वाटर मार्क के समुद्र की तरफ जो जमीन है उसको भी गैर-कानूनी ढंग से बेचा जा रहा है और लाखों रुपया उस में बनाया जा रहा है। बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट एक्ट के तहत किनारे की फोरसोर वाली जो जमीन है वह पोर्ट ट्रस्ट की मिलकियत है।

बम्बई सरकार उसको कैसे बेच रही है। अब इस के बारे में इस बिल में स्पष्ट प्रावधान नहीं होगा तो विवाद चलते रहेंगे। बम्बई में पोर्ट ट्रस्ट की जो जमीन है केन्द्र की जो जमीन है उस के ऊपर आक्रमण हो रहा है। इस विषयक में इसके बारे में स्पष्ट प्रावधान आप रखें ताकि यह जमीन की ओरी बन्द हो सके।

MR. SPEAKER: He raised this question earlier.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): It is a question of foreshore also. I have filed a writ in the High Court of Bombay to stop the Maharashtra Government from selling the land that does not belong to it.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the stage to make this point. He can deal with it in a separate way.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is Government of India land they are selling.

14.00 hrs.

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : लिमये जी ने जो बात उठाई है उसको वह कंसिड्रेशन स्टेज पर भी उठा सकते थे इस आपत्ति को तब पेश कर सकते थे। वैसे हमारे बिल में प्राविजन किया गया है कि लो वाटर मार्क और हाई वाटर मार्क के बीच की जो जमीन पड़ती है उसके ऊपर कब्जा यद्यपि आपके पोर्ट ट्रस्ट का है लेकिन उस में कोई कंस्ट्रक्शन, कोई चीज रखना, किसी को देना लेना यह अधिकार उनको नहीं है।

unless it is approved by the Government of India.

श्री मधु लिमये : जो पुराना बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट एक्ट है उसके तहत सारा फोरसोर पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के तहत है लेकिन इसके बावजूद जमीनों की लूट हो रही है और ओरी हो रही है।

**श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी** : पूराना पोर्ट ट्रस्ट एक्ट पूरा का पूरा रिपोर्ट किया जा रहा है। यह मेजर पोर्ट ट्रस्ट एक्ट जो है यह उस पर लागू किया जा रहा है वस्त्राई पर भी, कलकत्ता पर भी, मद्रास पर भी। अब परेशानी क्या है? जो परेशानी है उसको आप कंसिल्यूशन की स्टेज पर पेश कर सकते हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : चोरी हो रही है। लाखों रुपया बाटा जा रहा है। आप कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं।

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963".

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI KAMLAJAPATI TRIPATHI:** I introduce\* the Bill.

—  
14.05 hrs.

OIL INDUSTRY (DEVELOPMENT) BILL\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is another item under 13A. On the request of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, I have permitted him to introduce a secret Bill without prior circulation of copies of the Bill.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): Under what rule of procedure?

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is within my discretion.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals might now move the motion for leave to introduce the Bill. After the Motion is moved by the Minister and adopted by the House and the

Bill is introduced, copies of the Bill will be available at the Publications Counter, and members may collect copies from there.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : (गवालियर) किसी को विरोध करना हो तो कैसे करेगा?

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE** (Banka): This is violative of rule 72.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : कार्रवाही चाने के कुछ नियम हैं अ.र उनके अनुसार विधेयक पहले दिया जाना चाहिए। अगर मैं प्रारम्भ में ही इसको पेश करते बताते हूँ तो बिना विधेयक मेरे हाथ में हुए मैं कैसे इसका विरोध कर सकता हूँ? दूसरी बात यह है कि किसी नियम को आप रद्द कर रहे हैं या बेव कर रहे हैं तो उसके लिए सदन की अनुमति चाहिए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप रूल देखें 19वी।

"No Bill shall be included for introduction in the list of business for a day until after copies thereof have been made available for the use of members for at least two days before the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced.

Provided that Appropriation Bills, Finance Bills and such secret Bills as are not put down in the list of business may be introduced without prior circulation of copies to members."

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : पहले आपको सेटिंगफाई करना है।

**श्री यशवन्नन शिव** (बेगुसराय) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आड़र है। आपने जिस कायदे का हवाला दिया है उसके मुताबिक प्रायोर सरक्युलेशन नहीं होगा लैंकिन साइमलटेनियस सरक्युलेशन नहीं होगा यह कहीं नहीं है। हम जानते ही नहीं हैं कि बया इंट्रोड्यूस हो जाता है। यह कहां है इस में?

\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 22-7-1974.

MR. SPEAKER: Copies are available in the publications counter and members may collect their copies from there. Where will be the secrecy left?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): The purpose of the Bill is very simple. It is to levy a duty of Rs. 60 per tonne on the crude that is produced in this country, for the development of the oil industry in general and exploration in particular. This had to be done by a declaration. Under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, the excise duty can be collected from the day the Bill is introduced in this House. We need more mobile funds for the development of our oilfields and other exploration activities as well as the development of various branches of the industry. The crude price in our country has been fixed at 3.50 dollars although the international price is 11.65 dollars. The purpose is that these Rs. 60 would not be put on the petroleum products; so, it will not increase the price of the crude.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What was happening to this money so far?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: We did not collect it so far. We are now going to collect Rs. 60 per tonne for the crude produced in our country. That would be used for development purposes.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But you were not selling your petrol any cheaper all these years. Where has the money gone? What has been happening all these months?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Nothing has happened except that the price has gone up.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, there is a big fraud in this, because he has not been selling his oil at cheaper prices.

He has been selling his oil at the international price.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Shri Mody has not kept himself well-informed about this subject. The international price is 11 dollars whereas we have kept it at 3.50 dollars. The difference comes to 8.50 dollars.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Who has collected this 8.50 dollars?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: We have not collected this fund at all.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Prahligarh): Were the refineries getting the benefit so far?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The problem is very simple. If it is introduced today, we can collect the levy from now onwards.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The problem is very simple, but you are confused.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am not. The hon. Member has not appreciated the problem. The problem is that we are in need of funds for development activities. We are collecting it out of our own resources. That is the simple matter.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I think you have understood our question. From today or tomorrow you will collect the difference of 8.50 dollars. We want to know who was collecting it in the past.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे एक प्रोसीजर का मामला उठाना है। आप ने श्री बरुआ को सुन लिया है। क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि इस मामले को सदन के सामने लाने का यही तरीका था कि सीक्रेट बिल लाया जाता, और जो प्रोवाइडो हैं, उस का उपयोग किया जाता? क्या सरकार यह तरीका नहीं अपना सकती थी कि वह आज सदन

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

के उठने से पहले ऐनान कर देती कि हम ने इस तरह का निर्णय किया है, और बाद में उस निर्णय के आधार पर सदन में बिल पेश किया जा सकता था? यह तो सरकार सीधा-सीधा एक्साइजड्युटी बढ़ाने का फैसला कर रही है।

MR. SPEAKER: It is a matter which I will have to go into deeply before I give any ruling.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How has the Petroleum Minister got the power to increase the tax? It is the Finance Minister who should do it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, I want to oppose the introduction on two grounds. The first is procedural.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Since this is a secret Bill I want to know whether it would be opposed openly or secretly.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Just now, Direction 19 B was quoted.

The first proviso says:

"Provided that Appropriation Bills, Finance Bills and such secret Bills as are not put down in the list of business....."

We want to know the definition of secret Bill. Does this come under "secret Bill"? This is a taxation measure. If it cannot be a secret Bill. It should come as a Finance Bill. I want to know how the Bill just now sought to be introduced by the hon. Minister, Shri Borooah, comes under the category of "secret Bill".

Were you, Sir, convinced about the secrecy of this Bill?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Were you taken into confidence by the hon. Minister?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Who is to judge the secrecy?

MR. SPEAKER: This is the letter which he sent to me:

"Regarding the oil industry development, you know, the Bill could not be introduced on the 10th May. Now, we propose to bring forward a Bill for introduction on the first day of the session."

The Bill, *inter alia*, relates to levying a cess which is in the form of taxation and contains declaration under the provision of collection of taxes...."

SHRI SEZHIYAN: How does this become a secret Bill? How can a Bill levying a cess be a secret Bill?

Sir, you are giving him permission to introduce it as a secret Bill. In this regard, I want to have a procedure laid down very clearly when a Minister can introduce a secret Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the hon. Minister to please explain how it is a secret Bill?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आप से यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि क्या आप ने मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की इजाजत दे दी है कि वह सीक्रेट बिल के रूप में यह बिल लायें। आखिर कोई पहली दफा टेक्सेशन नहीं लग रहा है। उस का एक तरीका है।

MR. SPEAKER: I took it as a Bill for taxation.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We want you to examine it thoroughly. We will be setting a very bad precedent for the future. Instead of giving due notice, without circulating the Bill, they can simply say, it is a secret Bill and introduce it. This should not be taken as a precedent. We do not want to set a bad precedent. That is why we are imploring you Sir, to give your reaction, your ruling, on this matter, whether this can be called a "secret Bill".

MR. SPEAKER: My position is that because of lack of permission on my part, it should not involve loss to him.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The same argument could be put forward for a Finance Bill. So many levies are made there.

MR. SPEAKER: I am really surprised. How you make it a secret Bill? I must also admit my own ignorance. I believed that there must have been some secrecy in it. You have created unnecessary fuss.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: On rules of the House, you are the master, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You are very much mistaken. I am not the master. Even where I am the master, they do not permit me to become the master.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am on a point of order. The question that has to be decided is whether it would depend on the assertion of a Minister that a Bill is secret or it would be decided by the Chair. If a Minister chooses to characterise any Bill as secret, then would the hon. Speaker take it as such? Then we would be deprived of the circulation. This is one thing to be decided by you, whether you would settle some definition of this and you would go by your definition and not by the assertion of a Minister that a Bill happens to be secret.

The second thing on which the Chair has to give a ruling is whether this Bill should be allowed to be introduced or not. Although the rule does allow a Minister to come forward with a secret Bill without previous circulation of that Bill, it does not mean that there should not be a simultaneous circulation. There is no simultaneous circulation yet. So I cannot decide whether I can oppose the introduction or not.

These are the two points with which you must concern yourself.

MR. SPEAKER: I must admit that there are no rules enabling me to judge whether a Bill is secret or not. I must say that he wrote to me that it was of such a nature that it should not go out before introduction and I believed him. But if you think that it needs further requirements of conditions and rules, I will put it before the Rules Committee. But so far the procedure has been very vague. It was only when he requested and in good faith that I agreed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about simultaneous circulation. Even now we have no copy of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be done..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are in the midst of it. We should know whether we should oppose or not.

श्री भग्नु लिमये (बांका): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पाइंट आप आर्डर है। आप को याद होगा कि फाइनेंस बिल का इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर विरोध करने की आप अनुमति नहीं देते हैं। आप ने उस सम्बन्ध में यह कहा है कि चूंकि इस का परिचालन पहले नहीं होता है इसलिए अनुमति नहीं देते हैं। यह क्या फाइनेंस बिल है या क्या है? पहले आप को इस के बारे में सेटिस्कार्ड होना चाहिए था कि यह फाइनेंस बिल की तरह का बिल है। किसी भी बिल को ये इस तरह से करेंगे।....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो वही बात है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are two things: procedure as far as this House and its rules are concerned and loss to the exchequer in the form of new levy if the matter had been leaked out outside. (Interruptions). Already some time has been consumed. The telephones are not inactive here; we have not been

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.]

able to plug the whole thing properly. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us in what shape or form people would evade this levy if the news had been leaked out earlier? Secondly, will the hon. Minister kindly tell us who is actually going to pay this new levy who at the present moment and in the recent past have been paying?

**SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE** (Calcutta-North-East): Before the Minister can answer, my point of order is: you have to decide about the secretiveness or otherwise of the Bill. This is an open forum of the country and we cannot have an esoteric procedure. We are suddenly foisted with a secret Bill.

Under the Direction you have read out to us, a secret Bill appears to be permissible under certain circumstances. But, from what you have been pleased to tell us, it seems you have not satisfied yourself entirely in regard to the exact whereabouts of this Bill in regard to its specifications and how far it satisfies the criteria of secretiveness and all that. Therefore, the entire procedure is in the melting pot. In the meantime, the Members made certain observations which have gone into the record. At this point you are permitting members to ask questions of the Minister which I consider, is no business of the House to listen to at this particular moment. At this particular moment, we are on the question whether the so-called secret Bill should be permitted to be introduced or not. I beg of you to retire to your Chamber and satisfy yourself of the entire position and tell us later on. But we cannot be treated to this esoteric procedure.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** It is rather amazing that we should have just had a statement on our atomic explosion and that was openly made, and this Bill about a cess on oil becomes a secret.

**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH:** Mr. Bosu has made....

**SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:** On a point of order, Sir. I am not going to listen to him answering questions of Mr. X or Mr. Y or anybody else till you have laid down the law about the procedure.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have proceeded under the first proviso to Direction 19(b). It is based on the communication which he has sent me which I also read out to the House....

**SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:** Which says that you are not convinced. You could have told us that you could not understand the implications.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says that it is some taxation and that if it goes in advance, it may result in certain troubles. I read it out to you and I believe that it is correct.

**श्री इटल बिहू रो वाजपेयो:** मेरे सवाल का सम्बन्ध आप से है। जब उन्होंने आप को लिखा कि वह सीक्रेट बिल पेश करना चाहते हैं तो आप बिल को देख सकते थे और अपने को सेटिस्फाई कर सकते थे कि क्या सचमुच में सीक्रेट बिल के द्वारा पेश करने का कोई ढंग है या और भी कोई ढंग है? मन्त्री महोदय सदन के उठने से पहले निर्णय का एलान करते और उस निर्णय के अनुसार कार्यवाही हो जाती, फिर उस के बाद बिल आ सकता था। मगर यह सीक्रेट बिल का तरीका क्या है?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** पता नहीं। यह बाद में देखेंगे आज आप ने जो व्हाइट उठाए उस की लाइट में। अब तो उस को 19-वीं की लाइट में दिया है।

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** I want to make one serious submission.

I find this Bill which has been introduced and a copy of which I got from the Table....

MR. SPEAKER: So, it is no more a secret now.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: There they have taken the recommendation of the President under Article 117 of the Constitution of India which relates to 'Special provisions as to Financial Bills'.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is no more a secret Bill. This is the advantage of it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: This has been introduced with the recommendation of the President under Art 117 which says 'Special provisions as to Financial Bills'. That means that this is not a secret Bill and that it is only a financial bill. To call it a secret Bill is misleading the House and misleading the Speaker. Because it is a Financial Bill they have obtained the permission of the President.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not been misled. He has conveyed it to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have already consumed half an hour on this.

MR. SPEAKER: You go on, it is all right. We will go without lunch. I know you go out but the Speaker keeps sitting. It is only a matter for me to keep sitting.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): I feel my friend on the Opposition is unduly putting the emphasis on the words 'Secret Bill' to press the point; a secret Bill is one whose contents cannot be disclosed. If you look to the wording of Direction 19B you will see this.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am admitting it.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: There are certain things which cannot and should not be disclosed. This Bill relates to certain

financial matters and the indication is that it should not be disclosed at all. That being the reason, earlier this should not be given. It is a secret Bill. You have given clear direction in rule 19B. I do not think there is any violation involved.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: What I wanted to say has already been said by Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Learned colleague....

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: He is a Lawyer. This being a matter which relates to the levy of a tax, which is a financial matter, it was thought that it should be placed before the House, without this period of circulation. This is only for the leave of Introduction. After it is introduced, there will be discussion and everything.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is no longer secret now....

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is only to cut short the period of circulation that it has been introduced now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is only cheap dramatisation, if I may say so. If you put it together with the ordinances, the Government only wants to give an impression to the country that they are very serious about the economic crisis and we would oppose this cheap dramatisation, and calling it secret.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It may be secret or expressive; it is according to the rules of the House. I am perfectly within my right to place before you that this should be treated as such, as a secret Bill,—which is provided for in the rules. You were pleased to consider it favourably. My friend has referred to Direction 19B. The main crux of the matter is

[Shri D. K. Borooah.]

this. Suppose this Bill is not introduced, suppose this Bill is delayed, what happens? We are getting the amount from the ONGC and Oil India because they are the producers of crude. They produce between themselves ½ million tonnes of crude. Oil India's figure is 3.00 mill on tonnes and ONGC's figure is 4.5 million tonnes. They are the main suppliers. You see, they will bear the brunt of this levy of Rs. 60 per ton. Now, if we introduce the Bill today, then, the levy becomes chargeable immediately. It is not only done by Oil India; it is done by ONGC. 50 per cent of this is owned by the British....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is why exactly you have done this. Meanwhile they have changed the stock position, etc.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: If you allow me to introduce it, immediately it will be collected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Excise authority have to give time to their field staff. What time is this?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This will be collected from the British company once you allow me to introduce it just now. There should not be a moment's delay. So, Sir, I would submit....

AN HON. MEMBER: Please introduce the Bill.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I may be allowed leave for introducing the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce Oil Industry (Development) Bill, 1974.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: 'That leave be granted to introduce Oil Industry (Development) Bill, 1974.

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I introduce\* the Bill.

14.35 hrs.

#### MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED LEAKAGE OF COMPANIES (TEMPORARY RESTRICTIONS ON DIVIDENDS) ORDINANCES, 1974

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up matter under 377. This is regarding leakage of Ordinance. There are three motions—by Shri Banerjee by Shri Madhu Limaye and by Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

Mr. Banerjee's name is first and so, he will be allowed to speak as per the practice. Shall we take this up in the afternoon? Out of three Members, the first name is that of Shri Banerjee. So, he will speak. The others have just to say that they have also sent in the motions.

Only the first Member will speak.

Mr. Banerjee

SHRI S. M. BANEREE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am happy that you have permitted me to speak. There is a leakage of Ordinance issued in July 1974. Before this was issued why the State Governments had not been consulted? In the shape of ordinance, there is freezing of a part of the dearness allowance. I have got this letter from the Prime Minister which is dated 16th July in which she said that this Ordinance will not merely apply to Government employees but also to the employees

\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

in the organised sector. These are larger economic issues which could not have been discussed in any meeting of the Joint Consultative Committee Machinery. Therefore, it is not correct to argue on why the Government has taken this measure.

Now the question is: Why did not the Central Government discuss with State Governments and the toiling millions of people and not even with the Central Trade Union Organisations? Is it because this involves larger issues of parliamentary importance?

Sir, the Ordinance which was supposed to freeze the dividend was promulgated on the same date, that is, on the 13th of July, 1974 but it was revealed at the meeting of the Consultative Committee of Parliament to some Members. I do not know how that was leaked out. But, many people have taken advantage of this leakage and they have got their share. Therefore I charge this Government with the responsibility of this leakage. I do not know who he is—he is one of the Council of Ministers. It is said that the ministers were not in favour of the ordinance. Some ministers did not know what the Ordinance was. I charge the hon. Minister himself for this leakage. Many Ministers say that they have not been consulted. I do not know how it was leaked out and by whom was it leaked out. Either the Minister has leaked it out or his colleagues. I do not know who attended that meeting. Probably, Secretaries of various Departments attended the Cabinet Meeting. Luckily the press could not have leaked out because the presses could not be present at this meeting. Either it is the Minister himself or any member of the Council of Ministers or the Secretary of the Department who attended that Cabinet meeting who had leaked it out. Sir, it is a

very serious matter. I know that investigation is going on. But, I would request you to appoint a Committee of Members of this House to investigate into the leakage. For, this is a serious matter. As regards the other ordinance, since it concerned only the poor Government employees, there was no question of leakage. The leakage took place only of that particular ordinance or that portion of the ordinance which dealt with the business-houses and the big monopolists.

I hold the Government responsible for this leakage. There should be a committee of this House consisting of <sup>7</sup> Members belonging to the various political parties to inquire into this matter. You may kindly nominate the Members of that committee, and they should investigate into the matter. If it is found that the Minister is responsible he should resign in right earnest, and if it is found that it has been done by the Secretaries of the Departments who had attended the Cabinet meeting, they should also resign gracefully and peacefully. I hope you will kindly take this seriously and ask Government to give an explanation and also appoint a committee as I have desired.

**भ्रष्टाचार महोदय :** प्रैक्टिस तो यही है कि तीनों में से एक का आये गा ।

**श्री भृषु लिम्बणे (बांका) :** मैं एक जानकारी सदन को देना चाहता हूँ ।

**भ्रष्टाचार महोदय,** यह जो कम्पनियों के फिलिंडेंड के बारे में भ्रष्टाचार था यह जिस दिन भ्रष्टाचार में आया उस से एक दिन पहले ही सेन्टरी एन्का के 10 हजार ब्लैयर बाजार में बेचे गये । वास्तव में यह ग्राइनेस कई दिन पहले लीक हो चुका था इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस भ्रष्टाचार को ड्राफ्ट करने का काम किस ने किया, वह किन किन लोगों के पास जेजा गया इन सब की सूची बननी चाहिये और इस के बारे में जांच होनी चाहिये ।

**[श्री मधु लिमये]**

ग्रन्थक महोदय, मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार जगदीश कापड़ियां नाम के एक सज्जन को इसका पहले ही पता चल गया और नतीजा यह हुआ कि गुजरात फिलियाइजर, सेन्चुरी मिल्स, अतुल प्रोडक्ट्स, बड़ौदा रेयान आदि कम्पनियों के, जिन को ब्लू चिप्स कहा जाता है, इन के शेयर्स के बारे में बहुत ही बड़े पैमाने पर स्पैक्युलेटिव ट्रांजेक्शन हुआ।

ग्रन्थक महोदय: फार्वर्ड ट्रेडिंग इन स्टाक एण्ड शेयर पर, जुलाई 1969 से ही पांचदी लगी थी, फिर भी इस तरह का क्यों सट्टा लगता है? इस के चलने जगदीश कापड़िया ने 50 लाख ६० कमाया है और नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जिन्होंने खरीदने का काम किया था वह भुगतान करने से इंकार कर रहे हैं।

ग्रन्थक महोदय: जब आर्डिनेंस आयेगा तब बहस कर लेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये: उस पर तो बोलना ही है। ग्रन्थक महोदय, जगदीश कापड़ियां द्वारा 50 लाख ६० कमाया गया है। बुल्स पेमेन्ट करने से इंकार कर रहे हैं और बोर्ड में एक समझौता हुआ है। दिन 8 परसेंट राशि का का भुगतान कर दिया जाय।

इसलिये जगदीश कापड़िया को यह जानकारी कहां से मिली? और इस के लिये वित्त मंत्रालय के जो अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं उन के बारे में जांच होनी चाहिए। इसके लिये कई कम्पनियों के ऊपर छापा मारने की जरूरत है जिन के नाम और तथ्य में देने के लिये तैयार हैं। इस की जांच होनी चाहिए और दोषी अधिकारियों को बिल्कुल निकाल देना चाहिये। इस का जवाब माननीय श्री गणेश देंगे?

MR. SPEAKER: Let him please not involve himself in arguments but sit down now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I did not get any notice of this.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, he has it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We had given notice.

श्री मधु लिमये: हर चीज को यहां लाइटली ट्रीट किया जा रहा है। 50 लाख कोई मामूली रकम नहीं है। हमने 10 बजे के पहले नोटिस दिया है।

ग्रन्थक महोदय: आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि अभी जवाब दें? अभी आपने बात कहीं और वह इसका तुरन्त जवाब दें, यह कमें मुमकिन है। वह कह रहे हैं कि He says he will inquire into it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): He is insisting that he should reply immediately to the point he has raised. Let him look into that and then give a reply.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The question is not addressed to you but to the Finance Minister.

SHRI CHANDRA YADAV: I am also a member. I have the right to say this.

श्री मधु लिमये: वह कहें न कि आप जवाब देंगे।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव: हम भी जवाब देंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up the next item 14, after lunch.

14.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Forty-five Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after  
Lunch at Forty-nine Minutes past  
Fifteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We resume discussion on the clauses of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill. On the last occasion, we adopted four clauses. Clause 5. Mr. Ramavtar Shastri has got one amendment.

Clause 5.—(*Duty of owner to take steps for the Conservation and development of coal mine*)

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

Page 3, after line 22, insert—

“(f) seeking cooperation of labour organisations functioning in coal-fields for achieving the purposes mentioned in clauses (a) to (e)” (13).

मेरे संशोधन का आशय यह है कि जो प्रयोजन हैं उनकी पूर्ति के लिए कोयला क्षेत्रों में काम कर रहे मजदूर संगठनों का सहयोग प्राप्त किया जाये। ऐसा करना प्रयोजनों की सिद्धि के लिए आवश्यक है। कोयला खानों को चलाने वाले मनमानी न कर सकें, किसी चीज़ को छिपा न सकें, उसमें कोई वुटि हो तो उसको दूर करने के लिए जो युनियंज वहां हैं वे अपने सुझाव दे सकें, यही मेरे संशोधन का आशय है। जो युनियंज वहां काम करती हैं उनका सहयोग लेने सम्बन्धी मेरा यह संशोधन है। सरकार की तरफ से बार बार कहा जाता है कि मजदूरों को इस प्रबन्ध में हिस्तेदारी दे रहे हैं, उनको बहुत से अधिकार दे रहे हैं। मजदूर

आन्दोलन करके आप से ये अधिकार ले भी रहे हैं। जो मंत्री महोदय बैठे हुए हैं वह तो बहुत प्रगतिशील बातें बोलते हैं और मजदूरों के हक में बोलते हैं उनको तो ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा संशोधन स्वीकार करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। उस तरफ बैठे हुए बहुत से माननीय सदस्य इस बात को मानते हैं लेकिन चूंकि वे आपके साथ हैं इसलिए वे बोट हमारे साथ देंगे नहीं। युनियंज को भी अधिकार आप दे दें, उनको भी हिस्सेदार आप बना दें, उनसे भी राय आप लें, इस संशोधन का केवल इतना सा ही मतलब है। शर्मा जी की युनियन हो या ए आई टी यु सी की हो या कोई और हो हम चाहते हैं कि उनका भी सहयोग लिया जाये। दो तीन जगह मैंने इस आशय के संशोधन पेश किये हैं और मैं बार बार एक ही बात कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। नई स्थिति को देखते हुए और खास तौर से जो उनकी धोखित नीति है कि हम मजदूरों का सहयोग लेना चाहते हैं ताकि उत्पादन बढ़े उसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि मेरे इस संशोधन को आप स्वीकार करें। अभी मजदूर असन्तुष्ट हैं बहुत से कारणों से। उनका असन्तोष दूर करना जल्दी है। उनका सहयोग लिया जाये, उनकी राय ली जाये और ऐसा करके ही कोयला खानों का संचालन किया जायेगा तो उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और अक्षरत-शाही का खात्मा भी होगा। पूरी सरकार पर अक्षरत-शाही आज हावी है, हर महकमे में है। इस महकमे में भी है यह मेरी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी है। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि मजदूर संगठनों को आप इतना तो अधिकार जल्द दें। नहीं तो आपके भावण, आपकी नीति बेमानी होगी। कहने के लिए कुछ और करने

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

के लिए कुछ और होगी, हाथी के दो दांत, खाने वाला एक और दिखाने वाला दूसरा, यही कहानी चरितार्थ होगी अगर आपने हमारा यह संशोधन स्वीकार नहीं किया।

**इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री के० डॉ० माननीय मानवीय) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि मैं उनकी राय की बड़ी कद्र करता हूँ। यह बात सही है कि कोयला खानों में मजदूरों के सलाह-मश्वरे के बिना कानूनारबेशन और डेवेलपमेंट वर्गरह के कामों की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है। मैं तो स्वयं ही इस काम में लगा रहता हूँ। लेकिन मेरी राय में दफ्तर 5 में इस तरह संशोधन करने से यह काम पूरा नहीं होगा। यह तो एक नीति का अनुसरण करने का प्रश्न है। हम उस नीति का अनुसरण कर रहे हैं। हम विश्वास दिलाना चाहते हैं कि कोयला खानों में, और दूसरी खानों में भी, काम-काज चलाने के बारे में मजदूरों के साथ पूरी तरह सलाह-मश्वरा किया जायेगा, और हम ऐसा कर भी रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि हाल ही में हम ने जो बहुत से फैसले लिये हैं, वे सब मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों के सलाह-मश्वरे से लिये हैं।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now, I put Amendment No. 13 moved by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri to clause 5 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 13 was put and negatived.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

*The Motion was adopted.*

**Clause 5 was added to the Bill.**

**Clause 6—(Imposition of excise duties).**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri Somnath Chatterjee—not here.

**SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:** I beg to move:

Page 3, line 26,—

for "ten" substitute "six" (14).

**Page 3,—**

omit lines 29 to 31 (15).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I put Amendment Nos. 14 and 15 moved by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri to vote.

**Amendments Nos. 14 and 15 were put and negatived.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

*The Motion was adopted.*

**Clause 6 was added to the Bill.**

**Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.**

**Clause 9.—(Utilisation of proceeds of duties levied and collected under sections 6 and 7).**

**SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI:** I beg to move:

**Page 4,—**

after line 17, insert—

"(f) seeking cooperation of labour organisations functioning in coal-fields for achieving the purposes mentioned in clauses (a) to (e)." (16).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put Amendment No. 16 moved by, Shri Avtar Shastri to vote.

Amendment No. 16 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10.—(Duty of owner to open Coal Mines Conservation and Development Account)

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 4,—

after line 45, insert—

"(g) seeking cooperation of labour organisations functioning in coal-fields for achieving these purposes mentioned in clauses (a) to (f)." (17).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put Amendment No. 17 moved by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri to Clause 10 to vote.

Amendment No. 17 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no amendment to Clauses 11 to 14 also.

The question is:

"Clauses 10, 11 to 14 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 10, 11 to 14 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee—not here. So, the Amendments given notice of by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to Clauses 15 and 16 are not moved.

The question is:

"That Clauses 15 and 16 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 15 and 16 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is also another amendment given notice of by Shri Somnath Chatterjee that New Clause 16A be added.

He is not here. So, that is not moved.

The question is:

Now, there is no amendment to Clause 17.

"That Clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Power to make rules)

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 8, line 18,—

for "three" substitute "six". (18).

Page 8, line 18,—

for "or" substitute "and" (19).

Page 8, line 19,—

for "two" substitute "five". (20).

Page 8, line 19,—

omit "or with both" (21).

16.00

अगर कोयला खानों के संरक्षण के सिलसिले में किसी की तरफ से कोई व्यवधान या रुकावट पैदा की जाये, तो उसके लिए सजा की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में इस विधेयक में तीन महीने की सजा या दो हजार रुपये जुर्माना या दोनों की बात कही गई है। खानों को बर्बाद करने के लिए किस तरह गडबड़ की जाती है, या उन को ठीक करने में किस तरह रुकावट पैदा की जाती है, ये बातें सरकार को, और ट्रेड यूनियनों में काम करने वाले हम लोगों को, मालूम हैं।

मेरे संशोधनों का अभिप्राय यह है कि जो लोग इस तरह की गडबड़ियां करते हैं, उनको सख्त सख्त सजा दी जानी चाहिए, ताकि कोई दूसरा इस तरह की गडबड़ न कर सके। मेरा संशोधन यह है कि तीन महीने की सजा के बजाये छः महीने की सजा और दो हजार रुपये जुर्माना किया जाये, और इसके साथ ही 'या' शब्द को हटा दिया जाये, अर्थात् छः महीने की सजा भी हो और पांच हजार रुपये जुर्माना भी हो।

अगर हम इस तरह के कठोर दंड की व्यवस्था रखें, तो खानों के संरक्षण और विकास को ठीक तरह से करने का इस विधेयक का मंशा पूरा हो सकेगा। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जिस किसी की तरफ से भी खानों के काम में बाधा आये, हम उसके खिलाफ़ सख्त कार्यवाही करें। इस विधेयक में जिस दंड की व्यवस्था की गई है, वह कठोर नहीं है। मेरे संशोधन में जिस दंड की व्यवस्था है, उसको और कठोर बनाया जा सकता है। लेकिन अभी मैं इतना ही चाहता हूं कि विधेयक में जो व्यवस्था रखी गई है, उससे आगे चल कर सजा और जुर्माने को और अधिक कठोर कर दिया जाये, और 'या' को हटा कर दोनों की व्यवस्था कर दी जाये।

इस समय जो व्यवस्था है उससे कैद की सजा तो नहीं मिलेगी, केवल दो हजार रुपये जुर्माना कर दिया जायेगा। और काला धन कमाने वालों, गोल-प्राल करने वालों, हराम का पैसा रखने वालों के लिए दो हजार रुपये दे देना कोई मुश्किल काम नहीं है। इसलिए सजा और जुर्माना दोनों होने चाहिए। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इन संशोधनों को स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

**श्री के० डॉ० मालवीय :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य ने जिस पृष्ठभूमि में यह सुझाव पेश किया है नैं समझता हूं कि उसमें बहुत परिवर्तन हो गया है। वह जमाना अब बदल गया है। अब तो कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है और जो लोग उन माइन्ज को चलाने, कानूनरेशन और डेवलपमेंट का काम कर रहे हैं उन पर कई प्रकार की डिसिप्लिन है। मैं मानता हूं कि बहुत सी गडबड़ियां हो रही हैं लेकिन वह परिपाठी पुराने जमाने से चली आ रही है। लेकिन उनको दूर करने के लिए बड़ी सख्ती की गई है। शायद माननीय सदस्य को मालूम न हो अभी चालीस पचास अच्छे-प्रच्छे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही की गई है, उनको निकाला गया है और उनका तबादला किया गया है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो संशोधन पेश किया है उससे शायद हमारा और उनका उद्देश्य पूरा न हो सके। इस बक्त हमें काम करने वालों से बड़े संतोषजनक तरीके से सहयोग मिल रहा है। दिक्कतें हैं, भ्रष्टाचार वहां है और हम उनको दूर कर रहे हैं। शायद उसमें योड़ा समय लग सकता है। सजा को तीन महीने से बढ़ा कर छः महीने करने से इतने विस्तृत क्षेत्र में फैले हुए काम में शायद कोई विशेष सहायता न मिले। इसलिए वह मोजूदा व्यवस्था को मान लें और अपने संशोधनों को वापिस ले लें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21 to Clause 18 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 18 to 21 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 18 and 19, Clause 1, that Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 18 and 19, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I beg to move:

*"That the Bill be passed."*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

*"That the Bill be passed."*

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्चवाय (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस किष्टेयक के बारे में मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना है कि जब तक कठोर दंड नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक खानों में किसी विशेष परिवर्तन की आशा कम है। पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय कठोर से कठोर दंड देने में क्यों हिचकचा रहे हैं। उनके सामने कौन सी दिकतें हैं यह मेरी समझ के बाहर की बात है। उन्होंने अभी कहा है कि हम ने कुछ तबादले किये हैं। लेकिन तबादले करना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है।

श्री के० डॉ० मालवीय : निकाले भी हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्चवाय : इससे उनके व्यवहार में कोई बड़ा परिवर्तन होगा ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री के० डॉ० मालवीय : हुआ है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्चवाय : हम इसको नहीं मानते हैं। मंत्री महोदय में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

इसलिए मेरा फिर आप से निवेदन है कि अधिक से अधिक आर्थिक दण्ड रखने से काम नहीं चलेगा क्योंकि पैसा तो उनके पास है। वे पैसा देकर अपना दण्ड भर सकते हैं। इसलिए पैसे का दण्ड अधिक हो उस पर मैं अधिक जोर नहीं दूंगा। मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि कारावास का दण्ड अधिक करेंगे और ऐसी दो चार घण्टाएँ कुछ खानों में हो जायें तो मेरा विश्वास है कि काफी अच्छी लहर और अच्छा परिवर्तन हमें दिखाई देगा। अब कोयला खाने आप के हाथ में हैं। परन्तु उनकी जो दशा है वह बही चली आ रही है। देश के अन्दर कोयला मिलता नहीं है लोगों को। आप की कोयले की खानों को देखने का अवसर मुझे मिला उसमें कोई सुधार मुझे नहीं दिखाई दिया। कहते हैं बोगी नहीं मिलती है। पहले जो लोग थे वे बोगी कैसे भेजते थे? उनका कहना है कि जो खानों के अफसर थे वे रेलवे के अफसरों को खिलापिला कर बोगी ले लेते थे। . . . (व्यवस्थान) . . . इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये सारी जो कमियां आई हैं इनकी वजह से काफी मूल्य भी बढ़े हैं और इन सब का मूल कारण है कि अव्यवस्था बढ़ी है, प्रशासन में कमी आई है और नाना प्रकार की कमियां आई हैं। आप का उद्देश्य अच्छा है वह उद्देश्य सफल हो, यह हम सब चाहते हैं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ आप ने जो दण्ड रखा है वह बहुत ही कम है। छोटे से छोटे अपराध के लिए सजा कम से कम 6 महीने हों, उससे कम न हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा तीन साल, चार साल, पांच साल तक दे सकते हैं। अगर आप ऐसा करें तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि बहुत अच्छा परिवर्तन होगा। आप जरा कर के तो देखिए। चार छः आदमियों को जेल में डाल कर देखिए, एकदम परिवर्तन होगा। मुझे आशा

## [श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

है जो मैंने कहा है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए  
आप यह सजा निश्चित रूप से रखेंगे ।

प्रो० एस० एल० सबसेना (महाराजगेंज) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बिल रखा है मैं उस बिल से पूरी तरह सहमत हूं और चाहता हूं कि वे वे अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हों । इस समय मैं केवल एक बात की ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब कोल माइन्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो रहा था तो हमारे स्वर्गीय मंत्री श्री मोहन कुमार मंगलम जी ने बादा किया था कि गोरखपुर का लेबर डिपो कायम रहेगा । वहां से 18 हजार मजदूर कोयला खानों में जाते थे । लेकिन अब वह बन्द हो गया है । अगर उसको बन्द रखेंगे तो आपका प्रोडक्शन घटेगा । इत्तिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इस लेबर डिपो को आप कायम रखें और वहां से लोगों को लें ।

श्री के० डॉ० मालवीय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कछवाय साहब ने जो बात कही मैं उससे बिल्कुल सहमत हूं । लेकिन दण्ड की अवधि बढ़ा देने से अगर काम चलता तो लोगों की हत्यायें न होती क्योंकि उस में तो फांसी लगती है और जिन्दगी भर की सजा मिलती है तब भी डाका नहीं बन्द होता । इसलिये ऐसे क्षेत्रों में दण्ड की अवधि बढ़ा देने से कोई काम होता नहीं है । असल में बात जो आपने पहले कही कि प्रशासन में सुधार होना चाहिये, सुव्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, अव्यवस्था दूर होनी चाहिए, मैं उनसे बिल्कुल इत्तकाक करता हूं और मैं आपको यह इत्मेनान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप कोल माइन्स में धूमें तो देखेंगे कि तरकी हो रही है पहले से । समय कुछ और लगेगा । दण्ड की अवधि बढ़ा भी दे तब भी आप जो चाहते हैं कि दो चार या छः महीने में सुधार हो जाएगा वह बात नहीं है । लेकिन मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि ट्रेड यूनियन वर्कर्स और ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट की सहायता से, उन के

सहकार से सरकार बहुत जल्द इस कार्य को कर लैगी और यह तीन महीने की सजा काफी है । . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . उन से बहुत सहयोग मिल रहा है . . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वे वर्करों की हत्या करवाते हैं . . . .

श्री के० डॉ० मालवीय : जी नहीं, कोई हत्या नहीं हो रही है । हमारा उनका सब काम ठीक तरह से चल रहा है । हम उनके बड़े कृतज्ञ हैं और उनके नेताओं के कृतज्ञ हैं.. (व्यवधान) . . . .

मानूम नहीं कहां कौन कल्प दुश्मा, मैं कल्प की खबर ज्यादा नहीं रखता ।

शिव्वन लाल जी ने गोरखपुर डिपो की बात की । वह एक पेचीदा बात है । पुराने जमाने में जब कि राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ था कोल माइन्स का तब वह एक केन्द्र था जहां से मजदूर जाते थे बिहार में, बंगाल, बिहार बोर्डर पर चले जाते थे और दूसरी जगह भी चले जाते थे । अब इस समय बेकारी तो सभी जगह फैल गई है और अगर गोरखपुर में मध्य प्रदेश के बहुत से मजदूरों को लाकर रख दें तो क्या होगा ? वहां की फटिलाइजर फैक्टरी में अभी मैंने कल ही पत्ता लगाया तो मालूम हुआ कि 1800 आदमी हैं जिसमें 1711 आदमी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं बाकी चार सौ, पांच सौ या छः सात सौ आदमी और जगह के हो सकते हैं क्योंकि वह एक राष्ट्रीय योजना है, बाहर से भी लोग आएंगे । तो बाहर से तो लोग जाएंगे और ऐसा नहीं है कि गोरखपुर के लोग नहीं गए और नहीं जाएंगे, लेकिन गोरखपुर लेबर डिपो का जो काम था वहां भर्ती होती थी और किर वहां से लोग जाते थे जो एक पुराने जमाने की व्यवस्था थी और जिसमें मेरी राय में सुधार की आवश्यकता है । इस पर हम काफी विचार कर रहे हैं । स्वर्गीय मोहन कुमार मंगलम जी

ने भी इस पर बड़ी सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करने का वादा किया था और हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि किस तरह से हम सामंजस्य कर सकें। दूसरे प्रदेशों की बेकारी को दूर करने का मूल जो हमारे सामने द्येय रहे उसे तो हम करे लेकिन यहां भी क्या हो सकता है उस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं कोई वचन तो नहीं दे सकता लेकिन इतना आश्वासन दे सकता हूँ कि नई परिवर्तित ग्रन्तस्था में माननीय सदस्य इसको हमदर्दी के साथ देखें और हम भी कोशिश करेंगे कि कोई मार्ग निकल सके तो निकाला जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."  
*The motion was adopted.*

16.12 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GUJARAT), 1974-75**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Gujarat.

**DEMAND NO. 2—COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,56,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Council of Ministers'."

**DEMAND NO. 3—ELECTIONS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,62,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Elections'."

**DEMAND NO. 5—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'General Administration Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 6—PASSPORT ESTABLISHMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Passport Establishment'."

**DEMAND NO. 7—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,07,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Administrative Services (General Administration Department)'."

## DEMAND NO. 8—MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES (GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,29,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Miscellaneous General Services (General Administration Department)'."

## DEMAND NO. 9—PROMOTION OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES (GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Promotion of Languages and Literatures (General Administration Department)'."

## DEMAND NO. 10—ART AND CULTURE (GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Art and Culture (General Administration Department)'."

## DEMAND NO. 11—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (General Administration Department)'."

## DEMAND NO. 12—OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Social and Community Services (General Administration Department)'."

## DEMAND NO. 13—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT—PLANNING MACHINERY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,15,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'General Administration Department—Planning Machinery'."

DEMAND NO. 14—ECONOMIC ADVICE  
AND STATISTICS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Economic Advice and Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 15—LOANS AND ADVANCES  
TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN GENERAL  
ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,66,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in General Administration Department'."

DEMAND NO. 17—SALES TAX

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,60,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 18—REVENUE EXPENDITURE  
ON ENTERTAINMENT AND EDUCATION  
CESS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Revenue Expenditure on Entertainment and Education Cess'."

DEMAND NO. 19—SMALL SAVINGS  
ORGANISATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,84,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Small Savings Organisation'."

DEMAND NO. 21—FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,24,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Finance Department'."

## DEMAND NO. 22—TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,03,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Treasury and Accounts Administration'."

## DEMAND NO. 23—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 280,66,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

## DEMAND NO. 24—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,73,40,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department'."

## DEMAND NO. 25—COLLECTION OF EDUCATION CESS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Collection of Education Cess'."

## DEMAND NO. 2—OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE PROGRAMME (FINANCE DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Social Security and Welfare Programme (Finance Department)'."

## DEMAND NO. 27—FINANCE DEPARTMENT PLANNING MACHINERY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Finance Department—Planning Machinery'."

321 D.G. (Gujarat), ASADHA 31, 1896 (SAKA) D.G. (Gujarat) 322  
1974-75 1974-75

DEMAND NO. 28—ADMINISTRATION OF  
INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT AND GENERAL  
INSURANCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,92,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Administration of Indian Partnership' Act and General Insurance'."

DEMAND NO. 31—LOANS AND ADVANCES  
TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN FINANCE  
DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,05,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Finance Department'."

DEMAND NO. 33—ADMINISTRATION  
OF JUSTICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,06,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 34—LEGAL DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,06,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Legal Department'."

DEMAND NO. 35—OTHER ADMINISTRA-  
TIVE SERVICES (LEGAL DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Administrative Services (Legal Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 36—OTHER SOCIAL SECU-  
RITY AND WELFARE PROGRAMME (LEGAL  
DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,18,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Social Security and Welfare Programme (Legal Department)'."

## DEMAND NO. 37—ADMINISTRATION OF RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,88,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Administration of Religious and Charitable Endowments Act'."

## DEMAND NO. 38—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN LEGAL DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,23,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Legal Department'."

## DEMAND NO. 40—CIVIL SUPPLIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,74,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 8,33,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Civil Supplies'."

## DEMAND NO. 41—FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Food and Civil Supplies Department'."

## DEMAND NO. 42—FOOD AND NUTRITION (FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,97,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 83,40,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Food Nutrition (Food and Civil Supplies Department)'."

## DEMAND NO. 44—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,83,000 on Capital Account be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government servants in Food and Civil Supplies Department'."

DEMAND NO. 48—ADJUSTMENT ON ACCOUNT OF AID MATERIALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Adjustment on account of Aid Materials from Countries'."

DEMAND NO. 45.—STATE LEGISLATURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,25,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of "State Legislature."

DEMAND NO. 49—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Social Security and Welfare (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department)'"

DEMAND NO. 46—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN GUJARAT LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Gujarat Legislature Secretariat."

DEMAND NO. 50—RELIEF WORKS (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,40,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the States of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker] defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Relief Works (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department)'."

**DEMAND No. 51—OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT).**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 16,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Social and Community Services (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department)'."

**DEMAND No. 52—AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the

year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department'."

**DEMAND No. 53—COOPERATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT).**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,79,94,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,69,65,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Co-operation (Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department)'."

**DEMAND No. 54—OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT).**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Other General Economic Services (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 55—AGRICULTURE,  
FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPART-  
MENT.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.  
6,12,66,000 on Revenue Account and  
not exceeding Rs. 1,77,16,000 on  
Capital Account be granted to the  
President out of the Consolidated  
Fund of the State of Gujarat to com-  
plete the sum necessary to defray the  
charges which will come in course of  
payment during the year ending the  
31st day of March, 1975 in respect  
of 'Agriculture (Agriculture,  
Forests and Co-operation Depart-  
ment)'."

DEMAND NO. 56—MINOR IRRIGATION,  
SOIL CONSERVATION AND AREA DEVE-  
LOPMENT (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND  
operation Department)'."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.  
3,17,04,000 on Revenue Account and  
not exceeding Rs. 10,000 on Capital  
Account be granted to the Presi-  
dent out of the Consolidated Fund  
of the State of Gujarat to complete  
the sum necessary to defray the  
charges which will come in course  
of payment during the year ending  
the 31st day of March, 1975 in res-  
pect of Minor Irrigation, Soil Con-  
servation and Area Development  
(Agriculture, Forests and Co-  
operation Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 57—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.  
2,39,37,000 on Revenue Account and  
not exceeding Rs. 10,000 on Capital  
Account be granted to the President  
out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of Gujarat to complete the  
sum necessary to defray the charges  
which will come in course of pay-  
ment during the year ending the  
31st day of March, 1975 in respect  
of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 58—DIARY DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.  
20,10,000 on Revenue Account and  
not exceeding Rs. 11,00,000 on Capi-  
tal Account be granted to the Presi-  
dent out of the Consolidated Fund  
of the State of Gujarat to complete  
the sum necessary to defray the  
charges which will come in course  
of payment during the year ending  
the 31st day of March, 1975 in res-  
pect of 'Dairy Development'."

DEMAND NO. 59—FISHERIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.  
78,55,000 on Revenue Account and  
not exceeding Rs. 29,96,000 on Capi-  
tal Account be granted to the Presi-  
dent out of the Consolidated Fund  
of the State of Gujarat to complete  
the sum necessary to defray the  
charges which will come in course  
of payment during the year ending  
the 31st day of March, 1975 in res-  
pect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. 60—FORESTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.  
1,55,39,000 on Revenue Account and  
not exceeding Rs. 68,64,000 on Capi-  
tal Account be granted to the Presi-  
dent out of the Consolidated Fund  
of the State of Gujarat to complete  
the sum necessary to defray the  
charges which will come in course  
of payment during the year ending  
the 31st day of March, 1975 in res-  
pect of 'Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 62—LOANS AND ADVANCES  
TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN AGRICUL-  
TURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION  
DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government servants in Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department'."

DEMAND NO. 63—STATE EXCISE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,10,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'State Excise'."

DEMAND NO. 65—EDUCATION AND  
LABOUR DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,56,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Education and Labour Department'."

DEMAND NO. 66—EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,60,49,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 71,36,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 67—ART AND CULTURE  
(EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPART-  
MENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,81,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Art and Culture (Education and Labour Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 68—SCIENTIFIC SERVICES,  
AND RESEARCH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Scientific Services and Research'."

DEMAND NO. 69—HOUSING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Housing'."

DEMAND NO. 70—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,94,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 71—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,39,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 22,49,00 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Education and Labour Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 72—EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT-PLANNING MACHINERY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Education and Labour Department Planning Machinery'."

DEMAND NO. 73—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Education and Labour Department'."

DEMAND NO. 74—TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,02,64,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

## DEMAND NO. 75—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES (HOME DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,49,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services (Home Department)'."

## DEMAND NO. 76—HOME DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,38,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st of March, 1975 in respect of 'Home Department'."

## DEMAND NO. 77—POLICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,61,70,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Police'."

## DEMAND NO. 78—JAILS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State

of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Jails'."

## DEMAND NO. 79—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (HOME DEPARTMENT).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,16,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Administrative Services (Home Department)'."

## DEMAND NO. 80—ART AND CULTURE (HOME DEPARTMENT).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,23,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Art and Culture (Home Department)'."

## DEMAND NO. 81—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Information and Publicity'."

DEMAND NO. 82—SOCIAL SECURITY AND  
WELFARE (HOME DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Home Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 83—ROAD AND WATER  
TRANSPORT SERVICES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,20,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,68,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Road and Water Transport Services'."

DEMAND NO. 84—TOURISM

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Tourism'."

DEMAND NO. 85—LOANS AND ADVANCES  
TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN HOME  
DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,28,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 86—OTHER TAXES AND  
DUTIES ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES  
(INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER  
DEPARTMENT).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,5,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 87—STATIONARY AND  
PRINTING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,20,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND NO. 88.—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT).**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

**DEMAND NO. 89.—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,23 77,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Social Security and Welfare (Industries, Mines and Power Department)."

**DEMAND NO. 90—INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,76,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 91.—EXPORT PROMOTION**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Export Promotion'."

**DEMAND NO. 92.—CO-OPERATION (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,77,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 18 31,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Co-operation (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

**DEMAND NO. 93.—OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,27,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other General Economic Services (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

**DEMAND No. 94.—INDUSTRIES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,91,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 74,75,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Industries'."

**DEMAND No. 95.—VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,02,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 38,85,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Village and Small Industries'."

**DEMAND No. 96.—MINES AND MINDRALS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,35,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Mines and Minerals'."

**DEMAND No. 97.—POWER PROJECTS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56 22,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 19,00,10,000 Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Power Projects'."

**DEMAND No. 98.—MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,53,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Machinery and Engineering Industries'."

**DEMAND No. 99.—CONSUMER INDUSTRIES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,15,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]  
which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Consumer Industries'."

DEMAND No. 100.—INVESTMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions'."

DEMAND No. 101.—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER PROJECTS (INDUSTRIES, MINES & POWER DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Multipurpose River Projects (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

DEMAND No. 102.—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,53,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of

the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND No. 104.—FIRE PROTECTION AND CONTROL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Fire protection and Control'."

DEMAND No. 105.—PANCHYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,78,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year during the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND No. 106.—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,92,15,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Community Development'."

DEMAND No. 107.—MEDICAL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,84,40,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. 108.—FAMILY PLANNING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:—

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,67,05,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. 109—PUBLIC HEALTH, Sanitation and Water Supply."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,89,92,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,58,47,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to de-

fray the charges which will come in course of payment during the the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply.'"

DEMAND No. 110—URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,14,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,43,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Urban Development (Panchayats and Health Department)'."

DEMAND No. 111—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPTT.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,51,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Panchayats and Health Deptt.)'."

DEMAND No. 112—RELIEF ON ACCOUNT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES (PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENTS).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Relief on Account of Natural calamities (Panchayats and Health Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 113—PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT—PLANNING MACHINERY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Panchayats and Health Department—Planning Machinery".

DEMAND NO. 114—COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS TO LOCAL BODIES AND PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,36,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Compensations and Assignments to local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions'."

DEMAND NO. 116—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,66,000 on Capital Account be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND NO. 118—NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,55,98,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,09,48,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Non-residential buildings'."

DEMAND NO. 119—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Administrative Services (Public Works Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 120—HOUSING (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,75,000 on Revenue Account and

not exceeding Rs. 2,40,68,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Housing (Public Works Department)'."

DEMAND No. 121—RELIEF WORKS  
(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,26,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Relief Works (Public Works Department)'."

DEMAND No. 122—PUBLIC WORKS  
DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,76,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Public Works Department'."

DEMAND No. 123—CO-OPERATION  
(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,33,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund

of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Co-operation (Public Works Department)'."

DEMAND No. 124—IRRIGATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,48,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 22,82,36,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. 125—PORTS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,77,24,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,99,97,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Ports'."

DEMAND No. 126—GLIDING CLUBS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Gliding Clubs'."

DEMAND NO. 127—ROADS AND BRIDGES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,29,07,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,41,98,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Roads and Bridges'."

DEMAND NO. 128—GUJARAT CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION SCHEME

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Gujarat Capital Construction Scheme'."

DEMAND NO. 130—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,66,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Public Works Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 131—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,26,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Public Works Department'."

DEMAND NO. 132—LAND REVENUE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,46,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 133—STAMPS AND REGISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,02,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Stamps and Registration'."

DEMAND NO. 136—REVENUE DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,86,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Revenue Department'."

DEMAND NO. 137—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,31,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'District Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 138—MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Miscellaneous General Services (Revenue Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 139—URBAN DEVELOPMENT (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Urban Development (Revenue Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 140—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,59,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 46,70,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 141—RELIEF ON ACCOUNT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Relief on account of Natural Calamities (Revenue Department)'."

## DEMAND NO. 142—DANGS DISTRICT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,08,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,49,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Dangs District'."

DEMAND NO. 143—AGRICULTURE  
(REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Agriculture (Revenue Department)'."

## DEMAND NO. 144—COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,90,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 13,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Compensations and Assignments (Revenue Department)'."

## DEMAND NO. 146—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN REVENUE DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government servants in Revenue Department'."

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I happened to be present....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One minute. Please resume your seat.

There are certain cut motions. Mr. Mavalankar, are you moving them now?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Yes Sir, I am moving all my cut motions. I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Elections' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for having fresh elections for the new Vidhan Sabha at the earliest date to enable the people of Gujarat to have a popular Government again.] (1)

"That the demand under the head 'General Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up of an independent tribunal to inquire into charges of corruption against ex-Ministers and other high-ups of the State.] (2)

"That the demand under the head General Administration Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for appointment of an Ombudsman or a 'Lokayukta' with a view to protecting the various rights of the citizens as are enshrined in the Constitution and protected by well-established conventions.] (3).

"That the demand under the head General Administration Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for toning up the Administration in terms of incorruptibility, efficiency and speed.] (4)

"That the demand under the head General Administration Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for an energetic, upright, incorruptible and well-knit Administration in Gujarat by establishing a proper relationship between Ministers and Civil servants.] (5).

"That the demand under the head Promotion of Languages and Literatures be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving adequate financial assistance and grants without any strings to the reputed and well-established literary institutions for quicker and better development of Gujarati Language.] (6)

"That the demand under the head Art and Culture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for overhauling and restructuring the various Academies

in the State so that the talented artists and creative individuals feel enthused to contribute their best to the cultural enrichment of the State and the country.] (7)

"That the demand under the head General Administration Department —Planning Machinery be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for having a much larger outlay of resources for the State's Five Year Plan.] (8)

"That the demand under the head General Administration Department —Planning Machinery be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for implementing the concrete and well thought-out recommendations contained in the State's Perspective Plan prepared and published during the Governorship of Shri Shriman Narayan.] (9).

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing free legal aid to the poor as per recommendations of the P. N. Bhagawati Committee Report brought out in Gujarat.] (10)

"That the demand under the head Legal Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for studied, proper and expeditious appraisal of all existing State laws.] (11)

"That the demand under the head Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for larger Central allotments of foodgrains and other essential commodities to Gujarat so that the poorer and weaker sections of the community in urban and rural areas are adequately protected and looked after.] (12)

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar.]

"That the Demand under the head Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for formulating a proper sensible and just policy regarding production and export of groundnut and for fair pricing and distribution of groundnut oil in Gujarat.] (13)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for restoration from 54 per cent to 70 per cent of the allotment of fertilizers produced by the Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation to Gujarat itself.] (14).

"That the demand under the head Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better and more planned financial assistance to the new and developing Gujarat Agricultural University in its formative and challenging period.] (15)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for re-examining the question of the location of the main campus and other campuses of the Gujarat Agricultural University with a view to divorcing the development of agricultural education from narrow political and parochial considerations.] (16).

"That the Demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for imposing a ban on unrestricted movement of cattle from the State to outside regions.] (17)

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for radically and meaningfully re-orienting and boldly implementing the higher education system in Gujarat.] (18)

"That the demand under the head Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing additional housing facilities to middle and lower middle classes in urban and semi-urban areas.] (19)

"That the demand under the head Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for making adequate housing provision for textile and other industrial workers in Ahmedabad.] (20)

"That the demand under the head Home Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for arresting hoarders, profiteers, blackmarketeers, smugglers and such other anti-social elements of the community under MISA and DIR, rather than putting behind the bars the political workers under such Acts.] (21)

"That the demand under the head Home Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for judicial inquiry into at least the more serious police firings in various parts of the State during the first four months of 1974.] (22)

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for inquiry into police atrocities by an independent agency.] (23)

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing proper and scientific training to various police personnel in meeting the protests

and challenges from the demonstrators and agitating crowds.] (24)

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improving and strengthening the information directorate with a view to making it an effective agency for two-way information channel between the Government and the people.] (25)

"That the demand under the head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for development of some of the existing and new centres of tourist attraction and importance.] (26)

"That the demand under the head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improving the Gir Lions Forest area with a view to making it a still greater tourist attraction for people from India and abroad.] (27)

"That the demand under the head Industries, Mines and Power Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for removing the spectacle of frequent power cuts and for continued and increased electricity supply to various agricultural and industrial units in the State.] (28)

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for augmenting coal supply to various industrial units by a more equitable and fair allotment of railway wagons for carrying coal from the pits to the industrial units.] (29)

"That the demand under the head Multipurpose River Projects be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a just, fair and expeditious settlement the long standing Narmada Waters Dispute by

the Tribunal, so that the national interest and economy do not suffer endlessly.] (30)

"That the demand under the head Public, Health, Sanitation and water Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing drinking water facility to the scarcity and semi-scarcity regions in the district of Kutch.] (31)

"That the demand under the head Urban Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for paying more attention and spending more money on the slum-clearance projects in the urban areas.] (32)

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA** (Bhavnagar): Sir, I received the papers only yesterday morning and I gave notice of cut motions this morning. I want your guidance. I seek your protection.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Let us not depart from the rules; you can speak, why depart from the rules?

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** I have sent cut motion, but it is not circulated.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You have submitted them only today; you should have submitted yesterday itself.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** It is not my fault. I received the papers only yesterday morning....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** How can Mr. Mavalankar get them in time and not you? If that is so, we will have to look into it. But you will have the right to speak. Now, I call Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** Sir, I happened to be at the first Consultative Committee meeting that was called after the dissolution of the Gujarat Assembly. My point is this. I will be making some very concrete observations only. Agitation in Gujarat started against corruption of some

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya.]

Ministers and high officials. The agitation started and spread throughout the State of Gujarat. One Chief Minister had to be removed, Mr. Oza. Then another's turn came, Mr. Chimanhai Patel. The Assembly was dissolved. Now, I don't know what happened to corruption against which all this agitation started. Shrimati Indira Gandhi started ruling Gujarat from here. Those officials are all still there. What steps have been taken as to why there was an agitation and what was the source of corruption and who were responsible for it? Not a single case has been started against any Minister or even against any official. Are we to take it for granted that there was no corruption there? You were forced to dissolve the Assembly. Why?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): They wanted Mr. Wanchoo to go there!

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: At least there is a drama in West Bengal by their appointing Shri Wanchoo to investigate into the corruption. There is none so far as Gujarat is concerned. Gujarat is said to be the stronghold of the Congress. In spite of the fact that the majority of the Members there were belonging to the Congress Party how is it that you had to dissolve the Assembly?

Therefore the time is coming when you will see the writings on the wall; the people will not tolerate this corruption irrespective of the fact whether they belong to your party or any other party. I would now request Shri Ganesh, whatever the position he may hold in Government, that he has to see that corruption is removed. For that at least you should take some steps to remove those officials who were responsible for the corruptions. It is said that some foodgrains were sent to Gujarat. But, from the cut motion of Shri Mavalankar you will find that adequate food supply was not supplied to the rural people—the

weaker sections of the people in Gujarat. It shows that the basic reason for this is that there is shortage of foodgrains existing. Though some supplies were made by the Centre yet you have to take stronger steps to see that you send adequate foodgrains to that State so that at least the poorer sections of the people may get adequate quantity of food.

I do not understand one thing. Of course, the policy of the Government is now clear that they are propagating that they will make our country self-sufficient and we will not depend on others. The fertiliser company which is there in Mithapur is owned by Mr. Tata and he has been given a licence for expansion. It was a clear understanding given here in this House that in this sector, private companies will not be given any opportunity. It was also the undertaking that these private sector companies would be taken over by the State and only the Government Undertaking would be allowed to manufacture the fertilisers. Here I see that in Mithapur, Tata has been given full scope for expansion. Not only that. Even regarding naphtha, whatever quantity of it is available here in India is not being properly utilised and still you are importing ammonia from outside—from the foreign country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): There is no fertiliser factory of Tata. He was given only a Letter of Intent.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Whatever it may be, Tata is a private sector to whom you have given a licence.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: My friend is talking in the air.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:**  
I am not talking in the air. Is it not a fact that Tata has been given a licence to have a fertiliser factory in Mithapur which is within the State of Gujarat?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** They were given only a Letter of Intent.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:**  
First you will give a Letter of Intent and then you will give him a licence.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** (Gwalior): What is wrong in giving a licence to the Tatas?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** Instead of going on importing fertiliser, we are allowing our own people to manufacture it here.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:**  
But they are giving all the licences to the big houses only.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**  
Does he want India to go on importing fertilisers?

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:**  
No, I am totally against it. That is why I say that the import of ammonia from outside should be stopped. Government must at the same time see that the fertiliser plants based on naphtha and coal are built up as early as possible.

I shall conclude with this remark..

**AN HON. MEMBER:** He is concluding so early.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:**  
am concluding early because it is no good of saying anything here when Government are not taking any steps to punish those persons who are responsible for all the corruption that exists there?

The next thing that I want to impress the House about is in regard to the problem of housing. I am very glad to find that Shri Mavalankar who has been elected from Ahmedabad has given certain cut motions relating to the housing problems of the industrial workers and textile workers and other middle income groups. It is a terrible problem, because I have seen it myself.

The next question is regarding elections. I would like to know when Government are going to hold elections in Gujarat. Why are they delaying it? Why should they not hold it before the Presidential election? The Gujarat people are being denied of the right to elect the President because there is no Assembly there. There is no reason for not holding the elections. So, the delay in holding the elections is intentional. They are not holding the elections not only to the Assembly but they are not holding elections to the panchayats and municipalities. So, my point is that Government must take immediate steps to hold elections there at the earliest, not only to the Assembly but to the municipal corporations and anchal panchayats.

I would once again say that the hon. Minister must bring to book all the corrupt officials who are still running the show in Gujarat, including the Ministers. The Ministers have also to explain their conduct. Before it becomes too late. I would request Government to see that the corrupt officials are removed and deterrent punishment is given to all those who are responsible for corruption and against whom charges have been made publicly.

Then, I would like to know what Government have done in regard to the police excesses. I have not seen anywhere in India curfew being imposed in hundreds of places on a single day as it was done in Gujarat. Police excesses were there, firing were there, lathi charges were there and people had been killed, and yet no inquiry has been ordered so far. After the dissolution of the Assembly, the Central Government are now ruling Gujarat. So, they must set up an impartial inquiry to inquire into the cases of police excesses, the burning of houses and the killing of persons, and see that proper compensation is given to the families of those who had been killed in the police firings.

With these words, I would like to warn the hon. Minister to be cautious.

[Shri Dinen Bhattachadyya.]

The order of the day is that the people would not care whether they are being ruled by the Congress party or any other. If the administration is corrupt, if it cannot give the people food and shelter, they will remove it from the seat of power. So, Government must beware of the situation and take steps in time.

**DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA** (Kutch): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is true that at present there is no Assembly in Gujarat and that is why this Budget has come over here in Parliament. If the Assembly were in session, the representatives of those areas would have discussed the Budget according to the needs of those areas. But we are now doing it over here. While speaking on this, it will be my duty to speak about my constituency first and then the Gujarat State at large.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Charity begins at home.

**DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA:** This is the only opportunity we get to speak about it.

Mine is a constituency which was once the most primitive native State. Sardar Patel used to say, 'If you want to see India of 200 years ago, you should go to Kutch'. Not only that, it was the most backward. Its area is nearly 17,000—18,000 square miles, nearly one fourth of the whole of Gujarat State. Its population is only one million.

Strategically also it is important. It is situated on the border with Pakistan. The people of India came to know about it rather late, that a territory like Kutch at all existed; that was after the Pakistan attack when the attention of people was concentrated on it.

On April 15, 1948, the integration of Kutch with the rest of India took place. At that time, it was taken as a 'C' State directly under the Centre.

When we came here in deputation and met Jawaharlal Nehru, he said: 'I would like it to become prosperous and as good a part of India as the rest of India on equal terms'. Sardar Patel also promised us about it and told us: I would like Kutch to become as equal, as strong and as prosperous as the neighbouring areas'.

But history is different. I will have to go deeply into it if you give me some more time.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** There will not be much time.

**DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA:** In the First Plan, Kutch got only Rs. 3 crores. But the people were happy with the development process which started. They were very happy. In the Second Plan, the allotment was Rs. 8 crores. It was granted; the money was sanctioned by the Centre itself, though in 1956 we went with the bigger Bombay State. Out of Rs. 8 crores, Rs. 6.74 crores were spent that is nearly 86 per cent.

In 1960, the State of Gujarat was formed. So we were kicked like a football from one place to another. Nobody cared for the development of the area. In the Third Plan, all over the country, they got double the allocation of the Second Plan. But considering the *per capita* expenditure, our allotment was cut to half. It came to Rs. 4 crores. That is, while in the Second Plan it was Rs. 8 crores, in the Third Plan it came to only Rs. 4 crores. It was just sufficient to meet the expenditure on officials and government servants. In that way, the development plans in that area came to a standstill. Not only that. Intentionally, a situation was brought about affecting the area adversely. As you know, there is no perennial river in Kutch. In the last 8 years, we have had 7 continuous drought years. Continuously in four years, there has not been a drop of rain in that area. Since 1971, we were undergoing an absolutely

chronic, cancer-like trouble, with all the poor people suffering from mal-nutrition and not getting any essential commodities at all.

Not only that. After this present upheaval, the Chimanbhai Ministry came. In 1971-72, relief measures were there and they helped to mitigate the effect of the drought. But at the peak period, the relief works were cut down. From 1,20,000 they came down to 24,000. So actually no effective relief works were undertaken for the people of the area. So what happened? Just to get their food, hundreds of people crossed over to Pakistan which is nearly. Before partition—I am talking about the drought situation—Kutch being a part of the Indus basin, they used to cross over there. But when partition came, nobody cared about the economy of that place, when its dependence on Sind and Pakistan was stopped. I am talking about Banni area. It is a unique area in the whole world—680 sq. miles of only pasture land and nothing else. If you visit it once, Sir, you will never forget it in your life. If the rains are good, not one or two but millions of flamingos come from foreign countries. The people there are called *Maldaris*. They depend on cattle only. They live on milk and meat. They are 6 ft. high and if you see them surrounded by the cattle and flamingos with water all around, it is a unique scene. But today what do you find there? It is absolutely barren land. Not a single bird of flamingo type comes there. You see only vultures gathering round heaps of skeletons of dead cattle and skeletons of *Maldaris* with their eyes open, mouths open, T.B. stricken skeletons of human beings, looking at the sky, just praying to God for rain! After 27 years of independence and 25 years of planning, this is the reward the people there have got for their sacrifice for independence. Is it not the duty of the Government to look after these people?

In 1948 Sir Dattar Singh, who was Adviser to the Agriculture Ministry, came there and gave the scheme for Banni development. I am sorry to say up to this time nothing has been done about it. Only this year Rs. 80 lakhs have been sanctioned for drinking water for cattle. Even this scheme has not yet been put into operation. While replying, the Minister may say, "You have got BG line, MG line, Kandla port" and so on. That does not affect the economy of the local people. Kandla port itself has not developed to the stage which was envisaged. Even free trade zone looks like a desert. All the entrepreneurs had to run away and most of the factories are closed. Not only that. Kutch is an acutely drought-affected area. Water is the main thing. If you want to develop any part of the country, you will require capital, know-how, labour and other infra-structure. As far as money is concerned, we do not want money. There is a village of 5000 people which has deposited Rs. 2 crores in the Bank of India as fixed deposit. Capital is lying idle there and nobody cares to utilise it. We do not want know-how. Kutch people are everywhere in every corner of the world and all over India. What we want is only water, which is a bare necessity for drinking for men and cattle and for industrial and agricultural purposes. It is not a luxury or a facility which I am demanding from Government. I am only demanding the bare necessity of the people of my constituency. There is not a single village or town where drinking water is available as much as they want.

In 1956, the Boundary Commission and the Joint Select Committee of Parliament recommended a parliamentary board for such an area. Article 371(2) of the Constitution reads:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may by order made with respect to the State of Maharashtra, provide for

[Dr. Mahipatray Mehta.]

any special responsibility of the Governor for—

(a) the establishment of separate development boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada, the rest of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Kutch and the rest of Gujarat with the provision that a report on the working of each of these boards will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly;

(b) the equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said areas, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; and

(c) an, equitable arrangement providing adequate facilities for technical education and vocational training, and adequate opportunities for employment in services under the control of the State Government, in respect of all the said areas, subject to the requirement of the State as a whole."

Why was this recommended? It was recommended to be implemented. I would request the Government to implement it without the delay of even a single day or a single minute. It is our birth right to demand it and it is their pious duty to implement it. But we do not speak the language which the Telengana people spoke. But you are habituated to hear the language of violence. At the same time, you are preaching non-violence. The Marathwada people are speaking some other language. We are not speaking that language.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which is that language?

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: They understand it. That is why they have got all the development boards.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now they have understood your language.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: There are three development boards now, one for Telengana, another for Rayalaseema and a third one for rest of Andhra Pradesh. I, therefore, request Government to implement this recommendation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The article which the hon. Member has quoted has been completely ignored by the Governments of the States.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: The author of the Constitution foresaw the necessity for this provision because they foresaw the things that are going to happen. That is why this was incorporated in the Constitution.

Sir, through you I would request the Government to appreciate the plight of the people. I would request that a deputation from Parliament should be sent to the Kutch area. Then the only solution of the Narmada water is to give Kutch its full requirements without delay. There is no alternative. That will make that area self-sufficient, so far as food is concerned.

I would say that I must thank Pakistan for their attack because then we got some roads. Otherwise, there were not even roads.

Then, there is no development of the mineral resources. The unfortunate part is that it is an area where you have got the largest deposit of minerals. The Chairman of the GMDC comes from a millionaire family and he does not know the M. of mineral. Not only that, he is anti-Congress. He wants to see that our organisation is broken up. There is not even one person belonging to Kutch in that Board.

We are really facing an emergency situation. If you do not want to develop that area, you can use the Kutch area for conducting atom bomb tests after getting us vacated. That would be better than not developing that area. It suffered from drought

continuously for seven years. There were no relief measures. The 'same famine code which was envisaged by the Britishers is still being followed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have said all these things, and said very effectively. Why repeat them?

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: So, Development Board should be granted for the development of that area.

**श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (धार) :**  
 गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति का शासन होते हुए भी, सेंट्रलूगवर्नर्मेंट का शासन होते हुए भी जनता के साथ बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है। वहां मिनिस्टरों के आपसी झगड़ों के कारण विकास के जो काम रुके हुए थे और वहां एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जो बिल्कुल ठिप्प हो गया है, वह स्वित आज भी वहां विद्यमान है। वहां जनता ने मिनिस्टरी को हटाने की प्रतिक्रिया की थी। और कहा था कि इसके रहते यहां कोई विकास का काम नहीं होगा, उसको न्याय नहीं मिलेगा। मजबूर होकर सेंटर को वहां की विधान सभा को भंग करना पड़ा और राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू करना पड़ा। जनता समझती थी कि राष्ट्रपति शासन होने के पश्चात उसको न्याय मिलेगा और उसको अच्छे अपने प्रतिनिधि चुन कर भेजने का अवसर मिलेगा लेकिन उसकी यह इच्छा भी पूरी नहीं हुई। काफी समय वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किए हुए हो गया है और इस बीच में नए चुनाव कराए जा सकते थे लेकिन कराए नहीं गए, और जनता को सच्चे प्रतिनिधि चुन कर भेजने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया। जनता की भावनाओं के अनुकूल कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया। जनवरी में वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया था और आज जुलाई है लेकिन नए चुनाव वहां

नहीं कराए गए। राजनीतिक कारणों से ही वहां नए चुनाव नहीं कराए जा रहे हैं। यह वहां की जनता के साथ नंगा अन्याय है। राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव होने जा रहा है। लेकिन वहां की जनता को राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में भाग लेने से बच्चित रखा जा रहा है। राष्ट्रपति शासन कायम होने के तुरन्त बाद न्याययुक्त कदम वहां उठाने की आवश्यकता थी। वहां विकास का नाम जो रुका पड़ा था उसको हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिये था और पूरा किया जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। पच्चीस साल से जो गलती होती रही है, जो अन्याय गुजरात के साथ होता रहा है, वही अन्याय आज भी उसके साथ हो रहा है। उसको सुधारा नहीं जा रहा है। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। अंग्रेजों ने अपनी सुविधा के लिए बैस्टर रेलवे का हैंडब्लार्टर बम्बई में रखा। कोई कारण नहीं था कि उसको गुजरात में न रखा जाता। यह एक न्यायसंगत बात थी। राष्ट्रपति शासन में सब से पहला काम यह होना चाहिये था कि उसके हैंडब्लार्टर को गुजरात ले जाया जाता लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया गया। कोई कदम इस दिशा में नहीं किया गया। कोई कदम इस दिशा में नहीं बढ़ाया गया और न बढ़ाया जा रहा है। यही नहीं। वहां पर तेल पैदा होता है, गैस पैदा होती है लेकिन उसका हैंडब्लार्टर देहरादून में है। ये जो असंगत बातें हैं कम से कम राष्ट्रपति के शासन में इनका तो अन्त हो जाना चाहिये था। जनता को विश्वास हो जाना चाहिये था कि पिछले बत्त में जो कुछ अन्याय उसके साथ हुआ है, जो पक्षपात हुआ है वह दूर कर दिया जाएगा और उसको तुरन्त दूर कर दिया जाना चाहिये था लेकिन वैसा कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान

ये कुछ मोटी-मोटी बाँड़े हैं जो अगर आप गुजरात की जनता के साथ न्याय करना चाहते हैं तो आपको हाथ में नेनी चाहिये थीं।

अभी कच्छ के बारे में माननीय मदस्य ने कहा है। मुझे भी कच्छ के रन में जाने का मौका मिला है। पूरा क्षेत्र मैंने देखा है। उस इलाके का विकास करने के लिए कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता थी। पाकिस्तान के निकट वह इलाका है, बोर्डर एरिया है। उसको हरा भरा बनाया जा सकता था अगर सरकार फर्म डिटर्मिनेशन से काम लेती। ऐसी कोई मिमाल आपको राष्ट्रपति शासन की स्थापना के बाद पेश करनी चाहिये थी लेकिन आपने कुछ नहीं किया।

एक बड़ी भारी दुखपूर्ण घटना मामने आई है। वहां पर हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, महात्मा गांधी और सरदार बलभद्र पटेल की जन्म मूमिपर हो रहे हैं। इनको तो आप कम से कम रोकते। इसके बारे में तो आप आदर्श उपस्थित करते। हरिजनों पर वहां जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं ये काले पत्तों के समान हैं। यह सैटल सबजैक्ट है। वहां पर उनको सताया जा रहा है, कुओं से पानी नहीं लेने दिया जा रहा है। कुआ़त उनके साथ बरती जा रही है। पानी लेने पर जो विवाद हुए हैं उन को लेकर हरिजन मार डारे गए हैं। इस तरह की घटनाओं का राष्ट्रपति के शासन के दौरान होना कंलक की बात है, बहुत भद्री बात है। हरिजनों के बारे में अनटर्वेलिटी के बारे में एक बहुत बड़ी जवाबदारी केन्द्र सरकार की है। केन्द्रीय शासन वहां होते हुए ये अत्याचार हों, यह बहुत

शर्म की बात है। छः महीने से ज्यादा राष्ट्रपति शासन को लागू हुए वहां हो गए हैं लेकिन इस बीच कोई चीज बनती नजर नहीं आई है। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम राष्ट्रपति शासन के समय में इस तरह का पक्षपात और अन्याय न होने पाये। पिछले बत्त में जो गतियां हुई हैं उन को दुरप्त करने के लिए शीघ्र ही ऐसे कदम उठाये जाये ताकि वहां की जनता को यह विश्वास हो जाये कि अब जवाबदारी के द्वीय सरकार की है और अब इस के द्वारा शासन-कार्य बिना पक्षपात के चलाया जायेगा।

गुजरात स्टेट कई रियासतों को दिला कर बनाई गई है। उन रियासतों ने अपनी अपनी हैसियत के मुताबिक कुछ रेतें बनाई थीं। लेकिन उस के बाद उन रेतों में अभी तक कोई तरकी नहीं हो पाई है। उदाहरण के लिए वहां पर ब्राडगेज की जो सांग की जाती है, उसकी तरफ कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गय है।

कच्छ रण में पानी की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। वहां हजारों भल का क्षेत्र बीरान पड़ा हुआ है। जब तक वहां पानी नहीं निलेगा, तब तक उस क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। कई प्रकार की योग्यताएं बनाई गई हैं, लेकिन उन को कार्यान्वयन नहीं किया गया है। गुजरात में इतनी नदियां हैं कि अगर ठीक ढंग से उन का उपयोग किया जाये, तो सारे गुजरात को पानी मिल सकता है।

नर्बंदा बांध के बारे में निर्णय को अंगीब ढंग से टाला जा रहा है। उस का निर्णय शोध रोका, धर होना चाहिए, ताकि गुजरात कोभी

लाभ हो और पड़सी को भी लाभ हो। इस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण विश्यों के बारे में निर्णय को पैदिंग रखना, और उस में विलम्ब करते रहना, राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए धातक बात है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि नवंदा के बारे में निर्णय शीघ्र से शीघ्र हो। जिसे राष्ट्र की तरकी में वाधा न हो।

उत्तराधिकार महोदयः अब समाप्त रहिजिए।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : कांडला पोर्ट से गुजरात को कामी लाभ हो सकता था, लेकिन आज उस की दुर्दशा सी रही है। कहा जाता है कि वह ब्हीट और फर्टलाइजर के इम्पोर्ट के लिए बनाया गया था। उस को की पोर्ट डिक्लेयर किया गया, लेकिन आज उस से न तो देश को कोई लाभ मिल रहा है और न गुजरात।

Shri K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to deal with the atrocities committed on the Scheduled Caste people in the State of Gujarat. Two Harijans were brutally killed and several others were seriously injured in Village Ranmalpur, District Surendra Nagar, in the State of Gujarat on the dispute of drawing water from the common well. The Harijans were drawing water from their own well, but it dried up and they started drawing water from the village common well after giving due notice in the panchayat authorities concerned and to the State administration concerned. On 27th May they started drawing water from the village common well. On the 28th they were beaten up by the village people. Then a complaint was lodged and seven persons were arrested and released on bail. After that, three or four policemen were posted to give protection to these people.

Then the village people were not drawing water from the village common well wherefrom the Harijans were drawing water. So, they started harassing the Harijans and on the 22nd June, exactly a month ago, they attacked the Harijans and two Harijans were killed and two Harijans hands were broken. Their properties were looted and after that the Governor paid a visit to the site of this gruesome incident, which was a good thing. But these who were accused were not put in jail for nearly ten days and the accused were not handcuffed also. Over and above that from the 28th May to 22nd June no Police officer or PSI or any official visited the place. They strayed during water. That was known to everybody and still the administration has not taken any action against the antisocial elements. They showed the courage to draw water. Now what has happened? They are under a constant fear because of the leniency shown to these accused which has encouraged the anti-social elements and discouraged the Harijans to continue to draw water from the common well.

Then, Sir, the Government declared Rs. 2000 ex-gratia payment for the families of the two Harijans who were killed there, that is, Rs. 1000 to each of the family. During the Navnirman Samiti movement, the families of those who were killed at that time, were paid even Rs. 5000 or Rs. 6000 or 7000 but for these poor Harijan families who are asserting their rights and who are doing a good thing for the benefit of the nation, were paid only Rs. 100 each and for those who were injured seriously, nothing was paid. Those whose properties were looted got no compensation. The impression created round about those villages is that atrocities can be committed on the Harijans with impunity. Atrocities were committed in other villages of the Surendranagar District and in the whole of Saurashtra and it has earned a bad

(Shri K. S. Chavda.)

name for the country, as a whole. The Harijans have done nothing wrong as to invite atrocities being committed on them. These atrocities are a blot on the good name of our country and democracy.

Therefore, the Government should take stern action and set a good example so that the Harijans can muster courage and continue to draw water from the common well.

Secondly, adequate compensation should be paid from the punitive tax which has been levied there.

So far as the services are concerned, reservation for Harijans should be made according to their population. Their reservation made in the State services of Gujarat is only 5 per cent though their population is 7 per cent. It should be increased from 5 to 7 per cent.

The third point is that there is difficulty in cultivating the lands by Harijans. The people in the villages and the village panchayats are not allowing these people to cultivate the land. Full protection should be given to them. There is no Panchayat working; only the Governor's rule is there. I am told that the President of the taluka Panchayat was there in Ranamalpur village two or three hours before this gruesome incident took place.

Government should have taken action to remove this President of the Taluka Panchayat but Government is very lenient and has not taken steps which will create confidence in the Harijan population to take water or to assert their right. On the contrary they are discouraged. Those who are accused of committing murder have been released. They are released on bail. The sarpanch and his wife who led the mob have been released on bail. He is not removed as a sarpanch of the village which is also in the hands of the Government. Halvad

taluka panchayat, is not functioning. Government can remove the sarpanch and the president of the taluka panchayat and this will set a good example and give encouragement to Harijans. Mr. Swaminathan, The Election Commissioner has said that due to monsoon the sitting of election commission is not going to be held there. If the sitting is to be held at Surat, Baroda, Rajkot etc. and some other city in the Saurashtra region, there is no difficulty at all. But lame excuses are given. Enough time was given to them to give their comment and their suggestions regarding the proposal of the constituencies. That has been done. Now only this sitting of the Election Commission at these four places should be held as early as possible and election should be held as early as possible. The same can be said about supersetting the municipal elections also. Nothing is coming in the way. Still election are not held. In the same way district panchayat elections and taluka elections are not held. These elections should be held as early as possible.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: (Dhandhuka): I would like to make a few observations in regard to matters in respect of which ought to have been taken action, but in regard to which nothing has been done. Before I could take up those matters, I would like to offer one observation on what Mr Chavda has said regarding the atrocities on Harijans. That is a problem now which is not confined to Gujarat only, but it is an All-India problem; in Gujarat a particularly unfortunate incident took place at the place called Ramalpur. While I am in entire agreement with any suggestions to the effect that strongest steps should be taken to see that such atrocities do not occur, and that the law in regard to Harijans is enforced with the utmost strictness and that everything possible should be done to see that they are treated

fairly and justly. What I cannot reconcile myself to, however, is the method adopted by the Government of Gujarat in order to bring home to the villages the seriousness of this particular situation. Is imposition of punitive tax on the entire village or a very large section of the village the right method to adopt in order to bring home this seriousness of situation? Do you suggest that everyone of those householders was responsible for those atrocities?

17.00 hrs.

Have the Judiciary Department, Police Department, Investigation Organisations and the administrative machinery of the State of Gujarat gone completely bankrupt that it was feared they would not be able to put their hands on those who were really the guilty people? Should they, in order to save themselves trouble, impose punishment upon the entire village? If we are going to follow this method, then, I dare say that in all manner of things, administrative problems of the Government may monetarily be very much simplified. But this will provide no solution. I consider that the Gujarat Government has adopted a barbaric method. When this method was adopted by the British Government, the ruling party was the first to oppose this mode of punishment and said that this was not a method which should be adopted. Some of the most important *satyagraha* movements were launched against this kind of method of punishment. I am sorry that the Gujarat Government should have had recourse to that method of punishment.

I would now like to refer to some of the important matters which have not been touched upon at all. One relates to the Narmada Bridge—the present bridge on the river Narmada on the National Highway which is in a very dangerous condition. In fact, all heavy trucks are required to unload a substantial part of their load

before they are allowed to go on the bridge. This had been the position for a number of years. A new bridge is under construction. That has been under construction also for a number of years. Now a serious cut has been imposed upon the allotment for the bridge this year. The traffic on the national highway between Bombay and Ahmedabad is perhaps the heaviest in any part of the country. Absence of a sand bridge poses a serious bottleneck. The attempt of the Government should have been to see that this bridge was completed as early as possible. Instead, the allocation now provided for the construction of this bridge shows that the completion of the bridge will be retarded by perhaps two or three years which, I think, would be unfortunate to use the mildest possible term.

In the same way, work on another most important project undertaken by the State Government has begun, but the progress is extremely slow. That is in regard to the coastal highway. Completion of that coastal highway is of importance for a variety of reasons and, particularly, for the development of coastal villages, coastal people and the coast itself. There too, roads have been constructed; bridges have not been constructed. What use is a road without necessary bridges? There are a number of small bridges which sought to have been completed simultaneously but they have not even been taken in hand. I do hope that adequate funds would be provided for these as early as possible. It may be said that this is due to the fact that the Government of India have not provided enough assistance etc., etc. That is really no excuse at all. Coastal highway should be taken up first and that should be considered a project of the highest priority.

I now come to the question of Kandla Port and the Free Trade Zone. Both these, in a sense, are undoubtedly Central Government projects, but they affect the prosperity of the State.

(Shri H. M. Patel.)

of Gujarat, and in particular of Kutch, to which my hon. friend Dr. Mehta referred to. These projects were conceived of in order to help this backward portion of the State. Kandla Port is regarded as a major port and yet, it has not been maintained as a major port should be with the result that the ships have to remain outside for a very long period of time which is a very costly way of managing affairs. Particularly, the ships bringing in fertilizers and foodgrains have had to wait for anything from three weeks to two months. That is the situation still. But, what is worse is that even after the goods are unloaded from the ships, they are not transported from the port to their destinations for a considerable length of time. This again is an illustration of inefficiency and incompetence which I would say, is inexcusable.

I would have liked to refer to a number of other matters which are also of an urgent nature. I would not refer to the Narmada Project because it is now referred back to the tribunal. But I would like to draw attention to the power problem which faces the State of Gujarat. Gujarat experiences a certain amount of power shortage today at the commencement of the Fifth Plan, because the various projects which were designed to make available power to meet the growing requirements of power of the State are still under construction. I shall not take each project individually, but would merely mention one project which should have been completed at least two years ago and even one-fourth of it, which was expected to be ready last month, is not yet ready. Therefore, although these projects have been sanctioned long ago, and they were supposed to be ready early in the Fifth Five Year Plan period in order to make power available for meeting the requirements of the Fifth Plan, the chances are that the State would be lucky if they are completed at least before the end of the Fifth Plan.

The question then arises: what would the position be in regard to the requirements of power of that State in regard to the Sixth Plan. There is no project in sight and no project is even under contemplation. There are conversations going on and requests being made that an atomic power station might be allotted to the State of Gujarat. All that has happened in regard to it is that the process of selecting the site is going on, and in regard to that too, we are far from arriving at a decision. It must be remembered that it will take at least ten years to complete an atomic power station from the date that it is taken in hand. Therefore, to imagine that the atomic power station will meet the requirements of the State in the Sixth Plan is out of the question. While certainly, a decision should be taken early, so that the atomic power project could be taken up at the earliest possible date, what is important is to consider measures which should be adopted and other projects conceived of in order to meet the requirements of the Sixth Plan. As I said before, it is much too late now to consider about the Fifth Plan requirements except to say that everything possible should be done even now to assist the early completion of these projects.

Finally, I would refer to two other matters. One is in regard to drinking water. The State was hoping that the Narmada project would be completed soon, for when it was completed, it would have solved the drinking water problem for some hundreds of villages of the State. That, of course has now been put off indefinitely. Probably it will take another decade or so before that source will be available. That being so, it becomes imperative for the State no longer to wait for the Narmada project but to plan independently of that a scheme that would ensure that as many of these villages as possible have a satisfactory supply of drinking water. It is not enough to say that we shall have provided perhaps 50 villages with drinking water this year and

another one hundred next year, because at that rate it will take a great many years before anything like a satisfactory situation is created. I think a definite project should be evolved which could be completed and which would ensure within the next five years the supply of drinking water; I think as far as one should go, not more than five years should be taken to see that every village in the State has drinking water supply available to it.

Finally, I come to the question of food shortage of the State. The State has perhaps been one of the most progressive in so far as agricultural production and productivity are concerned. It has increased its production very considerably during the last ten years. But even with all the tremendous increase in production that it has achieved, it is still falls very seriously short of its requirements. This is where the difficulty arises. The Central supply is always inadequate because the Government hitherto and the people have been disciplined in their own way. They have asked for whatever they have not had enough of in polite, very polite, language. The result has been that they have always been put last in the queue. I think it is time the Central Government realised that it is better to make available to the State its shortfall of foodgrains in time and not force the State, a State which has hitherto been well-behaved to be ill-behaved. This kind of policy is unsound and undesirable. There are enough States which have had recourse to wrong methods to force the hands of the Central Government. I hope this will not continue to be the policy of the Central Government and Gujarat forced to adopt undesirable methods to obtain what is fairly and justly due to them.

Lastly, in regard to groundnut and groundnut oil. This is admittedly a difficult problem. But it is not yet clear what the State Government is proposing to do. I agree that during President's rule perhaps it may be

difficult for the Government to decide upon a radical method. But I would urge that having regard to the complexity and difficulty of the problem, this is the time for the problem to be taken up and solved. This is the time for the Government to take a radical measure involving drastic steps, in order to see that this problem is resolved. It is not incapable of resolution. Undoubtedly it is a difficult problem and it will mean treading on many toes. That is why I say this is the time for the Government to take up the question boldly and implement it without hesitation.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, any discussion of a Budget is bound to be comprehensive and will cover a large number of themes. While I realise that my own time is limited, I also am happy to find that many hon. members of this House have already referred to a number of burning problems of the State of Gujarat, and I hope I shall not repeat them.

My first point is that in spite of everything that happened in my State during the early months of this year, not any of the major problems which harassed and bothered the people, which made them throw out the corrupt Government and bring about the dissolution of the Assembly, has been effectively tackled during President's rule. I realise that all such problems cannot be tackled merely on the basis of greater financial assistance, although in some cases more finance may be needed. But I do not see any climate of purposefulness, any climate of earnestness, about doing things in Gujarat which will satisfy the people that although they have been, for the time being, denied popular rule they will at least have some sort of an efficient, speedy and good administration. Even students in general and academic institutions in particular are in great disarray. There is tremendous confusion everywhere and there is an overflow

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

of students from primary to university level and the budgetary provisions for primary to higher education are far from satisfactory. Many of the students do not get admission and even those who have got admission are not given the right kind of atmosphere for education. There are no buildings, no teachers, no playgrounds, no equipment, no laboratories, etc. in adequate numbers. If you allow this situation to continue, I am afraid a greater avalanche of popular discontent, much more than what happened in the early months of this year, will overtake not only Gujarat but the entire country. I would therefore like the Government of India to look at the problem from a proper national perspective. It is not a problem of one State alone. It is the problem of the whole country, but it is focussed through the present difficulties seen in Gujarat.

Rising prices, shortages, inefficient public distribution system—all these persist with greater vigour. If this is going to happen under President's rule, I shudder to think how people will tolerate the situation. So, the Government of India should look at the problem with greater earnestness. I want popular rule to be restored to the State as early as possible. I am sorry the Supreme Court has given an opinion—I know that as per the Constitution, that opinion is not binding even on the Supreme Court itself—that the entire Gujarat Assembly which stands dissolved need not be roped in for the Presidential election next month. We are under President's rule, but we are not entitled to decide who will be our next President under whose rule we in Gujarat shall continue to live! That is the tragic irony of the situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is only partially true, because the MPs from Gujarat can still elect the President.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: We are only 24 MPs against 182 MLAs who have been denied the right to vote. So, we are denied double representation. We are not having popular rule in Gujarat and we will not have any say in the Presidential election. Even if a good government is there under President's rule, it can never be a substitute for a popular Government. So, Gujarat must have fresh elections soon. The Chief Election Commissioner has gone on record in a press statement that elections can take place by the end of December and new electoral rolls etc. will be ready by that time. Under the President's rule, the administration sometimes becomes less accountable to popular will and popular expressions. It is not the fault of the officials. If they find there is no one above them who is having a dialogue with the people so to speak they tend to become to an extent unaccountable, if not irresponsible. A long spell of unaccountability of any administration to the people at large is neither happy nor healthy in a democracy.

In a sense it is good that the Narmada issue has gone back to the tribunal because the Prime Minister has not given any award. Whenever we raised this matter, she never replied definitively, probably because she was still weighing the political considerations. I want to suggest in all seriousness that the Narmada problem is not the problem of one State or another; it is a national problem. So, the longer you delay its solution the greater the damage to the national economy and national interests. It is from that context that you have to look at this problem. I hope, therefore, that the Tribunal to which the matter has been referred back will give its award on the basis of the technical data at an early date.

My esteemed friend, Shri H. M. Patel, has already referred to the Narmada bridge. I will give one or

two facts. The Government of India have allotted for Gujarat Rs. 240 lakhs for national highway works for 1974-75 covering both new and continuing works; while the demand was Rs. 575.26 lakhs. The result has been that only Rs. 109 lakhs could be earmarked by the Gujarat administration for the Narmada bridge. The current year's requirements are Rs. 27250 lakhs and the work will have to be slowed down unless additional funds to the tune of Rs. 163.50 lakhs are provided by the Government of India. I do hope that Government will provide the necessary additional funds to enable the completion of the Narmada bridge in time so that the heavy traffic on the national highway—Ahmedabad to Bombay—will be adequately and satisfactorily dealt with.

Then I want to refer to the ghastly tragedy at Ramnalpur in Surendranagar district of Gujarat. After all, it is a national problem. Although the Gujarat Government have taken certain quick and legitimate steps I say that it is not sufficient if you take certain punitive steps only. You have to provide more money for Harijan upliftment. You have also to provide more money to voluntary educational institutions doing educational work of improving the mental climate of the caste Hindus. It is a question of converting the mentality and centuries-old prejudices of the caste Hindus. This cannot be done by some stroke of legislation. For instance, Gandhiji was for prohibition. But he was not for prohibition by an Act alone. He wanted to educate the public. But since independence there were only Acts of prohibition but there was no education of the people. Although there is an Act, there is no implementation. So, let the Government provide some funds to voluntary institutions like the Harijan Sevak Sangh and other bodies so that they can give more attention to these problems and incidents of this nature do not recur.

Then, in the Gujarat Agricultural University, which is the only Agricultural University of the State, the

teachers, lecturers and professors should be eligible for the UGC scales. I do not see any reasons why they should be denied that. Moreover, I would request the Central Government to give more research funds to this new University. Also, it is desirable from the point of view of speedy and better development of the Agricultural University that the main campus is kept at Anand. The world Bank has also favoured the site of Anand. The campus at Dantiwala in Banaskantha district should of course, continue as one of the campuses.

Then I want to deal with the housing problem in Ahmedabad. Last Saturday I myself had the unfortunate experience of seeing the old Champan housing colony which happens to be part of my present constituency. What I saw was a terrible scene. There are some 340 families of textile workers of Ahmedabad living in that colony. They were given the houses built by the Gujarat Housing Board and they have owned these houses on higher purchase. But Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you will be surprised and shocked to learn that over their heads over their buildings run the high tension grid wires! Therefore, there is always particularly during monsoon seasons—the monsoon has just set in—the danger of accidents, blasts, wire-cuts and short-circuits.

A couple of months back, I was told by the residents there that two young children died because of falling of electric wires there.

Now, when the workers went to the Gujarat Housing Board and the Municipal Corporation authorities of Ahmedabad, do you know that what they told them? They told the workers, "You remove the houses. But we cannot remove the wires". The houses were built after the wires were put. Should not the Gujarat Housing Board and the Municipal Corporation have thought it earlier that this was a place where the wires were there and the houses should not have been built?

They should at least do something about it. I am not a technical man.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

But I know this much that either you do something with regard to wires or do something by which these accidents do not take place particularly during the monsoon season. Alternatively, they should give immediately land and housing facilities elsewhere, not at the cost of the workers but at the cost of the Government because it is not the fault of the workers. If this is not done, I feel, this peculiar housing problem cannot be solved.

Then, I find in my city of Ahmedabad and also in Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Baroda, Surat, Nadiad—in all these places—slums are increasing. Giving amenities to slum residents and removing slums completely are also important problems of the State. These are down-trodden people. Nobody looks after them. We all talk about these people at the time of elections. We only mention them in glorified words in our manifestoes. But when it comes to implementation, for five long years, we do not show either any concern or any care for these down-trodden people and poor people. I am not saying it as a part of any political campaign or a constituency matter. It is Gujarat's Problem; it is the whole country's problem. Let them therefore do something about it.

In Gujarat, a number of problems are there. The people refer to police excesses. I am glad that a part of the Gore Committee's Report on police training is being implemented in my State. It is going to be a one-year course for police officers, Deputy Superintendents' Head Constables, etc. on how to tackle the crowds and how to meet the situation of emotional explosion. It is good. I would like the experiment to be repeated in the whole country. The police must be told how to behave with people, specially with agitators and demonstrators.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to air views in regard to some of the major problems facing the State of Gujarat.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the demands placed by the hon. Minister in regard to the State of Gujarat.

I am going to submit only one point. The total amount of capital allocation for the Food and Civil Supplies Department, item No. 42, works out to Rs. 83.40 crores. Already, we have voted on the 22nd March, 1974 for an amount of Rs. 41.17 crores. The point I am trying to drive at is that for each man, woman and child in Gujarat, with a population of 2.25 crores, the allotment on capital account for the supply of food and such other requirements in the year as a whole works out to Rs. 60 per capita. Now what a shame that, with Rs. 60 per capita, we have not been in a position to see to it that a man, a woman and a child—at least the poorer sections of the society—were given an adequate amount of ration. At every stage there was an argument made out that as far as the supply of requisites was concerned, the funds were limited. There is the composite demand that is being presented by the Centre as well as the State. Under these circumstances I fail to understand this. The primary cause for which the whole proposal comes before us today is the residents rule which has been caused in turn by unrest, unrest in turn caused by food riots, in turn caused by an allegedly unprecedented rise in prices. With the maximum chunk of money—I know it is on capital; it is not on revenue account—in the entire Budget being for food and civil supplies, it was not possible... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: This proves the misrule.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: During the President's rule, we are here to rectify

it. If the Opposition agrees with me, so much the better. I would advise them to agree with the ruling Party from time to time.

The second point which I was trying to make out was about this youth movement. The hon. Member from the Opposition, Prof. Mavalankar, has said that this is something symptomatic or symbolic for Gujarat as well as for the whole country—the youth movement, the movement of the masses, the movement of Navnirman Samiti. We thought that, according to its noble name, this Navnirman Samiti of young people, with more enthusiasm than wisdom, would be able to do something constructive in the intervening period after the dissolution of the Chimanbhai Patel Ministry, would be able to put certain concrete proposals—including leaders like Prof. Mavalankar, leaders like Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan who, leaving one job unfinished in Gujarat has run to Bihar and has been meddling in Bihar State politics. If these trouble-makers—the latter atleast—if the Sarvodaya, if an intellectual like Prof. Mavalankar, have really thought of reconstructing the society and ushering in a new pattern or form of Government, a new method or mode of governing the people, this is the most opportune time. (Interruption). He could have written his election manifesto instead of playing to the galleries of his own constituency. Therefore, it proves that this movement, particularly of the elitist class, confined to the academic circles, is in order to bring down an orderly system and thereafter substitute it by nothing. If that is the case, I suppose this does not augur well for the State of Gujarat. Therefore, I am coming to a conclusion that, if this is only motivated by nothing else but mischief and mischief alone, it is for the Government of India, for the President of India—with all the allegations about motivation and agencies with which my hon. friend Mr. Piloo Mody is very familiar pendent—to institute an inquiry, now that the heat has

gone, a statutory inquiry under the Commission of Inquiries Act and find out the causes for the situation in Gujarat. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to know whether all this is in support of this demand for Rs. 745 crores or against it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was the only one who looked into item 43 of the Demand. I hope I have been much more relevant than the others.

I would once again urge that this matter be probed into through an inquiry constituted before the next elections take place in Gujarat.

श्री ज्ञारत्नन्द राय (धोसी) : उपायक्षम महोदय, नौकरशाहों का प्रत्यक्ष शासन लोकतंत्र का कोई अच्छा विकल्प नहीं होता। इसलिए मैं सब से पहले यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी जल्दी सम्भव हो, गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन समाप्त कर दिया जाये, जन-प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा चुनी हुई लोकतंत्रीय सरकार वहां स्थापित की जाये और तालुक कमेटियों से लेकर विधान सभा तक सभी चुनाव शीघ्र कराये जायें। हमारे देश के अन्य भागों की तरह उस प्रदेश में भी जमीन का बहुत विषम बट्टवारा है, जो पच्चीस साल की स्वतंत्रता के बाद आज भी कायम है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि वहां की विराशान्ति के लिए वहां के भू-स्वामियों पर सही हदबद्दी लगा कर, और फ़ाजिल जमीन निकाल कर, वहां के गुरीबों, खेत-मजदूरों और विशेषकर हरिजन-आदिवासियों को दी जाये।

आपको अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि नव-गिरण युवक समिति ने जिन तीन मुह्य नारों

## [श्री ज्ञार खन्डे राय]

को लेकर अपना आन्दोलन चलाया था, उन में बेकारी को दूर करने की बात भी थी। बेकार और बेरोजगार युवक उस आन्दोलन की मुख्य पृष्ठभूमि थे। इस लिए वहां की बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए वहां छोटे और बड़े उद्योग-धर्घे लगाये जायें, ताकि हजारों-लाखों बेकार काम पा सकें और उन में स्थिरता आ सके।

शिक्षा का बढ़ता हुआ व्यय उन नौजवानों के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा असह्य बोझ बन गया था। इस लिए युवक बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर उस आन्दोलन में शामिल हुए—और जगह भी वे ऐसे आन्दोलनों में शामिल हो सकते हैं, इस सम्भावना से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस लिए शिक्षा के खर्च को कम करने की ओर ध्यान दिया जाये, जिससे गरीब से गरीब विद्यार्थी भी आसानी से पढ़ सकें, और इस के लिए ठोस कदम उठाये जायें।

भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए सम्मरी पनिशेंट की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यह सम्भव नहीं है कि गंगोदी में से गन्दगी निकर रही हो और गंगासागर में उसकी सफाई की जाये। जिनी ऊंचाई पर हम भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के सफल प्रयत्न करेंगे, उतना ही प्रभाव नीचे भी पड़ेगा। अगर हम गंगोदी की गन्दगी दूर न कर सकें, तो गंगासागर की सफाई नहीं की जा सकती है। इस लिए भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए, चाहे वह राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार हो, चाहे अधिकारियों या कर्मचारियों का हो, ठोस कदम उठाये जायें और उस के लिए सम्मरी पनिशेंट का प्रावधान हो।

जमाखोरी, काला बाजार और मिलावट के विरुद्ध युद्धस्तर पर संघर्ष किया जाये,

क्योंकि गुजरात के आन्दोलन की में तीन मुख्य आधार जिलायें थीं, जिस से उस आन्दोलन ने एक विद्रोह का रूप धारण कर लिया था। हरिजन अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक और चैतन्य हो चुके हैं। इस कारण सर्वर्ण हिन्दुओं और ऊंचे वर्ग के लोगों द्वारा उन पर जबर्दस्त और पहले से ज्यादा हमला हो रहा है। यह आवश्यक है कि उन लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए कानूनी, संवैधानिक और प्रशासकीय कदम उठाये जायें।

गुजरात का आन्दोलन स्वतंत्रता के बाद अपने प्रकार का अद्वितीय आन्दोलन था। उस आन्दोलन में सत्तर व्यक्तियों की जाने गई। 75 दिन का संघर्ष का यह फल हुआ कि सरकार भी समाप्त हुई और विधान सभा भी भंग हो गई। उस आन्दोलन के यही दो लक्ष्य थे: सरकार की समाप्ति और विधान सभा को भंग करना। उस आन्दोलन का बाह्य रूप 1942 के विद्रोह की तरह था। उसने सही मानों में जन-विद्रोह का रूप धारण कर लिया था। अगर उस का नेतृत्व प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों के हाथ में न होता, तो उस आन्दोलन को सही मानों में कान्तिकारी आन्दोलन कहा जाता। पूरे जन-समूह का चारों तरफ से सरकारी चिह्नों पर आक्रमण उस आन्दोलन का एक मुख्य रूप था, और उस की मुख्य मांग थीं बढ़ती हुई महंगाई, बेकारी और भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त।

इन्हीं बातों को लेकर सारे देश में एक असन्तोष व्याप्त हो रहा है। उस का नेतृत्व

चाहे क्रांतिकारी शक्तियां करें और चाहें तो एक शरीरी ताकतें करें, जन असत्तोष कहीं न कहीं विस्फोट के रूप में सामने आयेगा। गांधीजी के प्रदेश में, जहां उन्होंने पहली बार अंहिसा का प्रयोग किया था, जहां उस का केन्द्र-स्थल, सावरमती आश्रम, आज भी स्थित है, यह आंदोलन हुआ। स्वतन्त्रता के पच्चीस वर्षों में यह अपने प्रकार का एक लाभिसाल आंदोलन था। मैं श्री मावलंकर से सहमत हूं कि अगर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उन समस्याओं का सही मानों में सन्तोषजनक हल नहीं निकला, तो फिर अन्य सूबों में भी इस तरह के आनंदोलन हो सकते हैं।

उसी से प्रोत्साहित हो कर बिहार वा आंदोलन शुरू हुआ। हम उस आंदोलन के हिस्सा और लूट आदि रूप के समर्थन नहीं हैं, और न ही इस मांग के समर्थन है कि बिहार विद्यान सभा भ्रंग कर दी जाये, क्योंकि आंदोलन का केवल नकारात्मक पहलू ही काफी नहीं होता है। जब तक उस में एक पाजिटिव एसेपेक्ट, सकारात्मक पहलू, न हो, तब तक कोई आंदोलन सम्पूर्ण नहीं हो सकता है। नवनिर्माण समिति की अमजोरी यही थी कि उसने एक नकारात्मक नारा दिया, लेकिन उस के बाद क्या होगा, उस की कोई स्पष्ट रूपरेखा उस के सामने नहीं थी। इसलिए आगे चल कर उस में फूट भी पैदा हुई और इस प्रकार वह गुजरात के लिए एक नया मार्गदर्शन नहीं कर सकी।

भ्रष्टाचार एक सामाजिक और राजनीतिक रोग है। आज भ्रष्टाचार का रूप सर्वव्यापी बहां की तरह हो गया है। घट-घट व्यापी राम की तरह अज करप्तन भी घट-घट व्यापी हो चुका है। मेरा अनुमान

है कि भ्रष्टाचार ऊपर ज्यादा है और नीचे कम है—मावा में भी और संभवा में भी। सरकाई ऊपर से होना चाहिए, केवल नीचे से सुधार करने से कुछ नहीं होगा। आज राजनीतिक, प्रशासकीय और सामाजिक सभी स्तरों पर सुधार और सरकाई ऊपर से होनी चाहिए। समाज और राजनीति में ऐसी परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न की जायें कि अगर कोई चाहे भी, तो वह भ्रष्टाचार न कर सके। किसी की गुडविल पर छोड़ने से करप्तन दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है।

उस आंदोलन की एवं मुख्य मांग महंगाई के सम्बन्ध में थी। आज हम देखते हैं कि दुनिया के पूंजीवादी देशों में महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है, और इहीं दो ढाई वर्षों में समाजवादी व्यवस्था बाले देशों में महंगाई या तो बढ़ नहीं रही है, घट रही है, या जहां की तहां है। यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है, जो एः चुनौती के रूप में सबके सामने है। उस का जवाब हमें ढूँढ़ना पड़ेगा।

महंगाई और बेकारी ऐसे प्रश्न हैं, जो केवल बिहार या गुजरात तक सीमित नहीं हैं। वे सब प्रदेशों में हैं। महंगाई और बेकारी आज राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न हैं, और वे समाजवादी और पूंजीवादी इन दो व्यवस्थाओं के घन्तर के प्रश्न हैं। जब तब: पूंजीवाद व्यवस्था रहेगी, तब तब: हम महंगाई और बेकारी से छुट्टी नहीं पा सकते हैं। केवल समाजवादी व्यवस्था की स्थापना के बाद ही हम बेकारी और महंगाई से पूरी तरह मुक्ति पा सकते हैं। आंदोलन में केवल नकारात्मक पहलू होने से ही उस के बाद दो जगह साम्राज्यिक दर्गे शुरू हुए, क्योंकि नवनिर्माण समिति आंदोलन के बाद कोई सकारात्मक कार्यक्रम नहीं रख सकी।

[श्री ज्ञार खन्डे राय]

1972 के चुनाव में प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, ने यह नारा दिया था कि हमें प्रदेशों में भी बहुमत दीजिए, क्योंकि स्थायी सरकार बनाने के लिए वहां हमारा बहुमत होना जरूरी है। लेकिन बहुमत होते हुए भी स्थायी सरकारें नहीं रह सकी। बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और गुजरात आदि बहुत से सूबों की नजीरें हमारे सामने आ चुकी हैं। स्थायित्व के लिए पार्टी का बहुमत होना ही जरूरी नहीं है, उस पार्टी के अन्दर अन्दरूनी राजनीतिक वायंकम सम्बन्धी एकता का भी होना जरूरी है। केरल में किसी एक पार्टी की सरकार नहीं है, लेकिन केरल की सरकार ज्यादा स्थायी है . . . (अध्यात्म) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rai you are now going too far out of the field.

श्री ज्ञारखन्डेराय : इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह सुनाव दूँगा कि गुजरात में जल्द वे सुधार किए जाएं जिन के न होने से और जिन कमियों के रहने से वहां इतना बड़ा विद्रोह हुआ था।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me for participating in this debate. I heard certain remarks made by Shri Patel and Shri Mavalankar. I felt particularly provoked by the moral indignation of Shri Patel with respect to certain action taken by the Governor of Gujarat to deal with the atrocities committed on harijans.

He was putting a question as to whether the punitive punishment in the entire village is justified at all in morality, or by the yardstick of the administrative decency. I submit that

if there is anyone I should congratulate the Gujarat Governor for the promptness, forthrightness and boldness with which he proceeded to handle the situation that was created by the caste community in that village.

The sort of incidence that took place in the village was definitely shocking. This is nothing new. This we find in different harijan areas throughout the country. How will the government handle the situation is a question? Would you handle it by keeping your hands in your heart? In the whole thing we find an example of the proposition. To improve upon the proposition there, given the will, any contingency can be faced or any challenge posed by the sort of dark forces can be faced by this method only. I am now putting it to Mr. Patel how otherwise, in a particular village, it should be handled. In a particular village, the poor harijans are well protected by our Constitution and the guarantees given by it. The caste community one day pounce upon them; the next day they burn down all the huts and loot their property to the extent of Rs. 30,000 or 40,000, kill the harijans and then leave the place last. When the poor harijans are over-powered, they go helter skelter to different areas. Now, the suggestion is that the Government should have put in the Intelligence into the scene and they should have started an investigation and should have launched a prosecution and they should have allowed the court to give a final decision as to who is the guilty and who should be punished.

The point here is this. All types of situations are before us where the harijan community is attacked for no fault of theirs; murder is committed; loot is committed and helplessness is there. That is one situation, a pathetic situation. The other situation is that the Government go in action against that. There, there is a possibility that some in that particular community may be innocent who may

have to pay particular amount as a fine or compensation or whatever you may call it. But, here, Mr. Patel's heart goes in sympathy with those few persons who may unjustifiably have to pay a portion of the fine; his heart does not melt for that particular community which was persecuted, which was harrassed and which was looted and murdered. Saying is perfectly all right. How can you measure up the reaction? That is a question that I am now putting to you.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): May I now put a question? Why don't you punish them.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I shall not yield to him. The punishment will take its own course. That is not the end of the matter. Prosecution will be launched afterwards.

I understand that quite a number of cases have been registered. But the question is what should be done immediately to give solace to that community and to give a feeling of confidence to them that justice is being done to them and that the power of the State has come in to protect them against the more powerful community. In the matter of social revolution, in meeting the challenge which a particular social force is putting up against the depressed classes, the question is how the sanction of the Government will act and how it will give it protection and give confidence and reassurance that Government are behind them.

This is not something done without a legal sanction. This is done under an Act which was passed in 1951, namely the Bombay Police Act, 1951. That Act is before me, and under sections 50 and 51 there is ample sanction for it. Under that section, it is not a punitive tax. The provision under that section is that when there is disturbance in a particular village or in a particular area and additional police forces have to be given to give protection, the additional expenses

will have to be collected from that particular area or that particular section of the community. So, it has been done with the legal sanction of an Act not passed by the British Government but after Independence, after the Republic took its birth. Under section 52 also, the village or area can be proceeded against.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is a hundred years old.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Section 52 provide for compensation. What has now been done is only for meeting the expenses. The tax to be paid by way of compensation must certainly follow. This can be done only by a magistrate when the area has been declared as such.

I am proud and happy that the Governor of Gujarat took this step. I know Mr. Viswanatha as a social reformer in my State, relentless in his fight, unyielding in his fight where the Harijan community or a backward community is harassed. I have seen him fuming up with indignation and going out in their defence, even when he was not in the Government. I am happy that although he has been raised to the gubernatorial position, he has taken with him that particular spirit which had motivated him right through.

Here, I want to emphasise one thing. We speak about blackmarketing and hoarding but we have been saying that we do not have enough power to handle it. Here is an instance which shows that if the officers and the Government have the will, there are enough statutes in this country which can be invoked to battle with the situation. If the situations are not handled today, it is not because the statutory provisions are lacking, but because the implementing agencies or the officers of the Government do not have the forthrightness and the will to battle with it in a crushing spirit. This particular instance has thrown up this important aspect to the fore in

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

the India of today. If the will is there, there is a method by which one can battle with these things. This is all that I want to say about this.

Therefore, I completely dissociate myself with and completely protest against the sentiments that my hon. friend Shri H. M. Patel, with all the respect that I have got for him, felt inclined to express with all the moral indignation that he could command. On the other hand, with all the fuming up of enthusiasm and happiness, I do extend my hearty congratulations and compliments to the Gujarat Governor for having acted in the manner in which he has done.

Now, I would like to say a word about a remark made by Prof. Mavalankar. I do not want to go into the political situation. I was thinking for a minute of the tragedy under which this budget had to be discussed in this House because the democratic process had come to a stop there. My hon. friend was saying that good government was not a substitute for self-government.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** It was this Government which toppled the Gujarat Government.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** How true it is that Mr. Mavalankar is a professor himself and he has valued self-government dearer than anything else all his life, as I know him, and in experience he now understands it. But who brought about this tragic situation? The country is going in for the election of the President, but the elected representatives are not going to get a chance and the budget is going to be passed in a House where a Member from Kerala has got the right to participate and vote for the budget, while the entire people of Gujarat are standing aside. Why did they do all this? They did all this on the plea of economic collapse and corruption and all that.

My friend is now saying that things are no better. Therefore, the removal of a legislature or Government does not give any guarantee.

Now he says as a solution to the problem, there must be an election. But how long should this process continue? An election takes place, a Government comes into being. Then again the same thing will take place because he calls my party a corrupt party. What is the guarantee that my 'corrupt' party will not come back to power? If the 'corrupt' party bombs back to power, again the 'corrupt' party will have to be swept aside. Again there will be an agitation. Again there will be a period without Government. This process will go on.

Therefore, the logic is this. If the 'uncorrupt' Swatantra Party comes to power, it is all right, but so long as the people elect this 'corrupt' party, so long as they choose to do so, they will form a brigade and see that the elected fellow is kicked out. This is what he is saying.

There was a punitive tax imposed on a village. But these friends are trying to impose a punitive punishment on the people for the true exercise of their democratic power by way of a free election of the people they choose. That is the lesson that is emerging from this. So though I feel the agony that I have got to participate in this debate and in a matter concerning Gujarat nevertheless. I repeat what I said by way of compliment to the Government of Gujarat and support the Budget that has been presented for acceptance of this House.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** The corrupt will only win a corrupt election.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** Here is the champion of un-corruption!

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):** He uttered the word 'Budget' only at the close of his speech.

**\*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Gujarat State Budget on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Sir, you are aware of the massive popular agitation that took place recently in the State of Gujarat against spiralling price rise, scarcities of essential commodities, ineffective public distribution system, black-marketing, smuggling and corruption among high places. The Central Government had to seek the assistance of the Army, the Central Reserve Police and the State Police to suppress this genuine mass uprising. The political events that followed need no narration at this stage. But, I would like to know through you from the Government whether they have even in a solitary instance sought the help of either the Army or the Central Reserve Police or the State Police to arrest a single black-marketeer or a smuggler or anyone placed in high position indulging in corruption and malpractices.

Sir, I make bold to say that the Central Government and the ruling Congress Party do not have the gump-

tion to do that. I have also no hesitation in saying that the Congress Party at the Centre as also the Government at the Centre are in league with such hoarders, black-marketeers, smugglers and such people spearheading corruption in the country. The Congress Party dare not take any stringent action against them because it is dependent upon them for its election funds. I would like to narrate here how the Central Government go out of the way to be of some assistance to these anti-social elements.

I would refer to the presidential Ordinance promulgated on 6th July, 1974 in regard to dividends.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He may continue tomorrow.

Before we adjourn, there are two items of business to which the Speaker has given his consent and we dispose of them. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to make a statement.

—  
17.59 hrs.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH):** As you are aware, the Finance Minister has sent to the Secretary-General notice of his intention to introduce, in this House, Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1974 at 5 P.M. on 31st July 1974.

---

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil

I wish to keep the House informed. The announcement will also facilitate Government's taking certain consequential steps called for under the Central Excise Rules.

—  
17.59-1/2 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—  
contd.

NOTIFICATIONS RE. CHANGES IN EFFECTIVE RATES OF DUTY ON WOOLLEN YARN

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the

Table a copy each of the Notifications Nos. GSR. 310(E) and 311(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1974 regarding changes in effective rates of duty on woollen yarn falling under item 18B and 18E of the Central Excise Tariff respectively, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7081/74].

—  
18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 23, 1974/Sravana 1, 1896 (Saka).