

Fifth Series, Vol. XVII No. 7

Tuesday, August 8, 1972
Sravana 17, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi**

C O N T E N T S

No. 7—Tuesday, August 8, 1972/Sravana 17, 1894 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 122 to 124, 126, 127, 129 and 130 ..	1—27
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 101 to 121, 125, 128 and 131 to 140 ..	28—55
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1001 to 1019, 1021, 1023 to 1056, 1058, 1060 to 1186, 1188 to 1192 and 1194 to 1400 ..	56—337
Statement correcting Answer to U.S.Q. No. 4555 dated 2-5-1972 ..	338
<i>Re. Price of Sugar</i> ..	339—340
Papers Laid on the Table ..	341—344
Message from Rajya Sabha ..	344
Dentists (Amendment) Bill— As passed by Rajya Sabha ..	344
Election to Committee—	
Central Advisory Board of Archaeology ..	344—345
Income Tax (Amendment) Bill— <i>Introduced</i> ..	345
Statement <i>Re. Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance—</i>	
Shri K. R. Ganesh ..	345
Public Debt (Amendment) Bill— <i>Introduced</i> ..	346—348
<i>Re. Expunctions from Proceedings</i> ..	349—357
<i>Re. Problems of Students of Silchar Medical College</i> ..	357—358
Diplomatic Relations (Vienna Convention) Bill—	
Motion to consider, as reported by Select Committee ..	358—366
Shri H. N. Mukerjee ..	360—364
Dr. H. P. Sharma ..	364—366

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

COLUMNS

Discussion <i>Re.</i> Flood Situation in the Country	..	367—438
Shri D. K. Panda	..	367—372
Shri Liladhar Kotoki	..	372—377
Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya	..	377—379
Shri Chandrika Prasad	..	379—383
Shri J. M. Gowder	..	383—386
Shri Arjun Sethi	..	386—388
Shri G. P. Yadav	..	388—391
Shri Hari Kishore Singh	..	391—394
Shri P. K. Deo	..	394—395
Shri A. K. M. Ishaque	..	396—397
Shri Samar Guha	..	397—399
Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami	..	399—402
Shri Kumar Majhi	..	402
Shri B. K. Daschowdhury	..	403—407
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	..	407—410
Shri Biren Engti	..	410
Shri Dharnidhar Das	..	410—412
Shrimati Sheila Kaul	..	412—414
Shri N. Tombi Singh	..	414—416
Shri B. V. Naik	..	416—417
Shri M. C. Daga	..	417—419
Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra	..	419—421
Shri N. P. Yadav	..	421
Shri Mulki Raj Saini	..	421—423
Dr. K. L. Rao	..	424—436

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, August 8, 1972/Sravana 17,
1894 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Power in the Country

*122. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the reasons for shortage of power supply all over the country in the recent time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The main reasons for the power shortage in the country in recent times are :—

(1) Absence of generating capacity commensurate with the growth in demand occurring from time to time.

(2) Inadequate storage position at some of the major hydro-electric reservoirs due to failure of rains in the catchment areas resulting in reduced availability of power.

(3) Frequent outages to generating plants particularly larger sized thermal generating units due to teething troubles, use of inferior grades of coal resulting in excessive wear and tear of auxiliary equipment.

(4) Non-arrival of coal in time to the thermal power stations resulting in reduced output from the thermal power stations.

(5) Lack of adequate transmission facilities within each State and between neighbouring States.

(6) Delay in execution of projects due to delay in the delivery of equipment by the indigenous manufacturers, non-availability of essential materials such as steel, cement etc. to the required extent and delay in civil works.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : The main reasons have been given in the statement for the shortage of power. May I know what concrete steps have been taken by Government to remedy the causes of power failure ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The various reasons for power shortage have been given in the answer. One of the most important reasons is that the load is going up and the demand is also going up much more than what we are able to install at the moment. Therefore, we have now drawn up in the Sixth Plan many more projects to deal with the matter. That is one very important step. For example, in the DVC the demand is much higher than what they have, so that there is frequent power shortage in Calcutta and so on. Another reason is that the operational efficiency has not improved. The efficiency of the maintenance and operational staff has to be improved, and we are taking steps for the proper training of these personnel.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The hon. Member had asked specifically the concrete steps taken by Government to remedy matters, but he is only telling us about the Sixth Plan. His question has not been completely answered.

MR. SPEAKER : Let Shri Ajit Kumar Saha put that question.

DR. K. L. RAO : I have given the most important reasons. A number of reasons have been given in the statement. The most important reasons are the excessive load and therefore there is necessity for installation of more power. There is also deficiency in the operation and maintenance staff and we are trying to make it up. There are also other reasons, such as want of equipment, want of material and so on. These are all things which are being made up.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the hon. Minister state the reasons for the almost total failure of power in the State of West Bengal as a result of which the factories are facing serious crisis ?

DR. K. L. RAO : We find generally in Calcutta the main troubles are due to shortage of about 50 to 100 MW of power. We are trying to increase the power by setting up the power stations at Santaldi and Chandrapura more quickly and also install more transmission lines to Calcutta so that we could supply about 50 MW of power to that region which would make it very comfortable. That is what we are trying to do.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि बिजली की कमी होते हुए भी और इस बात के बावजूद कि किसानों को बिजली की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है, उत्तर प्रदेश में हिंडालको को सरकार ऐडीशनल पावर देने जा रही है कास्ट प्राइस से भी रेट पर बगर है, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

अध्यक्ष भाषेवय : यह तो आपने एक अलग ही सवाल कर दिया ।

DR. K. L. RAO : We have requested the Chief Ministers of all States to give preference to agricultural load even at the cost of making a cut in the industrial load. UP also will have to follow suit. As for the rate, it is fixed by various States in various ways. In UP the rate is a bit high. We have taken it up with that Government to have it reduced. We have not succeeded ; but I hope we will be able to do so in a few months.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मेरा क्वेश्चन बड़ा स्पेसिफिक है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब पावर क्राइसिस इस देश में है और आपने एक कमेटी बना कर इस चीज का निर्णय कर दिया कि कास्ट प्राइस से नीचे पर किसी इंडस्ट्री को बिजली नहीं दी जायेगी तब भी क्या हिंडालको को कास्ट प्राइस से नीचे पर बिजली दी जा रही है और उसी जगह पर किसानों को नहीं जा रही है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I think he is referring to a specific example, of Hindalco. The UP Government sought our advice. We gave the advice that power should be sold at the cost of generation plus a certain amount of profit.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The shortage of power does not affect all parts of the country equally at the same time. Was it decided some time ago that there should be an inter-state grid on the basis of certain zones and regions so that if a particular State was suffering from a shortage for some particular reason at a particular time and the neighbouring State had surplus power, it could be shared like that ? Was such a scheme undertaken particularly in the eastern zone ? A recommendation was made on behalf of State Governments like Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Assam, but nothing has been made because the Centre has not moved in the matter.

DR. K. L. RAO : We have an inter-state grid line all over the country. In the Bengal area too we have a fairly good length of that line. In the last six months, we have exchanged quite a large amount of power between one State and another. In fact, power from Mysore has travelled as far as Gujarat ; Kerala power has gone to Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Like that, we have exchanged power from State to State.

Likewise, in the eastern zone, we have a large number of transmission lines. But unfortunately, the Machkund and Hirakud reservoirs were shut down so that Orissa which used to supply power could not supply any. Similarly, DVC was not able to give any extra power so that we could supply 100 MW to Calcutta. That was how this situation arose. As I submitted already, we are now trying to generate additional power in Santhaldi and Chandrapura. We are putting up more and more transmission lines. We are already engaged in that problem and are strengthening further the grid lines which already exist.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने डी० बी० सी० को पावर के सम्बन्ध में बतलाया, लेकिन क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात है कि इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज में जो इंडस्ट्रियल

अन्दरटेकिंस हैं उनमें पावर लेडिंग और पावर शार्टेंज की वजह से सारा प्रोडक्शन कम हो गया है ? इसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान भी आकर्षित किया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इसके ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that a number of industries are having less amount of power. I visited Jamshedpur, and the load there is about 90 MW, whereas the supply is about 50 to 60 MW. The arrangements are that Bihar shall supply the balance. Likewise they are to supply power to other places. But unfortunately the Patratu power supply has not come up and one of the units which was expected to be commissioned is not yet ready, and so there is shortage of power for the industrial sector in that area.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : One of the reasons cited for the shortage is delay in the supply of equipment by the indigenous manufacturers. May I know whether those indigenous manufacturers are in the public sector or in the private sector ?

MR. SPEAKER : You have given it a very big dimension. The question is very simple.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : It arises from the statement.

DR. K. L. RAO : The main equipment is in the public sector, and there has been some delay. For instance in the Ukai project, the dam is ready, but the machines are not there, so that we were not able to supply power and the supply of machines is delayed. The equipment are indigenous. Of course, there are difficulties in the supply, and there will be a large number of teething troubles like that, and though they are mainly in the public sector, there has been some delay in the delivery of the equipment.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : It is scandalous. (*Interruption*)

DR. K. L. RAO : There have been some difficulties in the supply, and we are sorting out some of the difficulties, but, nevertheless, we cannot say that we can guarantee the delivery of the equipment on time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Director of Mine Safety that unless power supply is made quickly to the Bihar and West Bengal coal mines area, the coal mines are going to be closed down very shortly ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that we also received some representation in respect of the coal mines. It is not that the power is short ; but the supply is fluctuating ; the power supplied to them at different hours of the day is different, and I have drawn the attention of the persons concerned in the West Bengal Government, the State Electricity Boards, the DVC and the Bihar Government, to see that if they can try to assist in the supply. I think with the coming in of the monsoon, and the possibility of the reservoirs being filled up, it may be possible for us to combat these difficulties in the next fortnight.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Just now, the hon. Minister has said that the demand for power is increasing but that there is not sufficient power to meet the demand. In this connection, may I know specifically from the hon. Minister whether this shortage of power and the inability to supply power for industrial and agriculture production, are due to inadequate finance, or due to ineffective planning of the schemes or due to the non-availability of the machinery or due to some other technical reasons ? What are the main reasons which have come in the way of meeting the demand of the public in the country ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I could not exactly follow the question. The hon. Member wants know the reasons why there is shortage of power equipment and so on.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The demand is increasing, as the hon. Minister said, and I wanted to know what are the specific reasons : whether it is due to inadequate finance, or whether it is due to the fact that adequate number of persons are not available, or whether the schemes of the Planning Commission are not properly being implemented, etc. What are the main reasons ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There had been some restraints on finance in the past, and we were not

able to get as much as we wanted in the Fourth Five year Plan, but now, in the Fifth Five year Plan, we have planned out, and we are going to have double the power at the end of the Fourth Plan ; that is, we propose to add as much as 20-million kw. of power in the Fifth Plan: 20 million kw. of power will be there in 1974. I am happy that the Planning Commission also has accepted it this time. But in the past there has been a certain amount of difficulty; these power stations, unfortunately, take five years before they are put into commission. The present shortage is the result of inadequate power provision made four or five years back.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : During the Fourth Plan period, what was the projected power demand ? During the current year what had been the actual power generation ? Is it a fact that only fifty per cent of the built-in capacity of power generation in West Bengal is being utilised at this moment ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The power target at the end of the Fourth Plan is 23 million kws ; the demand is of the same order almost. The installed capacity of 23 mw. will not be able to cope with the demand. Another difficulty is that on account of various reasons some of the important power stations are not going to be commissioned during the Fourth Plan period and the shortage will be as much as 2 million kws during the next two years, 1973 and 1974. It is only towards the end of 1974 that some of the projects like Idiki, Kalpakkam, etc. will come up. I am afraid country has to be prepared for a shortage of 2-3 million kws of power in 1973-74. The actual generation now is about 17 mw. We will have 20 mw in 1974.

श्री विभूति मिश्न : उत्तर बिहार में बिजली की भी कमी है और जो बिजली है उसका रेट भी अधिक है। वहाँ बिजली पैदा करने के लिए कोयला भी नहीं मिलता है। वहाँ बिजली अधिक मिले और रेट भी कम हो, इसके लिए सरकार क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है ? रेट को कम करने के बारे में क्या आप सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री कें. एस० जावड़ा : गुजरात में सब से ज्यादा रेट्स हैं भारत में।

श्री विभूति मिश्न : आपको पता है बिहार का ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true in North Bihar power is short. The annual per capita power consumption is of the order of 10 kWhr. compared to the all-India average of 90 kWhrs. That is why the Technical Advisory Committee has approved the setting up of a power station at Muzaffarpur, extension at Barauni and also the Dalkola project. They await approval by the Planning Commission. I shall try to accelerate these projects . . . (Interruptions).

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : 25 वर्ष के बाद भी हम बिजली के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बने हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि मांग की अपेक्षा सप्लाई कम है। इसका प्रतिकूल असर कृषि और इंडस्ट्री पर पड़ रहा है। आप कौन सा पर उठाएंगे ताकि निश्चित समय में सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष की बिजली की आवश्यकताये आप पूरी कर सकें और बिजली के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो सके ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Electricity is one of the items which creates its own demand very much. It is an interesting factor. At the time of Independence our consumption was only 2 mw and now it has gone up to 17 mw. It is a good performance. In the Fifth Plan we want to double our output. Even then the per capita consumption here will be 200 against 10,000 in the United States and 2,000-3,000 in Europe. We shall not be anywhere there but we cannot help it. As I said power creates its own demand. I am sure power generation and demand will go on multiplying very rapidly.

We are planning in a big way and we hope that the necessary funds will be provided and it will be possible for us to fulfil our target.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : In our country, we need electricity for reducing our dependence on monsoons. So, is it advisable to keep electricity also dependent on monsoons by basing most of our electricity projects on water resources ? Is it not possible to utilise our thermal resources for generating power ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action, but I think he will reply.

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. member is not entirely correct. Hydro power is the best and cheapest in the world and available very easily. It is also flexible for meeting peak demands. It is one of the first class sources of power, but unfortunately in our country it is concentrated only in the Himalayas and western ghats. It is not a question of hydro versus thermal ; it is a combination of both.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : What are the reasons for the acute shortage of power in Gujarat during the current year ? Six reasons are given in the statement, but what about Gujarat ?

MR. SPEAKER : They are for all.

DR. K. L. RAO : In Gujarat the reason for power cut is that Tarapore equipment has failed and Dhavaran, which was expected to be commissioned much earlier, is being delayed. Now both of them are operating and there is no power cut now in Gujarat.

SHRI S. A. KADER : If I heard the Minister aright, he said that power shortage is also due to the closing down of power stations due to inefficiency. May I know how much percentage of power has been reduced on that account ? What steps have Government taken to remove this inefficiency among the administration ? What steps are taken against those persons who are inefficient and responsible for the closure of power stations ?

DR. K. L. RAO : One important reason is the inefficiency of the operation and maintenance staff. I am afraid we have got to accept this position because we have just started power development in a big way. Apart from engineers, we do not have experienced technicians who should be able to smell out difficulties in advance. This class, I am afraid, we have not got in the country and we have got to develop that class. Delhi power station is now being operated by persons having six years' experience in Delhi itself. But people should have experience all over. That sort of people are required. At DVC and Neiveli we have some training classes. We want to open some more training classes and make up the deficiency.

श्री सरकूर पांडे : अभी अभी हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने 25 प्रतिशत पावर कट कर दिया । इससे बहुत सारे उद्योग घन्घे बन्द हो गये । तो क्या यह बात मंत्री जी की नोटिस में आई है और उस 25 प्रतिशत को पुनः ढीक करने के लिए ताकि उद्योग घन्घे फिर से चालू किए जा सकें, केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : UP has been experiencing power-cut for the last one year. It is one State where the shortage is maximum in the country. While other States have reduced the cut, UP could not do it because of perpetual shortage. We are trying to get power from wherever it is possible like DVC, Bihar and something from Delhi also, but that is a very small amount. The only way to meet the shortage there is to accelerate the construction of the power stations in that area and try to commission them as quickly as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : We have spent half an hour on this question. I think we should stop here. Next question.

Trade relations with Formosa

+
*123. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is having trade relations with Formosa through both public sector and private sector channels ;

(b) if so, the nature, extent and volume of trade between the two countries ;

(c) the names of the officers of his Ministry or public sector bodies under his Ministry who visited Formosa during the last three years ; and

(d) the expected scope for expansion of trade with Formosa ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's trade with Formosa in the past few years has been as below :—

Year	Export to	Import from	(Value in Rs. lakhs)	
			Balance of Trade	Volume of Trade
1967-68	32	85	—53	117
1968-69	259	19	+ 240	278
1969-70	178	41	+ 137	219
1970-71	199	26	+ 173	225
April-Nov., 1971	468	18	+ 450	486
April-Nov., 1970	129	20	+ 109	149

Major Items of Export :—

Transport equipment, iron and steel, ferrous scrap, iron ore, manganese ore, mica, salt and shellac.

Major Items of Import :—

.. Plastic raw materials, essential oils, perfumes and flavouring materials and spices.

(c) 1. **Ministry of Foreign Trade :—** .. None

2. **State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.** .. (i) Shri M. C. Sarin, Director.
(ii) Shri P. J. Fernandes, Director.
(iii) Shri K. Gangadharan,
Dy. Marketing Manager.

3. **Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd.** .. (i) Shri L. K. Dhawan, Director.
(ii) Shri M. Lal, Chief Mkt. Manager.

4. **Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.** .. (i) Shri V. S. Bhatagar, Gen. Manager.
(ii) Shri Amar Nath, Joint Divisional Manager.

5. **Trade Development Authority** .. (i) Shri K. Rajagopalan,
Chief Merchandising Division.

(d) It is difficult to assess with any degree of certainty, the scope of expansion of trade with Formosa in the present situation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Before putting my supplementary, I want to draw attention to the fact that when I raised the question on the floor of the House whether the Netaji Enquiry Commission would be sent to Formosa, Government replied that we had no diplomatic relations with Formosa and therefore, that Commission could not be given permission to go there. Now see the contradiction in the attitude of this Government. We find that so many Directors and other people both from the public sector as well as from private sector are visiting Formosa. Yet, when the Netaji Enquiry Commission wanted to go to Taipeh and Taiwan, it was not allowed to go there to make an on-the-spot enquiry.

In the statement, Minister says that there is none from the Ministry of Foreign Trade who ever visited Taiwan. I want to know whether it is a fact that the Deputy Director of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade Mr. Marwaha and also the Director of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Mr. Kalia visited Taiwan and also whether it is a fact that people from the private sector companies like Kirloskar, Kamanis, Braithwaite, Mukund Steel etc. also have trade links with Taiwan? I also want to know whether it is a fact that India is exporting railway wagons, passenger cars, chemicals, heavy chemicals and getting chemical fertilisers and electronic items from Taiwan?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : About the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, this is an autonomous and statutory body. It functions independently. Of course, it is in the Ministry of Foreign Trade but it is an autonomous body. People from other corporations also like STC, MMTC, etc., have gone. Private people also might have gone. I cannot say anything about the Netaji Enquiry Commission. Trade relations and political relations are two different things. There are many countries in the world which maintain trade relations but not political relations as West Germany and China. Like that, we have got trade relations with Taiwan, but it is not at Governmental level. It is at private level and corporation level.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, Netaji Enquiry Commission is not within his domain. Whether it is a political matter or judicial matter, I will leave it to you.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not leave it to me. Better ask your question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I asked whether we are exporting railway wagons, passenger cars, heavy machinery, etc.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : In the statement I have said, if you care to see, transport equipment—wagons are there—iron and steel, ferrous scrap, iron ore, manganese ore, mica, salt and shellac. All the important items I have mentioned in the statement which is in your hand.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have special reasons to ask categorically about railway wagons. It is on record. Mr. Qureshi in reply to one of my questions

AN HON. MEMBER : He is asking a third supplementary.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He did not answer my first question

MR. SPEAKER : You have already put two questions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He did not answer my first question. I was just enquiring about that.

On the floor of the House, Mr. Qureshi categorically denied it, saying that we are not supplying railway wagons. That is the reason why I wanted to have a specific answer.

Now, I am putting my second question. May I know whether it is a fact that the India Steam Navigation Company

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing a third question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not a third question. He did not answer the first part of my question. I was enquiring about that.

MR. SPEAKER : If he did not answer, he should have pointed out at that time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I said so.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He had not passed on to the next question. He pointed out that the Minister had not replied to the first part of his question.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am very reasonable. Just point out what portion was my second question. He did not answer my first question. I did not ask a second question.

MR. SPEAKER : My difficulty is, you never ask and still you go on. That should not be.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that the India Steam Navigation Company and the Shipping Corporation in India are having dozens of ships in Taiwan and, if so, whether they are not allowing Taiwan ships to come here?

MR. SPEAKER : From railway wagons, you have gone to ships.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The first question I answered, the second also and this is the third one.

About Indian ships being there, of course, we have our exports to Taiwan and they go by ships. There is nothing unnatural about it. I have stated in my statement that goods worth about Rs. 149 lakhs have gone and that is by ships. About allowing Taiwan ships coming here, we have no diplomatic relations. We have not recognised the Government of Taiwan, Formosa. But private people and corporations are having trade with them. This is the custom, a system of convention, all over the world. You must try to understand that. At the political level, we have no relations with them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I asked the question to show you only this contradiction.

भी ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी मंत्री महोदय की ओर से उत्तर दिला है कि फारमोसा के साथ हमारे व्यापार सम्बन्ध हैं, राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं। इसके पूर्व जब श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के बारे में सदन में प्रश्न उठाया गया था, तब यह उत्तर दिया गया था कि उनके साथ हमारे किसी तरह के सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं—यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं—जैसा उन्होंने कहा था है कि हमारे यहां मुख्यतः प्लास्टिक का कच्चा माल, तेल, खुशकू, फ्लेवर का सामान तथा मसाले निर्वात किये जाते हैं तथा

हमारे यहां से परिवहन का सामान, लोहा तथा अन्य खनिज पदार्थ भेजे जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वर्तमान समय में हमारा व्यापार उनके साथ किस परिस्थिति में है, हमारा उनसे कितना व्यापार चल रहा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपने स्टेटमेंट देखा है, उसमें सब बातें दी गई हैं।

भी ईश्वर चौधरी : उसमें नवम्बर, 71 तक का विवरण है, मैं वर्तमान समय के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूं।

भी एल० एन० मिश्र : हर महीने के आंकड़े तो इस समय मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन जैसा आप ने कहा है—हमारे स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है कि इस समय बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड हमारे फेयर में है, 109 लाख रुपये का बैलेंस हमारे पक्ष में चल रहा है। इस समय हमारा व्यापार उनके साथ इन्टरनेशनल नेचर का है, सोबत टेल्डर्स प्लोट होते हैं, हम उनमें कम्पीट करते हैं। इसमें बहुत बैंक और एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक से पैसा मिलता है, तब सामान भेजा जाता है—इस समय इसी तरीके का व्यापार सम्बन्ध उनके साथ है।

अभी कुरेणी साहब का जिक्र किया गया था। मैं यहां निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे बैगन्ज नहीं भेजते हैं। प्राइवेट लोग जो हमारे यहां बनाते हैं, वे अपनी बैगन्ज फारमोसा भेजते हैं। रेलवे या गवर्नरमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स नहीं भेजते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Formosa has been expelled from all United Nations' bodies including political, economic and social ones. Under such circumstances, how is it that Government of India is maintaining trade relations with Formosa?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We have trade relations with almost all the countries except three countries, namely, South Africa, South West Africa and Rhodesia. It is not the case only with us. There might be differences at the political level, but trade relationship is maintained. It is on that basis that some of the private parties and some of the corporations are doing

it. But we have advised them that Government will not take the responsibility for any dispute, legal or otherwise, that occurs between the people of Formosa and the Indian trader or the Government of Formosa and the Indian trader or corporation. Government have warned them, Government have advised them, that if they do it, they are doing it at their own risk. (*Interruption*)

Sharavathy Hydro-Electric Project

+

*124. SHRI B. V. NAIK :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

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

(a) whether patent defects of serious nature have come to light in the execution work of the Rs. 120 crores Sharavathy hydro-electric Project ; and

(b) if so, the nature of such defects and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The State Government have reported that the pelton wheels have received scratches and dents due to hitting by stones from the pressure tunnel lining. It is proposed to stop generation of power from 19th of this month and carry out the repairs to the tunnels and other affected structures.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I had asked a specific question whether there were patent defects of a serious nature and if so, the nature of such defects. I think, the answer that has been given is only in respect of (b), as though there are only some dents and scratches. I had asked a very specific question whether there were serious defects or not. I have not received an answer—'yes' or 'no'.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : There are no serious defects. The only defect that has been noticed and reported is in the lining of the tunnel. There were a few soft patches here and there and some stones had come out. We anticipate that those stones must have travelled on to the machine and caused the dent on the pelton wheel. That is the main defect. The other was the scour at the head sluice of the power channel taking off from Lingana Maki

dam. But that is a small thing that can be repaired. I do not think that there is any kind of serious trouble with the Sharavathy Project.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : There is a considerable controversy going on in the press about it regarding the holding of an inquiry. On the basis of the reports received, we hear that the State Government has reported, and may I know whether the report of the State Government has been taken as *prima facie* true or whether it would be considered advisable, in view of the controversy that has been raging in the press about the Sharavathy Project, irrespective of the facts of the case, to depute a central team to investigate so that the public may be disabused of misapprehensions, if there be any, in regard to the Sharavathy Project ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The Sharavathy tunnel will be closed from the 19th of this month and the Mysore Government has asked us for technical assistance. So, we are sending two of our experts. When the tunnel is empty and the water is dried and taken out, they will go into the tunnel and inspect. If there are any defects found, the officers will be reporting to us.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : May I know the estimated cost of the repairs and also the estimated loss ?

DR. K. L. RAO : About the cost of repairs, I will not be able to say straightaway but it will be very negligible, of the order of Rs. 1 or 2 lakhs.

The loss of power may be considerable. It is an important power station. It has been supplying power of the order of 600 megawatts. It is a pity that we have to shut down. We are not going to shut it down completely. There are two tunnels. One tunnel only will be shut down at a time. There will still be a loss of about 200-300 megawatts of power.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : How long will the power supply remain suspended and what is the alternative arrangement for supply of power ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I said just now the power station will not be shut down completely. Five machines will be running sometimes and at other times another penstock with three machines will be running. It is expected that the repairs will take about a fortnight's time.

The power available in Mysore other than from Sharavathy is 200 megawatts. We expect to get some power from the Tungabhadra, the Andhra share also, and some power from Maharashtra also. I hope in the finality, we may be short of about 100 megawatts. But we can't help it.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : During the last month, the Irrigation and Power Minister of the Mysore State met the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power at Delhi with regard to the damages that had occurred and had a discussion with him. What was the understanding arrived at? Is the work to be taken up or is the work to be stopped? How long will it be stopped and if so, who will be held responsible for the past mistakes and damages?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I have submitted, we had a discussion and as a result of the discussion the information has been given.

They asked our technical assistance and I said two of our good officers will be assisting them in the repairs, and if the reported defecits are only those which we have presumed, that is to say, damage to the lining of the tunnel here and there, I do not think the damage is of any serious nature and nobody can be held responsible. But I cannot say anything now. It depends upon the inspection. As I said, I will wait for the inspection report of my officers.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Pampan Gowda—absent.

Central Authority for Power Generation

+

*126. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM :**
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM :
KAKODKAR :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government of India have taken a decision regarding the setting up of a Central Authority to look after power generation in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the house.

Statement

(a) and (b). Presently, coordination of matters regarding power is effected mainly through the agency of Central Water and Power Commission. The principal activities of power generation and supply are in the hands of State Electricity Boards, licensees and departments of State Governments. The Central Electricity Authority constituted under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 has been assigned specific functions under the Act which are generally of a coordinating nature in respect of planning of power development in the country. At the time of formulation of the legislation, the power supply development was on a small scale and was restricted to major urban areas excepting in a few States where power supply was extended to some rural areas also. Since the commencement of planned development, power supply industry has progressed rapidly and the installed capacity which was about 2.3 million kW in 1950 has reached over 17 million kW by 1971-72. In spite of this rapid development, power is in short supply and compared to the advanced countries the per capita consumption is very low and is only about 90 kWh/year. In order to achieve at least a reasonable per capita consumption figure of 250 kWh by 1980-81, it would be necessary to achieve the target of about 52 million kW installed generating capacity by then. In this context it is felt that a strong Central organisation should be set up so as to play an active and effective role in the power development of the country. Such a body would also enable adoption of uniform power policy throughout the country.

The Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power held in June/July, 1972 recognising the need for reorganising the organisational structure of the power supply industry at the Central and State levels recommended amending the existing legislation on Electricity. Proposals in this regard will be finalised in consultation with State Governments.

The Conference was also of the view that for the Fifth Plan the generation by Central Government may be for large inter-State power projects or by way of supplementing the power generation by the States and the Policy of generation may be reviewed further for subsequent Plans.

श्री अरविंद नेताम : अध्यक्ष जी, गत जून-जुलाई, 1972 में जो राज्यों के इर्गेशन और

पावर बिनिस्टर्स का सम्मेलन हुआ उसमें यह सिफारिश की गई है कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी लेजिस्लेशन में संशोधन किया जायेगा। मैं मानीय मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ देश की वर्तमान सूक्षा स्थिति को देखते हुए इस अमेनेंडमेन्ट को क्या शीघ्र लागू किया जायेगा? यदि किया जायेगा, तो कब तक किया जायेगा?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The present rules in regard to electricity regulation in this country is based upon the rules that were available in the U. K. in 1948, 1918, 1910 etc. They are very ancient rules and therefore we are thinking of revising the whole rules to be particularly applied to the present conditions. Also, in our development of power, we are now coming on to a stage when our development of power has got to be much more than what we thought. We are in very very higher stages and therefore we have go to use big-size machines. That is, so far we had been dealing with only about 50 M. W., 100 M. W. and so on. Now we have got to go on for 200 M. W., 500 M. W., and so on. The communications being as big as 1,000 M. W., we require big machines; we require far more efficient technical knowledge, far more efficient operating staff, and better management. So, the State Ministers' Conference felt that it is high time that generation must be based upon regional control, regional coordination and planning. It is in that respect that we have been attempting to amend some of these existing rules. I would like to bring up the necessary legislation as quickly as possible; all the same it will take about six months or so.

श्री अरबिन्द नेताम् : अध्यक्ष जी, वर्तमान समय में विद्युत की पूर्ति राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तीन एजेन्सीज के माध्यम से होती है—इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड, लाइसेंसी और स्टेट डिपार्टमेन्ट—परन्तु इन तीनों में विभिन्नतायें हैं तो इस सम्बन्ध में एक-रूपता लाने के लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार कर रही हैं?

DR. K. L. RAO : At the moment the distribution is dealt with by the licensee and State Electricity Boards. He said about uniformity. Uniformity as between the stations is not the main aim. Uniformity of rates is the main aim. We try to get the various power stations connected through regional and Central Generation

and we hope to get the same type of rate for the same type of load throughout the country. So, that is our main aim. But we have to wait for another 10 years or so, before we get that idea realised.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : I would like to know whether there are some States which have expressed their reluctance to agree to the setting up of the Central Authority, because, they seem to have the apprehension that they will surrender the Central allocation of funds and also their capacity of negotiating the supply from the other states. If it is so, is it possible that the Government of India will have second thoughts in regard to this matter of setting up the Central Authority?

DR. K. L. RAO : There are a few States like that, as the hon. Member has pointed out. We have democracy functioning and there can be difference of opinion. There are especially a few States which have hydel power and they do not want to share hydel power with others. That kind of feeling is there. But I would say, no State has got,—especially in the South,—such abundance of power that will last them for all time. Maybe, that will last 4 years or 5 years. The reasons which they have given are not very valid. We are not taking up the whole generation; at the present moment we propose to take only the super power generation, that is, power stations which are more than one million kilowatts, very big ones. Of course, no State can manage that kind of a thing and transport the power to all the places. That is our immediate aim. We want to supplement their generation but we do not want to replace them at the present stage.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : In view of the shortage of hydro-electric power and the acute crisis that we are passing through in this country, may I know whether Government propose to introduce immediately ground-water development programme based on shallow wells and light diesel engines to enable the small farmers to cope with their demands for at least one acre each?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry that the main question relates to the setting up of the Central authority.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : It has reference to power generation and that was why I had asked that question.

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates only to the question of having a Central authority. The hon. Member is one of the very acute observers of procedure, and so, I did not expect it from him.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : It is an allied question.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Phool Chand Verma.

तीसरी श्रेणी के यात्रियों को अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं

*127. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में तीसरी श्रेणी के यात्रियों को कौन-कौन सी अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं ; और

(ख) आजादी की 25वीं वर्षगांठ के वर्ष में तीसरी श्रेणी के यात्रियों को ओर क्या-क्या अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) and (b). A statement of facilities programmed for the current year (1972-73) is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3283/72]

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, हम आजादी की पच्चीसवीं वर्षगांठ मना रहे हैं, इस संदर्भ में हमने यह सोचा था कि नये मंत्री आये हैं, शायद उन्हें तृतीय श्रेणी में यात्रा करने वालों की दिक्कतों का अनुभव होगा। मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसमें बताया है कि उत्तर रेलवे, दक्षिण रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे के लिए कोई भी शयन यान चलाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की गयी है ?

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप विचार कर रहे हैं कि जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां कुछ और बढ़ायी जायें 25वीं वर्षगांठ के उपलक्ष्य में ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : Every year, approximately Rs. 4 crores are being spent on providing amenities to all the passengers ; the majority of whom happen to be travelling in class III. There is no doubt that this is the Silver Jubilee

Year, but that is no reason why we should take special care, because we should continuously take care to see that these amenities are improved. We would certainly see that this amount which we are spending is wisely spent and the amenities be continuously augmented.

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : मैंने यह पूछा था कि उत्तर, दक्षिण और पश्चिम रेलवे में एक भी शयन यान नहीं चला रहे हैं, इसका क्या कारण है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : I shall look into it.

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो-तीन दिन पहले रिजर्वेशन की खिड़की पर जाओ तो पता लगता है कि कोई जगह नहीं है, तो इसके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? दूसरी बात यह है कि जो बीच में स्टेशन पड़ते हैं वहां से अगर कोई आदमी रिजर्वेशन के लिए ऐलाई करता है तो उसको कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलता। अतः इस बारे में आप कोई प्रगति उठा रहे हैं ताकि बीच के स्टेशनों से भी लोगों को रिजर्वेशन मिल सके ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : We are fully aware of the difficulties experienced by the travelling passengers in the matter of reservation. A committee of Parliament has been appointed and it is going into all the details. We shall certainly try to see that these difficulties are all got over.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : In order to alleviate the sufferings of the third class passengers, particularly in the long-distance trains, may I know whether the Government have any proposals to reduce the number of stoppages in the long-distance trains and to sell the tickets according to the capacity of the trains ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : There has been a continuous demand, pressurisation from time to time, for stoppage of certain trains at different stations, and to the extent possible, we try to satisfy the demands of the people, and to the extent we do that, the speed of the trains is also reduced.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Since in the three-tier sleeper coaches in the third class compartments, the highest tier is impossible for anybody to climb if he is over 40 years of age, may

I know whether the railways are going to introduce the system of two tiers more and more in the long-distance trains, as for example, between Delhi and Calcutta or between Delhi and Bombay etc.? Normally the two-tier coaches are only for sitting, but we want two-tier coaches for sleeping also.

SHRI T. A. PAI : The suggestion will be seriously considered.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : In view of the fact that the junior Minister of Railways is a connoisseur of music and a good bath-room singer, in his own interest, will he consider the possibility of providing tape music in the third class coaches, realising that music is very soothing to the harassed passengers?

This type of music is a facility which is certainly within the reach of Government to provide.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think it can be heard in the noise.

SHRI T. A. PAI : Where it has already been introduced, there is a controversy and complaint from passengers that they do not like this type of music and that type of music. So first we would like to satisfy those who are already enjoying that music before we introduce fresh controversies.

SHRI R. P. DAS : Is it a fact that in some trains in the Sealdah Division, particularly Ranaghat-Lalgola and other sections, facilities like fan, light, latrine, fittings and water are not regularly provided with in spite of repeated complaints from the passengers? If so, what steps are being taken to provide these facilities regularly?

SHRI T. A. PAI : I am aware that members of both Houses often complain of lack of facilities, particularly regarding water. That shall be given top priority.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Some of the fans do not work during the summer.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : During last week, the Hon. Minister was good enough to say that first class passengers were getting facilities at the cost of third class passengers and that he would dispense with this class disparity. Will he state if he has any plans to

implement this scheme during the 25th anniversary of independence?

SHRI T. A. PAI : It is a problem of continuously catering to growing traffic among the common people who travel by train in this country. If the alternative is only to dispense with higher classes in order to provide these amenities, this suggestion is being considered.

Procedure re : Sale of Tickets and Reservation of seats on Railways

*129. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to modify the existing rules and procedure in respect of sale of tickets and reservation of seats with a view to minimising the inconvenience being caused to the public; and

(b) whether Government are also considering measures to remove the lacunae in the procedure which permits anti-social elements to indulge in black marketing in the tickets?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) and (b). A Committee of Members of Parliament has been appointed to look into the problems arising out of the existing rules and procedures pertaining to the sale of tickets and reservation of train accommodation. A copy of the terms of reference is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

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

(i) To examine the rules and procedures in vogue on Railways in respect of sale of tickets and reservations of seats/berths and suggest proposals.

(a) to minimise inconvenience to passengers in the matter of obtaining tickets and reservations;

(b) to remove the lacunae in the procedures which permit commission of irregularities.

(ii) To identify the nature of malpractices and irregularities committed by outsiders including unrecognised Travel Agencies in securing unauthorised reservations and to suggest measures to stop the same.

(iii) To study the adequacy of the existing provisions of Law to deal effectively with the offenders and to make recommendations in this regard.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Do Government think they will be able to solve this problem by appointing this sort of committee? In the past, a number of committees had been appointed. How long will this Committee function, and will the recommendations they make be implemented or not?

SHRI T. A. PAI : In view of the large number of complaints regarding this matter, my predecessor had assured the House that a Committee of MPs would be constituted to look into it. We shall also associate some management experts with this because the problem is not merely to look into complaints of corruption etc. but to find out why exactly these troubles arise. I can assure the House that this Committee has been appointed seriously with the object of trying to see that these difficulties are got over.

Shifting of Western Railway Headquarters from Bombay to Ahmedabad

*130. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA :**
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the Western Railway Headquarters from Bombay to Ahmedabad or any other place ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

—
MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : May I ask a Question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not after I have declared the Question Hour Over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expenditure on celebrating Gandhi Centenary Year

*101. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by the Government of India on the celebrations in connection with the Gandhi Centenary Year ; and

(b) the break-up of this amount, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The Government of India paid grants amounting to Rs. one crore, eighty eight lakhs and ninety one thousand to the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary for the celebrations.

(b) The National Committee did not earmark funds state-wise or book expenditure state-wise. The Committee incurred the expenditure through its Central Office and various Sub-Committees which functioned on an All-India basis. The State Committees for the Gandhi Centenary undertook programmes of their own at the State level from their own resources.

पटना में पेय जल की भारी कमी

*102. **श्री रामाबद्दार प्रासादी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना में तथा बिहार राज्य के दूसरे प्रमुख नगरों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की भारी कमी है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने पानी की कमी दूर करने की योजना को सफलतापूर्वक कियान्वित के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई महायता मांगी है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (धी उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा जो सूचना दी गई है वह यह है कि जहां पटना शहर में पानी की कुछ कमी है, वहां केन्द्रीय और पश्चिमी पटना में कोई कमी नहीं है। बिहार राज्य के दूसरे प्रमुख नगरों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की भारी कमी होने की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Ceiling on Urban Properties in States

*103. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPUR-KAR :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

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

(a) the names of the States where ceiling on Urban Properties have been fixed ;

(b) the names of States and the Territories where this ceiling has not yet been finally decided and the time by which it is likely to be established throughout the country ; and

(c) the broad outline regarding the limits ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

12 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maha-

rashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu have conveyed their final views in favour of a Central legislation.

Of these, 6 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal have forwarded resolutions under Article 252 of the Constitution, empowering Parliament to legislate on the subject.

Gujarat propose to introduce the resolution under Article 252 of the Constitution empowering Parliament to enact a legislation on the subject, in their Assembly's ensuing Session.

Assam has introduced on the 19th July, 1972 its Bill in the State Assembly. The Bill has since been referred to a Select Committee which is to submit the Report before 15th October, 1972.

Uttar Pradesh has introduced its Bill in the Vidhan Sabha on the 9th May, 1972.

Punjab introduced its Bill on the 12th May, 1972.

Mysore had written to us that it is in favour of State Legislation.

As regards enactment of a Central Legislation on ceiling on urban property, the Study Group appointed by the Government to go into the question submitted its Report on the 15th April, 1972. The Report has been remitted by Government to a group of Ministers for detailed consideration. After Government take decisions on the various recommendations of the group, action will be taken for enacting appropriate legislation.

The ceiling limits fixed by those States who have already enacted legislations in this regard are available in the respective legislations which have been published and are as follows :

(1) Jammu & Kashmir :

- (a) family consisting of 5 members.
- (b) more than 5 members.

Rs. 5 lakhs

Rs. 50,000/- for each additional member subject to a maximum of Rs. 7½ lakhs.

(2) Madhya Pradesh :

- (a) family consisting of single male or female whether married or not
- (b) family consisting of 5 members
- (c) more than 5 members

Rs. 3 lakhs

Rs. 4 lakhs

Rs. 25,000/- for each additional member subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs.

(3) *Bihar :*

- (a) family of 5 members
- (b) more than 5 members

Rs. 2 lakhs.

Rs. 20,000/- for each additional member subject to a maximum of Rs. 3 lakhs.

(4) *Rajasthan :*

- (a) family of 5 members
- (b) more than 5 members

Rs. 3 lakhs.

Rs. 25,000/- for each additional member subject to a overall maximum of Rs. 4 lakhs.

Functioning of Gajendragadkar Commission on Indian Council of Agricultural Research

*104 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gajendragadkar Commission, appointed by the Central Government following the suicide committed by a scientist of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has yet to start functioning ; and

(b) if so, the difficulty of immediate inquiry into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Gajendragadkar Committee was constituted on 10. 7. 1972. The Committee has since started functioning.

(b) Does not arise.

Death of Cattle in Tripura due to Epidemic and Central Assistance therefor

*105. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been a widespread cattle epidemic in many parts of Tripura this year causing deaths of many cattle;

(b) if so, whether the assistance from the Centre has been sought for by the Government of Tripura to combat the epidemic ; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the cattle from the epidemic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF.

SHER SINGH): (a) The Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Tripura has intimated that no widespread cattle epidemic causing deaths of cattle has occurred in Tripura during 1972.

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

Employment for Unemployed Doctors

*106. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

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

(a) the number of unemployed Doctors at present in the country; and

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme to find employment for them and if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) We have no statistical data showing the number of unemployed Doctors in the country. There is overall shortage of Doctors in the country particularly in rural areas.

(b) Does not arise.

बीमी मिल मालिकों पर गन्ते की बकाया राशि

*107. श्री एच० एस० पुरती :

श्री पम्पन गौड़ा :

क्या हुवि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के राज्यों में किसानों का गन्ते का बहुत सा रुपया मिल मालिकों की ओर बकाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा बकाया राशि के अलग-अलग आंकड़े क्या हैं और यह राशि कब से बकाया पड़ी है ; और

(ग) सरकार चीनी मिल मालिकों द्वारा इस बकाया राशि को किसानों को दिलाने के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

हुणि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) । 1971-72 मौसम में 30-6-72 को गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों की धन-राशि कुल गन्ने के मूल्य के बकाया की धनराशि का केवल 2.1 प्रतिशत बैठती है जबकि पिछले वर्ष 1970-71 मौसम में उसी तारीख को गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों की धनराशि 11.5 प्रतिशत थी । 1971-72 मौसम में 30 जून, 1972 को गन्ने के मूल्य की कुल बकाया राशि, दिए गए मूल्य, और खारीदे गए गन्ने के लिए शेष बकाया राशि तथा पिछले मौसमों के लिए गन्ने के मूल्य के बकाया की राज्यवार स्थिति बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है [पृष्ठालय में रखा गया । देखिए संस्था L. T. 3284/72]

(ग) (1) राज्य सरकारों को समय समय पर परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे कारखानों द्वारा गन्ने के बकायों का तुरन्त भुगतान करवाएं और चूककर्ता कारखानों के विरुद्ध, यदि आवश्यक हो, उनका चालान करने सहित, कड़े उपाय करें ।

(2) जिन राज्य सरकारों के कानून में गन्ने के मूल्य को भू-राजस्व के बकायों के रूप में वसूल करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है उनको सलाह दी गई है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था करने पर विचार करें ।

(3) हमारे अनुरोध पर भारत के रिजर्व बैंक ने अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को अनुदेश द्वारी किये हैं कि वे अपने खातों का द्विभाजन करें ताकि चीनी कारखानों को चीनी के स्टाक के प्रति दिये गये अप्रिमों के पर्याप्त भाग को गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान करने के लिए अलग रखा जा सके । इससे चीनी उत्पादकों को बन्ना उत्पादकों को तुरन्त भुगतान करने और उल्लेखनीय रूप से गन्ने के बकायों को कम करने में मदद मिली है ।

Mobile Health Scheme for Rural and Tribal Areas

*108. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : SHRIMATI V. R. SCINDIA OF GWALIOR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the main features of the Central Government mobile health scheme for rural and Tribal areas ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : The Central Government started the Scheme of Mobile Training-cum-Service Hospitals during 1970-71 in certain selected medical colleges in order to provide training to young doctors in Preventive and Promotive aspects of health as well as to render better medical service to the rural people. Under the scheme, specialist teachers with interns and final year students from medical colleges camp in rural areas will render voluntary service at selected primary health centres. 50 hospital beds are attached to each mobile unit. Each of these units is so equipped as to function as a mobile hospital moving from one rural area to another and operating for a specified period in each such area. About 15-20 final year medical students and about 10-20 interns stay in each camp with their teachers and render service in curative and promotive preventive medicine. They also take other health measures including family planning.

Delegation of Power to Inter-State Transport Commission regarding issuing of Permits

*109. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

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

(a) whether to encourage road transport industry on a single national pattern, different States are prepared to delegate their powers to the Inter-State Transport Commission on the issuing of inter-State permits ; and

(b) if not, the Government's reaction to it ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The question of delegation of powers to the Inter-State Transport Commission under Section

63-A (2) (d) of the Motor Vehicles Act to grant, revoke, or suspend or counter-sign any permit for an inter-state route has been examined. Some of the state Governments are not in favour of such powers being given to the Commission. Without the full cooperation of the States, it would be difficult to work any scheme for grant of permits and counter-signatures for inter-State routes by the Commission. However, Government propose to consider the matter further and see what other arrangements can be evolved to secure the full and proper development of inter-State road transport.

Medical College run by Corporation of Nagpur

*110. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a Medical College run by the Corporation of the City of Nagpur, has resolved to admit students on payment of admission donation of Rs. 10,000 and above ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this proposal of selling the seats to the rich ; and

(c) whether the proposal was rejected by the University of Nagpur last year and that this college is not recognised by the Medical Council of India ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Govt. of Maharashtra has already advised the Nagpur Municipal Corporation not to give effect to the proposal to charge capitation fee from Students. The State Govt. has given some financial assistance to the Corporation for the efficient running of the Medical College. Nagpur University had rejected the proposal for capitation fees.

(c) The Medical Council of India has not yet recognised this College.

Slum clearance Programme

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

(a) the progress made in implementing the Slum-Clearance Programme of Government ;

(b) the names of the cities in Kerala which are getting 100 per cent grant for their slum-clearance programme ; and

(c) the total amount allocated to Kerala during 1972-73 for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) In terms of physical achievements since the inception of the scheme in 1956 and up to May, 1972 the progress made in the country as a whole is as under:—

Tenements sanctioned	... 1,38,396
Tenements completed	... 83,804

(b) The scheme does not provide for cent per cent grant for Slum Clearance Programmes. The Corporation and Municipalities in Kerala which take up programmes under the scheme have received financial assistance from the State Government 50% as loan and 50% as grant.

(c) This Scheme is in the State Sector since the Fourth Five Year Plan. Central assistance for such schemes is included in the block loans and grants for the State plans. No central assistance is earmarked separately for clearance. States are free to allocate funds for this scheme according to their requirements and priorities. The Government of Kerala have allocated Rs. 4 lakhs for this scheme during 1972-73.

Reduction in supply of Sugar on Ration Cards in Delhi

*112. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have cut down the supply of sugar on ration cards in the capital causing great inconvenience and hardship to the people of the capital ;

(b) if so, the quantity of sugar cut per unit per ration card ;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for a further cut in supply of sugar on the ration cards ;

(d) if not, the reasons which compelled the Government to reduce the supply of sugar ; and

(e) time by which the supply is expected to be restored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration have reduced the scale of distribution from 250 to 225 grammes per unit per week from the 5th July, 1972, but no proposal for effecting any further reduction is presently under their consideration. The Central Government allots a monthly quota of levy sugar to each State/Union Territory. The scale and mode of distribution within the States/Union Territories is left to the discretion of the State Governments/Administration subject to a guideline suggested by the Centre that no individual should be given more than 1 kg. per month and that a family should not get less than 1 kg. per month in any case.

(d) Some reserve stock with the Delhi Administration having been consumed, the monthly quota became insufficient to continue the old scale of distribution.

(e) Its restoration will be considered when the supply position improves.

Comprehensive review of Building by a Committee appointed by N.D.M.C.

*113. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether N. D. M. C. has appointed a Committee with its Chief Architect as the Convenor to undertake a comprehensive review of the building bye-laws ;

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

(c) the time by which the Committee will submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). The New Delhi Municipal Committee vide its resolution No. 41 dated 28th April, 1972 which was confirmed in its meeting dated 5th May, 1972 resolved that the Plan Sub-committee of the New Delhi Municipal Committee shall examine the existing building bye-laws in the light of the changed conditions and make recommendations for new bye-laws, wherever necessary. It also resolved that Kanwar Jagdish Kumar and Chief Engineer (Civil) will be invited to take part in the deliberations of the Plan Sub-committee on this subject.

The composition of the Plan Sub-committee is as follows :

Shri M. W. K. Yusufzai
President, N. D. M. C. ... Chairman

Smt. Nirmal Malhotra,
Senior Vice-President,
N. D. M. C. ... Member

Shri Trilochan Singh,
Junior Vice-President,
N. D. M. C. ... Member

Shri Santokh Singh
Member, N. D. M. C. ... Member

Shri P. N. Natu,
Member, N. D. M. C. ... Member

Shri G. D. Mathur,
T. & C. P. O. ... Advisor

Engineering Member,
Delhi Development Authority ... Advisor

Shri M. M. Rana,
Chief Architect, N. D. M. C. Convenor

(c) No time limit has been prescribed for submission of report. However, in the same resolution the N. D. M. C. resolved that the Sub-committee should report the progress after three months.

Financial Assistance to Teachers and their Dependents

*114. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise breakup of 14,000 teachers or their dependants who have been given financial assistance out of the funds of National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare set up in 1962 ; and

(b) the State-wise breakup of the amount of Rs. 73 lakhs given as assistance to them ?

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-3285/72.]

चीनी का मूल्य और उसे निर्धारित करने का मानदण्ड

115. श्री अनशाह प्रधान : क्या हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में चीनी का वर्तमान प्रति किलो मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा चीनी का मूल्य निर्धारित करने की क्षमता क्या है ?

हृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शेर तिह) : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए लेवी चीनी के निकासी मूल्य केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा टैरिफ आयोग (1969) द्वारा अभिस्तावित लागत अनुसूचियों और बाद में आयोग द्वारा अभिस्तावित वृद्धि के आधार पर अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के आधीन निर्धारित किए गए हैं और इस संबंध में निम्नलिखित बातों को भी ध्यान में रखा गया है :—

(1) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किया गया गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य ;

(2) चीनी की निर्माण लागत ;

(3) छुल्क या कर, यदि कोई हो, जबकि उस पर दिया गया हो अथवा दिया जाने वाला हो ;

(4) चीनी के निर्माण विषयक कारोबार में लगाई नयी पूँजी पर उपयुक्त लाभ की प्राप्ति ।

राज्य सरकारें, चीनी के निकासी मूल्य, उत्पादन शुल्क, परिवहन व्यय स्थानीय करों तथा योक एवं खुदरा व्यापारियों आदि की गुंजाइश को ध्यान में रखने के बाद ही योक तथा खुदरा मूल्य निर्धारित करती हैं। राज्य सरकारों से अब तक प्राप्त चीनी के प्रति किलोग्राम खुदरा मूल्यों की राज्यवार स्थिति बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संक्षा L. T. 3286/72]

3-8-1972 को विभिन्न राज्यों में खुली बिजली की चीनी के खुदरा मूल्य बताने वाला एक अन्य विवरण भी सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संक्षा L. T. 3286/72]

Assistance to the Mission Hospitals in the Country

*116. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any assistance recently to the Mission Hospitals running in different parts of the country after suspension of aid by some European countries and the U. S. A. ;

(b) if so, the volume of assistance given to these hospitals and whether they are running without any difficulty without the foreign aid ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to nationalise these hospitals in order to stabilise their functioning without any foreign assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). No Sir. Government is, however, giving assistance to medical institutions run by voluntary organisations including Mission Hospitals for certain specific purposes, e. g., essential hospital equipment and for additional construction for expansion of hospital facilities. No assistance for meeting the running expenditure of the hospital is admissible under this scheme.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of Government to nationalise the Mission Hospitals.

तिब्बती विस्थापितों में क्षय रोगियों का प्रतिशत

*117. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : श्री औंकार लाल बेरबा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिब्बती विस्थापितों में क्षय-रोगियों का क्षय प्रतिशत है ; और

(ख) उनमें से क्षय रोग का उन्मूलन करने के लिए बनाई गई योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है और इस संबंध में विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन और संयुक्त राष्ट्र के विस्थापितों के उच्चायुक्त ने क्या सहायता दी है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) :

(क) यद्यपि कोई वैशानिक सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है तथापि बी० सी० जी० दल द्वारा ऐसी कतिपय बस्तियों का दौरा करके एकत्र किये गये आंकड़ों से ऐसा लगता है कि तिब्बती विस्थापितों में तपेदिक का प्रकोप उससे अधिक नहीं है जितना यह आम जनसंख्या में है।

(ख) संबंधित राज्य अधिकारियों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने राज्यों में रह रहे तिब्बती विस्थापितों को भी बी० सी० जी० का टीका लगाने, क्षय रोग का पता लगाने एवं उपचार की सुविधाएं प्रदान करें जो बस्तियां जिला क्षय रोग केन्द्रों वाले जिलों में स्थित हैं उनमें ये केन्द्र अपनी सामान्य गतिविधि के रूप में क्षय रोग के उपचार का काम करते हैं। जिन तिब्बती विस्थापितों को चुने हुए क्षय रोग आरोग्य शालाओं में भर्ती किया जाता है उनके उपचार पर होने वाले खर्च का 50 प्रतिशत भारत सरकार बहन कर रही है। केन्द्रीय रिलीफ कमेटी (भारत) रोगियों को भरती करने की व्यवस्था करती है और शेष 50 प्रतिशत खर्च यह समिति संयुक्त राष्ट्र के विस्थापितों के उच्चायुक्त और विदेशी स्वैच्छिक संगठनों से प्राप्त सहायता में से पूरा करती है। विभिन्न तिब्बती विस्थापित बस्तियों में खोले गये अस्पतालों औषधालयों द्वारा रोगियों को उनके घरों पर ही इलाज कराने की सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं। विस्थापितों के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र उच्चायुक्त और विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की वित्तीय एवं तकनीकी सहायता से तथा सेन्ट्रल रिलीफ कमेटी (भारत) की सहायता से क्षय रोग नियंत्रण का एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत बस्तियों और शिविरों में रहने वाले सभी तिब्बती विस्थापितों को उपचार की सुविधाएं दी जाती है।

महाराष्ट्र के हरिजनों के साथ दुर्घटवहार

* 118. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के हरिजनों के साथ हुए दुर्घटवहार के विशुद्ध हाल ही में बम्बई में प्रदर्शन और अनशन हुये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगे क्या थीं ; और

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

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) :

(क) 12 जून, 1972 को बम्बई में कुछ दलों द्वारा प्रदर्शनों का आयोजन किया गया था। ये प्रदर्शन नव बोद्धों तथा हरिजनों पर किए गए कथित अत्याचारों के विशुद्ध विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए किये गये थे।

(ख) हरिजनों तथा बोद्धों की साधारण मांगे निम्नलिखित थी :—

1. बोद्धों को शैक्षिक और आर्थिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करना ;

2. सरकारी सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों को पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व दिलाने के लिए अनुच्छेद 335 में संशोधन किया जाए ;

3. सेवाओं में आरक्षण ;

4. हरिजनों पर अत्याचार करने वालों के विशुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए ;

5. भूमि प्रदान करने के लिए प्राथमिकता दी जाए ;

6. बोद्ध छात्रों को भी अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों के बराबर, शैक्षिक सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाएं।

(ग) उपरोक्त मांगों में से कुछ को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। नव बोद्धों को शैक्षिक सुविधाएं दे दी गई हैं। हरिजनों पर अत्याचार के मामलों पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा प्रशासनिक उपाय किए गए हैं।

Grant-in-Aid to Institute of Oriental Philosophy

*119. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has extended a substantial grant-in-aid to an Institute of Oriental Philosophy in Vrindaban for advancement of spiritualism;

(b) if so, the objects, management etc., of the institution the amount of the grant sanctioned and whether it would be recurring;

(c) whether any formal application was obtained for the grant from the U. G. C. and if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table; and

(d) the reasons and the specific rules under which the specific grant was sanctioned by the U. G. C.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (d) The Institute of Oriental Philosophy, Vrindaban, was originally set up in 1950 as a University under the name of 'Vaishnava Theological University'. Subsequent to the enactment of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the University was re-named as 'Institute of Oriental Philosophy' and started functioning as an advanced research centre. At present the Institute is affiliated to Agra University for B. A., M. A. and Ph.D. degrees. It provides post-graduate courses in Philosophy, Sanskrit, Ancient Indian History and Culture and Hindi.

In response to the request received from the Institute for financial assistance, the University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee in 1971. On the recommendation made by the Visiting Committee and that of the Agra University, the University Grants Commission has approved the following grants to the Institute:

Purpose	Amount approved	Amount sanctioned so far	Recurring/ Non-recurring
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Development of Post-graduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.	..		
(i) Books and Journals	90,000	15,000	Non-recurring
(ii) Furniture	10,000	5,000	—do—
2. Construction of a non-resident students' centre	35,000	15,000	—do—
3. Students' Aid Fund	2,000	2,000	—do—
4. Students' Welfare Programme	7,000	7,000	—do—
5. Text-book Library	4,000	4,000	—do—
6. Book grant	7,500	7,500	—do—

While the grants for development of Post-graduate Studies and the construction of a non-resident students' Centre have been sanctioned on the basis of the recommendations of the Agra University and the Visiting Committee, the grants for Students' Aid Fund are provided on an *ad hoc* basis. Similarly, Book grants are given for a specific period and might be repeated at intervals on the basis of specific decision taken. No grant-in-aid has been paid by the U. G. C. purely for advancement of spiritualism.

Constitution and Distribution of Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve

*120. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how is the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve constituted and what is the criteria for distribution of grants to State Governments out of this fund; and

(b) how much amount has been distributed to each State during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The Central Road Fund derives its revenue out of the proceeds from customs and excise duty at 2½ annas per gallon (or 3 5 paise per litre) on non-aviation motor spirit. A sum equal to 20% of this levy is retained by the Central Government and credited to the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve. The balance of 80% of the annual revenue is distributed to States/Administrations of Union Territories by way of allocations on the basis of the quantum of non-aviation motor spirit consumed in each State/Union Territory.

A part of the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve is allocated as special grants-in-aid connected with roads as the Central Government may approve. In approving the schemes, the following principles are borne in mind:—

(i) Priority will be given to schemes for bridging, metalling and general improvement of roads intended to open up new country or otherwise having development value; and

(ii) Special consideration will be given to schemes which will benefit more than one State e. g. bridging a river forming the boundary between two States or construction of a road of inter-State importance.

(b) Grants to the extent of Rs. 400 lakhs were distributed to various States/Administrations of Union Territories for road development works during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period as set out below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Administration	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25
3.	Assam	25
4.	Bihar	20
5.	Delhi	20
6.	Gujarat	20
7.	Haryana	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	20

	1	2	3
10.	Kerala	20	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	30	
12.	Maharashtra	20	
13.	Manipur	10	
14.	Mysore	25	
15.	Orissa	20	
16.	Punjab	10	
17.	Rajasthan	20	
18.	Tamil Nadu	20	
19.	Tripura	10	
20.	Uttar Pradesh	30	
21.	West Bengal	25	

Total: 400

Employment of Casual Labour for loading and unloading of Coal at Loco Sheds

*121. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the work of loading and unloading of coal at Loco Sheds, removal of coal ash, loading and unloading of parcels and goods at Railway Stations and goods sheds is of a permanent nature and if so, the reasons why contract or casual labour are being employed in violation of Section 10 of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; and

(b) whether any representation has been received for abolishing contract labour or casual labour for these jobs and if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Under Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the appropriate Government, viz. the Central Government in so far as the Central Government undertakings including the Railways are concerned, may, after consultation with the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, prohibit the employment of contract labour in any process, operation or other work in any establishment, having regard to the conditions of work and benefits provided for the contract labour in that establishment and other relevant factors as laid down in this Section. Where the contract system is not abolished, the employment of contract labour is to be

regulated under the other provisions of this Act and the Rules framed by the Central Government in this connection. Since no such notification in respect of the Railway establishments as required under Section 10 of the Act, has been issued by the Ministry of Labour, so far, the question of abolition of contract system in these operations on Railways does not arise at this stage.

Casual labour is engaged by the Railways on works of a casual nature and the employment of such labour has not been prohibited under any statute.

The receipt of coal traffic at all the Loco Sheds depends on its demand and availability and is not regular on all the days but intermittent and spasmodic. Removal of coal ash also is done occasionally at smaller sheds and somewhat more frequently at bigger sheds. While the work of loading and unloading of parcels at big Railway stations and big goods sheds is more or less of a regular nature, the quantum of traffic fluctuates considerably from day to day at each station or goods shed. Thus, although the nature of work is not wholly intermittent the quantum fluctuates considerably.

(b) Some representations have been received for abolition of contract system or against the employment of casual labour on such works at certain Loco Sheds, stations and goods sheds. Pending Government's decision in consultation with and after examination by the Statutory, Advisory Board and issue of necessary notification under Section 10 of the Act by the Ministry of Labour specifying the particular areas/installations/locations in which contract system should be actually eliminated, a directive was issued to the Railways in July 1968 advising them not to change over to contract working any items which had been traditionally handled departmentally on Railways. At many places the handling contracts have been awarded to Labour Cooperative Societies also.

Demand of Rs. 50 Lakhs by Mysore for Flood Relief In Tunkur District

*125. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Mysore have approached the Central Government for grant of Rs. 50 lakh provisionally for the relief of these affected by the recent floods in Tunkur District and also for repairs of essential communications and irrigation works ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request of the State Government was examined and it was found that the relief amount required was only Rs. 22 lakhs and this is within the expenditure of Rs. 44 lakhs provided by the Finance Commission which the State must incur before asking for Central assistance. For repairs of damaged works, the State Government is to send a separate request. The State Government have been informed of this position.

लाइसेंस-प्राप्त ठेकेदारों को मालडिब्बों की सकारात्मकता

*128. श्री नाथराम अहिरबार : क्या रेल भारती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे विभाग केवल उन्हीं नमक के ठेकेदारों को माल डिब्बे सप्लाई करता है जिनके पास सरकारी लाइसेंस हैं ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे विभाग उन लोगों को नमक के परिवहन के लिये माल डिब्बे सप्लाई नहीं करता जो अपनी निजी भूमि पर नमक का उत्पादन करते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी दोनों प्रकार के नमक व्यापारियों को रेल के माल डिब्बे उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे ?

रेल भारती (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी हाँ । सभी मांगकर्ताओं को प्राथमिकता के अनुसार और रजिस्ट्रेशन के क्रम से माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई पहले से ही की जा रही है ।

Nationalisation of Export Trade of Coir

*131. SHRI P. K. DEO
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to take over export of coir products ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). To improve the competitive position of coir goods in the world market and to put the labour intensive coir industry on a sound footing, there is a proposal to canalise export of coir.

Electrification of Ernakulam-Trivandrum Line

*132. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala had offered to make available electricity at reasonable rates for the electrification of Ernakulam-Trivandrum line ; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to low density of traffic, the heavy capital investment on electrification of this section is not economically justified, even after taking into account the electric energy being made available at low rates.

Supply of Coal to Bangladesh

*133. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether against an agreement reached for supply of six lakh tonnes of coal to Bangladesh by India, only 60,000 tonnes have so far been ordered for supply ;

(b) whether some differences over the price of coal have developed between the two countries ; and

(c) if so, the nature of differences and whether any settlement has since been reached ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) To meet the urgent requirements of Bangladesh, the Government of India are supplying 50,000 tonnes of coal under their Commodity and Relief Grants,

Besides this, there is provision for commercial exports of coal to the extent of Rs. 4 crores under the Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh. In terms of this, the Coal Controller of Bangladesh has placed orders for 60,000 tonnes of coal at prices mutually agreed between him and the MMTC. These prices are lower than prices obtained elsewhere by the MMTC for exports of similar coals.

Details of further exports to Bangladesh are to be discussed shortly between the Coal Controller, Bangladesh and the MMTC, after an assessment has been made of the requirements of the different centres of consumption in Bangladesh and of the railway and river transport arrangements in that country.

(b) and (c). There have been no differences between the two Governments on the approach to prices to be charged. It is recognised by both the Governments that it would be in their long term interest for trade transactions to take place at competitive prices.

There have been unfounded reports in the press of prices being higher than prices in the domestic market. These have obviously emanated from quarters who are not reconciled to state trading.

Construction of Major Reservoir across the Godavari

*134. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

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

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly has passed a Resolution requesting the Centre to construct major reservoir across the Godavari river ;

(b) whether the State Government have submitted any scheme in this connection; if so, the broad outlines thereof ;

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme ; and

(d) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). No scheme has been so far received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for irrigation of areas in Vishakhapatnam and Srikakulam district by Godavari waters. Further, the consideration of any such scheme would have to await the award of the Godavari Tribunal.

Report of Soviet Experts on the Explosion in Patratu Thermal Power Plant

*135. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet experts who were called by the Bihar Government to look into the causes of the explosion in the Patratu Thermal Power Plant have submitted their report ;

(b) the salient features of the report and the remedial measures suggested ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). The Chief Soviet Expert at the Patratu Thermal Power Station who was asked by the Bihar State Electricity Board to look into the causes of explosion in the Patratu Thermal Power Station has submitted his report. In his report, the Chief Soviet Expert has analysed the causes which in his opinion led to the explosion in the Boilers Nos. 2 and 5 at the Power Station. He has also brought to light certain deficiencies and acts of neglect on the part of the operating personnel. The remedial measures include :—

- (1) Minimising frequent transfers of engineering personnel ;
- (2) filling up of all vacant posts required at the Power Station ;
- (3) proper training of operating and maintenance personnel ;
- (4) strict compliance of the operating instructions ;
- (5) analytical studies of emergent occurrences and defects observed during any shift should be made immediately after the shift ;
- (6) unit operating personnel should be acquainted with the causes of emergency and measures required for their elimination in the shortest possible time ;
- (7) timely and proper maintenance of equipment ;
- (8) discontinuing the practice of using defective equipment ;
- (9) use of proper instrumentation ;
- (10) all protective devices should be in service all the time ;
- (11) annual tests of all operation and maintenance personnel ; and

(12) establishing industrial and technological discipline of personnel.

The Report is under study by the Government of Bihar.

बनसागर परियोजना के अंतर्गत सिचाई की जाने वाली कुल एकड़ भूमि

*136. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बनसागर परियोजना के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश की कुल कितनी भूमि जलमग्न हो जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) उससे कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि की सिचाई सम्भव होगी ;

(ग) इससे कितने मेगावाट विजली का उत्पादन संभव होगा ; और

(घ) इस परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० एल० राव) : (क) से (ग). बनसागर बांध के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अपनी परियोजना रिपोर्ट में किए गए प्रस्तावों के अनुसार, जलाशय द्वारा जलमग्न होने वाला क्षेत्र 1,27,700 एकड़ होगा जिसमें से कृषिक्षेत्र क्षेत्र 58,500 एकड़ है। कृष्य-क्षमान की 3.82 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिचाई होगी तथा वार्षिक सिचाई 6.15 लाख एकड़ होगी। 225 मेगावाट वास्तविक विद्युत उत्पन्न होगी।

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार यह कहती जा रही है कि मिर्जापुर जिले में अकालप्रस्तर पठारी क्षेत्रों की सिचाई के लिए बनसागर परियोजना ही केवल एक लोट है तथा इस क्षेत्र में सिचाई की व्यवस्था करने हेतु भी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित बनसागर परियोजना में संक्षेपित होना चाहिए।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित बनसागर परियोजना जिसमें किसी और वेसिन में सौन जल को टोंस नदी में व्यपवर्तन शामिल है, के विरुद्ध

बिहार सरकार ने इस आवार पर विरोध किया है कि सोन लोअर से नीचे की ओर बिहार में बृहत् सिंचाई प्रणाली प्रभावित होती जहाँ पर जल सप्लाई की स्थिति पहले से ही नाजुक है। ऐसे प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं जो उन सबको स्वीकार्य हों।

Floods in U. P.

*137. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to State :

(a) whether a study of flood trends in Uttar Pradesh in the past 20 years was recently conducted by the State Irrigation Department ;

(b) whether the Study Team has envisaged the investment of Rs. 400 crore to solve the flood problem in the State and the Union Government have been approached for special grants for the purpose ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). The Government of Uttar Pradesh are yet to prepare a comprehensive plan of flood control in the State after carrying out a detailed study of the floods and flood damage particularly in recent years in the various river basins of the State. However, in October, 1971, they had estimated the likely cost of future flood control measures in the State based on a rough study as Rs. 400 crores. They had also indicated that for the implementation of such a huge programme, Central assistance would be required.

The question of Central assistance can be considered only after the comprehensive plan and the programme of works is received and examined at the centre. However, the Centre has agreed to provide special financial assistance with a ceiling of Rs. 10 crores outside the plan during the last 2 years of the current plan for the speedy implementation of some priority flood control works in the State.

Rules for promotion of Class II Officers of Railway Accounts Department to I. R. A. Service

*138. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rules have been framed for

the promotion of Class II Officers of the Railway Accounts Department to the Indian Railway Accounts Service and if so, whether he would lay a copy thereof on the Table ;

(b) whether any ratio has been fixed for the promotion of such class II Officers to Senior Scale of the Indian Railway Account Service and if so, what ;

(c) whether such ratio is observed Railway-wise or on all-India basis ; and

(d) the number of Class II Officers of the Northern Railway who are at present working in the Senior Scale and holding independent charges outside the Headquarters office and the number out of them who are Non-Graduates ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) The rules regulating promotion of Class II Officers of the Railway Accounts Department to the Indian Railway Accounts Service, framed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, are contained in the Indian Railway Accounts Service Recruitment Rules, 1966. An extract from the relevant Rules is laid in the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3287/72].

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Four—2 out of these 4 are Non-Graduates.

Number of Wagons supplied for transportation of Cement and Iron

*139. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wagons supplied during the last two years for the transportation of cement and iron from the Centres of production to different parts of the country ;

(b) whether in both these years wagons supplied by his Ministry met the demand fully ; and

(c) if not, the extent to which the demand was met in both the years ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) :
(Figures in 4-wheelers)

1970-71 1971-72

(a) Pig iron and finished products from iron & Steel Works	B. G. M.G.	597,192 14,975	407,637 18,197
Cement	B. G. M.G.	330,210 203,536	323,548 222,153

(b) and (c) Against the anticipations, the actual movement of cement and iron and steel during 1970-71 and 1971-72 were as follows :—

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

	Anticipations	Actuals	
Pig iron and finished steel	1970-71	6.1	6.2
	1971-72	6.30	5.99
Cement	1970-71	10.7	11.02
	1971-72	11.50	11.20

Kan Canal in Panna District, Madhya Pradesh

*140. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 4063 dated the 6th July, 1971 and state :

(a) whether further study on the centrally sponsored 'Kan Canal' in Panna District of Madhya Pradesh has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to start construction work in near future ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (d). Irrigation is a State subject and planning investigation and construction of irrigation schemes is done by the State Governments. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have indicated that the project is still under investigation and has not been included in the States Fourth Plan.

Resentment among Teachers over appointments made in Department of Mathematics and Statistics in Delhi University

1001. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of University Grants Commission and Ministry of Education that there is a great resentment among senior and qualified teachers over appointments made in the Department of Mathematics and Statistics in Delhi University ;

(b) whether recently some junior teachers have superseded senior teachers in the Department of Mathematics in the Post-Graduate evening Institute of Delhi University ;

(c) whether some senior teachers have resigned as a protest for supersession by the junior teachers and if so, the names of teachers who have resigned and the reasons given by them ; and

(d) the steps U. G. C. propose to take to check these manipulations ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) A Lecturer in the Institute of Post-Graduate (Evening) Studies Delhi University has represented against the selection of a person junior to him in service for the post of Reader in Mathematics in the Institute. The General Body of Delhi University Mathematics Teachers' Association has also passed a resolution that justice has not been done in making the selection.

(b) Selections for the post of teachers in the University are made on the basis of the recommendation of the Selection Committees constituted for the purpose in accordance with the Act, Statutes and Ordinances of the University. There is no provision in the Statutes of University for selection for the post of Reader on the basis of seniority from among Lecturers already in service. The question of supersession therefore, does not arise.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of University of Delhi.

(d) Does not arise.

**Regularisation of Kedar Bagh,
Rohtak Road, Delhi**

1002 SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kedar Bagh (Madan Park and Chunna Mal Park) Rohtak Road, Delhi-35, has been regularised by MCD/DDA; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions on which the said colony has been regularised ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The regularisation plan of this colony has been approved by the Standing Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation subject to the following two conditions—

(i) the question regarding approval for development charges and construction of houses will be considered by the Standing Committee separately; and

(ii) after the plan is approved by the Standing Committee, it will be referred to the Delhi Administration for allotment of plots to the individuals on lease-hold basis.

**Water and Sewer Facilities in Kedar Bagh
Rohtak Road, Delhi-35**

1003. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether no water and sewer facilities exist in Kedar Bagh (Mohan Park and Chunna Mal Park) Rohtak Road, Delhi-35 and thereby causing great inconvenience to 5,000 people living in the colony ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to undertake the above job to remove the inconvenience of the residents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHAITOPADHYAY) : (a) and (b). Water and sewer facilities do not exist in Kedar Bagh Colonies as came into existence unauthorisedly.

(c) Development of those colonies can be taken up only after the Delhi Administration

acquires the land in the area and leases out the plots to the owners. It is not possible to state definitely when all this process will be completed.

Opening of D. M. S. Booths in Manohar Park and other Colonies of Delhi

1004. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no Delhi Milk Scheme booths in Manohar Park, Jaidev Park, Ashoka Park Extension, Ashoka Park Main, Phool Bagh, Golden Park, Power House Colony and Bhagwan Das Nagar, Delhi-35 ;

(b) if so, why such facility has not so far been provided to remove inconvenience of about 20,000 residents of these colonies; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to provide the above facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Although there are no D. M. S. Milk booths in these areas, there are 4 morning and 4 afternoon depots in the neighbourhood area at a distance between two furlongs to one mile.

(b) The exact number of person living in these areas is not known. However, in a survey conducted by D. M. S., it was found that there are very few token holders in that area. These token holders are collecting their requirements of milk from the neighbouring milk depots as mentioned above.

(c) A few milk booths may be set up in the area in the next phase of expansion programme of Delhi Milk Scheme, depending upon the requirements of the token holders of the area. It is not possible, at this stage, to indicate the time by which these milk booths will be erected and will start functioning.

**Three Months course for Vaidyas,
Hakims, Homoeopaths**

1005. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to impart three months course for Vaidyas, Hakims Homoeopaths and registered quacks for issuing Diploma or Certificates ;

(b) if so, whether Government will review this procedure, and make some changes through modernisation for General Medical Practice—Urban and Rural, and uniform throughout the country instead of this cheap Diploma for three months course ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). A scheme to give a short training to Vaidyas, Hakims and Homoeopaths for Rural Medical aid is, however, under examination.

Suspension of Supply of Foodgrains by F. C. I. to States for Distribution through Fair Price Shops

1006. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether food Corporation of India have suspended supply of foodgrains to some States for distribution through the fair price shops ;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the reasons for the non-supply; and

(c) the effect on price of foodgrains in those States and whether the matter could be settled in the interest of the consumers ?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The supplies of foodgrains to Bihar were suspended by the food Corporation of India for about 4 days on account of the Corporation's heavy outstanding dues against the State Government. The matter was mutually settled and supplies were resumed immediately without any appreciable impact on the general prices of foodgrains in the State.

Increase in Price of Foodgrains due to less Production and steps taken to bring Price down

1007. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of foodgrains will be nearly 2 million tonnes less this year than the previous year ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken adequate steps to ensure that the fall in production may not effect in shooting up of the price of foodgrains ; and

(c) whether the price of foodgrains have already started rising and if so, the price rise effected during the last one year, the causes thereof and the steps being taken to control and bring it down ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Firm estimate of production of foodgrains during 1971-72 is not yet available. However, according to information available so far, the total foodgrains production during 1971-72 may be marginally lower than the record level reached in the previous year because of several adverse natural factors.

(b) and (c). Foodgrains prices have been under pressure for sometime. The Index Number of Wholesale Prices of Foodgrains as on the 15th July, 1972, stood 15% higher compared to that a year ago. This is attributable to a variety of factors, such as, damage to crops by natural factors like floods and drought during 1971-72 ; the delayed monsoon followed by a dry spell, this year, resulting in uncertainty about kharif crops; increase in money supply ; increase in demand as a result of population growth; and larger stocks being held by private parties. A watch is being kept on the foodgrains price situation and the number of steps have been taken including liberal allotment of wheat to the State Governments, strengthening of the public distribution system, particularly in inaccessible areas, and augmentation of foodgrains despatches to the States.

Running of Pan shop in Government Quarters of 'F' Block Netaji Nagar, New Delhi

1008. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the residents of 'F' Block of Netaji Nagar, New Delhi have jointly represented against the unauthorised functioning of a Pan shop in a Government quarter in that block which has become a rendezvous of rowdies and bad characters ;

(b) if so, whether any penal action has been taken against the owner of the pan shop and the allottee of the Government quarter ; and

(c) if not, whether Government have enquired into the causes for delay at different levels in dealing with this case and if action has been initiated, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A show cause notice has been issued to the allottee for the alleged breach of the provisions of the Allotment Rules. Further action will be taken on receipt of a reply from the allottee.

Report of Enquiry Commission on Bharat Sewak Samaj

1009. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission of Enquiry appointed on 21st February, 1969 to conduct enquiry into the affairs of Bharat Sewak Samaj has completed its enquiry ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) the time by which the report is likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Inquiry covers accounts of Samaj for over 16 years spread over a large number of places all over India. Difficulties were experienced in procuring relevant records and in securing early replies to the questionnaire issued by it. The Commission had also to visit places outside Delhi to examine local records and secure evidence from persons who were unable to come to Delhi.

(c) The Commission has been requested to submit its report by 31.8.1972.

Public schools recognised by Central Board of Higher Secondary Education Delhi

1010. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of Public Schools, run by Private managements, recognised by the Central Board of Higher Secondary Education in Delhi ;

(b) the details of tuition fee and other fees charged by these schools ;

(c) whether the school authorities are requested to pay to the teachers the scale prescribed by Government ;

(d) whether as a rule the teachers are requested to work maximum for six hours per day in all these schools ;

(e) whether the teachers in these Public Schools are not confirmed for years together ; and

(f) whether staff council of permanent teachers are formed in these schools ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Public Schools are taken to be those schools which are members of the Indian Public Schools Headmasters' Conference. A list of Public schools recognised by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3288/72]. Most of these schools are run by private managements/registered societies.

(c) The rules of the Central Board lay down that the salary scales and allowances of the teachers of the institution affiliated to it should be adequate and in any case not lower than those of the corresponding category of teachers of the Government schools of the State or the Union Territory in which the institution is located.

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

Committee on National Centre for Orthopaedically Handicapped

1011. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7766 on the 29th May, 1972 regarding the Committee on National Centre for Orthopaedically handicapped and state when the Report in question will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : The report of the Committee on National Centre for the Orthopaedically Handicapped has been finalised and copies of the report have been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

Rules regarding Nomination to General Council of Sahitya Akademi

1012. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the existing rules 20 persons are nominated to the General Council of the Sahitya Akademi on the recommendations of the Universities of India ;

(b) whether the number is insufficient following the sharp increase in the number of universities in India ; and

(c) the procedure according to which more than 80 Universities select these 20 persons ?

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

(b) The Sahitya Akademi is a literary body concerned mainly with creative literature and in this context, the number is not considered insufficient by them.

(c) Each University is requested to propose a panel of three names for consideration for membership of the General Council. The names recommended by the various Universities are placed before the outgoing Executive Board of the Akademi at its last meeting for selecting 20 names for nomination as members of the next General Council.

Opening of Regional Centre of Central Institute of Languages in Himachal Pradesh

1013. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a request has been received by Government for the opening of a regional centre of Central Institute of Languages in Himachal Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government on this demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Himachal Pahari Sahitya Sabha, Delhi has requested that a regional centre of the Central Institute of Indian Languages,

Mysore be opened in Himachal Pradesh for conducting research in the field of Pahari Languages as spoken in Himachal Pradesh. The Central Institute of Indian Languages does not open regional centres for research purposes in specific areas. The request of the Sabha for taking up research in the field of Pahari languages has, however, been brought to the notice of the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore. That Institute has already taken up research in Pahari languages and Indo-Tibetan dialects. The Himachal Sabha has been informed accordingly.

Pamphlets for family Planning Programme

1014. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some writers in various Indian languages have been selected for writing pamphlets and poems to popularise the Family Planning Programme in the country ; and

(b) if so, the names of the writers language-wise, who have been selected for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Establishment of a Sugar Factory in Cachar District, Assam

1015. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far regarding the establishment of the proposed Sugar Factory in Cachar District, Assam ; and

(b) total amount spent and the number of persons appointed upto now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) A letter of intent was issued on 25.3.1971 to the Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Shillong for the establishment of a new sugar factory in the Public Sector of 1250 tonnes daily cane crushing capacity at Durlabhchara, District Cachar

Assam. After the undertaking fulfilled all the conditions of the Letter of Intent, a licence was granted to them on 27.6.72. According to the terms and conditions of the licence, the corporation is required to take effective steps within a period of six months from the date of issue of the licence and to complete the project before the 1974-75 crushing season. The land for the factory has been arranged and the offers received for supply of plant and machinery are under scrutiny by an Expert Committee. A new company under the name of the Cachar Sugar Mills was formed in June, 1972. They have taken steps to appoint senior personnel. The loan application to financial institutions is proposed to be finalised soon.

(b) The total expenditure incurred till 30.6.72 is about Rs. 40,000. As the Assam Industrial Development Corporation is presently looking after the project, no appointment has been made, except for One Land Officer and four graduate Engineers, science graduates and Higher Secondary passed boys who have been sent for training at the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, and various sugar mills.

Loans to small Farmers and Marginal Farmers Development Agencies

1016. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, the Agriculture Credit Corporation, Limited during 1970-71 and 1971-72, Statewise ; and

(b) the amount sanctioned under the schemes (i) Small Farmer Development Agencies, (ii) Marginal Farmers (iii) the Landless and the agricultural employment scheme during the same period State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Statement I gives the details of the schemes sanctioned and their outlay. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3289/72]. Statement II gives the break-up of the schemes sanctioned upto 26.5.72 by Agricultural Refinance Corporation for SFDA areas. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3289/72]. Agricultural Credit Corporations have not been set up in any State. The schemes of marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers

are being implemented by MFAL Agencies and those for small farmers by Small Farmers Development Agencies which receive grants from the Government of India.

Development of substitute of Milk at National Dairy Research Institute

1017. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a milk substitute called "Villac" had been developed in Switzerland, which can be used for biscuit baking and pastry products, since one pound of "Villac" is equivalent to three pounds of powdered milk ;

(b) whether our National Dairy Research Institute has examined the feasibility of its manufacture in India, with a view to thwart the efforts of Indian Confectioners who use baby milk powder in their products and deprive little children indirectly of their milk food through such diversions ; and

(c) steps Government propose to find substitutes of alternatives for milk and the fund earmarked for such research work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) A milk substitute called "Villac" may have been developed in Switzerland and could be a recently patented product. The National Dairy Research Institute is not aware of this substitute product.

(b) The National Dairy Research Institute is not considering the feasibility of the manufacture of "Villac" in the country. However, the Institute has included in the programme of research work in the Fifth Five Year Plan the use of milk substitute for conventional indigenous dairy products. The successful utilisation of milk substitute for the production of quality dairy products like cheese, burfee, peda, ice-cream etc. will naturally release good quality fresh milk for fluid consumption, and this will also be available for children. The Central Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore has already successfully developed a milk substitute called "Miltone" prepared from groundnut protein emulsion and normal milk in the ratio of 1 : 1. This product is being test marketed in large consuming centres like Bangalore and Mysore, both for liquid consumption and for conversion into products like curd.

(c) The National Dairy Research Institute, the Central Food Technological Research Institute and the U. P. Agricultural University at Pantnagar are seized of the problem of finding substitutes to milk. The product "Miltone" has already been developed at the CFTRI, Mysore. Research work on milk substitutes using soyabean is in progress at the U. P. Agricultural University and a substitute may soon be available in the market. Recently, the Government of India with the help of UNICEF is considering establishment of a big plant for the production of "Miltone" with a capacity of 24,000 litres per day. The Food Department have a provision of Rs. 26 lakhs for research and development of vegetable protein toned milk. Also a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs has been earmarked for financing U. P. A. U. for soyabean processing including soy milk and beverages.

Violation of Traffic Code

1018. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether crossing of a stop-line by a motor vehicle at any road crossing is a violation of the traffic code; if so, under which section and the name of the said code;

(b) if not, whether the Delhi Traffic Police are challaning a lot of motor vehicles on this count when this type of an offence is not there in the code and the number of challans made on this count alone during 1971 and 1972 (upto June) ;

(c) steps Government and Delhi Traffic Police authorities are taking to educate properly the Delhi Traffic Corps on Traffic Rules and their violation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This is an offence under rule 6.17 of Delhi Motor Vehicle Rules 1940 and is punishable under section 112 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939. 6574 and 6892 motorists were prosecuted for the above violation during 1971 and 1972 (upto June) respectively.

(c) The Officers and other subordinates, on their appointment in Delhi Traffic Police, have to undergo a regular course of six weeks'

training, which includes complete knowledge of traffic rules and regulations and practical training at important inter-sections and crossings. A test is also taken on completion of the course. Besides, some non-gazetted Officers of the Delhi Traffic Police are also deputed to the Traffic Training Institute, Bombay, for training.

Challans by Delhi Traffic Police

1019. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Traffic Police authorities have recently issued secret instructions to its subordinates in Delhi to carry out at least 100 challans per day by every traffic Sub-inspector. Havildar which in a way has fixed a quota for them to challan at least 100 people a day ;

(b) if so, whether as a result, hundreds of challans are being filed in courts of Delhi indiscriminately without even quoting the sections of the traffic rules violated by the so-called erring motorists etc. ; and

(c) the number of challans made during 1970, 1971 and 1972 (upto June) by the Delhi Traffic Police ?

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

(b) Proper scrutiny is made at various levels before submitting challans in courts.

(c) 137,744, 148,954 and 85,560 challans were made during the years 1970, 1971, and 1972 (Upto June) respectively.

Electricity charges from Allottees of Type II Quarters in D. I. Z. Area

1021. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the charges in respect of electricity consumed by the allottees of Type II Quarters in DIZ area, New Delhi for stair-case have been duly fixed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which those are to be divided among the allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) The charges for electricity consumed in the stair-cases of type II quarters in D. I. Z. area have not yet been fixed.

(b) The actual charges for electricity used in stair cases of type II quarters in the D. I. Z. area are proposed to be recovered from the beneficiaries proportionately.

Loans to Farmers of Bihar for Development of Agriculture during 1971-72

1023. SHRI Md. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether loans have been advanced to the small-farmers of the State of Bihar for the development of Agriculture in the year 1971-72; and

(b) if so, the amount given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) During the cooperative year ending June, 72 Cooperatives are provisionally expected to have advanced about Rs. twenty-five crores as short, medium and long-term loans in Bihar. The outstandings under direct finance from commercial banks, for agriculture in Bihar, as on 31st December, 1971 were of the order of Rs. 4.6 crores. Separate data regarding the loans advanced to small farmers in the State of Bihar are not available. But on the basis of the data available for the country as a whole, roughly one third of the loans advanced by cooperatives in 1969-70 was to farmers having holdings below five acres. In the SFDA/MFAL project areas in Bihar, the loans advanced to identified participants in 1971-72 are however, indicated below :

- (i) Short-term loans Rs. 80.96 Lakhs.
- (ii) Medium-term loans : Rs. 20.21 Lakhs.
- (iii) Long-term loans : Rs. 16.51 Lakhs.

जल विषय

1024. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित रेयन मिल्स और स्ट्रा बोर्ड पेपर मिल्स के कारण उनके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में जल दृष्टि होता रहता है;

(ख) क्या इन उद्योगों द्वारा प्रयुक्त जल बाद में निकटवर्ती नदियों में छोड़ दिया जाता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जल गन्दा हो जाता है और पीने योग्य नहीं रहता ; और

(ग) इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० धी० पी० बट्टोपाध्याय): (क) और (ख) . रेयन मिलों और स्ट्रा बोंड पेपल मिलों से निकलने वाला गन्दा पानी जल दूषिण पैदा करता है यदि इस गंदे पानी को पर्याप्त रूप से रोगाणुमुक्त किये बिना नदियों/जल मार्गों में बहा दिया जाय तो उनका पानी पीने योग्य नहीं रहता ।

(ग) जल दूषण की रोक-याम के एक सामान्य उपाय के रूप में, जल दूषण रोक-याम विधेयक 1969 राज्य सभा में दिसम्बर, 1969 में पेश किया गया था और यह दोनों सदनों की एक संयुक्त प्रवर समिति के विचाराधीन है। इसके कानून बन जाने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा सम्बिधित राज्य सरकारों को जो इस कानून को अंगीकार करेंगी, जल दूषण की रोक-याम के लिए प्रभावी उपाय बरतने की आवश्यक शक्तियां मिल जायेंगी।

**Anand Parbat Children's Home,
New Delhi**

1025. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the children of Anad Parbat Children's Home New Delhi are starving without food; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to investigate causes of this starvation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCILAL
WELFARE (SHRI[K. S. RAMASWAMY]: (a)
No,Sir. The inmates are provided with wholesome
meals in accordance with the dietary schedule
prescribed by the Delhi Administrtion.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid to Farmers of Diara Areas of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

1026. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to provide help to the farmers of Diara areas in order to improve their living condition in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar States ; and

(b) the main features of the report of Shri Ambika Singh Committee on Diara and the position in regard to the implementation of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Technical Group headed by Dr. Ambika Singh has submitted their report on Diara areas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. There are a number of suggestions on various items of improvement viz. soil fertility and management, development of minor irrigation, flood control, land development and soil conservation, crop production, cultivation of vegetables, plant protection, adoptive research, supply and services infrastructural facilities, animal husbandry, fisheries and micro-level planning. Copies of the report were sent to the State Governments of U. P. and Bihar, Agricultural Institutions like U. P. Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Kanpur and Rajendra Agricultural University, Patna, to examine various suggestions and take necessary action in the matter. The interim replies received from the State Governments indicate that the report is under their active consideration and action taken thereon will be communicated to Government of India.

Air Pollution in Metropolitan Towns

1027. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the steps Government intend to take to reduce the rising air-pollution in metropolitan towns of Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P.

CHATTOPADHYAYA) : The Central Government propose to introduce legislation for the prevention of air-pollution in the country. The proposed legislation would give adequate powers to the Central and State governments to take effective steps to check the pollution of air.

The steps already taken to check airpollution in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta are briefly given below :

Delhi—An informal committee was set up in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning to study the problems of air-pollution due to smoking buses and thermal power stations. The committee suggested some immediate measures like rectification of fuel injection pumps, etc., which brought down the percentage of the heavily smoking buses from 75 to 50. An indigenous smoke motor has also been developed by Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun, and the staff of Delhi traffic police and Delhi Transport Corporation has been given training in the use of the smoke motor. The Delhi Administration has appointed an Action Group for controlling the environmental pollution under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor. The Delhi Administration has also taken up the question of omission from thermal power stations with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and is taking up the question of omission from Railway engines with the Ministry of Railways. The Administration also proposes to shift the industrial units from populated areas and a list of such units is under preparation.

Bombay—The Bombay Municipal Corporation has appointed Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur to carry out a three years survey of the problem in Greater Bombay from October, 1970. The State Government has also appointed Vigilance Committee to investigate the cause of air-pollution in Greater Bombay. Thana, Kalyan, Ulhasnagar and Ambernath areas and to suggest remedial measures under the existing laws. A technical-sub-committee has also been appointed by the State Government to suggest ways and means to bring the situation under control. The Fertilizer Corporation which was causing pollution in Chembur area has taken certain steps to reduce omission of pollutants. The State Government has issued Press note in June, 1972, warning the industries responsible for pollution to co-operate and take adequate steps to check the omission of pollutants.

Calcutta—The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has given a project which commenced in April, 1972 to Central public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur for carrying out the study of the quality of air and of major pollution sources in the city.

Memoranda from Farmers Parliamentary Forum

1028. SHIR S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government will lay copies of all memoranda sent by the Farmers Parliamentary Forum during 1971-72 on the Table of the Lok Sabha ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The required information is being collected from the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Tube-Well installed in Adivasi Area of Bihar and Central Assistance therefor

1029. SHRI M.S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tube-wells installed in the Adivasi areas in Bihar during the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon, year-wise, and whether the Central Government had given any assistance specially to the Adivasi areas ; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by the Government during the current Year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as and when received.

Legislation to Control use of Ground Water and Levy charges for Conjunctive use of Surface and Ground Water

1030. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to bring forth legislation to control ground water

use and levy charges for conjunctive use of surface and ground water for irrigation ; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry feels the modern concept of planning water utilisation is on the basis of totality of available surface and ground water resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Irrigation is a State subject under the Indian Constitution. Levying water charges or control of ground water use come under the purview of the State Government. The Union Department of Agriculture has circulated a Model Bill for control and regulation of ground water to the State Governments in order that they may introduce legislation on the lines of the Model Bill. This Bill does not contain any provision for levying charges for ground water use. This is so because the farmers pay for energy charges in the case of all ground water projects. In the case of surface water supplies, Irrigation Departments levy appropriate charges on the use.

(b) The planned use of the country's total water resources is a desirable objective. However before it can be achieved it is necessary to make scientific studies of the availability of both ground and surface waters. The Ministry of Agriculture is engaged in encouraging such studies at both the Central and State levels.

श्री धर्मतेजा का स्वदेश लाया जाना

1031. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री हरी तिहाँ :

क्या नौवाहन और परिवाहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) जयन्ती शिपिंग कम्पनी के भूतपूर्व चेयरमैन, श्री धर्म तेजा को, जिन्हें करोड़ों रुपये के गवन के आरोप में गिरफतार किया गया था, विदेश से कब भारत लाया गया ; और

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध किस अदालत में मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है तथा मुकदमा किस स्थिति में है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवाहन और परिवाहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) श्री धर्म तेजा 27-7-1970 को लंदन में गिरफतार किये गये और 16-4-1971 को भारत लाए गये ।

(क) मामले की सुनवाई श्री मुन्नी लाल जैन, अतिरिक्त सैक्षण म्यायाचीका, दिल्ली के न्यायालय में हो रही है। अभियोजन और प्रतिवाद साक्षण दोनों हो और प्रतिवाद की ओर से बहस भी पूरी हो गई है। अभियोजन की ओर से बहस की अब न्यायालय में सुनवाई हो रही है।

Drought Prone Area Programme

1032. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce "Drought Prone Area Programme" for the development of selected Districts in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the districts where the programme is to be introduced ; and

(c) the reasons for not introducing the programme in other Drought prone Areas of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Drought prone Areas Programme (formerly Rural works Programme) was started in 1970-71. Selection of areas under this Programme was made on the basis of the objective criteria like incidence and pattern of rainfall, the extent and severity of past occurrence of drought and existing irrigation facilities. On this basis 54 districts in 13 States were found eligible for coverage under the Programme. The names of the selected districts are given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3290/72]

Extradition of Dharma Teja

1033. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI HARI SINGH :

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

(a) when Dharma Teja, the former Chairman of Jayanti Snipping Company, was brought to India ; and

(b) when his extradition was approved by the Court ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHDUR) : (a) Shri Dharma Teja was brought to India on 16-4-71.

(b) Final orders by the House of lords of United Kingdom refusing to admit petition of Dr. Teja against orders for extradition were passed on 24. 2. 71. After this the Foreign Office of United Kingdom passed orders for Dr. Teja's extradition on 8. 4. 71.

Loss to Paddy and Vegetable Crops in Gaya, Patna and Shahabad Districts of Bihar, due to Water Shortage

1034. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the shortage of water supply summer paddy crops and vegetable crops in the districts of Gaya, Patna and Shahabad in Bihar has been destroyed; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to increase the supply of water in those areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Central Assistance to Farmers for Irrigation during 1972-73

1035. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the Central assistance or aid by way of subsidy or loan being given by the Centre in the financial year 1972-73 to the farmers who desire to provide irrigation facilities in their fields or farms on private basis ; and

(b) the contribution of States to these funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Under the pattern in vogue, Central assistance for plan schemes is given in the form of block loans and grant and is not related to specific schemes including minor irrigation. The discretion for allocation of funds for loans and subsidies for private minor works rests primarily with the State Governments. However, all private minor irrigation work, executed in SFDA and MFAL areas are eligible for Central subsidy to the tune of 25% in S. F. D. A. projects and 33-1/3% in M. F. A. L. projects. All community works executed in these areas are eligible for Central subsidy to the tune of 50%.

Production of Dry Fruits

1036. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any measures to produce dry fruits in the country ; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof ?

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

Unscientific Use of Ground and Surface Water

1037. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is uncontrolled and unscientific use of ground and surface water in India resulting in a serious state of affairs ; and

(b) if so, steps taken to rectify such condition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). In most of the irrigated areas where surface water is used, the method of irrigation generally adopted is that of flooding. This is primarily due to the fact that no proper water-courses and field channels beyond the outlet have been constructed to regulate the flow of water in many of the irrigation projects. Moreover, the land has not been levelled or shaped to distribute the water evenly and to prevent stagnation of water in the field. The seepage losses on the canals and distributaries have been substantial in the absence of proper lining, and, therefore, water table has been rising steadily leading to water logging and salinity conditions. Similarly no field drainage has been provided in most of the irrigated areas. This has resulted in low yields of crops. In addition, failure to carry out adequate soil surveys and to formulate cropping patterns based on availability of water and soil characteristics have also been responsible for not getting optimum returns from the irrigation water.

Realising the need for using the water more efficiently and to optimise the yield of crop per unit volume of water per acre, the Ministry of Agriculture have taken certain specific steps.

Pilot projects on Soil and Water Management have been initiated in States on cultivators' fields under Central Scheme in the Fourth Plan to demonstrate improved methods of soil and water management consisting of soil surveys, construction of water conveyance systems and drainways, land shapaing and levelling, crop planning, lining of channels, etc. So far 13 such pilot projects have been taken up and it is proposed to take up, in all, 25 such projects all over the country by the end of Fourth Plan.

Close liaison is being maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in order to utilise the water more efficiently.

Ground water development projects are generally taken up only after an assessment of ground water resources available in a particular area has been made. For this purpose, a number of ground water Exploration projects have been taken up and in certain cases rapaid resources assessment studies are also made. States have also been advised to enact and enforce legislation to control and regulate ground water development in the interests of the scientific management of this resource.

Central grant for Pilot Tribal Projects for Economic Development of Tribal Areas

1038. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : SHRI ARVIND NETAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the main features of the six pilot tribal projects launched recently, State-wise, and amount of money granted to each project by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : The Government of India have sanctioned six pilot projects for the economic development of the tribals. These are located in (1) Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh ; (2) Singhbhum District of Bihar ; (3) Konda and (4) Dantewada Tehsils of Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh, (5) Ganjam and (6) Koraput Districts of Orissa State.

2. The salient features of these projects are indicated below in brief :

(i) The Projects are being implemented through a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 called the Tribal Development Agency, with the District Collector a

the Chairman, and other connected district level officers, Members of Parliament, & M. L. As. as members. The grants are directly released by Government of India to the Chairman of the Project. Each project has a whole time Project Officer of the rank of A. D. M. to ensure coordinated and effective implementation of the various programmes.

(ii) Each Project has an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores for the core programme of economic development of Tribals and Rs. 0.50 crore for communications to open up the tribal belts during the IV-Plan period. The core programmes of economic development relate to Tribal Agriculture, Debt Redemption, Land Restoration, Land Record and Survey, Land Reclamation, Land Development, Soil Conservation Measures, Control of Shifting Cultivation, Minor Irrigation, Horticulture, Development of Animal Husbandry, e.g., Piggery, Poultry, Fisheries and Cattle Development and

encouragement of Forestbased Industries. The Agency will subsidise 50% to 75% of the requirements on each programme and the balance 25% to 50% is to be met by the tribal beneficiaries from other resources including credit. The cost on communications is to be borne cent per cent by the Agency.

(iii) The approach to the economic problems of the tribals would as far as possible be comprehensive and integrated. Multiplicity of agencies approaching the tribals for various facets of their economic life would be avoided. The programme in each project is related to its specific needs. Uniformity in programmes in different areas is not being insisted upon in view of the diverse Socio-economic and physico-geographic conditions.

3. The amount of money granted so far by the Government of India to each project is indicated below :

State	Project	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	
		1971-72	1972-73
1. Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	5.00	16.00
2. Bihar	Singhbhum	5.00	16.00
3. Madhya Pradesh	Konta	5.00	
	Dantewada	5.00	
4. Orissa	Koraput	5.00	11.00
	Ganjam	5.00	13.50
		-----	-----
		Total :	30.00 56.50

Note : Budget proposals for 1972-73 in respect of Konta and Dantewada projects of Madhya Pradesh have been received recently and are under examination.

Nepal's ban on Export of Rice to India

1039. SHRI HARIKISHORE SINGH :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Nepal have banned export of rice to India ;

(b) if so, its likely impact on the price of rice in India ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rectify the situation ?

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

(b) and (c). It is likely to have some temporary impact on the prices in the border areas of the States adjoining Nepal. Adequate supplies of foodgrains are being maintained to the States.

Dominant position of a Private Company in Fishing Industry

1040. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Carbide Limited which holds a dominant position in battery-cell manufacture in the country is also operating in the fishing industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Under a scheme introduced in 1968 for import of 30 vessels for stimulating the deep sea fishing industry in the country, import licences have been issued to 12 firms including Union Carbide India Ltd. Against six trawlers provisionally allotted to Union Carbide India Ltd., licence import of two trawlers was issued on 11.6.70. These trawlers arrived in the country in December, 1970, and have been operating mainly on the East Coast based at Visakhapatnam. The question of permitting import of the remaining four trawlers is under the consideration of the Government.

Fishing Industry in the hands of Foreign Firms

1041. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that many foreign firms have entered the fishing industry in our fishing waters ;

(b) if so, the number of foreign firms involved in this industry ; and

(c) whether this entry into fishing by established foreign firms does not facilitate transfer of resources to claim rate of taxation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Permission to import fishing vessels has been issued to 12 firms of which only one is a subsidiary of a foreign company. On the basis of information collected so far, only one other firm has been authorised to enter into foreign collaboration. The authorisation in this case is on the condition that the foreign firm will not participate in the paid-up capital of the

Indian company to the extent of more than 20 per cent. The firm does not as yet have any foreign share-holding. As fishing is not a licenceable industry, firms entering the fishing industry with vessels acquired otherwise than through import do not require a licence or approval except in certain circumstances. The precise position in regard to foreign capital participation if any, of the other firms to which licences for import of vessels have been issued and in regard to any other foreign firms which may have entered the fishing industry with vessels acquired otherwise than through import is not available, and information in this regard is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Income from fishing or allied activities is allowed as a deduction from the gross total income of an assessee only under certain conditions and subject to the assessee being a co-operative society. Foreign firms are not entitled to the tax relief provided by sub-clause (vii) of Section 80-P (2) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961. Transfer of resources to the fishing industry therefore does not confer any benefit in regard taxation which is not available by transfer of resources to other industries.

Water Supply Scheme for Pondicherry Town

1042. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the comprehensive water supply scheme for Pondicherry Town has been taken up for implementation ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Administrative approval for the scheme has not yet been accorded and the matter is under examination of the Government.

Request for handing over Ancient Temples to the State Government of Tamil Nadu

1043. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI, SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

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

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister

has requested the Centre to hand-over to the State Government the ancient temples which are now in the hands of the Archaeological Survey of India ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Sometime back the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had requested the Government of India that the ancient temples, particularly those at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Vellore, should be deprotected and handed over to the State Government.

(b) The Government of India has not agreed to deprotect and hand over the temples specifically referred to by the State Government, as these are outstanding monuments of national importance.

Price fixed for levy on Sugar produced in Andhra Pradesh

1044. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Government have approached the Centre to consider the price fixed for levy on sugar produced in the State ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for revision of the ex-factory price of levy sugar fixed under the Sugar (Price Determination) Order, 1972, for the sugar produced in the State.

(b) As the ex-factory prices have been fixed in accordance with the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and having regard to the cost schedules with subsequent escalations recommended by the Tariff Commission, no revision of levy sugar prices for 1971-72 is contemplated.

Incidentally, certain factories from Andhra Pradesh have challenged the notified prices in the Supreme Court. Their writ petitions are pending.

Shortage of building material for use by C. M. D. A.

1045. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of the C. M. D. A. in Calcutta Metropolitan area is suffering from lack of cement, iron and other materials ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Difficulty is being faced in the implementation of the C. M. D. A. projects due to shortage of scarce materials like steel, shortage of railway wagons for movement of materials like stone chips, cement etc.

(b) The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority are trying to ensure supply of these commodities to the implementing agencies of its schemes at controlled rates in arrangement either with the manufacturer or with the sole agents. The C. M. D. A. have also taken steps to start manufacture of bricks in different areas within the Calcutta Metropolitan District. To minimise load in consumption of stone chips arrangement has been made to supplement the demand by gravel. For this, a batching and washing plant is proposed to be run by C. M. D. A. at Durgapur. Arrangement is also being made to develop quarries in other regions in the districts of Bankura and Purulia to minimise load at Pakur. Further sources of supply for stone materials have been explored in Barhawa, Chandil and Rajmahal. Attempts are being made by the C. M. D. A. to obtain supplies of cement from outside the state by shipments.

Starvation Deaths of Tribals in Tripura

1046. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of Tribals in Tripura died of starvation ;

(b) whether Central Government were requested for aid in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the steps that have been taken to give relief for the affected areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The matter has been referred to the Government of Tripura whose report is awaited.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Pending the visit of the Central Study Team, an *ad hoc* loan of Rs. 25 lakhs, was released to the Government of Tripura on 25.7.1972. Besides, 3,450 tonnes of rice and 2,000 tonnes of wheat have also been released from the Central Pool during July, 72. A Central Study Team has visited Tripura during the first week of August, 1972, and its report is awaited.

Agricultural Losses in Gujarat due to Power Shortage

1047. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether five month long power shortage in Gujarat has resulted in production losses in the agricultural sectors to the tune of Rs. 60 crores ;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have decided to make certain schemes by which the agricultural loss suffered will be recouped ; and

(c) if so, the broad outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

House of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Calcutta as Police Station

1048. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the house of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Calcutta has been transformed into a Police Station ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government there-to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Two houses belong to late Raja Ram Mohan

Roy at Calcutta. Premises No. 113 Prafull Chandra Road, Calcutta was one such house which was taken on lease by the then Government of Bengal in the year 1908 for the accommodation of Sukea Street Police Station. The house was eventually acquired and is in the continued occupation of police. At present a police Outpost and office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, North Division is housed in this premises.

(b) It has been reported by Government of West Bengal that the Police office and barracks situated in the said premises, would be shifted to new buildings to be constructed in the vacant land in the same premises and the old building would be eventually utilised for the purpose of commemorating Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

System of 'out-of-turn' Allotment of Residential Accommodation

1049. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Government employees organisations have represented to the Prime Minister against the system of 'out of turn allotment of residence' in various forms and shapes by the Directorate of Estates, Government of India ; New Delhi ;

(b) if so, their names ;

(c) whether Government have conceded the demands contained in the said representations ; and

(d) if so, results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). Representations are received from time to time from Government employees and associations of Government employees complaining about hardship or irregularities involved in the allotment of Government residences. Some of the complaints relate to out-of-turn allotments. No list is maintained of such complainants.

(c) and (d). Rule 9 of the Allotment Rules which enables the Director of Estates to make out-of-turn allotments on medical grounds has been deleted as it was felt that any such cases of exceptional hardship could be dealt with by the Government under Rule 25.

Lift Irrigation in Bahraich, U. P. and Central allocation for Irrigation

1050. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether up to now no irrigation facilities have been made available in the lift irrigation system in the district of Bahraich, U. P. and

(b) whether Central Government exercise any control over the allocation made by it to the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding irrigation works ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) There are no State lift canals in the Bahraich District at present.

(b) Irrigation is a State subject under the Indian Constitution. Under the pattern in vogue, Central assistance for State plan schemes is given in the form of block loans and grants. The discretion for allocation of funds for various schemes rests primarily with the State Governments. However, broad guidance as and when warranted on policy matters, organisational arrangements and technical issues relating to irrigation works is provided by the Central Government.

Feeling of Frustration by a Scientist of National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal

1051. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Scientist has lost his balance of mind in the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal due to frustration in his profession ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the affairs ; and

(c) the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Apparently the question relates to Dr. V. K. Joshi, Assistant Research Officer, National Dairy Research Institute. Dr. V. K. Joshi appeared to have been upset and restless when he came to know that he had not been selected for the post of Asstt. Professor (Dairy Chemistry) at the Institute. He has been under treatment for 'episode of depression', at Lucknow, and has been advised rest for 8-10

weeks. Dr. V. K. Joshi has not represented against his non-selection to the post of Assistant Professor (Dairy Chemistry). He has however requested for his appointment at Mukteswar, which is under consideration.

Utilisation of Money by Gauhati University

1052. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rupees Twenty-five lakhs have been given to the Gauhati University for publishing Bengali Books for the University course; and

(b) if so, whether money has been utilised for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

The Government of India in 1971-72 agreed at the request of the State Government to make available to the Government of Assam a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the remaining years of the Fourth Five Year Plan for the production of University level books in Bengali, suitable for University courses. The Assam Government did not require any funds for this purpose during 1971-72. The requirement for the current financial year will be met in accordance with the scheme.

Scheme of Experimental Projects at Primary Stage

1053. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the scheme of experimental projects at the primary stage launched during 1971-72 ; and

(b) the State-wise break-up of 100 projects which have been approved by the National Screening Committee for implementation ?

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

(a) A Scheme of Assistance for Projects and

Experiments in Primary Schools and Junior Teacher Training Institutions was launched in the year 1971-72 with the following purpose in view :

(i) To encourage the teachers in Primary Schools by giving them financial and academic help to take up projects to evolve and implement new practices of teaching in order to bring out improvements in instructional programmes and organisational set up of the schools.

(ii) To encourage the junior Teacher Training Colleges to undertake research and developmental programmes aimed at improving the programmes and techniques of training in primary schools and to enable them to work as resource persons for helping and guiding the primary schools which undertake projects and experiments.

Procedure :

The Primary Extension Services Centres help

Primary School Teachers and Junior Teacher Institutions to develop a work plan for the projects and experiments to be conducted in a particular institution according to local needs. These project proposals are submitted to the State Institutes of Education through the Primary Extension Services Centres for the first level screening. This screening is done by an expert committee constituted at the State level. The final screening of the projects is done at the national level in which experts in the field of classroom research and conversant in different regional languages are invited. The projects finally selected are given both academic as well as financial assistance by the N. C. E. R. T. The State Institutes of Education and the Primary Extension Services also give academic guidance to the concerned schools.

(b) The State-wise break up of the projects is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Institutions for which projects have been approved	
		Primary School	Teacher Training
1.	Assam	5	—
2.	Bihar	—	1
3.	Chandigarh	13	—
4.	Delhi	5	—
5.	Gujarat	2	1
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	—
7.	Kerala	3	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	● 13	2
9.	Maharashtra	7	—
10.	Mysore	—	1
11.	Orissa	18	—
12.	Rajasthan	18	2
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1	—
14.	West Bengal	7	—
Total :		93	+
		7	= 100

Financial Assistance for Cheap Housing to Poor Tenants Displaced under Bombay Town Planning Scheme

1054. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation was made to the Central Government by Maharashtra State Government as well as tenants' Organisation from Bombay demanding adequate financial assistance from the Centre to provide cheap housing to poor tenants displaced under Bombay Town Planning Scheme ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Sanction for Excess Expenditure in Kerala under Crash Programme for Rural Employment

1055. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the Central Government have sanctioned the excess expenditure of Rs. 22.95 lakhs incurred by the State of Kerala under Crash Programme, and if not the present stage of the request ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : The Government of Kerala was allocated a sum of Rs. 125 lakhs during the years 1971-72 under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment. This allocation was later raised to Rs. 159 lakhs. The entire amount was released to the State Government during the year. The expenditure by the State Government during the year was to be kept within the limit of the final allocation. The State Government have, however, reported an expenditure which is in excess of this amount by Rs. 22.95 lakhs. The State Government has been informed that in view of the budgetary constraints it is not possible to reimburse this excess amount.

द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोजगार करने वाले व्यक्ति

1056. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण रोजगार के द्रुत कार्यक्रम के आरम्भ से अब तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से कितने व्यक्ति रोजगार ढूँढ़ रहे थे और इनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिला ;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार का कोई द्रुत कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और अब तक किए गए प्रयासों से क्या फल मिला है ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना का कार्यान्वयन अप्रैल, 1971 में आरम्भ किया गया था । यह 50 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय से योजना से भिन्न एक केन्द्रीय योजना के रूप में आरम्भ की गई थी । अब इसे 50 करोड़ रु० के वार्षिक परिव्यय के साथ केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना स्कीम के रूप में शामिल किया गया है । 1971-72 में यह योजना सभी राज्यों और दादरा तथा नगर हवेली के केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर सभी केन्द्र-शासित क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वयन की गई । इस योजना के दो मूल उद्देश्य हैं—(1) देश के सभी जिलों में अनिवार्यतः श्रम-प्रवान परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से सीधे रोजगार पैदा करने की व्यवस्था करना और (2) स्थानीय विकास योजनाओं के अनुरूप स्थानीय स्वरूप की परिसंपत्तियां तैयार करना, ताकि जिले के सर्वतो-मुख्य विकास में सहायता दी जा सके । अब तक की सूचना के अनुसार 1971-72 में 32,37 करोड़ रु० व्यय किए गए हैं और इससे 808.22 लाख श्रमदिनों का रोजगार पैदा हुआ है । इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन की गति में तेजी आई है और आशा है कि वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए दिए गए 50 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग किया जाएगा । रोजगार पैदा होने संबंधी सूचना श्रमदिनों के रूप में, एकत्र की जाती है, न

कि काम में लगाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या के रूप में, क्योंकि काम में लगाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या और उनके काम की अवधि हर परियोजना में अलग-अलग होती है। मोटे तौर पर यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि इस वर्ष 3.2 लाख से अधिक व्यक्तियों को भिज्ज-भिज्ज अवधियों के लिए काम में लगाया गया है। रोजगार ढूँढ़ रहे व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या के बारे में कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Central Government Hostel, Calcutta

1058. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the dispute between the Care-taker, Central Government Hostel, Calcutta and the staff has come to a boiling point ; and

(b) whether Government have any desire to intervene in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Government are not aware of any such dispute. However, it is learnt that there is some dispute between the caterer and some of his employees.

(b) Government is not concerned with the subject matter of the dispute and they do not propose to intervene.

Assignment of Consultancy Job for setting up a Fertilizer Complex in Gujarat

1060. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an American Consultants' firm, Messrs. C. F. I. has been assigned Consultancy job in respect of the project of the Indian Farmers' Fertilizers Cooperative Limited for setting up a fertilizer complex in Gujarat and if so, at what cost ;

(b) whether the representatives of that firm in India M/s B. Strom and T. Brooks are qualified Consultants and whether Government are satisfied that their continued presence in India is necessary for the project; and

(c) whether competent consultants are available indigenously either in the private

sector or in the public sector and if so, the reasons for going in for the said US collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd. has a Cooperation Agreement with Cooperative Fertilizers International which is a non-profit foundation of American fertiliser producing cooperatives for technical, managerial and training assistance. The Cooperative Fertilizers International contributes \$ 1 million towards the cost, the balance on the basis of actuals, is estimated at \$ 1.77 million, and will be met by I. F. F. C. O.

(b) M/s. B. Strom and T. Brooks are qualified technical executives working on the project but they are neither consultants nor representatives of C. F. I. Their period of present contract is up to April 1973.

(c) Does not arise as C. F. I. is not a consultancy firm and indigenous talent is being utilised by I. F. F. C. O.

Taxation on Road Transport

1061. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH VEKARIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Keskar Committee and several expert bodies which had gone into the question of taxation of road transport in the past had been of unanimous opinion that the level of taxation on the industry was high ;

(b) if so, whether Government have persuaded the State Governments not to increase taxation on motor vehicles any further ; and

(c) if so, the response of the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c). The Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee (Keskar Committee) suggested that some relief should be given to the road transport operators from the existing levels of taxation; if this was not possible, at least no further changes should be made in the present level of taxation, except after mature consideration.

The matter was considered by the Transport Development Council. The general feeling in the Council was that it would be difficult for

the State Governments to reduce taxation, in view of the need to raise resources for developmental activities. It was, therefore, agreed that, as a first step, there should be no further upward changes in the existing level of taxation on motor vehicles. The recommendation was brought to the notice of the State Governments for their consideration.

Aid to West Bengal for appointment of Teachers

1062. SHRI RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had agreed to provide funds for the appointment of 4,000 teachers in West Bengal ;

(b) whether government propose to provide funds for similar purpose to other states also ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Under the scheme of providing employment to the Educated Unemployed—expansion of Primary education—Central assistance has been provided to all States for the implementation of the programmes *viz.* appointment of teachers and primary School Inspectors, free distribution of textbooks, midday meals, construction of class rooms and introduction of work experience.

Contracts Given to Foreign Firms for Establishment of Fertilizer Complex in Gujarat

1063. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the foreign collaborating firms to whom contracts have been given by the Indian Farmers' Fertiliser Cooperatives Limited, for different items of work in respect of the latter's project for establishment of a fertiliser complex in Gujarat and the cost which each contract has been assigned ;

(b) whether the cost of each item of work assigned under these contract is exorbitant ;

(c) the total estimated cost of project ; and

(d) whether the exorbitant cost of the project is attributable mainly to the collusion between I.F.F.C. and the American consultants

and if not, the main reasons for the high cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The names of the foreign firms with whom Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited have entered into contracts for construction of their fertiliser plants and the amount of each contract are :—

(i) M. W. Kellogg Company, Houston (USA) for AmmoniaPlant—\$ 17.460 million (Rs 13.095 crores approx).

(ii) Humphreys & Glasgow Ltd., London (UK)—for Urea Plant and Offsites—£ (sterling) 5.628 million (Rs 10.693 crores approx.).

(iii) Dorr-Oliver (India) Ltd., Bombay, a subsidiary of Dorr Oliver Stamford (USA)—for NPK Plant & Offsites—\$ 0.850 million (Rs. 0.638 crores approx.), and £ (Sterling) 0.757 million (Rs. 1.438 crores approx.).

(iv) Stamicarbon N. V., Geleen (The Netherlands)—Urea Plant process knowhow, engineering and supervision—DFL 2.8 million (Rs. 0.58 crores approx.).

In addition, Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd., has also entered into a cooperation agreement with Cooperative Fertilizers International, Chicago (USA)—for technical, managerial and training services, the estimated cost of which is \$ 1.77 million (Rs. 1.328 crores approx.).

(b) No.

(c) Rs. 91. 6 crores.

(d) Does not arise as the cost is not exorbitant. The capital cost and foreign exchange cost per tonne of Ammonia is considered to be reasonable.

बिहार में प्रामाणिक कार्य संगठनों के अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रम

1064. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के अनेक जिलों में प्रामाणिक कार्य संगठनों के जो कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं उनकी वित्तीय व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार करती है ;

(क) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनकी देखभाल अवधार कार्यों के समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जिम्मेदारी केवल राज्य सरकारों पर ही छोड़ दी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उसमें होने वाले अप-व्य एवं कार्यों की धीमी प्रगति की जांच केन्द्रीय सरकार ने की है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो॰ शेर सिंह) : (क) बिहार में कृषि मन्त्रालय के दो केन्द्रीय धेत्र कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं। वे ये हैं :

(i) ड्राट प्रोन एरियाज प्रोग्राम (जिसको पहले खरल वर्ष प्रोग्राम के नाम से पुकारा जाता था), और

(ii) ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिये क्रैश स्कीम ।

यह सूचित किया गया है कि (ii) के अंतर्गत जो परियोजनायें शुरू की गई हैं उनको ग्रामीण इंजीनियरिंग संगठन द्वारा, जिसका माननीय सदस्य ने अनुमानतः उल्लेख किया है, कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

(ज) दोनों कार्यक्रमों के उचित कार्यान्वयन करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकार का है। केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी जाने वाली मासिक और त्रैमासिक प्रगति रिपोर्टों के आधार पर राज्य के कार्य की समीक्षा करती है ।

(ग) “अत्यधिक” व्यय के बारे में हमारे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है। विभिन्न कारणों से कार्य की प्रगति धीमी है। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है और राज्य सरकार संगठन को सुदृढ़ और कार्यान्वयन की गति को बढ़ाने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ।

(घ) भाग (ग) के उत्तर को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Increase in Price of Foodgrain and other Articles of Food

1065. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price index of foodgrains and other articles of food has shown an increase during the last three months as compared to that of the previous year for the corresponding period ;

(b) if so, the extent of increase recorded on the various articles of food ; and

(c) the factors responsible for this and the steps taken to ensure to check the price-rise ?

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

(b) A statement showing the Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of various food articles is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3291/72]

(c) The increase in prices is attributable to a variety of factors, such as, production of some of the important food articles being short of the anticipated/targetted levels because of the effects of various adverse natural factors like floods and drought during 1971-72; uncertainty about current season's kharif crop caused by delayed monsoons and dry spell; larger stock holding by private parties; increase in demand as a result of population growth; and increase in money supply. A watch is being kept on the price situation and a number of measures have been taken. In the case of foodgrains, these measures include liberal allotment of wheat to State Governments, strengthening of the public distribution system, particularly in inaccessible areas, and ensuring foodgrains despatches to the States. To regulate the distribution of sugar, statutory partial control has been introduced with effect from 1st July, 1972, which provided for 60% levy on sugar released for sale at notified prices for meeting the emergent requirements and distribution to domestic consumers and for 36.5% production for free sale. The sugar policy for 1972-73 in the context of the need for maximisation of sugar production, and thereby for pulling down the price line, is in an advanced stage of examination. As regards oilseeds, the remedial measures include control on forward trading and bank credit, adjustments in import and export policies, and steps to encourage the production of major oilseeds and

non-traditional oilseeds like Soyabean and sunflower, greater crushing of cotton seed and rice bran and larger utilisation of minor oilseeds of true origin. Efforts are being made to import 90,000 to 1 lakh tonnes of rapeseed.

**रांची और पटना में डबलरोटी के कारखानों
(बेकरी) की स्थापना**

1066. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने पटना और रांची में पृथक डबलरोटी के कारखानों की स्थापना करने हेतु भारत सरकार से आर्थिक सहायता की मांग की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सत्सम्बन्धी मोटी बातें क्या हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अच्छा-साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहा है कि बिहार में पटना और रांची में बेकरी यूनिट स्थापित किए जायें। यह प्रस्ताव माडने बेकरीज (इंडिया) लिमिटेड को भेजा गया था। उन्होंने आवश्यक मण्डी सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण आदि करने के बाद रांची में एक मध्यम आकार का संयंत्र स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है।

राज्यों में गन्ने की फसल के क्षेत्र में कमी

1067. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गन्ने की फसल के क्षेत्र में बिहार तथा अन्य राज्यों में कमी हो रही है और अब गन्ना कम क्षेत्रों में बोया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इसके कारण दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं या करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अच्छा-साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) जी हां। वर्ष 1969-

70 से गन्ने के कृषि क्षेत्र में कुछ कमी आ गई है जिसका अंगूठा निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	बिहार	सम्पूर्ण भारत
(हेक्टर 000' में)		
1969-70	168	2749
1970-71	162	2657
1971-72	156	2422
1972-73 प्राक्कलन अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।		

(ख) गन्ने के कृषि क्षेत्र में उत्तर-चंडाल सामान्यतः मौसमी तथा बुवाई के समय की अन्य परिस्थितियों तथा दूसरी प्रतियोगी फसलों की तुलना में इससे मिलने वाले लाभ पर निमंर करती है।

(ग) गन्ने की फसल से मिलने वाले लाभ में बृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से गन्ने के लाभकारी मूल्य निर्दिष्ट करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। आंशिक नियंत्रण की वर्तमान नीति के अधीन चीनी उद्योग को भासिक निर्मुक्ति का 36.5 प्रतिशत खुले बाजार में किसी भी मूल्य पर बेचने को अनुमति है, ताकि वे अतिरिक्त लाभ से सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित गन्ने के कम से कम मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य दे सकें। इसके अतिरिक्त गन्ना उत्पादकों को कारखानों द्वारा गन्ने के दामों की शीघ्र अदायगी सुनिर्दिष्ट करने की दृष्टि से भारत के रिजर्व बैंक ने अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को आदेश दिया है कि वे बैंक अभियं धनराशियों को दो भागों में बांट दे और उसका एक अंश गन्ने के मूल्य की अदायगी के लिए निर्धारित कर दिया जाये।

आशा की जाती है कि ये उपाय गन्ने के कृषि क्षेत्र में बृद्धि के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करेंगे।

Assessment of working of Small Farmers Development Scheme

1068. SHRI DHARMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are making assessment of the working of the Schemes for small farmers ; and

(b) if so, the findings therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) The assessment of the working of the schemes for small farmers is a continuous process. The progress of the scheme is reviewed from time to time and programmes revised to suit local needs. A review of its working has been made in the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan also and modifications have been made as suggested in the Appraisal. Study Teams set up by the Reserve Bank of India are going into the detailed working of a few selected SFDA projects.

Most of the SFDA projects were sanctioned in the course of 1970-71. They have started functioning effectively from 1971-72.

Progress of Crash Programme for Rural Employment

1069. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Plans on crash scheme for rural employment failed to reach the mark in 1971-72 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The scheme which was introduced in April, 1971 envisaged the creation of 875 lakh mandays of employment during 1971-72 at an expenditure of Rs. 50 crores during a full working period of 10 months. According to the reports so far received from the States and Union Territories 808.22 lakh mandays of employment have been generated in 1971-72 at an expenditure of Rs. 32.37 crores. This was the first year of the Scheme work could start in the field only in October, 1971, in most States as the earlier part of the year was utilised by the States in

formulating proposals and in making the necessary technical, financial and organisational arrangements. Further in 1971 rains continued longer than usual and few durable assets can be constructed during rains. The effective working period during the year was therefore six months. In these circumstances, the overall achievement of about 808 lakh mandays against a target of 875 lakhs can not be considered unsatisfactory. However, the position varies from State to State and the performance of some States and Union Territories has been not up to the mark.

Tripuri Dialect

1070. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government of India to convert Tripura dialect into a written language ;

(b) whether any effort has been made to cultivate this tribal dialect ; and

(c) if so, the result achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore set up by the Government of India has devised a script for writing Tripuri which is based on the Bengali script.

(b) and (c) The following material has so far been prepared regarding Tripuri :

(i) A phonology of Tripuri ;

(ii) A phonetic reader of Tripuri containing a description of Tripuri sounds and phonetic drill for teaching correct pronunciation ;

(iii) A volume of Tripuri folk-tales.

In addition the following are under preparation :

(i) A grammar of Tripuri based on modern linguistic principles ;

(ii) A Tripuri-Bengali-Hindi-English dictionary ;

(iii) A Bengali-Tripuri-Hindi-English dictionary.

Request from Tripura for Foodgrains

1071. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has received any S. O. S. from Tripura Government to rush 10,000 tonnes of foodgrains and a team of experts to make an assessment of the famine situation ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Centre on these demands ?

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

(b) 3,450 tonnes of rice and 2,000 tonnes of wheat have been allotted to Tripura during July, 1972. A Central Study Team has visited the State during the first week of August, 1972. An *ad hoc* loan of Rs. 25 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State Government.

Utilization of Funds meant for Welfare of Harijans

1072. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN :

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

(a) whether the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has stated in his latest report that the funds for the welfare of Harijans were often used by Panchayats for other purposes and these Panchayats did not even take proper interest in the welfare activities for Harijans ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has pointed out in his Report that either the funds are diverted for other purposes or not utilised in time in the manner specified in the scheme. He has informed the Government that these observations are based on the general impressions gathered by the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners during their tours and from the reports received off and on in their office.

(b) The observation made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was sent to all States/Union Territories.

We have so far received replies from the Governments of Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Pondicherry, A. & N. Islands, L. M. & A. Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Chandigarh Administration. In none of these States/Union Territories funds meant for Harijans have been misutilised by Panchayats.

Setting up of All-India Institute of Medicines in the Country

1073. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up an All-India Institute of Medicines in the country ;

(b) if so, the functions of this Institute ; and

(c) the time by which this Institute will be set up and financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c) It has been agreed in principle to establish an All-India Institute of Ayurveda. The functions of this Institute would mainly be as follows :

(a) to develop patterns of teaching in under-graduate education for Ayurveda in all its branches so as to demonstrate a high standard of medical education to all Ayurvedic Colleges and other like institutions in India ;

(b) to bring together in one place education facilities of the highest order for the training of personnel in all important branches of health activity based on Ayurveda ;

(c) to attain self-sufficiency in post-graduate education in Ayurveda ; and

(d) to provide facilities for research in the various branches of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani including physical and biological sciences.

The Institute could be set up only after the scheme and the financial implications thereof have been finalised. It would also be necessary to process legislation for the setting up of the Institute.

Prices of Coconut Oil

1074. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of coconut oil are very high at present in the country ;

(b) the rate of coconut oil at present and as on 1st January, 1970, and

(c) whether these high prices are due to the export of coconut oil in very large quantity and if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring down the prices of coconut oil in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The present level of prices of coconut oil in the country is lower than the prices prevailing at this time in the last two years. The All India Index Number of Wholesale Prices of Coconut Oil as on 22nd July, 1972 stood at 232.0 as against 246.2 and 293.3 at this time in 1971 and 1970 respectively.

(b) The wholesale prices of coconut oil at important centres in the country during the weeks ending 28th July, 1972 and 2nd January, 1970 have been as under :

Centre	Price (Rs. per quintal)	Price (Rs. per quintal)
	28.7.72	2.1.70
Bombay	630.00	715.00
Cochin	*587.50	647.50
Calcutta	590.00	735.00

*relates to 21st July, 1972.

(c) Only nominal quantities are exported to Nepal.

प्रत्येक राज्य में चीनी का उत्पादन तथा खपत और उत्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहन

1075. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

श्री बलशाह प्रधान :

क्या हृषि मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीन वर्षों में चीनी के वार्षिक उत्पादन तथा खपत का राज्य-वार और क्या है ;

(ख) उत्पादन कम होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

हृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर स्ति): (क) राज्यवार (i) 1968-69 से 1971-72 वर्षों के दौरान चीनी के उत्पादन और (ii) 1968-69 से 1971-72 (मार्च, 1972 तक) के मौसमों में चीनी की खपत को बताने वाले 2 विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखे हैं। [प्रधालय में रखे गये। देखिये संस्था L. T.— 3292/72]

(ख) मुख्यतः वर्ष में गन्ने के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में कमी होने और उत्तर भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षा और बाढ़ों से फसलों को क्षति पहुँचने तथा दक्षिण भारत के कुछ एक क्षेत्रों में सूखे की स्थिति होने के कारण 1971-72 में चीनी का कम उत्पादन हुआ था।

(ग) चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए तैयार की गई चीनी तथा गन्ने की नीति पर विचार-विवरण अन्तिम दौरे में चल रहा है। 1972-73 में जो नये चीनी कारखाने उत्पादन कार्य शुरू करने वाले हैं उनके शुरू करने तथा जिन पुराने कारखानों ने विस्तार कार्यक्रम बनाया है उनकी प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Reaction of Government to increased Freight by American Shipping Firms

1076. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether American Shipping firms had increased their freights sometime back and are now again demanding general increase of freights on all cargoes ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Shipping Conferences catering

to trade between India and United States of America had increased freight rates in January/February, 1971. They also gave notices of their intention for general increases in freight from August/September, 1972. Strong protests were lodged with the Conferences against the proposed freight hikes. The India-US Pacific Conference have since deferred the proposed increase to January, 1973 when the position will be reviewed by them. India-U. S. Atlantic Conferences have, however, not yet deferred their decision. The matter is being pursued further with them.

Training Ship 'T. S. Rajendra'

1077. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the rupees three-crore training ship 'T. S. Rajendra' cannot go out to sea on its own power ; and
- (b) if so, the reasons for the choice of such training ship ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). It is correct that the training ship 'Rajendra' cannot go out to sea on its own power. The main reason for the choice of such a ship was that it had been conceived for training only deck cadets. It was, therefore, thought that there would be no point in fitting it with engines at an enormous cost, and also adding to the recurring expenditure on fuel, oil, staff etc. T. S. 'Rajendra' is however fitted with all necessary modern equipment, and elementary engine room training to deck cadets is provided in the auxiliary machinery and workshop provided on board the ship. The training ship 'Dufferin' which was the predecessor of the training ship 'Rajendra', also could not go out on sea on its own power, but rendered valuable services as a training ship.

Steps for restoring Fertility to Saline Land

1078. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4617 on the 1st May, 1972 regarding the area under saline and alkaliland development of a new process for their reclamation and state the steps taken by the Government in different States, particularly

in Uttar Pradesh for restoring fertility to saline waste lands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : It has been decided to take up two pilot projects to reclaim saline and alkaline land in the irrigated areas of Western Jamuna and Ramganga Canals of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh States respectively, with a view to try the new technology on the cultivators' field and to evaluate economic feasibility before undertaking large scale reclamation. This programme will be financed 100 per cent by the Government of India. The concerned State Governments have been requested to prepare the detailed projects.

Addition of Roads to the Road system of the Country during 1971-72

1079. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether about 22,000 km. of roads were added to the road system of the country during 1971-72 ;
- (b) if so, State-wise break-up ; and
- (c) the share of the States to the consolidated cost of the construction of these roads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Invention of Grain Treating Machine at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana

1080. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Scientists at the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana have invented India's first grain treating machine ; if so, whether it is easy to build ;
- (b) if so, whether the task of cleaning and disinfecting stores and bags will make the laborious and time-consuming and periodical inspection unnecessary ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government to its manufacture and use on commercial scale ?

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

(b) and (c). Mixing of insecticides is contrary to the law of land and will infringe the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1955. The hazards attendant on mixing of Malathion with the foodgrains under Indian conditions are well-known and adoption of this method has, therefore, to be prohibited.

The question whether the process of treating foodgrains direct with Malathion will be more laborious or not, therefore, does not arise.

International Seminar on 'Population over-growth'

1081. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the suggestion of the International Seminar on "Population overgrowth" held in New Delhi in the first week of March this year that in the curriculum of all Medical Colleges in the country population dynamics and family planning be included ;

(b) whether family planning programme with the infra-structure of health care and medical education at all levels is considered essential for the success of family planning ; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The Medical Council of India, a statutory body which regulates medical education in India recommended in 1968 to medical colleges and Universities a curriculum in Family Planning including population dynamics for inclusion in the courses of under-graduate medical education.

(b) and (c). Yes. Pre-service and inservice training in family planning is provided to health and family planning workers both medical and para-medical.

Recommendations of Bhagavati Committee for development of Inland Water Transport in Kerala

1082. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Bhagavati Committee for the Development of Inland Water Transport in Kerala ;

(b) whether any scheme has been prepared or is under preparation to connect the Southern and Northern tips of Kerala with inland waterways ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and the progress made in its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) The recommendations of the Bhagavati Committee for the development of Inland Water Transport in Kerala are as under :

(i) As a long term policy the State Government should draw up a phased programme for the improvement of the West Coast Canal. The section of the canal between Quilon and Cochin should be given first priority. Before new excavations are taken up for extension of the canal, the existing sections should be properly maintained. The improvement schemes along with detailed estimates of works and cost-benefit studies should be prepared.

(ii) The scheme for providing adequate inland water transport facilities for the industrial complex in the Cochin region where such facilities will go a long way to accelerate further development of F. A. C. T., Cochin Division, the Oil Refinery, the Titanium Complex and other major industrial units as well as small and medium industries should be accorded the highest priority. We recommend that this project should be taken up in the Fourth Plan.

(iii) In the Chavara-Quilon region, facilities are required for transport of ilmenite and other rare earths from the mining and processing areas

to the Neendakara port for export purposes. The development of inland waterways in this region should, therefore, be taken up on priority basis in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

- (iv) The scheme for providing better inland water transport facilities for the proposed iron ore industry near Beypore in Kozhikode district should be further examined on receipt of detailed project report from the State Government.
- (v) Passenger and cargo services should be modernised and augmented and waterways improved by acquiring dredgers where necessary.
- (vi) Since Kerala has a vast potential for the development of water transport, we recommend that the State Government should set up a separate Inland Water Transport Organisation with qualified technical personnel on a priority basis to study the whole problem and prepare detailed project reports with necessary cost-benefit studies and also co-ordinate and supervise the implementation of the schemes.

Apart from these recommendations, there are many other recommendations of the Bhagavati Committee which are of general nature and apply to all States.

(b) and (c). The West Coast Canal stretches from Hosdug in the North to Trivandrum in the South. Between Badagara and Baliapattanam, there are three gaps of 16 kms., 8 kms., and 16 kms., in length. Out of these gaps, excavation of the portion between Badagara and Mahe has been sanctioned and the works are in progress.

Amount to Kerala Government for development of Inland Water Transport during Fourth Five Year Plan

1083. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount given by the Central Government to the Government of Kerala for the development of Inland Water Transport during the last three years ; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given for the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Rs. 73,15,100/-.

(b) A sum of Rs. 73.15 lakhs has already been released against schemes of Rs. 229.29 lakhs sanctioned so far. Amount to be given for the remaining period in the Fourth Plan will depend upon the progress achieved, subject to the ceiling of the Plan provision.

Effect on Price of partial control on Sugar

1084. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how far imposition of partial control on sugar will be helpful in controlling the high prices of sugar in the country and save the consumers ; and

(b) whether Government have also fixed new ex-factory prices of sugar in the country and most particularly in the sugarcane producing State of Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Under the policy of partial control the consumer gets the benefit of securing a reasonable portion of his requirement for domestic consumption at a fair price, and the sugar industry is also enabled to pay for the cane a price higher than the minimum fixed by the Central Government, thereby giving an incentive to the farmers to grow more cane and supply to the factories. Consequential increase in sugar production will help to bring down its prices.

(b) Yes, Sir.

White (Milk) Revolution for increasing Milk Production

1085. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing to introduce 'White Revolution' for increasing the milk production in the country and if so, the names of the States where this programme is to be introduced in the first instance :

(b) the expected expenditure to be incurred for the purpose in the State of Uttar Pradesh ;

(c) if the scheme is implemented, the extent to which it will meet the requirements of the country's need for milk ; and

(d) the per capita increase and consumption of milk in the country as a result of 'White Revolution' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The 4th Five Year Plan provides for a large Public sector outlay of about Rs. 233 crores for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk supply. The milk production is expected to increase from an estimated 21.2 million tonnes in 1968-69 to 25.86 million tonnes by 1973-74. All the States and Union Territories are participating in this programme.

(b) The 4th Plan outlay of Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 5.50 crores under Animal Husbandry and Rs. 4.00 crores under dairying and milk supply. In addition, an investment of Rs. 3.82 crores is contemplated in U. P. under the Central Sector "Operation Flood".

(c) On the basis of average per capita requirements of 210 gms of milk, as recommended by Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the requirements of milk for a projected mid-year population of 576.56 million in 1973-74 will be of the order of 44.20 million tonnes. The target milk production of 25.86 tonnes by 1973-74 will meet 58.5 per cent of this country's requirements of milk.

(d) The per capita availability of milk will increase from 112 gms in 1968-69 to 123 gms in 1973-74.

Cultural Agreement between India and Bangladesh

**1086. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE
SHARMA :**

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Cultural Agreement has been reached between India and Bangladesh ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of cultural programmes which are to be covered as a result of this agreement ;

(c) the assistance in promotion of cultural activities in Bangladesh promised by the Government of India ; and

(d) whether some cultural teams are expected to visit the countries on reciprocal basis ?

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) to (d). There was, however, a meeting between the Education Ministers of India and Bangladesh in New Delhi in June, 1972. As a result, a programme of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of education, science and technology, atomic energy, art and culture, sports, medicine, social welfare etc. has been agreed upon. The programme envisages cooperation between educational, scientific and cultural institutions of both the countries, exchange of visits of experts and scholars in selected fields, supply of material of educational value etc. The programme also provides for reciprocal visits of cultural teams.

W. H. O. Proposal for Regional Programmes in Cancer Control

**1087. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI HARI SINGH :**

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

(a) whether recently World Health Organisation have submitted a proposal to Government to promote more actively a regional programme in Cancer Control in the country ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Plan to improve and expand Central Warehousing Corporation

1088. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to draw

up any plan for the improvement and the expansion of Central Warehousing Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 7.5 crores has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the construction of a capacity of 4.28 lakh tonnes by the Central Warehousing Corporation. Further plans for improvement and expansion of the activities of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the Fifth Five-Year Plan period which are being formulated include :

- (i) Storage functions—operation of (a) buffer storage/special warehouses for public distribution (b) general warehouses.
- (ii) Agency functions relating to purchase, sale, distribution and transportation of the commodities stored.
- (iii) Technical Extension Services.
- (iv) Export/Bonded Warehousing.
- (v) (a) Storage of perishable and delicate commodities, e.g. Cold Storages and Air-conditioned godowns.
- (b) Specialised storage for hygroscopic commodities like jaggery, coffee, tobacco and spices etc.
- (vi) Research and Training in storage and preservation techniques.

Awards in Commemoration of late Prof. D. C. Sharma

1089. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the names of three teachers who have been selected for awards during 1971-72 in commemoration of late Prof. D. C. Sharma ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : The names of the three teachers selected by the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare are :

1. Shri Narayan Das Rawat,
Head Master,
Shri Shah Lal Chand Jain Adarsh
Bal Mandir, Primary School,
Chirgaon, Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh)

2. Shri P. A. Matha Gowder,
Assistant-in-charge,
Govt. High School,
Nedugula, Nilgiris Distt. (Tamil Nadu).

3. Shri G. R. Keswani,
Principal,
Sind Model High School,
Bombay-7.

Evaluation of School Textbooks

1090. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the States in which the work of evaluating the school textbooks from the point of view of national integration has not yet been completed ; and

(b) the follow-up action taken on the reports about materials prejudicial to national integration communicated to the authorities concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Assam, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Tripura.

(b) As soon as the Experts Committee finalises the recommendations on the books of a State/Union Territory, they are communicated to the respective Government. The recommendations are implemented by the State/Union Territory and reports are received by the N. C. E. R. T. A consolidated report is placed before the National Board of School Textbooks.

Provision of Laboratory Equipment and Science Kits to Training Institutions and Schools

1091. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up of 550 training institutions and 1,100 schools which have been provided with laboratory equipment and science kits respectively under the agreement executed by the Ministry of Education with UNESCO and UNICEF in April, 1967 ;

(b) the value of laboratory equipment provided to each training school and the value of science kit provided to each school ;

(c) the number of States in which the new syllabi and textbooks have been prepared with the help of Central Government under this arrangement for teaching of science ; and

(d) the number of science teachers who have been trained so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) (i) The State-wise break up of 579 training institutions which have been supplied with or are receiving the laboratory equipment is indicated in Statement I. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3293/72]. Four categories of institutions were included for supply of such equipment :

A. State Institutes of Science Education	15
B. State Institutes of Education	17
C. Teacher Training Colleges	121
D. Teacher Training Schools	426
	—
	579

(ii) The State-wise break up of Science kits for experimental schools under the pilot project is indicated in Statement II. [Placed in Library. See No. I.T-3293/72]. To date 943 primary schools have been supplied with 961 kits and 553 middle schools with 2,643 kits. Thus a total 3,604 kits have been supplied for 1,496 schools.

(b) (i) The approximate value of laboratory equipment supplied to each of the following categories of institutions is :

A. State Institute of Science Education	Rs. 60,700
B. State Institute of Education	Rs. 16,500
C. Teacher Training Colleges	Rs. 29,000
D. Teacher Training Schools	Rs. 17,300

The value of prototype science kit supplied to each institution is as follows :

Primary Schools—Primary kit — Rs. 220

Middle Schools—Physics kit No. 1 Rs. 307

Biology kit No. 1 Rs. 187

Physics kit No. 2,

Chemistry Demonstration kit)

Biology Demonstration kit)—cost not available

(c) 16 States and 4 Union Territories have introduced the new curricular programme on a pilot basis. 9 States have prepared their own language editions of the NCERT books. These are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. Pondicherry is using the Tamil version prepared by Tamil Nadu. Others have used either the Hindi or English edition of the NCERT books. These are : (i) HINDI : Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and (ii) ENGLISH : Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

(d) The number of science teachers trained so far under this programme in the last two years is 2,993.

नई विस्ती में राजनीतिक दलों को सरकारी भवन देना

1092. श्री घनशाह प्रधान : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राजनीतिक दलों ने जिन्हें अपने-अपने कार्यालय हेतु सरकारी भवन एलाट किए गए थे, अभी किराया देना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राजनीतिक दलों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने अभी कितना किराया देना है तथा यह घनराशि कब से उनकी ओर बकाया है ; और

(ग) इस घनराशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) ए० आई० सी० सी० (ओ०) ; 1-5-1972 से 136 रुपये ।

(ग) पार्टी से बकाया राशि शीघ्र ही अदा करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी जिलों में परिवार नियोजन पर खबर की गई घनराशि

1093. श्री घनराशि प्रधान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी जिलों में सरकार द्वारा परिवार नियोजन पर कितनी घनराशि व्यय की गई ; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान परिवार नियोजन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उस क्षेत्र को कितनी सहायता दी गई और सरकार को इस क्षेत्र में कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय तथा विराज और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रौ.० ढी.० वी.० अट्टोपाल्याय) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर किये गए खर्च के जिलेवार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते । तथापि पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में इस कार्यक्रम पर हुआ कुल खर्च इस प्रकार है :

1969-70	401.25 लाख रुपये
1970-71	461.48 लाख रुपये
1971-72	496.99 लाख रुपये

(ख) केन्द्रीय सहायता जिलावार या क्षेत्रवार नहीं दी जाती । चालू वर्ष में इस राज्य के लिए 405.00 लाख रुपये का नियतन किया गया है । वर्ष 1966-67 से दिसम्बर 1971 तक की अवधि के दौरान 14 आदिवासी जिलों में परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों द्वारा 3.38 लाख दम्पतियों को सुरक्षित किया गया । इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि उस क्षेत्र में 10.3 प्रतिशत दम्पति इस कार्यक्रम का लाभ उठाने लगे हैं ।

W.H.O. survey regarding Family Planning measures to check on Growth of Population

1094. SHRI R. S. PANDEY ;
SHRI VASANT SATHE :

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

(a) whether the family planning measures

have not proved very successful so far as the growth rate of population in the country is concerned ;

(b) whether the World Health Organisation has made a survey in this regard recently ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the steps being contemplated to check the rate of growth of population in the country ?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. K. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The Family Planning Programme which was taken up vigorously from 1965-66 has been successful in averting 10.0 million births by March, 1972. But for this programme, the growth rate would have been higher than shown by the Census figures.

(b) and (c). The Government are not aware of any survey undertaken by the W. H. O. with regard to the growth rate of population and the family planning measures adopted. However, the World Health Organisation has widened its interest in the Family Planning Programme and its promoting it as a part of its health care activities.

The various steps that the Government have initiated for gearing up the efforts for better results in the family planning programme are given in the attached statement.

Statement

The various steps which have been initiated for gearing up the efforts for better results in the family planning programme include the following :

1. Efforts are being made to put the infrastructure approved under the programme in position.

2. Special programmes like the post-partum programme and intensive district programme are being given high priority. The methods which are showing the increasing degree of acceptance like Tubectomy and Nirodh are being given all out support.

3. Integration of maternal and child health, family planning and health programme is being done at all levels. Schemes of immunisation and prophylaxis are being strengthened with a view to providing better health for children.

4. A new motivational strategy including new slogans has been evolved which has as its approach the health of the mother and the welfare of the child and is being directed more and more to individuals and special groups.

5. Greater stress is being laid on evolving improved contraceptive technology including the use of indigenously evolved methods and devices.

6. Special attention is being paid to family planning work in the States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh where progress has been slow.

7. IUCD and sterilization services are being improved by better selection, improved after care and allaying the public fears and apprehensions about these methods.

8. Intensive approach through large scale mass vasectomy camps is being tried out.

9. More intensive and improved training of various categories of personnel working in the family planning programme is being organised.

10. Efforts are being concentrated on those couples who approved of family planning methods, but have not adopted them.

Consultative service by Department of Textbooks of NCERT

1095. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States and textbook agencies which have been provided with consultative services by the Department of Textbooks of National Council of Educational Research and Training in the preparation of textbooks in different school subjects ; and

(b) the nature of consultative services which have been given to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) 1. Gujarat State and Gujarat Textbooks board.

2. Haryana School Education Board.

3. Jammu and Kashmir Textbooks Publication Department.

4. State Institute of Education, Kerala.

5. Textbook Production and Educational Research Corporation, Madhya Pradesh.

6. Maharashtra Board of School Textbooks and Research.

7. Mysore Directorate of Textbooks, Bureau of Educational Research.

8. Nagaland Textbooks Office, Education Department, Kohima.

9. Rajasthan Nationalisation Board of Textbooks.

10. Government Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh (Education Department).

Consultative services are not provided to private textbook agencies by the Department of Textbooks of NCERT.

(b) (i) Drawing up the plan of textbook preparation in different subjects.

(ii) Drawing up schemes of various types of evaluation of textbooks e. g. pre-publication try-out and review for the selection of textbooks, etc.

(iii) Planning of textbooks in the light of prescribed syllabus in different subjects, especially history, geography, social studies, languages, so far. Requests for assistance in Science subjects have been received from Rajasthan, Mysore and Assam.

(iv) Preparation of the tools for evaluation.

(v) Preparation of research designs for study of textbooks from various standpoints with a view to improving their preparation and revision.

(vi) Orientation programmes for textbook authors were also arranged. In some cases, the Officers of the Department of Textbooks of the NCERT sat with the Officers of the State Textbook Agencies and their team of authors, in planning various aspects of their textbook development programmes.

Growing shortage of accommodation for working persons

1096. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI LALJI BHAI :

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

(a) whether there is growing shortage of hostel accommodation for working men and women in the capital and other States ;

(b) whether the present requirements for such accommodation have been assessed as compared to its availability and if so, findings thereof ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct some more hostels for these people in the Capital and in the different States in near future and if so, the broad outline of the Plan thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes.

(b) No. However, the demand for hostel accommodation is substantially more than what is available.

(c) So far as Government employees are concerned, construction of three hostels at New Delhi and one at Calcutta under General Pool has been sanctioned.

नहरों तथा निजी तरीकों से सिविल
भूमि का क्षेत्रफल

1097. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री हरि सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में पृथक-पृथक कितनी भूमि नहरों से तथा कितनी अन्य निजी तरीकों से सिविल है और कितनी भूमि बाग-बगीचों आदि में तथा कितनी ऊसर है ; और

(ख) इन राज्यों में प्रतिवर्ष कितनी ऊसर भूमि को कृषियोग्य बनाया जाता है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्छा-साहिब धी० जिन्दे) : (क) निम्नलिखित दो विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखे हैं। [प्रन्थालय में रखे गये। देखिए संख्या LT—3294/72]

(i) वर्ष 1968-69 (नवीनतम वर्ष जिनके लिए अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर स्रोतवार सिविल आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं) के सम्बन्ध में नहरों तथा अन्य स्रोतों द्वारा सिविल क्षेत्रों के राज्यवार आंकड़े प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण ।

(ii) (क) कृषि खाली भूमि ।

(ख) वर्तमान परती भूमि के अतिरिक्त परती भूमि ।

(ग) वर्ष 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 के दौरान बंजर तथा अकृष्य भूमि के राज्यवार आंकड़े प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण 2 ।

भूमि के उपयोग के उद्देश्य से किए गए आंकड़ों के वर्तमान वर्गीकरण में, नहरी सिवाई के अतिरिक्त सिवाई के सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी स्रोतों द्वारा सिविल भूमि के आंकड़े अलग से नहीं दिखाए हैं। उदान सम्बन्धी आंकड़े भी अलग से नहीं दिखाये गये हैं।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रतिवर्ष सुधारी गई बंजर भूमि के क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। किर भी, विभिन्न राज्यों में चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान अब तक सुधारे गये क्षेत्र को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण 3 संलग्न है।

प्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थापित अस्पतालों तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में असन्तुलन

1098. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किए गए अस्पतालों तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की संख्या में सन्तुलन नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में अहंता प्राप्त डाक्टरों का अनुपात क्रमशः 33 और 67 है जबकि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी जन-संख्या का अनुपात क्रमशः 82 और 18 है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने डाक्टरों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनिवार्य रूप से भेजने के उद्देश्य से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनिवार्य सेवा के लिए मेडिकल कॉलेजों में प्रवेश के समय बांड योजना की क्रियान्विति के लिए राज्य सरकारों के पास बांड का मसीदा भेजा है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त बांड की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (भी ए० के० किस्कू): (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य प्रशासन और शिक्षा संस्थान तथा व्यवहारिक जन शक्ति अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरों का वितरण क्रमशः 32.7 प्रतिशत और 67.3 प्रतिशत था । 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में जनसंख्या का वितरण क्रमशः 80. 13 प्रतिशत और 19.87 प्रतिशत है ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

(घ) इसकी प्रमुख बातें ये हैं कि राज्य और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के मेडिकल कालेज में एम० बी० बी० एस० डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम के लिए प्रवेश लेने से पहले विद्यार्थी को इस आशय का बांड भरना पड़ता है कि उसे पाठ्यक्रम पूरा करने पर कम से कम दो वर्ष के लिए देश के किसी भी भाग में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य करना होगा और इस शर्त का उल्लंघन करने पर पांच हजार रुपये सरकार को देय होगा ।

Sugar quota to Madhya Pradesh and other States

1099. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the sugar quota allotted to Madhya Pradesh is comparatively low;
- (b) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have complained to the Central Government in this regard ; and
- (c) the quantum of sugar quota allotted to various States, Statewise on the basis of their population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Levy sugar is being allotted to all the State Governments on a rational basis after taking into consideration the population factor, pattern of consumption during 1967-68 and 1968-69, and the availability of sugar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement showing the monthly quota of levy sugar allotted on the above basis to various States from March, 1972 to August, 1972, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3295/72].

Allotment of Plots of Land to Registered Welfare Institutions

1100. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any provision and machinery for allotment of plots of land to various registered welfare or learned associations/institutions for building purposes in Delhi and New Delhi areas ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof along with the order of priority, if any ; and

(c) whether a copy of the relevant rules and procedure of application will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c). Yes. Requests for allotment of land from educational, social, cultural and religious institutions are considered by the Government on the merits of each case, after receipt of application in prescribed pro-forma. The following are the main features of the Government policy for allotment of land :

(1) Allotment is made to such institutions as are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and are of non-profit making character;

(2) Allotment is made at predetermined rates which at present are :

(a) Social, cultural and religious institutions Rs. 1 lakh per acre as premium plus 2½% of premium as annual ground rent.

(b) Educational Institutions :

(i) Land for school/college buildings at Rs. 5000.00 per acre as premium plus 5% of premium as annual ground rent.

(ii) Land for playground—at Re. 1.00 as annual ground rent.

(iii) Land for hostels and staff quarters at Rs. one lakh per acre as premium plus Rs. 1800.00 annual groundrent per acre.

(3) Hospitals—

(i) Land for hospital buildings— at Rs. 5,000.00 per acre as premium plus 5% of premium as annual ground rent.

(ii) Land for essential nursing and medical staff quarters attached to hospitals—at Rs. one lakh per acre as premium plus Rs. 1800.00 per acre as annual ground rent.

(4) The allottee institutions are required to complete the construction of its buildings within a period of two years from the date on which the land is handed over; and

(5) In case of dissolution of the allotted institutions, the land is to be transferred to a registered body with similar aims and objects and, failing that, it reverts to Government.

Proposal from Kerala for introduction of country programme of U.N.D.P. assistance for Ground Water Investigation and Development

1101. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal submitted by the Government of Kerala for the Introduction of Country Programme of UNDP Assistance for 'Ground Water Investigation and Development' has been accepted; and

(b) if not, the present stage of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress to setting up of an All India Co-ordinated Rice Improvement Project at Pattambi

1102. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the proposal submitted by the Government of Kerala to set up an All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project at Pattambi; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Under the All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project, a regional centre at Pattambi is under operation since the commencement of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The sanctioned outlay for the centre during the Fourth Plan period is Rs. 4.26 lakhs.

(b) Under the Project, production-oriented research programme has been launched for exploiting the possibilities opened by the introduction of new varieties of rice. The problems arising from the introduction of the new varieties require to be tackled on a regional basis taking into account factors like soil, climate, rainfall pattern, altitude etc. For the purpose the country has been broadly divided into seven major rice-growing regions. Pattambi is one of the three centres representing the Southern Peninsular Zone comprising of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Approval of Master Plan for development of Fisheries in Kerala

1103. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Master Plan for the development of fisheries in Kerala has been approved by the Central Government and, if not, the present stage of the Scheme;

(b) in view of the estimated increased receipt of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 170 crores per annum, whether the Central Government will accept the scheme without delay; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Master Plan provides a framework for detailed planning but does not contain operational plans indicating the roles of the various implementing agencies, or an estimate of the funds expected to be mobilized in each sector—Central Government, State Government, Co-operatives, and the private sector. As the Master Plan covers a period of 20 years, approval of the Plan as a whole involving financial commitments for the entire period is obviously not practicable. In respect of the successive phases coinciding with the five-year plans it is necessary to have an assessment of resources likely to be available in each sector and to formulate concrete plans of action correlated to this assessment. The need for an assessment on these lines has been pointed out to the State Government. The provision already made in the Fourth Five-Year Fisheries Plan of the State has not been utilised at a satisfactory rate so far and the indications are that there will be a considerable shortfall in expenditure by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The funds required in the public sector have to be clearly identified, so that the requirements can be taken into consideration while earmarking funds within available resources for the Fifty Five-Year Plan. In the meantime some of the schemes outlined in the Master Plan are already being implemented on the basis of detailed project formulations or through continuing Central or State programmes. The programme of mechanisation of boats for instance is being continued under State Plans. The fishing harbour at Cochin, for which a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs was suggested in the Master Plan, has been sanctioned by the Central Government, on the basis of detailed project estimates, at a cost of Rs. 273 lakhs.

नई दिल्ली स्थित कनाट संकर के निकट भूमि पर दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस के लिए भवन का निर्माण

1104. श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस समिति और कांग्रेस भवन के लिए कनाट संकर के निकट नई दिल्ली में भूमि की मांग की

गई है और उन्हें मांगी गई भूमि देने के लिए कुछ बर्तमान इमारतों को गिराना पड़ेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मांग के बारे में तथा इस सम्बन्ध में पुरानी तथा नई नीति और इस भाग में की गई कार्यवाही तथा की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) कांग्रेस के अतिरिक्त किन-किन संस्थाओं ने अब तक भूमि की मांग की है तथा ऐसी मांगें कब की गई थीं और प्रत्येक भाग में प्रत्येक मांग का निपटान किस प्रकार किया गया ; और

(घ) दिल्ली क्षेत्र में इस समय कांग्रेस दल को सरकार से प्राप्त उन भवनों और भूमि का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उनके मूल तथा किराये के सम्बन्ध में पुरानी और बर्तमान नीति क्या है जो इन्हें विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यालयों अथवा उनके कर्मचारियों के आवास के लिए दी जा चुकी हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमटी तथा आल इण्डिया कांग्रेस कमटी से दिल्ली में अपने कार्यालयों के निर्माण हेतु भूमि के अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं। अनुरोध सरकार के विचाराधीन है। सरकार बहूत योजना में स्वीकृत भूमि के उपयोगों के लिये पूर्व निर्धारित प्रीमियम तथा उसके 2½ प्र० श० वार्षिक भूमि किराये पर भूमि का आवंटन कर सकती है।

(ग) सूचना सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संस्था L T—3296/72]

(घ) सूचना सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संस्था L T 3296/72]

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को वार्षिक अनुदान

1105. श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

इन विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका प्रबंध केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा होता है तथा इनमें

से प्रत्येक को पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी-कितनी वार्षिक सहायता दी गई है तथा वह सहायता उनके वार्षिक व्यय का कितना प्रतिशत है, और

(ख) इन विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रत्येक को 20 वर्षों में अलग-अगल कुल कितनी धन राशि दी गई है ?

सिला और समाज कस्पाच तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० प० एस० नृस्ल हसन): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पट्टल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

भारती खाद्य निगम पर प्रशासनिक व्यय

1106. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम पर कितना प्रशासनिक व्यय हुआ और इस समय इस कार्य पर कितना धन व्यय किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 1965 से लेकर आज तक भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने अपने कमंचारियों की संख्या बढ़ा कर दियुनी कर ली है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त अवधि में किन-किन पदों पर कितने कितने अधिकारी कलंक तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कमंचारी भर्ती किये गये ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्छासाहिब थी० शिंदे): (क) : 1965-66 से 1971-72 तक वेतन, मजदूरी, भर्ती अंशदान तथा स्टाफ के कल्याण पर हुये प्रशासनिक व्यय का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

करोड़ रुपयों में	
1965-66	1.17
1966-66	2.67
1967-68	5.75
1968-69	8.02
1969-70	13.40
1970-71	17.19
1971-72	19.86

(ख) और (ग). खाद्य विभाग के कमंचारियों के स्थानान्तरण तथा निगम की बतिविधियों में बुद्धि होने से, निगम के कमंचारियों की संख्या में बुद्धि हो गई है । निगम के नियमित अधिकारियों और स्टाफ की श्रेणीबार प्रति वर्ष संख्या का व्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

को	श्रेणी		श्रेणी 1 और 2	श्रेणी 3 और 4	शोड़
	1	2			
31-3-65	85		2065	2150	
31-3-66	860		3939	4299	
31-3-67	536		10817	11353	
31-3-68	669		14559	15228	
31-3-69	1314		24776	26090	
31-3-70	1531		25205	26736	
31-3-71	1604		27378	28982	
31-3-72	1808		31188	32996	

श्रेणी 1 और श्रेणी 2 के पदों के अधिकारियों के पदनाम बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

श्रेणी 1 और श्रेणी 2 के पदों के अधिकारियों के पदनाम :

- प्रबन्ध निदेशक
- मुख्य वाणिज्यिक प्रबंधक
- वित्तीय सलाहकार
- कार्मिक प्रबंधक
- सचिव
- संयुक्त कार्मिक प्रबंधक
- प्रबन्धक
- संयुक्त प्रबंधक
- वरिष्ठ उप-प्रबंधक
- उप-प्रबंधक

11. बरिष्ठ सहायक प्रबंधक
12. उप-वित्तीय सलाहकार
13. सहायक वित्तीय सलाहकार
14. मुख्य सार्वजनिक सम्पर्क अधिकारी
15. सार्वजनिक सम्पर्क अधिकारी
16. सहायक सार्वजनिक सम्पर्क अधिकारी
17. निजी सचिव
18. जोनल प्रबंधक
19. उप-जोनल प्रबंधक
20. क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक
21. उप-क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक
22. सहायक प्रबंधक
23. मुख्य श्रम निरीक्षक
24. हेड ड्राप्टसमेन
25. फोरमेन
26. पुस्तकाध्यक्ष

सफदरजंग अस्पताल में बाल हृदय रोग विभाग के
मध्यस्थ द्वारा त्यागपत्र

1107. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

श्री कंतेहर्षिंह राव गायकवाड़ :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 10 जुलाई,
1972 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में "मार्टीय डाक्टर
ने निराश होकर अमरीका की जारण ली" शीर्षक
से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है,
और यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या
प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस समाचार की जांच
की है, और यदि हाँ, तो दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों
के नाम क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में
उपसंचारी (श्री ए० के०किस्कू) : (क) और (ख).
जी हाँ। डा० एस० के० सान्याल ने 26 मई,

1972 को स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक, नई दिल्ली
के नाम एक आवेदन पत्र भेजा था जिसमें उन्होंने
सफदरजंग अस्पताल में बालरोग चिकित्सक के
पद पर कृतपय निजी कारणों से कार्य करते
रहने में असमर्थता व्यक्त की थी। डा० सान्याल
का यह त्याग-पत्र स्वीकृत कर लिया गया और
उन्होंने सफदरजंग अस्पताल में बालरोग
चिकित्सक के पद का कार्य भार 23 जून, 1972
को छोड़ दिया। डा० सान्याल के आरोप का
सरकार द्वारा किया गया खण्डन 12 जुलाई,
1972 के 'द टाइम्स ऑफ इण्डिया' में प्रकाशित
हुआ था। प्रतिलिपि सभान्यत्व पर रखी है।
[प्रधालय में रखी गयी। बैलिये संस्था L T
—3297/72]

Research Institutions for Ayurvedic and Unani

1108. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLAN-
NING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are con-
sidering to establish some more Research
Institutions for Ayurvedic and Unani in the
near future ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF
WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P.
CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The question
with regard to the establishment of a few more
research institutions for Ayurveda is under
the consideration of the Central Council for
Research in Indian Medicines and Homoeo-
pathy.

(b) These institutions will conduct research
to evolve better, cheaper and more effective
medicines to cure various ailments. They will
also undertake research on clinical problems
and special therapies with a view to assessing
the efficacy of the "claims for cure" made by
individuals and institutions.

Unani Dispensary under C. G. H. S.

1109. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLAN-
NING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering
to open Unani Dispensary under C. G. H. S.

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme will be finalised ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HFALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The C. G. H. Scheme is meant for Central Government employees. Employees of certain semi-Government organisations have also joined the Scheme. There has not been any noticeable demand for opening of a Unani dispensary from the C. G. H. Scheme beneficiaries. Normally a C. G. H. S. dispensary is opened to cater to 2,000 to 2,500 families. However, in deference to the wishes of some Members of Parliament for providing facilities through the Unani system under the C. G. H. S. the question of setting up of a Unani Wing consisting of one Unani Physician, a compounder and an attendant in an Ayurvedic dispensary has been considered. While the setting up of a Unani Wing in one of the existing Ayurvedic dispensaries is not considered feasible due to paucity of accommodation, the setting up of a small one Medical Officer dispensary separately for Unani System would be uneconomical. Due to continued need for economy in Non-Plan expenditure, no provision of funds has been made for opening of any new dispensaries under the G. G. H. S. during 1972-73. Subject to availability of funds and suitable accommodation, the possibility of establishing a Unani Wing in one of the existing Ayurvedic dispensaries will be explored at the appropriate time.

All India Institute for Ayurveda and Unani

1110. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to establish All India Institute for Ayurveda ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any such proposal for Unani also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). It has been agreed in principle to establish an All India Institute of Ayurveda. The question of

providing necessary facilities for higher training and research in Unani will also be kept in view while formulating the detailed scheme.

Socialisation of Urban Land discussed at the Conference of State Housing Ministers

1111. SHRI ARVIND NETAM :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether the Centre is keen that urban land as a primary natural resource should be brought under social control ;

(b) if so, the method by which it will be done ; and

(c) whether this matter was discussed at the Conference of State Housing Ministers held in July, 1972 and if so, the outcome thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (c). It is one of the recommendations of the Seminar on the Evolution of a National Housing and Urban Development Policy, held at New Delhi, in April, 1972, that land as a primary natural resource must be brought under social control so that land values are not subject to speculative pressures for private gain. The benefits of appreciation in land values resulting from urbanisation should go to the community as a whole and not to the individual. This matter was further discussed in the Housing Ministers Conference held in July, 1972. The Conference has also endorsed the proposal for the Socialisation of all urbanisable land. The exact scope of socialisation of land and the ways and means to achieve it, have yet to be worked out. The whole matter is under the consideration of Government.

New strategy for Agriculture during Fifth Plan

1112. SHRI ARVIND NETAM :
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a new strategy for agriculture during the Fifth Plan ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Streering Group on Agriculture, Irrigation and Allied Sectors and a number of Working Groups/Sub-Working Groups are at present engaged in the formulation of approach to the Fifth-Year Plan and policy issues requiring consideration. The strategy to be adopted for the development of agriculture would emerge from the deliberations of these Groups. In broad terms, the overall strategy for the fifth Plan and the role of agriculture therein have been indicated in the paper "Towards an Approach to the Fifth Plan" prepared by the Planning Commission and recently considered by the National Development Council. The paper lays stress on orienting the production policy to increasing availabilities of essential goods such as foodgrains including pulses, edible oils, sugar, etc., in order to provide a minimum level of consumption for the poor and stabilise their prices. The pattern of investment and the composition of output in the Fifth Plan is expected to take into account this aspect. Great emphasis is proposed to be placed on employment intensive programmes, including minor irrigation, soil conservation, area development, special programmes for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labour, etc. Expanded programme of employment generation is proposed to be supplemented by redistributing the means of production in favour of the poor, in part by providing the self-employed with the wherewithal to achieve greater productivity from land and through a programme of land redistribution and other transfers. The desirability of re-orienting and integrating various development and social justice programmes bearing on agriculture has also been mentioned in the paper.

Educational institutions financed by Foreign Missionary Organisations

1113. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7681 on the 29th May, 1972 and state :

- (a) whether the information asked for therein has since been collected ; and
- (b) if so, whether it would be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL

WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is still being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

स्वतंत्रता की 25वीं वर्षगांठ पर भूमि-हीन व्यक्तियों को फालतू भूमि का वितरण

**1114. श्री महावीरपक्ष सिंह शास्य :
श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा :**

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या स्वतंत्रता की 25वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को फालतू भूमि का वितरण किया जायेगा ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अम्बा-साहिब पी० शिंदे) : अतिरिक्त भूमि का वितरण एक सतत प्रक्रम है। भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से अतिरिक्त भूमि को शीघ्र वितरित करने का अनुरोध किया है।

Reported faulty working of cargo vessel supplied to Bangladesh

1115. SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAE-KWAD :
DR. RANEN SEN :

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

(a) whether the purchase of the Bangla Doot, a cargo vessel, from the Shipping Corporation of India by the Bangladesh Government has caused a certain amount of resentment in that country because of the faulty working of that vessel ;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c), We have not received any complaint from the Government of Bangladesh regarding the working of the Bangla Doot. Certain news items have, however, appeared in this country regarding defects in the painting of the ship, the pumps not working, and the ship having a

couple of fires in the engine room. It has been ascertained from the shipping Corporation of India that the vessel was one of the best dry cargo liners of this category on the Register of the Shipping Corporation of India and was being utilised on the India-USA run. Before transfer to Bangladesh, the ship was put under a special survey. This survey was carried out by the Lloyds, the Premier classification Society, in the presence of senior officers of the Bangladesh Shipping Corporation who stayed at Calcutta for this purpose for about a month prior to taking over delivery of the vessel. The ship was taken delivery of by the Chairman of the Bangladesh Shipping Corporation and he had expressed his satisfaction over the ship. The reported peeling of paint, non-functioning of pumps and small fires in the engine room are by themselves very small incidents that can happen on any ship. The Shipping Corporation of India, however, sent its engineers to Colombo to look into these small things and to set them right if so required. The ship was, therefore, again surveyed by the Lloyds and they passed it again. In fact, no less a person than Mr. A. N. Hamidullah, Governor of the Bank of Bangladesh dismissed the criticism over the supply of this ship as just "so much noise."

Long-term Loans to Economically Weaker sections of the Society for Construction of Houses

1116. SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO
GAEKWAD

SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL :

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

(a) the percentage of population in the metropolitan cities living in one-room tenements;

(b) the total shortage of dwelling units at present in the country;

(c) the rates at which the availability and shortage of the dwelling units have been growing;

(d) whether Government propose to advance long term loans to economically weaker section of the Society for the construction of houses; and

(e) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) According to the data collected

during 1971 Census, about 47% of the population of eight metropolitan cities having population of more than 1 million each are living in one-room houses/tenements.

(b) and (c). the data collected during 1971 Census are still under compilation and, therefore, the requisite information is not available at present.

(d) and (e). The Government have already introduced a number of social housing schemes which aim at ameliorating the housing conditions of persons belonging to economically weaker sections of community. Most of these schemes envisage grant of long-term loans for construction of houses for the benefit of the weaker section. Material setting out the salient features of the schemes are available in the Parliament Library.

U. N. D. P. Programme in setting up Ship Design and Research Centre in India

1117. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR :

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

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme used to insist upon India in setting up a Ship Design and research Centre; and

(b) whether U. N. D. P. will also provide a number of fellowships for technicians and Engineers of the Hindustan Shipyard and main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) :

(a) and (b). Certain proposals including the setting up of a Ship Design and Research Centre have been made for consideration of UNDP. These proposals include provision of fellowships for training facility of engineers and technicians of Indian Shipyards.

Larger allocation for National Highways and other Central Road Project for the Year 1972-73

1118. SHRI P. M. MEHTA
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

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

(a) whether the union Ministry of finance

has agreed to let the expenditure on National Highways and other Central road projects to go up to Rs. 100 crores in 1972-73 as against the budget provisions of Rs 75 crores ; and

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are also considering and have informed the States that a larger allocation will be provided next year if the performance was better ?

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

(b) The State Governments have been informed that finances are no problem in regard to the provision of increased funds to meet their demands for larger allocations for National Highways provided such demands are justified by actual progress on the ground. This holds good for next year also.

Steps for improvement in Cooperative Farming Societies

1119. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are considering to revitalise Cooperative Farming Societies in the country ; and

(b) if so, the extent to which it will help the improvement in the working of the Cooperative Societies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) From the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the Cooperative Farming Programme is entirely in the state sector and no scheme in the Central sector for the revitalisation of Cooperative Farming Societies is under consideration of the Union Government.

(b) As there is no such scheme under consideration of the Union Government, part (b) of the Question does not arise.

बिहार में पेय जल की कमी और उसको दूर करने के लिए कार्यवाही

1120. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष तीव्र गर्मी के कारण बिहार के ग्रामीणों को पेय जल की भारी कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार के किन-किन जिलों में यह उच्च रूप धारण कर रहा है और सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या समाधान निकाला है ;

(ग) क्या बिहार में पेय जल की भारी कमी को देखते हुए 10 हजार की आवादी वाले गांवों तथा बस्तियों में पानी का टैंक बनाने तथा पाइपों द्वारा पानी की सप्लाई करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जाएगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्क०) : (क) से (घ) . जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम राज्य क्षेत्र में आते हैं । जिन क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की कमी अनुभव की जाती है वहां के लिए जलपूर्ति योजनाएँ बनाए, इन योजनाओं को आवश्यकतानुसार प्राथमिकता देने और अपने राज्य की योजना में उपलब्ध साधनों में उन्हें कार्यान्वयन करने का काम राज्य सरकार का ही है । फिर भी, इस प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित ठीक-ठीक सूचना बिहार सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापत्ति पर रख दी जाएगी ।

बिहार में पानी की कमी के कारण फसलों को हुई क्षति

1121. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में इस वर्ष की गर्मियों में पानी की कमी होने से जब तक बिजली फेल होने के कारण धान की फसल और बन्य फसलों को किसी क्षति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इसके कारण बिहार के कई जिलों में विशेषकर दरभंगा, सहरसा, संघाल, परगना आदि में अकाल की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गयी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अकाल की स्थिति को दूर करने लिए फसलों को समय पर पानी मिलने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो॰ शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). विहार सरकार ने सारे राज्य में सूखा पढ़ने तथा 26.00 करोड़ रुपया के मूल्य की ग्रीष्मकालीन फसलों को नष्ट हो जाने की सूचना दी है ।

(ग) सिंचाई के लिए पानी की आपूर्ति राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और सम्मतः वह इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है ।

World Varsity Campus

1122. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :

Will the MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has agreed to the establishment of World Varsity Campus ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the United Nations; and

(c) the salient features of the proposed University ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The question of establishment of an International University is still under the consideration of the United Nations and no decision has yet been taken. The Government of India have informed the Secretary General of the United Nations of their agreement in principle in case it is decided to constitute such a University, to make an appropriate contribution to its establishment and its activities.

(c) No decision has been reached by the United Nations on this question.

Crisis in Shipping Corporation of India

1123. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO :

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

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of

India which earned profit in every year of its operation are facing crisis both in liner shipping and in the area of tramp operation; and

(b) if so, the main factors responsible for the crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Shipping Corporation of India like all shipping companies in India are affected by certain adverse factors. There has been a general fall in the movement of better paying cargoes like jute from India on account of competition, and cotton and other items from U. S. A. to India due to stoppage of fresh AID commitments and curtailment of PL 480 programme. International tramp market started falling in early 1971 due mainly to the cut-back in steel production, especially in Japan, following the economic recession in U. S. A. The entry of a large volume of shipping tonnage ordered in recent years, into the freight market also had its impact. The declining trend continued and now there is a severe slump in the tramp market.

Implementation of Scheme on Oil Palm in Kerala

1124. SHRIJATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme of Oil Palm to be implemented in an area of 5,000 acres submitted by the Government of Kerala, has been approved ; and

(b) if not, considering the various advantages the scheme whether the Central Government purpose to include the scheme under the Central Sector Project ?

THE MINISITER OF STATE IN THE MINISITRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Scheme on the development of oil palm cultivation over an area of 5,000 acres in Kerala is already being implemented by the Kerala Plantation Corporation Ltd., which is a State Government Undertaking.

(b) The question of providing Central assistance to the oil palm project is under consideration of the Government of India.

Theft in Salar Jung Museum

1125. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item appearing in the 'Biltz' dated the 10th June, 1972, under the heading 'Theft and neglect ruin Salar Jung Museum; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the remedial measures adopted 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Salar Jung Museum Board have entrusted the investigation to the local Police. The report from the Police is awaited.

Separately, on receipt of reports regarding the theft of 44 miniature paintings and connected matters regarding the Salar Jung Museum, the Government have asked the Central Bureau of Investigation to investigate the matter.

दिल्ली के कालेजों में प्रवेश

1126. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विभिन्न कालेजों में छात्रों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या को इस बार प्रवेश नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन छात्रों का भविष्य बनाने के विचार से सरकार कौन से उपयोग पर विचार कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय के विभिन्न कालेजों में दाखिला न पाने वाले रजिस्टर्ड छात्रों के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 2377 छात्र ऐसे थे जो अंकों की 40 प्रति-

शतता रखते हुए भी कालेजों में दाखिला नहीं पा सके थे ।

(ख) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने इस बर्ज एक व्यवसायिक अध्ययन कालेज खोला है । इसके अतिरिक्त दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दो और कालेज खोलने का निर्णय किया है जिसमें 800 छात्रों को दाखिल किया जा सकेगा । पदाचार पाठ्यक्रम तथा शिक्षा जारी रखने के स्कूल में बड़ी भी 2000 स्थान और गैर-कालेज भूमि शिक्षा बोर्ड में 750 स्थान खाली है ।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षा के स्तर में गिरावट होना

1127. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री बनमाली पटनायक :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका व्यान दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के वर्तमान उपकुलपति के उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि छात्रों की संख्या में भारी वृद्धि होने के परिणाम-स्वरूप शिक्षा के स्तर में गिरावट आ गयी है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली में एक दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो छात्रों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या की समस्या को हल करने की और शिक्षा के स्तर में गिरावट को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी नहीं । तथापि कुलपति ने कई अवसरों पर उन कालेजों के संचालन में ही रही कठिनाइयों का विशेष उल्लेख किया है जिनकी संख्या में पिछले कई वर्षों में तीव्र गति से वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, जब कभी भी इसकी आवश्यकता पड़ी है, नये कालेज खोलते रहे हैं । इसके अलावा, कुछ

पाठ्यक्रमों में “बाहरी छात्रों” के रूप में (परीक्षाओं में) बैठने के लिए, और पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों में वाखिले, गैर-कालेज महिला शिक्षा के लिए विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई सुविधाओं का भी पूरी तौर से उपयोग किया जाना है। अपने कानूनी उत्तरदायित्व के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अपने उपलब्ध संभित साधनों में ही उच्चतर शिक्षा की कोटि और विषय में सुधार करने के लिए भरत क प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

हिन्दी माध्यम से शिक्षा देने वाले विश्वविद्यालय

1128. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या संस्कृत और हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालयों के अतिरिक्त जिन विश्वविद्यालयों ने हिन्दी माध्यम से शिक्षा देना प्रारम्भ किया है क्या उनकी देख-रेख की विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की है।

(ख) क्या इन विश्वविद्यालयों के विकास हेतु पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध नहीं करायी जा रही है जिसके फलस्वरूप इनके भविष्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य के लिए किसी अन्य व्यापक योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो॰ एस॰ नूरुल हसन) : (क) से (ग). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के पास विश्वविद्यालयों को विशिष्ट सहायता देने की ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है। जिसने हिन्दी माध्यम के द्वारा शिक्षा देना आरम्भ किया हो, आयोग अपने द्वारा नियुक्त की गयी निरीक्षण समितियों की सिफारिशों पर विश्वविद्यालयों को उनकी आवश्यकताओं का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए उनके विकासशील कार्यक्रमों के हेतु, बिना किसी शिक्षा माध्यम के भेदभाव के, उपलब्ध स्रोतों से अनुदान देता है।

Discontinuance of Manufacture of Pineapple Milk Coffee Milk, etc. by D.M.S.

1129. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme has discontinued the manufacture of Pineapple milk, Coffee milk and other types of sweetened milk;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to resume manufacture of these types of popular drinks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The Delhi Milk Scheme continues supply of flavoured pasteurised milk, milk shake and lassi through their Milk Bar at Parliament House. The manufacture of flavoured sterilised milk has, however, been discontinued since July, 1971.

(b) The manufacture of flavorad sterilised milk has been discontinued in order to make necessary modification in the Milk sterilization Plant of D. M. S. to enable compliance with the Prevention of Food Adulteration Amendment Rules.

(c) A number of experts have been invited to examine the milk Sterilisation Plant and to suggest appropriate modifications in order to improve its performance in producing sterilised milk with a shelf life at least 15 days. These investigations are still in progress.

Weightage to Land Irrigated by Tubewells in Fixing Ceiling on Land

1130. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to give weightage in the matter of ceiling on land holding to the land irrigated by private tubewells; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The rationale for making a distinction between the public irrigation and private irrigation is that while in the case of the former the land owner has to pay only water charges, in the latter case he has to meet not only the capital cost but also the recurring cost of maintenance and operation.

Occupation of Type II Quarters in Sarojini Nagar by persons Offered Higher Type

1131. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of type II quarters in Sarojini Nagar;

(b) total number of type II quarters in that colony occupied by those who were offered higher type of accommodation but refused;

(c) whether any penalty was imposed for not accepting the higher type of accommodation;

(d) whether it is a fact that penalty at present is not a penalty since such allottees have to pay less rent; and

(e) steps Government propose to take to get the those quarters vacated from such occupants who were entitled for higher type ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) There are 3,268 type II quarters in the general pool in Sarojini Nagar.

(b) 889 quarters are in occupation of such officers, as are entitled to higher types but have refused to accept the allotment of entitled types offered to them.

(c) to (e). According to the provisions which existed in the allotment Rules prior to the 1st June, 1972 Government servants in occupation of quarters of lower types and refused the allotment or offer of allotment of their entitled types, could retain the accommodation in their occupation but they were debarred for allotment of accommodation of their entitled types for a period of six months. While retaining the residences of lower types they were charged licence fee under F. R. 45-A for a period of six months, in respect of the residences so allotted or offered to them or the licence fee payable in respect of residences already in their occupation, whichever was higher. This rule has been modified with effect from the 1st June, 1972

and those Government servants, who are in occupation of lower types, can retain the same without any penalty if they give an option for retaining the same accommodation in their application. In other cases, where Government servants show their inclination to the allotment of entitled/next below type of accommodation, on refusal of allotment or offer of allotment, they will have to pay the licence fee under F.R. 45-A in respect of residences so allotted or offered or the licence fee payable in respects of residences already in their occupation whichever is higher, during the remaining period of the allotment year. However, the payment of licence fee is subject to a maximum of 7½% of their pay in case of officers drawing less than Rs. 220/- and 10% in the case of officers drawing Rs. 220/-, and above. There is no proposal under consideration to get the lower type accommodation vacated from officers entitled to higher types as, according to the provisions contained in the Allotment Rules, they can retain the same.

But in either cases their turn for allotment of the entitled type of accommodation will be passed over for the rest of the Allotment Year.

Egyptian Delegation to India Re Facilities for overland transportation of Cargo between Suez and Alexandria

1132. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Egyptian Shipping Delegation visited India to discuss the facilities for overland transportation of cargo between Suez and Alexandria for onward shipment to Mediterranean countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the salient features of the discussions held with the Delegation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delegation were requested to furnish detailed proposals.

Rural Water Supply Scheme for Himachal Pradesh

1133. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have provided a grant of Rs. 1 crore to the State of Himachal Pradesh for Rural Water Supply Schemes ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of such scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Central Government have initiated a Central Scheme for accelerated Rural water Supply during 1972-73 to ensure the provision of safe drinking water supply to disadvantaged villages under the following categories :—

(1) Villages which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance (say one mile).

(2) Villages which need protection or treatment of their existing sources of water supply if they lie in areas which are cholera endemic or guineaworm infested or for other reasons such as presence of fluorides, salinity or iron in excessive quantities ; and

(3) Villages which have inadequate arrangement of supply of drinking water for weaker sections of society such as the tribals, Harijans, etc.,

During 1972-73, schemes worth Rs. 20 crores would be sanctioned and this assistance would be available to the State Governments and Union Territories as grant-in-aid.

Alignment of National Highway from Feroke to Ernakulam

1134. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

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

(a) whether there have been insistent demands from the people and the Government of Kerala for the re-alignment to National Highway 17 from Feroke to Ernakulam;

(b) if so, the decision of the Government of India; and

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has offered to reimburse the cost of the road between Feroke and Trichur in this highway ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b). Feroke and Ernakulam are connected by two National Highways, *viz.*, N. H. No. 17 (Between Feroke and Trichur) and N. H. No. 47 (between Trichur and Ernakulam). There has been a demand from several quarters for the development of coastal road between Feroke and Ernakulam involving the re-alignment of N. H. No. 17 between Feroke and Trichur and the provision of an altogether new road along the coast from near Trichur up to Ernakulam close and parallel to the existing N. H. No. 47. The proposal was examined and the State Government have been requested to review the matter further by collecting certain information, details and additional cost data.

(c) Yes, Sir, the State Government has offered to reimburse the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on the development of this road.

Report of the study on Fall in Price of Coconut in Kerala

1135. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had sent a Study Team to study the crash in Coconut prices in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the team has submitted its report ; and

(c) the salient features of the report and the decision of the Government in this regard ?

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

(c) The Team recommended certain measures like initiating price support measures, restricting the import of copra, relaxation of some restrictions in forward trading in coconut oil, increasing the productivity per unit area and rejuvenation of diseased coconut plantations, modernising the Copra Milling Industry in Kerala and improving the marketing arrangements. After consideration of the recommendations made by the team, the Government have

felt that the setting up of a Coconut Corporation to provide appropriate market support would be helpful and, it is understood that this matter is engaging the attention of Kerala Government. The imports of Copra have considerably declined in recent years and the recommendations of the Team are being kept in view in deciding the future import policy. The National Cooperative Development Corporation has taken up with the Government of Kerala the question of establishment of integrated coconut processing complexes in important coconut growing areas in the State. Certain long term measures suggested, namely, increasing the productivity per unit area and rejuvenation of diseased coconut plantations etc. are also engaging the attention of the Government of India and the State Government of Kerala.

Project Report on the Development of Beypore Port

1136. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have forwarded any proposal and a Project Report on the development of Beypore Port to the Government of India;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have taken any decision on the Project; and

(c) whether Central Government are aware of the importance on the Beypore Port for the exploitation of rich iron ore deposits in the vicinity of the Port?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) Yes.

(b) The Project Report received from the Kerala State Government is under examination.

(c) The iron ore deposit in the Kozhikode District are still at exploratory stage. The Project Report of Beypore at present under examination does not envisage any iron ore traffic.

Proposal for Off-Sea and Deep-Sea Fishing from Kerala

1137. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for off-sea and deep-sea fishing has been received from the Government of Kerala and if so, the present stage of the scheme ; and

(b) considering the importance of the export oriented Fishing Industry in the State, whether the Central Government propose to accept the scheme without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A project proposal for "Deep Sea Fishing Off Kerala" based at four fishing harbours at Neendakara, Beypore, Azhikode and Thalayi involving a total outlay of Rs. 44.88 crores on harbours, vessels and shore installation was received from the Government of Kerala in September, 1971. As the project is based on construction of harbours, the proposals were referred for examination to the U. N. D. P. Project for Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours. The situation in Kerala is that in view of the potential in the State, special attention has already been given to the development of harbour facilities. A Deep Sea Fishing harbour has been sanctioned at Cochin under a Central Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 272.40 lakhs. Another Deep Sea fishing harbour is being constructed at Vizhinjam under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 173 lakhs. Harbour facilities are also being provided at Ponnani, Beypore, Baliapatram and Cannanore at a total estimated cost of Rs. 47.7 lakhs. The UNDP Project have surveyed the requirements of additional harbour facilities in Kerala and have recommended the proposal to provide a fishing harbour at Neendakara. Detailed engineering plans and estimates for a harbour at Neendakara have been prepared by the Project. In regard to Beypore, it has been recommended by the Project that the position should be reviewed with reference to the decision on the proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Transport to develop Beypore into an allweather Port. The Project has not recommended provision of harbours at Thalayi and Azhikode in the present situation. The question of sanctioning a fishing harbour at Neendakara will be taken up for examination on receipt of the detailed report from the UNDP Project. So far as Beypore is concerned, the feasibility of providing a fishing harbour will be further examined in consultation with the Ministry of Transport.

Approval of Project Report on Neendakara Fishing Harbour

Specific Schemes to provide Link Road to inaccessible Areas

1138. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Project Report on Fishing Harbour at Neendakara submitted by the Government of Kerala has been approved by the Central Government ; and

(b) if not, the present stage of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Project Report on the development of Neendakara Port prepared by the State Government was referred to the U. N. D. P. Project for Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours for making a technical and economic assessment of the project. The U. N. D. P. Project undertook engineering and economic studies at Neendakara during November-December, 1971, and their detailed report, which has been finalised, is expected to be received shortly.

Shortage of Food in Madhya Pradesh

1139. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Madhya Pradesh there is a shortage of food because of untimely rains and neither any assistance has been given to that State nor satisfactory fair price ration shops have been opened specially in the backward areas of Rewa and Sidhi Districts ; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made by Government to supply food on reasonable prices to that area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Allotment of foodgrains to the State from the Central Pool is adequate. Quotas are being allotted by the State Government to the districts according to their demands. Adequate number of fair-price shops have been opened in the districts of Sidhi and Rewa, to supply foodgrains to the consumers, at reasonable prices.

1140. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the specific schemes drawn up to provide Adivasi regions like Sarguja and Sidhi with link roads to the inaccessible regions ;

(b) the exact amount of funds allotted for such schemes in the current year ; and

(c) the channel through which this fund will be utilised for execution of such schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c). The Government of India are primarily responsible for roads declared as National Highways. All roads other than National Highways in States, including link roads to the Adivasi regions etc., have to form part of the State Plans. In order, however, to assist the State Government in the development of these roads, assistance is provided under certain specific schemes as indicated below :

Under the Centrally sponsored programme of the backward Classes Sector, the "communication" scheme is included under the Tribal Development Programme. The following funds are provided for the communication schemes in each Tribal Development Block :

Tribal Development Blocks
in Stage I .. Rs. 2.00 lakh

Tribal Development Blocks
in Stage II .. Rs. 1.00 lakhs

Tribal Development Blocks
in Stage III .. No specific amount has been earmarked.

So far as Sarguja and Sidhi Districts are concerned, there are 17 Tribal Development Blocks in Sarguja District and 1 in Sidhi District.

In addition, a programme of construction of five roads for which provision has been made

for Rs. 46 lakhs during the Fourth Five-Year Plan, has been approved for Sidhi district under the drought-prone area programme of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Works financed under these schemes are executed through State agencies concerned.

Community Development Blocks without Primary Health Centres

1141. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Community Development Blocks are still without primary Health Centres and without doctors in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the number of Community Development Blocks, State-wise, where such facilities are not available to the people and the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3298/72].

Shortfall in the Food production during 1971-72

1142. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortfall in the food production during the years 1971-72 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Firm estimate of production of foodgrains in the country during 1971-72 is not yet available. However, according to information available so far, the total foodgrains production during 1971-72 may be marginally lower than the record level reached in the previous year. The kharif crops, particularly coarse grains, were

adversely affected by drought during June-August, 1971 in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, floods in August-September in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, and cyclone in October in Orissa, and the summer rice crop, for which an Emergency Production Programme was launched in December, 1971, was affected in many States by failure of rains during March-May, 1972.

Taxation on Motor Vehicles by States

1143. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are persuading the States not to increase taxation on motor vehicles ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee (Keskar Committee) regarding the present levels of taxation on motor vehicles were considered by the Transport Development Council. The general feeling in the Council was that it would be difficult for the State Governments to reduce taxation, in view of the need to raise resources for developmental activities. It was, therefore, agreed that, as a first step, there should be no further upward changes in the existing level of taxation on motor vehicles. This recommendation was brought to the notice of the State Governments for their consideration.

Setting up of Joint Indo-Afghan Cultural Commission

1144. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a joint Indo-Afghan Cultural Commission to promote cultural exchange ; and

(b) if so, its composition and the time by which it will be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is, however, a possibility of an Indo-Afghan Joint Committee meeting taking place to draw up a bilateral Cultural Exchange Programme.

Dairy Project under Co-operative Bhonjir of Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh

1145. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a dairy project on the lines of Anand in Gujarat in Bhonjir of Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh under Co-operative sector ;

(b) if so, whether a team of experts visited Bhonjir area recently in this connection ; and

(c) whether the Milk Commissioner of Andhra Pradesh gave an adverse opinion on this proposal and on its location in Visakhapatnam area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) There is no such proposal. There is already a milk chilling centre functioning at Bhonjir which can handle up to 20,000 litres of milk per day.

(b) No team of experts visited Bhonjir area in this connection.

(c) This is not true.

Cotton Production in Andhra Pradesh

1146. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken for cotton production in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the central aid given for increasing cotton production in the State ;

(c) the prices prevailing during the last three years in the State ; and

(d) whether any comprehensive plan is formulated to improve cotton production in the country and in Andhra Pradesh in particular ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The follow-

ing Centrally Sponsored schemes are being implemented for raising cotton production in Andhra Pradesh :

(i) Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Maximised cotton production including the scheme for the development of Sea Island cotton.

(ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Intensive Cotton District Programme.

(iii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening cotton seed multiplication programme.

In addition, the State Government is implementing Co-ordinated Cotton Development Scheme in the 'State Sector'.

(b) During 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 48.17 lakhs was released to State Government for implementing above Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The amount released during 1969-70 and 1970-71 was Rs. 1.22 lakhs and Rs. 14.00 lakhs respectively.

(c) A statement showing the wholesale prices of Laxmi variety of cotton lint prevailing at Adoni Centre in the State during the year 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 is enclosed.

(d) Yes, the Intensive Cotton District Programme has been launched from 1971-72 in nine major cotton growing States, which includes Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

Month-end wholesale prices of Laxmi Variety (Lint) at Adoni Centre in Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. per Quintal)

Month	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70
September	525	475	N. T.
October	N. T.	N. T.	N. T.
November	N. T.	485	N. T.
December	N. T.	N. T.	N. T.
January	N. T.	N. T.	N. T.
February	N. T.	651	481
March	401	620	485
April	440	440	485
May	435	560	483
June	N. T.	630	496
July	410	700	485
		(14.7.72)	
August		600	505

N. T.—No Transaction.

जी० टी० रोड की मरम्मत के लिये विहार को आवंटित घनराशि

1147. श्री शंकर वयाल सिंह : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विहार को विशेष वर्ष ग्रांड ट्रक रोड की मरम्मत के लिये कितनी राशि दी गई;

(ख) क्या आवंटित राशि के सही खर्च की जांच के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय समिति राज्यों में जाती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि विहार में जी० टी० रोड की मरम्मत में अनावश्यक देरी की जा रही है जिससे कलकत्ता से दिल्ली की ओर आने-जाने वाले वाहनों की बहुत अधिक असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री ओम बेहता) :

(क) राज्य में जी० टी० रोड (राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 2) सहित सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की रखरखाव और मरम्मत के लिए 1971-72 के दोरान 229.71 लाख रुपये कुल आवंटित किया गया।

(ख) जी नहीं। परन्तु पटना में स्थित इस मंत्रालय के क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी और इंजीनियर संपर्क अधिकारी, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का नियमित निरीक्षण करते रहते हैं और यदि कोई कमी हो तो उसे लोक निर्माण विभाग और मंत्रालय के ध्यान में लाते हैं, ताकि उसे ठीक करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा सके।

(ग) जहां तक भारत सरकार को विदित है, सड़क को यातायात के योग्य बनाये रखने में कार्य विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है।

दिल्ली के कालेजों में सीटें बढ़ाना

1148. श्री बाई० ईश्वर रेड्डी :
श्री शशिभूषण :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 'हिन्दुस्तान

टाइम्स' में छ्ये इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सरकारी आदेशों के बावजूद भी दिल्ली के बहुत से कालेजों में 10 प्रतिशत सीटें नहीं बढ़ाई गई हैं;

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

(ग) किन-किन कालेजों ने 10 प्रतिशत सीटें नहीं बढ़ाई हैं और उनके क्या कारण हैं और सीटों को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री(प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) :

(क) और (ख). इस संबंध में सरकार ने कोई निर्देश जारी नहीं किए हैं। तथापि विश्वविद्यालय ने कालिजों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे अपने यहां सीटों की संख्या 10% बढ़ा दें। यद्यपि अधिकतर कालिजों ने अपने दाखिला की संख्या 10% बढ़ा दी थी, फिर भी कुछ कालिज अपने यहां सीमित भौतिक सुविधाओं इत्यादि की वजह से ऐसा न कर सके।

(ग) उन कालिजों के नामों से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है जिन्होंने अपने यहां 10% दाखिला नहीं बढ़ाया है। विश्वविद्यालय ने अनुरक्षित संस्थान के रूप में एक व्यवसायिक अध्ययन का कालिज खोला है। दिल्ली प्रशासन भी दो नये कालिज खोल रहा है। विश्वविद्यालय ने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के प्री-मेडिकल के छात्रों को बी० एस० सी० (आनसं) द्वितीय वर्ष में सीधा दाखिला पाने के लिए बनस्पति तथा प्राणिज्ञान, विभाग में प्रत्येक में 50 सीटें बढ़ा दी हैं।

बीनी का उत्पादन, इसकी आवश्यक मात्रा और इसका मूल्य

1149. श्री ईश्वर बौधरी :
श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय बीनी का कितना उत्पादन होता है;

(ब) यह उत्पादन देश की बर्तमान आवश्यकताओं से कितना कम अथवा अधिक है; और

(ग) स्वयं देश में उत्पादित होने वाली चीनी के राशन की दुकानों के जरिये 1.92 रु. प्रति किलो और खुले बाजार में 3.25 रु. प्रति किलो के भाव से बिकने के क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर तिह):

(क) 1971-72 के लिए चीनी का अनुमानित उत्पादन 31 लाख मीटरी टन है।

(ब) 1971-72 के दौरान चीनी की अनुमानित खपत लगभग 38.4 लाख मीटरी टन होने की सम्भावना है। आन्तरिक खपत में 7.4 लाख मीटरी टन और निर्यात के लिए अपेक्षित एक लाख मीटरी टन चीनी की कमी को पिछले वर्ष के बचे हुए स्टाक से पूरा किया जा रहा है।

(ग) आंशिक नियन्त्रण की भौजूदा नीति के अधीन चीनी के गन्ने के सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य पर आधारित निर्धारित मूल्य पर आपातिक आवश्यकताओं और घरेलू खपत की ज़रूरतों का समुचित अनुपात पूरा करने के लिए 60 प्रतिशत और निर्यात के लिए 3.5 प्रतिशत आरक्षित है और शेष 36.5 प्रतिशत चीनी का उद्योग कहीं भी किसी भी मूल्य पर खुले बाजार में बेचने के लिए स्वतंत्र है ताकि वह गन्ने के दिए गए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मूल्य के अतिरिक्त खर्चों को पूरा कर सके। खुले बाजार में चीनी के मूल्य में और वृद्धि वर्ष के दौरान चीनी के अनुमानित उत्पादन में मुस्तृत: गिरावट आने के कारण हुई है।

House site for persons in Mysore

1150. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :
SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR :

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

(a) whether Government of India has sponsored a scheme to provide house sites and finance for the persons in the State of Mysore who do not have their own house; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). A grant-in-aid, amounting to Rs. 14.36 lakhs, has been sanctioned to the Government of Mysore during May, 1972, for providing 7984 house-sites (average size not exceeding 130 sq. yds.) to the landless workers in rural areas of 47 Community Development Blocks. The sanctioned assistance comprises of Rs. 2.38 lakhs for the acquisition of 99.45 acres of land for carving of sites, and Rs. 11.98 lakhs towards development of these sites. Of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 3.59 lakhs have been authorised for immediate disbursement. The balance will be released on the basis of actual progress of expenditure. The houses/huts on these sites are to be provided by the beneficiaries themselves from their own resources and/or with the help of State Government and other agencies, etc.

शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन करने के लिए आयोग की स्थापना

1151. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कार्य के लिए एक आयोग गठित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुस्ल हसन): (क) से (ग). किसी शिक्षा आयोग को स्थापित करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, शिक्षा के मूलभूत स्थान्तर के कार्यक्रम को पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने तथा इस दिशा में अग्रिम कार्यवाही यथाक्षीद्ध शुरू करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम पर केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड की आगामी बैठक में विचार किया जाएगा।

Success of Panchayati Raj System in Gujarat and Maharashtra

1152. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether only Gujarat and Maharashtra have so far been able to achieve success with the Panchayati Raj System in the country ;

(b) whether the other States have not achieved much success and if so, the main reasons for not achieving much success ;

(c) whether the Gujarat Government had appointed a Committee in this regard ;

(d) if so, whether the Committee had suggested that if the changes are made in the present system it will achieve greater success in other States also ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Union Government ?

THE MINISNER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is a fact that Maharashtra and Gujarat have evolved a successful pattern of Panchayati Raj system which has achieved good results. Comparatively speaking, the working of Panchayati Raj system in other States has not brought about the desired results. This may be mainly attributed to inadequate decentralisation of powers and resources to Panchayati Raj institutions by the concerned State Governments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The report of the Committee has not yet been received by the Central Government.

Scheme for Administrative sanction for Development of Mopla Bay Fishing Harbour, Cannanore

1153. DR. HENRY AUSTIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal seeking administrative sanction for the development of Mopla Bay Fishing Harbour, Cannanore was submitted by the Government of Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the present stage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Sanctions were issued by the Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for provision of landing and berthing facilities, in February, 1967, for dredging of the Mopla Bay Harbour at an estimated cost of Rs.1.455 lakhs, and in March, 1968, for construction of breakwater, landing jetties, etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 17 lakhs, (representing the balance of cost of the total estimate of Rs. 31.50 lakhs for these items of work which had been taken up earlier by the State Government). Two further items of work were proposed in March, 1970 and one of the items estimated to cost Rs. 5.10 lakhs was approved in May, 1971. While the other, item, estimated to cost Rs. 6 lakhs was under examination in consultation with the State Government, an estimate for construction of a breakwater and approach road at a cost of Rs. 40.40 lakhs was received. As several inter-related items of work are involved, the plans have been furnished to the Ministry of Transport for technical examination. The question of approving the revised estimate for the breakwater, etc. and the estimates for other inter-related items of work will be taken up on a consolidated basis on receipt of technical clearance from the Ministry of Transport.

Recognition of M. B. B. S. Degree of Medical College, Meerut.

1154. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the M. B. B. S. Degree of Medical College, Meerut is not recognised by the All-India Medical Council and doctors holding M. B. B. S. Degree from this College are not given Government jobs ;

(b) if so, the reasons for which this Degree has not been recognised by the All India Medical Council ; and

(c) whether Government are considering the question of giving recognition to the M. B. B. S. Degree of the College by the All-India Medical Council and the time by which a final decision in this respect is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Medical Council of India did not recommend recognition of the M. B. B. S. degree of the Meerut University to which the Medical College, Meerut, is affiliated, as the staff and other facilities available at the institution based on December, 1970 inspection did not conform to the standards prescribed by the Council.

(c) The Medical College, Meerut, was again inspected by the Medical Council of India on the 20th July, 1972. The Government of India will consider the question of recognition of the M. B. B. S. degree of the Meerut University on receipt of a fresh report from the Council, which is expected shortly.

Setting of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Faizabad, (Uttar Pradesh)

1155. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of maternity and child welfare centres functioning in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more such centres during the current year ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the number of such centres proposed to be set up in each district of Uttar Pradesh particularly in District Faizabad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Expenditure on Family Planning

1156. SHRI S. N. MISRA :

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

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

(a) the amount of money spent year-wise and State-wise for the last three financial years on Family Planning by Government of India ;

(b) the percentage of the increase in population State-wise and year-wise in respect of these years ; and

(c) the death rates, State-wise and year-wise for the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3299/72].

(b) This State-wise growth rates from 1971 Census for the period 1961-71 and estimates of growth rates from the Sample Registration Scheme of the Registrar General of India for the years 1969 and 1970 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3299/72]. The Census does not provide growth rates for individual years.

(c) The State-wise estimates of death rates for 1969 and 1970 as obtained from the Sample Registration Scheme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3299/72].

Renovation of Ministers' Residences

1157. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the amount spent on the renovations of the residences of the Ministers of various grades from 1st January, 1971 upto 30th June, 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : Rs. 5, 86, 029/- have been spent on renovation of the residences of the Ministers from 1st January, 1971 upto 30th June, 1972.

Expansion of cotton cultivation in U. P. and M. P.

1158. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to expand the cultivation of cotton in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, names of District ; and

(c) assistance to the growers to make the country self-sufficient in cotton ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) With a view to increasing cotton production in the country, Government of India has sanctioned a number of Centrally sponsored schemes under which subsidies have been provided on essential inputs like seeds, pesticides, woodcides, plant growth regulators, plant protection equipment and aerial spraying operations. Apart from this, adequate technical staff has been provided in the States to advise the farmers on the scientific system of cotton cultivation and arrange for the timely supply of inputs required by them. Arrangements were also made during 1972 crop season for purchase of *kafas* and pressed lint at remunerative prices through the Cotton Corporation of India.

Farms run by Ministry of Agriculture

1159. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the particulars of the farms as on 1st June, 1972 run by the Ministry in respect of their exact location, average and the exact expenses and profit in respect of each of such farms ;
- (b) how far these farms are run on mechanised basis ; and
- (c) the mechanised tools used in each of the farms separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A statement showing the location of each farm, expenses incurred on them during the last 2 financial years and profits/losses registered by them in the two years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3300/172].

(b) According to the availability of specialised equipment gifted by USSR and purchased from indigenous sources most of the operations relating to various crops at each of the farms have been mechanised. Details of the major crops mechanically operated are given below :

(1) Wheat : All operations from seed bed preparation, planting, harvesting and cleaning except bagging and storing have been mechanised.

(2) Cotton : All operations except harvesting have been mechanised. We have received cotton pickers as a gift from the Government of USSR but these are not suitable for the variety of cotton grown in India.

(3) Paddy : Seed bed preparation and harvesting have been mechanised. Inter-culture is semi-mechanised while transplantation and storage have not been mechanised.

(4) Grams : Except harvesting all other operations have been mechanised.

(5) Sunflower : All operations have been mechanised.

(c) A statement showing mechanised tools used at various farms is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3300/72].

Percentage of increase in population

1160. SHRI S. N. MISRA :

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

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

(a) whether any record on all India or state-wise basis has been kept about the increase of population—caste and community-wise in the latest census;

(b) if so, whether a statement will be laid on the Table of the House about the percentage of increase in population State-wise, community-wise and caste-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to popularise family planning with such caste or community who defy Family Planning Programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Caste-wise data are not being collected since 1951 except in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Caste-wise data for Scheduled Castes and Tribe-wise data for Scheduled Tribes according to the 1971 census are still in the process of abstraction and compilation. The total figures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to 1971 census have been published in Census of India, 1971, Series I, India, Paper I of 1972—Final population. These figures for India and each State and Union Territory will be found on pages 3-4 of the said paper. Copies of this paper are available in the Lok Sabha Library.

(b) A statement showing percentage growth rate of population by religion and of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3301/72.]

(c) There is no organised opposition to the Programme from any caste or community. For general popularisation of the small family norm a broad based programme of mass education and motivation, utilising various mass media including the indigenous ones is being carried out. Inter-personal communication through a network of extension workers supplements the motivational effort. Every effort is made to inform, educate and persuade all sections of the society. It is proposed to further strengthen the educational and motivational efforts for accelerating the pace of the programme.

Committee on Road Safety

1161. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that accidents cause a large number of deaths ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have appointed any Committee on road safety, if so, whether it has made any recommendation to the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Obviously, the reference is to the deaths caused by motor vehicle accidents. The number of persons killed in road accidents in India from 1960 to 1969 is given below :

1960	5,106
1961	5,547
1962	6,269
1963	6,820
1964	7,207
1965	8,410
1966	8,702
1967	9,744
1968	10,654
1969	13,443

(b) A Study Group was appointed by Government to go into the cases of road accidents and suggest preventive measures. This

Group has made a large number of recommendations relating to endorsement of the Motor Vehicles Law, education and propaganda in road safety through all available media, provision of wayside amenities, engineering improvements, traffic control, setting up of National, State and District Road Safety Councils, establishment of a separate Road Safety Fund, etc.

Scheme for grain storage at harvest time under U. S. Aid financial assistance Programme

1162. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a U. S. aid financial Credit Scheme for farmers to acquire safe grain storage bins has been tried to ease the mounting problem of the flood of grain in the harvest time ; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the scheme has proved useful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs had been initially provided in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, as a Central scheme, for being advanced to the farmers as interest-free loan repayable in three yearly instalments for purchase of bins for safe storage of grain by them. This was in the nature of a pilot scheme and has been implemented in the four States of Punjab, Haryana, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. So far, Rs. 28 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State Governments who will get bins fabricated and supplied to the farmers on the above basis.

(b) Considering the usefulness of the scheme from the point of view of improving the storage facilities at the farmer's level, last year another scheme for supply of bins to farmers has been drawn up under which it is proposed to supply bins costing Rs. 64,00,000 to farmers in various parts of the country. The assessment is that the scheme will be very useful to the farmers, as it would prevent losses which are occurring through damage by rodents, insects and moisture.

Research Programme in field of Educational Psychology and foundation of Education

1163. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and brief outlines of the research programmes currently in progress in the field of educational psychology and foundations of education ;

(b) the results of the comparative study of the characteristics of candidates selected and rejected under the National Science Talent Search Scheme ; and

(c) whether the study relating to evolution of developmental norms for children in the age-group 5½ to 11 has been completed ; and if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3302/72].

(b) The study is in progress. Data on 48 variables have been collected for the awardees and non-awardees. The data are yet to be analysed. The study is scheduled to be completed in 1973.

(c) As the study is scheduled to be completed only in 1974, there is no question of any delay in completion.

Deterioration of Calcutta Port

1164. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the position of Calcutta Port in dealing with maritime vessels has relegated from first to fifth position if so, the reasons for such deterioration of Calcutta Port ;

(b) the number of vessels of different drafts that entered the Port during the year 1956-57, 1965-66 and 1970-71 and the number of days the Port remained open during the same periods ;

(c) the handling capacities of the Port during the same years ;

(d) the expenditure incurred on dredging every year for Calcutta Port ; and

(e) whether all these figures indicate alarming deterioration of Calcutta Port, if so, the steps taken or proposed to save it ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) In terms of the number of ships handled during 1971-72, Calcutta Port still occupies second place among the Major Ports of India i. e. next to Bombay as it did even in 1949-50. In terms of tonnage of cargo handled in 1971-71, however, the Port of Culcutta occupies the fourth place, whereas the traffic handled by Calcutta in the years immediately after Independence was the highest of all the Ports.

There are two reasons for the fall in sea-borne traffic of Culcutta :

(i) There is a general fall in traffic of certain commodities like foodgrains and coal.

(ii) Such a fall could not be made up by increase in the traffic of ore and fertilizers because of inadequacy of draught.

(b) Number of vessels of different draughts which entered the Port of Calcutta during the years 1956-57, 1965-66 and 1970-71 is given below :

Year	No. of vessels which entered the Port
1956-57	1,383
1965-66	1,623
1970-71	1,070

The port remains open for navigation all the year round unless there is some accident blocking the navigable way or there is some strike, although the maximum draught is not available on all the days. In the years mentioned, there was no accident blocking the navigable way but there were occasions when movement of ships was prevented due to strikes.

(c) With the same facilities a Port can handle a lesser or a greater volume of cargo depending upon several factors like regularity in the arrival of vessels, labour output, mechanical aids used, weather conditions, rate of clearance of import cargo and pace at which cargo is made available for shipment. Further, preponderance of bulk cargo enables a Port

to handle a larger volume whereas an increase in general cargo traffic would utilise larger capacity for the same tonnage. In view of this, the handling capacity of a Port would vary depending upon various factors. The handling capacity of Calcutta during the said years could roughly be stated to be as under :

Year	Handling capacity (in million tonnes)
1956-57	10
1965-66	12.5
1970-71	12.5

(b) The expenditure incurred on dredging during recent years was as follows :

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1966-67	450
1967-68	486
1968-69	578
1969-70	545
1970-71	570

The Government of India have agreed to bear 80 per cent of the expenditure on river dredging and river maintenance from 1968-69 to 1973-74.

(c) Commissioning of the Farakka Barrage and completion of the River Training Works costing Rs. 10.83 crores under execution are expected to improve the conditions in the Calcutta Port.

A large oil jetty suitable for handling big tankers has been put into commission at Haldia from August, 1968 and has so far handled over a million tonnes of oil. The new dock system at Haldia which is expected to be in commission by the end of 1973, would be able to cater to larger ships and provide fast loading and unloading facilities for bulk cargo.

Tidal Bores and Sand Bars in River Hooghly

1165. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether tidal bore in the river Hooghly and formation of sand bars in the river bed are causing difficulties for Calcutta Port ;

(b) if so, nature of such difficulties and their consequential effect on entry of maritime vessels into the Port ;

(c) the causes behind such tidal bores and formation of sand bars ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to free Calcutta Port of such difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes.

(b) The tidal bores in the River Hooghly occur twice a month. When heavy bores occur, they interfere with the working of vessels in the river moorings and river side jetties thereby resulting in dissipation of port capacity. The sand bars in the navigable channel of the River Hooghly do not interfere with the working of the vessels but impose restrictions on the draughts of vessels which enter and leave the port of Calcutta.

(c) The tidal bores are caused by the progress of the tidal influx from the sea being retarded by the shallow depths and sharp bends in the river. The formation of sand bars is an inevitable feature of a tidal river caused by the diversion of the flow of currents. This is accentuated by the lack of headwater supply to the River Hooghly as well as long duration of the ebb tides.

(d) The Calcutta Port Commissioners are resorting to intensive dredging in the river to maintain the navigable depths. The Government of India have agreed to meet 80% of the cost of river dredging and river maintenance for the years 1968-69 to 1973-74. Several river training works are being undertaken by the Port Commissioners at the various stretches of the river to regulate the flow conditions. With the commissioning of the Farakka Barrage and supply of headwater supply to the River Hooghly, the condition of the Calcutta Port is expected to improve. A new Dock system is being built at Haldia to cater to the requirements of bulk carriers ; the oil jetty forming part of the Haldia Project, has already been completed and is in operation.

Volume of trade handled by Calcutta Port

1166. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Calcutta is the main Port for Northern and Eastern parts of India ;

(b) whether foreign trades of Calcutta, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh largely depend on Calcutta Port ;

(c) whether Calcutta Port deals with 42 per cent foreign export and 31 per cent foreign import of India ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to save Calcutta Port from deterioration ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes.

(b) The foreign trade of West Bengal, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan is dependent on Calcutta Port. As regards Bangladesh, Calcutta Port served as the outlet for some volume of the foreign trade of that country previously when her ports were mine-bound but now it is channelled through their own ports.

(c) In 1971-72, Calcutta handled about 4.75 million tonnes of import traffic representing about 16% of the total imports of about 29.84 million tonnes and about 2.61 million tonnes of exports representing about 9% of the total exports of about 29.42 million tonnes of the country.

(d) Dredging in the river to maintain the navigable depths and river-training works have been undertaken which along with the commissioning of the Farakka Project will help to improve the condition of the Calcutta Port. To cater to the requirements of bulk carriers, a dock system at Haldia is being created ; an oil Jetty was commissioned in August, 1968 and the new Dock system with six berths to cater to dry bulk cargo vessels now under construction is expected to be completed by end of 1973.

Assessment Report on the Rural Water Supply problem of Orissa

1167. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government has drawn up any proper assessment report on the rural water supply problem of Orissa by now as requested by the Central Government long before;

(b) if so, the details of the assessment report made ; and

(c) the measures that are being adopted to solve this problem in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P.

CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Report of 10-Member Agrarian Study Team of F. A. O.

1168. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 10-member Agrarian Reforms Study Team sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organisation visited India in the first week of July, 1972 ;

(b) whether the team has submitted any report ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). No report has been submitted by the Team. The purpose of the tour was to enable the members to study the conditions in different countries. The Team was not expected to make any critical review of land reform in different countries.

Transfer of Ownership of Property in Delhi belonging to D. D. A.

1169. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to transfer the ownership of property in old Delhi belonging to D. D. A., which is being occupied by the refugees from West Pakistan for the last 20 years and above and paying rent or damage charges to the D. D. A.;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions ; and

(c) the mode of recovery of cost of property ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) The question of settling some of the displaced persons at the site which they are occupying is being examined keeping in view the Master Plan land use of the area.

(b) These are being worked out.

(c) Not yet worked out,

Concession to Handicapped Persons for Travelling by D. T. C. Buses

1170. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government propose to give concession to all categories of physically handicapped persons for travelling by Delhi Transport Corporation buses ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Delhi Transport Corporation. However, with effect from 5th June, 72, totally blind persons are charged only half the adult fare as in the case of children between the ages of 3 and 12 for travel by the City buses of the Corporation. Physically handicapped persons undergoing training in the various recognised/Government run institutions in Delhi are issued monthly concession passes at the rate of thirty single fares for sixty journeys, subject to a maximum and minimum of Rs. 12. 50 & Rs. 4. 50 respectively.

दिल्ली के कालेज छात्रों द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन जातियों के आली प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर बाखिले

1171. श्री अव्वेश : क्या शिक्षा और स्नायुक्त कल्याण मन्त्री दिल्ली के कालेजों में छात्रों द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के आली प्रमाण पत्रों के आधार पर बाखिलों के बारे में 3 अप्रैल, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1778 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान समाचार द्वारा दी गयी सूचना के आधार पर 7 जुलाई, 1972 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस आकाय के समाचार को देखा है, कि यह स्पष्ट है कि काफी बड़ी संख्या में अनुसूचित जाति के जाली प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त कर चोर दरवाजों से कालेजों में बाखिला लेने में सफल हो गये हैं और अनुसूचित जाति के जाली प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करने वालों में अधिकांश

छात्र दिल्ली के बड़े बड़े धनिकों के पुल बताये जाते हैं और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के प्राधिकारियों को इस मामले की पूरी जानकारी थी।

(ल) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या तथ्य हैं, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) से (ग) . दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार के उस प्रमाण-पत्र को प्रस्तुत करने के आधार पर दाखिला दिया है जो उन्हें निम्नलिखित प्राधिकारियों में से किसी एक द्वारा जारी किये गये हैं :

(1) जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, कलकटर, उपआयुक्त, अधिकारिक उप आयुक्त, उप कलकटर, प्रथम श्रेणी वेतन भोगी मजिस्ट्रेट, सिटी मजिस्ट्रेट, सब-डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट, सहायक आयुक्त;

(2) मुख्य प्रेजीडेंसी मजिस्ट्रेट, सहायक मुख्य प्रेसीडेंसी मजिस्ट्रेट, प्रेसीडेंसी मजिस्ट्रेट;

(3) राजस्व अधिकारी, जो तहसीलदार की पदवी से कम न हो ।

(4) जिस स्वान पर उम्मीदवार तथा उसका परिवार साधारणतया रहता है, उस इलाके का सब - डिवीजनल अधिकारी;

(5) प्रशासक, प्रशासक का सचिव, विकास अधिकारी (लक्कादीप और मिनीकोय द्वीप समूह)

कोई उम्मीदवार अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित आदिमजाति का है अथवा नहीं, इसे सत्यापित करने का दायित्व उन प्राधिकारियों पर है जो ऐसे प्रमाण पत्र जारी करते हैं। विश्वविद्यालय को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है, कि उपरोक्त अधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किया गया कोई प्रमाण पंच जाली है। तथापि, दिल्ली प्रशासन जाली प्रमाण पत्रों को कवित प्रयोग में लाये जाने के सम्बन्धित शिकायतों की जांच कर रही है।

Misuse of grants by Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust

1172. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Social Welfare Board is giving grants-in-aid to the Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, 2-F, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi to run a "Club for the aged";

(b) whether the misappropriation and misuse of the grants given to the above club for the aged has been reported to the Delhi Social Welfare Board ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Board against the said club ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Some complaints in the matter were received. These were investigated and found to be baseless.

Temporary Scheduled Tribes Teachers in Delhi Education Department

1173. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1776 dated the 3rd April, 1972 regarding temporary Scheduled Tribes teachers in Delhi Education Department and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the information will be placed on the Table of the Sabha ?

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) Does not arise.

(c) The Delhi Administration is still collecting the required information. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Percentage of S. C. & S. T. Employed in Central Schools

1174. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Principals, P. G. Ts. (Subject-wise), T. G. Ts, Peons, Lab. Assistants and Clerks in the Central Schools in the country;

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Tribes in all the above categories;

(c) the number of posts in each category cancelled for want of suitable Schedule Castes candidates; and

(d) whether the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not up to the mark ; if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINSTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the Kendriya Vidyalayas and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sanction for Sheep Breeding in Rajasthan

1175. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a scheme for sheep breeding in Rajasthan and if so, the amount sanctioned for the scheme;

(b) the location of sheep breeding farms to be set up in Rajasthan;

(c) whether some rams and sheep will be imported from foreign countries for the development of breed in the country; and

(d) if so, the names of the countries from where the rams and sheeps are to be imported together with their number and cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Proposals for the establishment of a Centrally Sponsored Large size Sheep Breeding Farm in Rajasthan is under consideration. The scheme which has

been received from the Rajasthan Government has not yet been finalised. No amount has yet been sanctioned.

(b) The proposed farm for breeding of pure-bred and crossbred fine-wool sheep is to be set up at Fatehpur in Rajasthan.

(c) Yes, Sir. In accordance with the provisions of the Fourth Five Year Plan exotic sheep, both of the fine wool variety and the mutton type dual purpose varieties, are being imported for the development of better sheep in the country.

(d) During 1972, it is proposed to import 2,680 Merino sheep from USSR at an approximate cost of Rs. 32.10 lakhs. In addition to the above import, 1,020 Corriedale sheep are likely to be received as gift from Australia under Colombo Plan.

Extinction of Kashmiri Stag and Steps for its Preservation

1176. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state :

(a) whether Kashmiri Stag (Barasingha) is near extinction in the Valley as a result of indiscriminate killing by the inhabitants of the Valley; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to preserve the rare wild life in the Valley ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) For better protection of the wild life in the Valley game laws are being enforced strictly by the State Government and rare species including Kashmiri Stag, Leopard, Muskdeer and Brown Bear have been declared protected.

Luxury Passenger-cum-Cargo Ship

1177. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased be state :

(a) whether the Indian built luxury passenger-cum-cargo ship has been launched recently at Bombay;

(b) if so, the passenger and cargo capacity of the ship ;

(c) the destination of plying of the ship; and

(d) whether some more ships are under building at the dock ?

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

(b) Capacity

Passengers	....	753
Cargo	....	1,500 Tons

(c) Service between India and East Africa.

(d) Yes Sir.

Failure of F. C. I. to purchase target wheat in Rajasthan and steps being taken to achieve the Target

1178. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has failed to purchase wheat as targetted at one lakh tonne in Rajasthan ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to achieve the goal ; and

(c) whether some target for barley and gram has also been fixed for purchase of the same ; and if so, the broad outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No State-wise target for purchase of wheat was fixed for the current Rabi season as wheat is being purchased by the various procurement agencies as a price support measure. As the market price of wheat in Rajasthan ruled higher than the procurement price fixed by Government, sufficient quantities were not offered to the Food Corporation of India for purchase at the procurement price.

(c) No target for the procurement of barley and gram by the Food Corporation of India was fixed on behalf of the Government. The Corporation had, however fixed the following target for meeting the requirements of the Defence Services and for sale to other consumers :

Figures in tonnes.

Barley	..	20,000
Gram/Gram Dal in terms of Gram	..	1,47,000

Demand for Foodgrains by Rajasthan Government for Refugees in Camps

1179. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 35 thousand refugees living in Camps in Barmer District of Rajasthan are facing a sort of famine in camps ;

(b) if so, whether these people are not being given adequate foodgrains to meet the requirement ;

(c) whether the Government of Rajasthan have approached the Government of India to release more foodgrains for these refugees ;

(d) if so, the quantity of foodgrains supplied by the Government of India to Rajasthan ; and

(e) if no supply is made, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, as early as possible.

State-wise quantity and price of Sugar supplied through Fair Price Shops

1180. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise quantity of sugar supplied through Ration Shops at present ; and

(b) the State-wise price per Kilogram of sugar supplied through Ration Shops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SHINGH) : (a) A Statement showing Statewise allocation of levy sugar for distribution through controlled channels, for the months of July and August 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. I.T. 3303/72].

(b) A Statement showing the prices per Kilogram of sugar supplied through fair price shops in the various States for which information is available, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3303/72]

Supply of Sugar to West Bengal by Maharashtra

1181. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a recent decision of the Government, the sugar mills of Maharashtra will from now on be supplying sugar to West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A part of the monthly allocations of levy sugar for West Bengal is being met from sugar factories in Maharashtra.

(b) Because of inadequate availability of stocks with the factories in the neighbouring States, it has become necessary to meet part of the requirements of West Bengal from the factories in the surplus States including Maharashtra.

Rural drinking water Facilities in West Bengal

1182. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the District-wise number of villages in West Bengal ; and

(b) District-wise number of villages in West Bengal with drinking water facilities as in 1950-51, 1968-69 and 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Tube-wells for drinking water in West Bengal

1183. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) District-wise number of tube-wells for drinking water in West Bengal as in 1950-51, 1968-69 and 1971-72 ;

(b) District-wise number of tube-wells out of order as in 1950-51, 1968-69, and 1971-72;

(c) the number of new tube-wells sunk in each district including Calcutta between April, 1 and June 30, 1972; and

(d) how many of the new tube-wells in each district are in operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as and when received.

Misuse of Facilities meant for Backward Class

1184. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

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

(a) whether facilities meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes were being issued by some people, specially in the State of Mysore, by producing false certificates; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted by Central Government in this regard to determine the Backward Classes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Some cases have come to notice which have been referred to the concerned authorities for necessary action. The Government of Mysore has been asked to furnish information in this regard.

(b) The Central Government have empowered certain authorities in the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for verification of the claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for issue of Caste certificates and it has been impressed upon these authorities that proper verification be done before issue of certifications.

Incentive to marginal farmers for more Economical Holdings

1185. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any

incentive to the marginal farmers over the lands to make their holdings more economical, so far as Ceiling is concerned; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Under the Central Sector Scheme 41 M. F. A. L. Development agencies set up in various selected areas of the country, to assist marginal farmers, who have holdings generally below one hectare, to take to improved agriculture and mixed farming with subsidiary occupations such as dairy, poultry and piggery. These M. F. A. L. agencies extend subsidy to identified marginal farmers up to 33-1/3% for investment towards capital expenditure for Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Poultry, Piggery, etc. in order to help them to go in for investment credit. Provision has also been made to grant subsidy upto 33-1/3% on value of inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, pesticides etc. The Agencies provide risk fund contribution at 11% in respect of short and medium term loans and 3% in respect of long term credit to co-operatives to induce them to increase the flow of credit to this weaker strata of farmers.

Report of the Committee appointed to study decline in Coconut Oil Price

1186. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed to study the decline in the price of coconut oil has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the findings of the committee?

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

(b) A statement indicating the findings of the Study Team on Coconut situation in Kerala is attached.

Statement

Recommendations of the Study Team on Coconut situation in Kerala.

I. Short-term recommendations.

1. Hedging facility with the usual regulatory measures will not only stabilise prices

but also slightly elevate it to the benefit of the grower during the peak season.

2. The coconut oil may not be treated as an edible oil because only 25 to 33% of it is used for edible purposes and the rest of it is used for the non-edible purposes. Because of this, credit facilities should be liberalised to the maximum extent possible.
3. If the price of oil falls below the minimum level, Government may initiate price support measures.
4. The possibility of restricting imports of copra may be examined and restricted only to the lean season.
5. The imports of mutton tallow may neither be increased nor decreased.
6. The imports of edible oil may also continue as before.
7. There should be adequate provision of wagon for the movement of copra and coconut oil.

II. Long-term recommendations.

1. There is need for controlling the root wilt disease to increase the productivity.
2. It is also necessary to examine whether inter-cropping of coconut with arecanut trees, pepper vines, tapioca, etc. is desirable or not.
3. Only a fraction of the total area under coconut is irrigated and this is a factor limiting the use of organic manures and chemical fertilisers. It may be necessary that more common wells and tube-wells should be provided for extending irrigation.
4. Those marketing societies having expellers should have adequate mechanical driers.
5. There is need for periodical fumigation as copra is found to be infested due to atmospheric changes.
6. The copra milling industry should be modernised.

Purchase of Fertiliser from East European Countries

1188. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the mode of purchase of fertilisers from

East European countries and countries other than the Easteran Block countries ;

(b) the total quantities of fertilizers which the East European countries had committed to supply this year under the Annual Trade Plan and how do they compare with the quantities actually supplied ; and

(c) whether as a result of short supply of fertilisers by the East European countries, Government had to make rush purchases from other sources thereby paying very high prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Fertilisers are purchased from the following East European countries viz. Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, U. S. S. R. and German Democratic Republic against specific provisions in the Trade Plan agreements concluded with the Governments of these countries. The purchases are negotiated and contracts are entered into by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation on behalf of this Ministry.

(b) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House to show the supply situation against the Trade Plans and contracts of 1971 and 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3304/72]. It will appear therefrom that by and large, the quantities actually contracted for supplies have been smaller than in the Trade Plan and that there have been generally delays in the delivery of fertilisers within the agreed period.

(c) As against 7.5 lakh tonnes of urea expected by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to be available from the East European countries for use in Kharif, 1972 and Rabi 1972-73, only about 1.00 lakh tonnes of urea are likely to arrive. Only a part of this shortfall of 6.5 lakh tonnes of urea could be made up through purchases from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Japan. The prices paid for these purchases were no doubt not higher than those paid to Poland and Russia, but they had to be paid in 'free foreign exchange'. However, Romania and Bulgaria from whom fertiliser supplies were expected in 1972, have been asking for prices higher than those paid to suppliers in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Japan.

Shortfall in Supply of Fertiliser for Rabi Season

1189. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a substantial shortfall in the supply of fertilisers especially urea for the Rabi requirements ;

(b) whether fertilisers are being sold at a premium in several States ;

(c) whether due to the short supply of fertilizers, production of foodgrains and other cash crops like jute, tea, etc. is going to suffer a severe setback ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) It is estimated that the supply of fertilisers during Rabi, 1972-73 may fall short of requirements to the extent of about 30%.

(b) Reports have been received of sale of fertilisers by some dealers at higher prices than the statutory ceiling prices in the case of those fertilisers whose prices are controlled. State Governments have been advised to take deterrent action under the law against the offending dealers.

(c) and (d). State Governments have been advised to distribute available fertilisers for priority crops such as high yielding varieties and export-oriented crops. It is expected that production of essential foodgrains and cash crops such as jute, tea etc. will not be greatly affected. The Ministry has issued instructions to the State Governments to take other steps for the most effective utilisation of available fertilisers on the basis of guidelines given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

दिल्ली विद्यविद्यालय में प्रवेश की समस्या

1190. श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

श्री शशिभूषण :

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

(क) दिल्ली के कालेजों में प्रवेश मिलने की समस्या बिकट हो गयी है ;

(ख) क्या 40 प्रतिशत से कम अंक प्राप्त

करने वाले विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश नहीं दिया जाता ;

(ग) ऐसे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने 40 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त किये और जिन्हें कालेजों में प्रवेश नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(घ) इस बिकट समस्या को सरकार किस प्रकार सुलझाने का विचार कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) , (ग) और (घ) . दिल्ली के कालेजों में दाखिले की समस्या को बहुत बिकट कहना ठीक न होगा । जुलाई के तीसरे सप्ताह में विश्वविद्यालय ने इस समस्या का जायजा लेने के लिये उम्मीदवारों का नामांकन किया था और 2,377 ऐसे विद्यार्थियों ने विश्वविद्यालय में अपना अपना नाम दर्ज कराया था. जिन्होंने यह उल्लेख किया था कि उन्हें दाखिला नहीं मिल सका है । इन विद्यार्थियों ने अर्हक परीक्षा में 40 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक अंक प्राप्त किए थे । विश्वविद्यालय ने एक व्यवसायिक अध्ययन कालेज शुरू किया है । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने भी दो नये कालेज खोलने का निर्णय किया है । इसके अतिरिक्त, पवाचार पाठ्यक्रम तथा सतत शिक्षा स्कूल में लगभग 2000 स्थान (सीटें) और गैर-कालेज महिला शिक्षा बोर्ड में लगभग 700 स्थान (सीटें) अभी तक खाली हैं ।

(ख) अर्हक परीक्षा में 40 प्रतिशत से कम अंक पाने वाले उम्मीदवार, कालेज के नियमित पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिले के पात्र नहीं हैं । किन्तु, इस प्रकार के उम्मीदवार बी० ए० (पास) बी० काम० (पास) परीक्षाओं में बैठने के लिए बाहु उम्मीदवारों के रूप में अपना नाम दर्ज कर सकते हैं, जैसा कि मामला हो ।

Grants to United Planters of South India for Maternity Control

1191. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Planters of South India and other like Employers Organizations have been given large grants for maternity control ; and

(b) whether a statement with financial on channelisation of Government funds through employers will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Government of India have been giving direct grants-in-aid to Central Government Public Sector Undertakings for promoting Family Planning Programme among their employees. Such grants have also been given to

United Planters Association of Southern India. In the case of private sector employers and the public sector undertakings set up by the State Governments, such grants are being given by the State Governments, the expenditure thereon being subsequently reimbursed fully by the Central Government. In case where any such grant exceeds Rs. 50,000/-, administrative approval of the Government of India is obtained by the State Government.

A statement giving information of the grants given directly to the various employers by the Government of India is attached.

Statement

Grants sanctioned directly by the Government of India in 1970-71 and 1971-72

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Grants sanctioned in	
		1970-71	1971-72
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai	69,137	81,600
2.	Bharat Electronic Ltd., Bangalore	25,096	—
3.	Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela	34,419	20,858
4.	Fertilizer Corporation of India, Gorakhpur	6,598	—
5.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore	12,457	—
6.	Heavy Engineering Corporation, Dhurva, Ranchi	15,443	9,287
7.	Antibiotics Project, Virbhadra, Rishikesh	1,500	3,100
8.	Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ranipur, Hardwar	5,477	13,948
9.	Bharat Heavy Electricals, Hyderabad	3,300	3,300
10.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore	—	7,733
11.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Tiruchirappalli	—	1,600
12.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ootacamund	—	4,500
13.	United Planters Association of Southern India, Coonoor ..	—	6,30,000*

*Government have also agreed to this Association receiving a grant from USAID of Rs. 1,84,000 in 1971-72 and Rs. 50,000/- in 1972-73.

Working of Office of Commissioner for S. C. & S. T.

1192. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed a review published in the Economic and Political weekly of June 3, 1972 concerning the working of the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes ;

(b) whether any report has been prepared for the period when this high constitutional office was kept vacant ; and

(c) whether the new Commissioner has given any annual report so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Report for that period *viz.* 1970-71 is likely to be submitted to the President soon by the new Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) No. Sir.

Reform in Museum Administration

1194. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of Salar Jung Museum has suggested for reform in the museum administration ;

(b) if so, the gist thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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 Government has not received any suggestions from the Director of Salar Jung Museum for reform in the administration of the Museum. However proposals have been received for additional staff including that for the schemes approved for the 4th Five-Year Plan. The sanction is at present held up on account of non-implementation of the last Staff Inspection Unit Report.

The Salar Jung Museum is an autonomous body functioning under a Board with the Governor of Andhra Pradesh as its Chairman. The Board itself is fully competent to take necessary measures for reforming the Museum administration.

Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories

1195. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories functioning in the country, State-wise ; and

(b) whether the State of Mysore has approached the Union Government to sanction two more mobile soil testing Laboratories in the State, and if so, the reaction of Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A statement of Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories functioning in the country, State-wise is attached,

(b) Yes. Their request is being considered.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Government labs.	Manufacturers
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	
2.	Assam	1	2 (F. C. I.)
3.	Bihar	1	2 (F. C. I.)
4.	Gujarat	1	

1

2

3

4

5.	Haryana	1	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	
8.	Kerala	1	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1 (F. C. I.)
10.	Maharashtra	2	1 (F. C. I.)
11.	Manipur	—	
12.	Meghalaya	1	
13.	Mysore	2	
14.	Nagaland	1	
15.	Orissa	1	1 (F. C. I.)
16.	Punjab	1	
17.	Rajasthan	1	
18.	Tamil Nadu	1	
19.	Tripura	1	
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4	
21.	West Bengal	1	2 (F. C. I.)
22.	Andaman Nicobar	—	
23.	Arunachal	—	
24.	Chandigarh	—	
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	
26.	Delhi	—	
27.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1	
28.	Laccadives and Minicoy	—	
29.	Mizoram	—	
30.	Pondicherry	||	—

Ratio fixed for Distribution of Land to Landless Persons, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1196. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the proportions fixed by Government while distributing the land to the landless persons and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Backward Classes) and the Marginal land holders farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) The Government of India has not laid down any definite proportion. The State Governments had, however, been advised to show preference to landless labourers, particularly to members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

The Chief Ministers' Conference which was held on 23rd July, 1972, has decided that in the matter of distribution of surplus land priority should be given to the landless agricultural workers particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This decision will be formally conveyed to all the State Governments as a guideline.

Rules for Workers Employed in Haldia Dock and Port

1197. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers employed in the Haldia Dock and Port ;

(b) whether the workers are governed/regulated under the Dock Labour Board as per Act No. 9 of 1948 of the Dock workers (Regulation of Employment) Ect 1948 ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the rules governing workers at the anchorage of Haldia Dock are governed; and

(d) the requirement of employees category-wise on the commissioning of the Haldia Dock and Port ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) About 1700 persons are directly employed by the Calcutta Port Commissioners on the Haldia Dock Project.

(b) and (c). As the Haldia Dock system is still under construction, on workers are empl-

oyed at Haldia at present for loading and unloading of cargo. The question of extension of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 to the workers at Haldia, therefore, does not arise. When the lightening of food ships was undertaken at Haldia Anchorage in the past, work was carried on by stevedores who engaged local labour specially listed for the purpose by the Calcutta Dock Labour Board. With the starting of construction of the Dock Project, the work at the Anchorage has been almost nil.

(d) Manpower planning for Haldia has not yet been finalised. However, rough estimates indicate that about 3,600 men will be required to operate the Dock when it comes into commission.

Absorption of Labourers engaged in Construction of Dock and Port at Haldia

1193. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the decision the Government have taken to absorb the existing labour force engaged in the construction of the Dock and Port at Haldia by the contractors under the Government; and

(b) how many of the existing workers are affected by eviction from land acquisitioned for the Haldia Project ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) All casual and temporary workers directly engaged by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the Haldia Dock Project are proposed to be absorbed into regular posts in the various Departments for operation and maintenance of Haldia Docks, when put into commission, subject to their suitability and medical fitness. The workers engaged by the contractors in the construction of the Haldia Dock may also be considered by the Port Commissioners for filling other regular posts for Haldia Dock, when needed, if such employees are recommended by the Sutahata Employment Exchange of the State Government, subject to suitability and medical fitness.

(b) About 800 evictees from land acquired for Haldia Dock are employed directly by the Port Commissioners. Similar information about the number of evictees employed by the contractors is not available.

Setting Up of Central Research and Development Organisation to Promote Ship-building Industry

1199. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need to set up a Central Research and Development Organisation to promote the Ship-building industry;

(b) if not, reasons therefor, whether he landed the first luxury passenger liner designed and constructed in the country; and

(c) if so, its accommodation capacity and cost ?

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

(b) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport launched 'Harsha Vardhana' the first luxury passenger liner designed and constructed in the country on June 12, 1972.

(c) This ship will accommodate 753 Passengers and 1500 tonnes cargo and its cost is Rs. 6.41 crores.

U. N. Conference on Human Environments at Stockholm

1200. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :

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

(a) whether the Union Minister attended the U. N. Conference on human environments at Stockholm in the month of June, 1972 ;

(b) if so, whether he also visited some of the countries e. g. Denmark, Holland and Britain and discussions with his counter part on new orientation of housing policy ; and

(c) if so, outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) (a) : Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes. In brief, the discussions mainly pertained to new trends in physical planning and evolution of urban design and policies about resources for housing, housing finance, urban land and environment improvement being followed in these countries.

Information available regarding experience of housing policies in other countries is made use of in devising housing policies and programmes suited for conditions existing in India.

Scheme to Electrify Kedar Bagh, Rohtak Road, Delhi-35

1201. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme of electrification of Kedar Bagh (Madan Park and Chunna Mal Park Rohtak Road, Delhi-35, has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reasons why the scheme has not so far been executed ; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to supply electricity to the residents of the colony ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Electrification Scheme for Madan Park and Chunna Mal Park comprises installation of an 100 KVA outdoor transformer sub-station and overhead mains for giving connections to the prospective consumers in the area. Necessary negotiations and completion of formalities by the sponsors, viz. Kedar Bagh Welfare Association with DESU took some time. The electric supply facilities will be arranged by October 1972. Connections will be given to the prospective consumers subject to usual commercial formalities such as payment of development charges and payment of earnest money.

Bhadra Project in Mysore

1202. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) when the construction of the Bhadra Project (Upper) in Mysore was taken up and what is the amount of money sanctioned by the State as well as by the Union Government therefor ;

(b) whether the State Government have approached Union Government for their cooperation in the field of Finance and technical assistance; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the areas going to be covered by the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The construction of Bhadra Project was started by the Government of Mysore in 1947. The cost of the project, as per latest assessment, is Rs. 40. 65 crores against which an expenditure of Rs. 34. 05 crores has been incurred upto March, 1972. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for 1972-73.

The ultimate irrigation benefits of the project are 99,090 hectares, out of which 96,700 hectares were developed till 1971-72.

Irrigation is a State subject and the outlay on the project is met by the Government of Mysore within the framework of their overall developmental plans. No request has been made by the State Government for any technical assistance in the construction of the project.

Steps to Remove Legal Disqualification Imposed on Rajasthan to Become a Party in Narmada Water Dispute

1203. SHRI LISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to get over the legal disqualification imposed on Rajasthan to become a party to the dispute on utilisation of Narmada River Water;

(b) whether pending remedial measures being taken, the Central Government have taken steps to ensure that the interests of the State are adequately safeguarded during the talks now being held among the interested States and if so, the steps taken; and

(c) when the legal disqualification is sought to be removed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The Government of Rajasthan have gone in appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal. In the meanwhile, the Chief Ministers/Ministers of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan had discussions on the development of the Narmada between 18th and 22nd July and agreed to the settlement of the disputes connected with this river by mutual agreement and with the assistance of the Prime Minister. They have also agreed that the requirement of Rajasthan for use in her territory is 0.5 million acre feet.

Bansagar Project on River Sone

1204. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Technical Committee appointed by Government has worked out the details in respect of the Bansagar Project on River Sone; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). In pursuance of the decisions taken by the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during their discussions on Bansagar Project on 1-8-1971, a Committee of Chief Engineers of three States was set up under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission to work out the details of requirements of the States. In the meetings of this Committee, the Chief Engineers indicated their requirements as 4.27 m. a. ft. for Uttar Pradesh, 3.64 m. a. ft. for Bihar from Bansagar Project. The Chief Engineers could not, however arrive at a consensus on how the 4.4 m. a. ft. storage likely to be provided at Bansagar should be shared by the three States. Efforts continue to be made to evolve proposals likely to be acceptable to all the three States.

Employees in Regional Office of Jute Corporation at Gauhati

1205. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the Regional office of the Jute Corporation of India at Gauhati (Assam); and

(b) the total number of employees drawing above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 500 p. m. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) 15

(b) Drawing above Rs. 500	6
Drawing below Rs. 500	9

Increase in Area of Irrigated Land from Sone Barrage

1206. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Government have

increased the area of irrigated land from the Sone Barrage from what was sanctioned by Government of India ;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government of India in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) No specific proposal from the State Government has been received.

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

Higher pay Scales demand of Desu Engineers

1207. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 3-men Committee headed by a retired I. C. S. official, Mr. T. Sivasankar, has found the long-standing higher pay scales demand of Engineers of DESU in Delhi as quite justified and has recommended an increase of Rs. 100 in the basic minimum salary of Assistant Engineers in DESU and has also suggested revised pay scales ; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the Committee and the time by which they are likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Committee has submitted its Report but it does not cover all the terms of reference. It has recommended revision of pay scale of Assistant Engineers in D. E. S. U. The recommendations made in the Report are under examination of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. At this stage, it is not possible to state the time by which the recommendations, as may be finally accepted, could be implemented.

Extension of Broad Gauge Line from Sabarmati to Gandhinagar (Western Railway)

1208. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to

extend broad gauge line upto Gandhinagar from Sabarmati in Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be done and the amount sanctioned for the project ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) and (b). This work has been included in the 1972-73 Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.0 crores. An estimate for this work is under preparation. The work will be completed in about two years time from the date it is sanctioned.

Route of Assam Mail via Farakka

1209. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received a memorandum during the last Budget Session of Parliament signed by M. Ps. from Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, West Bengal and Bihar and Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal asking for diversion of Assam Mail via Farakka; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Cases of chain-pulling on North-east Frontier Railway

1210. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of chain-pulling on North-east Frontier Railway in 1970-71 and 1971-72 on Tinsukia-Lumding, Lumding-Chaparmukh, Gauhati-Alipurduar and Siliguri-Barauni Sector(s);

(b) the number of genuine cases and the number of cases which were not genuine; and

(c) the number of persons punished in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) and (b). The number of alarm chain pulling cases justified and unjustified, on Tinsukia-Lumding, Lumding-Chaparmukh, Gauhati-Alipurduar, and Siliguri Jn-Barauni

section up to Katihar on North east Frontier Railway is indicated in the table below :—

Section		1970-71	1971-72
Tinsukia-Lumding	Justified	95	33
	Unjustified	288	155
	Total	383	188
Lumding-Chaparmukh	Justified	111	71
	Unjustified	673	494
	Total	784	565
Gauhati-Alipurduar	Justified	26	9
	Unjustified	5,897	5,083
	Total	5,923	5,092
Siliguri Jn.-Barauni	Justified	67	7
	Unjustified	1,474	831
	Total	1,541	838

(Up to Katihar—The Katihar-Barauni section is not part of the North-east Frontier Railway)

(c) In 1970-71, 16 persons were convicted for misuse of alarm chain apparatus under various sections of the Indian Railways Act 1890. In addition one person was handed over to the R. T. O. for departmental action. In 1971-72, 2 persons were convicted, and cases against 9 persons are pending.

Re-introduction of Train from Tinsukia Station to Dhalia (North-east Frontier Railway)

1211. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand from the public for the resumption of train from Tinsukia to Dhalia (Northeast Frontier Railway) which was stopped some years back; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The question of restoration of railway line from Dangari to Dhalia is under examination.

Funds given to Assam for Flood Control Measures

1212. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the funds given by the Union Government to Assam Government during the last three years for flood control measures ;

(b) whether the sanctioned amount was spent on the works for which it was sanctioned;

(c) if not, the amount diverted to other works ; and

(d) the amount sanctioned so far for flood control measures for the current year, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). Flood control forms part of the State Plans. Central assistance during the Fourth Five Year Plan for State Plan schemes is provided to the States by way of block loans and grants for the Plan as a whole and not with reference to any specific sector or scheme. As such there

is no earmarked assistance to flood control works.

However, additional financial assistance of Rs. 3 crores during 1970-71 and Rs. 50 lakhs during 1971-72 was given to the Government of Assam for the implementation of priority flood protection measures in the Brahmaputra valley. The finalisation of the assistance for these years is yet to be made on the basis of audited figures of expenditure.

(d) During 1972-73, Rs. 1 crore for the West Bengal and Rs. 50 lakhs for Bihar have been sanctioned so far outside the Plan for the speedy implementation of some priority flood control schemes in the States.

South Koel and North Karo Hydro Electric Project in Bihar

1213. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the date by which the construction work on the proposed South Koel and North Karo hydro-electric project of 360 Mega watts in Bihar will begin ;

(b) the schedule and date of completion of the work ; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to take up the work directly jointly or exclusively through the Bihar State Electricity Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The construction work on the proposed South Koel and North Karo Hydro Electric Project in Bihar can be taken up only after the project has been sanctioned by Government for implementation. It is understood that the Project Report is currently under revision. The project is expected to be completed in a period of five years from the date of sanction. Bihar Government have suggested that the project should be financed and executed by Centre in the Central Sector. This matter is under consideration.

Construction of Tenughat Thermal Power Station

1214. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the date by which the construction

work of the proposed Tenughat Thermal Power station of 2800 Mega watts will begin ;

(b) the scheduled date of completion of the work ; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to execute the work themselves or jointly or exclusively through the Bihar State Electricity Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The question of taking up the construction work on the proposed Tenughat Thermal Power Station will arise only after the project has been sanctioned by Government for implementation. The project Stage I comprises the installation of four generating units of 200 MW each and visualises the commissioning of the first generating unit five years after commencement of the works. The Scheme Report is expected to be placed before the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission at its next meeting. Bihar Government have suggested that the project should be financed and executed by Centre in the Central Sector. This matter is under consideration.

Licences for Import of Homoeopathic Medicine

1215. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and locations of principal firms which had been granted licences for the import of Homoeopathic Medicines from abroad during the last two years ;

(b) the value of medicines imported by them from the various countries ; and

(c) the criteria followed for the grant of such an import licence ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Particulars of all import/Licences issued, including names and address of licences are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Statistics of imports are maintained according to commodities/countries and not according to individual importers.

(c) A statement showing the policy for the grant of licences for the import of Homoeopathic medicines since 1970-71 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

*Statement showing the policy for the grant of licences for the import of Homoeopathic medicines
During the years 1970-71 to 1972-73*

Year	Policy for the grant of import licences to Established importers	Policy for the grant of import licences to Actual Users
1970-71	<p>Licences were granted to the established importers on a quota of 23%. Licences were issued subject to the following conditions :</p> <p>(1) Quota licences will also be valid for the import of Homoeopallet, lactose and special types of phials of bottling and storing Homoeopathic medicines</p> <p>(2) Quota licences will not be valid for import of Homoeopathic medicines, intended for external applications, but this restriction will not apply to import of Succus Cineraria Maritima.</p> <p>(3) Preparations claiming to be Homoeopathic medicines but which contain drugs in the therapeutic or prophylactic dosages as specified in non-homoeopathic pharmacopoeias will not be allowed to be imported against the licences.</p>	<p>Licences were granted to the actual users for import of raw materials in terms of the policy applicable to the priority units. Licences were issued with the following description :</p> <p>"All single Homoeopathic drugs in basic form and/or of any potency, including sugar of milk in bulk and Biochemic medicines."</p>
1971-72	do	do
1972-73	do	do

**Analysis of S. T. C. working done by
'Research Bureau of Economic Times'**

1216. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether Government have taken note of the analysis of the working of State Trading Corporation done by the 'Research Bureau of the Economic Times' and follow-up stories, as published in the aforesaid paper in their issues from 30th March to 2nd April, 1972?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI**

A. C. GEORGE) : The suggestions made in the analysis on the working of S. T. C. have been noted.

**S. T. C. Chairman's statement regarding
S. T. C. subsidiary in Canada**

**1217. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR :**
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the *Economic Times* story published during the first week of April, 1972

that the out-going Chairman of the undertaking has willfully suppressed information about the Canadian subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation in various public statements about operations of the S. T. C. ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The statement made by the former Chairman of the STC gives only an overall picture of the profits of the Corporation and does not give any unit-wise details of the profits and losses of the individual units of the Corporation and it cannot, therefore, be said that the former Chairman wilfully suppressed information about the Canadian subsidiary of the Corporation.

Proposal for connecting Delhi by Rail with all the State Capitals

1218. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news items appearing in the *National Herald* dated the 16th June, 1972 that there is no proposal under the consideration of Government to connect Delhi with State capitals by broad gauge line ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Construction of new lines is not based on considerations such as linking of State Capitals with Delhi.

चर्चा, सोयाबीन और सूरजमुखी के तेलों का आयात

1219. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेश से साबुन बनाने के लिये चर्चा, और बनस्पति श्री बनाने के लिये सोयाबीन और सूरजमुखी के तेल आदि का आयात किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1971-72 में प्रत्येक देश से कितनी मात्रा में चर्चा तथा तेलों का आयात किया गया ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ड) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 1971-72 (जनवरी, 1972 तक) के दौरान आयात की गयी मात्रा नीचे दी गयी हैः—

चर्चा	(हजार किंव्रा०)
आस्ट्रेलिया	11.9
सं० रा० अमरीका	91421.4
योग :	91433.3

सोयाबीन का तेल	(लाख किंव्रा०)
सं० रा० अमरीका	792
सूरज मुखी का तेल	कुछ नहीं

जनवरी 1972 के बाद के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

New Procedure for appointment of Judges in High Courts

1220. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to take initiative for appointment of High Court judges in future instead of leaving it to the States ;

(b) whether Government had asked the State Governments to increase the number of judges in their High Courts ; and

(c) if so, the number of States which have increased the number of judges ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) But for the High Court of Himachal Pradesh which was constituted with effect from 25-1-1971, the Judge strength in all High Courts has been increased since 1967.

Weavers Service Centre in Kerala State

1221. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :
DR. HENRY AUSTIN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request from Government of Kerala for the establishment of a Weavers Service Centre in the State has been received ; and

(b) if so, what is the present stage of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to set up a Weavers' Service Centre in Kerala.

Relaxation of restrictions on Equity participation in Joint Venture Abroad

1222. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to relax restrictions on Indian equity participation in joint ventures abroad ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the decision and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and b). Indian equity participation in joint ventures abroad is required to be normally met through exports of plant, machinery equipment and technical know-how. Other items are not permitted to be capitalised. But Government have decided to consider on merits of each case the question of permitting capitalisation of export proceeds of items like structural, steel items, construction materials, if the export value of machinery etc. falls short to make up the necessary reasonable equity and if there is need to retain Indian equity holding at a level higher than obtainable through exports of capital goods alone.

Purchase Centres for Cotton in Andhra Pradesh

1223. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to

state :

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has opened five centres in Andhra Pradesh for purchasing cotton ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any such scheme for other cotton producing States also ; and

(c) the progress made by the Corporation so far by opening such centres in various States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). In the face of decline in prices of cotton round about the middle of current cotton year, the Cotton Corporation of India was called upon to undertake purchases of cotton/Kapas at 'fair prices' indicated to it by the Government. The Corporation has made purchases utilising the infra-structure available in the respective States. It has set up purchase/ centres in different States as under :

Punjab	...	13
Haryana	...	8
Rajasthan	...	5
Maharashtra	...	51
Gujarat	...	113
Andhra Pradesh	...	11
Madhya Pradesh	..	6
Tamil Nadu		4
Mysore	...	11
Total.		222

रुहि नियम

1224. श्री आर० श्री० वडे : क्या विवेदा आपार भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये भारतीय रुहि नियम का 1972-73 के लिए पूँजी-परिव्यय कितना होगा ;

(ख) इस कारपोरेशन के सदस्य कीम-कीम हैं और उन्हें कितना बेतन तथा भसा मिलता है ; और

(ग) इस कारपोरेशन के लिये क्या लक्ष्य रखे गये हैं ?

विवेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री
(थी ए० सौ० जार्ज) : (क) सरकार ने चालू
वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान रुई निगम में कोई पूँजी
निवेश नहीं किया ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) निगम के लिये कोई विशिष्ट लध्य
निर्धारित नहीं किए गए । उसका उद्देश्य रुई के
आयात व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेना और
कपास उगाने वालों को कीमत समर्थन देने के
लिये स्वदेशी रुई की खरीद करना तथा उचित
कीमतों पर अधिक लम्बे स्टेपल किस्मों की रुई
के लिए तैयार बाजार की व्यवस्था करना है ।

विवरण

श्री आर० एस० पंजहजारी	.... अध्यक्ष
श्री के० किशोर	.... निदेशक(सरकारी)
श्री बी० डी० कुमार	.... वही
श्री एम० जे० मजूमदार	.... वही
श्री सी० बेकरमन	.... वही
श्री एस० एन० मिश्र,	
संसद सदस्य	.... निदेशक गैर-
श्री एस० सौ० किशोर	.... वही सरकारी
श्री के० एन० मोदी	.... वही
कैप्टिन रंजीत सिंह	.... वही
श्री एन० एस० कुलकर्णी	.... प्रबन्धक निदेशक

अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति की शर्तों को अभी
अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

सरकारी निदेशक अवैतनिक अंशकालिक
निदेशक हैं । तथापि गैर-सरकारी निदेशकों को
यात्रा का वास्तविक व्यय, प्रत्येक दोरे पर 50 रु०
प्रासंगिक प्रभार तथा प्रत्येक बैठक के 100 रु०
मिलते हैं ।

प्रबन्धक निदेशक को प्रतिमास 1,700 रु० मूल
बेतन, 200 रु० प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता तथा 75 रु०
नगर भत्ता मिलता है । उन्हें आवास स्थान भी
दिया गया है जिसके लिए उन्हें अपने मूल बेतन
का 10 प्रतिशत भुगतान करना पड़ता है । वे
प्रतिमास 100 रु० भुगतान करके निजी कार्य
के लिए 500 कि० मी० तक कार्यालय की
मोटर कार का उपयोग भी कर सकते हैं ।

Strength of R. P. F. in Kerala

1225. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of the Railway Protection
Force in Kerala ; and

(b) the total annual expenditure on the
Force during the last 3 years ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
T. A. PAI) : (a) 341

(b) The total annual expenditure on the
Railway Protection Force in Kerala during the
last 3 years was as under :

1969-70	..	Rs. 8,48,487
1970-71	..	Rs. 9,57,098
1971-72	..	Rs. 10,13,086

Employment of Contract Labourers in Railways

1226. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state how many contract labourers have so far
been given employment on the Railways after
their contracts were abolished ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
T. A. PAI) : It is not obligatory for the
railways to offer employment to contract labour.
In the normal course the Railways may be
employing such labour but their number is not
available.

Authorised Scales of Pay to Casual Labour Employed on Railways

1227. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of casual labourers who
were in employment as on 1st January, 1972
and how many have since been retrenched ;

(b) the number of casual labourers who have
completed more than six months service but
are not getting authorised scales of pay
(Railway-wise) ; and

(c) the steps taken to provide the retrenched
as well as the existing casual labour permanent
jobs on the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
T. A. PAI) : (a) to (c). On all zonal Railways,
about 3.30 lakhs of casual labourers were

employed as on 31.3.1972. of these about 0.80 lakh were employed on project works and were not getting authorised scales of pay as the rules provide for the grant of regular scales of pay on completion of six months' continuous service only to casual labourers employed on works other than projects. Casual labourers are engaged on works of seasonal intermittent or sporadic nature for short durations and their retrenchment is a continuous process. However, all casual labourers as have completed six months service on project or non-project works are considered for appointment against regular posts, subject to their suitability being adjudged by screening committees.

Correspondance with Unrecognised Unions

1228. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) the principles being followed in the matter of accepting representations and replies from registered Unions of Railway employees which are not recognised ;

(b) whether such Unions are permitted to take up cases under Industrial Disputes Act and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any step under the Industrial Disputes Act by such Unions renders their office bearers liable under the Service Conduct Rules and if so, how many such cases have been framed by the Railways and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Representations coming from any source are taken into account and action, as is appropriate in each case, is taken. If the representation is from an unrecognised Union, no reply is given nor any correspondance is entered into with them.

(b) There is no bar to registered Trade Unions taking up labour disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act.

(c) No railway employee, whether he is an office-bearer of a Union or not, is rendered liable under Service (Conduct) Rules, for seeking redressal of grievances under Industrial Disputes Act. There have been no cases of disciplinary action in this respect.

Pension to Staff of ex-B. N. Railway

1229. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff appointed by Station

Executive Officer, Ex-B.N. Railway, Kharagpur during the period from 1940 to 1950 are not being paid any pension for the service during that period, though they are eligible for gratuity for the said period;

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

(c) whether any representation has been received in this regard and if so, what action has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Barachuka Drainage Scheme in West Bengal

1230. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government wrote to West Bengal Government for implementing the already accepted Rs. 32 lakh Barachuka Drainage Scheme; and

(b) if so, the advice given by the Centre and the reaction of West Bengal Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A suggestion had been received from Honourable Shri Samar Guha, Member of Parliament, that the implementation of the Barachuka Basin Drainage Scheme would save the annual recurring expenditure on ten relief works and relief measures in the area. This suggestion had been forwarded to the State Government of West Bengal for their consideration. While agreeing that it will be advantageous to implement the scheme expeditiously the State Government have informed that they do not have the funds to take up the scheme in the current plan.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Railway Lines in upper Assam

1231. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether metre-gauge Railways in upper Assam are not adequate to cope with the pressure of traffic, particularly of goods pertaining to tea, petro-chemical and fertilizers industries of that area;

(b) whether the inadequacy of Railways system frequently leads to bottlenecks in goods movements pertaining to these industries;

(c) if so, whether the metre-gauge Railway lines are proposed to be replaced by broad-gauge lines ; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the projects in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) The Metre Gauge Railway system in upper Assam is considered adequate to cope with the existing volume of traffic.

(b) No. However, booking restrictions had to be imposed from time to time in order to conserve the capacity for dealing with urgent essential movements on Government and Military account.

(c) and (d). Conversion of the Bongaigaon-Gauhati section to Broad Gauge is under examination. A decision regarding this conversion would be taken after the results of economic study are fully scrutinised. There is no proposal to convert any other M. G. section to B. G. on the N. F. Railway.

Indian Team to Bangladesh to discuss Jute Problems

1232. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian team visited Bangladesh to discuss common problems and interests relating to jute industry ;

(b) if so, the nature and object of the discussion ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Offer to set up Industrial Projects in USSR by M/S. Turcon India Private Ltd.

1233. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that M/s. Turcon India Private Limited, a firm of

consulting engineers and turn-key contractors have offered to set up industrial projects in the USSR, particularly Breweries and Glass Plants ;

(b) if so, the outlines of the offer and when the same was communicated to the Soviet Government ; and

(c) the reaction of Soviet Government thereto and the steps taken by Government of India, if any, to secure the contracts for the said firm ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). On coming to know Soviet Union's interest in procuring Brewing Plants, M/s. Turcon India Private Ltd. indicated to Ministry of Industrial Development that they could supply Brewing and Glass Plants to USSR. The offer was communicated to Soviet side in early January 1972.

(c) Technopromimport, the Soviet Foreign Trade Organisation, indicated that they did not, for the time being, require any brewery plant but would consider the import on the renewed offer at appropriate time, should any further need arise. Regarding the offer of supply of Glass Plant, the matter is still under negotiation.

U. N. Experts on Linking of Rivers Ganga, Cauvery etc.

1234. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :
SHBI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

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

(a) whether the team of U. N. Experts invited by India to make a survey regarding the link-up of the rivers like Sone, Ganga, Narmada, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The report of the Team has not yet been received.

(b) Does not arise.

**Construction of North Koel Barrage in Bund
Bihar**

1235. SHRI ARVIND NETAM :
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA :

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

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal to construct the North Koel Barrage in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the progress made on the project so far and the time by which it will be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The clearance to the North Koel project proposed by the Government of Bihar will have to await the settlement of the differences on Sone waters which has arisen amongst Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

देश में विद्युत्-विकास के लिए दीर्घावधि योजना

1236. श्री अरविन्द नेताम :

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या सिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में विद्युत् विकास सम्बन्धी एक दीर्घावधि योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

सिवाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बेन्जामिन कुरील) : (क) बीर (ख). जी, हाँ। 1971-81 की दशाबदी के लिए देश में अपेक्षित विद्युत्-उत्पादन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 1971 के आरम्भ में एक स्कीम तैयार की गई थी और यह देश में 1981 तक के विद्युत्-विकास का आधार बनी है। इस स्कीम की मोटी रूप-रेखा निम्न प्रकार है :—

(एक) इसमें 1980-81 तक देश में प्रतिष्ठापिता विद्युत्-उत्पादन क्षमता

को 52 मिलियन कि. वा० तक बढ़ाने का प्रावधान है।

(दो) इसे लेन्त्रीय आधार पर तैयार किया गया है।

(तीन) इस उद्देश्य के लिए नई उत्पादन स्कीमों को निर्धारित कर लिया गया है।

(चार) अधिकतम मितव्यिता तथा विश्व-सनीयता के लिए विभिन्न विद्युत्-ग्रोतों के बीच समानता लाने के लिए प्रयत्न किया गया है।

(पांच) क्षेत्रीय तथा अन्य असन्तुलनों को कम किया जाता है।

(छ:) विद्युत् की वर्तमान प्रति व्यक्ति खपत लगभग 90 कि. वा० है और यह 1981 तक बढ़ कर 240 कि. वा० हो जाएगी।

(सात) नई तकनीकी विशेषताएं जैसे : पम्प-संचय जल-विद्युत् सम्बन्ध, बृहद् आकार वाले उत्पादन यूनिट और बृहद् विद्युत् केन्द्रों, आरम्भ की जाएगी।

दैनिक मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को आवास

1237. श्री फूलबाबद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में कुछ कर्मचारी दैनिक मजदूरी पर भी काम कर रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनकी प्रतिशतता कितनी है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार के कर्मचारी अनेक वर्षों से रेलवे की सेवा करते आ रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ऐसे कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है जो गत तीन वर्ष से काम कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (भी टी० ए० पाई) : (क) परियोजनाओं में नियोजित नैमित्तिक मजदूरी चाहें वे कितनी भी अवधि के लिए नियोजित हों, और परियोजनाओं से जिन अन्य निर्माण कार्यों में उन महीनों से कम के लिए नियोजित मजदूर दैनिक मजदूरी पर काम करते हैं। इनकी संख्या लगभग 2.5 लाख है जो रेल कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या का लगभग 15 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) जी, हां। लेकिन इनकी संख्या थोड़ी है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) नैमित्तिक मजदूर नियमित रेल कर्मचारी नहीं हैं और इस लिए नियमों के अन्तर्गत आवास के हकदार नहीं हैं।

झांसी जंक्शन (मध्य रेलवे) पर काम करने वाले अस्थायी श्रमिकों की सेवाओं का समाप्त किया जाना।

1238. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झांसी जंक्शन पर काम करने वाले अस्थायी श्रमिकों की सेवाएं हर आठ या नौ महीने के बाद कुछ दिनों के लिये समाप्त कर दी जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या इन्हीं लोगों को फिर से नियुक्त कर दिया जाता है; और

(ग) क्या इनकी सेवाएं इसलिए समाप्त कर दी जाती हैं कि ये लोग नौ महीने की लगातार सेवा के बाद अर्ध-स्थायी होने का दावा न कर सकें और क्या सरकार ने सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को ऐसा न करने के लिए निर्देश दिया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री (भी टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य रेलवे के स्टेशन मास्टरों के कार्य करने के घटों में बृद्धि

1239. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेल

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे ने कुछ स्टेशनों पर मास्टरों के कार्य करने के घटों को 8 घंटे से बढ़ा कर 12 घंटे कर दिया है; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री (भी टी० ए० पाई) : (क) अभी तक काम के घटों में कोई बृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

झांसी आफिस, झांसी जंक्शन (मध्य रेलवे) में नकदी थेले का खाली पाया जाना।

1240. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि झांसी डिवीजन (मध्य रेलवे) में स्टेशन मास्टर द्वारा ब्रैकमैन को दिये जाने वाले नकदी के थेले कई बार झांसी कैश आफिस में खाली पाये जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में कितने अवसरों पर उस स्टेशन पर मकदी थेले खाली पाये गये जहां से वे भेजे गये थे;

(ग) कितने ब्रैकमैन को इस दुराचार के दोषी पाये गये हैं; और

(घ) इन घटनाओं में कितनी राशि की हानि हुई और भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए रेल विभाग द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेल मंत्री (भी टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दो अवसरों पर, चरखारी रोड और मधुरा जंक्शन स्टेशनों के।

(ग) किसी ब्रैकमैन को उत्तरदायी नहीं पाया गया।

(घ) इन मामलों में अन्तर्गत नकदी रकम 11,150.15 रुपये है। भविष्य में ऐसे मामलों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए नकदी सम्भालने की कार्यविधि को चुस्त किया जा रहा है।

वसान नदी (मध्य प्रदेश) पर बराटा बांध का निर्माण

1241. श्री नाथराम अहिरबार : क्या तिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ छतरपुर और सागर जिलों की सीमा के साथ बहने वाली वसान नदी पर बराटा बांध बनाने के लिए अंग्रेजी शासन-काल में सर्वेक्षण किया था ;

(ख) क्या वसान नदी पर बांध बनाने संबंधी नवजी अभी भी जिला टीकमगढ़ (म० प्र०) के सिचाई विभाग के पास हैं ।

(ग) क्या इस बांध के बनाने से मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, सागर जिलों और उत्तर प्रदेश जांसी, बांदा एवं हमीरपुर जिलों को लाभ होगा ; और

(घ) क्या उक्त बांध के निर्माण के बारे में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

तिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री बंजानाथ कुरुलि) : (क) से (घ). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से पता चला है कि टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर जिलों में सिचाई व्यवस्था के लिए एक व्यवहतं बीयर और संयंत्रों के लिए उपयुक्त स्थल निश्चित करने के लिए कुछ प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं । ऐसे स्थलों का पता लगाने के पश्चात् उनके द्वारा विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण आरंभ करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Cases of theft of booked consignments on railways

1242. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been a large number of cases of theft of booked consignments on the Railways ;

(b) if so, the number of cases on each Railway since January, 1971 up to date ;

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes, to some extent in 1971 ; but the position has improved in 1972.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5305/72].

Agreement with Russia for Export of Coffee

1243. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coffee Board has entered into an agreement with the Soviet authorities for export of coffee ;

(b) if so, whether this is the first agreement of this kind ; and

(c) the salient features of the agreement and the foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Coffee Board has entered into agreements for direct shipment of coffee to U. S. S. R as indicated below :

(i) First agreement signed in March, 1972 for 3000 tonnes Robusta Cherry AB valued at Rs. 1.45 crores.

(ii) Second agreement signed in July, 1972 for 3000 tonnes Plantation A and 1000 tonnes Plantation B of a total value of Rs. 2.47 crores.

(iii) Third agreement signed in July, 1972, for 6000 tonnes of Robusta Cherry AB coffee valued to Rs. 2.95 crores through State Trading Corporation.

(b) No, Sir. There were direct shipments of coffee by the Board to Russia in 1959.

(c) The salient features of the agreements are indicated below :

(i) 1959 sale was concluded directly by the Board with the Trade Representative of USSR.

(ii) Negotiations for the 3 agreements were conducted through USSR Trade Representative and terms of payment are 97% of the value against presentation of documents

through Board's brokers against letter of credit and the balance of 3% according to results of quantitative and qualitative inspection of goods by USSR Chambers of Commerce at port of destination.

(iii) Under the Third Agreement, Coffee Board entered into a contract with State Trading Corporation for supply of 6000 tonnes of Robusta Cherry AB ex-bags ex-curring works to USSR. State Trading Corporation has entered in a separate agreement with Trade Representative of USSR for supply of coffee on F. O. B. terms.

Concession to physically handicapped personnel travelling on Railways

1244. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give concession to the physically handicapped persons, including ex-army personnel, travelling on Indian Railways ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAL) : (a) and (b). At present, concession in railway fares is allowed to the blind and to orthopaedically handicapped persons who suffer from substantial loss of the functions of the lower extremities, subject to the conditions prescribed in this regard. These can be availed of by ex army personnel also subject to the prescribed conditions being fulfilled. It is not proposed to extend these concessions to other categories of handicapped persons.

Export of cotton textiles to U. K. and E. E. C. lagging behind Schedule

1245. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of mill-made cotton textiles to U. K. and European Economic Community is lagging behind the schedule ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Exports of cotton textiles to U. K. and E. E. C. are falling short of the current annual quota.

(b) Indian textiles in these markets are not competitive in terms of prices. Currently buoyant domestic market has aggravated the position. Another reason is that imports into these countries, particularly U. K. is undergoing considerable replacement of cotton textiles by non-cotton textiles. Cotton textile industry has evolved a scheme whereby voluntary export obligation would be apportioned to all textile mills in relation to U. K. market. A scheme has also been finalised for installation of automatic looms, particularly wide width looms to strengthen the export production base of the industry.

Report of Committee of M. Ps. on rural electrification

1246. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on rural electrification has been submitted ;

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

(c) whether these recommendations have been accepted by Government ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for the implementation of these recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main recommendations of the Committee are given below :

(1) The outlay for Rural Electrification Corporation be increased from Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 260 crores i. e. an increase of Rs. 110 crores has been recommended.

(2) Additional amount of Rs. 65 crores should be earmarked for rural electrification schemes in the States which are backward in rural electrification.

(3) Additional outlay of Rs. 21 crores should be provided during the Fourth Plan for setting up essential High Tension Transmission Lines.

(4) Special assistance of Rs. 24 crores should be provided for all the States for installation of shut capacitors to reduce energy losses, stabilising voltage condition so as to improve the supply of electricity to rural areas.

(5) In the Fifth Plan the outlays in the State Plans for rural electrification should be specifically earmarked as was done during 3rd Plan period.

(6) Strengthening of the Technical Organisation by State Electricity Boards.

(7) Co-ordination of Planning and implementation of schemes with other Departments and agencies connected with agriculture, irrigation, electricity and industries.

(8) Setting up of Training Centres and Rural Co-operatives in backward States. Adding a view in Rural Electrification Corporation for planning the procurement of raw materials and equipments for States which are backward in rural electrification.

(c) and (d). The report of the Committee is under examination.

Opening of T. D. A. Offices in Foreign Countries

1247. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Trade Development Authority propose to open offices in a number of countries;

(b) if so, the countries where Offices are being opened and the purpose thereof; and

(c) the extent to which our foreign trade earnings are likely to increase consequently ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to open foreign offices of the Trade Development Authority in Federal Republic of Germany and in United States of America. The main purpose of these offices would be :

(i) to generate merchandising enquiries for the Trade Development Authority's clients in respect of TDA'S range of products; and

(ii) to collect export intelligence for

building up the Information Service of TDA, which is being developed for the benefit of the exporters.

2. It is not possible to quantify at this stage the increase in our foreign trade earnings likely to be achieved as a result of the opening of these offices.

Distribution of Russian Cotton to Mills

1248. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet cotton is being compulsorily distributed to all mills on spindlage basis;

(b) whether attention of Government in this regard has been invited to a report in the Economic Times of the 23rd June, 1972; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government there-to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Government have seen the report captioned "Soviet cotton forced on mills" appearing in the Economic Times of 23rd June, 1972. The report does not represent the correct position. Russian cotton imported in terms of the cotton conversion deal entered into between the two countries last year, is being allotted to textile mills on spindle shift working basis calculated and furnished by Indian Cotton Mills Federation. The Mills receiving the allocation will be permitted by the Textile Commissioner to sell the cotton on being approached.

New Iron ore markets captured by India

1249. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is making efforts to explore new markets for iron ores;

(b) the new markets, if any, captured by India during last year and the salient features thereof; and

(c) the total foreign exchange earned by way of exports of iron ore during the last two years, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Exploration of new markets for export of iron ore is a constant exercise.

(b) Long-term contracts for supply of a total quantity of about 12.6 lakh tonnes were concluded last year for newly found markets in Republic of South Korea and Taiwan.

(c) The export earnings from export of iron ore during 1970-71 and 1971-1972 were of the order of Rs. 115.24 crores and Rs. 111.84 crores respectively.

Electrification of Cochin-Olavakkot Line

1250. SHRI MATI BHARGAVI

THANKAPPAN :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to electrify the Cochin-Olavakkot line with a view to relieving the traffic congestion on this stretch; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Marketing Development of Handloom and Handicrafts

1251. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-

KAPPAN :

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provide any financial assistance from the Marketing Development Fund to the States for supporting the marketing development of their handloom and handicrafts;

(b) whether any proposal to modify the 'Code of Grants' has been received from the Government of Kerala; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Investigation into affairs of M/s Kerala Lakshmi Mills Limited Trichur

1252. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN ::

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether the Central Government propose to appoint a Committee to investigate into the affairs of M/s Kerala Lakshmi Mills Limited, Trichur as recommended by the Kerala Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : The State Government's request is under consideration.

Diversion of Trade with East European Countries

1253. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the pattern of rupee trade agreements entered into by India with different East European countries and whether there have been large distortions as regards their imports of traditional, non-traditional and primary products ;

(b) whether contrary to the agreements these countries are importing greater volume of primary products ; and

(c) whether Government are aware of any large diversion of trade and if so, whether the matter has been taken up with these countries for adhering to the pattern as mutually agreed to and the steps taken to stop diversion of trade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Trade with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, G. D. R., Hungary, Poland, Rumania, USSR and Yugoslavia is carried on under the provisions of current Trade Agreements, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. This trade is further regulated by annual Trade Protocols concluded with each country. By and large, the provisions of the Trade Protocols are generally observed. However, to the extent that some of our exports, particularly of non-traditional items do not materialise during the course of the year, for various reasons, the actual composition of trade with the individual countries may present a varied picture.

Exports of primary products are allowed only to the extent mutually agreed upon by the two sides.

(c) Reports of only sporadic cases of diversion of Indian goods to third country destinations have been received. Whenever such reports are brought to the notice of the Government, suitable action is taken by us. The matter is also brought to the notice of the concerned Government where considered necessary.

Impact of Devaluation of Ceylonese Currency on India's Trade

1254. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ceylonese currency has recently been devalued; if so, its revised exchange value in relation to Indian rupee; and

(b) its likely impact on India's Trade and economic relations with Ceylon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Authoritative information on the revised rate of the Ceylonese Rupee in relation to Indian Rupee is awaited and would be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it is received.

(b) It is too early to gauge the likely impact of the devaluation on India's trade and economic relations with Ceylon.

Inter-State river water disputes

1255. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of inter-State river water disputes which are now pending for solution and which are the major disputes among them;

(b) whether delay in settling these disputes has held up a number of major irrigation and power projects causing considerable loss to the national economy; and

(c) if so, whether the Centre has thought of evolving a machinery at the national level to find a quick solution to all these disputes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). Most of the rivers in India are inter-State in character and a number of differences arise amongst them in the planning or operation of the projects on these inter-State rivers. The major differences concern the utilisation of waters of the Krishna, Godavari, Narmada, Cauvery, Sone and the Beas and Ravi rivers. On account of such differences, construction of some of the new projects proposed by State Governments, could not be undertaken.

The Central Government makes efforts to bring the States together and resolve the differences by negotiations. A large number of disputes have already been thus resolved and many others are under discussion amongst the States. Where settlement by negotiations is not found possible, the disputes are referred to adjudication by Tribunals constituted by the Government of India under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

Construction of Over/Foot Bridges in Bhilwara (Rajasthan)

1256. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of Railway overbridge and foot-bridge proposed to be constructed in Bhilwara (Rajasthan) with the joint efforts of the State Government and his Ministry has not yet started ;

(b) the reasons for not starting the construction of these two bridges and the steps being taken in this regard ; and

(c) whether foundations of these two bridges have already been laid and if so, the dates thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Not yet started.

(b) As regards the Road overbridge the site plan has been approved by the Government of Rajasthan only in the third week of June, 1972. Detailed plans are now under preparation by the Railway.

Detailed plans for the foot overbridge have been sent by the Railway to the State Government in July, 1972. These are yet to be approved by the State Government who are also required to deposit entire cost for construction of the same.

(c) Yes. The foundation stone for the proposed road overbridge and the foot over-bridge was laid in October, 1971.

Campaign to stop crime on Railways

1257. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a slight fall in the number of crimes on the Railways following the campaign launched on 26th January, 1972 ;

(b) the comparative figures of crimes on various Railways during January to July, 1972 and the corresponding periods last year : and

(c) the measures being adopted to improve the situation further, particularly on those Sections where this campaign has shown very little result ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) No. There has been some increase in the number of cases registered but

the value of property stolen has shown a decrease.

(b) A statement showing comparative crime position during January to June 1972 and the corresponding period of last year is attached. Position of July, 1972 is not yet available.

(c) In the sections where the position did not improve appreciably as a result of this campaign, RPF staff have been alerted for tightening up security arrangements to prevent criminal interference at different stages of transit of valuable consignments.

Special studies are undertaken by the Crime Intelligence Bureau in respect of heavy shortages of costly commodities.

Anbushing and 'Naka-Bandi' over the bad sections and vulnerable spots in coordination with the State and Government Railway Police have been introduced.

Intensive armed patrolling and escorting of goods and passenger trains on bad sections is being done with a view to put down criminal interference.

Statement

Period	No. of cases registered	Value of property		Arrests made			Total
		Stolen Rs.	Recovered Rs.	RPF	Rly employees	Out-siders	
January— June, 1972	23,530	91,22,192	4,39,833	48	109	847	1,014
January— June, 1971	20,169	1,03,72,972	7,63,810	46	59	705	810

Loss to Railways due to ticketless travelling

1258. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of loss suffered by the Railways during the last two years on account of ticketless travelling ; and

(b) whether Government have launched a special campaign in this connection, and if so,

the broad features thereof and the results achieved therefrom so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Estimates of the incidence of ticketless travel on Indian Railways are not made from year to year and as such separate figures for the two years are not available. On the basis of sample checks conducted on all Indian Railways during 1967-68, the loss was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 crores.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Special checks on ticketless travelling, organised jointly by the Railways and State Governments, have been conducted in Haryana, Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan. Similar

drives are planned in other States. The results of the Rajasthan drive are not yet available. The results of other drives are summarised below :

Particulars	Haryana drive (from 8/11/71 to 22/1/72) (2½ months)	Gujarat drive (from 15/3 to 30/4/72) (1½ months)	Punjab drive (from 1/5 to 30/6/72) (2 months)
(a) Total No. of persons detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets.	30,000	16,760	6,832
(b) Amount realised	Rs. 2,82,000/-	Rs. 1,73,787/-	Rs. 80,290/-
(c) (i) No. of tickets sold during the period of the drive	74.63 lakhs	173 lakhs	103.06 lakhs
(ii) No. of tickets sold during the corresponding period of previous year	76.92 lakhs	168 lakhs	97.04 lakhs
(iii) Percentage variation	-3.0*	+ 3.1**	+ 6.2
(d) (i) Earnings from the sale of tickets during the period of the drive	Rs. 132.67 lakhs	Rs. 260 lakhs	Rs. 276.42 lakhs
(ii) Earnings from the sale of tickets during the corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 126.27 lakhs	Rs. 234 lakhs	Rs. 225.77 lakhs
(iii) Percentage variation	+5.0	+10.8	+22.4

*Due to the outbreak of war in December '71

**Despite the fact that the peak marriage season fell during April in 1971 whereas in the current year, the marriage season started in the middle of May.

Bilateral Commercial Development Programme to promote Exports to West Germany

1259. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state,

(a) whether India has suggested to West Germany a new bilateral commercial development programme to promote her exports; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the proposed programme and the reaction of West

Germany towards the suggestion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal envisages technical assistance from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the development of the export of selected products from India. The terms and conditions of the proposed programme are under negotiations with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany whose reactions are awaited.

डीजल शेड, रत्नाम को चालू करना

1260. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या रेल मन्त्री डीजल शेड, रत्नाम (पश्चिम रेलवे) के विस्तार के बारे में 11 अप्रैल, 1972 के अतारांतिक प्रश्न संख्या 2513 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने डीजल शेड रत्नाम के शीघ्र कार्यारम्भ का आश्वासन दिया था ;

(ख) क्या इस बीच कार्य आरम्भ हो चुका है, और यदि हाँ, तो इस पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) से (ग), प्रारम्भिक कार्य जैसे टेंडर आमंत्रित करना आदि चालू है। इस्पात के भारी कमी के कारण, बैकल्पिक अभिकल्प तैयार किए जा रहे हैं और अन्य आनुषंगिक निर्माण कार्यों के लिए टेंडर आमंत्रित किए जा रहे हैं। इस काम के लिए स्वीकृत कुल 39.42 लाख रुपए की राशि में से चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए 20 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

भारत-इंडिन रई करर

1261. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या विवेश व्यापार मन्त्री कपड़े के निर्यात के लिए इंडिन के साथ नये समझौते के बारे में 18-4-1972 के अतारांतिक प्रश्न संख्या 3156 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडिन को सूती कपड़े के निर्यात के लिए नये करार को इस बीच अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विवेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० आर्य) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

डोडर और जावरा रेलवे स्टेशनों (पश्चिम रेलवे) के बीच हालूट स्टेशन खोलने के बारे में विवेश

1262. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या रेल मन्त्री डोडर और जावरा रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच हालूट स्टेशन खोलने के बारे में 23 नवम्बर, 1971 और 18 अप्रैल, 1972 के अतारांतिक प्रश्न संख्या क्रमशः 1334 और 3163 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हालूट स्टेशन खोलने के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : डोडर और जावरा स्टेशनों के बीच गाड़ी हालूट बनाने के लिए मिट्टी डालने का काम हो रहा है और हालूट के नाम के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के साथ सक्रिय रूप से बातचीत चल रही है।

देश के पश्चिम, दक्षिण, तथा पूर्वी भागों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की पीठ स्थापित करना

1263. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :

श्री महावीरप किंसिंग शास्त्री :

क्या विधि और न्याय मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के पश्चिम, दक्षिण तथा पूर्वी भागों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की तीन और पीठ स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सम्पूर्ण योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पट्टोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री ए० आर० गोखले) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Take-over of Raw Jute Trade

1264. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take over the raw jute trade ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be taken over and the benefits from such take-over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) It is envisaged that, over a period of years, the Jute Corporation of India would take over of trade in Jute.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the period within which such take over would be possible. The take over of the jute trade would result in better prices for the growers than hitherto.

Proposal to meet Election Expenses of Candidates

1265. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to meet election expenses of candidates as done in West Germany ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). The Joint Committee of Houses on Amendments to Election Law have made the following observations in Part-I of its Report :

"The Committee have made some suggestions to plug the loopholes in the law in the subsequent sections of this Chapter. The Committee, however, consider that basically the problem of election expenses, which has not only agitated the minds of the candidates and the thinking of political parties but also of the general public, can be solved only if it is accepted in principle that all election expenses ought to be a legitimate charge on the public funds and efforts should be made to achieve that end. The Committee feel that a process should be initiated whereby the burden of legitimate election expenses at present borne by the candidate or the political party would be progressively shifted to the State".

In keeping with the Committee's views, namely that the burden of election expenses should be gradually shifted from the candidates to the state, the Committee has recommended the following further measures to be taken :

"(i) Five copies of electoral rolls instead of two, should be supplied free of

charge to every recognised political party, not later than the date of notification calling for an election.

(ii) Forms for appointment of polling agents and counting agents should be supplied free of charge to all contesting candidates at least a fortnight before the polling day.

(iii) Polling slips with necessary details indicating date, time and place of polling etc. should be got printed by the Election Commission and supplied to the political parties contesting candidates, at least 15 days before the date of poll, for distribution to the voters".

The Report is being examined by the Government.

Shortage of Wagons for Transportation of Iron and Cement

1266. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was an acute shortage of supply of Railway wagons this year for transporting iron and cement from the centres of production to different parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) No.

(b) Supply of wagons for iron and steel industry is in keeping with the requirements. The overall supply of wagons for cement industry is also comparatively more. There has been marginal shortfall in despatch of cement in certain areas due to heavy demand for movement for high priority goods like foodgrains etc.

Electrified Metro-Gauge line between Baramula and Gazigund via Srinagar (Kashmir Valley)

1267. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide an electrified metre-gauge railway line between Baramula and Gazigund via Srinagar in Kashmir Valley;

(b) whether the feasibility and prospects of such an undertaking from economic point of view have been studied;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the period by which the proposal is to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) to (d). Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for construction of an electrified M. G. rail line between Baramula and Gazigund via Srinagar at the cost of the State Government, is in progress. Request of the State Government to carry out the survey for a B. G. line instead of M. G., is at present, under consideration of the Government. Further consideration to this project will be given after the results of the surveys become known. It is, therefore, too early to say when this project if at all would be taken up for construction.

Cases pending in the Supreme Court and High Courts.

1268. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAE-KWAD : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:-

(a) the total number of pending cases as at the end of 1969-70 and 71, separately, in the Supreme Court and each High Court;

(b) the average time taken in the disposal of a civil and a criminal case, separately, from the filing stage to the judgment stage; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for the expeditious disposal of law cases with a view to reducing delay in the administration of justice?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) A statement giving the information is attached.

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

(c) During the last five years, the Judge strength of various High Courts has been increased from 245 to 324. The Judge strength of the Supreme Court is also being increased from 12 to 14. It is proposed to advise the State authorities to undertake a further review of the Judge strength in the light of the institutions and disposals and the arrears to be cleared.

A Committee of Judges under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice J. C. Shah has submitted a report on the problem of arrears in the High Courts. The Committee has made a number of recommendations for reducing arrears and for minimising delays in dispensing justice. The recommendations of the Committee which are purely of administrative nature and which do not require amendment to the rule, statute or law have been communicated to the State Governments and High Courts for implementation. The recommendations involving amendments to the statute or law are being examined and decisions will be taken after ascertaining the views of the Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court and the State Governments.

The Law Commission has suggested certain specific amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in its 27th Report with a view to eliminating or minimising delays in civil litigation and thereby reducing costs. The suggestions are under examination. The re-constituted Law Commission has also been requested to go into the question of further amendments to the Civil Procedure Code.

The Law Commission has also made a number of recommendations for the amendment of procedural law in criminal matters. Most of them have been accepted by Government and a Bill for revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure is now before a Select Committee of Parliament.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Court	Pendency		
		1969	1970	1971
1	2	3	4	5
	SUPREME COURT	6,270	7,104	8,592
	HIGH COURTS			
1.	Allahabad	63,296	61,342	71,722

1	2	3	4	5
3. Bombay		33,692	37,067	39,296
4. Calcutta		72,396	75,733	77,360
5. Delhi		17,198	16,079	15,067
6. Gauhati		4,313	4,631	5,057
7. Gujarat		15,173	13,983	13,906
8. Himachal Pradesh		—	—	1,544
9. Jammu & Kashmir		1,222	1,368	1,652
10. Kerala		31,382	34,392	34,433
11. Madhya Pradesh		13,974	14,995	17,401
12. Madras		36,339	32,864	33,673
13. Mysore		17,735	18,877	13,870
14. Orissa		7,776	7,221	6,866
15. Patna		12,411	15,500	19,422
16. Punjab & Haryana		21,982	22,910	24,302
17. Rajasthan		9,852	8,633	11,125
		3,78,038	3,83,408	4,04,344

* High Court of Himachal Pradesh was established in the year 1971 (w. c. f. 25,1. 1971).

Foreign exchange earned by Export of Ready-made Garments

1269. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAE-KWAD : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the total amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of ready-made garments during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :

Year	(Garment exports of all fabrics Value in Lakh Rs.)
1969	799.2
1970	1151.0
1971	1551.9

Observation made by Mr. Justice V. Khalid regarding the Muslim Personal Law

1270. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAE-KWAD :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the observation made by Mr. Justice V. Khalid, Judge of the Kerala High Court while delivering a judgment on 29th June, 1972 regarding Muslim Personal Law ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI

NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : (a) A report of certain observations made by Mr. Justice V. Khalid, Judge of the Kerala High Court regarding the Muslim Personal Law appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated June 20, 1972.

(b) The State Government of Kerala has been requested to furnish full details of the case and the matter will be examined after receipt of reply from the Kerala Government.

Boost in India's Exports

1271. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether India's export will get a boost as a result of India's increased supply of items to Bangladesh ; and
- (b) if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). It is the desire of the two Governments to expand and promote trade between India and Bangladesh on the basis of mutual advantage. The Trade Agreement concluded on the 28th of March 1972 provides for exports of specific commodities to the extent of Rs. 25 crores under the Limited Payments Arrangement. Commodities other than those listed under the Limited Payments Arrangement can also be exported to Bangladesh in accordance with the normal import policy against payment in free foreign exchange.

Low utilisation of Irrigation Potential

1272. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether utilisation of irrigation potential in some areas is much below the national average ;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the low utilisation of irrigation potential in these areas ; and
- (c) the steps, if any, taken to ensure full utilisation of the irrigation potential in these areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) In some Projects like Kosi, Gandak, Banas, Shatrunji, Kakrapar,

Mahi, Chambal, Mula, Purna, Pus etc., the utilisation of irrigation potential is significantly below the national average.

(b) The under utilisation is due to delay in the construction of smaller channels of the distribution system; delay in construction of field channels of the beneficiaries; some irrigation systems still having outlets of capacities greater than 3 cusecs ; inadequate extension services; delay in land levelling and shaping by the farmers and inadequate facilities for marketing etc.

(c) The State Governments have been urged to synchronise the construction of the smaller canals to serve 100 acre blocks along with the main canals and branches and to construct the field channels and recover the cost thereof from beneficiaries wherever there is inordinate delay. On the bigger Projects the State Governments have also taken up comprehensive aycut development programmes.

Construction of a bridge over Beas river between Nowshera Patti (Gurdaspur) and Mukerian (Northern Railway)

1273. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have any proposal to construct a bridge across the river Beas between Nowshera Patti (Gurdaspur) and Mukerian to meet the needs of the defence in case of Emergency ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which the construction work will be undertaken and the bridge will be opened for traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Mukerian-Talwara Railway Line to Passenger Traffic

1274. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :
SHRI HARI SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open the Mukerian-Talwara railway line, which was constructed many years ago for taking the

machinery required for the Pong Dam, to passenger traffic ; and

(b) if not, what is the difficulty envisaged by the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) (a) No.

(b) The proposal is not financially justified; there is also adequate road transport capacity for carrying both goods and passenger traffic.

संसद भवन में रेलवे कैन्टीन का कार्यकरण

1275 श्री हरी सिंह :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद भवन की रेलवे कैन्टीन प्रति वर्ष घाटे पर चलती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तीन वर्षों में इसे कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी और उसके क्या कारण थे ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में पार्लियामेंट हाउस की रेलवे कैन्टीन को जो घाटा हुआ वह इस प्रकार है :-

1969-70 में 1,06,685.42 रुपए

1970-71 में 1,22,227.41 रुपए

1971-72 में 1,45,003.76 रुपए

(अपरिशोधित आंकड़े)

इस घाटे का मुख्य कारण यह है कि वर्तमान नियत टैरिफ दर कैन्टीन बचाने के खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए अपर्याप्त है जबकि बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के कारण उक्त खर्च प्रति वर्ष बढ़ रहा है।

S. T. C. team for West Asian countries to study Demand of Cement

1276. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state .

(a) whether a special team has been set up by State Trading Corporation to examine and

study the demand of cement in West Asian countries ; and

(b) if so, who are the members of the team and when the team is leaving on tour of the countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No special team has been set up by STC to examine and study the demand of cement in West Asian countries. However, a sales team visited some of the West Asian countries from 25th June, 1972 to 3rd July, 1972.

(b) The sales team comprised of representatives of the cement exporting companies and STC viz.

1. Mr. M. R. Shivedasani of M/s. Associated Cement Co. Ltd., Bombay.
2. Mr. J. V. Mehta of M/s. Shree Digvijay Cement Co., Ltd., Bombay, and
3. Shri Bhupendra Singh, Addl. Chief Marketing Manager, STC, New Delhi.

Effect of Bombay High Court Judgment on Export Trade of Precious Stones

1277. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether their directive contained in a Circular dated 11th January, 1967 enjoining the Export Promotion Councils and Export Promotion Officers at ports to consider requests for the registration of exporters of precious stones has been declared *ultra vires* and illegal by the Bombay High Court ; and

(b) if so, the effect of this judgment on the export trade of precious stones ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The export trade of precious stones will not be affected by the judgement of the Bombay High Court.

**महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा बहु-विवाह विरोधी
कानून बनाने की मांग**

1278. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या विधि और न्याय मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार ने बहु-विवाह विरोधी कानून बनाने और उसे सभी धर्मों के लोगों पर लागू करने की मांग केन्द्रीय सरकार से की है ; और

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

**विधि और न्याय मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री
(श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय पर विचार कर रही है ।

Nationalisation of Power Industries

1279. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have permitted Gujarat Government to nationalise the power industries in the State ;

(b) whether Government had some time ago appointed a Committee headed by Union Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power to go into the question of terminating licences given to private power companies to generate and distribute power ; and

(c) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee and the steps taken to implement them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Government of India have not received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat for Nationalising the Electricity Supply Industry in the State.

(b) and (c). A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Union Deputy Minister for

Irrigation and Power had gone into the question of how the areas served by the private licensee undertakings could be dealt with in the context of adoption of uniform power policy throughout the States. The report is under study. Further action will be taken after a decision is taken in the matter.

Gujarat Government's request for ban on import of Cotton

1280. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government had urged the Centre to stop import of cotton in view of the bumper crop in the country ;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to prevent recurrence of the cotton crisis by the growers in the past ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No communication has been received from the Gujarat Government in this respect.

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

S. T. C. Subsidiary in Canada

1281. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state when the State Trading Corporation established a subsidiary in Canada and when this was liquidated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : The State Trading Corporation established a subsidiary in Canada in April, 1966 and wound it up in December, 1970.

Decision to withdraw departmental catering in Mail/Express trains

1282. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Departmental catering in various mail/express trains has been changed to contract system ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether a number of representations have been received against such change-over ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) and (b). Only in the case of Nos. 1 UP/2 DN Howrah-Delhi-Kalka Mail has the dining car service been recently handed over to a contractor. This was done as the continuation of the service under departmental management was not proving to be remunerative.

(c) No.

Take over of Textile Mills

1283. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more textile mills have been taken over by the National Textile Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the names of the mills taken over during May and June, 1972 ; and

(c) whether more mills are likely to be taken over by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). In exercise of the power conferred by sections 18A and 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the Central Government have taken over the management of the following four cotton textile mills during May and June, 1972 :—

- (i) Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Ltd., Alagappanagar.
- (ii) Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills Ltd., Serampore.
- (iii) Sri Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills Ltd., Palta.
- (iv) M/s. Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd., Chandrapur.

The Kerala Textile Corporation has been appointed as the Authorised Controller of the mill first mentioned above and the National Textile Corporation has been appointed as the Authorised Controller in respect of the remaining three mills.

(c) The affairs of some more closed cotton textile mills have already been looked into by the Investigation Committees appointed by Government under the aforesaid Act and the reports of the Investigation Committees are under consideration.

Increase in exports of textile goods

1284. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of textile goods has considerably increased during 1972 as compared to 1971 ;

(b) if so, whether this is due to the fact that some socialist countries have increased the import of our textile goods as compared to the previous years ; and

(c) if so, how the figures of 1972 compare with 1970 and 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Provisional estimates place exports of cotton textiles during January-June 1972 at about Rs. 65.56 crores as compared to about Rs. 50.99 crores during the same period last year.

(b) and (c). There is an increase in exports of cotton textiles to East European countries as seen from the relevant figures given below :

Period (January-June)	Value (in crores Rs.)
1972	17.60 (Provisional)
1971	4.74
1970	11.51

Penalty for improper use of alarm chain pulling

1285. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether no penalty for improper use of alarm chain has been imposed on any passenger during 1970-71 and 1971-72.

(b) whether cases of alarm chain pulling have increased during the last two years ; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take to reduce the cases of alarm chain pulling ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) The number of persons penalised for improper use of alarm chain during 1970-71 and 1971-72 is as follows :

Year	No. of persons penalised
1970-71	766
1971-72	290

(b) The number of incidents of alarm chain pulling on trains increased in 1970-71 as compared with the previous year ; the number of incidents in 1971-72 was less than in 1970-71 but more than in 1969-70. The figures for the last five years are as follows :

Year	No. of incidents
1967-68	1,67,422
1968-69	2,28,595
1969-70	2,62,558
1970-71	3,61,797
1971-72	2,96,192

(c) The following steps continue to be taken to reduce the incidents of alarm chain pulling :

(i) Educating the general public through cinema shows, slides, posters and the press etc. and by announcements on the Public Address System provided at important stations about the evils of misuse of the alarm chain apparatus and enlisting their co-operation in detecting and prosecuting the offenders.

(ii) Organising lectures at educational institutions by Railway Officers, to this end.

(iii) Arranging surprise checks to ambush miscreants at places noted for unauthorised chain pulling, by posting plain clothed T. T. Es. and Railway Protection Force men in III Class compartments and at these places.

(iv) Giving incentives to the public to help the Railway Administration in detecting and prosecuting the offenders by granting cash awards, which may extend up to Rs. 100/-.

(v) Maintaining liaison with the State Governments who are mainly responsible for law and order in the State.

(vi) Blanking off the alarm chain apparatus when other steps fail to yield appreciable results.

Closure of Textile Mills for want of Raw Material

1286. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK.

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of textile mills in

some States have closed down for want of raw materials;

(b) if so, the names of such textile mills ;

(c) the extent of loss suffered as a result thereof ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Dry Port at Delhi

1287. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether a final decision has since been taken by Government on the project report of the Inter-Ministerial Working Group for the establishment of a dry port at Delhi and if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : No, Sir. However, a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Committee to enquire into malpractice in sale of Railway Tickets and Reservation

1288. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted a Committee to go into the question of rules and regulations for the sale and reservation of Railway tickets and to suggest measures to eradicate the malpractices and unauthorised selling of tickets ;

(b) if so, the names of Members of the Committee ;

(c) its terms of reference ; and

(d) by what time the Committee will submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The names of the Members of the Committee are :

(1) Shri Krishan Kant, M.P., .. Chairman

(2) Shrimati Sumitra Gandhi Kulkarni, M.P., ..	Member
(3) Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey, M.P., ..	Member
(4) Shri Salebhoj Abdul Kadar, M.P., ..	Member

(c) The terms of reference of the Committee are as under :

(i) To examine the rules and procedures in vogue on Railways in respect of sale of tickets and reservation of seats/berths and suggest proposals :

(a) to minimise inconvenience to passengers in the matter of obtaining tickets and reservations ;

(b) to remove the lacunae in the procedures which permit commission of irregularities ;

(ii) To identify the nature of mal-practices and irregularities committed by outsiders including unrecognised Travel Agencies in securing unauthorised reservations and to suggest measures to stop the same.

(iii) To study the adequacy of the existing provisions of Law to deal effectively with the offenders and to make recommendations in this regard.

(d) The Committee is likely to submit its report some time in December, 1972.

Export of lenses for spectacles to USSR

1289. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government owned Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited has entered into an agreement with the U. S. S. R. Government to export lenses for spectacles during 1972-73 ;

(b) if so, the terms thereof ; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result of this export ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). M/s. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur, have entered into contract in April, 1972, with M/s.

Medexport, USSR, for the export of 4 lakh pieces of white spherical Menicus uncut lenses from India to USSR for delivery between June and September 1972. The payments are to be effected in Indian Rupees in accordance with the Trade Agreement between the two countries.

Derailment of bogies of the 145 Radhikapur-Maniharighat passenger train at Manihari Railway Station (Northeast Frontier Railway)

1290. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 13th July, 1972 wherein it has been stated that six bogies of the 145 Radhikapur-Maniharighat passenger train were derailed at Manihari Railway Station on the 12th July, 1972 ;

(b) if so, the cause of the accident ;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured ; and

(d) the estimated loss of the railway property?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) There is no such train as 145 Radhikapur-Maniharighat Passenger on the Northeast Frontier Railway. Presumably the Press report referred to the derailment of 124 Down Radhikapur—Maniharighat Passenger between Manihari and Tejnarayanpur stations on 9.7.1972.

(b) According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta, the accident was due to some obstruction on the track. Most probably a portion of the Brake block of the leading right wheel of the second coach broke off and had fallen on the rail causing an obstruction and resulted in the wheel jumping off the rail resulting in the derailment of this coach and all subsequent coaches.

(c) In this accident, no one was killed. However, 15 persons received injuries of whom 3 were hurt grievously.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 2,033/-.

बिहार के लिये सिचाई योजनाएं

1291. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिचाई और बिष्टुत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने, बिहार का दौरा करते समय कुछ सिचाई योजनाओं का निरीक्षण किया है, और यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने बिहार की कुछ मुख्य सिचाई योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के संबंध में बिहार सरकार से कुछ बातचीत की थी और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या कुछ सिचाई योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने उनसे सहायता का अनुरोध किया है; और

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

सिचाई और बिष्टुत् मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (घ). बिहार में गंडक परियोजना क्षेत्रों, सुवर्णरेखा नदी पर एक परियोजना के लिए प्रस्तावित स्थल, पलामउ जिला, खड़गपुर झील और पटना मुंगेर तालों का जुलाई, 1972 में निरीक्षण किया गया था। राज्य सरकार के साथ चांदिल, खरकई औरंगा, अमानत, टेवल और कनहार पर प्रस्तावित परियोजनाएं, खड़गपुर झील से सिचाई विस्तार की संभावनाएं और ताल क्षेत्रों के विकास पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ और आवश्यक इंजीनियरी कार्यों को किस प्रकार नियोजित और अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना चाहिए, इसके सम्बंध में सुझाव दिए गए गंडक परियोजना से प्राप्त समुपयोजन में तेजी लाने के उपायों पर भी विस्तार से विचार-विमर्श हुआ और इस सम्बंध में विविध सुझाव दिए गए।

हथकरघा उद्योग में संकट के बारे में बिहार सरकार से रिपोर्ट

1292. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री) : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भागलपुर, बिहार-शरीफ, दरभंगा

तथा बिहार के अन्य भागों में स्टेपल सूत की कमी के कारण हजारों मजदूर भुखमरी के शिकार हैं;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट भेजी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग). बिहार सरकार ने अभिवेदन किया था कि स्टेपल रेशे के धागे की कमी की वजह से राज्य में बुनाई उद्योग संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं और राज्य सरकार को स्टेपल रेशे के धागे का प्रतिमास 3,000 गांठों का बोटा आवंटित किया जाना चाहिए। मैंने मेड फाइबर स्पिनर्स एसोसिएशन ने जुलाई, 1972 में ही राज्य सरकार को 1,500 गांठों आवंटित कर दी हैं।

तापीय बिजली घर की स्थापना के लिए बिहार को वित्तीय सहायता

1293. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिचाई और बिष्टुत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को यह आश्वासन दिया है कि मुजफ्फरपुर में 220 मेगावाट का एक तापीय बिजली घर की स्थापना करने के लिए राज्य को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाएगी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या आश्वासन दिया गया है, उस पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय किए जाने की संभावना है और यह तापीय बिजली घर कब तक तैयार हो जाएगा ?

सिचाई और बिष्टुत् मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) अश्व नहीं उठता।

देश में आधुनिक पटसन मिलों की स्थापना

1294. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में आधुनिक पटसन मिलों स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये मिलों कहां तथा कब स्थापित की जायेंगी ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). आधुनिक प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, उड़ीसा तथा त्रिपुरा की राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इन प्रत्येक राज्यों में एक-एक पटसन मिल स्थापित करने के लिए प्रस्थापनाएं पेश करें। प्रस्थापनाएं स्वीकृत होने की तारीख से इन मिलों को स्थापित करने में लगभग दो वर्ष लग जाएंगे।

दिल्ली में आयोजित आल इण्डिया रेलवे एम्प्लाइज कन्फेडरेशन का सम्मेलन

1295. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 14-15 मई को दिल्ली के दीवान हाल में आल इण्डिया रेलवे एम्प्लाइज कन्फेडरेशन का एक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त सम्मेलन में लिये गये निर्णयों की जानकारी उनके मंत्रालय को दे दी गई है और क्या उसमें पास किये गये प्रस्ताव उनके मंत्रालय के पास भेज दिये गये हैं ; और

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

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) से (ग).

14 और 15 मई, 1972 को अखिल भारतीय रेल कर्मचारी महासंघ के राष्ट्रीय अभिसमय में पास किये गये कुछ प्रस्ताव महासंघ द्वारा रेल मंत्री को भेजे गये थे। महासंघ द्वारा पारित प्रस्तावों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कर्मचारियों के मामलों से सम्बन्धित निम्नलिखित मांगों का उल्लेख किया गया था। नीचे प्रत्येक मांग के सामने सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की गयी है :-

मांग	सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया
(1) कर्मचारियों के विशद दण्डात्मक कार्रवाई भाफ की जानी चाहिए।	22-5-72 को लोक सभा में तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री द्वारा की गयी घोषणा के अनुसार प्रस्ताव में उल्लिखित स्थानों पर अवैधानिक हड्डतालों में भाग लेने वाले कर्मचारियों के मामले में सेवाभाग का दण्ड कमा कर दिया गया है; निम्नवन आदेश भी रद्द कर दिये गये हैं सिवाय कुछ उन मामलों के जिनमें कर्मचारियों को गम्भीर आरोपों के लिए दोषी पाया गया है।
(2) तीसरे वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट का तुरन्त प्रकाशन।	वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट इस वर्ष के अन्त तक आने की सम्भावना है।
(3) एक उद्योग में एक यूनियन हो।	जहां तक रेलों का सम्बन्ध है, "एक उद्योग के लिए एक यूनियन" को मान्यता देने के बारे में

मांग

सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया

राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिश पर सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले निर्णय के अनुरूप श्रमिक नीति पर पुनर्विचार किया जायेगा ।

(4) रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान ।

सरकार अभी तक इस मांग को मानने में असमर्थ रही है ।

(5) रेलों में भ्रष्टाचार ।

सरकार को यह जानकर प्रसन्नता हुई है कि महासंघ ने इस मामले में अपना सर्वाधिक सहयोग देने का आश्वासन दिया है ।

Arkavati Project in Konakpur (Mysore)

1296. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mysore Government have approached the Central Government seeking their co-operation for technical know-how in connection with the construction of Arkavati Project in Konakpur (Mysore) ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Periodical transfers of Railway Employees

1297. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Committee (Railways) recommended in Paras No. 4.35 and 13.15 of its Report that the practice of periodical transfer of Railway employees should be discontinued ;

(b) whether the Railway Board has accepted these recommendations ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why they are not being implemented by different Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes. (The recommendations referred to by the Hon'ble Member are contained in the Report of the Administrative

Reforms Commission's Study Team on Railways).

(b) and (c). A decision has been taken to accept the recommendations in question. In fact, a ban on periodical transfers has been in force since 1968. However, selective transfers are permitted to shift persons who have stayed long and have unsavoury reputation, or for the purpose of transfer of staff from not so popular places so as to give them a change.

Down-grading of posts of Assistant Station Masters, Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

1298. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether last year in Delhi Division, there were more posts of A. S. Ms. in the grade of Rs. 250—380 which were duly sanctioned for the last many years ;

(b) if so, the reasons why the sanction has not been granted this year resulting in downgrading of so many posts ;

(c) whether the Administration has undertaken job analysis to downgrade these posts ; and

(d) if so, the justification for down-grading ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes.

(t) Posts of Assistant Station Masters in the different grades are sanctioned on the basis of a specified percentage. On the Delhi Division, 24 posts of Assistant Station Masters grade Rs. 250—380 are in excess of the prescribed percentage. This excess should ordinarily have been wiped

off. However, orders have been issued for operating these excess posts till 31.12.72 or till receipt of Third Pay Commission's recommendations whichever is earlier.

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

Grade-wise Rest giver Station Master of Eastern, Southern, Central, Western and Northern Railways

1299. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has issued orders for providing "Rest-giver Station Masters" in grade of Rs. 250-280 to give rest to Station Masters of the same grade ;

(b) whether the practice of providing Grade-wise Rest-givers for SMs/ASMs. is followed uniformly by all the Zonal and Divisional Administrations ;

(c) whether the practice of providing grade-wise Rest-givers is particularly not observed in Eastern Railway (except Sealdah Division), South Central Railway, Western Railway and Northern Railway ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to issue fresh instructions to all concerned in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) The Railway Board have not issued general orders in this regard. On receipt of representation from the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, that on the South-Eastern and the South-Central Railways, Assistant Station Masters in the grade Rs. 150-240 were being deployed as Rest-givers in respect of Station Masters in the grade Rs. 205-280, instructions were issued to those two Railways in June 1972, to the effect that the position should be reviewed and Rest-givers provided in the same grade except in those cases where Station Masters are situated few and far between and the train services for movement are few. In the latter cases, clubbing of Station Masters with Assistant station Masters was permissible and the Rest-giver would be in the grade of the employees for whom he gives rest for the major part of the week.

(b) As will be seen from the answer to part (a), on certain Railways Rest-givers were not being provided in the same grade as those to whom rest is given.

(c) On the South-Central Railway, in some cases, Rest-givers were not being provided grade-wise as will be seen from the answer to part (a). On the Eastern and the Western

Railways, Restgivers for Station Masters Rs. 205-280 have been provided in the same grade, except in a few cases, where the seniormost Assistant Station Master at the station gives rest to the Station Master in scale Rs. 205-280 and the Rest-giver Assistant Station Master gives rest to the Assistant Station Master. Information regarding Northern Railway is being obtained.

(d) The Railway Board have already issued suitable instructions to the South-Eastern and the South-Central Railways as stated in answer to part (a). Similar instructions are being issued to the other Railways.

Grade-wise leave reserve SMs/ASMs

1300. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board's Orders dated 14th August 1951 and 28th November 1968 for providing grade-wise leave reserves are implemented in the case of Station Masters/ Assistant Station Masters ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether grade-wise leave reserves for Guards, Drivers, Firemen, Workshop-staff, Permanent Way Inspectors/Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors are provided according to the aforesaid orders ; and

(d) whether Government propose to examine the existing anomalies and provide leave reserves for Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters at least in the grade of Rs. 250-280 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) to (d). The leave reserve for the categories of Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters, Guards, Drivers, Firemen, Workshop-staff, Permanent Way Inspectors/Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors are provided according to the orders contained in Board's orders dated 14th August 1951 and 25th November 1968.

The leave reserve for Station Masters/ Assistant Station Masters in grade of Rs. 250-380 (AS) and above is provided in grade Rs. 250-380 (AS) or Rs. 205-280 (AS) depending on the pattern adopted by each Railway. The leave reserve for Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs. 130-240 (AS) and Rs. 205-280 (AS) is provided in the lowest grade of Rs. 130-240 (AS). No proposal to further liberalise the instructions in force to this effect is under consideration.

**Suitability Test for Asstt. Station Masters
(South Eastern Railway)**

1301. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in South Eastern Railway, Assistant Station Masters in grade of 130-240 have to appear for suitability test before being promoted to grade of Rs. 205-280 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether this system is in force on other Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) and (b). Promotion of Assistant Station Masters to grade Rs. 205-280 (AS) is made on the basis of seniority-cum-suitability. On the South Eastern Railway suitability is adjudged by scrutiny of service records and oral test. No written test is conducted for this purpose.

Rural Electrification in West Bengal

1302. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in each District of West Bengal which have been brought under rural electrification scheme as on 30th June, 1972 ; and

(b) the number of new villages in each District and in each Sub-division electrified between April 1 and June 30, 1972 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION IN POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) 4,012 villages has been electrified in West Bengal as on 30th, June, 1972. The district-wise details of these villages is given below :

Bankura	..	212
Birbhum	..	144
Burdwan	..	637
Cooch Behar	..	26
Darjeeling	..	160
Hooghly	..	465
Howrah	..	177
Jalpaiguri	..	172
Malda	..	120
Midnapur	..	376
Murshidabad	..	335
Nadia	..	477
24-Parganas	..	596
Purulia	..	87
West Dinajpur	..	28

Total : 4,012

(b) During the months of April, May and June, 1972, additional 684 villages were electrified in West Bengal. District-wise details of these electrified villages are given below :

Bankura	..	68
Birbhum	..	30
Burdwan	..	61
Cooch Behar	..	12
Darjeeling	..	2
Hooghly	..	80
Howrah	..	30
Jalpaiguri	..	5
Malda	..	45
Midnapur	..	112
Murshidabad	..	81
Nadia	..	30
24-Parganas	..	92
Purulia	..	26
West Dinajpur	..	10

Total : 684

Text of various Trade Agreements between India and Bangladesh

1303. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) texts of various trade agreements between India and Bangladesh since latter's liberation ; and

(b) the progress in regard to the implementation of these trade agreements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Government have concluded only one Trade Agreement with Bangladesh, which was signed in New Delhi on March 28, 1972. A copy of the agreement has already been placed in the Parliament Library. The working of the agreement is to be reviewed towards the end of September, 1972, between the representatives of the two Governments.

Detective Police Cell to protect Railway property and electric wires

1304. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a detective police cell has recently been set up in West Bengal to protect rail property, including electric wires ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Main features of the scheme

1. A Railway Intelligence Cell in West Bengal has been created with effect from 1-9-1971.

2. The sanctioned strength of the Cell is one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 4 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors and 20 Watcher Constables. It functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Traffic and Railways), West Bengal.

3. For facility of working, the Cell has been divided into four Zones, each with a fixed strength in the Railway Divisions of Sealdah, Howrah, Kharagpur and Asansol.

4. The main duties of the Cell are :

(a) To prevent and detect thefts of overhead electric traction wire, carriage and wagon fittings, permanent way materials, signalling materials, etc. which directly affect the train movements.

(b) The collection of criminal intelligence against railway criminals and receivers of stolen property with a view to detain them under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971.

(c) Investigation of important cases on the Railways in the State of West Bengal.

5. The cost of this Cell is borne jointly by the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways.

Number of Bearers in Railway Catering Service

1305. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bearers in the Railway Catering Service ;

(b) how many of them are permanent, temporary and casual ; and

(c) the terms and conditions of their service ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) 1981.

(b) Permanent	968
Temporary	665
Casual	Nil

There are also 348 bearers engaged on some Railway Establishments on Commission basis.

(c) Permanent and temporary bearers are governed by the same terms and conditions as are applicable to regular railway servants. Bearers are also engaged on some Railways on pay-cum-commission and on wholly commission basis. While the former get pay, allowances and the commission, the latter get only the commission. They are not entitled to any other benefits.

रेलवे के सामान का निर्यात और विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन

1306. श्री एम० एस० पुरतीः क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार रेलवे के किस-किस सामान का निर्यात किया गया और कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई तथा किन-किन देशों को यह निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) रेलवे के सामान की सप्लाई के लिए चालू वर्ष में किन-किन देशों से क्रायादेश प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ग) इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होने की सम्भावना है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) 1972-73 के दौरान किसी भी नये क्रायादेश के प्राप्त होने की सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान निर्यात किये गए रेल के सामान के नाम तथा मूल्य निम्न-लिखित हैं :—

मूल्य लाल ५० में

नाम	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
रेल के माल डिब्बे	9.54	186.68	223.84
माल डिब्बों के संघटक	17.86	13.08	61.08
रेलवे कोच	21.93	10.19	349.79
लोको वायसर	3.14	—	—
रेलगाड़ी के बिजली तथा सिगनल संबंधी उपस्कर	3.39	9.95	10.96
रेलपथ संबंधी सामग्री	70.55	154.61	78.77
योग	126.41	374.51	724.44

ये निर्यात मुख्यतः निम्नांकित देशों को किये गये हैं :—

माल के डिब्बे	} हंबरी, ताइवान, सूडान, बर्मा, माल डिब्बों के संघटक
माल डिब्बों के संघटक	
रेलवे कोच	बाइलैंड, मलयेशिया, ताइवान
लोको वायसर	बर्मा
रेलपथ संबंधी सामग्री	ईरान, बर्मा, मलयेशिया, मिस्र, न्यूज़ीलैंड।
बिजली तथा सिगनल संबंधी उपस्कर	बाइलैंड, तंजानिया, सिंगापुर, नाइजीरिया, ब्रिटेन आदि।

केन्द्र के साथ चाय का करार

1307. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र तथा भारत के बीच एक चाय करार पर हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस करार के द्वारा भारत को सालाना कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होने की सम्भावना है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्व) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विहार सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना

1308. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या विचार्ह और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विहार सरकार ने ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए हाल ही में कोई योजना केंद्रीय सरकार को प्रस्तुत की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस कार्य के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार विहार राज्य को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने पर सहमत हो गई है ?

विचार्ह और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैबतान छुरील) : (क) और (ख). 1972-73 वर्ष के दौरान विहार राज्य विजली बोर्ड ने ग्राम विद्युतीकरण नियम को एक स्कीम प्रस्तुत की है जिसमें राज्य विजली बोर्ड की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए संयोज्य धन की व्यवस्था है। इस स्कीम में ₹ 101.89 लाख की कृष्ण सहायता परिकल्पित है। इस पर नियम द्वारा नियत मानदण्डों के आधार पर विचार किया जा रहा है। अब तक नियम, विहार राज्य विजली बोर्ड द्वारा 1972-73 वर्ष से पूर्व

प्रस्तुत 20 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों को स्वीकृति दे चुका है जिनमें 2,505 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने, 32,917 सिचाई पम्प सेटों/नलकूपों को अर्जित करने तथा 4,850 छोटे उद्योगों को विजली सप्लाई करने के लिए ₹ 1198.45 लाख की कृष्ण सहायता सम्मिलित है।

Cases disposed of by the High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras

1309. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases which have been disposed of by High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras from January 1971 to July 1972, monthwise; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the disposal of cases ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) A statement giving the information for the period January 1971 to June 1972 monthwise, is attached. Figures for the month of July 1972 are not readily available.

(b) During the last five years, the Judge strength of various High Courts have been increased from 245 to 324. It is proposed to advise the State authorities to undertake a further review of the Judge strength in the light of the institutions and disposals and the arrears to be cleared.

A Committee of Judges under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice J. C. Shah has submitted a report on the problem of arrears in the High Courts. The Committee has made a number of recommendations for reducing arrears and for minimising delays in dispensing justice. The recommendations of the Committee which are purely of administrative nature and which do not require amendment to the rule, statute or law have been communicated to the State Governments and High Courts for implementation. The recommendations involving amendments to the statute or law are being examined and decisions will be taken ascertaining the views of the Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court and the State Governments.

The Law Commission has suggested certain specific amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in its 27th Report with a view to eliminating or minimising delays in civil litigation and thereby reducing costs. The suggestions are under examination. The re-constituted Law Commission has also been requested to go into the question of further

amendments to the Civil Procedure Code.

The Law Commission has also made a number of recommendations for the amendment of procedural law in criminal matters. Most of them have been accepted by Government and a Bill for revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure is now before a Select Committee of Parliament.

Statement

Disposals in the

Month	Bombay High Court	Calcutta High Court	Madras High Court
1971			
January	2,149	2,021	1,901
February	2,610	2,428	2,784
March	3,094	2,087	2,808
April	2,932	1,614	
May	446	2,309	7,819*
June	1,815	1,725	
July	2,696	2,402	4,302
August	2,552	2,101	4,964
September	2,403	2,541	3,539
October	1,804	30	3,008
November	1,579	2,135	3,444
December	2,626	2,099	3,227
1972			
January	1,923	1,765	2,968
February	2,466	2,200	2,601
March	2,362	2,358	3,980
April	2,599	1,287	
May	329	2,239	6,040†
June	2,143	5,011	

*Summer vacation from 3rd May to 11th June, both days inclusive.

†Summer vacation from 2nd May to 9th June, both days inclusive.

Loss in Textile Export earnings

1310. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a rapid fall in the earnings from export of mill-made textile and if so, the extent of fall during the last year ;

(b) whether this loss is due to the stoppage of export of mill-made cloth to some foreign countries ;

(c) if so, the names of the countries together with reasons for stoppage of export to those countries ; and

(d) the steps being taken to make up the loss ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Cotton textile exports during the last three years were as under :

Year	Value (in lakh Rs.)
1971-72	11027.1
1970-71	11542.6
1969-70	11153.3

(b) to (d). The fall in export was mainly because of the very high prices of cotton last year.

Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission

1311. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : SHRI KAMALA PRASAD :

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

(a) the composition of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission, and

(b) when the Commission is expected to submit its report to Government and the total amount likely to be spent on the Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission was set up in June, 1970 by the Government of Assam for preparing a comprehensive plan of flood control of the Brahmaputra Valley and its implementation. The

Commission is a whole-time organisation and as constituted consists of a Chairman and four Members ; one each for Investigations Planning and Design, Construction and Finance. The Commission has so far been functioning with one Chairman and two Members—One for Investigations, Planning and Design and the other for construction. It has the supporting organisation for the planning and execution of works.

The preparation of comprehensive plan has been taken up by the Commission and it is expected to be ready towards the end of 1973 or early 1974.

Simultaneously the Commission is implementing urgent flood protection and anti-erosion measures on which the outlays are as follows :

1970-71	Rs. 6.80 crores
1971-72	Rs. 5.30 crores (anticipated)
1972-73	Rs. 7.80 crores (proposed)

Dispute between DESU and Bhakra Management Board

1312. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : SHRI K. MALLANNA :

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

(a) Whether the dispute between Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and the Bhakra Management Board is likely to be settled in the near future, and

(b) the efforts made by Government in settling the dispute regarding payment of dues by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to the Bhakra Management Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The various issues connected with the dispute are under examination of the Government. Discussions are being held in the near future with the parties with a view to resolve the dispute.

Amount spent on control of floods in the Gangetic basin

1313. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the amount spent annually on the control of floods in the Gangetic basin and the amount spent annually as compensation for the damage due to floods in this area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : The amount spent on flood control measures in the Ganga basin during the last three years is as follows :

1969-70	..	Rs. 6.46 crores
1970-71		Rs. 9.00 crores
1971-72	..	Rs. 9.36 crores

The Central assistance released on a provisional basis to the Ganga basin States during the last three years to meet the expenditure on relief and restoration of damage due to floods is as follows :

1969-70	..	Rs. 7.56 crores
1970-71		Rs. 27.26 crores
1971-72	..	Rs. 42.00 crores

(The assistance during 1971-72 includes also the expenditure on drought relief measures in Bihar).

The actual expenditure has not yet been reported by the State Governments.

Erratic water supply from West Jamuna Canal

1314. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the farmers in Alipur Block in Delhi have made repeated complaints that erratic water supply from the West Jamuna canal network was adversely affecting their crops;

(b) whether the matter has been taken up with the Haryana Government to find some solution to the problem, and

(c) if so, the outcome of the talks with the Haryana Government in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). Delhi Administration have received some complaints from the cultivators that they receive inadequate and ill-timed water supply from the Western Yamuna Canal. The officers of Haryana Government who are in charge of the system indicated that there has been absolutely no discrimination in the supplies to reaches in Haryana and in Delhi.

Composition of Inter-State Transport Commission

1315. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have suggested that the inter-state Transport Commission should be invested with absolute powers to issue and cancel inter-state route permits to enable it to forge better co-ordination between rail and road transport in the country ;

(b) the composition of the Inter-State Transport Commission ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the aforesaid suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) A suggestion was made by the Railways' representative on the Inter-State Transport Commission that the Commission should, in the interest of proper co-ordination between rail and road transport, be empowered to grant, revoke, suspend or countersign permits for transport vehicles on inter-state routes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Government is considering the suggestion.

Statement

Composition of the Inter-State Transport Commission

Section 63A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, empowers the Central Government to constitute an Inter-State Transport Commission for the regulation, co-ordination and development of inter-state road transport. According to that Section, the Commission is to consist of

a Chairman and such other members, not being less than two, as the Central Government think fit to appoint. The Commission was first appointed on the 8th March, 1958. Its composition was changed from time to time, according to the requirements of the situation. The present composition of the Commission is as follows :—

(1) Shri K. Sivaraj,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Shipping & Transport. Chairman

(2) Dr. N. V. A. Narasimham,
Director, Transport Research,
Ministry of Shipping & Transport. Member

(3) Shri V. C. Rajagopal,
Joint Director, Traffic (Rates),
Railway Board. Member

(4) Shri Kewal Krishan,
Chief Engineer (Buildings & Roads),
Punjab. Member.

**मध्य प्रदेश में व्यापार प्रचार तथा
अनुसंधान केन्द्र**

1316. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या विवेद व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में किये जा रहे प्रचार और अनुसंधान के लिए उनका मन्त्रालय मध्य प्रदेश में कोई केन्द्र चला रहा है और यदि हां, तो कितने और ये केन्द्र किन नगरों में स्थापित हैं; और

(ख) क्या चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में नये केन्द्र खोलने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो वे कहां-कहां खोले जायेंगे?

विवेद व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री-ए० सी० जार्ड) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं।

**विद्युतीकरण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को
विदेश वित्तीय सहायता**

1317. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या विद्युती और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण संबंधी कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में इस राज्य को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ग) क्या उक्त राज्य में इन गति से ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का कोई चरणवद्ध कार्यक्रम स्थीकार किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है?

विद्युती और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजलाल कुरील) : (क) से (घ). ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों में गति लाने के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में योगात्मक घन दिया जाता है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने अब तक मध्य प्रदेश की 24 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों को स्वीकृत किया, जिसमें 1162,056 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता शामिल है और 1,028 ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण, 45,751 पंप सेटों के ऊर्जन और 1974 लघु उद्योगों तथा कृषि उद्योगों को विद्युत प्रदान की परिकल्पना की गई है। इनमें 10 स्कीमें मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों से संबंधित हैं। भारत सरकार, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के माध्यम से हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए रियायती तौर पर भी ऋण सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में 167 हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 4.76 लाख रुपये स्वीकृत किए हैं।

अगर धनराशि उपलब्ध हुई तो मध्य प्रदेश में चतुर्थ योजना में 6,500 अतिरिक्त ग्रामीं तथा 1,20,000 पंप सेटों के ऊर्जन का कार्यक्रम है जबकि चतुर्थ योजना के प्रारंभ में 2,754 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत तथा 24,631 पंप सेटों को ऊर्जित किया गया था।

नई रेलवे लाइनें विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव

1318. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नई रेलवे लाइनें डालने और बर्तमान रेलवे लाइनों का सुधार करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव दिया है और

यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस संबंध में किन-किन स्थानों आदि का उल्लेख किया गया है; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी योजना में जिन नयी लाइनों के निर्माण की सिफारिश की है, वे हैं ढल्ली-राजहरा से दांतेवाड़ा, सतना-रीवा-गोविन्दगढ़, और इन्दौर से दोहद (बड़े आमान की लाइनें)।

(ख) ढल्ली-राजहरा-दांतेवाड़ा और सतना-रीवा-बोहरी लाइनों के लिए यातायात के सर्वेक्षणों की स्वीकृति अभी हाल ही में दी गयी है। इन यातायात सर्वेक्षणों का परिणाम ज्ञात होने पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

सुकृता परियोजना पर किया गया व्यय

1319. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की सुकृता परियोजना पर अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है; और

(ख) इस समय यह किस अवस्था में है?

सिचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) सुकृता परियोजना की जैसे कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पहले प्रस्तावित की थी, अनुमानित लागत 632 लाख रुपये थी। 1969 में, राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया था कि परियोजना प्रस्तावों में संशोधन किया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकार से संशोधित रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए सिचाई योजना

1320. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की वर्ष 1972-73 की वाष्पिक योजना में वर्ष 1971-72 की सिचाई

योजना के किसी भाग को भी शामिल किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भी दस वर्षीय सिचाई योजना में शामिल करने के लिए अपनी कोई योजना भी पेश की है?

सिचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). चम्बल चरण-एक और दो, तवा, बर्ना, हसदेव जैसी बृहद स्कीमों और 31 मध्यम स्कीमों पर कार्य जारी रखा जा रहा है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने कई नई परियोजनाएं भेजी हैं जिन्हें उस समय कार्यान्वयनार्थ हाथ में लिया जाएगा जब संसाधन होंगे और उनमें से कुछ में निहित अन्तर्राजीय पहलू हल हो जाएंगे। राज्य सरकार और नई परियोजनाओं की भी जांच कर रही है।

Import by S. T. C. of Mutton Tallow and Palm Oil.

1321. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation propose to import mutton tallow and palm oil;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof and the countries from which these are proposed to be imported; and

(c) whether it will meet the demand of soap industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Approximately 1,00,000 tonnes of tallow are proposed to be imported during 1972-73 from Australia and U. S. A. It is not proposed to import palm oil due to high international prices.

(c) These imports, combined with domestic supplies of vegetable oils, will meet the requirements of the soap industry.

Labour-Intensive Industries for exports to Australia

1322. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a six-man delegation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has made a report that Indo-Australian Trade can be doubled over the next two years; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up labour-intensive industries for exports to Australia ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Government have not received the report of the delegation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, so far. However, a copy of a Press Statement issued by this Federation was received by the Government according to which the leader of this delegation made an observation to this effect at a press briefing on 7/6/1972.

(b) There is no specific proposal of this nature before the Government at present. However, Government is always ready to consider proposals for setting up industries, including labour intensive industries for export to Australia as well as to other countries.

Indo-German Engineering Export Promotion Project

1323. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-German Engineering Export Promotion project has been extended by a few more years;

(b) whether in addition, the possibilities of promoting export of woollen textiles and other Indian products within the framework of German technical assistance are being examined; and

(c) if so, how far these moves will help the present deficit trade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have made a proposal to the Government of Federal Republic of Germany for a new bilateral Commercial Development Programme which is under negotiation.

(c) No assessment can be made at this stage.

Finalisation of Flood Control Projects by States

1324. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

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

(a) whether Government have asked the Ganga basin States to expedite finalisation of their flood control projects;

(b) whether the first meeting of the newly constituted Flood Control Board was held in New Delhi in early June 1972, and

(c) if so, the decisions arrived at the meeting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c), The first meeting of the Ganga Flood Control Commission was held in New Delhi on 3rd June, 1972. At this meeting the following decisions were taken :

(1) The priority flood control schemes for which special assistance outside the plan in the last two years of current plan has been agreed to by the Government of India should be finalised early and put up to the Board for approval at the next meeting.

(2) The details of Buxar Koelwar embankment on the right bank of the Ganga in Bihar should be finalised expeditiously by mutual consultation among the Chief Engineers of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to enable taking up of works immediately after the 1972 floods.

(3) The Chief Engineers of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh should meet and finalise expeditiously the scheme for an embankment on the right side of the Gandak.

(4) Special efforts should be made by the States for early finalisation of the comprehensive plan of flood control in their respective

areas to enable the Ganga Flood Control Commission to prepare the overall plan in the basin by the middle of 1973. This is necessary for determining the priorities and selection of schemes for Fifth Five Year Plan.

The Board also approved the Rules of business, the programme of work to be undertaken by the Ganga Flood Control Commission and the proposal for constituting a Technical Advisory Committee.

The decisions of the Board have been communicated to the Ganga Basin States for taking necessary action.

Steps for promoting exports

1325. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKOD-KAR :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have taken any fresh steps to promote exports; and
- (b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fresh steps to promote exports have been outlined in the Import Policy for Registered Exporters for 1972-73 announced on 3-4-1972. The more important amongst these steps are :

(1) Greater allocation of imported inputs has been envisaged in the cases of selected priority industries, particularly those which have substantial export performance or which contribute to net saving on present imports.

(2) The IRMAC (Industrial Raw Material Assistance Centre) set up by the STC for organising bulk imports of raw materials for sale to the manufacturers will further expand its activities for supplying the raw materials 'off-the-shelf'.

(3) Selected industries in the priority sector are allowed additional imports of raw materials against a special allocation of foreign exchange set apart for the purpose.

(4) Small Scale industries in the priority sector are enabled to obtain their import requirements based on the assessment of their capacity.

(5) The policy for grant of import facilities to eligible Export Houses has been substantially liberalised this year so as to attract more and more Export Houses to avail of the benefits. The scope of import licences in favour of such Export Houses has also been widened.

(6) The procedure for grant of import licences, compensatory support and drawback of duty to exporters has been simplified and it has now been provided that, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, the exporters can be allowed import licences, compensatory support and drawback of duty for a substantial portion of their entitlement on the basis of a preliminary scrutiny of their claims.

(7) Exports to Nepal paid for in free foreign exchange have now been made eligible for export assistance.

Shortfall in electricity production target

1326. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKOD-KAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

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

- (a) whether a shortfall is expected even in the scaled-down Fourth Plan of electricity production ; and

(b) if so, whether the target of 23 million KW by the end of 1997-74 will not be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A shortfall of nearly 2.6 million kW in the installed generating capacity of 23 million kW targetted for the Fourth Plan is likely. An installed generating capacity of a little over 20 million kw is likely to be achieved.

Collision of an engine with a passenger train between Somna and Kulwa (Northern Railway)

1327. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of persons killed as a result of collision of an engine with a passenger train at a level crossing between Somna and Kulwa on the Tundla-Ghaziabad Section on the 6th July, 1972 ; and

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard; if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Presumably the reference is to the collision between a light engine and a passenger bus at level crossing 'Gate No. 117A between Kulwa and Sonna stations on 6th July, 1972. In this accident the gateman was killed.

(b) Yes. This accident was inquired into by a committee of railway officers. According to the finding of the inquiry committee the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

Tilaya diversion scheme in Bihar

1328. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tilaya Diversion Scheme in Bihar is under the active consideration of Central Government; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The attention of the State Governments of West Bengal and Bihar has been invited to the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee of Experts appointed by the Damodar Valley Corporation that the waters of the existing Tilaya and Konar reservoirs could be diverted for irrigation of highly drought affected areas in Bihar. It was suggested to the Government of Bihar that the proposals might be finalised for further consideration by the two State Governments.

As the Government of West Bengal in their reply indicated that they could not agree to such a proposal as the waters were required for agricultural and industrial uses in their State, it has been suggested to the Chief Ministers of the two States that it would be best if they could discuss these and other matters between themselves to settle the issues and that if they so desired, the assistance of the Central Government would be available. It is hoped that these discussions between the Chief Ministers will take place in the near future.

Patratu and Barauni Thermal Plants not working to their full capacity

1329. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Patratu and Barauni Thermal Power Stations of Bihar are not working to their full capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to keep up the full capacity thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The Patratu Thermal Power Station comprises four generating units of 50 MW each and two generating units of 100 MW each. The second unit of 50 MW has been shut down for rehabilitation of its boiler and is expected to be completed by October-December 1972. The third unit of 50 MW is under capital maintenance. Two units of 50 MW and one unit of 100 MW are in service. The second unit of 100 MW is under commissioning tests.

As regards Barauni Thermal Power Station which comprises three units of 15 MW each and two units of 50 MW each, all the units except one 15 MW unit which is under capital maintenance, are in operation at present. One of the two boilers of 100 MW unit which suffered explosion in April last has since been put back into service. The two Power Stations are generating sufficient power to meet the load demands arising in the respective areas of jurisdiction.

The State Government had constituted a Committee to enquire into the causes of explosions in Unit Nos. 2 and 5 at Patratu and the Committee has submitted its findings and recommendations. Action is being taken by the State authorities to implement the recommendations of the Committee.

Upper Sikri Reservoir and Mohana Reservoir Scheme of Gaya District, Bihar

1330. SHRI SUKDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Upper Sikri reservoir and Mohana reservoir Scheme of Gaya District

(Bihar) was to be taken up in the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). These projects are under investigation by the Government of Bihar and were not proposed by the State Government for implementation during the Fourth Plan.

Electrification of lines on Southern and South-Central Railway and location of Survey office at Vijayawada

1331. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) the length of lines to be electrified in Southern Railway and South Central Railway zones ;

(b) whether Survey Office of the electrification project is located at Vijayawada ;

(c) whether the headquarters of this project work are located now in Madras ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to shift the Headquarters to Vijayawada.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) The electrification of Vijayawada-Madras Section falling on South Central and Southern Railways is currently in progress. The route length on South Central Railway is 292 kms and that on the Southern Railway is 141 kms.

(b) The project office is headquartered at Vijayawada.

(c) No.

(d) The headquarters are already at Vijayawada.

Cut in expenditure on Nagarjunasagar Project

1332. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a cut in the current year expenditure on Nagarjunasagar Project (NSP) ;

(b) whether it will cause any retrenchment among the staff including engineers working on the project ;

(c) if so, the number of engineers who are being retrenched ; and

(d) the steps taken to restore jobs to the effected engineers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (d). The outlay provided for by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for 1972-73 on Nagarjunasagar project is Rs. 7 crores as against Rs. 10.62 crores in 1971-72. The reduced outlay amongst other things, has resulted in surplus staff including engineers in the Project. No retrenchment has, however, been effected so far. The State Government is considering to provide alternate jobs to absorb the surplus personnel to the extent possible.

Restoration of Gohana-Panipat Railway Line

1333. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made by Government in the restoration of Gohana-Panipat Railway Line ;

(b) whether the survey report has been received by Government ; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be started on this project ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) to (c). The restoration of Gohana-Panipat Railway line has been considered time and again. According to the Traffic Survey carried out recently, the restoration of this line will be very unremunerative; hence the restoration of this line is not being considered at present.

Use of Inferior Quality of Coal by D.V.C.

1334. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the authorities of the Damodar Valley Corporation take inferior quality of coal from outside West Bengal while superior quality is available in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL):(a) to (c). In order to conserve superior coal reserves for metallurgical requirements, as a matter of policy inferior quality coal is used for burning in power station boilers. Some coal washeries were set up for the purpose of separating superior quality of coal for use in steel plants etc. and washery by-products of inferior quality coal are being used in Power Stations. The boilers of Damodar Valley Corporation Power Stations are therefore, designed to burn inferior quality of coal/middlings. The Chandrapura Power Station is linked to Dugda Washery nearly and the balance raw coal is met from nearby collieries. Bokaro Power Station has been linked to draw middlings from nearby Kargali Washery and the balance of coal is drawn from Bermo mine which is a captive colliery of Damodar Valley Corporation. Durgapur Power Station is linked to Patherdih Washery of Hindustan Steel Limited and the balance coal is obtained from collieries situated in West Bengal. The Linkage for coal/middlings has been made from the sources nearest to the power station keeping in view the design aspects of the boilers. In view of the above, the question of using superior grade coal does not arise.

Committee to examine problem of Handloom Industry.

1335. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to appoint a Committee to examine the problems of handloom industry in India ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A Working Group to consider the immediate problems of handloom and powerloom industries was appointed on the 24th July, 1972. It consists of the following:

- (1) Shri P. N. Kapur, Textile Commissioner, Bombay. . . Chairman.
- (2) Shri Hayatullah Ansari, 2/4B, River Bank Colony, Lucknow . . . Member

- (3) Shri Sawadat Ali Khan, P. O. Maksuda, Dist. Dharbhanga, Bihar. . . Member
- (4) Shri Khalid Anwar Ansari, Joint Secretary, Bihar State Handloom Union, 1, Chajju Baug, Patna, Bihar. . . Member
- (5) Shri Rahmatullah Ansari, J, 10/82, Bakrabad, Varanasi. . . Member
- (6) Shri M.A. Chidambaram, Joint Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Department, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay . . . Member
- (7) Shri S. E. Joseph, Director, Planning Commission, New Delhi. . . Member
- (8) Shri C. Venkataranjan, Director, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi. . . Member
- (9) Shri J. C. Jetli, Director, Ministry of Industrial Development New Delhi. . . Member
- (10) Shri S. Padmanabhan, Director, (Handlooms), Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. . . Convenor.

The terms of reference of the Working Group are as follows:—

(a) To make a quick assessment of immediate problems faced by the handloom and powerloom weavers in the various States, and suggest measures for the smooth development of the two sectors, with special reference to—

- (i) the price and distribution policy in regard to raw materials required by the handloom and powerloom weavers;
- (ii) facilities for credit, processing and marketing required by the handloom and powerloom weavers in the different States;
- (iii) elimination of intermediaries now existing in the two sectors;
- (iv) bringing the handloom and powerloom weavers under the public sector umbrella so that their credit, processing

and marketing requirements are properly pooled and satisfied; and

(v) ensuring a fair wage to the hand-loom and powerloom weavers for their efforts;

(b) to draw up a realistic and time-bound programme of action to be taken in each State for the development of each sector during the Fourth Plan period; and

(c) to consider any other attendant or ancillary matter connected with the above; and to suggest suitable measures.

Adverse balance of India's trade

1336. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which India had adverse balance of trade during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 and in the first quarter of 1972-73 and the overall balance of trade of India during these years;

(b) the balance of trade with rupee-payment countries during each of these years; and

(c) the main reasons for adverse balance of trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3306/72]

Rural Electrification Schemes submitted by Rajasthan and Bihar

1337. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rural electrification schemes had been submitted by Governments of Rajasthan and Bihar for 1972-73; if so, the cost and other details thereof and Central Government's reaction thereto;

(b) the percentage of villages so far electrified in the two States and the comparative all-India figures, showing also the percentage of rural population who is so far devoid of this amenity, and

(c) the time by which rural electrification in the two States and in the country as a whole is proposed to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation Limited had under consideration (as on 30-6-1972) the following rural electrification schemes received from the State Electricity Boards of Rajasthan and Bihar for loan assistance:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Villages covered	Pumpsets to be energised	Estimated (in lakhs)
From Rajasthan				
1.	Scheme of rural electrification in Kekri Tehsil .. area in Ajmer district	44	1540	56.044
2.	Jhajpur and Kotri panchayat samitis in .. Bhilwara district.	52	1762	62.137
3.	Salumber and Girwa Panchayat Samities in .. Udaipur district	66	1471	59.30
From Bihar				
1.	Scheme of special transmission line and sub .. stations in Morghyr and Bhagalpur districts	..	..	101.87
2.	Seven block in Gaya district	246	1900	100.85
3.	Four block in Gaya district	157	1750	77.475

The Rural Electrification Corporation Limited have so far (as on 30-6-1972) sanctioned 17 and 19 rural electrification schemes of Rajasthan and Bihar State Electricity Boards involving loan assistance of Rs. 912 lakhs and Rs. 1119 lakhs respectively.

(b) The requisite information is given below :

	All India	Rajasthan	Bihar
(i) Percentage of villages electrified	21.6	12.7	12.64
(ii) Percentage of rural population so far devoid of amenity of electrification.	55.0	73.3	76.9

(c) The period during which all villages in India including two States viz. Rajasthan and Bihar will be electrified would depend upon the resources available in the Fifth and subsequent plans.

Imports channelised through State Trading Agencies

1338. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of the country's imports that were channelised through State Trading Agencies during the past three years ; and

(b) the precise policy of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) On present indications, the share of public sector in the import trade will be 70 to 75%. However, information about the share of public sector in the import trade during the past three years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) It is the declared policy of the Government to progressively canalise the bulk of our imports through public sector agencies.

Trade with Rhodesia and South Africa

1339. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. N's economic sanctions

against Rhodesia and South Africa have been violated by certain members of the U. N. including India ; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of exports to and imports from these countries by India during the past three years, indicating the names of the items and cost thereof and the reasons for violation of such sanctions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) India has not violated the economic sanctions imposed by the Security Council against Rhodesia and South Africa.

(b) Does not arise.

क्षील, एक्सल, रोलर बियरिंग तथा ट्रैक्टर
गियर प्लॉटों की स्थापना

1340. श्री हनरी आस्टिन :

श्री ए० क० गोपालन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या क्षील, एक्सल, रोलर बियरिंग तथा ट्रैक्टर गियर बनाने के लिए तीन बड़े उत्पादन एक स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या केरल सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि ऐसा एक एक उनके राज्य में स्थापित किया जाये ; और

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

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० वाई) : (क) रेल मंत्रालय केवल दो उत्पादन कारखाने लगाने के बारे में विचार कर रहा है। एक—पहियों और छुरों के निर्माण के लिए और दूसरा—कंधण गियरों के लिए। रोलर बियरिंग संयंत्र लगाने का विचार छोड़ दिया गया है।

(ख) जी हाँ। केरल सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि इनमें से एक कारखाना केरल राज्य में लगाया जाये।

(ग) दो कारखानों—पहिया और छुरा संयंत्र और कंधण गियर कारखाने के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही हैं। जहाँ तक पहिया

और सुरा संयंत्र बनाता है, इस संबंध में रिपोर्ट के सभी संबंद्ध पहलुओं की व्योरेवार जांच करने के बाद कारखाना स्थगित करने के बारे में कोई विनिश्चय किया जायेगा। जहां तक कर्धण संयंत्र का संबंध है, चूंकि इस कारखाने का अधिकांश उत्पादन डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना वाराणसी में बनाये जाने वाले डीजल रेल इंजनों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए होती, इसलिये यह कारखाना डीजल इंजन कारखाना के, जो कि वाराणसी में पहले से ही स्थापित है और काम कर रहा है, अनुलग्नक के रूप में स्थापित किया जायेगा। उपर्युक्त बातें केरल सरकार को पहले से ही सूचित कर दी गयी हैं और उनके सुझाव पर भी विचार किया जायेगा।

**Takeover of Vijaymohini Mills Ltd.
Trivandrum**

1341. DR. HENRY AUSTIN :

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have requested the Central Government to take steps to take over the Vijaymohini Mills Limited, Trivandrum, under the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951 and entrust them to the State Textile Corporation : and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government's request is under consideration.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबंधक की काठगोदाम की यात्रा

1342. श्री कृष्ण अग्रवाल पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबंधक ने गत छह महीनों में कई बार काठगोदाम की यात्रा की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बार-बार यात्रा का क्या उद्देश्य था ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबंधक, काठगोदाम के रास्ते विभिन्न खंडों, स्टेशनों और आउट एजेन्सियों के निरीक्षण के लिए दौरे पर, तथा सेन्ट जान एम्बुलेन्स ब्रिगेड के वार्षिकोत्सव में शामिल होने नैनीताल गये थे।

Licence for manufacture of Staple Fibre Yarn

1343. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the names of the parties which had applied for licences for the manufacture of Staple Fibre Yarn in 1971-72 and Government's decision on their applications ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :

Statement

S. No. *Name of the applicant*

1. M/s. Central India Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Company, Nagpur.
2. Pulgaon Cotton Mills, Pulgaon, Rajasthan
3. Rajasthan Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Rajasthan
4. Mewar Textile Mills, Bilwara
5. Aditya Mills, Kishangarh
6. Ahmedabad Shri Ramakrishna Mills, Ahmedabad
7. Jaipur Spinning & Wvg. Mills, Jaipur
8. Sarguna Textiles, Coimbatore
9. Ashok Textiles, Alwaye
10. Minerva Mills, Bangalore
11. Mysore Spinning & Wvg. Bangalore

While final decision on these applications has yet to be taken, Government has continued the facility of permitting the cotton spinning mills to spin staple fibre.

Scheme to meet shortage of cotton

1344. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has prepared a scheme for Government to take regulatory measures to ease the situation arising out of the shortage and high prices of cotton and unsatisfactory working conditions of the cotton mills ;

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

(c) how far these steps will result in improvement in the working of textile mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No Sir.

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

Soviet assistance for export-oriented industries

1345. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :
DR. H. P. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received an offer of financial assistance from the Soviet Union to set up export-oriented industries whose produce would be mainly exported to that country ;

(b) if so, what are the industries proposed to be so set up ; and

(c) whether Government propose to locate these industries in the industrially backward regions of the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) During the visit of the Minister of Foreign Trade to Moscow in May this year preliminary discussion took place with the USSR Authorities on the question of setting up export-oriented industries in India with Soviet assistance, including offer of credit facilities.

(b) and (c). The matter is still being processed.

Duty on inter-state sale of electricity

1346. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments are still levying duty or tax on inter-State sale of electricity ;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the quantum of duty or tax levied by them ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to discontinue this levy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and the Delhi Municipal Corporation levied electricity duty Rs. 96,600; 37,33,110 ; 7,26,500 and 2,87,960 respectively during the year 1970-71. The question of exempting the inter-State sale of power from the levy of duty/tax by the States was considered in the recent Conference of the State Ministers of Irrigation and Power held at Srinagar from 29.6.1972 to 1.7.72. The Conference noted in recognition of the need for optimum utilisation of power generation and transmission facilities and in order to encourage inter-State sale of power a number of States have already exempted such sale from the levy of duty/tax and recommended that all the States should follow the practice of exemption of inter-State sale of electricity from the levy of electricity duty/tax. The States have been requested to implement the recommendation.

Disparity in cost of power resulting in regional imbalances

1347. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the considerable inter-state disparity in the cost of power for industries due to variation in the nature and cost of power-generation in different States resulting in regional imbalances ; and

(b) if so, the steps that are contemplated to bring about uniformity in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Electricity Boards had been requested in 1969 to achieve uniformity in tariffs for each category of consumers within the State. This has, by and large, been achieved with the formation of State Grid net-works. The integrated operation of State Power Systems in a regional net-work, which is now being promoted in the country, will pave the way for pooling of costs of generation which can lead to more uniformity of tariffs within each region. Inter-regional disparities will gradually be removed with the formation of All-India Grid which is being visualised.

Loss suffered by N. P. C. C. Ltd.

1348. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. has suffered a loss of Rs. 131.59 lakhs in the year 1970-71 ;

(b) whether in the previous years the Corporation made profit and if so, the reasons for suffering heavy loss during 1970-71 ;

(c) whether the National Projects Construction Corporation Workers Union has submitted a memorandum drawing Government's attention to various causes for the loss suffered ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Projects Construction Corporation since its inception in 1957 earned profits during the years from 1957-58 to 1966-67. It has, however, suffered losses during the years 1967-68 to 1970-71. The main contributory factors leading to the losses of the National Projects Construction Corporation are the provision of idle depreciation of machinery ; payment of idle labour on account of gradual retrenchment of surplus labour because of completion of works ; pay-off of interest on borrowings to meet the lack of working capital.

(c) and (d). The memorandum received from the National Projects Construction

Corporation Workers Union relating to retrenchment had referred to the loss incurred by the National Projects Construction Corporation. Various steps have been taken to improve the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation. These include disposal of unserviceable and surplus machinery, retrenchment of surplus labour, improvement in the field inspection of works undertaken by the Corporation and cost control. Besides, a drive has been launched for obtaining new works in order to increase the outturn of the Corporation.

Impact of Pakistani currency devaluation on India's foreign Trade

1349. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the impact of devaluation of Pakistani currency on India's foreign trade and on economy of this country ; and

(b) if so, their findings in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The devaluation of the Pakistan rupee has been accompanied by the abolition of the bonus voucher scheme and imposition of export duties on a number of products. Government of India is keeping a close watch as to the impact of the changes in effective export exchange rates in Pakistan, on the export of sensitive items like cotton textiles, leather and sports goods where Pakistan competes with India in the world market.

Setting up of 'Super Power Stations'

1350. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

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

(a) whether the working group on power set up by the Planning Commission has suggested the setting up of 'Super Power Stations' ; and

(b) what other suggestions the working group has made and whether Government are going to implement the suggestions'

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Report of the Task Force set up for Pit Head and Coal field Power Stations which also includes Super Power Stations is still awaited.

Railway Accident between Phulad and Marwar Railway Stations (Western Railway)

1351. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether six Railway employees were injured when the 22 Dn Udaipur-Marwar Junction passenger train was involved in an accident on the 28th June, 1972 between Phulad and Marwar ; and

(b) if so, the cause of the accident ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes. The train involved in the accident was 222 Down Passenger and not 22 Down Passenger.

(b) According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay, who held his statutory inquiry into this accident, the derailment was due to deliberate tampering with the track by some unknown person or persons.

Export of Bidis to Bangladesh from Kerala.

1352. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to include Bidis produced by Bidi Workers Central Co-operative Society, Cannanore, Kerala State in the list of items of trade with Bangladesh ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There is no restriction on the export of bidis to Bangladesh. What the hon. Member has in mind is perhaps the inclusion of bidis in the list of items under the Limited Payments Arrangement. There is no proposal to include bidis under this Arrangement.

Nepal's request for Supply of Wagons

1353. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nepal has sought Indian help for supply of more railway wagons for her overseas trade from Calcutta port;

(b) if so, the number of wagons to be supplied;

(c) the time by which the wagons will be supplied; and

(d) whether the Joint Review Committee of the two countries is again meeting in the near future for fresh talks in this regard and if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise. However, at the request of Nepal India has agreed to provide additional railway wagons for movement of essential commodities like salt, coal and cement to Nepal.

Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement

1354. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a trade agreement worth 100 crores of rupees has been reached between the Governments of India and Bangladesh recently;

(b) if so, the industries which India is expected to set up thereunder;

(c) the commodities which Bangladesh will export to India; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to set up a Committee of the two countries to ensure smooth working of the agreements for the development of trade and if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh provides *inter alia* for imports and exports of specified

commodities worth Rs. 25 crores either way, under Limited Payments Arrangement. The Commodities to be exported by Bangladesh to India under this Arrangement are listed in the Trade Agreement a copy of which has already been placed in the Parliament Library. The Trade Agreement does not contain any provision for setting up industries by India in Bangladesh.

(b) No, Sir. The Agreement, however, provides that in order to facilitate its implementation, the two Governments shall consult each other as and when necessary and shall review the working of the agreement at the end of 6 months from the date of its conclusion.

China's Offer of Interest-free loans to poor Countries

1355. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that China offered interest-free or low-interest loans to poor countries at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Santiago on 3rd May, 1972; and

(b) if so, whether India will also receive such loan from China ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बिहार में पतरातु और बरोनी तापीय
बिजली घरों में बिजली उत्पादन में
अचानक अवरोध

1356. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या सिचाई और बिहुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले "हिन्दुस्तान" (हिन्दी) दिनांक 5 मई में "बिहार के बड़े भाग में अंधेरा" शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं कि बरोनी एवं पतरातु में अक्सर ऐसी गडबड़ी होती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की आवृत्ति को रोकने और विद्युत की निरन्तर सप्लाई मुनिश्चित करने के विचार से कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (घ). जी, हां। उत्पादन यूनिटों के खराब हो जाने के कारण अप्रैल-मई, 1972 के दौरान बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा सेवित क्षेत्र में बिजली-संकट आ गया था। अप्रैल, 1972 के दौरान पतरातु ताप-विद्युत केन्द्र के दो बायलर फट गए थे। उसी समय विशेष अनुरक्षण के लिए पतरातु में 50 मेगावाट की एक यूनिट और बरोनी में 15 मेगावाट का एक सेट भी बन्द कर दिया था। इन तथ्यों के कारण उपलब्ध विद्युत-उत्पादन में कमी आ गई और इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारी लोड-रौंडिंग करना पड़ा।

बायलर फटने के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा श्री एस० बोस की अध्यक्षता में एक सदस्यीय समिति गठित की थी। समिति ने अपने जांच-परिणाम और सिफारिशों प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं। उसकी सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए बिहार राज्य प्राधिकारी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में रेल-डिब्बों की कमी

1357. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में गत 20 महीनों में चूने की दुलाई के लिये रेल डिब्बे की सप्लाई नहीं किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) चम्पारन जिले में चूने की दुलाई के लिये प्रति वर्ष कितने रेल डिब्बों की आवश्यकता

पड़ती है और गत 20 महीनों में इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितने डिब्बों की आवश्यकता पड़ी तथा किस हद तक वह आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं की जा सकी ; और

(घ) निकट भविष्य में इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) गत 20 महीनों के दौरान, रेल द्वारा भेजे जाने के लिए केवल 4 माल डिब्बों की मात्रा, 1972 में मांग की गयी थी जिसे अविलंब पूरा कर दिया गया । जिलेवार लदान के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते तथापि गत 20 महीनों में जबलपुर मण्डल में मंडुआधिह के रास्ते जिसमें चम्पारन जिला भी शामिल है चूने और चूने के पत्थर के 3,196 माल डिब्बों का लदान हुआ ।

(घ) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Survey Report of Bhadrachalam-Kovvuru Railway line

1358. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey report of the Bhadrachalam-Kovvuru Railway line has since been received by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) A decision would be taken after considering the report which is under examination.

Decline in export of Castor Oil

1359. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a steep fall in the export of castor oil to some foreign countries during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the amount of export of castor oil made to each foreign country during the last three years ;

(c) the reasons of fall in the export; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to increase the export of castor oil ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Except for U. S. S. R. which is the major importing country, there has been a decline in exports of castor oil to some other countries. A statement giving information in respect of main destinations is attached.

(c) The main reason has been higher prices of Indian castor oil compared to other sources of supply.

(d) The exports have been canalised through the S. T. C. and this has helped *inter alia* to improve competitiveness.

Statement

Statement showing country-wise exports of Castor Oil during 1969-70 to 1971-1972 (up to January, 1972)

Country	1969-70		1970-71		(1971-72 upto Jan. 72)	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
Czechoslovakia	4522	113	2875	96	1343	39
U. A. R.	130	4	38	1	—	—
U. S. S. R.	8163	203	11444	449	10960	388
Yugoslavia	300	9	491	15	—	—
German Dem. Rep.	—	—	443	15	753	25
U. K.	10	Neg.	—	—	—	—
Other countries	513	18	345	13	179	7
Total	13638	347	15636	589	13235	459

Electrification of Madras-Gummidipundi Section (Southern Railway)

1360. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been completed for electrifying Madras-Gummidipundi section on the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, whether the survey report has since been received by Government and if so, the nature of action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Electrification of Madras-Gummidipundi section has already been approved for execution, as part of Madras-Vijayawada Electrification Project.

Demands of Work-Charged Staff of Rajasthan Canal Project

1361. DR. KARNI SINGH :

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

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

(a) the demands of the work-charged staff of the Rajasthan Canal Project who have been on strike for quite some time; and

(b) the steps taken to meet them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) A statement showing the demands of the work-charged staff of the Rajasthan Canal Project, as reported by the State Government, is attached.

(b) The Chief Minister, the Irrigation Minister and officers including those of the Labour Department, Rajasthan, had number of meetings with the representatives of the Workers' Union to negotiate a settlement. It has however, been reported that the strike has since been called off.

1. All Work-charged employees with service more than 2 years should be made permanent on regular basis.
2. Work-charged employees be given benefits of pension and gratuity.
3. G. P. F. benefit should be allowed for pay up to Rs. 700/- and the staff should be given complete accounts.
4. Retrenchment of the work-charged employees should be stopped and their seniority should be project-wise and not division-wise.

5. Amendment to certified standing orders should be only in accordance with the suggestion of the Union.
6. Contractor's agency be eliminated and all works should be done through Govt. machinery.
7. All work-charged employees working on machines should be given uniforms in time and even with retrospective effect.
8. Project allowance should be given to work-charged staff also.
9. Educational, medical, drinking water and recreational facilities should be given to the work-charged staff.
10. For work more than 8 hours, overtime wages should be paid.
11. Work-charged staff should not be used for private work.
12. Drivers be given facilities as per Transport Act.
13. Holding of the meeting of Works Committee to decide matters regarding seniority, promotion, transfers etc.
14. Implementation of decisions of Standing Labour Council.
15. Implementation of Industrial Discipline Code.

दिल्ली के क्षेत्र की रेलवे लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण

1362 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री ओंकार लाल बैरवा :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) दिल्ली क्षेत्र की रेलवे लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और
- (ख) दिल्ली के रेल यातायात पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री टो० ए० पाई) : (क) टूडला दिल्ली विद्युतीकरण परियोजना के मांग के रूप में दिल्ली क्षेत्र में पड़ने वाली निम्नलिखित लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण 1975-76 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है :—

1. साहिबाबाद - तिलक ब्रिज-न्यू दिल्ली-दिल्ली ।
2. साहिबाबाद-निजामुद्दीन-नुगलकाबाद ।
3. साहिबाबाद-शाहदरा-दिल्ली

जहां तक दिल्ली क्षेत्र की अन्य लाइनों का सम्बन्ध है, फिलहाल उनके विद्युतीकरण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ब) भाप और डीजल कर्बंकों की तुलना में किसी कर्बंक से अधिक साफ सुधरे और तेज परिवहन की व्यवस्था हो जायगी।

Inclusion of Daund and Sholapur Divisions in Central Railway Zone

1363. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of South Central Railway Employees met the Railway Minister in Poona and gave a memorandum regarding inclusion of Daund and Sholapur Divisions in the Central Railway Zone; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) No. However, members of a so-called 'Action Committee' consisting mainly of outsiders and a few railway employees who had no representative standing as such, met the then Minister of Railways at Poona on 30.6.72 and presented a demand for merger of Sholapur Division with Central Railway.

(b) The matter is a complex one and has far-reaching organisational consequences for the viability of the workload devolving on the Zonal Railway systems concerned.

Scheme to Control Floods in Najafgarh Nala

1364. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes under way to control floods in Najafgarh Nala;

(b) how and when they are expected to be implemented; and

(c) the cause and effect of the recent flooding of the Nala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The scheme for providing a capacity of 3000 cusecs for the Najafgarh drain from Dhassa bund to its

out-fall into the Yamuna has been completed at a cost of Rs. 4.7 crores. A scheme for lining the tail reach of the drain starting from Daryala Nala to provide a capacity of 6000 cusecs at the out-fall has been approved for implementation at a cost of Rs. 2.05 crores and is to be completed during the 5th Plan period.

(c) Due to heavy rainfall from 7th to 10th July, 1972, the water level in the Najafgarh Jheel on the Haryana side of the Najafgarh drain rose by about two metres more than on Delhi side. Consequently, the left spoil bank of the Najafgarh drain in the Jheel portion breached in a length of about 100 metres. Water flowing through the breach inundated areas in villages Jhatikara, Shikarpur, Gurnehera, Raota and Jhijhuli of Delhi territory. The total area affected by the breach was about 2000 ha. The breach has since been closed and the accumulated water drained.

Take-over of sick Textile Mills

1365. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the list of the sick Textile Mills taken over before the 30th June, 1972;

(b) the investments made in terms of money on them;

(c) the sick mills which have commenced working; and

(d) whether any sick mill has been transferred to a private party and if so, when and on what terms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) A statement containing the names of the cotton textile mills, the management of which has been taken over by Government before the 30th June, 1972, under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and which are still under Government management, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3307/72]

(b) Up to the end of July, 1972, the Central Government directly and through the National Textile Corporation have advanced loans to these mills for working capital and modernisation, etc., to the tune of Rs. 1377.19 lakhs.

(c) All the cotton textile mills under Government management, except the four mills mentioned at Serial Numbers 40, 41, 48 and 49

of the statement referred to in reply to part (a) of the question have re-started working.

(d) Apart from two mills, namely, Ajudhia Textile Mills Ltd., Delhi and Edward Mills Co. Ltd., Beawar whose management has again been taken over by Government, the management of the following three mills was handed back to their old managements, on the expiry of the periods of Government control, on the dates indicated against each:—

Name of the mill	Date of handing over
1. Atherton West & Co. Ltd., Kanpur	.. 13-2-65
2. Mewar Textile Mills Ltd., Bhilwara	.. 1-1-68
3. Pratap Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Amalner	.. 1-4-71

Import of Jute from Bangladesh

1366. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bales of raw jute imported from Bangladesh up to 30th June, 1972 and the value thereof in terms of rupees;

(b) the percentage in value of this import handled by State Trading Corporation and by private sector; and

(c) the names and addresses of parties in private sector who handled the import?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There were no imports of raw jute from Bangladesh up to 30th June, 1972

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

Railway line in Adivasis areas of Madhya Pradesh

1367. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Railway line is under construction in the State of Madhya Pradesh in the Adivasis areas; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and when it is likely to be ready for service?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Only Guna-Maksi B. G. Rail link (length 192.22 kms; cost Rs. 9.18 crores) is under construction in Madhya Pradesh at present. This line is expected to be completed by 1.7.1973 subject to timely supply of permanent way materials. No other line is under construction in the Adivasi area of Madhya Pradesh at present.

देश में विद्युतीकृत गांवों की संख्या

1368 श्री ईश्वर औष्ठरी: क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) भारत में वर्ष 1972-73 में कुल कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाने की योजना है और वह गांवों में कितने प्रतिशत होंगा; और

(ख) ऐसे कुल कितने गांव हैं जहां बब तक बिजली नहीं लगायी गयी है और इन गांवों में भी कब तक बिजली लग जाने की संभावना है?

सिवाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजानाथ कुरील): (क) 1972-73 वर्ष के दौरान देश में 14,000 ग्रामों में विद्युतीकृत करने का कार्यक्रम बनायागया है। इससे देश के कुल ग्रामों के 2.47 प्रतिशत ग्राम विद्युतीकृत हो जाएंगे।

(ख) 31-5-72 तक देश में 1, 22, 534 ग्राम विद्युतीकृत किए गए थे और 4,44,344 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण अभी किया जाना बाकी था। इन ग्रामों को विद्युतीकृत करने की व्यवस्था पांचवीं और उसके बाद की योजनाओं में उपलब्ध साधनों पर निर्भर करेगी।

मुकेरियां-तलवारा रेल लाइन (उत्तर रेलवे) पर गाड़ियों का चलाया जाना

1369 श्री ईश्वर औष्ठरी: क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मुकेरियां-तलवारा रेल लाइन जो बहुत समय पूर्व केवल पौंग बांध की मशीनरी आविसे जाने के लिए बनायी गयी थी, यात्री गाड़ियां चलाने का है; और

(स) यदि हाँ तो कब तक ; और
(ग) यदि नहीं , तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री दी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) यह प्रस्ताव वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं है । इसके अतिरिक्त यहाँ माल और और सवारी दोनों तरह के यातायात की दुलाई के लिए प्रयोप्त सड़क परिवहन क्षमता मौजूद है ।

Construction of Railway over-bridges in Kerala

1370. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway over-bridges near the Railways Stations at Tellicherry and Temple Gate in Kerala are under construction; and

(b) if not, when the construction is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) and (b). The proposals for construction of road over-bridges in place of level crossings near Tellicherry and Jagannath Temple Gate Stations have been included in Railway's Works Programme, 1972-73.

Plans and estimates for the works are yet to be finalised in consultation with the State Government. The bridge portion is to be constructed by the Railway whereas the approaches are to be constructed by the State Government. The works will be sanctioned and executed as soon as the State Government are ready to take up their portion of the work so that the bridge portions and the approaches are completed more or less simultaneously.

West Bengal Government's request for more Wagons

1371. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Chief Minister had written a letter to the Union Railway Minister asking him to make arrangements for the supply of more wagons to West Bengal; and

(b) whether his Ministry had said that they could not supply the required number of wagons due to the law and order situation there ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) The letter from Chief Minister of West Bengal did not contain any general request for allotment of more wagons but was with specific reference to the requirements of wagons for construction materials required by C. M. D. A. and for other projects.

(b) In the reply while assuring necessary assistance in rail transport, mention was made of dislocation to railway operations in the West Bengal area due to anti-social activities and co-operation of the State Government was solicited in controlling the same.

Setting up of National Handicrafts Marketing Corporation

1372. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a National Handicrafts Marketing Corporation with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the State Handicraft Marketing Corporation; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss of Revenue due to movement of Goods by Motor Transport

1373. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways are losing revenue as traders prefer motor transport for the movement of their goods in the country;

(b) whether the traders prefer motor transport due to increasing pilferage of their goods and other sorts of corrupt practices in the Railways;

(c) if so, to what extent the Railways' business in this regard has been diverted to the motor transport; and

(d) the steps being taken to root out corruption in the Railway administration handling the transport of goods in order to attract more business?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (d). The conditions under which Railways and road services operate are substantially different. Road transport enjoys certain inherent advantages by virtue of its ability to vary rates at will, avoid handling of goods en route and render door-to-door service. It is therefore, often preferred, especially when high-value commodities have to be transported over moderate distances. This has led to some diversion of traffic from rail to road. The extent of diversion cannot be quantified.

Thefts and pilferages are a cause of concern to the Railways and active steps are being taken in association with State Government to combat them. In cases where Railway staff are found to be involved, severe action is taken against them.

During 1971-72 both the tonnage of goods traffic lifted and the earnings therefrom were higher than in 1970-71. The percentage of high-rated traffic carried was also higher.

Indo-Polish Trade Agreement

1374. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations have been held recently to increase substantially India's trade with Poland;

(b) if so, whether any new agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(c) the new Indian goods which would be exported to Poland under the new arrangement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. During the course of the visit of the Minister of External Affairs to Poland from July 6 to 9, 1972, some aspects of Indo-Polish trade and economic relations were also discussed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of wagons due to detention in Steel Plants

1375. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are finding it increasingly difficult to clear heavy goods traffic due to shortage of rail wagons;

(b) whether the shortage of rail wagons is mainly due to their detention in the steel plants and by the traders at the loading and unloading stations; and

(c) if so, what steps are contemplated to ensure early release of rail wagons in order to make their full utilisation and remove the shortage felt for transporting goods in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The total revenue earning originating traffic lifted during the first three months of the current financial year was 11 lakh tonnes more than that during the corresponding period of last year though the entire demand for rail transport could not be met in full;

(b) Detention of wagons above the schedules fixed inside steel plants and delayed unloading at some terminals particularly in the Eastern Sector affected availability of wagons for loading.

(c) The matter is being followed up with the Steel Plants as well as with the trade through Chambers of Commerce and other such bodies.

Sanction sought by States for new Power Projects

1376. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of State Governments have sought sanction of new power projects from the Central Government to meet their growing power requirements;

(b) whether an assessment has been made about the requirements of different States with regard to the power requirements; and

(c) if so, how many power projects have been sanctioned to different States during the current year and whether any priority is being given to the drought affected States while sanctioning new power projects in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) 28 Thermal Power Schemes aggregating to 9.1 million KW of generating capacity and 38 hydro generating schemes aggregating to 5.9 million KW have been proposed by the various States and Central authorities for implementation in the Fifth Plan and beyond.

(b) Yes, Sir. The requirements of various regions in the country up to the end of the Fifth Plan have been assessed and the requirements of power generating capacity worked out on this basis.

(c) During the current year, the following Schemes have been sanctioned :—

(i) Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme 2×50 MW in Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) Kadana Hydro Project $—4 \times 60$ MW in Gujarat.

(iii) Tilla Hydro Project $—1 \times 60$ MW in Maharashtra.

(iv) Tebri Hydro $—4 \times 150$ MW in Uttar Pradesh.

(v) Obra Therma ; $—3 \times 200$ MW in Uttar Pradesh.

In justifying any project for implementation, all aspects of power needs including those of drought areas in the State are taken into account and appropriate priorities given.

Outcome of India's Participation in Leipzig Fair

1377. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's participation in the Leipzig Fair held in last March has resulted in considerable business for export of the Indian goods abroad ;

(b) if so, the total business fetched and the major items for the export of which orders have been received ; and

(c) whether steps have been taken subsequently to explore those markets further to increase export of Indian goods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

We have so far received confirmation in respect of finalisation of business worth Rs. 14.44 million. Items contracted for export are—Electric motors, Knitting machine and spares, Taper plug valves, Tarpaulin, Crushed bones, Coir yarn, Handprinted textiles, Bamboo mats, Cotton waste, Tea, Brassware and Handicrafts.

(c) Participation in Leipzig Autumn Fair in September 1972 is being arranged at Trade level and required facilities are being extended by the Ministry to the Indian participants. Steps are also being taken to arrange Indian participation in Leipzig Spring Fair, March, 1973 at official level.

चीधी योजना के लिए विदेश व्यापार के लक्ष्य

1378. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विदेशी व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीधी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विदेश व्यापार के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित हैं ; और

(ख) क्या ये लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिए जाने की सम्भावना है ; और यदि नहीं तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री० ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). चीधी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नियर्यात के लक्ष्य ये रखे गए थे कि औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि दर 7 प्रतिशत रहे। योजना के पहले 3 वर्षों में नियर्यातों की औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि की दर लगभग 5 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष रही। जहां तक चालू वर्ष और अगले वर्ष का सम्बन्ध है, थोड़ी सी भी निश्चितता के साथ इस अवस्था में यह बताना कठिन होगा कि नियर्यातों का स्तर क्या होगा। तथापि नियर्यातों को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के प्रयास के अन्तर्गत अनेक नियर्यात मुश्किलें प्रवाना की गयी हैं जिनमें मुख्यतः आपात प्रतिपूर्ति, असता नियंत्रणों का दृष्टाया जाना, मुलैंग काढ़े जान के जारींठन में

प्राथमिकता, रेल भाड़े में रियायत, आयात तथा उत्पादन शुल्कों की बापसी और अन्य सामान्य व विशिष्ट राहत शामिल हैं। यह प्रस्थापना कि विदेशी बाजारों को ढूँढ़े और निर्यातों हेतु अपेक्षित पूर्तियों का सूजन करने के सम्बन्ध में हमारे प्रयत्नों को और गहन बनाया जाय। निर्यात प्रदूतियों पर पूर्ण ध्यान रखा जाता है और जब भी आवश्यक होता है, चुने हुए अपरम्परागत उत्पादों को प्रतिपूरक सहायता और निर्यात कार्यकलापोंवार अन्य वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने सम्बन्धी वर्तमान व्यवस्था व प्रबन्धों को सुदृढ़ और सरल व कारगर बनाया जाता है। इन मदों के निर्यात में आने वाली विशिष्ट समस्या को निपटाने के लिए व्यापार प्राधिकरण और काजू निगम, रुई निगम, पटसन निगम, परियोजना व उपस्कर निगम आदि अन्य निगमों की स्थापना करके वर्तमान संस्थागत व्यवस्था को और भी सुदृढ़ बना दिया गया है। पटसन तथा रुई जैसी वाणिज्यिक फसलों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के प्रयोजनार्थ विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाये गए हैं। चुने हुए प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों, विशेषतः उन उद्योगों, जिनका प्रयाप्त निर्यात निष्पादन है अथवा जिसका वर्तमान आयातों में वास्तविक कमी करने में अशादान है, के मामले में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (1972-73) हेतु आयात नीति के अन्तर्भृत औद्योगिक अन्तर्निविष्ट साधनों के अपेक्षाकृत अधिक आवंटन की व्यवस्था है। वर्तमान नीति-विनिर्माताओं को बिश्री करने के लिए इस्पात और अन्य कच्चे माल के विपुल आयात की व्यवस्था करने में काफी सहायक होगी।

31 अप और 32 डाउन गाड़ियों का नामा रेलवे स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर रुकना

1379. श्री भूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 31 अप और 32 डाउन गाड़ियों के नामा स्टेशन पर न रुकने के कारण नामा तथा उसके आस-पास के गांवों के निवासियों को अहमदाबाद जाने के लिए आवृ रोड से तथा अजमेर और दिल्ली जाने के लिए जवाई बांध या फालना स्टेशनों से टिकट खरीदना और गाड़ी में बैठना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो लोगों की इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). नामा स्टेशन पर लम्बी दूरी का बहुत ही कम आतायात आने के कारण, 31 अप/32 डाउन दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को नामा रेलवे स्टेशन पर ठहराने का औचित्य नहीं है।

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

1380. श्री भूलचन्द डागा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान विद्युत के मामले में अन्य राज्यों से बहुत पीछे है और केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में आवश्यक सहयोग न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारी मांग के बावजूद भी अभी तक राजस्थान के गांवों को विजली सप्लाई नहीं की गई है और राजस्थान की योजनायें अभी तक ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम के पास स्वीकृति के लिए पड़ी हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन-किन जिलों के संबंध में योजनायें अनिर्णीत पड़ी हैं तथा कब से ; और

(घ) उनके कब तक स्वीकृति किये जाने की आशा है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (घ). यद्यपि राजस्थान राज्य पिछड़े हुए राज्यों में से एक है जहां आम विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति अखिल भारतीय औसत से कम है, असम, बिहार, जम्मू-काश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, उड़ीसा, त्रिपुरा और पश्चिम बंगाल की तुलना में यह राज्य अधिक प्रगति कर चुका है।

पिछले दो वर्षों, 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 में राजस्थान में 1,606 ग्राम विद्युतीकृत किए गए। 1972-73 में 1,000 गांवों को विद्युत् देने का कार्यक्रम बनाया है। राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने ग्राम विद्युतीकरण नियम को ऋण सहायता के लिए अब तक 22 स्कीमें प्रस्तुत की हैं जिनमें से 19 स्कीमों के लिए 1,023.162 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता देना स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। जब ये स्कीमें पूरी हो जाएंगी तो इन से 1471 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण, 27,131 पम्प सेटों का ऊर्जन तथा 2,815 छोटे तथा कृषि संबंधी उद्योगों को बिजली की सप्लाई होगी। जेष तीन स्कीमों में से, ज्ञालावार जिले से सम्बन्धित एक स्कीम राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को संशोधन करने के लिए लौटा दी है। अजमेर, अलवर, भरतपुर और सवाई माधोपुर जिले से सम्बन्धित अन्य दो स्कीमों पर नियम विचार कर रहा है। इन स्कीमों की, नियम द्वारा नियत किए गये बान-दण्डों के आधार पर जांच की जाएगी और यदि तकनीकी औचित्य तथा वित्तीय अवहार्यता पायी गयी तो वित्तीय सहायता के लिए उन्हें नियम द्वारा स्वीकृत कर दिया जाएगा।

Balance of Trade with countries in ECAFE Region

1381. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :
SHRI P. GANGADFB :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has maintained a favourable balance of trade with countries in the ECAFE region ; and

(b) if so, the year from which favourable balance of trade has been maintained ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India has been maintaining favourable balance of trade with ECAFE Region since 1968-69.

Wide powers for Tariff Commission

1382. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to invest Tariff Commission with wide powers to increase its effectiveness ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are also considering proposals which will envisage a clearly defined mandate for the Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Government have not so far decided to invest the Tariff Commission with wider powers.

Rabate on imported Cotton

1383. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the cotton mills which buy imported cotton from the Cotton Corporation of India are given some rebate ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to stop such rebate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

दरभंगा होते हुए समस्तीपुर से नरकटियांगंज तक बड़ी लाइन का विस्तार

1384. श्री हरि किशोर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दरभंगा और सीतामढ़ी स्टेशनों से होते हुए समस्तीपुर से नरकटियांगंज तक बड़ी लाइन का विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नई लाइनों के निर्माण में कितना समय लगेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री दी० ए० पाई) : (क) बड़ी लाइन को दरभंगा के रास्ते केवल समस्तीपुर से रक्षाल तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

यद्यपि यह आमान परिवर्तन अलाभप्रद है, फिर भी अन्तिम विनिश्चय सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों की जांच, जो अब हो रही है, पूरी हो जाने पर किया जायेग। रक्सौल से नरकटियागंज तक के भाग के आमान परिवर्तन के बारे में विचार नहीं हो रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Scheme for controlling Adhwara group of rivers

1385. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have received, any memorandum from M. L. A.s' from Bihar for a scheme for controlling the Adhwara group of rivers in North Bihar ;
- (b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and
- (c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). No memorandum from M. L. As. from Bihar has been received by the Centre regarding the scheme for Adhwara Group of rivers in North Bihar.

Power generation and supply position in India

1386. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the total power generated in India ; and
- (b) the total shortage of power in the country at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The total electrical energy generated in the country during 1971-72 was 65,300 million kW and the total installed generating capacity is 17.2 million kw.

(b) The total shortage of power in the country is about one million kW corresponding to 15 million kw per day.

Rail link between Sambalpur and Howrah

1387. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating for any rail link up to Sambalpur from Howrah; and

(b) if so, the gist of the proposal under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) No, as Sambalpur and Howrah are already connected by rail.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement for Sugar

1388. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether sugar has been covered in the Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : No, Sir. Not in the Limited Payment Arrangement.

Exports of sugar to Bangladesh against payment in foreign exchange will be governed by the normal global export policy.

Restrictions on Indian businessmen going to Dacca

1389. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a restriction on the Indian businessmen going to Dacca for furthering prospects of trade ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There are no restrictions on travel between India and Bangladesh for genuine business purposes in terms of the Trade Agreement between the two countries. Individual applications are, however, considered on merit in accordance with a set of general guidelines.

Survey Report on Subarnarekha Dam Project

1390. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Government have submitted the survey report on the Subarnarekha Dam Project ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A scheme for constructing a storage dam on Kharkai river, a tributary of the Subarnarekha, for irrigation purpose has been prepared by the Government of Orissa. This was received for scrutiny at the Centre in March 1972. After examination comments have been sent to the State Government in May 1972. Replies to the comments are awaited from the State Government.

Assessment of water resources

1391. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme with Government to assess the total amount of water resources and to find out the ways in which agricultural land in various categories can be irrigated ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). In order to assess water resources, the State Governments and Central agencies are observing rainfall, river gauge and river gauge-discharge data at about 3963, 820 and 1173 sites respectively. The network is being continuously improved to the extent resources permit.

The State Governments have already investigated a number of potential sites for major and medium irrigation projects and these will be taken up for implementation by the State Governments as and when resources become available. The State Governments have

also a number of further projects under investigation.

Increase in Exports and Imports

1392. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the rate of increase in exports and imports since the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan computed year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing rates of yearly increase/decrease since the First Five Year Plan.

(In percentage)

Year	Imports	Exports
<i>First Plan</i>		
1951-52	+ 49.2	+ 22.0
1952-53	- 27.7	- 21.2
1953-54	- 13.0	- 8.1
1954-55	+ 7.6	+ 11.7
1955-56	+ 3.4	+ 0.6
<i>Second Plan</i>		
1956-57	+ 23.8	+ 1.4
1957-58	+ 23.1	- 7.2
1958-59	- 12.4	+ 3.5
1959-60	+ 6.0	+ 10.1
1960-61	+ 18.6	+ 3.2
<i>Third Plan</i>		
1961-62	- 2.8	+ 2.9
1962-63	+ 2.6	+ 5.0
1963-64	+ 7.7	+ 11.2
1964-65	+ 10.3	+ 2.9
1965-66	+ 4.4	- 1.3
<i>Non-Plan period</i>		
1966-67	- 6.4*	- 8.9*
1967-68	- 3.4	+ 3.6
1968-69	- 4.9	+ 13.3
<i>Fourth Plan</i>		
1969-70	- 17.1	+ 4.1
1970-71	+ 3.3	+ 8.6
1971-72	+ 13.4	+ 2.1

* This has been computed in terms of foreign exchange as Indian Rupee was devalued on 6. 6. 1966.

Report of the Committee studying the problem of floods in Gandak Basin and lower Damodar Region

1393. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up to study the problem of floods in the Gandak Basin and the lower Damodar region and to suggest measures for effectively tackling them has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the recommendations made by the Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Technical Committee set up for studying the problem of floods and drainage congestion in the lower Damodar Basin submitted its report in June, 1972. Most of the recommendations contained in the report are to be examined and appropriate action taken by the Government of West Bengal and the Damodar Corporation to whom copies of the report have already been forwarded. The recommendations which are to be considered by the Central Government are under study.

The Technical Committee set up for studying the flood problems in the Gandak Basin are expected to complete their work and submit the report only by the end of September, 1972.

Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee's Report

1394. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee set up for suggesting action to be taken in the Cyclone prone areas of Orissa has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on its report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report was received on August 1, 1972. Copies of the report have been sent to

the State Government of Orissa for examination and initiating action on recommendations pertaining to them. The recommendations concerning Central Departments are being studied for referring to the appropriate authorities.

Rural Electrification Schemes sanctioned by R. E. C.

1395. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up of 169 schemes and loan assistance of Rs. 100 crores sanctioned up to December, 1971 by the Rural Electrification Corporation ;

(b) the details of 70 schemes relating to backward areas ; and

(c) the nature of concessional loans given to the 76 schemes in backward areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT 3308/72].

Schemes for Irrigation of additional area for production of foodgrains

1396. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes which have been investigating and identified for the purpose of irrigating and additional area of about 8 million hectares for the production of 12 million tonnes of foodgrains by the end of 1981 ; and

(b) when they are likely to be taken up for implementation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). It has been estimated that out of the 8 million hectares, 7 million hectares would be contributed by the continuing schemes which will spill over into the Fifth Plan. The remaining 1 million hectare will be from new schemes to be taken up hereafter. The State Governments are taking necessary steps to finalise the projects and start their implementation as and when resources permit.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति

1397. श्री लालचंद्री भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा उन दवाओं पर खर्च की गई राशि की, जो वे रेलवे डाक्टर के बाने के पहले अपने इलाज के लिए खरीदते हैं, रेलवे प्रतिपूर्ति करती है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री(श्री टी० ए० वाई) : (क) और (ख)। जब कभी कोई रेल कर्मचारी बीमार पड़ने की सूचना देता है या रेलवे डाक्टर को अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में किसी कर्मचारी के बीमार पड़ने की सूचना मिलती है तो उसकी तुरन्त चिकित्सा की जाती है। बीमारी का निदान किया जाता है और तदनुसार दवा निर्धारित की जाती है। अतः रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा स्वयं दवा खरीदने का प्रश्न सामान्यतः नहीं उठता, सिवाय आपत्काल के जब कर्मचारी को किसी गैर-रेलवे स्रोत से तुरन्त डाक्टरी सहायता प्राप्त करना आवश्यक हो जाये। इस प्रकार के सभी मामलों पर नियमों के अन्तर्गत कार्योत्तर स्वीकृति और प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

Nationalisation of Rubber Trade

1398. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI ARJUN SEITHI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to nationalise Rubber trade ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of Government to nationalise Rubber trade.

Andhra Pradesh Government Proposals for New Railway Lines

1399. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have recently proposed to the Railway Board to take up some new Railway works in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, what are these proposals ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the said proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) to (c). The proposals for new lines suggested by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in the order of priority and the present position regarding them is as under :

Name of lines	Present position
1	2
1. Ongole to Hyderabad via Nagarjunasagar.	Surveys for a new line from Secunderabad (Bibinagar) to Nadikude (with the conversion of Guntur-Macherla section) have been completed and the reports are under the examination of the Railway Board. A decision regarding this project will be taken after this examination is completed.
2. Bailadilla to Kothegeudam (Badrachalam Road).	Surveys carried out in 1965 revealed that the line would be justified only if large scale developments of industries in the Dandakaranya region taken up, of which there are no indications so far.
3. Bhadrachalam Road—Kovvur.	Feasibility-cum-cost studies carried out in 1966 had revealed that the line would not be remunerative. However, the study report has been updated recently. According to this up dating,

1

2

this rail link would still be heavily unremunerative. This report is, however, at present under Railway Board's examination.

4. Nizamabad . . Pedapalli

Earlier investigation had revealed that the line would not be financially justified. Due to the present difficult ways and means position, the line is not being considered.

Breakdowns in Ramagundam Power Station in Andhra Pradesh

1400. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ramagundam Power Station in Andhra Pradesh had to be shut down within one week of its being commissioned ;

(b) if so, the causes for the breakdown ; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to prevent recurrence of such breakdowns ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The 62.5 MW Ramagundam Thermal Power Station was commissioned in October 1971 and was operating on part loads till the 27th June 1972 when it had to be stopped on account of the failure of the steel structure supporting the mechanical dust collector. This happened on account of the failure of the end connections of the beams supporting the dust collector. The contractors who erected the same are attending to its rectification. The set is expected to be put back into service shortly.

Government of India is considering the setting up of an Expert Team of Consultants to go around thermal Power station, study the operating conditions and suggest remedial measures.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. NO.4555 DATED 2.5.1972 RE FREE RATION TO VILLAGERS IN KARGIL DUE TO FAMINE CONDITIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The following reply was given to Unstarred Question No. 4555 :—

"The State Government has intimated that there is no population in such area in the Kargil sector. The question, therefore, does not arise".

The State Government has since intimated that the following foodgrains and essential commodities were supplied free of cost during the period ending March, 1972 to the population in the villages liberated in Kargil :—

	<i>Figures in Quintals</i>
Atta	128.0
Rice	5.0
Salt	1350.0
Sugar	8.5
Tea	0.51

The Unstarred Question No. 4555 regarding free ration to the villagers in the villages which were liberated by Indian forces in Kargil area, due to famine condition prevailing there, was answered in the Lok Sabha on 1st May, 1972, on the basis of the information contained in the telegram No. 1215 M77 dated 22.4.1972 received from the Revenue Department of Government of Jammu & Kashmir. After the Question was answered in the Lok Sabha on 1.5.1972 the Food and Supplies Department of the State Government in its teleprinter message dated 3.5.1972 stated that the following quantities of foodgrains and essential commodities were supplied free of cost to the population in villages liberated in Kargil :—

	<i>Figures in Quintals</i>
Atta	128.0
Rice	5.0
Salt	1350.0
Sugar	8.5
Tea	0.51

2. As the two sets of reply of the State Government were contradictory to each other, the State Government was requested to indicate the correct reply. It has now stated that the reply given in the teleprinter message dated the 3. 5. 1972 referred to above may be taken as the correct one.

3. The earlier reply given to Lok Sabha is, therefore, required to be corrected.

12 Hrs.

Re PRICE OF SUGAR

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion on the price of sugar. It is very important that we should discuss the situation. The price has touched the peak, so to say, of 300 per cent in the course of the last two years and a half—

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling on such matters.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a very important issue today.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give notice of a motion for discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The price is now Rs. 4 per kilo and you cannot get it in the market. If this House is not allowed to discuss it—(Interruptions)—it is a matter of deep regret.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not give you permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The notice I have given covers all the rules and regulations—

MR. SPEAKER : I did not give you permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is an unprecedented situation.

MR. SPEAKER : You are speaking without my permission ; nothing will go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, **

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : May I seek your opinion in the matter, whether it is your view that we should discuss the price of sugar along with the price of other goods that we are going to discuss ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can bring in a regular motion. I am told there is already a discussion fixed about this matter. (Interruptions) I am sorry, I do not allow anything more.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The life of the common man is getting worse. You are exporting sugar at 90 paise per kilo to foreign countries where the purchasing power is ten times higher than here. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, in the matter of floods and drought, the procedure followed was that the Minister concerned first made a statement, and on the basis of that statement, you had admitted motions for discussion of floods and drought separately. Now, the sugar price also has created an all India crisis. The whole country is engulfed in the sugar crisis. Everyday, the prices are rising further and further. It is Rs. 5 a kilo now. Therefore, why should you not direct the Minister to make a statement on sugar also ? Thereafter, if you like, we will give notice of a motion and you should allow it. Why should he not make a statement and what is responsible for the sugar prices which are spiralling ? Everyday, the situation is getting worse and worse. He does not make a statement or say anything.

MR. SPEAKER : There is already a discussion fixed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He should make a statement and tell the House what is the policy.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a policy matter if, before the discussion, the Minister gives some statement. (Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rust*—

MR. SPEAKER : Do not make it a daily phenomenon. What are you doing ? (Interruptions) I say, I do not allow it and yet you force yourself in this way. All I can say is that you are speaking without my permission and if you go on doing like this I shall have to ask you to sit down... (Interruptions). You should not interrupt. I have examined everything. Papers to be laid... (Interruptions). I have already said that he should come with a statement as early as he can.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It should be made before the discussion comes up in the House... (Interruptions).

**Not recorded.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT ON ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING, 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3267/72].

NOTIFICATIONS AMENDING THE DELHI, MEERUT AND BULANDSHAHAR MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(1) S. O. 462(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1972, making certain amendment in the Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk and Milk Products Control Order, 1972.

(2) S. O. 480(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1972, making certain amendment in the Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk and Milk Products Control Order, 1972.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3268/72]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to lay on the Table a

copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 :—

(i) The Export of Coir Mattings (Inspection) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. S. O. 1387 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1972.

(ii) The Export of Ceramic Products (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. S. O. 1444 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1972.

(iii) The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1972 published in Notification No. S. O. 1855 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3281/72.]

PUBLIC PROVIDENT FUND (AMENDMENT) SCHEME 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Public Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 368(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1972, under sections 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. 3282/72]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :—

Fourth Lok Sabha

- (i) Statement No. XXXII
- (ii) Statement No. XXIV
- (iii) Statement No. XXXIII
- (iv) Statement No. XXII
- (v) Statement No. XXI
- (vi) Statement No. XXIII
- (vii) Statement No. XIV
- (viii) Statement No. XIII

- Second Session, 1967.
- Sixth Session, 1968
- Seventh Session, 1969
- Eight Session, 1969
- Ninth Session, 1969
- Tenth Session, 1970
- Eleventh Session, 1970
- Twelfth Session, 1970

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

Fifth Lok Sabha

(ix) Statement No. VIII	First Session, 1971
(x) Statement No. XIV	Second Session, 1971
(xi) Statement No. VI	Third Session, 1971
(xii) Statement No. III	Fourth Session, 1972
(xiii) Statement No. JV	Fourth Session, 1972

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3269/72.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, AHMEDABAD, THE U. G. C. AND AUDIT CERTIFICATE ON ACCOUNTS OF KHUDABAKHSH ORIENTAL LIBRARY, PATNA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1970-71.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3270/72]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1970-71.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3271/72]

(3) A copy of the Audit Certificate dated the 19th April 1972 (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1970-71, under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969, along with an explanatory statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3272/72].

(4) A copy of Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission for the year 1969-70 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3273/72]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st August, 1972."

**—
DENTISTS (AMENDMENT) BILL****AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA**

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 1st August, 1972.

**—
ELECTION TO COMMITTEE****CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ARCHAEOLOGY**

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, Resolution No. 36/1/72-M, dated the 13th April, 1972, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, Resolution No. 36/1/72-M, dated the 13th April, 1972, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the General Advisory Board of Archaeology, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

12.08 hrs.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and to provide for barring, in the computation of total income in respect of certain assessment years prior to the assessment year 1962-63, deduction of amounts paid on account of wealth-tax.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and to provide for barring, in the computation of total income in respect of certain assessment years prior to the assessment year 1962-63, deduction of amounts paid on account of wealth-tax".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

PUBLIC DEBT (AMENDMENT) BILL†

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Public Debt Act, 1944.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Public Debt Act, 1944."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : There are some zero hour matters.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Sarapore) : Under rule 377 I sent to you for two consecutive days a letter seeking your permission to raise the matter about the withdrawal of emergency. After the Simla Pact the Emergency loses its meaning. Let the Government come forward with a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : These matters should come on a motion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This shows how the Government is dishonest.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Not dishonest, crooked.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : We passed the Defence of India Rules last year in three minutes. They gave powers to the government to keep a man without trial for three years. Now our people are suffering.

MR. SPEAKER : He should come forward with a regular motion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I want that the government must clarify the position whether they will continue with the emergency. Shrimati Indira Gandhi says that neither India nor Pakistan wants a war. Then why should the emergency continue ?

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 8-8-72.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 8-8-72.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The emergency is to protect the massive mandate. The only danger in the country is internal subversion inside the Ministry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, on the 15th August we are observing the 25th year of our independence. On that day we are freeing many prisoners and remitting death sentences. Will it not be a good gesture to make announcement of withdrawal of emergency on that day?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : 10,000 workers of Khetri Copper Project are on strike for the last 29 days. They are demanding some of the fundamental trade union rights. The trade union office-bearers were dismissed for raising demands on behalf of the workers. The management is not caring at all even though the public sector undertaking is suffering heavy losses because of the strike. Already more than Rs. 3 crores have been lost. The Minister here is unmindful, unaffected and unconcerned with all these things. He has refused to intervene in the matter. The Minister must be asked to intervene and see that the legitimate interests of the workers are met and the dispute is honourably settled. He should also be asked to make a statement on the floor of the House. It is a question of industrial relations in the entire public sector undertakings. By crushing the strike and by undermining the unity of the workers the public sector undertaking can never succeed. Therefore the Minister should not depend on the management but should take the workers into confidence and inspire them so that there is industrial peace in this prestigious public sector undertaking.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Exactly the same thing is happening in the Food Corporation of India.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu) : Sir, it is a concern in my constituency.

MR. SPEAKER : He should have given notice.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I have given notice of a calling attention.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see when it comes to me.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझुनू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खेतड़ी का मामला मेरी कास्टिटुएंसी से सम्बन्ध रखता है इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के दस हजार वर्कर्स को जो तकलीफ़ दी जा रही है उनको आप समझें। आज जो वर्कर्स अपने राइट्स के लिए लड़ रहे हैं उनको टेरराइज करना शुरू कर दिया गया है। करीब पचास वर्कर अरेस्ट किए गये हैं। उनके साथ मालट्रीटमेंट हो रहा है। मेरे पास एक टेलिग्राम आया है। अगर उसको पढ़ कर सुनाऊँ तो बड़ी देर लगेगी, लेकिन पुलिस की तरफ़ से, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ़ से और मैनेजमेंट की तरफ़ से वर्कर्स को दबाया जा रहा है। मिनिस्टर साहब मैनेजमेंट पर इतना डिपेंड करते हैं कि हमारी बात नहीं सुनते, पञ्चिक रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स की बात नहीं सुनते, यूनियन की बात नहीं सुनते। वहां की गवर्नर्मेंट का जो ऐटिट्यूड है उससे वर्कर्स सफर कर रहे हैं।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इसमें इंटरफ़िल करना चाहिए उसको हमारी बात सुननी चाहिए, वर्कर्स की बात सुननी चाहिए ताकि स्ट्राइक बाबायेड हो सके। वहां के वर्कर्स को तंग न किया जाए। उनकी गिरफ्तारी बन्द की जाये, उनका टेरराइजेशन और मारपीट बन्द की जाये।

बी इसहाक सम्मली (अमरोहा) : यह बहुत ज़रूरी है कि गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया इसमें इंटरफ़िल करे।

شری ایمیٹ سیبلی (امروہ) یہ پت مژدیہ کے گورنمنٹ اف انڈیا میں انٹر فر کرے۔

SHRI PILOO MODY : Long live the tyranny of the socialists.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Pseudo-socialists.

12.14 hrs.

RE EXPUNCTIONS FROM PROCEEDINGS

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Sir, you will remember, the other day when I raised the question of expunction of certain comments casting aspersion on the impartiality of the chair, you made certain observations about the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Professor Hiren Mukerjee made some comments. These comments made by you have been reported in the press. I submit that the reporting is not only mischievous but it is certainly extremely misleading. You are reported to have rebuked the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and Professor Hiren Mukerjee. (interruptions) It is necessary, that some matters are taken seriously. Every time there is this childish interference. Sir, we should get your protection. There should be an end to this childishness. . . (interruptions) Perhaps he wants the same treatment which Shri Banerjee gave him once by showing the chappal. . . (interruptions) There has to be some decorum in this House and we should get some protection. You have called me and it is a serious matter that I am raising. So, I do expect hon. Members to show some seriousness in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him address the chair.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I am sure Professor Hiren Mukerjee never meant to cast any aspersion; he did not want to impute any motive of dereliction of duty; neither did he want to cast any aspersion of incompetence. Therefore, the press report is misleading. I would like the record to be put straight. Therefore, I have put it to you in the hope that Professor Hiren Mukerjee would make the position clear. That is why I am not raising a matter of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : What does he want ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I am quoting from *The Indian Express* of the 5th of August. It says :

"The Speaker today rebuked the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Treasury Benches for letting him down. . ."

MR. SPEAKER : I did not rebuke him.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I am greatful to you that you have said so. It makes it clear that you did not rebuke him. Then the report says :

"Mr. Hiren Mukerjee, veteran CPI member, got up and angrily said that the Leader of the House (the Prime Minister) functioned in absentia, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs 'is a big cipher' and the majority party did not assist the Speaker in the discharge of his functions."

The manner in which this is reported indicates that he was levelling some charge of incompetence or dereliction of duty on the part of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I remember Professor Hiren Mukerjee spoke in strong words that day. All that he wishes was to show his disapproval and displeasure at the party remaining quiet and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs remaining quiet ; no more, no less. If that is correct, the position should be clarified. I have no other intention in bringing it up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : What is there to clarify ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : We have to congratulate the press for doing its duty.

MR. SPEAKER : What he means to say is that when he got up the next day I said that anything which should have been said concerning me should have been said at that time when it happened and not later. Somehow it is published in the report in very strong terms, which I have made very clear. The rest of it does not concern me ; it concerns Professor Mukerjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : I do not quite understand it. We speak in Parliament on the spur of the moment, extemporaneously, whenever occasion demands it. I speak whatever is in my mind and what I said would be part of the records. I have no clear recollection of what anybody said, or did not say, including myself. But if my friend wishes from me a certificate of good conduct in regard to the Minister, I can say that I have known him for the last twenty years, he is a pleasant and capable person. That does not deny me the right, as a Member of this House, or the right of any other Member, to make

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

observations in regard to the conduct of a Minister or any of her colleagues or anybody else for that matter.

I do not understand how I have been brought in. I could have understood if Mr. Salve had put it in a way which was understandable and appreciable in the parliamentary sense. But the way in which I have been asked to explain, I say, there is nothing to explain. What I say is, I hope, in conformity with parliamentary practice. You are to decide that sort of thing. If the Minister wants a certificate of good conduct from me, I can say, he is a pleasant and capable man. I am ready to repeat it. I do not want him to take offence at whatever I say.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, the expressions which are far less objectionable have been held to be unparliamentary. I could have raised it in a much different manner. But, as I said, we have great esteem for Prof. Mukerjee. I knew that he had not meant any offence whatsoever to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. But I did not want to raise it in that particular manner...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Salve, I think, you are addressing it to me or to Prof. Mukerjee.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I am addressing it to you.

MR. SPEAKER : What do you expect me to do?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : In view of what Prof. Mukerjee has said, the record is straight and I have nothing to say.

MR. SPEAKER : If you think that there was some strong word which may have been uttered and if he had accepted your appeal, that would have been very well. But he has just gone to the other side. That is why, in my own case, I kept quiet.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Whatever may be the language employed, he did not want to cast any aspersion on his competence nor did he want to impute any dereliction of duty on his part.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : As a matter of fact, Prof. Mukerjee has reiterated

what he said about Mr. Raj Bahadur. All that he has said now is that he knows him personally and he has given him a good chit which everybody would be prepared to do. But it will not help him to get a job. As far as his performance is concerned, not one cipher, it is two ciphers... (Interruption)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : All sorts of things are being said. Where is he? He should be called.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, he is in the other House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We should fix some other time for this when he is here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Salve has very conveniently managed to forget one thing. The charge that came from the Opposition against the Government, in the main, was that the Prime Minister functions in *absentia*. How often do we see the Prime Minister sitting here, what to talk of cipher Ministers? They are like tortoises. They are put upside down by the Prime Minister at 10 O'clock and at 5 O'clock, they are put back on their legs so that they could walk back to their homes. The relationship is that of a master and a servant. In democracy, she is undermining Parliament and not taking any notice of Parliament.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this whenever any such report appears in newspapers which would concern two hon. Members, whether one Member is a Minister or not is not the material point here, and there is an undercurrent of comment or interpretation, would you always allow us to raise issues here in the House? Here is a new procedure that we seem to be laying down.

MR. SPEAKER : You could bring to the notice of the House the use of any words to which exception is taken. I made it very clear in the beginning that so far as putting the word in regard to me was concerned—that was an observation—it may be put in any shape the papers like. We have no control over it. So far as the use of any word is concerned, any Member can bring it to the notice of the House. But I thought they might have met and there must be some understanding between them which does not seem to be there. It

would have been much better if this had been raised after there was some discussion between the two hon. members.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Such things should not be generally allowed to be raised in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The objection is to use of certain words by an hon. Member. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : On a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have a submission to make—just half a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me first listen to his point of order.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The observations made by Shri Piloo Mody that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is a double cipher or a two-cipher—something like that he said—being unparliamentary may please be expunged, Sir, under rule 380. What is unparliamentary? (*Interruptions*) The rule refers to expunction of words which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified. (*Interruptions*) There is a list, given here in this book, of words which have been held to be unparliamentary. An expression which says lack of intelligence, an accusation of lack of intelligence, has been held to be unparliamentary. I will quote the Legislative Assembly debate, Vol. III, where in the expression "I cannot give the hon. Member the intelligence to understand" the word 'intelligence' was held to be unparliamentary by the Chair. There is a list given—my friend may read May's *Parliamentary Practice*—of what is unparliamentary, what is undignified, what is indecent. The observations made by Mr. Piloo Mody were undignified, indecent and defamatory and, therefore, they should be expunged.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Can there be any advocacy of the competence of a Minister here? We are bound to say that a particular Minister is incompetent.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Please wait, Mr. Banerjee. I will call you. Mr. Salve, are you asking me to examine whether this is parliamen-

tary or unparliamentary. In your view this is having the same meaning as the one quoted by you . . .

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Yes, Sir. The observations made were undignified, indecent and defamatory.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Those remarks which were reported by the Press were conveniently forgotten by them. The other day you, in a very joking manner, made certain observations in the House, and all of us practically said that nobody had any intention of casting aspersions against you. Now Mr. Salve has raised the question about the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. When every one had forgotten it, Prof. Mukherjee has reminded them by raising the issue. Sir, cipher cannot be multiplied. Unless the word 'cipher' is decodified by the Cipher Department, it will not be known what could be behind this cipher.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is used in a bad sense like the one quoted by him, it should be deleted; if it is in the sense meaning lack of intelligence, it needs to be deleted. After all, Prof Hiren Mukerjee may say whether he meant like that.

SHRI PILOO MODY : 'Lack of intelligence'—is that also to be deleted?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My submission is that the word 'cipher' is not unparliamentary or derogatory. Many of us, whenever speeches are made, say that it is a cipher. By that we never meant any offence. . . . (*Interruptions*) I would only request you to ask Mr. Salve to close the chapter. Let cipher remain cipher . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Mr. Salve has made, if I may put it that way, what is called in the French, *faux pas*, because it was quite unnecessary to bring it up in this way.

If you are asking me in what sense I used a particular expression last Friday, I would humbly submit to you that it was for you, the Chair, to examine the sense and the effect of the word which I have used, and my submission is that that word was perfectly parliamentary and in the setting in which it was said, in relation to the Prime Minister and to all her colleagues; it was perfectly all right.

MR. SPEAKER : Not in that sense,

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The point is that I have been waiting all the time and I have been waiting for a cue from the Congress side. They cannot give me that cue and I have been waiting to say that it was an absurdity. As I already said earlier, there was no intention on my part to cast any reflection on a person whom I have known for 20 years, whom I consider a capable and a pleasant man. But I stand by what I said because I always speak what is in my mind at any particular point of time and you are the only arbiter to decide whether I said in an unparliamentary way or not. My submission is that what Mr Salve is talking about, the need to expunge certain words because they are unparliamentary, is moonshine and nonsense.

MR. SPEAKER : I think we should drop it here.

In my own way I got the interpretation of 'policeman' myself. I have a pleasant interpretation. I am thankful to my friend, Mr Mishra. He gave me this title . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I make my submission? I wanted to tell you that you are using the language of the Police because you were always threatening to name a person who has been here in the Parliament for 23 years . . .

MR. SPEAKER : No, please.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Kindly go through the records. I have been working under great provocation and yet no word fell from my lips which can be taken as objectionable, but your words were sometimes . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have had the case of a predecessor of mine, Sir Abdur Rahim. He was President of the Central Assembly and he used this word when he said, I am also a 'Police man.' He is saying 'I am the protector'. So, I gave that meaning to that word. I hope it is not a bad thing.

Mr. Mishra, sometimes, in the heat of the moment many things are said and I take that in that spirit. Don't bother about it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It fell from your lips that you would name me and I am not within my limits and all that, . . . I must say that I am not accustomed

to that kind of expression from the Chair. So, I have also taken that in that way.

MR. SPEAKER : During the Question-Hour, points of order are not raised. Somehow, we drop it now. We take it in that spirit.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : With regard to procedure, shall I not raise a point of order?

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : This is not a substantive matter with regard to the subject matter but with regard to procedure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, here is the meaning in the dictionary. It will be of interest to you. The word 'cipher'—this is a small pocket dictionary.

MR. SPEAKER : This is too small for that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I read it, Sir, for you? It is a fully parliamentary word. It means no disrespect to him. All that he wanted to say is that he was acting in a miniature form on behalf of somebody.

MR. SPEAKER : I am passing on to the next item. I called him for the next item. He shows me the dictionary.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Are we not laying down a new procedure? A Member is being cross-examined to say what exactly he meant by a particular word.

We are laying down a new procedure . . .

MR. SPEAKER : We are following the same old procedure. When a word is objected to, we can ask the Member whether he used that in a bad sense or in a good sense.

बी शशीश्वरन (दलिल दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल एक सेकेन्ड चाहता हूँ। मैं पेंसोंस का थोड़ा सा इन्तहान लेना चाहता हूँ। आज मिश्रा जी जब यह कह रहे थे....

MR. SPEAKER : I have already declared the matter closed. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Those who raised the issue are not permitted to say something.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anybody to say anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a very serious procedural point.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly resume your seat ; this matter stands closed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It was pointed out by the hon. Member here that the *Indian Express* had given a certain version. I want to bring to your notice that on a number of occasions some remarks are made with a sense of humour ; sometimes they are made in a particular mood and it is for the Press, to interpret the mood of the Speaker and also the mood of the Member and the same mood may be interpreted differently. On one occasion when I referred to the West Bengal Chief Minister and his wife and said something with a sense of humour, the Press said, the Speaker frowned upon Prof. Madhu Dandavate's suggestion. It was done with a sense of humour. The same thing is interpreted differently. We should not cast aspersions on the Press.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Shri Raj Bahadur did not understand it at all.

श्री शशिभूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए ! यह जो आप करते हैं यह अपना संगढ़ा किया करिए, लेकिन चेयर के साथ शुगल मत किया करिए ।

Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

—
12.37 hrs.

RE PROBLEMS OF STUDENTS OF SILCHAR MEDICAL COLLEGE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Silchar is a far away place in Assam. I have received numerous telephones and telegrams that the students of the Silchar Medical college have not been well looked after. They have gone on strike since the 24th of July and the medical college and the medical hospital both have gone more or less

defunct. They have pointed out that the present teaching arrangement is such that the condition required when they appear for the examination will not be fulfilled, that is, for their recognition as full-fledged doctors. The total number of beds including that of various departments as at present existing comes to 154, whereas the minimum number of beds required for recognition of medical college by the IMC is 500 beds, for imparting proper training of the students. Now, this is a funny thing. It is unique in this country, and may I say, in the world ? In one hostel, boys and girls are forced to live. These are my points. I request you to direct the Government about this matter. The hon. Minister of Health is here. Let him make a statement that the students' demands will be fulfilled.

MR. SPEAKER : They will look into it. Prof. Mukerjee on the next item.

—
12.39 hrs.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (VIENNA CONVENTION) BILL—*Contd.*

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : You have called me on what, Sir ? Are we to understand that the procedure is somewhat different these days ? Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu referred to something which appears to be totally different . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I called you for the next item ; you were on your legs.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I was confused because you permitted a particular Member to raise a matter without any kind of reference to it in the Order Paper but which referred to something else.

MR. SPEAKER : I always come with one mental attitude but all of them try to confuse me and I will have to stand that too ; some of us must be ready for that, because, no one knows.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu should have been allowed to raise this matter before taking up the Legislative Business. After Legislative Business is taken up, how can he be allowed ?

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Shri K. R. Ganesh has just introduced a Bill. That comes under legislative business. After the introduction of the Bill, you are again allowing mention of other matter . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : The zero hour has slipped today because of the cipher . . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu should have been permitted to raise it before the legislative business was taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : This is item No. 13, and that was item No. 12 before.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The heading for that also was 'Legislative Business'. The heading for both items Nov. 12 and 13 is 'Legislative Business' . . .

MR. SPEAKER : That is a wrong thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Introduction of Bill is also legislative business.

MR. SPEAKER : I think that that should have been put earlier. I shall see how it has happened. I am told that there is no mistake on the part of the office. It is coming up according to the priority for the business given in the Directions. So, there is nothing wrong about it. It can come up only after the Bills mentioned for introduction. The order given is :

"(xxvi) Motions for leave to make a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers,

(xxvii) Bills to be withdrawn,

(xxviii) Bills to be introduced . . .",

and then we have the explanatory statements.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I did not raise that point. I was wanting to know under what rule Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was raising this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Under rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER : No. I made it very clear to him, but he came to me with the precedent in regard to the Pataliputra Medical College.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not objecting to it. I am on another point if he has raised it under rule 377 ; you have permitted him, and you can certainly permit him to raise it by all means. But that should not be allowed to be raised after the legislative business has been taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : The arrangement of business is already given in the Directions. . . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is a mistake that has been made. He should have been allowed to raise it before legislative business was taken up. That was my point.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may kindly see the Directions and he will see that it is correct.

Anyway, we pass on now to the next item. Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : I believe I have been called upon to continue my speech in the course of the further discussion of the Diplomatic Relations (Vienna Convention) Bill, 1971. I hope that that is correct.

MR. SPEAKER : Very much correct.

The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Surendra Pal Singh on the 4th August, 1972, namely :—

"That the Bill to give effect to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961, and to provide for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration".

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I had indicated last time that I was supporting this Bill and it was a good thing that it had been sent to a Select Committee so that it could be rectified to a certain extent and certain omissions could be made good.

I had said also at the same time that I was not very sure whether this legislation was absolutely necessary, particularly when our time is so scarce that we cannot find time for discussion of matters like the rising prices of sugar and so many other things or even the question of the emergency which is not being withdrawn

by Government for whatever reason ; we do not seem to find time for this sort of thing, but we have found time for legislation in order to put in our own statute the Vienna Convention in regard to diplomatic relations.

I said also last time that it was a good thing that India always behaved correctly in the international sphere, and from that point of view, it might be desirable that after having ratified the Convention in 1965, we put it on our statute-book in 1972, even though there are many instances of countries, very respectable countries on our computation, which have not decided to put this Convention on their own statute-book.

I was beginning to point out last time, however, that what disturbed me was the habit which we seemed to have developed of trying to appear before the world as a very well behaved country in international relations, even though we got no applause for it, but on the contrary we got brick-bats in plenty. We are accused over Goa, over Kashmir, over our scuffle with Pakistan and so many other things as a country which does not abide by international conventions even though, I believe for myself and the world should know if the world was really fair, that India does try to observe all the international conventions. I am not suggesting that, therefore, we should try to behave badly on the international scene and by refusing to put on our statute book the convention on diplomatic relations we would try to have our own bat in this matter—I am not suggesting that at all. I am supporting this Bill. I like the idea of our statute including this convention on diplomatic relations.

But in regard to this matter of diplomatic immunity, it is good that the Select Committee has put in certain changes to make sure that recalcitrant countries nastily behaving to us are not treated in the same way and are not allowed the privileges which they claim under international law. But I find that there is on our part a desire to appear to some countries as an extremely well-behaved state. There is no reason for it. Turning the other cheek does not always pay dividends. It is no good merely trying to behave as a good boy in international relations. Let us behave correctly ; at the same time, let us try to pull our weight in international relations on the basis of what we are at home, the kind of country which we have at home, so that our respect in the world would be assured.

I said last time that I do not for the life of me understand why our External Affairs Ministry and the Government of the country have not in the past taken steps which are warranted under international law to see that our diplomats are not treated as shabbily as they have been treated from time to time. In 1965, when the Pakistan trouble arose, and again last year, our High Commission in Pakistan had been treated in a manner which defies description. Apart from the insult to the High Commission in Islamabad, the insult to the National Flag of our country was also there implied, if not explicit. Insult in so many other ways to our diplomatic personnel from the High Commissioner downwards was always there. But we noticed also in the 1971 India-Pakistan conflict that the Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca and his wife had been treated in a manner which is almost a record of ugliness in international law. But our behaviour was always so terribly correct that it was sometimes almost impossible to make any sense out of it. We have noticed that our Government has hardly ever—perhaps never—in its history declared any one person from recalcitrant countries like Pakistan in 1965 or 1971 as *persona non grata*. In this House, reference was made to a particular person who was Military Attaché in the Pakistan High Commission, against whom the accusation was—rightly or wrongly, I cannot be sure—that he had been a participant in the torture of Mujibur Rehman in the Agartala Conspiracy case, but not a word was said by our Government nor even an assurance given in this House that steps would very likely be taken. And when the war was going on in Bangla Desh, we discovered in the matter of the diplomatic immunity something terrible. We found that Gen. Niazi on the eve of his surrender was treated with cordiality. The man whose name appears in the list of war criminals should have been treated correctly but coolly, but our Generals behaved in a fashion which that point of time made a very bad impression in Bangla Desh. It all happened because we have an idea that we have to behave as extremely correct persons in international law.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That was the old-school tie.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The general picture is very clear in so far as our conduct in international relations is concerned. Whether it is Pakistan or any other country which treats

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

us shabbily, we take these things lying down. Only yesterday, there was a calling attention matter, the answer to which has not, unfortunately, come to our notice yet, which showed how many of the diplomatic representatives of certain European countries are engaged in illicit operations in the bringing into this country of all sorts of things which are banned under our customs law and that sort of thing. We have never had the guts perhaps to call the American Ambassador to the External Affairs Ministry and seek an explanation when week after week in the *American Reporter* he writes things which are virtually an intervention in the political affairs of this country.

In relation therefore, to diplomatic immunity and to the respect which is due to diplomatic representatives of other countries, we certainly should behave always very correctly, and we should expect that our diplomatic representatives are treated correspondingly. But in order to make sure of that, we have to show that we do have certain guts from time to time, that we can pull our weight and that we depend basically upon the strength of our country, the strength of our independent, consolidated economy, and it is only after that that we can make sure about the treatment that our diplomatic representatives are going to have in other countries.

Therefore, my main point was that in view of the history of the last 20 years or so when, diplomatically speaking, we have been treated shabbily, where we have turned the other cheek and have gone forward to behave in the most decent manner possible, my suggestion is that we behave correctly—there is no doubt about it—we behave in the most righteous possible manner, but, at the same time, we do not take insults lying down and that we try to put our diplomatic personnel on a pedestal where they would count upon the strength of our Government.

That is why I would like Government to explain why it is that the powers that we enjoy under international law and the conventions of international law in regard to diplomatic immunities being observed by countries other than ours, why it is that those powers have not been exercised, why it is that the practice of declaring some people *persona non-grata* has not been invoked by us from time to time; why it is that we merely try to behave decently

on our own, a sort of unilateral virtuousness? I believe that this kind of attempt at unilateral virtue would not be very highly successful. But that does not mean that I am opposing this Bill. On the contrary, I believe that we should put this matter on the statute, and in the Select Committee we did have certain satisfactions in regard to the questions which were there in the minds of Members, but I wanted to say this, because, in the conduct of our foreign policy, in the day-to-day administration of our foreign personnel, we have discovered on many occasions, a sort of pusillanimity; discovered on many occasions a lack of the right kind of courage.

I do hope that the Ministry of External Affairs, particularly now that we are entering upon a new phase of our foreign policy in the Silver Jubilee year of our Independence, it is important that the Ministry of External Affairs behaves more spiritedly, correctly, righteously, and, at the same time, more spiritedly with a view to asserting the self-respect of our country.

I support this Bill, but I wish Government gives some satisfaction to the House in regard to the manner of its conduct of foreign policy.

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Alwar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, every sovereign and independent nation has what is called the right of legation which confers on the nation the right to receive and exchange envoys, and the nations have for the most part conducted their intercourse through the exchange of these accredited representatives. Furthermore, if these relations are to be fruitful, the first essential condition is that the inviolability of these representatives must be assured and that these envoys must be placed beyond the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the receiving States.

From this imperative of assuring the inviolability of the envoys has started the practice of diplomatic privileges and immunities. It has been sanctioned by international custom, by judicial decisions and domestic legislation. Apart from the Vienna Convention of 1961, many other attempts were made from 1815 to 1961 at codifying these privileges; furthermore, with all the ideological and political tensions that have erupted into the international scene after the World War II, the necessity to codify these privileges and immunities became even more pressing and the United Nations appointed the International Law

Commissioner and the result of these deliberations has been the Vienna Convention of 1961.

It might be relevant to mention in passing that there have been other attempts like the Havana Convention of 1928, the Harvard Law School Draft of 1932, but the essential point that has emerged from these drafts and conventions has been that the inviolability of accredited envoys has been further re-affirmed. I do not think it is essential to go into the theoretical formulations behind these privileges but in passing I might mention that even though the theoretical foundations come from three entirely different theories, the conclusions at which they arrive are surprisingly the same. The three most important theories are : the theory of personal representation, of exterritoriality and of functional necessity. The International Law Commission in Vienna came to the conclusion that a happy blending of the theories of personal representation and of functional necessity would provide the theoretical basis.

Throughout the comity of nations the practice has been almost uniformly followed that the envoys have been extended the required immunities and privileges, that is as far as the diplomatic agents are concerned. The problem really starts when it comes to non-diplomatic agents, economic, scientific, cultural or military attaches or when we come down further to the level of domestic servants and other members of the mission.

Sometimes these immunities are violated by the receiving State itself. A moment ago Prof. Mukerjee mentioned the Pakistani case of 1965 when the receiving State itself violated the rights and privileges of our envoys. Sometimes these are violated through stage-managed mobs, just the way it was done in Peking when our relations with that country were at a low ebb. I need not repeat these things. The mobs jeer, wave placards and so on.

Sometimes, it may not be the fault of the receiving State ; other States or other people are responsible for creating difficult situations. We had a similar instance in 1959. A Chinese was employed in the export-import corporation of his country in its Bombay branch. He defected and stayed for one night with the American legation people. He changed his mind the next day and was brought to the Chinese Embassy in the company of a U. S. Sergeant.

The sergeant at this stage was kidnapped and was kept in custody there for six hours. So, that started a diplomatic wrangle. It is not the receiving State which is always responsible in such cases ; other States create the problem but they put the responsibility on the receiving state to protect the rights of their mission personnel.

There is then the case involving our Ambassador G. L. Mehta in the United States. It happened not because the State Department wanted to violate his rights and privileges but due to something in the social fabric of that country. He was our ambassador there and he was moved away from the main dining room in the international airport to a smaller room in the rear. The ambassador did not quite realise it was due to racial discrimination that he had been so moved. Even the Mayor of that city, after two days, assured him through a statement that it was designed to show him honour that was due to a dignitary. A couple of days later in the newspapers came the statement of the manager of the restaurant that the Indians looked very much like niggers and the "law is law" and had to take its course and so they took him to a rear room. Of course, later there were profound apologies starting from the Houston Mayor up to the Secretary of State, Dulles. So, sometimes the rights, immunities and privileges of the envoys are violated not because the receiving State wants to do so, but it is because there are problems in the social structure of the receiving country that these situations develop.

In the Vienna Convention, while codifying, it has come out very clearly that Envoys will enjoy absolute immunity from criminal jurisdiction . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Will you finish shortly or continue after lunch ?

DR. H. P. SHARMA : I have just started...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : After lunch, discussion on floods will start.

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue on the next day.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[*Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION RE : FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will discuss the flood situation. Shri Panda to initiate the discussion.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhaujanagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the hon. Minister has already made a statement relating to the situation arising out of the devastating floods. After a careful study of the statement I find that it is a very usual report which declares some sort of complacency about the situation. There is nothing absolutely to rely in the figures given so far because they are far from the reality. Just now I have received a telegrain from Assam wherein it is mentioned :

"Kamrup District, Assam State, 10 lakhs people under grip severe flood sixteen people died cattle one thousand swept away two breaches in Brahmaputra embankment State Government measures failed to give relief.

"Brahmaputra Control Commission failing miserably. Pray Centre's all round help."

This is from Shri Dhireshwar Kalita, ex-M. P., Secretary, Kamrup District, C. P. I.

The picture which has been described about Assam in the statement does not take us to reality. Similarly, with regard to West Bengal and Orissa, as has been stated in the statement, it does not satisfy anyone. I am just returning from Orissa. I have seen how floods have caused devastating effect on more than 60 lakhs people in Orissa. With regard to the total loss that has been estimated, that is, only Rs 11 crores throughout India, it does not convey the real picture.

As far as Orissa is concerned, it is well known that first there was flood, then Orissa was whipped by the devastating cyclone and, after that, there was again a drought and, now, it was again hit by flood, simultaneously the southern portion of it being hit by drought.

The relief measures which began a year ago are still continuing. Five districts are not yet declared as a famine area though some measures to give famine relief are continuing. The help that is being given is also meagre.

Now, the first thing that is necessary in such cases is that the machinery must be quick to act so as to give a correct picture and necessary help must rush in. As far as the assessment of real damages is concerned, still we are not able to arrive at a correct picture. That is because of the bureaucratic functioning of the officers.

Moreover, in the States, because a complacent picture had been presented and everybody thought, even at the ministerial level that there was absolutely no danger, no precautionary measures could be taken earlier. We know now the tragic irony of drought and flood. They go together. Specially, in Orissa, it has affected the people most. In Bihar also, it is so. We are passing through the agony of drought and flood.

This year, we find that in West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Bihar, specially in eastern zone, the floods have brought about severe damages affecting hundreds and thousands of people. A rough and conservative estimate will show that more than 60 lakhs of people in Orissa are affected. As regards Bihar, we know, in 1971, out of the total loss of Rs 650 crores due to floods in the whole country, Bihar alone accounted for Rs 247 crores which is 40 per cent of the total loss. In West Bengal we found that six persons died—it came out in papers that 11 persons died. We found that for one particular area, i.e., North Bengal, only Rs. 2.61 crores were the budget provision for relief measures but Rs. 8 crores had already been spent. From this we can understand the vastness of the problem and to what extent damage has been caused. There is still erosion of Mansai river—it is still continuing. In North Bengal the damage is most acute; the danger is still continuing. The national highway on Diana river is also severely damaged. One thousand people in that particular area have been rendered completely homeless. It has also been brought to our notice that immediate relief measures are not rushing in and rescuing of persons who are going to be drowned is not done; specially in new areas where the people are already under the grip of floods, they are not being properly rescued. Those who are rendered homeless are not being provided

shelter. These are the pathetic conditions through which the people of West Bengal, specially of North Bengal, are passing.

Under such circumstances when quick decisions to implement relief measures with expedition are necessary, Government machinery is not functioning according to the requirements of the time—though such work should be the primary task of the Government. Now in Malda and Dinajpur areas of West Bengal relief measures which ought to be organized on a gigantic scale—because more people are affected there—have not been taken up. Only some attempt is being made in that direction. We also find—and reports are also pouring in—that the relief materials are disappearing into the black market and sharks are trading in human misery.

So far as Assam is concerned, one million people are in danger. Emergency evacuation of the area on the 27th was to be done on a warning from the Central Flood Forecasting Organisation. Actually the army people could go to that place only on the 30th, i.e., after the floods had crossed the danger mark. That itself shows how the Central Flood Forecasting Organisation is functioning; that cannot be really termed as a forecast.

We know that these things—floods and drought—are recurring every year. The total loss has been estimated to be Rs. 24,000 crores from 1953 to 1971. When this is the position, what is the Government going to do about the permanent measures to be taken up? At the same time immediate relief measures have also to be taken. In this connection I may just bring to the notice of the hon. Minister—he has taken some interest but it is far from the requirements of the country—that the annual loss is calculated to be Rs. 126 crores and the annual damage from 1953 to 1961 was Rs. 55 crores. There is another estimate which shows that from 1962 to 1971 it was only Rs. 106 crores. So, the annual average crop damage has increased from Rs. 43 crores to Rs. 120 crores from 1953 to 1961 and from 1962 to 1971 it has gone up to Rs. 123 crores.

All these show what action the Government is taking. The Government is actually not taking any effective measures. There is no integrated scheme to control the floods and to harness the nature. That has not been done. I give here only one example. As far as Orissa is

concerned, there is one Hirakud dam which could control to some extent the delta areas of Hirakud and the effect of the floods is mitigated to some extent. Now we find that on Brahmani river actually there was a plan to have one Rangali dam and this also has come out in this statement, but, in spite of several discussions and several times the matter was discussed in the Minister's Committee, that thing could not be implemented and last time, some Central Working Group and the Planning Commission met together in the year 1971. But now, perhaps, on some technical grounds the entire proposal has been postponed and that is actually how we come to the real cause. If that scheme has been implemented, then this year we could have saved Orissa from the severe floods of Vaitarani and Brahmani, but the schemes are not being implemented. We also do not know when exactly they are going to be implemented.

Similarly, the flood warning system was proposed to be planned out and implemented, but nothing in that direction has been done so far. A committee has suggested construction of high towers with yellow, white and red flags and that also remains unimplemented. Now, there was a Dutch Expert Committee. They have given a plan to protect the Orissa's coastal area, but nothing has been done in that direction. Similarly, it was suggested that the saline belt may be favourable for growing some trees which would also prevent to some extent the floods, but nothing has been done. Some walls were to be built and there was some such proposal, but all these proposals were thrown to the winds and nothing has been done so far.

In this atomic age when we have the command over the technological discoveries, why should we not take up permanent measures to control the floods and also harness the nature to the benefit of lakhs and lakhs of people in each State? Therefore I put it to the hon. Minister: what happened to all those proposals which have been made not only by different committees but also by Meghnad Saha who submitted a report in 1924 about Orissa, Bihar and Bengal. There was a combined proposal to take protective measures against floods and the tidal bore. Perhaps, nobody knows now whether there is any such report in existence. So many concrete proposals were given by our late beloved Meghnad Saha. The way how the Government is implementing its plan and how there is total failure can be very

[Shri D. K. Panda]

clear from certain facts which I would like to place before the House.

It was decided that storage dam should be constructed at Rengali on Brahmani river and Bhimkund on Vaitharani river. There was a meeting on 6-10-71 of the Irrigation Minister of the States. The Union Minister was also present. The Chief Ministers from West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa. They also met on 13-10-71 and discussed over this flood problem. Then on 1-12-71, the Central Working Group and the Planning Commission held their discussions in New Delhi and they did consider this proposal for want of project report and technical clearance. What happens is, when the project report comes to the Centre, it again goes to the States, they make some amendment and then it comes back again to the Centre and this process goes on without end for years together. Some important projects which ought to be taken up immediately as protective measures to protect the lives of the people against floods have not been implemented and they are kept in cold storage. This is one of the examples that I have cited. I will show how the Government machinery is functioning. Till now it is not known whether the report was ready. We heard that from 6-10-71 to 31-7-72 only one report was received. The State Government says that the Bhimkund project report is to be shortly finalised and no project report is received in respect of the Rengali project.

It has been declared that certain problems will have to be dealt with on 'war footing'. When we declare that there is some national emergency or national crisis, then, there must be also some action on their part to show that they really do things with such appreciation. But what happens is, their action actually betrays their declarations.

Therefore, what I demand from this Ministry is that immediate steps should be taken not only to rush food and give relief but also take up permanent measures. These integrated schemes have also to be taken up immediately and worked out.

We also know that there are hill areas like Bolangir and Mayurbhanj. During rain, the spring water causes flood in the other districts and if some dam is constructed there, not only will that create potentialities for agricultural

development and power in that area, but also, it can prevent the flood in other districts.

The Soviet Team has already made certain surveys. They have submitted a report. That is for the coastal area, for the underground water. For those hill areas also some such survey is necessary and that can be also done by the Government. Certain immediate steps should be taken which will not only protect against floods but also give protection against drought.

The hon. Minister is also aware of projects like Jorouharabhangi, Daha, Baghua and Marudi. If these projects are taken up immediately the flood can be controlled in the river Rushikulya and Badanadhi. There cannot be such big floods because these waters can be reserved, stored and preserved in the reservoir.

Now, the time has finally come to take measures against the blackmarketeers and hoarders who are exploiting the situation because of the famine which is stalking the whole country not only in Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar or in the eastern zone, but in almost all areas which have been affected by flood and drought. So far as Orissa is concerned, the famine conditions are already there; the previous coalition Government in Orissa suppressed the truth that there was famine and they were ever prepared to declare that there was famine, but now we see that those very famine conditions are still continuing and in fact, the condition has aggravated, and, therefore, specific measures have to be taken immediately to save the lives of hundreds of people who are dying like flies in Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar and Assam. Further, the prices are increasing and the hoarders and blackmarketeers are now extracting more by increasing the prices of commodities. Therefore, strict measures have to be taken against them as well.

So, a coordinated plan between the different Ministries has to be taken up and implemented.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong) : I rise to participate in this discussion with a sense of deep agony. I have been a Member of the Lok Sabha since 1957, and I have raised this issue of floods in Assam and we have discussed the flood situation in other States also.

On the 5th December, 1969, the Prime Minister herself made a statement in this House wherein she had stated that a Commission would be constituted to tackle the colossal problem of floods in the Brahmaputra river in my State.

Before I relate the misery of my State caused by the floods and erosions of the Brahmaputra, may I assure my colleagues in the House that I feel equally strongly and feel agony in my heart equally when I hear of distress whether due to floods or due to drought or any other natural calamity in any other part of the country? Therefore, if within the limited time at my disposal, I do not refer to other States and the flood and drought situation therein, they should not think that we are oblivious of the miseries of the people in those States.

A statement was laid on the Table of the House giving the flood situation up to the 30th July. My first comment on this is that the figures given therein do not tally with the magnitude of the losses of the human lives and heads of cattle, leave alone crops and other property, as it has appeared from day to day in the various papers all over the country. I would request the hon. Minister to reconcile to those figures.

Sir, we are in the midst of the monsoon. In Assam, we have already had two waves. In the first wave, as many as 30 human lives have been lost. My district happened to be the worst victim in the first wave. In the second wave of floods that took place just after one week, the whole Brahmaputra valley was engulfed and the toll of human lives taken in these two waves of floods, according to the figures given by the Government of Assam is 85, it is 92 according to the figures given in some papers, and it may run well over hundred. I want the hon. Minister to give the latest and correct figures.

Apart from the loss of human lives, thousands of heads of cattle have been washed away, thousands of houses have been damaged or destroyed, two lakh hectares of autumn crop have been destroyed, 9 lakh hectares of winter crops have been washed off and 70,000 hectares of jute have been destroyed by these two floods. These are the figures of the Government of Assam. That is why I started by saying that the figures that the Centre give in Parliament and the figures we get from the State Government have to be reconciled.

Why did I say I start with agony while speaking in this debate? Ever since the great earthquake of 1950, the ravages of the Brahmaputra have been known to the country, the Government and the House. Since 1957, it has been my duty to raise it here successively along with my colleagues. As recently as 13th August 1970 we had a discussion of the flood situation in Assam. Then next year on the 12th August there was another discussion of the flood situation in Assam and other States. Now on 8th August we are discussing this again. How long are we going to discuss this matter?

I would quote from what the Prime Minister said in her statement to this House (this is from the Lok Sabha debates Vol. 34, No. 15-Dec. 5, 1969) :

"The Government of India have always been giving their attention to another problem, namely, the periodical ravages caused by floods in the Brahmaputra and its tributaries which cause considerable concern to the Central as well as State Governments. Government accord high priority to the evolution and implementation of a comprehensive plan of flood control through the agency of a Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission and have now decided that such a Commission should be set up and provided with adequate resources for the discharge of its responsibility. The State Government will be enabled to make adequate provision for this purpose in the State plan".

Accordingly, the Commission was formed. A Flood Control Board was constituted. Also a Consultant Committee was set up. The Minister of Irrigation and Power of the Government of India is the Chairman of that Board. Its headquarters is at Gauhati now. It drew up several schemes. But it is really very sad to say that the Commission is at standstill. It cannot undertake implementation of any schemes whatsoever. Why? It is due to paucity of funds.

How do we reconcile these two positions. Here is a statement by no less an authority than the Prime Minister. The Commission has been set accordingly. But it cannot undertake work. Now what is worse, the piecemeal things that have been done, the embankments, because they are not strong enough and high enough, have caused greater havoc than the floods. The

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

Bhagavati Commission, before whom I had the honour to appear and give evidence, had in 1958 or 1959, pointed out that for lack of adequate number of sluice gates, the embankments are breached and they cause more havoc to the people affected by the breaches because they are taken unawares.

Sir, this is exactly what has happened in my district ; take, for instance, the Kapili river where as many as 37 breaches have taken place and 23 human lives were lost. Will the Minister tell the House how this could be possible ?

You know, Sir, that for the last nine months I have not been well, and I do not want to strain any more. If I carry further strain, I may not be able to stand it. I leave it at that. But the story is not over.

Here is a memorandum submitted by the Government of Assam to the Prime Minister of India on the 5th April, 1971. The then Chief Minister, Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhuri, who is now a Member of the other House, specially requested the Central Government to take over the entire responsibility of tackling the colossal problem of floods of the Brahmaputra. There, a reference has been made to the Commission's work : how it was expected work without funds. I need not repeat it. I would simply request the Minister to tell the House whether anything has been done about this.

It is not merely floods. It is also erosion to which we have drawn the attention of the Minister over and over again. The damages by floods are heavy no doubt, but they can be recouped and repaired by successfully tackling them, but when there are erosions, the loss becomes irreparable. Villages and towns are washed away, apart from other damages. So, that loss is irreparable. Very prosperous towns like Palasbari and others have vanished for ever. The Minister himself knows it. I feel very sorry for our Minister. We have been together long in this House.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why sorry ?

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : What also can I do ? I am saying it in my own way ; the hon. Member there can use his own words.

The Minister has been good enough to concede to my request, in coming and seeing the floods along with me in 1963 in a countryboat. He cannot do anything more except to tell the House that he knows everything about the floods. He is very kind. He knows the subject the Prime Minister is herself very kind. She knows the problem of Assam not merely the floods but the other problems of Assam. (Interruptions) You will bear with me, because I am not keeping well. I shall finish my speech in a few minutes. In that statement to which I referred, she not only referred to the problems of flood but to other aspects of backwardness of Assam ; reference has been made to the need for a refinery, paper mills and so forth. I referred to the last para which is germane to this discussion. So, as I said, the Prime Minister knows the problem. She has assured the House as early as 5th December, 1969, that this problem will be tackled and that the Central Government as also the State Government are equally concerned about this problem. The Minister himself knows the problem of the floods being there every year. He is an expert. He is an internationally renowned expert. He knows the means and the methods of tackling these problems. But somehow we are destined to suffer. I can only pray to God that despite all this, let our people have the courage and also the fortitude to suffer from the ravages of floods and erosions.

As I said, we have to pass two months more. Already such a huge loss has taken place. You know that the floods also took place once on the 6th or 8th of October in one year, when the Teesta and the Jaldhaka were in floods.

When I refer to the floods in the Brahmaputra and in our region, to which you also, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, belong, I should point out that our people are very much affected by floods in North Bengal and North Bihar. Our heart-line is there and apart from the misery caused to the people of North Bengal and North Bihar by the floods of these rivers, we are totally cut off. The price of essential commodities in our regions soar high and you know there are elements in society who take advantage of such miseries of the people and thrive on them. Therefore, we are equally concerned with floods in North Bengal and North Bihar.

I shall end by imploring the Minister, the Government of India and the Planning Commission, not to give us mere words but to

do something concrete so that our people might to get concrete and visible relief so and be saved from further miserie in future.

*SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) : Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, a few days earlier we had discussed in this House the severe damage caused by drought in various States and today we are discussing the devastation caused by floods in the country. It is not possible to estimate at present the loss caused by floods in Assam, Orissa, Bihar and North Bengal. There have been loss of human lives. About 100 people have lost their lives. The maximum number of deaths due to floods have occurred in Assam. Sir, we are victims of the curse of nature. If there are not timely rains, we suffer from drought and if there is excess rainfall, we are washed away by floods. Do we have nothing to do except being helpless spectators? All that the Government does is to give some relief, some meagre relief which hardly meets 4% or 5% of the requirements. This sort of approach and attitude to the problems is very dangerous. In the book 'ancient irrigation system in India', Wilcox has stated that the irrigation system in ancient India was very efficient. At that time the primary responsibility of the Government was to maintain and improve the irrigation system in the country. I am sure hon. Minister has also read that account. Therein it has been stated that the irrigation system in ancient India was better than that obtaining in present day India. 'Overflow irrigation system' was existing in India during those days. According to that system of irrigation when there was overflow in any river, steps were taken to see that the excess water was spread evenly over the plains. As a result thereof, the low lying plains could be profitable cultivated and there was no danger of devastation from the flooded rivers. It has been mentioned in the 'Puranas', that the renowned Bhagirath brought the river Ganges on this earth from heaven. But I feel that the river Bhagirathi was actually dug out to provide water and improve the irrigation system in West Bengal. During the British days old irrigation system was destroyed, neglected and now we are to lament so much over drought and floods. If there was excess rainfall in North Bengal, that water was spread over in the lower regions. As a result the damage caused by flooded rivers was minimised and there was not much suffering due to drought in

the lower regions. I am not saying that we will go back to those days. But in the present Scientific age, should we be entirely dependent on nature and keep suffering from floods and drought? Should we not take any measures to free ourselves from this total dependence on nature?

In China, the Yellow river which caused widespread devastation and washed away millions of people have now been tamed. We are also a free country. Can we not follow their example to tame our turbulent rivers? We cannot certainly deny this responsibility. We cannot deny that this helpless situation is only due to our incapability, poor planning and lack of foresight. We are shouting that we are fighting for Indian national integration. But what have we done? Have we developed an all India attitude for solving these problems? Orissa is rich in natural resources but there is widespread damage every year due to floods. The Brahmaputra river is causing devastation in Assam year after year. If we consider sincerely we will find that we do not have the right attitude and approach. If we had that, then we would not feel satisfied by dishing out some relief to the victims of floods and drought. We would have taken some preventive measures. Now we have got friendly relations with Bangladesh. The Bangladesh Government has asked the Government of India to take over the responsibility of the Bangladesh rivers. If we could divert some waters of the Brahmaputra to the Ganges then Assam could be relieved from the floods to some extent and the plains of North Bangladesh could be saved from drought. The scarcity of water in the 'Bhagirathi' can also be mitigated. My previous speakers have suggested some steps for Orissa, if they are implemented then the flood devastation in Orissa can be minimised to a great extent. It is not proper to feel satisfied by dishing out some relief after the damage has been caused by floods. If a little more amount is spent on irrigation schemes and other flood control measures it would be much more helpful in the long run. Arrangements should be made to store the excess water during the floods and to release the same in a planned way at the time of drought. We have now developed improved varieties of rice seeds which can produce another crop after the 'Aman' crop. These seeds can be fruitfully utilised for raising crops

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

all the year round only if enough water can be made available. It is indeed a matter of regret that we are unable to derive the benefits from these seeds for want of water. I will therefore request that the Government should change its outlook and give this problem a serious and responsible thought. Otherwise the people of this country will never forgive them.

I will also request the Government to develop a comprehensive all India attitude to study the problem and to formulate suitable plans accordingly to utilise the water resources of India. You have formed the Damodar Valley Corporation. This has only killed the river Bhagirathi of West Bengal. The river has become heavily silted and the port of Calcutta is in danger of extinction. The people living along the Lower Damodar are facing miseries due to floods for several years. This sort of planning with an extremely narrow outlook is not going to help anybody. Proper planning with a broad base and broad outlook is needed. Let the people realise that the Government is trying sincerely to mitigate their sufferings. Let relief be given to the maximum possible extent. But the Government's duty and responsibility should not end there. I reiterate, Sir, that steps must be taken through proper planning to utilise the waters of Brahmaputra and the rivers of Bihar and Bengal so that they do not cause damage and destruction through floods. The excess water must be properly stored to provide relief during drought. I hope the Minister of Irrigation will give a well considered clear and effective reply to my suggestions only then this debate will serve some useful purpose. Thank you Sir.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतंत्रता के 25 वें साल में भी हम सूखे और बाढ़ की समस्याओं पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर पाये, यह हमारे लिए खेद का विषय है। आये साल हम बाढ़ और सूखे से बर्बाद होते हैं। माननीय मन्त्री जी की 31 जुलाई की सदन के पटल पर रखी गई रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है उसमें लिखा है कि बाढ़ द्वारा हुई क्षति का मूल्यांकन अभी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाना है। अभी तक प्राप्त रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि कुल हानि 11 करोड़ ८० की हुई है—7 करोड़ ८० की क्षति असम में और 3.5 करोड़ की केरल

में। इस प्रकार 11 करोड़ ८० की क्षति हुई बताते हैं। इस क्षति में पश्चिमी बंगाल, दिल्ली, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। अगर इन प्रदेशों में हुई क्षति को भी जोड़ लिया जाय तो देश की काफी क्षति हुई है। और अभी तक उसका पूरा मूल्यांकन नहीं हुआ है। ये जो आंकड़े दिये गए हैं बहुत कम हैं। प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ से काफी क्षति देश में होती है इसलिए इस बाढ़ की समस्या को युद्ध स्तर पर हल करना होगा। जब ऐसा करेंगे तभी देश आत्म-निर्भर होगा, अन्यथा नहीं। सूखे और बाढ़ की भयंकर समस्याएँ हैं अगर इन पर काबू कर लिया तो देश बहुत कुछ आगे बढ़ सकेगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बाढ़ की समस्या को जैसे भी हो हल किया किया जाय जिससे देश को आत्म-निर्भर बना सके।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। गत वर्ष भयंकर बाढ़ में उत्तर प्रदेश बिल्कुल बर्बाद हो गया। ब्रह्मपुत्र को छोड़ कर शेष सभी बड़ी-बड़ी नदियां हमारे सूबे से बहती हैं। और गत वर्ष ऊपर से नीचे तक, बिहार की सीमा तक जो बर्बादी हुई उसको आप ने देखा होगा। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई जिला ऐसा नहीं है जहां पर एक, दो नदियां न हों। हर साल लखनऊ से लेकर बलिया तक बर्बादी आती है। मन्त्री जी को इसीलिए विवश होकर गंगा वेसिन का निर्माण करना पड़ा जिसमें बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा की बात है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने गंगा का सबै, ऊपर से नीचे तक, करने के लिए सारे इंजीनियर्स तथा औवरसीयर लगा दिए हैं। बाघरा की कटाव से आजमगढ़ जिला बर्बाद हो रहा है। बलिया, देवरिया बर्बाद हो रहे हैं, और गंगा के कटाव से गाजीपुर, बलिया बर्बाद हो रहे हैं, बलिया के चाकचू गंगा सम्पूर्ण बुरी तरह कट रहा है, और बलिया बैरिया बांध टूट रहा है। गाय घाट के पास गंगा ने उस बांध को काटा था। उस बारे में बनी गोला कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी उसके मुताबिक आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। हम लोग यहां समस्याओं को रखते हैं, भारत

सरकार मदद भी करती है, लेकिन जो हमारे प्रदेश के इंजीनियर हैं वे पता नहीं क्या करते हैं। गोला कोटी रिपोर्ट लिखा है कि गंगा में 100 फीट नीचे तलहटी में पत्थर बिछाना चाहिए, लेकिन 20 फीट नीचे तक ही पत्थर बिछाया जाता है। इसी प्रकार धाघरा में भी काम तब लगता है जब कि बाढ़ आ जाती है जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जो पत्थर डाला जाता है वह बाढ़ में बह जाता है और उसका कोई लाभ बाढ़ रोकने में नहीं होता। कठोड़ा तथा दूहा बेहरा बांध में भी काम समय से नहीं लगा। इसलिए हम निवेदन करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात को देखे कि जो रुपया यहां से दिया जाता है उसका किस तरह से इस्तेमाल होता है। उस रुपए की बर्बादी न होने पाये।

लखनऊ असेम्बली में कहा गया था इन्द्रपुर, अजोरकोट, थमनपुर के पास गंगा टोंस नदी से भिलकर अपना रास्ता बदल रही है। अगर रास्ता बदल गया, जैसा मन्दी जी ने स्वीकार किया है, तो उससे बड़ा भारी खतरा बलिया शहर को ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे जिले को उपस्थित हो जायगा और बलिया जिला बर्बाद हो जायगा। लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि यह समस्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के मान की नहीं है। भारत सरकार को इस मसले को स्वयं देखना चाहिए। गंगा और धाघरा के बीच में रेल लाइन जाती है उसको भी खतरा उपस्थित है। वहां पर रेलवे से पत्थर ढोने के लिए बैगन मांगे गए, हमने भी लिखा, यू० पी० सरकार ने लिखा। लेकिन रेलवे ने बैगन सप्लाई नहीं किया। इस प्रकार की ढिलाई को दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

बिहार सरकार बक्सर से कोइलवर तक बांध बना रही है जिससे 200 गांव डूब जायेंगे। हम बांध बनाने के बिश्वद नहीं हैं, लेकिन प्रभावित गांवों के लोगों के लिए सरकार ने आज तक कुछ नहीं किया। एक बात में रिटायर्ड बांध के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारी समझ में रिटायर्ड बांध बनाना इस समस्या का कोई हल नहीं है। सरकार को चाहिए कि प्रत्येक नदी के बारे में इस प्रकार की योजनायें बनानी चाहियें

जिनसे उन नदियों को टेम किया जा सके जो आये साल बर्बादी लाती हैं। ड्रेजर लगाने चाहिए, चैनल बनानी चाहियें ताकि नदियां अपनी सीमा में ही बहें। हर साल नदी अपनी धारा बदलती है उसके लिये रिटायर्ड बांध बनाने का दुष्परिणाम यह होता है कि उपजाऊ जमीन जिस पर बांध बनाया जाता है बराबर सिकुड़ती सिकुड़ती कम हो रही है जिसके कारण 50 फीटसदी से ऊपर लोग भूमिहीन हो गए हैं। इसलिए रिटायर्ड बांध से पूरा जिला बर्बाद हो जायगा।

गंगा और धाघरा नदियों पर ऊपर की तरफ डैम बनाना चाहिए। गंगा के ऊपर टेहरी डैम बनाना चाहिए। धाघरा पर जलकुन्ती डैम की बात चल रही है। शारदा सहायक कैनाल नदी निकल रही है जो कि काफी पानी खींच लेगी। इन योजनाओं के पूरा हो जाने से बाढ़ की सम्भावना कम होगी। रिटायर्ड बांध जो बनाते हैं, उससे काम नहीं बनता। उसकी जगह डैम बनाने चाहिये ताकि रिजार्वायर में पानी को इकट्ठा किया जा सके। उससे दो लाभ होंगे, एक तो बाढ़ को कंट्रोल किया जा सकेगा और दूसरे यह कि जरूरत पड़ने पर सिंचाई के लिए वह पानी काम में लाया जा सकेगा।

अब मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी के बारे में दो, एक बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरा क्षेत्र गंगा, धाघरा और बीच में आजमगढ़ से टोंस नदी आती है, इनसे चिरा हुआ है। अभी वहां सूखे से बर्बादी हुई। सितम्बर तक हमारे यहां बाढ़ आने की सम्भावना रहती है। सुरहा झील, जो 22 हजार वर्ग एकड़ के अन्दर फैली हुई है, इन नदियों में बाढ़ आने के कारण गत वर्ष भर गई जिसके कारण 30-40 गांव डूब गये। कटहर नाला एक मात्र बाढ़ के पानी की निकासी का साधन है जो गंगा में गिरता है। लेकिन उसकी सफाई न होने के कारण यह पानी साल भर तक नहीं निकल सका जिससे 44 हजार एकड़ जमीन में खेती नहीं हो पायी और साल भर में जो तीन, चार फसलें होती हैं वे नहीं हो पायीं।

[श्री चट्टिका प्रसाद सिंह]

हाहा नाला की सफाई नहीं होने से इस क्षेत्र में काफी नुकसान हुआ है। हाहा नाला धाघरा में पिरता है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय झंति हुई है। इस समस्या का उचित हल निकालने की तरफ मंत्री जी ध्यान दें और युद्ध स्तर पर इस समस्या को हल किया जाय ताकि आगे हमको बाढ़ के प्रकोप का सामना न करना पड़े। धन्यवाद।

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, only two days ago we in this House had a discussion about the dreadful drought situation prevailing in the country and today we are in the hapless situation of discussing the devastating floods in the country. What is the reason for this kind of alternating drought and floods in the country—it is time that the Central Government give some serious thought to this question. On the one side there is acute drought situation and on the other there is destruction and desolation caused by devastating floods. The question of either drought or floods is not a stray phenomenon in our country. Both are a recurring monotony of cyclical frequency. If you ask yourself the question as to what concrete steps have been taken by the Government in controlling the recurring floods, you will find that the answer is in the negative. There is the high-powered Planning Commission and there are so many other Departments in the Government of India and yet no constructive approach has been adopted in tackling this problem.

I am sure, Sir, that if this problem still continues in our country, it is mainly due to the bad and defective planning of the Central Government and the hon. Members belonging to the ruling party cannot in their conscience deny this. Unless the Government of India realise this, there cannot be any improvement in the situation and no amount of planning will yield any beneficial results to the people of the country.

15 hrs.

On account of heavy rains the floods come and in consequence the food production decreases. If the food production shows a declining trend, then the prices of essential commodities go up. When drought occurs, the same thing

happens. Immediately, the Government unashamedly show the sky to the people of the country. If the people of the country in their misery are to look at the sky, why should the Ministers sit here in this House and why should there be a Government at all in the Centre? The Government are charged with the responsibility of protecting and meeting the needs of the people and not just for showing the sky. I am often repeating this because it is on account of defective planning the Government are in the unenviable position of showing the sky to the people in distress. If the plans have been properly formulated, they would not take recourse to this.

In the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it has been stated that the flood control methods are not to commensurate with the magnitude of the problem and the needs of the people. I am happy that at least the Planning Commission has realised the consequence of defective planning.

From 1953 to 1968, each year 60 lakh hectares of land are inundated by floods. Out of this, 20 lakh hectares are cultivable land and that means, the crops grown on 20 lakh hectares are damaged every year by floods. Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are chronically flood-affected States. If 20 lakh hectares of cultivable land is affected by floods, how can you increase the food production? Naturally the famine will stalk the land. Barring the States I mentioned just now, in other areas there is drought. I would like to know whether any comprehensive flood-control plan has been formulated for the four eastern States of our country? As the people in other areas are made to face the dreaded drought, the people in these four eastern States are left to the mercies of the ravaging floods, without any protection from the Government.

In the Fourth Five Year Plan the outlay for flood-control is just a paltry sum of Rs. 133 crores. The Central Government have been saying that a scientific flood forecasting system is being set up. Has it been established? When will this come into being? Under Demand No. 59-Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes of 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 3.39 crores had been provided in the Budget Estimate, but in the revised estimate, this sum had been reduced to Rs. 2.97 crores? How do the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Government account for the saying of 42 lakhs of rupees under this Demand? Was this saying at the cost of flood control schemes? Or, having completed all the schemes, did the Government save this money? Did the hon. Minister ask the Department as to how this saving of Rs. 42 lakhs occurred? On the other hand, it has been stated that for 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 26 crores had been provided for flood-control schemes. How much money had been spent during 1971-72? I would like the hon. Minister to reply to these points in his reply.

In 1963 a Technical Committee was set up and it recommended that 6 flood forecasting centres and 16 sub-centres had to be established. Six years after, in 1969, the Government set up 6 flood forecasting centres in Surat, Lucknow, Patna, Gauhati, Jalpaiguri and Bhubaneshwar; I don't think that the 16 sub-centres as recommended by the Technical Team have yet been set up. The Government appoint a Committee, but the recommendations of such a Team are thrown to the winds. If the 16 sub-centres have not yet been set up, does it not show the inefficient working of the Department? I make bold to say that for the misery of the people, major portion of the blame rests on the inefficiency of the administration.

From 1953 to 1970, the annual average loss on account of floods has been worked out at Rs. 98 crores. In 1971-72, the loss on account of floods was Rs. 627 crores-Rs. 627 crores. I am astounded at the way in which the Government at the Centre have tried to solve this problem. The investment of flood control methods in all the Four Five Year Plans totals only Rs. 276 crores. In 20 years, the investment in flood control methods is just one-third of the loss of floods in one particular year. Will this Government ever be able to tackle this problem in this century? The Tamil Nadu Government has therefore been emphasising the urgent need for implementing the Ganges-Cauvery link-up scheme. By implementing this Ganges-Cauvery like-up scheme, the Government will be able to reduce the impact of floods in the northern and eastern States and will also simultaneously solve the recurring drought in other parts of the country. It may be that the Centre has so far been showing little interest in this scheme because the D. M. K. Government of Tamil Nadu has been repeatedly urging upon them to take up this scheme. Now that the Members from the ruling party have been narrating the woeful

tales of the ravages of flood in their areas, the Central Government may initiate immediate steps for implementing the Ganges-Cauvery link-up scheme.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, your area might also have been affected by the floods. But Tamil Nadu has been saved of the holocaust of floods and drought. The Tamil Nadu Government has been making gigantic strides in increasing the food production. In that process, the Tamil Nadu Government has been requesting for the past two years for additional allotment of fertilisers, but that plea has so far fallen on deaf ears. I think that even Dr. K. L. Rao must have received a copy of this representation from the Tamil Nadu Government. If the Central Government could not accede to the genuine request of the Tamil Nadu Government for additional allotment of fertilisers, which is required for increasing the food-grains production, I do not know how they are going to solve the gigantic problem of floods on account of which every year crores and crores worth of food crops are damaged.

Before I conclude, I would urge upon the hon. Minister the need for formulating a comprehensive and constructive flood-control plan so that the country can be saved from the scourge of famine. I would also point out that if the Central Government continue to move in snail's pace so far as the link-up scheme of Ganges-Cauvery is concerned, they would not be able to implement this scheme for another century. I therefore request the hon. Minister that energetic steps must be taken to take up this worthwhile scheme of linking up Ganges-Cauvery and implement it as early as possible.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): At the outset, I express my limitation that I will deal with the problems of my State and my Constituency within the short time at my disposal. It is an irony of fate that I represent a Constituency and a State which has not only been affected by flood once or twice but affected for successive times by cyclone and saline inundation as well. So, the gravity of the problem of flood in the State of Orissa is an acute one. Some parts of Western Orissa have also been affected by drought. The problem of Orissa needs special attention from the Centre and help should be given on priority basis, to tackle this problem, and thereby feeding the millions of people in these affected areas.

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

If we go back to the year 1971 and recapitulate the effects of the worst-ever cyclone of Orissa in living memory, it is needless to repeat here about the miserable plight of those people. In the devastating cyclone about six million people were affected. 10,000 people lost their lives. The area affected in this great calamity is 7,621 sq. miles. The loss to crops in monetary terms was not less than Rs. 100 crores.

As in the affected areas, in the whole State of Orissa, about 85 to 90 per cent of the population depend upon agriculture and agriculture is the only source of income for the living of the people. Their condition became precarious and deplorable as they did not get any yield from their land during the current year. When the people were in great difficulty to maintain their living, then, suddenly this flood of July 14th and 15th of this year came and completely broke the backbone and the last hope of the people.

During these days the rain fell incessantly for 34 to 48 hrs. and, as a result, large chunks of agricultural land in the district of Balasore, Cuttack and Khenjhore districts were inundated, affecting thereby roughly 250,000 people in this region.

That is to say, whatever the people had, after the great tragedy of October, 1971, they were deprived of, due to the recent flood of 1972. Now the people are in their utter dismay and wilderness, thinking of their dark future days and their present condition because 65 to 75 per cent of the population of this region have now neither the money to spend, nor the food to eat, and in some parts of the State, they have no house to live in till the next crop gets harvested, which again depends upon good monsoon.

Now, the bulk of the population depends upon the State Government, that is upon gratuitous relief, State's relief programme and the Crash Schemes. The State Government, with its limited resources, finds it difficult to maintain the alarming number of people throughout the year especially in the acute months which are coming. So, the Centre should come to the rescue of the State Government, by allocating more funds, both in cash and in kind, so that the starving millions may be saved in time. Without this generous help from the Centre, it is very difficult on the part of the State Government to save the present situation.

The problem of these areas is so acute and alarming that unless one sees the situation with his own eyes, it is difficult to describe the horrible and miserable condition of the people there. Their purchasing power has gone down totally. That means, they are now depending solely on the State Government for their living. The present situation so much precarious due to these floods and also the last cyclone, that the crash programme and the State's relief programmes got affected, at these floods inundated large areas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are repeating yourself again and again. Please conclude.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : To solve the perennial plight of the people of Orissa the Centre must immediately take up the irrigation projects to control the floods which are responsible for their miseries. Without that, the Government cannot solve this problem at all.

I am told that the State Government have submitted to the Centre two major irrigation schemes namely the Bhimkund project and also the Rengali project for their consideration. I request the hon. Minister and the Central Government that if they want to save the flood situation and solve the flood problems of the State of Orissa, they should immediately accord their approval to these two projects and see that these projects materialise immediately so that the perennial problems of the State of Orissa could be solved and the people of Orissa may be saved without any further damage.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटियार) : उपर्युक्त महोदय, हम लोग स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा जयन्ती मनाने जा रहे हैं। हमें आजाद हुए पच्चीस साल होने को आए हैं। लेकिन प्रकृति के प्रकोप से जो परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न होती रहती हैं उनको रोकने के लिए हम और हमारी सरकार ने आज तक जो कार्रवाई कदम उठाने चाहिये थे, उनको उठाने में हम सक्षम नहीं हो सके। प्रतिवर्ष आसाम, उत्तर बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा, और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के अनेक भाग बाढ़ों के कारण जलमग्न होते हैं। उस पर हर बर्ष हम लोग इस सदम में ज़र्चरी भी करते हैं। लेकिन हमको यह सुन कर और जानकर आश्चर्य होता है कि यह जो प्रलड

कंट्रोल बोर्ड है, वह कोई काम नहीं कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वह कौन सा कार्य कर रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि बोर्ड को काफी सक्षम बनाया जाए ताकि पूर्वांचल भारत में करोड़ों रुपये की जो बाढ़ के कारण क्षति होती है उस क्षति से यहां के लोग बच सकें।

फ्लड फोरकास्टिंग अरेंजमेंट्स जो हैं उनको और ज्यादा चुस्त किया जाए, उसको दुरुस्त किया जाए ताकि लोगों को समय पर उसकी सूचना मिल सके और उस सूचना के अनुसार वे कुछ कारगर कदम स्वयं भी उठा सकें।

जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ वह उत्तर विहार का कटिहार क्षेत्र है। वह पूर्णिया जिले में गंगा के किनारे पर स्थित है और हर वर्ष गंगा की भीषण बाढ़ के कारण उस क्षेत्र के निवासियों को अपार कष्ट उठाने पड़ते हैं। उत्तर विहार में कमला बालान, कोसी, गंडक आदि सब की सब नदियों का पानी गंगा में आ जाने के कारण सर्वाधिक हानि हर साल उस क्षेत्र को क्षति उठानी पड़ती है। उसकी ओर मैंने पिछले साल और साथ ही साथ पिछले सेशन में भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था और उन से निवेदन किया था कि आप गंगा के दक्षिणी तट पर बक्सर से कोइलवार तक बांध बना रहे हैं लेकिन गंगा के उत्तरी तट पर जहां दियारे में लोग निवास करते हैं, जो दियारे के निवासी हैं, उनके लिए आपने कौन सी योजना बनाई है? उनको बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने आज तक कौन से कदम उठाए हैं, यह मैंने उनसे जानना भी चाहा था। मंत्री महोदय का मुझे जवाब मिला कि हम उत्तर विहार के मानसी स्टेशन को बचाने के लिए करोड़ों की राशि खर्च कर रहे हैं और पहले भी खर्च कर चुके हैं। एक स्टेशन को बचाने के लिए, उसको गंगा की बाढ़ और कटाव से बचाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार करोड़ों की राशि खर्च करती है लेकिन दियारे में, बलिया से लेकर पूर्णिया जिले और बैंस्ट बंगाल के मालदा जिले के जो भाग हैं, इनमें रहने वाले निवासियों के लिए, इनको कटाव से बचाने के

लिए अब तक सरकार ने कोई भी योजना स्वीकार नहीं की है। मैंने आग्रह किया था कि जिस प्रकार बक्सर से कोइलवार तक आप बांध बना रहे हैं उसी तरह गंगा के उत्तरी छोर पर दियारे के निवासियों को भी आप बाढ़ों से प्रोटेक्शन दें, बाढ़ों से उनका बचाव करें और यदि सम्भव हो तो कटाव से भी उन इलाकों को बचाने की आप नेष्टा करें। दियारे के निवासी कृषि में निपुण हैं, कृषि उन लोगों का मुख्य धंधा है। हर साल उनकी फसलें नष्ट होती हैं, उनके घर कट जाते हैं। पिछले साल सरकार ने योजना बनाई थी कि कटे हुए भागों या कटी हुई आबादी के लिए हम आदर्श ग्राम बसाएंगे और आदर्श ग्रामों में उनको बसाने की कोशिश करेंगे। लेकिन आज तक आदर्श ग्रामों की योजना कहां पड़ी हुई है, इसका कुछ पता नहीं है। हम गंगा के किनारे रहने वाले दियारे के निवासी आज तक नहीं जान सके कि आदर्श ग्राम की योजना कहां खटाई में पड़ी हुई है। मैंने सोचा था कि स्वतंत्रता की रजत जयन्ती के अवसर पर आदर्श ग्राम बनाने की योजना पूर्ण रूप से सफल हो सकेगी। लेकिन ऐसा न हो सका। हम चाहते हैं कि गोगरी-नारायणपुर बांध, जो सिचाई विभाग का बाधा है। और आजमगढ़-शंकर बांध की तरह गंगा के किनारे-किनारे एक बांध बना दिया जाये, ताकि बहां के निवासियों में सुरक्षा का भाव जाग्रत हो सके।

गत साल हमको भीषण बाढ़ के कारण अपार क्षति हुई थी। इस वर्ष भी सम्पूर्ण उत्तर विहार और दक्षिणी विहार के कुछ क्षेत्रों की लगभग तीन, साढ़े तीन करोड़ आबादी सूखे से ग्रस्त है। गत साल बाढ़-पीड़ितों के लिए केन्द्र से जो कुछ अनाज भेजा गया था, उस में भी बहुत कुछ गडबड हुई थी। तिरपाल कांड और भूसा कांड का प्रस्तुत बहुधा विहार विधान सभा में उठा करता है। सूखे और बाढ़ का मुकाबला करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार हमें अनुदान देने के लिए बचनबढ़ है, लेकिन सरकार को यह देखना पड़ेगा कि उस अनुदान का सदृप्योग हो सके और वह बाढ़-पीड़ितों के पास पहुँच सके। पिछली बाढ़

[**ब्री आनेश्वर प्रसाद यादव**]

के समय में खासकर उत्तर बिहार, पूर्णिया, सहरसा और उत्तर भागलपुर के क्षेत्र में भूसे का एक बैगन भी नहीं पहुंच सका था। आज भी वहां बैसी ही स्थिति है कि सूखे के कारण कहीं भी हरी चास दिखाई नहीं देती है। कुछ बारिज हो रही है, लेकिन जब वह सारा क्षेत्र बाढ़ से जल-प्लावित हो जायेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जल्द से जल्द उस क्षेत्र की ओर ध्यान दें।

गंगा और कावेरी को मिलाने की जो योजना है, उस को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार यवाशीघ्र कारगर कदम उठाये, ताकि गंगा के विनाश से सोनों को बचाया जा सके।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): It is a tragic situation that when many parts of our country are facing drought, some other parts are suffering from floods. I shall confine myself to my own State of Bihar where faulty execution of projects by the River Valley Projects Department and the Irrigation Department is causing a lot of suffering to the people and wastage of funds.

The first project to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is the Gandak project. Twenty years ago this project was envisaged to be executed at a cost of Rs. 100 crores. Last year in this House, Dr. Rao in the course of a reply said that the project is now going to cost Rs. 200 crores—a rise of 100 per cent. This clearly shows that the engineers of the Bihar Government are not competent to execute any major irrigation project. This is one example.

Another example is that the Kosi project. There is an admission by the State Minister of Irrigation, Bihar—I am quoting from the *Indian Nation* of Patna dated Aug. 6, 1972.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Is it an admission or confession?

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Whichever he likes, may be both. This is what he said :

"It has been pointed out by the Poona Institute that unless construction of check

dams and conservation of soil measures were taken in hand early, the western."

"Kosi canal which is going to be executed would have the same fate as the eastern canal which is rapidly getting silted up".

When the project was thought out, was it not the duty of the engineers of the Bihar Government and also the Water and Power Commission are to think about this problem of siltation of canals and the damage that might be caused?

Secondly, the Minister has himself confessed this.

It says :

"The Minister felt that it was beyond the capacity of the Bihar Government to control the river and meet the growing expenses on the project to tame the river. In his view, the Kosi project would have to be taken over by the Indian Government, as a national project and its affairs should be the responsibility of a permanent National Board and not of the Bihar Government".

Sir, there is another project which is in my own constituency Pupri which also covers Sitamarhi Parliamentary constituency, and that is the Bagmati river project. The river has changed its course three times in the last five years. I wrote a letter to Dr. Rao last year, requesting him that the old bed of the river should be channelised and guide-banks should be constructed along the old river. Dr. Rao replied in the affirmative. But this year, which I put a question, the reply was that the Bihar Government is going to construct guide-banks along the present active channel of the river. But there are active channels and the river is changing its course this year also, and there is flood in the river though it is a blessing so far as this year goes. But the river is changing its course, and in the old bed there is more discharge than has been the case in the past few years. Still the Bihar Government is sitting idle and it is not willing to change its mind about the construction of guide-banks along old bed of the river which crosses Sitamarhi—Muzaffarpur Road at the tenth mile from Muzaffarpur.

I would like to refer to another project to which I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister, and that is, the Adhwara group of

rivers in the Muzaffarpur district. Dr. Rao is familiar with the problem, and with a very small amount, perhaps Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 6 crores, that scheme will bring benefit to a lot of people there.

Another point towards which I would like to draw the attention of the Minister is this. And it is very important. The River-Valley and Irrigation Departments in Bihar are seething with corruption. Not only that ; the engineers take Commission on every project and every bill, but transfers and postings are done not on merit but on some other considerations. Dr. Rao's fear may be that it is not proper for the Central Government to intervene, but then he must see that the tremendous amount of aid which is being given by the Centre is not wasted and it does not go into the pockets of the contractors and engineers. So, I request the Government that they should be courageous and bold enough to take over all the major irrigation projects which are being executed in Bihar, especially Kosi, Gandak and Bagmati, and execute them as Central projects. It is important because the Central Government is footing bill, therefore it should have direct supervision over the projects as well. Unless that is done, these projects are not going to yield any benefit to the people.

I shall give one more example. It was envisaged that the present eastern Kosi canal will irrigate 14 lakh acres of land, but at the moment, it is irrigating only four lakh acres. So, you can see from this that the faulty execution, badly thought out plan by the Bihar Government and incompetent and inincere engineers, have brought a lot of misery to the people of Bihar. Unless the Centre intervenes decisively and takes over all these projects, Bihar is not going to get any substantial relief and all the money will go down the drains. Therefore, my humble submission is that the Central Government should take over all the projects, namely, Kosi, Gandak and Bagmati.

Lastly, there is the problem of rehabilitation of those unfortunate people who have been the sufferers from the floods of these rivers since centuries. They are still suffering. Guide-banks along the Kosi river, from one end to the other, at places cover a distance of four, seven or 11 miles from one onother. Now, there are a lot of villages in this area. Since the beginning of the projects, the people have been repeatedly assured by the Bihar Government and also by

the Centre that they will get relief and also get places to live. But they have not got them so far.

Also they have not been paid any compensation though their land had been taken over by the Kosi project authorities. I request the Government to look into this great humanitarian problem of rehabilitation of the people and pay them compensation because their lands had been taken and utilised but no relief has come to them. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should come forward boldly and courageously and taken over these schemes in order to give relief to the people of Bihar by executing these three major irrigation projects expeditiously.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : In the short time at my disposal it is not possible for me to do full justice to this important debate and I shall therefore confine myself to the problems of my State.

In, Orissa the coastal area has been chronically affected by floods and the calamities are aggravated by the tidal bores and cyclones. On the other hand the western districts are chronically affected by drought. The only answer to these two big problems is that small tributaries of the big rivers should be dammed to irrigate the upper reaches and at the same time to control floods which have devasted the delta area.

When there was a proposal for Rengali project from my friend Shri D. K. Panda and Arjun Sethi, I strongly opposed it, and for obvious reasons. I shall convince this House. The responsibility of this Ministry is on the able shoulders of a technical expert like Dr. K. L. Rao. In this House he has said categorically that he was going to re-examine it. Rengali project is going to submerge 120 square miles of the most fertile land in the upper reaches of Brahmani, on both sides of that river. It will uproot a large number of people—all this to benefit only 100 square miles. In other words to save 100 square miles, they want to submerge 120 square miles in the upper reaches.

It is a pity that the Orissa Government whose outlook is so narrow and whose horizon is limited to the coastal districts of Cuttack, and Puricani never think of the general benefit to the entire State. That is who they sent an absurd proposal and I am glad that while replying to

[**Shri P. K. Deo]**

hits debate on 11th April, 1972 Dr. Rao said :

"I do agree with Shri Deo that it is going to submerge large number of villager's lands and peasant's land. Therefore, what should we do? If there are other alternative sites, we shall consider them. There is nothing to say that we should stick to this particular site. In fact our whole idea is to incur the least amount of damage but at the same time achieve results...."

SHRI P. K. DEO : Thank you.

DR. K. L. RAO : I shall pass on the suggestion to the Orissa engineers and ask them to investigate immediately. Even half this storage load is enough for me."

I should like to know if this advice has gone from the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to the Government of Orissa and if they had gone into this aspect and submitted their report. As early as 1937 Dr. Viswaseraya gave an expert advice and the anicut at Janapur was demolished to relieve drainage congestion of the Brahmani river. The way to solve the problem of the coastal district is to dredge Damra mouth where the Brahmani and the Baitarani join together, where there was the Chandabali port which was a flourishing port and was having trade with Calcutta and Burma.

So, the Damra mouth has to be dredged and flood protection embankments have to be strengthened. At the same time, the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission headed by Shri A. P. Jain should be implemented. That Commission has gone into the entire aspect of the Brahmini and Baitarani basin and submitted various schemes to build small dams on the tributaries of Brahmini and Baitarani. For Rengali, they never suggested a dam but a diversion weir. They have suggested dams on the Aunli, Singdajor, Dadragaati, Ramial, Mandira and Mankda and in Bihar also some dams are being taken up. If Mr. A. P. Jain's report is fully implemented, it will adequately solve the problems of floods in Orissa. There is absolutely no justification for the Rengali Project. In this regard, I have written a pamphlet *Rengali Rediscovered* and I pass it on to the Minister to give it thoughtful consideration to it.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : Sir, I share the concern expressed by the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. Floods have become a routine affair in our country. I am not a technical expert nor an engineer. But in this age when man has landed on the moon, when man is harnessing the sea waters for benefit of humanity, I ask the minister a simple question: Is this problem incapable of solution in our country? Every year human lives are lost and millions of acres of land are inundated. The loss runs into crores of rupees. The Irrigation Department has published a report which says that the average loss annually to crops alone runs to Rs. 57 crores. The total damage every year runs to Rs. 98 crores. Last year in Orissa several thousands lives were lost, 12,659 cattle were lost, 3.30 crore acres of land under cultivation was inundated.

You will be surprised to find that the Government has so far spent only Rs 256 crores on flood control measures. This is shockingly low. If we utilise for beneficial purposes this water which is now being wasted causing damages not only to property but also to human lives and cattle, much of the problems of the country could have been solved.

There is so much of unemployment in our country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nobody differs from you in that. But what are your concrete suggestions?

SHRI H. K. M. ISHAQUE : At the beginning I said that I am not an expert or an engineer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then give your time to other Members.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : It is for the hon. Minister to find out remedies.

In this age when man has landed on the moon, when engineering and technology have developed so much, our engineers are capable of delivering the goods.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the Minister utilize those engineers.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Therefore, I am suggesting that ways and means must be

found out to control floods. This is necessary because our economy is based on agriculture. If we can control the floods, we can utilise that water for agricultural purposes. That will solve many problems, including unemployment which is a threat to the peace in the country.

I will make two suggestions. Up till now very little amount has been spent on controlling the floods, and that too without a scientific plan. Only in 1954 a National Floods, Control Programme was prepared. But till today no enquiry commission has been set up to find out ways and means as to how we can control floods in this country. That commission should be appointed. Secondly, flood control must be treated on war footing. Then all problems connected with floods can be solved to some extent.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, our Irrigation Minister has presented a very good statement on meteorological statistics about the vagaries of the monsoon. It has become almost a ritual to express grief over the floods in different areas annually and also give some money in the form of relief, gratuitous relief and other relief, and also some grants for doing some temporary work. If we make an assessment of the amount spent on gratuitous relief over the last 25 years, apart from the inflation which this unproductive work has created, it has done much worse.

As I have said, this has become a ritual and this time he has given a good statement, I should say, giving an analysis of the position in different parts of the country. He has also reluctantly mentioned about damages caused in West Bengal, but he has not mentioned about either loss of life or cattle. I do not know whether to believe the Chief Minister of Bengal or the Central Irrigation Minister, but that is not much material. I do not know why he is reluctant to mention about the damages in West Bengal.

If we make a study of the areas suffered by floods during the last 25 years, they can be easily identified. In almost the same areas in Assam, North Bengal, Bihar and Kerala there is repetition of floods every year.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : The areas cannot be identified.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I said that they can be almost identified. If we take the statistical figures about the vagaries of the monsoon, the maximum, the average rainfall is almost the same. Therefore, the moot question the big statement about what you have done about relief but what have you done during the last 20 years to control floods, particularly in those identified areas. That is the moot question. You have not given any indication about that. Whether it is Orissa or West Bengal or Kerala or Assam, only some piece-meal measures in regard to control of floods are being taken. Is it impossible that you cannot make a national effort in its totality with a proper perspective so that, with in five or ten years, within this span of time, at least those identified areas should not suffer from flood any more? Have you done that? That is the moot question.

Some of the measures that you have taken are only half-hearted measures. Let me give you two examples. One is about Subarnarekha project. That is a river of sorrow not only for Orissa but also for West Bengal. You have undertaken the project at a cost of Rs. 10 crores. You started the work on Orissa side and also on West Bengal side. A large part of Orissa and a large part of southern West Bengal, almost every year, not every alternate year, suffer on account of floods. The work was started. But it was stopped. Some Members of Parliament from this side and that side made a representation that at a lower area of Subarnarekha some 5,000 or so families will suffer and will have to be evacuated. It was represented that if you have an embankment these people may have to be evacuated.

I want to ask a question. You are an Engineer. When you prepared the project, did you not take into consideration that this may affect about 5,000 families and that they may have to be evacuated? Why did you agree to change it? If you do some constructive work, certain people may suffer. I may tell you that in my area, in Dubda basin, at least a few thousand people revolted against me and the result was that my party candidates lost the Assembly elections. I did not care whether our candidate would lose or not if it was a constructive work, a national work. I will not take partisan attitude. Some people may suffer. I will only see whether they will get compensation in time.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

I want to know why you take only half-hearted measures? Why have you stopped the work on this project? You stopped it after some years of work. You apportioned Rs. 10 crores for that project. How long will you take? I want to know. This is one instance of half-hearted measures that you have taken. What will be the effect? You must know. I can cite many examples. But I will not do so. I will give you one more example. In Midnapur area, there is one small water drainage scheme in Bara Chouka basin. You have approved the scheme costing Rs. 32 lakhs. I have been pressing and pressing for it. Can you account for it? In the last five years, you have spent Rs. 57 lakhs on gratuitous relief work and for temporary bund-making work. What is the logic? The scheme costs Rs. 32 lakhs, but you have already spent Rs. 57 lakhs. What kind of planning is this?

You should have an integrated planning for controlling the floods at least in those identified areas which suffer from chronic floods. I would make a request to you in that regard. We have been told this time that our next Five Year Plan will be job-oriented. If it is to be job-oriented, these flood control measures and works on a national scale will indirectly be productive works. You can avoid spending every year Rs. 15-20 crores on gratuitous relief which is nothing but increasing inflation. You can also avoid the loss of crops and other things by undertaking flood control measures.

So, I would request you to have a sitting with the Planning Commission, with the Planning Minister, and draw out a plan so that in the next five years the flood can be controlled at least in those identified areas. It has been said that the next Plan will be job-oriented. Here is a sector where you can provide jobs and you can avoid pumping in of extra money, avoid inflation and also avoid loss of human life, cattle and properties. You can also increase indirectly our productivity in the field of agriculture. My suggestion is that you should sit together with the Planning Commission, with the Planning Minister, to evolve a national flood control scheme for the next five years.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Cooch Behar): We are discussing today a problem

which leaves behind a tale of tremendous woe and misery, and I come from that unfortunate region where the tales of woe and misery arising out of this problem have reached unprecedented magnitude and have become an annual feature. Unfortunately the problem has not been tackled, and in any event it has not been tackled in the eastern region in the way it deserves to be tackled. No serious and all-comprehensive effort has been made to fight this annual ritual of deaths of hundreds of people, washing away of thousands of cattle, loss of crops worth crores of rupees, and untold misery to the millions of people. Each year a substantial amount is spent on relief works on flood. These relief works are essential but we should not lose sight of the fact that the relief works on whatever footing one may undertake cannot give solace to the relatives and friends of those who perish in the floods, cannot bring back the thousands of cattle that are washed away, cannot replace the loss of crores of rupees of crops, cannot compensate the misery and suffering of the millions who lose their homesteads and valuables and pass their days under a shadow of grim tragedy. The need of the country today is measures on war footing to stop this perennial problem.

If we look back to the measures taken to combat this natural foe, we find that nature has won a complete victory over our Irrigation Ministry and the statistical data will bear this out. The statistical data supplied by the Ministry itself indicate that the total annual average damage during 1953 to 1961 was to the tune of Rs. 55 crores and it rose three-fold during 1962-71 and amounted to Rs. 176 crores. The total crop damage during 1953-61 was Rs. 43 crores which rose to Rs. 122 crores during 1962-71, and has reached a staggering figure of Rs. 2,400 crores; the estimated total loss of last year alone amounts to Rs. 620 crores. The fact that in the last decade the loss has been threefold that of the previous decade indicates that we have failed miserably in this war against nature.

Sir, I now come to the problems of my State, the worst, regular victim of flood not only once in a year but twice or thrice every year. In fact, when virtually the entire country is suffering from [drought], the people of Assam have become victims of heavy floods which occurred in June and also made its

reappearance in the last part of July. In June last, according to the official estimate itself, the authenticity of which is open to doubt, 13.9 lakhs of people were hit by floods, 26 people were washed off, 10,000 houses were washed away, and from only one district, i. e., the district of Nowgong, 25,000 people had to be evacuated. Crops worth Rs. 7 crores were destroyed. In the current floods, 30 lakhs of people have been affected, 85 people died—a figure which is disputed by non-official sources, and according to official estimate itself, the total loss of crops has been to the tune of 17.9 crores. The magnitude of this problem can be gauged from the fact that an embankment in a village in a district known as Kamrup was breached by a tributary of Brahmaputra and it widened it to 500 ft, within four hours and 50,000 people were affected by this breach alone. Erosion has threatened the Dibrugarh town and communications of Assam with the rest of the country, both road and rail, have been cut off. I myself was one of the victims; I was stranded for 36 hours in a way-side station when I was coming to Delhi for the Session. Even if we look to the figures annexed to the statement made by the hon. Minister, it makes a staggering reading.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

We find that during the June floods the damage to crops in Assam has been valued at Rs. 705.9 lakhs compared to the All India figure of Rs. 844.9 lakhs and the total damage is estimated at Rs. 715.7 lakhs compared to the All India figure of Rs. 1120.5 lakhs and the area affected has been 4 lakh hectares in Assam compared to the all India figure of 4.52 lakh hectares. We have come to know that an interim relief of Rs. 1 crore has been granted and a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. We are grateful to the Prime Minister and the Central Government for this relief. But I am sure that Dr. Rao himself will appreciate that this amount is too insignificant compared to the immensity of the loss. I would again urge that more relief will not solve the problem. The problem of floods in Brahmaputra should be tackled in a gigantic scale and on a war footing.

We were happy that the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission was instituted, a reference

to which was made by Mr. Kotoki, the first speaker. We thought that a break-through will be made by the Commission, but the subsequent events completely frustrated us. The Central Government and every one in this House will appreciate that it is not possible for a tiny State like Assam with its limited resources to fight the mighty Brahmaputra. Further, the entire burden of Brahmaputra falls on Assam only whereas the burden of rivers like Ganga falls on various States. Therefore, I urge, on behalf of the people of Assam and also on behalf of the Eastern Region that the Centre should immediately take up the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission. The Commission, to-day, for want of funds, has halted its work and even the ritual of calling for tenders has not been done by the executive wing.

Before concluding, I will request Dr. Rao to impress upon his colleagues the necessity of controlling the Brahmaputra. One more request. I will ask Dr. Rao and the Irrigation Ministry one question a question which I have asked myself and on which I have not found any satisfactory answer. I hope he will give a satisfactory answer. I ask our hon. Minister, Dr. Rao, "Have we done enough even within our limited resources at our disposal to check this annual ritual of public ordeal by water or our efforts have been confined only to paper planning and inter-departmental and inter-ministerial communications and marked by bureaucratic indifferences?" I hope this House will receive an honest answer to this question.

SHRI KUMAR MAJHI (Keonjhar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, floods and drought are the twin evils of weather and they eternally affect the people of this country. This year when there is a serious drought situation, floods have also not spared some areas.

I come from Keonjhar District in Orissa. On the 14th of last month, there were 14" of rain on a single day which caused very serious damage in the district. I am reading to you a report from the District Collector of Keonjhar where he has mentioned the damage caused by the rain. The number of villages affected—410, the number of population affected—2,00,411 and human casualties—5 and cattle—1,144. The houses damaged were 8,176 ; sand-castings were to the extent of 6,17,306 acres. The lands submerged were to the tune of 7,49,006 acres. Seventy-five per cent of the crops were damaged in 4,84,455 acres... .

16 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are only quoting figures.

SHRI KUMAR MAJHI : I am quoting figures for my district...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not necessary. You may give your suggestions as to what should be done.

SHRI KUMAR MAJHI : My district is a tribal area. It has already been affected by cyclone, flood and drought. I requested the State Government, but the State Government does not have the funds to feed the starving people of my area. I therefore request the Central Government to step in and render adequate measures of gratuitous relief to the people affected in these areas. The Centre should give adequate financial assistance, and relief to the people of Orissa. The Bhimkund and the Rengali projects should be taken up on hand and implemented. Thank you.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister laid down the statement on the Flood Situation in the country on the 31st July, the opening day of this session. Unfortunately, Sir, if one goes through the entire report, one will find that some of the details that are necessary for the entire country to know what is happening in various parts of the country, are not there. An apology has been made that it does not include the damage that is caused due to flood in last July, in the case of West Bengal, as also in the case of some other States. Today is the 8th August. The last sequence of flood occurred in West Bengal in between 27th of May and 28th of July. Was it not possible on the part of the Minister concerned to get all the details from the State Government, not only in the case of West Bengal, but also in the case of other State Governments, wherever the details have not been cited in the hon. Minister's statement? In the absence of that, Sir, one will have very much to think that hon. Ministers are not so much serious as they deserve to be.

I would substantiate my remarks, though it may be somewhat unsavoury, - I wish it is not, from the fact that in any case the hon. Ministers had not gone and seen the flood-prone areas, to see to what extent the devastation had

been caused due to the rising floods. Would it not have been better on the part of the hon. Minister at least to have made certain visits either West Bengal or Assam or Orissa or some other parts of the country? But nothing has been done.

So also, Sir, the idea goes behind that the Minister has not taken up this recurring visitation of floods and the havoc caused by them to the country and millions and millions of people, as seriously as they deserve to be.

There is a simple statement laid down here. It is said, in the case of West Bengal, there is no death, no report has been received. I come from West Bengal area which has been visited thrice by this flood in between May and a large part of July. The dates are May 27, June 21, July 27 and 28. I would request the Minister through you, Mr. Chairman, to consider the huge devastation caused by flood in that part of the country. Mark the sequence of dates—May 27th, June 21, and July 27. The people of the flood-affected areas and the havoc-caused areas will think again that the floods will come to their part of the country again by the third week of August or the latest by the fourth week of August; that would give the sequence, namely May 27, June 21, July 27 again August 21 or August 28. Even then we find that the hon. Ministers are not concerned.

Before I go through the entire report and put forward my suggestions, I would like to give the hon. Minister some figures which he has not given. Of course, very recently, I visited my constituency and some parts of the districts in North Bengal and I have collected all these reports.

In North Bengal alone, leave alone the flood situation in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa, in the three districts of Cooch-Behar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, 687 square miles were flood-affected, and the total crop-damaged area is 287 square miles, the break-up being 150 square miles in Cooch-Behar and 122 in Jalpaiguri and 16 in Darjeeling. The damage caused to the crops because of floods, as I have collected it from the commissioner and deputy commissioners of the districts and divisions, comes to Rs. 205 lakhs.

The total number of villages affected is 695, the break up being 319 in Cooch-Behar, 280

in Jalpaiguri and 36 in Darjeeling. The population affected according to official estimate is 6,29,000. The loss of human lives, as stated in the statement of the hon. Minister is nil. But according to official estimate which I have collected, the total is 21, the break-up being 10 in Cooch-Behar, 11 in Jalpaiguri and of course, none in Darjeeling.

The number of cattle lost due to the flood ravages in these three districts of North Bengal totals to 4180, the break-up being 1572 in Cooch-Behar, 2512 in Jalpaiguri and 100 in Darjeeling. The value of these damages comes to Rs. 12.55 lakhs.

The number of houses damaged is 47,475; the largest number of houses damaged is in Cooch-Behar, the number being 20,475 in Cooch-Behar, 19,000 in Jalpaiguri and 8,000 in Darjeeling. The extent of damage caused because of destruction of houses is about Rs. 28.8 lakhs.

Moreover, the extent of damages to embankments, engineering protective measures and other works on Government property comes to Rs. 765 lakhs, out of which, I have been told by some of the local engineers in charge of the Irrigation Department, Rs. 55 lakhs is the total loss only on the protective engineering measures and engineering works that have been taken up in severral parts in these three districts of North Bengal.

If we add up all the losses, the total loss would come to more then Rs. 305 lakhs. But in the hon. Minister's statement, nothing has been mentioned in this regard.

This is not the only occasion when we have discussed the flood situation in this House. As has been pointed out by my other friends in this House, every year, we discuss the flood situation, once or twice or thrice. This recurring visitation of floods in our country has been causing enormous damages which it is impossible to depict for any Member like me or even for that matter for any expert. I am sure the experts brians will be baffled and puzzled very much, if they were to go on adding and calculating all the damages caused since the days of the Partition. We are going to celebrate the Silver Jubilee or the 25th anniversary of Indian Independence this year. During all these 25 years, what is the total extent of loss caused by these floods and the

recurring visitation of floods? Will the hon. Minister be pleased to place this information on the Table of the House? On a very humble estimate, this figure will run to something more than Rs. 4,000 crores. But the total amount spent by this Ministry or this Government on relief measures and other protective measures is hardly Rs. 600 or 700 crores, taking into account the relief measures by way of loans, grants and other things given by the respective State Governments, what is to be done now? The hon. Minister knows the extent of the huge loss suffered each and every year on account of floods. In view of this, what specific measures for controlling flood are under contemplation? Also what composite projects for flood control and irrigation are in view?

The hon. Minister sometimes tells us that they are taking up such and such projects. We also read in the report in one of the paragraphs a headline 'Acceleration of flood protection schemes'. He has said that for 'some States, beyond the plan allocations, another Rs. 20 crores have been arranged to give immediate relief.

For controlling the North Bengal floods, a Master Plan was prepared as far back as 1924 by Mr. Griffiths who was the Chief Engineer, Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation of the Government of India then. This talk has been going on year to year for the last 10-15 years, but nothing has been done.

Very recently, the North Bengal Flood Control Commission was constituted as was the Brahmaputra Flood Control Comimission. But unfortunately, whenever certain schemes are drawn up and presented to the Central Government for financial allocation, they say 'there are no funds'. But in the report of the hon. Minister, it is said Rs. 20 crores have been set apart beyond the plan allocation for Assam, West Bengal and Bihar. For West Bengal, only Rs. 1 crore has been set apart. There are 20 continuing schemes to control floods in North Bengal. Tentative schemes have been submitted to the Central Government for consideration involving an outlay of Rs. 455 lakhs, out of which Rs. 110 lakhs have been sanctioned.

I would make this request to the hon. Minister. If he is really very serious in controlling floods in West Bengal, Assam and in

[**Shri B. K. Das Chowdhury]**

other parts of the country, let there be certain integrated measures taken up and implemented. Let the Central Government take up the flood control schemes in Assam, the Ganga basin and in North Bengal under their auspices and let these schemes be financed by the Government of India so that the State Governments concerned may not be put under any pressure.

Mention has been made about linking the Ganga with the Cauvery. What about the flood havoc caused in the monsoon months in this part of the country? What will be the total quantum of water that would be flowing in these months? What will be the discharge of the Bhagirathi and Hooghly? While the hon. Minister is thinking of lining the Ganga Cauvery, he is completely neglecting the problems of West Bengal, the problem connected with the Farakka Barrage discharge, the discharge from the Bhagirathi and Hooghly. Instead of the Ganga-Cauvery link-up, let him think about these problems. I would request him to consider all these suggestions and, if necessary, have a sort of National Commission to go into the entire aspect.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I find that the Ministers Committee on Flood Control under the Deputy Minister, Shri Kureel, has really done a good job. It has really submitted some good suggestions and I hope they will be accepted and implemented. It will help to a great extent in mitigating this problem.

Recently I am happy to note that some efforts have been made to have a Ganga Commission which met in Bihar a few days ago. Perhaps it will help in mitigate the havoc in 6-8 states affected by floods in the Ganga. It shows a little awareness on the part of the Ministry as to the problems which are facing them. Dr. Rao was himself in Orissa for sometimes, and he has made a study of the Hirakud reservoir and of the river systems in Orissa as a whole. Therefore, I want to confine my observations, within the short time at my disposal, to the river systems of Orissa which need the immediate attention of the Government.

The Hirakud reservoir usually has a discharge of 15 lakh cusecs. After the dam was constructed, the highest flood since 1959, indicated about 9.5 lakh cusecs. The Minister

knows it, namely, from Hirakud and downwards, there is another area covering 20,000 sq. miles of estimate area. Taking a discharge of 5 lakh cusecs at the Hirakud point and adding another 9 lakh cusecs from the flood waters of 12,000 sq. miles beyond Hirakud, it becomes almost 16 lakh cusecs. If we study the flood damages in Orissa during 1971 and of this month 1972, you will find, and the Minister must be knowing, that even after the Hirakud reservoir has been constructed, we have not been able to control this 15 lakh cusecs which lie beyond the dam, and to this problem in the coastal area, the floods add more misery. The Brahmani, the Vaitarani and the Karsuan and also the Subarnarekha are the main or major river systems in Orissa. During the last so many years, only one river system, and partly the Mahanadi system, which is the biggest one, have been tackled.

There have been various suggestions. I am unhappy to note that in spite of the best efforts of the Minister, Dr. Rao, and his Ministry, Mr. P. K. Deo comes here and tell us that the people were dying like anything there. We know what they have been doing since the past five to seven years. Only two months ago, the new government came in there. It is something wonderful when he says like that. I understand why he has been so anxious about it. This Rengali project and the dam on this project have been on the anvil since the past 10 years. Dr. Rao will correct me if I am wrong. It has been there since 1960 or so, and we said that the project should be taken up by the State Government. I understand now why the Swatantra party is not happy about it. Now the secret has come out. A political game and a political slogan were raised. Now another political slogan is raised against the Rengali river project and the dam because there are some areas, wherefrom the Swatantra party people have been elected, which are going to be submerged, and so a political slogan has come out. The Rengali project has been surveyed, studied and everything has been done and investigated. I hope this would be expedited. The hon. Minister, Dr. Rao, said in 1971 when he went there that this is a 'must'. Already much delay has been caused, and so let us see that this is completed, since the Brahmani and the Vaitarani are the two systems which are causing much damage in the State.

With regard to the other two systems, let us also know what the hon. Minister is trying to

do about controlling the Subarnarekha and the Gudabalan rivers. These are the two systems which also need to be controlled.

So far as another aspect of the flood problem is concerned, especially with regard to the coastal areas, you are very much aware of the Chilka lake. Today, out of the 15 lakh cusecs of floodwater which are going along the tributaries of the Mahanadi beyond Hirakud, at least about 1,50,000 cusecs or about two lakh cusecs of flood waters are being discharged into the Chilka lake. Therefore, the Government appointed a committee into this problem of discharge of the floodwaters into the Chilka lake area. May I ask the hon. Minister how long this committee will take to submit its report? It was known by the name of Sukrani Committee long before. I may be known by another name now. But its finding has never come in. I hope Dr. Rao will take up this question, since I have been following it up so many times. What happened to the Sukrani Committee? We are so anxious to appoint a committee like that to go into the problem of floodwaters which are being discharged into the Chilka lake and which submerge so much of area all round. What happened to that Committee Report since the last three or four years? The report has not come in.

The previous committee, even in 1928, recommended that if Chilka lake area is not to be submerged by excessive discharge of flood waters like 2 or 3 lakh cusecs, the mouth of the river should be dredged, so that floodwaters can pass easily. What is the programme for controlling floods in Gudabalan? It inundates the Mayurbani district. There were at least ten proposals such as construction of embankments, etc. Why have they not been implemented? This year about six lakhs of people in Orissa have been affected by floods in the districts of Balasore, Denkanal, Keonjhar and Cuttack. In Puri, Ganjam, Koraput and Sundargarh and other western districts, there is a severe drought problem. We have floods in some and drought in some others. This is a problem which needs immediate attention. West Bengal Bihar and Orissa are the States which bear the brunt of the floods. To implement the recommendations of these committees, you must have at least Rs. 150 crores or Rs. 100 crores in the Fourth Plan period itself. Where is this money? The hon. Minister knows the river systems of India so well and when he is in the Ministry to

see that at least fifty per cent of the problems are mitigated. He must pay special attention to these four States which are inundated by floods, year after year.

SHRI BIREN ENGTI (Diphu) : Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate and I shall confine my remarks to my State, especially to my constituency. Many hon. Members from Assam spoke about the flood situation in Assam. Every year Assam is affected by floods and this year, especially in my constituency of Mikir and North Cachar Hills 40,000 persons were affected by floods. 12,000 have been rendered homeless and till now no sufficient relief has been provided to them. In other parts of my constituency, due to shortage of rain, drought, and famine will appear soon. I would like to request the Government of India to help these people affected by floods and drought. As I said my constituency has been affected by both.

To control the floods in Assam caused by the Brahmaputra river, the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission was set up but to our regret, that scheme was not implemented till now. So, I urge upon the Government of India to take up this matter very urgently and come to the rescue of the helpless people of Assam who have been affected by the floods.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS (Mangaldai) : Sir, that day we discussed the serious drought situation in the country. Today we are discussing the flood situation in other parts. I think both the problems go together. Our planning has been such that we have been living for so many years with these twin problems causing huge loss to human lives and property. These problems can be solved together only by a national plan, which is a matter for the Planning Commission to take up and give relief to the people and save the economy of the country under a scientific and integrated plan.

Assam is the worst sufferer from floods. Unfortunately, I happened to be an eye witness to a very tragic scene on the 29th July caused by the devastating floods there. 10 days before that, I had a discussion with the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission's Chairman and he sought to convince me that the three tributaries of Brahmaputra, viz., Baralia, Nona and Fagladiya are controllable by strengthening the

[Shri Dharnidhar Das]

embankments, having some sluice gates here and there and removing some silt in some portions. For this, he said the estimated expenditure would be Rs. 6 crores. Again, for the Pagdiya basin at some place called Tamulpur, he said there should be a retention dam, which would cost Rs. 13 crores. He said he needs Rs. 6 crores for strengthening the embankments and Rs. 13 crores for the retention dam and if this is made available, floods could be controlled. In other words, there will be no floods due to river water, but the rain water that might accumulate could not be stopped. So the question of flood control in that particular area boils down to this amount which the Central Government has to provide immediately.

On the 28th at about 2 A.M. in the night a breach occurred to an embankment of the Puthimari river a little away from the national highway. Through that breach, the swirling river took a new course and submerged a large number of thickly populated villages. It led to the death of 18 persons and it was a very tragic scene indeed to see a husband trying to save the wife by catching hold of her hair but he could not save her. One person lost three children. In this way, it was a very tragic scene. I was there at that time to discuss the arrangements for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Independence Day. We have to think very seriously, because at a time when we have to give a catalogue of our achievements we find to our utter distress that we have to mourn the loss of lives in floods and droughts due to inadequacy in Planning. As stated by the Chief Minister of Assam, the loss of property during this year's flood is estimated to be Rs. 18 crores. Another flood is yet to come; it is coming, certainly. It is a tragedy that when our government have come up with such gigantic programmes to remove *garbi* and give prosperity to the people, we have not been able to control the rivers which are the cheapest sources of power. When we took up this matter with the Minister, Dr. Rao, we came to know that it was the Planning Commission which was not giving enough money for flood control work. It is regrettable. If the Brahmaputra river is controlled, apart from the prevention of floods, there will be so much of generation of electricity that there will be a flood of electricity.

Why can we not have plans for generation of electricity as Russia and before their five Year Plans? Lenin's Guelro plan for electrification

of all Russia was the predecessor of the Five Year Plans that made Russia what it is today. We can also remove droughts and control floods besides massive electrification if we have such comprehensive plans in our country. Electricity is the gateway to planned development in modern times, and thus alone we can bring prosperity to the people.

Regarding the Brahmaputra river, Dr. Rao has given an indication that flood can be controlled and electricity can be generated by a single plan costing about Rs. 500 crores. The loss annually caused by floods in Assam comes to about Rs. 13 crores to 15 crores on an average. If we calculate this loss for the last 25 years since independence it comes to more than Rs. 300 crores. If only government make an investment of Rs. 500 crores these floods can be controlled. Apart from controlling the floods, we can also have electric power for modernising our agriculture, developing our economy and removing the backwardness of that eastern-most State. We should also have a national power grid and water grid.

If we have such a comprehensive national plan, there will be no drought anywhere. Water will be diverted to the drought-affected areas. Similarly, in the flood-prone areas, water will be lessened and there will be no damage to crops, property, and there will be no loss of life.

So, I suggest, in this year of 25th Anniversary celebrations of our Independence, the Government should be determined to have such a comprehensive plan which will end floods for ever, which will remove drought for ever and which will open up a new vista of modern development for the prosperity of the people of our country.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL (Lucknow): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while discussing the flood situation in different parts of the country, it is a pertinent question to ask as to why do the floods occur and what is the reason that repeatedly in one area we keep on having floods.

When we think of it, we find that a lot of deforestation has taken place. When the trees are felled, what happens is that the rainfall, instead of trickling through the branches, through the leaves, and coming slowly through under-growth, it just rushes through the hills, through the streams, and joins the rivers, thus

swelling the rivers for a short time, temporarily. Then, the slack comes, it stays there for four or five days creating havoc. And then it disappears.

So, the main thing is to have afforestation on the hill side near the river banks which can stop the flow of the river in a swift manner.

In Lucknow, we have been having floods repeatedly. We had it many years ago in 1923 and then, afterwards, we had it in 1960. I know, the source of the rising river, the fury of the waters because I have been through the floods. My house was 12 ft. under water in 1960. After that, the Government tried to do its best. They appointed a committee with the Commissioner at its head. I was also invited to give my views as to why we have floods in Lucknow repeatedly and how we can avoid it. Like an ordinary house-wife, I said Gomati river is like a kitchen *nali* of the city of Lucknow. As we keep cleaning the kitchen *nali* regularly, in the same manner, Gomati river which is like the kitchen *nali* of the city of Lucknow must be cleaned. When I spoke of dredging the river, the Engineers there said, "No, Madam; we are going to have more water waves in the river". I cannot imagine how it is possible. All the big rivers—Gomati is not a big river; it is a small and an ancient river—like, the Hooghly, the Nile of Egypt, the Thames of U.K., are being dredged to have the water cleaned so that the river-bed may not rise.

What we are doing in Lucknow, on the Gomati side, is that we are building up the bunds. The bunds are going up. The subsoil water is rising all the time. I speak of all this because I am going through it. Last year, again we had floods and the bunds gave way or I do not know what happened. I was in France attending some Conference. My house was again under water for 12 to 13 days. I know what suffering it brings. I know how we suffer and how the people suffer. So, I have to make a request to the Minister that the rivers have to be tamed. Lucknow is the first big city on the banks of Gomati. This Gomati river, as you know, has its source in Pilibhit and it flows a number of miles and winds through Sitapur. Of course, Sitapur is not a big place as Lucknow. I have a suggestion this river should be tamed. The river must be made to spread out; when it is in fury or swollen, it can spread out. A good number of canals should be made. Where the water reaches, you can put plants. By putting plants we will have more trees and

that will arrest the flow of water for some time—it will arrest the flow of water coming in a great fury and velocity. We can tame the river and we can also have a few canals dug upstream. Of course, we have got bunds. Government have spent crores of rupees in the last ten years on bridges and bunds. But what has happened? Time and again Lucknow is under the shadow of floods. Even now the people of Lucknow keep on asking me what is going to happen. I am not an engineer; I do not hold a portfolio for giving them an answer. But the people of Lucknow do want a reply to the question, 'What is going to happen about Lucknow?'. I do want a reply, Sir, what is going to happen to Lucknow, how we are going to control the river Gomati.

SHRI N. TONBI SINGH (Inner Manipuri): Ours is a vast country and geographical conditions vary from place to place. And it is very natural that in some parts people are suffering from drought and in some other parts floods are playing havoc in the lives of the people. I do not like, even for a moment, to underrate the labour and the pains taken by the Government of India and specially by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power which is headed by an expert like Dr. K. L. Rao. The Ministry is taking all care to see that the floods are controlled and the abundance of water which creates flood is utilised for constructive purposes during scarcity period. Even then there are differences of opinion in different fields.

16-43 hrs.

[**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL** in the Chair.]

I would like to draw the attention of the House, specially the Minister in charge of Irrigation and Power, to an area in which both floods and drought go hand in hand. The other day I discussed about drought situation in the State of Manipur. And as I stand today to participate in the discussion on floods, some of my friends must be surprised that this man, representing the same State, said the same thing about drought. As I had mentioned the other day also, in Manipur because of the unique geographical condition—and Dr. Rao is well aware of it; I mentioned to have followed him a number of times—there are floods and in a few months' time drought follows the floods; floods and drought are twin brothers and both are simultaneously relevant. Therefore, I have a few suggestion

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

to make. I am not an expert. Even then, having lived in that part of the country and having experienced the difficulties and havoc that have been created from year to year to the people, to the agricultural areas and to a large number of sectors by floods, I would like to say a few words. There are two parts of the Valley which are mainly affected by floods: one part is north of the Imphal town and the other part is south of the Imphal town which is near the Loktak lake near which a multi-purpose hydro-electric project has been taken up. It is a very big scheme and we are very grateful to the Government of India. I understand that there is some good progress made about it.

Now, the problem faced by the northern part of Imphal town is that the rivers just flowing through the valley and touching Imphal town have their source very near Imphal town and there is very little notice or warning about floods in them. The only remedy to this is to control these rivers, namely, Nambul, Imphal and Irl, etc. These are some of the rivers creating flood problems in the valley. They rise north of Imphal and if they are dammed at the source, it will solve not only the flood problem but they will regulate the flow of water in the rivers and will make them navigable throughout the season. It will create a tremendous change in the economic life of the people. So also, when there is scarcity of drinking water in the valley immediately after the rainy season, if we control these rivers at their source, there are three possibilities which will be the outcome of this control—(1) cheap electric power, (2) drinking water and (3) constant navigable conditions in all the rivers in the valley. So, the only remedy for these floods, especially in the Imphal valley mainly the Imphal town will be the damming of the main rivers at their source.

Now, as far as the other side, namely, the southern side of Manipur valley is concerned, there is a multipurpose project in the Loktak valley. The water is to some extent controlled by this project. This will solve the problem of the part of the area but the conception, rather the misconception of even some experts that the Loktak hydro-electric project which is being taken up will solve the entire flood problem of the State, is a wrong conception and this has to be re-examined with all the seriousness with which usually we find Dr. Rao

examines these problems. I hope I will get concrete and pointed replies to these issues from Dr. Rao.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan—absent. Shri B. V. Naik.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : The hon. Member who spoke before me touched upon the flood problem in general which is of an immediate nature. I would not like to dwell upon the various conditions that are existing in our country regarding floods.

I believe that in this country we have got floods since almost the beginning of time, since the dawn of civilisation almost. The one change that the present conditions have made with regard to floods is that we have got an appropriate forum like the Parliament or the State legislatures where we can voice our concern and the distress of the people. To that extent, I would say that there are things which are very immediate which need to be looked into and also things which are ultimate and it is in that context that I have to make a suggestion in the case of a permanent solution which Mr. Daschowdury was trying to find out in regard to floods in our country, like the Ganga-Kaveri canal. I think it is rather paradoxical when in the south, particularly the river system and the lack of water in it can cause a serious dispute between the two States of Mysore and Tamil Nadu, we have got so much of surplus water and this water unimpounded goes waste and also causes in its flow considerable amount of havoc and distress to the people in our country, particularly in the northern areas. I would, therefore, request our Minister Dr. K. L. Rao to tell us the stage at which this Ganga-Kaveri link stands at present. The previous information which we have received in this House was that the matter has been referred to the experts coming from the United Nations.

Once, the Minister of State for Planning had stated that at least by the end of this century we would have something of this Ganga-Cauvery canal.

I would suggest this, to see that there is a permanent solution. The surplus waters should be diverted to the South, where there is very much need. We know, the long-term is usually the enemy of the short-term; the ultimate is usually the enemy of the immediate. But still

I would say, since it is only for about the last 50 years or so that we are talking about floods in this country, it would not be improper or inexact, If I may say so, if we are able to decide now as soon as possible regarding this canal in this year of 1972 itself. (An hon. Member: Your grand-son will raise the same in this House itself.) My grand-son is still too far off still 50 years. I would still say that my son is good enough to raise this because it is going to be an immediate one. Already the matter is being surveyed by the United Nations team. Certain experts of the United Nations are working on it. The hon. Minister of State for Planning had stated on the floor of the House that we are going to take it up. Now is the appropriate time and I would urge that this Ganga-Cauvery Canal project gets the due amount of attention that it deserves.

There is only one point more and I will finish.

We know, there are rivers, particularly in the western side, which were never prone to floods. We have got the Kali, Gangavali, Sharavati, Agnashini etc. Because of deforestation on a very large scale, the cutting up of the soil had been causing a great amount of distress in these coastal areas particularly the West Coast areas of our country. Something must be done in respect of the major river systems and the minor river systems which have been causing considerable amount of distress to the people inhabiting the banks of these rivers. With these remarks I thank you.

श्री भूलक्ष्म डागा (पाली): राजस्थान में हम बाढ़ का स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन दो तीन बातें मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। बाढ़ रोकने के लिए आप जो पैसा खर्च करते हैं उसका ठीक उपयोग नहीं होता है। मैंने एक बार कहा था। पाली एक बहुत बड़ा शहर है राजस्थान का। वहां पर बांड़ी नदी बहती है। बांड़ी से प्रोटेक्शन के लिए आपने प्रोटेक्शन वाल खड़ी करने के लिए पैसा दिया। बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के लिए पैसा दिया यह आज से तीन साल पहले की बात है। वह धनराशि जो थी वह फ्लॉड प्रोटेक्शन वाल में न लग कर किसी दूसरी जगह लगा दी गई। जब आप फ्लॉड प्रोटेक्शन के लिए छोटी छोटी जगहों के लिए पैसा देते हैं तो उनका सही उपयोग होता है या नहीं होता है, इसको भी आप को देखना चाहिए।

मैंने यह भी कहा था कि जहां भी आप तट बन्धन करें वहां आप स्लूइस ऐसा लगाएं ताकि कुओं और जमीन पर पानी मिल सके। आपने जहां जहां तटबन्धन किया। वहां पर एक बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो गयी है तटबन्धन करके जगह जगह जो पानी नदी का आता है, वह जमीन पर जा नहीं पाता है। और उसकी बजह से वहां पर खेती नहीं हो पाती। इसका कारण यह है कि राजस्थान में कई जगह खारी जमीन है। वहां पर हजारों बोधा जमीन इसी कारण से अनुप-जाऊ रह गयी है। कई बार मैंने कहा कि जहां आप तटबन्धन करें, जहां पर आप नदी को बांधे वहां पर मेहरबानी करके स्लूइस आप ऐसा लगाएं कि थोड़ा सा पानी उन जमीनों पर वह जाय, वहां पानी निकल जाय लेकिन आपका इस और ध्यान नहीं गया है। नतीजा यह है कि जगह-जगह पर जमीन में कुछ अनाज पैदा नहीं होता है। चूंकि वहां जमीन खारी है इस वास्ते अगर वहां पर पानी फैल जाय तभी वहां अनाज पैदा हो सकता है।

तटबन्धन करने के बाद नदियों का पानी खेती की जमीनों में नहीं फैल पाता है इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने कई गांवों की लिस्ट दी थी। राजस्थान में फ्लॉड प्रोटेक्शन के लिए जो पैसा पाली के लिए दिया था। वह पैसा भीलबाड़ा जिले में लगा पाली में नहीं लगा, जिसके कारण आज भी पाली शहर के गरीब मुहल्लों, मजदूर बस्ती, को बांड़ी नदी से खतरा है। अमीर लोगों के घर तो शहर के अन्दर हैं, जब कि गरीब लोगों के घर नदी के तट पर स्थित हैं। जब भी बांड़ी नदी में बाढ़ आती है तो गरीब लोगों के घर बर्बाद हो जाते हैं।

क्या सरकार ने कभी यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि उस ने फ्लॉड प्रोटेक्शन के लिए कितना पैसा दिया और वास्तव में कितना पैसा खर्च किया गया? इस बात की भी जांच करनी चाहिए कि बांध बनने के बाद कब टूट जाते हैं। मैंने राजस्थान में देखा है कि एक साल बांध बनते हैं। और अगले साल टूट जाते हैं। क्या

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

इस कारण किसी इन्जीनियर का एक्सप्लेनेशन काल किया गया है। या किसी इंजीनियर को सतर्पेंड किया गया है? हमने देखा कि बनियां-वास बांध बनाने के एक साल बाद ही टूट गया गांव वालों के कहने के बावजूद यह बांध सही ढंग से नहीं बनाया गया। फ्लॉड प्रोटेक्शन के लिए जो पैसा दिया जाता है उसका सही उपयोग न होने के कारण नुकसान होता है। मैंने बताया कि बांडी नदी में बाढ़ आने के कारण मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पाली, डूंगर-पुर और गूड़ाएंदला आदि को नुकसान पहुंचा है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेहरा बांध बनाया जाना चाहिए। उसके न होने के कारण बहुत से गांवों को नुकसान होता है।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : This is probably the fourth time that we are discussing the flood situation in the country, and it might be that Dr. K. L. Rao, an eminent engineer as he is, must have talked at least 30 times in this House about flood control measures. The question that is posed is this. For how many years more or decades more, shall we be under panic of such flood and drought in this country?

I would only draw the attention of the eminent Minister to the Subarnarekha project in Orissa which he has promised and about which he has also been thinking for the last few years. Particularly North Balasore has been under the grip of floods since 1967, and from 1967 till now, during the last five years, at least 10 lakhs of people have suffered from the ravages of floods. I have come to know that the eminent Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power is visiting the area next week. I hope that his going there will bring consolation to the people and after he has visited the area, something concrete will emerge.

I have to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the rivers Mahanadi, Baitarani, Brahmani, Rasiakula, Subarnarekha and Budapalanga during the last 50 years have brought devastation to at least one-fourth of the population of Orissa, and during the last flood and cyclone, at least 30 lakhs of people of Orissa

have suffered. God alone knows what has been the personal loss to the people and the money involved of the State Government and the Government of India.

17 hrs.

The question before us is whether we will spend such crores of rupees in relief measures or we will do something permanent for the people so that they will no more be scaped of such floods or droughts. The Government of India have taken up a plan of deep tubewell sinking. If there is a double crop system, if there is a triple crop system and if there is flood and a crop is gone, the people will not mind it much. But the people of Orissa have been hearing that the Government of India will come forward with this scheme and that scheme. The State Government has an elaborate scheme for sinking of tube-wells, but nothing tangible has come out. Even those tubewells that have been sunk are not properly looked after and they are lying idle.

That is why I say that something concrete should emerge. The hon. Minister must tell the people that we are now taking up such and such gigantic projects, dynamic projects and something will be done within a specified time. That will be some assurance to the people. Otherwise, every year flood comes, we come here in Parliament and voice our concern and talk about floods and their havoc and complacent assurances are given by Government that the people will be no more under panic and so on. This will take us nowhere. So I would request the hon. Minister, himself an eminent engineer, to give us an assurance that he is going to do something concrete.

We know that floods occur even in developed countries like the USA, USSR and Germany. Only a few months ago, about 900 people were washed away in a flood in the USA; 600 people were washed away due to a flood in the river Yalu in China. What is required is that the Minister must take some measures in a very concrete manner and say that he is going to have them implemented within a span of time. The target should be fixed and people should be assured that it will be done.

We are very grateful to the hon. Minister that he has kept in abeyance the scheme on Subarnarekha which would have devastated 80,000 acres, washed away 40,000 houses and

affected so many school etc. He has in his mind a multi-purpose project on the river Subarnarekha and also on the river Phadlanga. I would request him to go ahead with this multi-purpose project, which will be on the pattern of the D.V.C. I hope that after Shri Kureel visits the site, he will come back and take up the plan and assure the people that it will come up in the next Five-Year Plan so that at least the people of North Balasore and in the district of Mayurbhanj will no more be subjected to the threat of famine, starvation and impending economic disaster.

श्री नारायण प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : सभापती महोदया, मैं आप के माध्यम से डा० के एल राव का ध्यान उत्तरी बिहार के अधिवारा स्कीम की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। कुछ दिन पहले डा० राव सीतामढ़ी जाकर अधिवारा नदी का निरीक्षण किए थे और निरीक्षण करने के बाद भारत सरकार के पांच बड़े इंजीनियरों की उन्होंने एक कमेटी बनाई। कमेटी बनने के बाद एक रिपोर्ट भी उन्होंने तैयार कराई है। उस स्कीम के बनने से अधिवारा नदी से प्रति वर्ष जो फ्लॉड से बरबादी होती है वह बरबादी भी रुकेगी और उस स्कीम में सिंचाई की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। उस स्कीम में करीब 3 करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे। मैं आप के माध्यम से पुनः डा० राव का ध्यान उस बागमती स्कीम की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ और मैं उनसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि शीघ्रातीशीघ्र उस अधिवारा स्कीम के बनने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। उस के लिए रुपये मिलने चाहिए जिससे अधिवारा नदी से प्रति वर्ष जो बरबादी होती है वह बरबादी भी रुकेगी और उस इलाके की करीब 50 हजार एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई भी होगी। इसलिए मैं पुनः डा० राव का ध्यान अधिवारा की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ और मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उस स्कीम के बनने की व्यवस्था शीघ्रातीशीघ्र होनी चाहिए।

श्री मुक्ती राज सैनी (देहरादून) : चेयरमैन महोदया, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के उस जिले से आता हूँ जिसके उत्तर में शिवालिक पहाड़िया-हिमालय पर्वत लगा हुआ है। जब पर्वतों से पानी ज्यादा बहता है और नदियों के किनारों में नहीं समा पाता, उसी को बाढ़ कहते हैं। अगर उस पानी को

कन्ट्रोल कर लिया जाये तो वही पानी सिंचाई का साधन बन जाता है और हमारे यहाँ जो ड्राउट होते हैं, सूखा होता है, उसमें काम आ जाया करता है। उसी जिले के बराबर हरियाणा लगा हुआ है, जो पहले पंजाब का एक भाग था। उसमें भाखड़ा-नांगल प्राजक्त है, उसके बनने से पहले हरियाणा में भी इसी तरह की समस्या थी, बाढ़ें आतीं रहती थीं, लेकिन आज वहाँ पर उस प्राजक्त के पूरा हो जाने से, उन बाढ़ों को कन्ट्रोल कर लिया गया है।

यह समस्या तीन तरह की नदियों से है। बड़ी-बड़ी नदियां, जैसे गंगा, जमुना, महानदी-कावेरी, ब्रह्मपुत्र, जिसका आज काफी जिक्र हुआ है, इसी तरह से कुछ छोटी नदियां होती हैं, इनके बाद नदी-नालों होते हैं। ये नदी-नाले भी आबादी की जमीन का बहुत नुकसान करते हैं, फसलों को खराब करते हैं, पशुओं को भी मार देते हैं, आदिमियों को भी मार देते हैं। इनको कन्ट्रोल करने की समस्या है—मेरे एक दोस्त थे, जो ओरसीयर थे, उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया था कि गंगा से जमुना तक बांध बनाया जाय, जैसे भाखड़ा-नांगल प्राजक्त है। उन्होंने अमरीका में एक किताब पढ़ी थी, हमारी दामोदर घाटी योजना उसी के आधार पर बनाई गई थी। जब पहाड़ों से पानी बहुत तेजी से निकलता है तो छोटी नदी-नालों की सहायता से उस पानी को कन्ट्रोल में लाकर महरें निकाली जा सकती हैं, जिससे बिजली भी बन सकती है। इस तरह से इस पानी को जो हमारे देश में फालू, बरसता है, कन्ट्रोल कर लिया जाय तो सूखे के बक्त में उसको काम में लाया जा सकता है। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत ही ऊँचे और योग्य इन्जीनियर हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वह इन बातों को नहीं जानते हैं, लेकिन यह इतनी बड़ी समस्या है जो केवल राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर है तो सकती है। इसके लिये शाट-टर्म योजना और लॉग-टर्म योजना, दोनों तरह की योजनायें बनाई जानी चाहिये।

हम हर साल इस समस्या पर यहाँ बहस करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हाउस के अन्दर ऐसी

[श्री मुल्की राज सेनी]

नदियों के नाम आने चाहिये, ऐसे एरियाज के नाम आने चाहिये, जिसमें कहा जाय कि हमने इन एरियाज को कन्ट्रोल कर लिया है या अमुक नदियों को कन्ट्रोल कर लिया है। यहां पर पहले बाढ़ आती थीं, लेकिन अब नहीं आई हैं। मैं अपने जिले की बात को लेता हूँ, वहां पर गंगा के कटाव का मसला आया। मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने उस समस्या को रखा—मैं अधिकेश का उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ। उसके बाद अधिकेश की योजना बनी। जब स्कीमें बन जाती हैं और उन पर काम किया जाता है तो बाढ़ का खतरा आगे के लिये कम हो जाता है।

इसी तरह से गंगा और जमुना के आसपास खादर की जमीन है। वहां के लोग बहुत गरीब हैं, उनकी जमीनों में पानी फैल जाता है, जमीन कट जाती है। दो तीन गांव विशेष रूप से प्रभावित हैं। न केन्द्र सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है और न उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है। अभी हाल में एक बांध की मन्जूरी आई है। कुछ ऐसे गांव हैं जिनकी पिछले साल जमीन भी चली गई—एक गांव रंजीतपुर रायघटी है, जिसकी आबादी की सब जमीन चली गई, वहां के लोग उखड़कर छप्पर बांध पड़े हैं, न उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कोई मदद मिल रही है न केन्द्र सरकार से कोई मदद मिल रही है। उनके लिये फौरन रिलीफ का इन्तजाम करना चाहिये। रिलीफ के पैसे का ठीक तरह से उपयोग नहीं हो सका है। मुझे एक दफा एक एस० डी० एम० साहब के पास फैसल कमेटी की मीटिंग में जाने का इस्तफा कुछा। उन्होंने एक एजेण्डा बनाया हुआ था। जब मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आप किस तरह से काम करते हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह ऐसे ही हो जाता है, यह तो एक रसमी चीज है, मीटिंग में दो चार बातें करलीं और काम खत्म। पहले से कोई इनकार्मेशन नहीं ली जाती कि कहां पर पानी आया है, कहां कटाव हुआ है—इस चीज को सीरियसली लेना चाहिये और जो हमारे कर्मचारी और अधिकारी हैं उनसे काम लेने की सुव्यवस्थित योजना बनाई जानी चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I am most grateful to the hon. Members for participation in this debate and for giving us their personal experiences from various parts of the country. Unfortunately, I find that some of the hon. Members who made some comments are not here now and I do not know how the information I give will reach them.

Many hon. Members said that the statement I made in the House in the beginning of this session was not correct. I shall explain the position of the Central Government in this matter. We get statements from the States. We do not take information from the newspapers. We tabulate the information we get from the State Governments. Naturally when I laid the statement on the 31st July, full information was not available with the States and floods were occurring in some parts of the country in the middle of July and they were not able to collect full information. Since then they have sent their reports and I have got here the latest position. Hon. Members sometimes say that I am giving wrong information or misleading information. There is no intention of misleading anybody.

From the information I have got at present, the human lives lost in Assam were 85 and the loss suffered is Rs. 17.15 crores. The corresponding figures for Orissa are: 10 and Rs. 2.76 crores whereas for Kerala they are 29 and Rs. 2.5 crores. In West Bengal 21 lives were lost and the damage suffered is Rs. 1.89 crores. If I am not able to give full information when Members want it, I should be excused because we have to get it from the States.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: You could have given this before the discussion started today; it would have been more helpful.

DR. K. L. RAO: I could have done that; I quite appreciate it. . . . (Interruptions) In Bihar the loss is Rs. 44 lakhs. The total number of human lives lost was 157, cattle lost 17,000; and the total loss in the country is Rs. 26 crores.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 800 died this year due to heat wave and 157 due to floods. What wonderful management!

DR. K. L. RAO: I shall circulate it to the hon. Members. As I said, our intention is to give the accurate figures, the latest figures to the hon. Members but this should be based on information received from the States, not on newspaper reports.

Many hon. Members also asked: what are the benefits of 25 years of Independence in this field? What have we done? Now in this country, out of the total land area, 200 million acres of land are prone and liable to flood havoc. Our national plan started in 1954 and by our efforts so far we have been able to protect about 60 million acres. We have also drawn up a future plan. It is my mistake also; this Ministry is not given to publicising itself. I think I should circulate to the hon. Members what our plan is. Our aim is, at the end of ten years, that is in 1981, to secure protection for another forty million acres, so that by 1981 at least fifty per cent of our area is free from flood havoc.

Many hon. Members were impatient and I quite appreciate their impatience because there is so much suffering caused by floods. But we cannot do anything; even if we have money it is not possible to get everything done immediately. It takes years and years. I submit that if we could protect fifty per cent of our land by 1981, we would have done very good work by giving absolute stability and safety against floods.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You went to China and you studied how they control floods. Where is the benefit out of it?

DR. K. L. RAO: I will come to that. I got benefited greatly by that visit, it is true.

In 1964 we appointed a committee of high-ranking ministers. They went round, studied the problem and submitted a report for the whole country costing so many crores of rupees. Last year, when the Ganga basin was heavily flooded and there was an unprecedented loss of nearly 600 crores, we drew up a plan. We have selected 20 projects. I

am glad the Government of India have sanctioned those projects and they are giving money outside the State plans for those projects. I must accept that the States do not attach much importance to flood control. For example, in West Bengal, they provided Rs. 2 crores for 5 years, which is absolutely meaningless. With a great amount of persuasion, we got it increased to Rs. 10 crores for 5 years, which also is inadequate. Of course, hon. members can change the policy and make it a central subject. But as matters stand today, flood control and irrigation are State subjects and we give block grants, loans, etc.

Now, it is not as if we are working in a vacuum. We have the entire picture before us and we know which are the projects which should be immediately taken up and completed. But there are some difficulties. In the whole country, there is practically no flood problem except in the Gangetic basin, Orissa and Brahmaputra. About Narmada etc., when you are enjoying the waters all the time, if in one year, there is some more water, it is not a big problem. Similarly I was surprised when some hon. members from Mysore talked about floods, because they require more water, not less. So, when you talk of the flood problem of India, it means the Ganga basin, Orissa and Brahmaputra. For Orissa, the Mahanadi has been controlled by the Hirakud dam and a number of embankments. Hon. members must accept it. There are three more rivers troubling Orissa-Brahmini, Baitarini and Subarnarsha. These three are the main river systems which cause floods; the others are minor. These three river systems cannot be controlled unless we construct certain projects, just as we have done for Mahanadi. It is my mistake because I did not keep members informed. We have taken complete steps for all the three rivers. Regarding Brahmini, some hon. members accused us saying that we are playing a trick by not sending back the estimates, etc. It is not so. In Brahmini for the Rangoli dam I specially requested the Chief Engineer to come here. I told the Chief Minister last week "it is very bad, here is money given to you for some project, why are you not taking advantage of it, why are you allowing time to pass like that." Then I requested the Chief Minister to send the Chief Engineer here. The Chief Engineer was here and I discussed it with him.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

I quite appreciate Shri Deo's anxiety to reduce submision which is also our anxiety. The two alternative sites which were selected for this dam were not found suitable. Now the estimate are being prepared. I have requested the Chief Engineer to send the estimates as quickly as possible because there is no difficulty about sanction. The money is there. So, I want them to start the work. What is the use of accusing me here? Hon. Members must pursue the matter with State Government.

Similarly, if the Bhimkund project is completed, there will be no flood in Baitarani.

Coming to Subarnarekha, when Shri Samar Guha was speaking I thought he was going to beat me. No doubt, he attacked me but not the way I expected he would attack me. He has taken the position gallantly. Because, some years ago we had raised hopes that Subarnarekha would be controlled. Now we are thinking of some other plan. It is quite true that at that time there was a lot of trouble with Subarnarekha, causing loss and damage at Midnapore on one side and Balasore on the other. So, five years ago we thought of a plan. But when we sent the Plan to the Orissa Government, they said that these embankments would affect some heavily populated areas. Therefore, they did not accept it.

Then we were wondering what to do in the matter. Then I thought why not construct some dams above. I suggested to Orissa, Bihar and Bengal Governments to investigate the feasibility of some such dams. I am thankful to the Bihar Government that they have done the investigation. Shri Daschowdhury said that I do not visit places. I try to do my duty conscientiously. As soon as I heard that the Bihar Government has drawn up a scheme, I went to the site to finalise all the details for the two dams. I am happy to say that these two dams are extremely good. When they are completed 40 per cent of the Subarnarekha water will be held back. If that is done, I am quite sure there will not be any more damages by breaches in the embankments.

I have requested the Bihar Government to send the estimates as quickly as possible. As soon as they are received, we will see that they are sanctioned. If in combination with that, there are embankments then there is possibility of breaches getting very much reduced. These are our plans for Orissa.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : What will be the expenditure for the construction of these two dams and how long will it take to complete them?

DR. K. L. RAO : These two dams in Bihar will be multi-purpose projects. They are in regions where there is no irrigation at present and no water even for industries. Jamshedpur is about 50 miles lower down. When these projects are completed, we will completely shut back the water and store up that water for irrigation, for industries and so on. It has got magnificent value. They are multi-purpose in character and they will prove economical. It should be possible to complete the dams in three or four years if money is available.

AN HON. MEMBER : You wanted one dam in West Bengal.

DR. K. L. RAO : That has not been investigated so far. When these dams are completed, they will store 40 per cent of the water.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : My apprehension is that you give very low estimates in the beginning and then they go on increasing the estimate, as it happened in the case of other dams. Then, they do not complete them within the time fixed as a result of which also the cost goes up. They go on asking for more and more money and you are not in a position to supply them money. Then there is delay and the project is not completed. That is the whole difficulty.

DR. K. L. RAO : That is quite true. The Chairman of the Estimates Committee is very correct in his observations. We will bear it in mind and we will try to scrutinise the estimates carefully and see that we remain within the amount.

So far as Orissa is concerned, the hon. Members said something. If nothing happens, what can I do? As far as Orissa is concerned, the plan is completely worked out. They have to construct those two dams and the embankment. There is no more problem for Orissa. The hon. Members from Orissa need not be angry with me. We have got a completely worked out scheme. It is for the hon. Members to get it implemented. We will also try to give money. Two of the projects have already been sanctioned. It is for them to do. Everybody is quite anxious about it.

Now, I come to the problem of Ganga basin. As I said, there are two problems. One is about Ganga basin and the other is Brahmaputra. Ganga basin is a very important one because 40 per cent of our country's population is there. It is a heavily dense population living on the banks of the river and its tributaries. We have been trying to identify some areas urgently where the work should be done. We have identified some areas. We have also taken up some projects. Quite a large amount of work has been done. But that is not enough. I quite appreciate that. The problem is one of controlling the river in a very densely populated area where you cannot do much by way of conventional method of storage or anything like that. Of course, if the Nepal dam at Karnali comes in, then there is no doubt that we will be controlling the floods of Ghaghar. But that being in another country's territory, we cannot say when it will come and what will happen. Of course, we have agreed to buy power from them. It is going to be a very good power project of 2 million KW of power. We have not heard from them further. If his Majesty's Government of Nepal takes up the work, it will be quite good. Otherwise, you cannot construct a dam on Ghaghar.

The same thing applies to Rapti. Eastern U. P. is subject to floods. This is the reason for Ghaghar and Rapti floods. There is no dam site in U. P. territory. That is only in Jalkund, that is, Nepal territory. That is the difficulty.

After all, we wanted to make a very serious attempt and, therefore, we have started a comprehensive plan and the Ganga Flood Control Commission has been set up. Its headquarters are at Patna. The Commission is paid for by the Government of India. The works are paid for by the State Governments. But the drawing of plans and the general preparing of comprehensive plan is done by the Government of India at their own expense. We are trying to make a beginning. Every state has been doing quite a good amount of flood control work. They have also been planning. But there has not been a concerted action taken together. This is the first time we are trying to do now. The commission has been set up and, I hope, we will have some good results out of it.

Fortunately, there has been not much of any serious damage so far because the floods have

not occurred there. What has happened this year is that the cloud has behaved in a very erratic way. The monsoon clouds started in Kerala in fact much earlier and caused a heavy damage to the extent of Rs. 2½ crores. Rains fall in the month of May. Then there was a gap. In the next month all the clouds went straight to Assam. In the middle of June there were floods in that area. Generally clouds go to Bengal and turn towards north-west. The trough of the depression travels northwest along Ganga. But this time the first wave went straight across and caused floods in that part. It is a very interesting thing. In the monsoon season if floods occur in Assam, that means, there will be drought in the rest of India. If the floods stop in Assam during their onward March, that means, there will be no more drought in India. That is what has exactly happened now. On August 4 we found a depression in Khulna in Bangladesh and then suddenly the depression turned around and reached Allahabad this morning. That is why the whole of north India is having a good rainfall.

What I want to submit is that these two are different systems-Brahmaputra is different from Ganga. Brahmaputra gets water one or two months earlier. The peaks do not coincide. Normally Brahmaputra must get water two months earlier. But if it gets floods in the monsoon season, that means, the rest of India will have drought. Therefore, we are trying to prepare a good plan for the Ganga Basin. I do not want to take much of the time of the hon. House. I would say that a large amount of work has been done. But there are some difficult spots-Chithoni, for example, in Uttar Pradesh and Piprahi in Bihar. So many crores have been spent. Still it is a very difficult spot. We have not conquered the river at that place. It is proving to be a very difficult spot. The river has got its own vagaries-either it bends itself or it begins to persist in that. It is an engine of destruction if it is not controlled. In Bihar also it is like that. Shri Chandrika Prasad was very mild today. He is not here now. I expected a big bomb from him. His constituency is being eroded by Ganga. We are trying to protect it. We have spent nearly a crore of rupees, and some more crores are required. Because there are a large number of people and we cannot get the land once the land is eroded, my advice was to spend one or two more crores of rupees to protect that area. But I understand that the U. P. Government

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

has taken a different view; they propose to retire at that place. What I want to submit is that I have told them that they should try to protect that area. As I have said, there are some spots in Ganga Basin which are difficult. We are trying to control them.

Then we come to Bihar. Bihar is a drought area and also a flood area. The two extremes are there. Today, of course, it has got the rains; otherwise, there is a complete confusion there. (*Interruptions*). So far we have not had any problem in Bihar this year. So I am not going to talk about Bihar.

Then I come to Brahmaputra. Brahmaputra problem is a very difficult problem. . .

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : What about taking over by the Centre of Gandak, Kosi and Bagmati projects? The Bihar Government has submitted a proposal.

DR. K. L. RAO : I shall come to that latter. We are talking of floods now. I have heard, Shri Kotoki's speech with great feelings: I also share with him whatever feelings he has expressed. It is quite true that one would get disgusted, but what is to be done? Brahmaputra is the most difficult problem in the whole world from the point of floods. A very narrow valley of 50 miles. The Brahmaputra basin is only 50 miles wide with the mighty tributaries Subansari, Manas etc. and rainfall of 100 to 150 inches in the catchment area.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : All these we know. Will you kindly confine yourself to the simple question? Since the constitution of the Brahmaputra Commission, how many projects have been taken up? That question only you please answer.

DR. K. L. RAO : I will deal with it.

I am dealing with the whole problem threadbare. What I want to say is that the Brahmaputra is a very difficult and an extremely difficult problem. Now, realising that, after the beginning of the Fourth Plan we have spent nearly Rs. 30 crores and another Rs. 30 crores we are spending in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : The Assam Government has given Rs. 15

crores for the Brahmaputra Control Commission. Altogether only Rs. 15 crores, not Rs. 30 crores has been spent; and that too, after very much strained accounting by the Assam Government.

DR. K. L. RAO : Let me explain the problem.

Then, we felt that this being a river—Mr. Kotoki knows about it but I thought the hon. Members might like me to talk something about it, therefore, I am explaining—with very difficult problems, we consulted a number of foreign experts. Generally, I don't believe in taking advice from foreign experts and we try to solve our own problems. But, in this case, we found it necessary to take any advice that is useful to us. So, we took the advice of foreign experts and we have sent a number of teams there. Then we thought that what is required is a systematic effort to investigate and undertake as many of them as possible and try to see what we can do.

The main river, Brahmaputra, coming from Tibet carries much less water and most of the water is added within the territory of Assam. Therefore, the tributaries are more important and the control of the tributaries is the most important. We thought the only way of controlling the tributaries is by construction of dams and with this idea we established the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission. We have set up the Commission. We have established the Technical Committees. We have established everything connected with that and these are all working under the State Ministry. Now, so far they have not finalised any dam site. Of course, the dams have got to be very high as the rivers have steep slopes. They have to be nearly 800' high. We have requested the geologists also to come in and so far, they have not investigated any dam site. The only site that has been finalised is the Paglelia dam, and compared to others, this is a smaller river, but it gives a lot of trouble in that area. This one they have investigated and have recommended a detention basin with a storage of 0.1 million acre feet, a small storage, but it is very helpful for the river passes through densely populated area and creates a lot of difficulties and this project report we are now awaiting formally from the State Government to send it and as soon as it comes, we will have it sanctioned and I think after the monsoon is over, we will start the work.

But the main thing is the question of having a thorough investigation and trying to see how it fits in and in what way it helps. That is how the work has to be done. The Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission has been working now for a little over two years and I myself feel that they should have done much more work. One of the main difficulties is to get suitable people to fill the senior posts. We are now trying to do our best and to push on with the work of the Commission. Whatever it is, I am afraid, I must say this, I expected much more. At least, I wanted them to finalise one dam.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : The Commission started functioning from the 24th of June, 1970.

DR. K. L. RAO : About 2 years, I said. There is no use in being angry with me. You have got a big child in Assam. What can I do ? If you tell me what I can do, certainly, I am prepared to do that.

The hon. Member, Shri Kotoki talked about embankments on the Kopili river. I do not know why the embankment could not be made perfect and why the flood authorities did not fight for it there. It is a very small river. What can we do from here ? The local people must take interest. I have said, the management is wrong there. Kopili is a minor river, it is not like the Brahmaputra, where it is of a vast area.

There are various difficulties and there are various problems in terms of taking up these projects. The questions arise, what can the State do, what can the Centre do and so on. We have gone into these various aspects. It is now nearly at the highest level for taking a decision. Merely by taking over, one will not solve the problem. I want to assure the House about that. I will get more abuse ; that is all that will happen.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS : Where lies the obstruction in taking it over ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I said, this matter is now at the highest level. It is under very serious consideration, in other words. Some legislation is also necessary for this. All those facts will have to be taken into account. The main point is not about taking over. The main point is that the people who are there also must work together as one unit. The whole

system must work. They must fight flood. Everybody must fight it.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : How do you expect the people to fight when you yourself have said that this is a river which is incapable of being fought ? You have said that the Brahmaputra is a river which cannot be tackled.

DR. K. L. RAO : What I meant was this. There are banks. Those banks have got to be protected at the time of the floods coming on. That is the time when all of us must cooperate. That is what I meant.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : There are 27,000 miles of embankments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am standing. I have to make a request that you may please address the Chair. Then you will not be disturbed.

DR. K. L. RAO : I want to be quite clear about this. What I meant was, there are situations when, with the best of intentions, a bank is going to be breached. At that time the only way in which we can protect these banks is by all of us actually cooperating together. That is what I meant. I did not mean anything further than that.

I was talking about the Brahmaputra. The North Bengal rivers like the Tista and all others which form tributaries of the Brahmaputra will all be taken up together along with the Brahmaputra. Shri B.K. Daschowdhury has said that nothing has been done and Jalpaiguri is under water and so on. Jalpaiguri will be under water till the Karla diversion work is completed. Money has been given by the Centre. Unless the work is done, how can he get the result ? It is under construction, and it will take probably another year before it is completed.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What is the money sanctioned for the North Bengal Flood Control Commission ?

DR. K. L. RAO : They have given Rs. 1 crore for the Karla diversion work.

So, I would like to submit that the Brahmaputra is receiving utmost attention, and if there has been no effective solution for it, it is because of the intrinsic difficulty of the problem. I

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

also concede that we should put in more and more efforts in order to tackle this problem.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What are the measures taken to control the North Bengal floods? There have been recurring wave after wave of floods in North Bengal. The North Bengal Floods Control Commission has been constituted. As I have been told, and as I have already stated it before also in the course of my speech, sufficient funds have not been released by the Centre. I would like to know whether any special project has been taken up there.

DR. K. L. RAO : The main point is that the flood control work and the irrigation projects are all part of the State plan. It is not so only for West Bengal but for every State. Every State has got to adjust it. Money is given as block grant or block loan, and out of that, each State has to meet the flood problem, unless the National Development Council decides otherwise. But, in spite of that, they have given some extra money for West Bengal. They have given Rs. 10 crores during the last two years or perhaps Rs. 11 crores, for the lower Damodar and some projects like that, of which the Karla project is also one.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR (Karimganj) : What is the latest position about the Barak river?

DR. K. L. RAO : I am glad that he has raised that point. The Barak is also a very difficult problem for us. It is not a problem from the engineering point of view. But it is difficult from the point of view of submissio[n and so on. Very thorough investigations have been done, and we have decided on a site, and we have got the estimates ready and all that. The only problem is that some parts of another State will be submerged and this has been the difficult problem. So, I discussed it with the Chief Minister of Assam the other day. He has written a letter to that State. I shall be going there in October, and we shall be spending about a week in that area. We have written that the neighbouring State also may join there to finalise the discussions. That is where the matter stands.

The lady Chairman wanted to know something about Lucknow. I think I should answer her question. The Gomati is a small river indeed, but now and then, every ten years, it

causes trouble; last year, it gave much more trouble. There are some very important towns located on Gomati. There is not only Lucknow but also Jaunpur and so on. The Government of India are giving extra funds in order to protect these towns and the necessary works have been taken up. There is no difficult engineering work there in Lucknow. There are a number of old bridges there which have got a limited span, and we have got to break them all and put the bridge right across; then, there is a weir which has to be demolished and it has to be replaced by a barrage with shutters. It is not difficult from the engineering point of view. That work is also being done. I am not sure of how far they have done it, but I think that it will take another year. We only hope that the Gomati will behave till that time in the ordinary way.

I think I have tried to answer as many points as hon. Members have raised. I want to submit once again that we are trying to do our best in the matter having regard to the financial constituent. It is not as if we have thousands of crores at our disposal for this purpose. We do realise there are some difficult problems. I will consider it a great privilege if hon. members would come round and offer any more suggestions they have. I will only be too happy to consider them as best I can.

SHRI N. P. YADAV : What about the Adhorvara irrigation and flood control scheme in Muzaffarpur district in Bihar?

DR. K. L. RAO : This passes through a very densely populated area. I think the best way to deal with it is to dredge the river. So far we have not got any estimate from the Bihar Government. I again will get in touch with them. It is worthwhile to dredge it. It will save a lot of congestion in that area.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : I would request the hon. Minister to give a categorical answer to one question. I have already referred to the statement of the Prime Minister in this house regarding the setting up of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission. I know for certain that work is being held up for want of finance. Last year, they approached the Centre with schemes costing Rs. 11.5 crores, but after a lot of higgling they got Rs. 3 crores and then Rs. 2 crores. I want to know whether the Commission's schemes for controlling the Brahmaputra is going to be financed entirely by the Central Government or not.

DR. K. L. RAO : I am not aware of any financial constraint at the moment. There were some arguments and so on. Finally the Government of India agreed to release Rs. 30 crores including the amount for purchase of dredgers. Unfortunately, the arrival of dredgers is delayed. Otherwise, they would have come by this time. Whatever was agreed upon is being placed at their disposal.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Could not the dredgers lying unutilised in Farakka be sent to Assam ?

DR. K. L. RAO : In the Brahmaputra, we require a different type of dredger. They are of a gigantic type, not the small type in Farakka. Actually they were ordered, but the delivery is delayed.

17.53 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Wednesday, August, 9, 1972/
Sravana 18, 1894 (Saka)*
