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(Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, February 26, 1973/Phalgun
7, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Declining Trend in Sugar Production

*82. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the sugar production has a declining trend;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps proposed to meet the deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The production of sugar, which had declined in the past two years due to shrinkage in the area under cane, diversion of cane to gur and khand-sari, and damage caused to the cane crop by natural calamities such as excessive rains, floods in certain parts and drought in others, has started picking up as a result of the various measures taken by the Government to augment production.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सही है कि ईख की खेतीमें चूंकि कमी आई है इसलिये शार्टफाल हुआ है ? क्या ईख की खेती में इस लिये कमी आई है कि लोग खाद्यान्नों की तरफ ज्यादा झुक रहे हैं ? साथ ही क्या इसका दूसरा कारण यह है कि बहुत सी शुगर मिल बन्द पड़ी हैं ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : इसके कारण तो मैंने दिये हैं। मैंने बतलाया कि गन्ने के क्षेत्र से शिक्केंज की वजह से शुगर प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ। शिक्केंज जो हुआ उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि लोग फूड ग्रेन ज्यादा पैदा करने लगे। मिल बन्द होने वाली बात ज्यादा नहीं है। कुछ मिलें ऐसी हैं जो ठीक से नहीं चल सकीं, यह ठीक बात है। कुछ ऐसिया में इसका असर भी पड़ा।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है :

"Various measures are being taken by the Government."

क्या वह यह बतलायेंगे कि वह कौन से उपाय कर रहे हैं जिनसे यह बढ़ ? वैसे तो आप कहते हैं कि आप 36 लाख टन प्रोडक्शन करेंगे जब कि लास्ट टाइम 31-32 लाख टन हुआ था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन से मेर्जस हैं जिन से आप समझते हैं कि यह प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सकेगा।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा कि पिछले वर्ष हमारे यहां कुल प्रोडक्शन 31-32 लाख टन हुआ था, लेकिन इस बार हमने कुछ इन्सेन्टिव दिये, कुछ एक्साइज रिवेट दिये और कुछ गन्ने की प्राइस ज्यादा बढ़ाई। प्राइस ज्यादा देने के लिये हमने पार्श्व कंट्रोल का फैसला किया। इन सब की वजह से पिछले साल के मुकाबले अब की 15 फरवरी तक 3 लाख 40 हजार टन के करीब शुगर प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हुआ। हमारा ऐसा अनुमान है कि इस साल 36 लाख टन के करीब पैदा-वार होगी।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether one of the causes of the diversion of sugarcane to khandsari and gur was because of the low price of sugarcane and, if so, may I know whether the price had been increased and, if so, how does it compare with the prices which were given last year and this year?

PROF. SHER SINGH: This year, the minimum statutory price of sugarcane has increased by about 20 per cent as compared to that of last year, and because of this policy of partial control, even a higher price is being paid in various parts of the country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After the partial control, what is the difference in the price between last year and this year?

PROF. SHER SINGH: I have stated that. The minimum statutory price is 20 per cent more as compared to last year.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इन चीनी मिलों में जो अफसर होते हैं उन में और गंगा पहुंचाने वाले जो गाड़ीवान होते हैं उनमें कुछ इस तरह का गठबन्धन होता है जिससे कम गाड़ियां पहुंचने पर भी दिलचालाया जाता है कि ज्यादा गाड़ियां पहुंचीं और वास्तव में पैसा ज्यादा दिया जाता है। इससे मिल को डाइरेक्ट बाटा होता है। वह जो बाटा हो रहा है उसे दूर करने की दिशा में मंत्री महोदय क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं?

प्रौ. शेर सिंह : मैं समझ नहीं सका कि माननीय सदस्य का क्या मतलब है। मिलें घाटे में नहीं चल रही हैं। वह आम तौर से मुनाफे में हैं। अगर कहीं ऐसी कोई शिकायत हो तो माननीय सदस्य बतलायें हम राज्य सरकार को उसको भेजेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय: मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि कुछ मिलें ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं कर रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मिलें ठीक से काम नहीं कर रही हैं वे पुरानी मिलें हैं या नई हैं और जो ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं कर रही हैं उनके लिये क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है? मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि दो साल पहले मुरैना में एक सहकारी मिल खुली थी। वह अनेक दिनों से बन्द पड़ी है। पिछले हफ्ते लगभग 200 आदमियों को अलग कर दिया गया। इस की शिकायत भी आई है। इन कठिनाइयों को हल करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से समर्पक स्थापित किया गया। यहां से जो व्यक्ति वहां भेजे गये वह कुछ काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है?

प्रौ. शेर सिंह : मुझे इसके लिये नोटिस चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कुछ मिलें ठीक काम नहीं कर रही हैं। वह ठीक प्रकार से काम करें, इसके लिये सरकार क्या करने जा रही है?

चम्पल महोदय : वह बड़ा जनरल क्वोशन है।

प्रौ. शेर सिंह : कुछ मिलें इसलिये काम नहीं कर रही हैं कि गंगा पूरा नहीं है या कोई और भी डिफरेंस हो सकते हैं। अगर इसके बारे में जानकारी चाहिये कि कितनी मिलें किस अवस्था में हैं तो मुझ को अलग से नोटिस चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है.....

भ्रष्टक महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि भ्रगर वैकिसी खास चीज के बारे में पूछना हो तो उसके लिये उनको नोटिस चाहिये ।

भ्री अचल सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो रिकवायरमेंट हमारे देश के बास्ते हैं वह जो प्रोडक्शन दुआ है उससे पूरी हो जायेगी ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : जी हां, इस साल जो प्रोडक्शन होगा वह जितनी हमारी रिकवायरमेंट है उसको पूरा करने के लिये काफी है । बल्कि अक्टूबर में करीब 6 लाख टन हमारे पास बच रहेगा ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Our requirements are over forty lakhs and we have no backlog of the previous year. In Andhra Pradesh the co-operative factories wanted to pay more money to the sugarcane growers but the State Government has come in the way and stopped payment. How is the Government going to help the co-operatives to pay more to the cane growers and get more cane so that they could produce more.

PROF. SHER SINGH: I shall get in touch with the State Government and try to find out why the State Government is not allowing the factories to pay more to the cane growers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In view of the fact that the recovery figures of sugar out of cane have been continuously manipulated upto thirty per cent, the Government had posted excise inspectors to supervise the recovery figures' accuracy. Why is it that they have withdrawn those excise inspectors? The recovery figures are being greatly deflated now-a-days.

PROF. SHER SINGH: This question could be put to the Finance Ministry because I have no information about the excise inspectors.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want your permission. Sugar production has declined. I am of the impression that the recovery figure, the ratio or

percentage of sugar recovered from cane, was actually 10.5 and it is now shown as 8.2. There was a check before to prevent them doing this. Why had that check been withdrawn, giving them an opportunity for self-assessment. As a result the recovery figures have been grossly manipulated and that is why the figures show a decline in sugar production. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether this is not a fact?

PROF. SHER SINGH: About recovery of sugar from cane, we can go into that question separately. The total production is assessed by the excise inspectors and they are attached to each mill; they have to realise excise duty.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek your guidance, Mr. Speaker. Will you not agree that production of sugar is related to recovery from sugarcane and the accuracy of those figures?

MR. SPEAKER: He has given his reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am in your hands; the Minister is hindering certain facts; there is widespread malpractices.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The minister said that payment is made on the basis of recovery. What is being done is, if the actual recovery is 10 per cent, it is shown as 8 per cent and the extra sugar goes into black market. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Sugarcane is being diverted to khandsari because they are getting higher price. Therefore, will Government link the selling price of sugar and the sugarcane price, so that it will be an incentive to sugarcane growers to supply the cane to the sugar factories and not to khandsari manufacturers?

PROF. SHER SINGH: We will examine this suggestion.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः अध्यक्ष महोदय ये हर प्रश्न को टालने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इन लोगों ने बीस करोड़ रुपया मिल मालिकों से खाया है। हर सवाल को टालते जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः देहाती सभा इसको मत बनाओ।

PROF. SHER SINGH: The hon. member's allegation is absolutely wrong.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः बीस करोड़ नहीं तो क्या अस्सी करोड़ खाया है जो जान-बूझकर हर सवाल को आप टालना चाहते हैं?

Import of Wheat from Canada

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*83. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to buy about 15 million bushels of wheat from Canada;

(b) if so, what will be the expenditure involved; and

(c) what will be the time by which the food supplies will reach India from Canada?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A quantity of 17 m. bushels (4.68 lakh metric tons) has been purchased from Canada.

(b) The total expenditure likely to be incurred is Rs. 37.69 crores on cost and freight basis.

(c) The entire quantity is expected to arrive at Indian ports by June 1973.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदीः कनाडा से गेहूं खरीदने की जरूरत इसलिये पड़ी कि भारत में अकाल की भयंकर स्थिति थी लेकिन यह गेहूं जून के अन्त तक आएगा। हमारी स्थानीय फसल अप्रैल तक आ जाएगी। यह गेहूं मार्च तक क्यों नहीं लाया गया, इसमें किस की गलती है कि आईडर देर से दिया गया? क्यों आप इसे पहले से एस्टीमेट नहीं कर सके कि स्थिति भयंकर होने वाली है?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि पहली बैन कब तक आ रही है, दूसरी कब तक और अखिरी कब तक?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Perhaps what I said was not clear enough to the hon. Member. What I said was that the total quantity would be arriving by June end. It does not mean that arrival will start only in June. In fact, by 20th February about two lakhs tonnes of wheat and milo have arrived at Indian ports. Arrangements for 71 vessels have already been made to ship wheat from the countries from which they have been purchased and the last shipment would naturally be spread over up to June.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदीः जो गेहूं कनाडा से खरीदा गया है वह दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में महंगा खरीदा गया है या सस्ता खरीदा गया है और कितना महंगा या सस्ता करीदा गया है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Wheat has been purchased from Canada, Argentina and USA. The price range for Canadian wheat was 90.57 dollars to 97.136 dollars per tonne FOB. For Argentina wheat the price has been 96.35 dollars FOB. For USA wheat the price range has been 99 to 106.25 dollars. Since these purchases have been made at different periods, the price range has been taken.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदीः मंत्री जी ने प्राइसिस बता दी हैं। यह नहीं बताया है कि यह गेहूं सस्ता पड़ रहा है या महंगा पड़ रहा है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: These are commercial purchases. Naturally, the purchase price will depend upon the prevailing international market prices.

SHRI S. B. PATIL: Just now the hon. Minister said what the FOB

price will be. What will be the selling price to the consumer?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Since the sale price of wheat to the consumer is subsidized, it would not make any difference to the consumer whether the wheat is purchased abroad or procured internally. The uniform selling price is Rs. 78 per quintal. I have already mentioned the FOB price and the freight will be 15 dollars a tonne approximately. The cost of subsidy will have to be worked out. As soon as the final accounts are available after some time, we would be able to work out the figures.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Does the government accept it as a fact that if this wheat import had been made earlier, we would have paid a lesser price and that we had been late in placing our order?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I know that this question has been agitating the mind of the hon. Members and I am thankful to the hon. Member for raising this question. But I would submit that we could not have purchased in August or September when we had very large stocks with us. In fact, if there had been no drought in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Mysore during September-October, there would have been no need for import at all. So, it would not be correct to say that we were late in taking this decision for the import of wheat. Other countries decided about purchases earlier because their cropping and harvesting seasons are different. Since their harvesting season was June to August, they could take a decision earlier. The result was that the prices went up. I may assure the House that the Government gave very careful consideration to the question, keeping the national interest in mind.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister said that wheat has been purchased from Canada at the inter-

national price. While deciding whether the international price fixed by Canada is correct, did they make any comparison with the price paid by China and Russia to Canada?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: No government officially discloses the price at which it purchases or sells. We have supplied those figures because we have got a democratic system and we want to respect the wishes of this House. Normally, it is not the practice to disclose the price. So, we are not in a position to know the price at which other countries have purchased. Moreover, the prices have been going up from August-September-October. Depending upon the month in which purchases have been made, those countries must have also paid those prices. If they were earlier purchases, they would be cheaper and, if they were later purchases, they would be costlier.

Cost of Old Age Pension

*84. **SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any costs of old age pension in India, within permissible limits of fiscal capacities of the Centre and States, have been worked out; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Old age pensions are being given by some State Governments from their non-plan budgets. About Rupees three crores per year are being spent to cover about 1,50,000 persons. Any significant expansion of this programme is not likely to be within the fiscal capacity of the State Governments. The Government would like

to accord a high priority to and utilise available resources on services for the children.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: All over the socialist countries of the world, the old-age pension is a done thing. It may be at the rate of 700 to 800 crowns per month in Scandinavian countries.....(Interruption). We call our country a socialist country. The question of old-age pension having been accepted as a part of the social reform, if it is a question of discrimination between the young and the old, does that not mean that there is also one case for the pensions to be granted to other classes like the Government servants, etc? It stands to the same reason when it comes to the question of old vs. young or the infant. Is not the same principle applicable to the pension classes in the country today which form a substantial and effective minority?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): It is a substantial minority. So far as Government is concerned, we believe that for every person who is old, social security should be provided to him provided we have the means. But when the means are limited, certain priorities have to be defined. It is our contention that we must put in as much as we can afford to put in for the looking after of children. That is a programme which we have been seeking to emphasize over and over again. If we were to make even a rough calculation, it would come to something like Rs. 525 crores. That would be the order of amount required for having a reasonable programme for old-age pensions. Looking at the limitations of resources of Central and State Governments, it was felt that instead of having some small token programme, we should have a massive programme for children and then, as our resource position improves, we will certainly go in for old-age pensions.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Has the question been so interpreted by the hon. Minister that the care for the old in the form of a social security and the care for the young have to be mutually exclusive and that they cannot be complementary to each other?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If our resources had been adequate, I am sure we would have ensured that they remain complementary. Unfortunately, the resource position is too well-known to this House.

श्री भानु सिंह भौता : ओल्ड-एज पेन्शन के बारे में स्टेट्स में जो निस्ट है, वह इतनी बड़ी है कि प्रायर्टी देते बहुत से लोग मर जाते हैं और उन के बारे में फैसला बाद में होता है। ऐसे बहुत से केसिज मेरे नोटिस में भी हैं। क्या गवर्नमेंट कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनाने जा रही है कि स्टेट्स को सेंटर की तरफ से पैसा दिया जाये और लोगों को बक्त पर ही पेन्शन मिल जाये ?

बो० एस० तुदल हसन : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल गालिबन सरकारी मुलाजिमों के बारे में है, लेकिन मैन सवाल इस से अलग था। सरकारी मुलाजिमों के बारे में पेन्शन के क्या कायदे हैं, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल सरकारी मुलाजिमों के बारे में नहीं किया है। माननीय सदस्य का सवाल उस हर एक शक्ति को पेन्शन देने के बारे में था, जो बूढ़ा हो जाये और खास तौर से जिस के पास अपनी देवभाल करने के लिए कोई धनराश न हो। यह सवाल सरकारी मुलाजिमों को पेन्शन देने के बारे में नहीं था।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Since our State is a socialistic State, as was referred to by my hon. friend, Shri Naik and with which I agree, may I know from the hon. Minister whether, apart from the pension—the hon. Minister has explained that it will be very difficult to meet the requirement of old-age pension because there are many old people and the has not go^t the means to provide for that—, they

are contemplating any scheme by which the old people would be compensated like free medical aid or something like that—apart from pension because pension is a different thing. After all, all of us are going to become old one day.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I think, the hon. Member is referring to the question of free medical assistance..

श्रावक महोदयः आप कोई ऐसी दवाई दीजिए फिर कोई बूझा हो ही न।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Encouraged by the hon. Minister's statement of the necessity for such a scheme and also his statement that it would require about Rs. 500 and odd crores—that means, the Ministry has worked out the details—, may I know whether they will wait for some good years to come when they will have some resources or whether they will introduce the scheme even in parts as a nominal token? What exactly are the prospects of planning for this pension in the Government's consideration?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is a matter which the State Governments have already taken up, as the principal answer shows, and taking up of this particular measure by the State Governments does indicate that at least the State Governments are conscious of the responsibility of society to the old people. If the total resource position had been better, I have no doubt that it would have been possible to take this scheme towards a considerable step forward, but unfortunately, as I submitted, in the present position, it does not seem to me to be likely that very much of advance could be made. It is certainly not a fact that nothing is being done in respect of the old people. Many States are doing whatever is within their means.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether he is aware that the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Government of West Bengal and some other State Governments have started this scheme, but

the quantum of pension is so meagre as Rs. 20 only. I would like to know whether the Centre would subsidise to the State Governments in other to enable them to continue the scheme; otherwise, the State Governments are going to stop it for want of proper finances.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As the hon. Member knows very well, in the calculations which are being made by the Planning Commission for the Fifth Plan, they have not yet started dividing what is going to be put in the Central sector and what is going to be put in the State sector. Therefore, when I submitted that it seems that it would not be possible to give a very high priority to the old age pension.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My question was different. Some of the State Governments have already started this scheme and are paying a meagre amount of Rs. 20. As a matter of fact, they are unable to continue the scheme for want of funds, for want of aid from the Centre.....

MR. SPEAKER: He has understood that very well. He is replying to that.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: It was precisely this point that I was trying to make out for my hon. friend's information that if we had a scheme, we would be delighted to be of some assistance to the State Governments, but the present position is that we do not have a scheme, and when we made our calculations, we felt that, within the resources position that is likely to be available in the Fifth Plan, it might not be possible for us to make a provision.

Setting up of more Medical Colleges

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*86. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up more Medical Colleges

during the next Plan period to remedy the imbalance in the annual intake capacity of Medical admissions to bring the States deficit in Medical Colleges on par with the surplus States;

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

(c) the total number of Medical seats in the various Colleges in the country at present and its proportion to the total population of the country and for how many persons there is one Medical seat according to this proportion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The question as to how many medical colleges should be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan is at present under consideration of the Government of India.

(c) There are at present 99 medical colleges in the country with an annual intake capacity of 12,000.

The Health Survey and Planning Committee, 1961, headed by Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, had recommended an ideal norm for this country for sometime to come, as one medical college of 100 admissions for a population of 50 lakhs. In other words, it meant one medical seat for a population of 50,000. Since some of the medical colleges admit more than 100 students every year, the present national ratio of seat: population is about 1: 45,000, which is better than what was recommended by the Mudaliar Committee.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: Part (a) of my question says '....medical admissions to bring the States deficit in Medical Colleges on par with the surplus States'. This part of the question has not been answered.

There has been an increasing tendency to provide more and more medical colleges in bigger metropolitan cities where the city people avail of them. I do not grudge it. But the vast hinterland of the rural population continues to be kept ignored. Does this Ministry think that there should be a plan for the rural areas and for the backward areas in the country and the same should be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: In the last four plan periods, the number of medical colleges all over India has increased substantially....

AN HON. MEMBER: How much?

SHRI R. K. SINHA: He has not answered my question. The States deficit in medical colleges....

MR. SPEAKER: Please have some patience.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I would like the hon. Member to be a little more patient because I want to have an overall picture presented to the House....

MR. SPEAKER: You may straight-away answer the question.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: The overall position is that whereas in 1950-51 there were only thirty medical colleges with an annual intake capacity of 2500, now we have ninety nine medical colleges with an annual intake capacity of 12,000.

Now, in view of the very specific question that has been raised by the hon. Member, we find that there has been some deficit in some States and some States have some surplus and I may only say that the Government is giving consideration to this fact but I may also state that the Steering Group for Health and Family Planning have said that in view of the increase in the annual intake capacity, it may not be necessary to open any new medical colleges during the Fifth Plan. Further, the whole matter is

under consideration of the Government and the Government is very much concerned about the rural population and we are sending sufficient number of doctors to the backward areas and the whole thing is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: The Minister admits that there is deficit in certain areas. But, on the other hand, he says that there is a recommendation that there should be no more medical colleges. I would like to point out to him that for the whole of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, there should be twelve medical colleges on the basis of your own criteria of one medical college for a population of 50 lakhs. There is a deficit of medical colleges in that region. In Faizabad Division itself which has a population of 125 lakhs there is no medical college at all. It is not the case of one division; it is the case of the whole country. The Government's orientation for supporting freshers in the metropolitan cities like Delhi and Madras and feeding them with too many medical colleges and ignoring the rural areas, will it be kept in view, when they consider this question?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: The national norm is one to 50,000 people, but as I said, the overall achievement has been better of one to 45,000 people. However, there is deficit in States like U.P., Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana, etc. However, as I said, the whole thing is under consideration of the Government. Our concern is that the rural population all over the country must be supplied with adequate number of doctors as quickly as possible.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Fourth Plan target was given out as 13,000 students per year. The Minister says that it is only 12,000. I just want to know why this shortfall is there. How is he going to meet the requirement of villages for more

doctors? There are villagers who have not taken any medicines; not only have they not taken any medicines from the doctor, but some of them have not even seen the doctors. May I know how he is going to help the rural population with more medical aid?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: The whole problem of supplying more doctors to the rural area is being very carefully considered by the Government and we are trying to find out ways and means how we can send more doctors. At the time of admission, it is almost an accepted fact in most of the States, that a bond is to be given and some of the States have already taken suitable steps. This is one specific point I wished to mention, so that we may be able to send more doctors. In addition to this, as I said, the whole question of medical education is being reviewed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We want to know about the fate of the Guru Gobind Singh Medical College at Faridabad.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: and the Sampurnanand Medical College. (Interruption) I have a question. That is why I get up, Sir.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: During the admission of students in medical colleges we find they do not get any chance to get admitted in the medical colleges in spite of their getting the requisite percentage of marks. Why should this be so?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I am sure the medical college admission is highly competitive in nature. Although minimum pass mark is 45 per cent. every State has set the minimum for admission at a certain level, but I may say, it is a highly competitive thing and the most deserving and meritorious students do get the opportunity.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Out of 99 medical colleges there are many colleges run by private agencies. These private medical Colleges can be run efficiently only by collecting high tuition fees and compulsory donations. I want to know whether Government has any scheme to give liberal grant to these private medical colleges so that these colleges may give up the collection of high tuition fees and compulsory donations.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): At the present juncture, private institutions starting medical colleges are collecting capitation fee and donations. We want to put an end to this practice. We have advised the State Governments, and if necessary, we shall come forward with a legislation to that effect.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: How can they give up the capitation fees, without any grants from Government? May I know whether Government have any proposal to give grants so that the private colleges may give up collecting donations?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Once the university sanction is there and it is running for some time, Government can take into consideration certain antecedents and might consider giving some help. But if somebody tries to open a medical college on his own without the sanction of the concerned Government, then there is no obligation to help them.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I want to know the attitude of Government towards colleges which start with the charging of high capitation fees. In fact, there is a big racket in the various States of the country over this issue, whether it be Haryana or any other. We would like to know the Government's attitude. We would like to know whether they are going to encourage this tendency or not.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I have already said that we have advised the

State Governments not to encourage the starting of

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the Guru Gobind Singh Medical College? They have not only roped in many VIPs as patrons but they have also collected donations from many people

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The assurance given by the former Health Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit has not been implemented. This is a very important matter....

MR. SPEAKER: I have already passed on to the next question. We have not been able to cover more than four or five questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The students are being exploited. They are coming to my house daily. What can I do? Again, what about the Sampurnanand Medical College?.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: May I request hon. Members to kindly sit down? During these 45 minutes, we have not been able to cover more than four questions. After all, we cannot discuss and debate upon everything during the Question Hour.

So far as the Guru Gobind Medical College is concerned, I think the new Minister will come forward some time to let us know the latest position.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.
Q. No. 87.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: May I submit that Q. Nos. 88 and 93 may also be clubbed together along with this and answered together?

MR. SPEAKER: I agree to this request. Let them be answered together.

Bihar Government's request for Supply of Foodgrains

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*87. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: *

(a) whether Bihar Government urged the Centre for the supply of 100,000 tonnes of foodgrains from January, 1973 due to the continuous shortage;

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

(c) to what extent foodgrains have been supplied to Bihar upto now?

THE MINISITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) The Government of Bihar requested for an allotment of 2,00,000 tonnes of wheat and 20,000 tonnes of rice for January, 1973.

(b) and (c). Taking into account the overall availability of foodgrains with the Government and the requirements of other deficit and drought affected States for the month of January, 38,200 tonnes of wheat and 500 tonnes of coarse grains were supplied to Bihar.

Decrease in Wheat Quota for Mysore State

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*88. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore State has been getting a quota of 25,000 tonnes of wheat per month, whereas the demand was to increase it to 50,000 tonnes per month and Central Government has reduced it to 15,000 tonnes per month in the month of November and January;

(b) whether 5,000 tonnes of wheat is required for only three districts of Bijapur, Bidar and Gulbarga; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government propose to increase this quota of wheat?

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

(a) As against their demand for allotment of 50,000 tonnes of wheat during each of the months November 1972 to January 1973, Mysore Government was allotted 25,000 tonnes for November and 15,000 tonnes each for December 1972 and January 1973.

(b) The requirements of Bijapur, Bidar and Gulbarga as estimated by State Government are 25,000 tonnes wheat per month.

(c) Within the overall availability, the allocations of foodgrains from Central stocks are made to meet the reasonable requirements of the State Governments. Accordingly the allocation of wheat to Mysore State has also been made and will continue to be made.

Gujarat Government's Demand for Increase in Allotment of Wheat

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*89. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State has demanded increase in the allotment of wheat; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the demand of Gujarat State?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and the needs of the other drought affected and deficit States, the reasonable requirements of the State are being met.

श्री रामेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—जितना फूड-प्रेन्च विहार की मांग को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सर्वाई हुआ, उस से परेशानी दूर नहीं होती तथा विहार ने और ज्यादा फूड-प्रेन्च भेजने के लिये निवेदन किया है—इस सम्बंध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? जनवरी तक जो फूड-प्रेन्च भेजा गया, उस की सूचना आप ने दी है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बाद कोई फूड-प्रेन्च भेजा गया या नहीं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have been despatching regularly, every month, foodgrains to Bihar. But the demand which has been made by the State Government is 2 lakh tonnes, which we feel on objective assessment too high, because even in the peak period of the very severe drought from which Bihar suffered in 1966-67, the maximum that was being given was 1,80,000 tonnes.

Moreover, I would appeal to the good sense of the hon. member. There are certain States where the crops have suffered as a result of severe drought like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Mysore (interruptions). There are a number of other States. There are pockets of drought in each State. Bihar's crop this year is much better than last year's. Bihar is particularly in for a bumper crop of wheat this year. They would be harvesting a record crop. Therefore, I would appeal to Bihar friends not to press too much on this.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: As stated by the hon. Minister, the requirement of the drought-affected areas in Mysore is still 25,000 ton-

nes. The hon. Minister and Government know very well that prices have gone up and all over the State, people, particularly the poor and middle classes, are approaching the fair price shops where government foodgrains are supplied. Would Government revise the allotment and increase the quota for Mysore State? Also, is there any special quota allotted to the drought-affected areas in Mysore State? If so, how much is it?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are constantly in touch with the Mysore Government and other drought-affected States. We are very sympathetic naturally because people are suffering in the drought-affected areas. Only recently, two or three days back, the Mysore Chief Minister and his other colleagues were here; they discussed the matter with me. They mentioned to my senior colleague, Shri F. A. Ahmed, some of their difficulties. Therefore, this month, in February, we have decided to increase the allotment for Mysore by 5,000 tonnes. Naturally, we do not make the allotments district-wise or region-wise. That is the responsibility of the State Governments. We make allotment to the States.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: My question was, in view of the fact that the estimates for the drought-affected areas were so much, whether the Government will reconsider its decision and allot more so as to compensate other areas also.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We always consider the requests from the State Governments.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. G. Y. Krishnan—not here. Now, question 93. Mr. Vekaria.

SHRI VEKARIA: May I know from the Minister if it is not a fact that the need of the Gujarat State is for more than 1,10,000 tonnes but that the Centre is not supplying even half of the quantity which is demanded by the Gujarat Government and hence price of wheat and other foodgrains has gone up like anything; I would

also like to know from the Minister whether the Government will take steps to bring the prices down and to lift the ban on the movement of coarse grains in States like Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As you are aware, the Government is very much concerned about the price rise. But the hon. House should appreciate that because of this drought and other difficulties, the prices have gone up. We are trying to do our level best to procure and intensify production efforts and see that the requirements of the drought-affected areas are met.

As far as the specific suggestion by the hon. Member is concerned, namely, the removal of the ban, bans are imposed with a view to procure and isolate the pockets where the difficulties are more so that we are in a position to procure in the surplus States and make the grains available to the deficit States. I think this is done in the larger national interests and in the interests of the drought-affected areas also. I would appeal to the hon. Members not to press this demand too much.

SHRI VEKARIA: I have myself visited two or three districts, and I have got reports from the other districts also. I know from the reports that the supply of wheat in the villages and the small towns is two to three K. Gs. per month per person. The people are not getting sufficient wheat and other foodgrains, and so the situation is very, very bad, and there is every possibility of starvation deaths in the Gujarat State. Looking to this situation, I would like to know whether the Central Government is going to release more quota of wheat to the Gujarat State.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Gujarat Ministers have been in touch with us; both the Chief Minister and the Food Minister met me and my senior colleague. We are aware of the hardship of the Gujarat State. I would also like the hon. Members to

appreciate one thing. With the stocks we have got, we have to rationally distribute them to the country. For the Gujarat State, naturally we have the highest priority, but in order to keep our imports to the minimum in the national interests, and to see that our stocks are conserved and reasonably distributed on the basis of the assessment, naturally, the Centre makes an objective assessment. But we are in touch with Gujarat and we shall try our level best to see that the Gujarat Government is helped to the maximum extent possible.

२ अरविन्द एम० पटेल : मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मन्त्री जी से कहूँगा कि गजरात में आज की अकाल की स्थिति में अनाज की जो जरूरत है वह पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है। एक मेहनत करने वाले इनसान को हप्ते में 5 किलो गेहूं की जरूरत होती है लेकिन आज उसे सिर्फ़ आधा किलो या एक किलो गेहूं मिलता है। ऐसी स्थिति में वह आदमी अपना जीवन कसे गू़जार सकता है? मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ यदि वह स्टेट की गेहूं की जरूरत पूरा न कर सके तो क्या उसके बदले में वहां पर कोई दूसरा खाद्यान्न भेजने की बात सोच रहे हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have allotted about 15,000 tonnes of milo over and above the previous allotments to Gujarat. As shipments unload from March onwards, additional allotments will take effect.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister just now stated that there is a short supply in a number of States of wheat and other foodgrains. He also said about wheat import from Canada, Argentina, etc. that Government did not propose to import more than what was actually necessary. Because of what he has said just now, may I know whether the Government are thinking of buying more wheat from Canada and other countries so that a few months

later, the Minister may not have to come to this House and say again helplessly: "we had no knowledge and there we had to buy at a still greater price". I want to know whether the Government is going to buy more wheat from foreign countries at this stage than at a later stage, when it might be too expensive.

MR. SPEAKER: This was answered in this House a few minutes back.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: He says that Government expects the last shipments to arrive by June this year. In view of the answers given by him just now, does he expect more wheat to be imported? If so, will he do it now or at a later stage? Why does he want the country to spend more foreign exchange? That is my question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Government has given considerable thought to this problem. We think that with proper administration and co-operation from the hon. Members we shall be in a position to manage the food economy of the country by keeping the imports at the minimum level.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: The allocation is 38,000 tonnes of wheat and 500 tonnes of coarse grains for Bihar for January 1973. What is the actual arrival in the districts, in the ration shops in that State?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have mentioned the quantities which have been allotted. Almost 39,000 tonnes had been supplied to Bihar. As I said the open-market availability is also there. Because there is much difference between the price of the public distribution system and the price in the open market, there is more pressure on the public distribution system. In Bihar this year's kharif prospects are better and whatever is reasonable about Bihar's re-

quirement, we are trying to meet their requirements.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the public distribution system in Gujarat has collapsed and the State Government has started giving potatoes as part of the ration and people are starving and they are not getting wheat or rice regularly. Under these circumstances, may I know from the Minister whether he would meet the reasonable demands of the Gujarat State and increase the supply?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am aware that there are certain stresses and strains but to say that the distribution system has collapsed in Gujarat—I would not agree with the hon. Member....(Interruptions) As far as potatoes are concerned, I do not think the hon. Member should blame the Gujarat Government. We suggest to the Gujarat Government. Ultimately, my own assessment is that this country's deficit is only marginal—that people should substitute non-cereals. If they do it even marginally, then our food situation can be brought under control. Therefore, I would seek the co-operation of the hon. Member and ask him not to criticise. We shall continue to make endeavours to look into the reasonable requirements of Gujarat.

SHRI RASIKLAL PARikh: For three consecutive months—December, January and February—the Government fair price shops in Gujarat were able to supply only 250 kg. of foodgrains to the people. May I know whether this is a fact?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am not aware of the quantum of foodgrains distributed in a particular area by particular fair price shops. We are constantly in touch with the Gujarat Government and it will be our constant endeavour to help them.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The price of coarse grains in drought affected areas of Gujarat is more than that of wheat. May I know whether Government intend to advise the State Governments to remove the ban on free movement of coarse grains?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have already replied about the ban.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Job of Family Planning Propaganda Entrusted to Teachers in States

*81. **SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:**
DR. SARADISH ROY:

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

(a) whether the family planning movement has not made much headway and the idea of fixing targets in vasectomy was leading to all kinds of coercion;

(b) whether Teachers in Ujjain District in Madhya Pradesh were asked to bring at least two men to the Sterilization Camps; and

(c) whether it is proposed to set up a Committee to find out the reasons for slow progress of the family planning movement and suggest remedial measures?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) According to the information received from the Madhya Pradesh Government, District Family Planning Committee, Ujjain decided to avail of the services of teachers and other officials of Development Departments and non-official social workers for motivating acceptors. But no such instructions were issued by the State Education Department.

(c) A Committee of some State Health Ministers has already been

formed to study the various factors responsible for the slow progress of Family Planning Programme in certain areas, and to suggest ways and means to give it necessary impetus.

विज्ञविद्यालय स्तर पर तीन वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम पद्धति लागू करना

85. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह:** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया है कि वे अपने राज्यों में विज्ञविद्यालय स्तर पर तीन वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम पद्धति लागू करें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकारों की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) इस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो॰ एस॰ नूरल हसन): (क) से (ग) : विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग). जैसा कि शिक्षा आयोग (1964-66) द्वारा सिफारिश किया गया है तथा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षानीति के संलग्न (1968) में स्वीकार किया गया है, केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड ने नई दिल्ली में दिनांक 18-19 सितम्बर, 1972 को हुई अपनी 36वीं बैठक में यह निर्णय किया कि सभी राज्य सरकारों से यह सिफारिश की जाए

कि वे समान शिक्षा पद्धति, अवधि 10+2+3 का प्रमुखरण करें। बोर्ड द्वारा पारित संकल्प से संबद्ध उद्धरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

“बोर्ड अपनी 34वीं बैठक में की गई अपनी पहली इस तिफाइश को दोहराता है कि देश के सभी भागों में १०-समान शिक्षा पद्धति अवधि

10-2-3 को अपनाना बांधनीय है। उसे यह जानकर संबोध दुश्मा कि तीन राज्यों ने इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित किया है तथा यह सिकाइरिंग को जाती है कि इसे चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना की समर्पित तक देश के सभी भागों में इसे कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए।

उक्त पद्धति को निम्नलिखित राज्यों में पहले ही से लागू कर दिया गया है :—

1. ग्रांथ प्रदेश, केरल तथा मैसूर।
2. निम्नलिखित राज्यों में स्कूल/पूर्व विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा के 11 अवधि 12 वर्षों के बाद तीन वर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम पहले ही से लागू है :

ग्राम, गुजरात, हिमायांग, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, मेघालय, मणिपुर, नागालैंड, उड़ीसा, गोव, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडू, त्रिपुरा और पश्चिम बंगाल।

3. निम्नलिखित गज्य 2 वर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम को 3 वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं :—

गिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश (केर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालयों को छाड़कर)

4. महाराष्ट्र में दो वर्षीय तथा तीन वर्षीय दोनों तरह के डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम हैं तथा जहां दो वर्ष का है वहां उसे तीन वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम में बदलने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Land Ceiling Acts by States

*89. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have sent their Land Ceiling Acts for President's assent since the election to the State Assemblies in 1972 and the names of the States;

(b) how much surplus land each State would distribute to the landless;

(c) how long all the States would take to bring the Land Ceiling bills; and

(d) the States which had already distributed the surplus lands; and how much land is totally distributed by each State and to how many?

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

(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4280/73].

Expenditure on repairs of newly purchased ships by shipping corporation

*90. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: SHRI H. M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India had to spend a huge sum

of money for the repairs of the newly purchased ships; and

(b) if so, the names of the ships, year of purchase, and the total amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information in respect of the ships purchased by the Shipping Corporation of India during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 is laid on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4281/73]. The ratio of the total expenditure on repairs and maintenance, as shown in the statement, comes to 6.69 per cent of the earnings of these ships and to 3.11 per cent of their total capital cost. These two percentages are considered to be reasonable.

बनस्पति धी में मिलावट

* 91. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या छोटे वर्ग के उपभोक्ताओं को बनस्पति धी मिलावट वाला तथा तोल में कम मिलता है;

(ख) क्या एक समिति ने सरकार से सिफारिश की है कि धी के ठीक और सस्ते पैकिंग बनाने के लिए अनुसंधान किया जाए; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) केवल खुले रूप में खरीदे गए बनस्पति धी के बारे में मिलावट और कम बज़ह होने की सम्भावना हो सकती है।

(ख) प्राक्कलन समिति (1971-72) ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि बनस्पति का उचित और किफायती पैकिंग तैयार करने के लिए अनुसंधान किया जाना चाहिए।

(ग) सरकार इनकी सम्भावनाओं का पता लगा रही है।

Impact of enhancement of Minimum Bonus on Sugar Industry

* 92. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of sugar was increased by 20 paise per kg. last year after the enhancement of minimum statutory bonus payable by the sugar mills;

(b) whether a prominent Economist of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, in his latest study on the impact of minimum bonus on sugar industry has calculated that the effect of the enhanced bonus on the total cost of production was 0.7 paise per kg. instead of 20 paise which was already allowed by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The weighted average ex-factory price for 1972-73 production was increased by Rs. 19.59 per quintal.

(b) and (c). Information about the study made by the Economist of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, is not readily available. Nevertheless, the impact of the enhanced minimum bonus in this increase was about Rs. 0.56 only per quintal, the rest being accounted for by the higher minimum notified price of cane, increase in the bank lending rates and certain other known escalations.

Spurt in prices of coarse grain and pulses in Gujarat

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

(a) whether the famine stricken people of Gujarat had to suffer another blow by a sudden spurt in prices of coarse grains and pulses;

(b) if so, whether the Gujarat Chief Minister and Food Minister visited Delhi and urged the Union Government to take measures to save the situation; and

(c) if so, whether Union Minister had requested the State Government of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa suggesting relaxation on the ban imposed by these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The prices of coarse grains and pulses have shown an upward trend as compared to last year. However, prices of urad have declined since October, 1972.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No request has been made for the relaxation of the ban on the movement of coarse grains imposed by these States. The State Governments concerned have been requested to allow export of a limited quantity of coarse grains to Gujarat on their account.

विलीनी में राशन की दुकानों पर अवानक छापे

*95. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान: क्या वृद्धि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 15 जनवरी, 1973 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में 'राशन की दुकानों पर अवानक छापे' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छापे समाचार की ओर दिलाया

गया है जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि खुरेजी जैसे क्षेत्रों में राशन की किसी भी दुकान पर गेहूं, आटा और चावल उपलब्ध नहीं है और कुछ घरों में तो राशन के अभाव कारण चूल्हे भी नहीं जले थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कायदाही की है ?

वृद्धि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अच्छा-साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से खाद्य वस्तुओं की नियमित सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक पग उठाए गए हैं ।

Progress of emergency Food Production Programme for Rabi Crop

*96. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA:

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Emergency food production programme of Rabi crop is not likely to reach the target originally envisaged;

(b) if so, the likely production achievement of major food crops against the original targets; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall and action taken in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

As a result of the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme launched by the Government and the beneficial winter rains, production of

rabi crops is expected to show an increase over 1971-72 in some of the States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana. In the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Rajasthan, where rains have continued to be deficient in the rabi season, rabi crop output may register some fall. The overall shortage of power and fertilizers might effect to some extent the production which otherwise on account of the special efforts would have registered a substantial rise. While increase over last years' rabi production is expected in the country as a whole as a result of the special efforts, firm estimates of production would become available only after the close of the agricultural year, that is, some time in July-August, 1973.

In some States facing power shortage, highest priority has been given to agriculture in the supply of power by cutting down on industrial, domestic and other categories of consumption. In Punjab and Haryana, the situation is being met by reducing for about two months power supply to the Nangal Fertiliser Factory and diverting the same to agriculture. As regards fertilisers, measures have been taken to ensure equitable distribution of available supplies among the various States. Also, farmers have been advised on dosage, frequency, mode of fertiliser application and composition of fertilisers mix, besides other appropriate measures taken to ensure that maximum production is achieved with the quantities of fertilisers actually available.

Steps to give proper place to Urdu

*97. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to give Urdu language a proper place in all the States;

(b) whether any instructions have been issued by the Centre to the State Governments; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto?

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

*

Statement

State Governments attention has been invited from time to time through the Report of the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities regarding facilities for instruction in Urdu at primary and secondary level. In order to help the State Governments in the matter of training of teachers and provision of books in Urdu on all subject at secondary level, Government have organised training courses for teaching Urdu at the Regional Language Centre at Patiala; the National Council for Educational Research and Training are producing model books in Urdu.

The Government have also established a Central Board, known as Tarraqi-e-Urdu Board, for the production of academic literature, scientific books, children literature, reference works, encyclopaedia, basic texts, etc.

Central grants are made available to cultural-cum-language organisations for publication of Urdu books and research in various subjects and also to voluntary organisations and individuals for publication and purchase of reference books, like dictionaries, encyclopaedia and other popular books on literary, scientific and linguistic subjects in modern Indian languages, which includes Urdu. Facilities have also been made available in selected Central Schools for teaching of Urdu Language.

In order to pursue the promotion of Urdu in States in a co-ordinated manner, Government have set up a High-

powered Committee to advise on the measures to be adopted for the promotion of Urdu language and steps required to be taken to provide adequate facilities for Urdu-speaking people in educational, cultural and administrative matters. The Committee have been examining witnesses and are having consultation with the State Governments. It is expected that the report of the Committee would be available shortly. The report will receive due consideration by the Government.

Information is being collected from all State Governments regarding the steps they have taken to promote Urdu Language and to provide for its teaching in schools.

**कीट नाशक दवाओं का विमानों द्वारा
छिड़का जाना**

98. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में किन-किन स्थानों में विमानों तथा हैलीकोप्टरों द्वारा कीट नाशक दवाओं की छिड़कने की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं;
(ख) सरकार की उक्त योजना की मुद्रा बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में किन स्थानों में तथा कितने एकड़ भूमि में विमानों द्वारा इन दवाओं का छिड़काव क्या गया ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रभ्ला-साहिब पो० शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रभ्ला-लय में रखा गया बेलिये संस्था LT-4282/73]

Reaction of Kerala Government to taking over of wholesale Trade in Foodgrains

*99. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government was prepared to fall in line with the Centre's policy of taking over the wholesale trade in foodgrains provided the State's full requirement of rice was guaranteed by the Centre; and

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

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

(b) Within the overall availability, all reasonable requirement of the State Government for issue of foodgrains from General pool will continue to be met.

Legislation on Rural Service for Doctors

*100. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

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

(a) whether Government propose to enact legislation or advise the State Governments to bring legislation to make rural service for doctors for certain period compulsory; and

(b) whether any State Government has approached the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been advised to prescribe bonds to serve in rural areas for execution by all students seeking admission in medical colleges. There is no proposal for legislation in this connection.

स्कूल आफ बुद्धिस्ट कलास्की, लेह

801. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या शिक्षा, समाज बल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बुद्धिस्ट इंस्टीट्यूट लेह के लिए भवन निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और यदि हां, तो इस पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है;

(ख) उक्त इंस्टीट्यूट पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है और उसका आवर्ती व्यय कितना है;

(ग) इस इंस्टीट्यूट में कितने विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई हैं; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस इंस्टीट्यूट के विकास तथा विस्तार संबंधी योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

शिक्षा, समाज बल्याण मत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डॉ पी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (घ). बुद्धिस्ट दर्शन विद्यालय लेह से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

कारंगिल-जंखार सड़क के निर्माण में विलम्ब

802. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कारंगिल जंखार सड़क के निर्माण में विलम्ब हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

नौवहन और परिवहन मत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राता) :

(क) से (ग). प्रस्तावित कारंगिल जंखार सड़क एक स्थानीय सड़क है अतएव जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार ही इस सड़क से संबंधित सभी मामलों से संबंध रखती है। जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार से जंखार ज़िले में सड़क के निर्माणार्थ अभी तक कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव नहीं हुआ है।

सीमा सड़क निर्माण संगठन द्वारा लेह गुड़ दो भाग का निर्माण

803. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार लेह-नुङगुड़ दो भाग का निर्माण-कार्य सीमा सड़क संगठन को

सौंपने का है ताकि सोगों की सुविधा के लिए इसे शीघ्र पूरा किया जा सके ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : प्रस्तावित लेह-नूबरा दो सड़क एक राज्य सड़क है और, अतएव, जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार ही इससे संबंधित सभी मामलों के साथ संबंध रखती है। यह सड़क सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड के कार्यक्रम में शामिल नहीं है और न ही ऐसा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है।

Causes of Paralytic Afflictions among the Inhabitants of Dum Dum Area near Calcutta

804. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the West Bengal Government of widespread and severe Paralytic afflictions among the inhabitants of Dum Dum area near Calcutta last year caused by the use of adulterated mustard oil;

(b) whether any team of medical experts of the Central Government have examined the reports of clinical investigation of these cases; and

(c) whether the adulterating material which caused these afflictions have been identified and any general instruction issued to all concerned to be on guard against this particular adulterant for mustard oils which is the main cooking material throughout the Eastern and Northern India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The adulterating material which caused these afflictions had been iden-

tified. The concerned Health Authorities in West Bengal had reported that constant watch was kept over the situation and repeated examination of food samples including mustard oil revealed no further contamination.

सीमा सड़क निर्माण संगठन द्वारा लह नूबरा मार्ग का निर्माण

805. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेह-नूबरा मार्ग के निर्माण में विलम्ब हो रहा है और क्या इस कार्य को सीमा सड़क निर्माण संगठन को सौंपने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इप वारे में निर्गंय कब तक ले लिया जारेगा ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) :

(क) और (ख). प्रस्तावित लेह-नूबरा सड़क एक स्थानीय सड़क है, और इसलिए जम्मू-कश्मीर की सरकार इस से सम्बन्धित सभी मामलों से मुख्यतः सम्बन्धित है। यह सड़क सीमा पथ विकास बोर्ड के कार्यक्रम में शामिल नहीं है और नहीं शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है।

Availability of Tax Revenue, Provident Fund and Unclaimed Lottery Money for Social Welfare Work

806. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social Welfare on 31st January, 1973 urged the Central Government to make available a portion of the tax revenue, provident fund and lottery

money lying unclaimed with the Government, to voluntary agencies and social welfare work; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Agitation against Increased Rate of Land and Irrigation Rates in Bihar

807. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the decision taken by the All-India Kisan Congress on the 31st January, 1973 in Patna for the threatened State-wide agitation on the pattern of civil disobedience against the recent enhancement of land rent and irrigation rates in the famine-stricken areas of Bihar; and

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

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Registration for Built-up Houses by D. D. A.

*808. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the registration for getting the built-up houses in the capital by the D. D. A. is likely to start during this year; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Development Authority.

Aid to States for take over of Grains Trade

809. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to aid the States for grains trade take over; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The financial, administrative and legislative aspects of the decision to takeover of wholesale trade in wheat are being examined in consultation with the State Governments. The requirements of the State Governments are being assessed and whatever assistance is considered necessary, it would be provided at the appropriate time.

Profits Earned by D. D. A.

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

(a) the profits earned by DDA during the last three years, year-wise in the matter of sale plots of various kinds and built-up houses in the capital; and

(b) the approximate profit to be earned during the current year viz., 1972-73?

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

of receipts got by the Delhi Development Authority from the sale of built up houses, building plan fees, ground rent and penalty for misuse of premises during the last three years is as follows:—

1969-70	Rs. 18.87 lacs.
1970-71	Rs. 16.12 lacs.
1971-72	Rs. 18.97 lacs.

for the sale of plots the Delhi Development Authority functions as an agency of Government and the sale proceeds from these plots are credited to Government.

(b) It is not possible to work it out at this stage.

Posts of Milk Distribution Officer and Assistant Milk Distribution Officer in D. M. S. held by Scheduled Castes/ Tribes

811. SHRI MOHANRAJ KALIN-GARAYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of (i) Milk Distribution Officers and (ii) Assistant Milk Distribution Officers in the Delhi Milk Scheme both permanent and temporary and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them;

(b) whether any quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for both these categories of posts has been reserved; if so, what and the present shortage of such personnel in both the categories;

(c) the number of posts lying vacant under these categories on 31st January, 1973; and

(d) the steps being taken to make good the shortage in the quota reserved for S. Cs. and S. Ts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no separate reservation for Milk Distribution Officers and Assistant Milk Distribution Officers in the Delhi Milk Scheme as such. These are grouped with other Class II and Class III posts for which reservation is

15 percent for Scheduled Caste and 7-1/2 per cent for Scheduled Tribes

16-2/3 per cent for Scheduled Caste and 7-1/2 per cent for Scheduled Tribes.

respectively for purposes of reservation. A statement giving the required information is given below:—

Statement

Category	Perma- nent posts	Tempo- rary posts	Total	No. of SCs & S.Ts in position as on 31-1-73		No. of posts lying vacant	Short- fall of SC ST
				Sc's	S.T.'s		
Milk Distribution Officers	3	1	4			1	*
Assistant Milk Distribution Officers	25	3	28	2		1	@

*There is no separate reservation for the post of M.D.Os.

The shortfall on date in the posts which are grouped with M. D. Os for purpose of reservation in one S.C. and one S.T.

@ The posts of A.M.D.Os have been grouped with other Class III posts.

Percentage of S.C. employees to total Class III employees, in which Class the A.M.DOs have been grouped, is about 11% as on 1-1-72 and similarly in the case of S.T. candidates it is 3% as on 1-1-72.

(d) A Roster specifying the reserved and unreserved posts is being maintained in accordance with the Government orders on the subject and necessary action is being taken to fill up the reservation gaps by carrying forward these reservations for future recruitment, within the limits set by the rules and orders governing reservation of vacancies.

Preparation of Lassi, Milk-Shake and Ice Cream at Milk Bar of Parliament House

812. SHRI MOHANRAJ KALIN-GARAYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measure has been laid down for preparation of Lassi—both plain and sweet-mixture of water and syrup—Milk-Shake with Ice-Cream and syrup and without Ice-Cream and Syrup at the Milk Bar of Delhi Milk Scheme in Parliament House;

(b) if so, what, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any surprise checks have ever been made to see that proper proportions of ingredients are used while mixing the Lassi and Milk-Shake, if so, how many times during 1972 and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken so that proper quantities of ingredients are mixed in the product sold at the Stall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The following measures for preparation of Lassi, both plain and sweetened, and milk shake, sweetened and sweetened with ice-cream, have been id down by Delhi Milk Scheme:

1. Lassi :

(i) *Lassi Plain*

1 pot—125 ml. Curd	}	45 paise
Salt		

Water as per requirement	}	45 paise
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(ii) *Lassi Sweetened*

1 pot—125 ml. Curd	}	60 paise
54 to 60 ml. of Syrup (2 measures)		
Water as per requirement		

N.B. Previously, one Kunda to make 5 Lassi was being used but now one Kullar is used for every glass of Lassi.

2. Milk Shake

(i) *Milk Shake, Sweetened*

250 ml. Standardised Milk	}	53 paise
27 to 30 ml. of syrup (1 measure)		

(ii) *Milk Shake Sweetened with Ice Cream :*

250 ml. Standardised Milk 27 to 30 ml. of syrup plus cost of Ice Cream : i.e,

(a) with 75 C.C. Ice Cream 95 paise

(b) with 125 C.C. Ice Cream 1.28 paise

N.B. The use of the mixing machine is allowed free of cost for any other combination when milk, Ice-Cream and Curd are purchased separately from the Milk Stall and such requests made.

(c) and (d). The above preparation of Lassi and Milk Shake are made on the open counter of the Milk Bar in full view of the purchasers and supervised by the Manager of Milk Bar. The working of the Milk Bar is also supervised and checked regularly by the Manager (Sales) who has been specially posted by Delhi Milk Scheme

at the Parliament House to supervise the working of Stall and Milk Bar.

Sale of D. M. S. Products in Parliament House

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

(a) the month-wise total amount of sale with its break-up as below of D. M. S. products at the Parliament House; (i) All-Day Milk Stall and (ii) Milk Bar during 1972; Ghee; Milk; Butter and Ice-Cream at All-Day Milk Stall; (i) Ghee; (ii) Milk-Shake and (iii) Lassi; (iv) Ice-Cream and (v) Butter at the Milk Bar;

(b)

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the Staff maintained stall-wise with strength of Class III and Class IV Staff including contingencies; and

(c) the steps being taken to cut down expenditure on staff during lean periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Two statements showing particulars of monthly sales of various Milk products during 1972 at (i) All Day Milk Stall and (ii) Milk Bar at Parliament House is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4264/73).

	Staff Class III	Expenditure on Pay & Allowances
All Day		Rs.
Milk Stall	Manager (sales) . . . 1	18,398.20
	Manager (ADMS) . . . 1	
	Class IV	
	Sale	
	Attendant 3	
	Class III Manager (ADMS) . . . 1	
Milk Bar		10,941.80
	Class IV	
	Sale Attendant 3	
	Mate 1	

(c) The question of reduction of staff strength during the non-session period, is being reviewed.

Temporary Scheduled Tribes Teachers in Delhi Education Department

814. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1173 dated the 7th August, 1972 regarding the temporary

Scheduled Tribes teachers in Delhi Education Department and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the information will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha;

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

(a) There is no Scheduled Tribe persons working as Teachers under Education Department of Delhi Administration since 1960.

(c) Does not arise.

Percentage of S. C. and S. T. Employees in Central Schools

815. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1174 dated the 7th August, 1972 regarding percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employed in Central Schools and state:

(a) whether Government has so far collected the required information;
(b) if so, the gist thereof; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4265/73].

Introduction of Revised Pay Scales of Delhi Teachers

816. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister of Education has made a public announcement on the Teacher's Day on the 5th September, 1971 that revised pay

scales including Selection Grades for Delhi Teachers would be introduced with effect from the 27th May, 1970; and

(b) if so, the reasons of introducing the Selection Grades with effect from the 5th September, 1971 and not from the 27th May, 1970?

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 previous Education Minister had announced on 5th September, 1971 that the Revised Pay Scales would be effective from 27th May, 1970 and pay would be fixed in the revised scales at the next higher stage, with the date of increment remaining unchanged. He did not announce that the Selection Grades would also be effective from 27th May, 1970.

The Government decision to give Selection Grades was taken on 5th September 1971 and hence the Selection Grades were made effective from that date.

Denial of Selection Grade to T.G.T. officiating in P. G. T. in Delhi

817. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government School teachers in Delhi who were officiating in P. G. T. Scale and confirmed in T. G. T. Scale on 5th September, 1971 have represented against their having been confirmed subsequently with retrospective effect and thus having been denied the Selection Grade in T. G. T. Scale; and

(b) the action taken by Government on their representations?

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 matter is under consideration.

कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये हरियाणा को केन्द्र द्वारा अनुदान तथा ऋणों का दिया जाना

818. श्री हुक्म चन्द कथवाय : वया कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये हरियाणा को कितने रुपये के अनुदान तथा ऋण दिये गये ; और

(ख) इस बारे में 1972-73 के वित्तीय वर्ष में कितना अनुदान तथा ऋण दिये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अम्बा-साहिब पी० शिंदे) :
(क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों को उनके प्लान स्कीमों के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की पद्धति में 1969-70 से संशोधन किया गया है। अब राज्य सरकारों को उनकी वार्षिक योजना के लिये ऋण तथा अनुदान अलग अलग योजनाओं या कार्यक्रम के आधार पर नहीं अपितु एक राशि के रूप में दिये जाते हैं। 1971-72 के द्वारा हरियाणा सरकार के लिये 470.34 लाख रुपये का अनुदान और 1097.46 लाख रुपये का ऋण स्वीकृत किया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय तथा केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिये

6.00 लाख रुपये का ऋण स्वीकृत किया गया था। वर्ष 1972-73 में राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किये गये वास्तविक खर्च के आधार पर वित्तीय वर्ष के प्रत्यन्त में स्टेट प्लान स्कीमों और केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिये सहायता दी जायेगी। योजना सहायता के अतिरिक्त वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान आपातकालीन कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में राज्य के लिये 13.00 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की लघु सिंचाई योजनायें स्वीकृत की गई हैं। अब तक 7.82 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिया जा चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से 1972-73 में राज्य सरकार को उनकी कुल सिंचाई परियोजना को गतिमान करने के लिये ऋण के रूप में 3.5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी जा रही है।

कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पंजाब को केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुदान तथा ऋण

819. श्री हुक्म चन्द कथवाय : वया कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पंजाब को कितनी राशि के अनुदान तथा ऋण दिये गये ; और

(ख) इस बारे में 1972-73 के वित्तीय वर्ष में कितना अनुदान तथा ऋण दिया जा रहा है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अम्बा-साहिब पी० शिंदे) :
(क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों को उनकी योजना स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की प्रक्रिया वर्ष 1969-70

से संशोधित कर दी गई है। अब राज्य सरकारों को वार्षिक योजना के लिए ऐसी सहायता ब्लाक ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में इकट्ठी दी जाती है और इसका सम्बन्ध किसी एक योजना अधिकार कार्यक्रम से नहीं होता है। वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान पंजाब सरकार को 605.87 लाख रुपये का अनुदान तथा 1413.68 लाख रुपये के ऋण की स्वीकृति दी गई थी। इसके प्रतिरक्षित, राज्य को केन्द्रीय तथा केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए 58.81 लाख रुपये के अनुदान की स्वीकृति दी गई थी। वर्ष 1972-73 में राज्य योजना स्कीमों तथा केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए आर्थिक सहायता राज्य सरकार द्वारा बताये गए वास्तविक व्यय के आधार पर वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में दी जायेगी। योजना के लिए सहायता देने के अनिवार्य, आपातकालीन कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान राज्य में 15.25 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत की लघु सिर्फ़ योजनायें भी स्वीकृत की गई हैं। अब तक 10.05 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दे दिया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश के शाजापुर जिले की संस्थाओं को अनुदान

820. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सल्हति मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के शाजापुर जिले में किन-किन संस्थाओं को वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा अनुदान किया गया तथा प्रत्येक मामले में कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया ; और

(ख) उक्त फिरे की इस मंस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनको वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73

में अनुदान दिया गया तथा प्रत्येक संस्था को कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया जायेगा और जिन संस्थाओं ने अनुदान मांगा है उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा सीधे कोई अनुदान नहीं दिए गए थे। तो भी केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा शाजापुर जिले में 1971-72 के दौरान निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिए गए थे :—

1. नेहरू स्मृति बाल मंदिर
श्रगर-मालवा (शाजापुर) 1887. 50 रु.

2. परिवार और बाल कल्याण
परियोजनाएं, मुसनेर,
शाजापुर 60,145. 00 रु.

(ख) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा शाजापुर जिले में निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं को 1972-73 में (20 फरवरी, 1973 तक) अनुदान मंजूर किए गए हैं :—

1. नेहरूस्मृति बाल मंदिर
श्रगर-मालवा, शाजापुर 2,057. 50

2. महिला मंडल शाजापुर 35,025. 00

3. परिवार और बाल कल्याण
परियोजना, मुसनेर, शाजापुर 69,900. 00

इस अवधि के दौरान इस प्रकार का अनुदान मांगने वाली संस्थाओं की वास्तविक संख्या के बारे में जानकारी मुलभ नहीं है।

पंजाब, हरियाणा और दिल्ली स्थित गुरुकुल विद्यालयों को अनुदान

821. श्री हुकम चंद्र कछवाय :

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : पंजाब, हरियाणा और दिल्ली स्थित विभिन्न गुरुकुल विद्यालयों को उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा 1970-71 और 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्षों में कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डॉ पी० यादव) : विवरण सभा पटल पर

रखा है [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया]। देखिये संख्या LT 4266/73]

दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली की उचित मूल्य की दुकानों में अनाज की कमी

822. श्री हुकम चंद्र कछवाय :

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली क्षेत्र की उचित मूल्य की दुकानों की दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा वर्तमान निर्धारित कोटे के अनुसार खाद्यान्न बस्ताएं नहीं दी जा रही हैं जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को कई सप्ताह से राशन नहीं मिल पाया है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से राशन काड़ों पर समय पर राशन मिल सके ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णो-साहिब पी० शिंदे) :

(क) श्री (ख) क्योंकि दिल्ली में कोई सांविधिक राशन बवस्था नहीं है, खाद्यान्न खुले बाजार में उपलब्ध है। यह ठीक नहीं है कि बहुत सारे सत्ताहों तक कांडंधारियों का खाद्यान्न नहीं दिया जा सका था। कांडंधारियों को नियमित रूप से खाद्यान्न सप्लाई करने के लिये उपाय किए गए हैं।

Unloading of Foodgrains in Open Market

823. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains under import and how long it will take care of the country's needs;

(b) whether Government had decided to unload large stocks in the open market in August; and

(c) if so, the reasons for taking such decisions without stabilising the foodgrains prices when scarcity conditions were widespread in the country?

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

(a) In addition to the stocks available with the Government, it has been decided to import about 2 million tonnes of foodgrains to meet the public distribution requirement for the year 1973.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Ayurvedic C. G. H. S. Dispensary of Sector XII R. K. Puram, New Delhi

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

(a) whether Ayurvedic Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary of Sector XII, R. K. Puram, New Delhi is very popular but often the medicines prescribed by the Vaidas are not available in that dispensary;

(b) whether the sanctioned strength of two compounders is never available in the dispensing room together but only one compounding is available at a time, despite this fact being reported to the Chief of the Dispensary; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) No complaint from the beneficiaries has been received regarding non-supply of medicines prescribed by the Vaidas in the CGHS Ayurvedic Dispensary of Sector XII, R. K. Puram. On occasions a medicine may run out of stock which is procured from the market to meet such situation.

(b) and (c). Three Pharmacists are posted to the Dispensary on a regular basis one of whom is entrusted with the duties of Stores' Keeping/Accounting in the dispensary and the remaining two dispense medicines to the patients. Occasionally when one or two of them happen to be on leave the Pharmacist on Store-Keeping duty is detailed for work in the dispensing room. On such occasions the patients might be experiencing some difficulty in the shape of a little more time being taken in obtaining the prescribed medicines. However, no

complaint has so far been received from the beneficiaries on this account.

Permission for construction of Houses in Greater Kailash, Part-II, New Delhi

825. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether even though permission for construction of houses has been given in Greater Kailash, Part II, New Delhi, building activities are not picking up because of non-supply of electricity and water facilities; and

(b) if so, whether Government would enquire into the matter and ensure that street lights, house lights and water facilities are provided so that construction activities could pick up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have sanctioned water connection to all those who applied for it. Action is also being taken by them to improve the pressure in the supply system by installation of booster pumping station.

The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have already provided electricity in Block 'E' of the colony and steps have been taken by them to provide electricity in the remaining blocks of the colony.

The Undertaking have not been able to energise the street lighting mains/points already provided in Block 'E' for want of completion of necessary commercial formalities as to the execution of agreement for bearing the cost of maintenance and

electricity consumption charges etc. either by the Residents' Welfare Association or the General Wing of the Municipal Corporation.

Scheme for Allotment of House to Ex-Servicemen by D. D. A.

826. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1816 dated the 27th November, 1972 regarding scheme for allotment of houses to Ex-servicemen by D.D.A. and state:

(a) the further progress made in the matter of allotment of Delhi Development Authority flats to Ex-Servicemen in the middle-income group as on the 31st January, 1973 in South Delhi Colonies like Safdarjung and Munirka and East of Kailash and who are still on the waiting list;

(b) when the applications in respect of Munirka flats are likely to be invited;

(c) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to accommodate all such Ex-Servicemen who had applied for allotment of plots in the middle-income group in South Delhi colonies in December, 1970; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No further progress has been made after the 27th November, 1972.

(b) In about three weeks' time.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration. However to enable Ex-Servicemen to secure allotment of plots earlier than the general public, a certain percentage of plots is already reserved for allotment inter alia to them.

Sub-letting of Government Quarters in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

827. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4651 dated the 18th December, 1972 regarding sub-letting of Government quarters in R. K. Puram and state:

(a) the result of the enquiry made into the sub-letting of Government quarters in R. K. Puram, New Delhi to a business executive in this case and the action taken or proposed to be taken against the defaulter Government servant, the allottee of the quarter; and

(b) the preventive measures which Government propose to take to stop much malpractices being committed by the allottees by letting out their quarters in full or in part of to the private business executives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Necessary enquiry in respect of the quarter in Sector VII, R. K. Puram, New Delhi has been completed and a show cause notice has been issued to its allottee. In accordance with the usual procedure, the allottee has been given a date for personal hearing and the final decision will be taken after the personal hearing.

(b) Periodical surprise inspections are conducted in Government colonies by officers of the Directorate of Estates and the C. P. W. D. to detect cases of sub-letting of general pool accommodation. Besides, action is also taken on complaints regarding sub-letting of quarters received from individuals.

Utilisation of Central Loan Assistance to States for Minor Irrigation

828. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1873 on 27th November, 1972 regarding execution of minor irrigation schemes in the States and state as to how many States have fully utilised the Central aid of Rs. 147.29 crores to States for minor irrigation works to be constructed by end of March, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): It is not possible to state at this stage which States have fully utilised the Central aid out of Rs. 147.29 crores for minor irrigation works as the financial year is not as yet closed.

Date of commencement of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971

829. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether at page 5 of the Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act 40, 1971 published by Law Book Sellers and Publishers, authorised Dealers of Government of India Publications, Tis Hazari Court, Delhi-6, it is mentioned in sub-section (3) of Section I under the heading 'Short title, extent and commencement', "it shall be deemed to have come into force on the 16th day of September, 1958 except sections 11, 19 and 20";

(b) whether at page 7 of this Act, it is also mentioned that "this act will come into force since 16th day of September, 1968 except sections 11, 19 and 20";

(c) if so, the correct date since when this act has been in force; and

(d) the action taken for the correction in the above book?

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

(c) The Act is deemed to have come into force on the 16th day of September 1958 except sections 11, 19 and 20 which came into force with effect from 24th August, 1971 i.e. the date of publication of the Act in the Gazette of India Extra-Ordinary Part II—Section 1 dated the 24th August, 1971.

(d) The attention of the publishers will be drawn to the inaccuracies in their publication.

Projects executed in Orissa under Central Assistance to States

830. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the projects executed in Orissa with the Central loan assistance of Rs. 147.29 crores to the States for minor irrigation works to be constructed by end of March, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The total Central loan assistance approved for minor irrigation projects under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme is Rs. 132.4 crores for all States and Rs. 6.6 crores for Orissa. The projects taken up by Orissa Government include:

	Amount approved (Rs. in lakhs)
1. 377 lift irrigation projects	150.00
2. Energisation of 1000 tubewells	193.00
3. 48 reservoir scheme	225.00

4. Renovation of tanks	40.00
5. Cross-bunds on streams	27.00
6. Reservoir schemes including lift irrigation	10.00
7. Field channels	5.00
8. Purchase of rigs	10.00
TOTAL	660.00

The amount so far released to Orissa Government for the above projects is Rs. 482.00 lakhs.

1973 के अकाल के कारण राजस्थान में सिंचाई कार्य

831. श्री मूल बन्द डागा : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान में अकाल की भयानक स्थिति को देखते हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति से जुरू किये जाने वाले सिंचाई के कार्यों का व्यौरा क्या है और उन पर वर्ष 1973 में कितनी धन राशि खर्च होगी और केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी धन राशि सहायता के रूप में और कितनी ऋण के रूप में देगी ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बालाल हाहिर पी० जिन्दे) : राजस्थान में सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित विशेष लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन के लिये राजस्थान को 3.91 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण सहायता की प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति दी है :—

(लाख रुपये)

1. ब्लास्टिंग द्वारा 2600	
को पुनः काम में	
ब्लाने योग्य बनाना	26.00

2. 75 कुम्हों की ड्रिलिंग	2.25
3. 50 नलकूपों का निर्माण	15.00
4. 5800 कुम्हों और पम्प-सेटों को विजली देना	326.75
5. चम्बल कमाण्ड क्षेत्र में निकासी का कार्य	20.70

कुल 390.00

राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में बताई गई प्रगति के आधार पर इस ऋण सहायता में से समय समय पर उसे धनराशि दी जाती है। अब तक 1.90 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी जा चुकी है।

राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा पानी की निकासी के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता का अनुरोध

832. श्री मूलबन्द डागा : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने अकाल के समय में कोई ऐसी योजनाएं केंद्र को स्वीकृति या आर्थिक सहायता के लिये भेजी हैं जिस के आधार पर गहरे कुम्हों से विद्युत द्वारा पानी निकाल कर खेती के पानी की व्यवस्था की जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी धनराशि सहायता के रूप में अद्यता ऋण के रूप में देगी ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर जिन्दे) :

(क) और (ख) सूचना एकवित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

पंचायतों को अधिकार

833. श्री मूल बहव डागा :

श्री बी० बी० नायक :

क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में न्याय करने की शक्ति जो पंचायतों को दी गई है उससे सरकार को क्या अनभव हुए और क्या उन अनुभवों के आधार पर पंचायतों को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर (न्याय पंचायतों को) अधिक अधिकार देने का सरकार विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी धन राशि तक के मुकदमे पंचायतें कर सकेंगी और कितनी अवधि तक सजा देने का उन्हें अधिकार दिया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों को यह सलाह देगी कि न्याय पंचायतों के अधिकार सीमित रखे जायें?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). न्याय पंचायत पंचायती राज का न्यायिक विंग है और यह छोटे-छोटे स्थानीय अपराधों पर विचार करता है। इसकी शक्तियां एवं प्राधिकार विभिन्न राज्य कानूनों द्वारा विनियमित होते हैं, जो प्रत्येक राज्य में अलग-अलग है। पंचायती राज राज्य विषय है और राज्य सरकारों को न्याय पंचायतों की शक्तियों को प्रचलित स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार बढ़ाने का पूर्ण अधिकार है।

Request for urgent supply of Fertilizer to Tamil Nadu

834. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has urged the Centre to rush 30,000 tons of fertilizers to save crop in flood-hit areas of the State; and

(b) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The request of the State Government for immediate supply of 30,000 tonnes of Nitrogen was received in January 73 and was considered. Normally supplies to different States are made out of available stocks in proportion to the allotments. However in view of the request of the State instructions were given in January, 1973 to the Food Corporation of India, Madras to supply as a special case to Tamil Nadu during January, 1973, 4,000 tonnes of Pool Urea over and above their normal proportionate share, to cater to the urgent requirements of cyclone-affected areas. During January, 1973, a total of about 13,000 tonnes of N were supplied to Tamil Nadu including about 7,300 tonnes of N from the Pool and about 5,700 tonnes of N from the domestic manufacturers. Further supplies against the existing allocations covering the period upto March, 1973 are continuing.

Report of Enquiry Commission on Bharat Sewak Samaj

835. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1009 dated 7th August, 1972 regarding the Report of the Enquiry Commission on Bharat Sewak Samaj and state:

(a) whether the Commission of Enquiry has submitted its report to the Government; if so, findings of the Commission; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government against the defaulters?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Large Scale Adulteration of Consumable Articles in the Capital

836. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether large-scale adulteration of consumable articles like spices, black peppers, besan and varq has been detected by the authorities in the Capital in recent raids; and
- (b) if so, the steps being taken to check it in the interest of public health?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Analysis of samples drawn by the Central Food Inspectors from suspected sources of adulterated foods in Delhi have revealed adulteration in spices, milk products, cereals and "varq" (silver leaves).

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has established a separate cell in the Corporation for checking adulteration of food articles in the capital.

The Central Government has also established a separate Cell in the Directorate General of Health Services. The staff of the Cell visit various food manufacturing units in the capital, draw samples and take legal action against those found contravening the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act or Rules made thereunder. A separate post office box has been installed for receiving complaints.

Rehabilitation of Shopkeepers uprooted for beautification of Jama Masjid Area of Delhi

837. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether about five hundred Shop-keepers and their families around Jama Masjid, Delhi have been uprooted in December, 1972 on the plea of beautification of the area; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide them gainful rehabilitation elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is however proposed to draw up a scheme for relocation of khokh/shops which are now doing business in a haphazard way and under insanitary conditions on the staircases and in the vicinity of this important place of worship and national monument.

Embedding of Time Capsule in respect of National Leaders

839. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gandhi Memorial Time Capsule will be embedded in Birla House;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to embed similar time capsules in respect of other national leaders and great men; and

(d) if so, the names of those leaders and great men and the time by which a decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A Time Capsule containing the following documentary material was embedded at Gandhi Smriti on 30th January, 1973:—

- (i) Bronze cast medallion of Gandhiji and Kasturba;
- (ii) Gandhi Memorial Stamps;
- (iii) Microfilm of "My Experiments with Truth" and "All Men are Brothers";
- (iv) Gandhi Birth Centenary Coins;
- (v) 16 mm. film of "The Last Journey";
- (vi) Voice recordings on copper stampings of selected speeches of Gandhiji and the tributes paid to Gandhiji by world leaders;
- (VII) A strand of hand spun yarn Gandhi Cap and Khaddar Tricolour Flag with Charkha, and other materials relating to the Life and work of Gandhiji.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to embed a similar Time Capsule on 15th August, 1973 at Red Fort containing a record of first 25 years of independence.

Barren Area of Kutch as a Green Area

840. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to transform the barren land of Kutch into a green area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India have no such scheme. Information has, however, been called from the State Govt. and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा सम्बन्धी विवेयक को पास करने वाले राज्य

841. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक किन राज्यों ने शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा सम्बन्धी विवेयक पास किया है;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में शहरी सम्पत्ति सम्बन्धी सीमा निर्धारण का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों को कोई आवश्यक निर्देश दिये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) जम्मू और कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश राजस्थान तथा बिहार

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

जिन राज्यों ने अधिकतम सीमा पर पहले ही कानून बना दिए हैं यह सीमा, उन के सम्बन्धित कानूनों में दी गई है, जिनका प्रकाशन हो चुका है, और वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) जम्मू और कश्मीर :

(क) 5 सदस्यों का परिवार	5 लाख रुपये ।
(ख) 5 सदस्यों से अधिक का परिवार	प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त सदस्य के लिए 50,000 रुपये जो अधिकतम 7-1/2 लाख रुपये है ।

(2) मध्य प्रदेश

(क) अकेले पुरुष अव्यवा स्त्री, जाहे विवाहित हो अव्यवा न हो, का परिवार	3 लाख रुपये ।
(ख) 5 सदस्यों का परिवार	4 लाख रुपये
(ग) 5 सदस्यों से अधिक का परिवार	प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त सदस्य के लिये 25000 रुपये परन्तु अधिकतम सीमा 5 लाख रुपये है ।

(3) बिहार :

(क) 5 सदस्यों का परिवार	2 लाख रुपये ।
(ख) 5 सदस्यों से अधिक का परिवार	प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त सदस्य के लिए 20,000 रुपये परन्तु अधिकतम सीमा 3 लाख रुपये है ।

(4) राजस्थान :

(क) 5 सदस्यों का परिवार	3 लाख रुपये ।
(ख) 5 सदस्यों से अधिक का परिवार	प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त सदस्य के लिए 25,000 रुपये परन्तु कुल अधिकतम सीमा 4 लाख रुपये है ।

Instant Urdu Teaching Centres

842. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instant urdu Teaching Centres have been set up in the country; and

(b) if so, the functions of these Centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any instant Urdu Centres in the country.

Government, however, have set up a Regional Language Teaching Centre at Patiala where secondary school teachers are helped to learn Urdu and also to teach the same language in about 9 to 10 months time.

Demand for Enquiry into working of Bharat Sewak Samaj

843. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Press reports in the Hindustan Times dated the 29th January, 1973, wherein the Chairman of Bharat Yuval Samaj has demanded an inquiry into the working of Bharat Sewak Samaj for its alleged link with "foreign agencies";

(b) if so, the reasons which led him to demand an enquiry against the Bharat Sewak Samaj; and

(c) whether Government of India has ordered to hold an enquiry into the working of Bharat Sewak Samaj, and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Government have no information except what has appeared in the Press.

(c) A Commission of Enquiry is examining the accounts and affairs of Bharat Sevak Samaj so far as they relate to the Central Government loans and grants.

Misappropriation of Funds of Co-operative Societies during 1971-72

844. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of embezzlement and misappropriation of funds detected in Co-operative Societies State-wise, during 1971-72; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) The subject matter of the question is primarily the concern of the State Governments and the Registrars of Cooperative Societies of the various States/Union Territories. Under the Law in force in their areas, the State Governments are responsible for taking action on the complaints brought to their notice. The Central Government is also seized of the situation and several measures are under consideration to prevent corruption, defalcation, embezzlement and misappropriations of funds in cooperatives at various levels. The matter was also considered in the last Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation, held on 24th and 25th January, 1973 when important decisions were taken for effective action by the State Governments.

Prime Minister's suggestion regarding Enforcement of Prohibition on Pay Day

845. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have considered the suggestion given by the Prime Minister in the Governors' Conference that prohibition should be enforced on the pay day and that wine shops should not be opened near Universities, Colleges and factories; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Central Government has been uniformly advocating a policy of Prohibition. The States have been specifically requested not to locate liquor shops near Schools, Colleges, highways, sacred places, and congested areas particularly those inhabited by labourers and poorer classes. They have also been requested to observe the pay day as dry day.

Visit by a Delegation from G.D.R.

846. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three man Delegation from G.D.R. visited India during January, 1973; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The delegation visited India primarily to sign an Agreement on cultural co-operation between India and the G.D.R., the text of which had been agreed to by the Governments of both the countries prior to the visit of the delegation. The Agreement was signed in New Delhi on the 15th January, 1973 and provides for co-operation in the fields of education, culture, science, sports public health mass media through exchange of professors, experts in science and technology, artists and dance troupes, exchange of books and publications, films, documentaries and radio and television programmes, award of scholarships to each other's nationals, visit of tourists to each other's country, etc.

Increase in number of Disabled and Handicapped Persons

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the population of disabled and handicapped people in the country; and

(b) the steps being taken to provide them with proper medical relief, employment and rehabilitation facilities etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Although no dependable comparative data are available, it is believed that the number of handicapped persons is increasing.

(b) The following major steps have been taken by the Government of India:-

(i) The All-India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay and the Rehabilitation Centre

in the Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi provide medical rehabilitation.

(ii) A scheme for the training of physio-therapists, occupational-therapists and prosthetic technicians has been sponsored.

(iii) Eleven special employment exchanges assist physically handicapped persons in securing suitable employment.

(i) Four Vocational Rehabilitation Centres assess their work potential.

(v) Some workshops run by voluntary organisations have been provided financial assistance.

(vi) A Sheltered Workshop functions as part of the National Centre for the Blind.

Import of Marine Diesel Engines

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

(a) whether the owners of sailing vessels and fishing mechanised boats have requested specifically for the import of Marine Diesel engines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Occasional requests or import of marine diesel engines for fishing boats are received from time to time.

(b) Import of marine diesel engines is governed by the Import Trade Con-

trol Policy. According to the import policy laid down for April, 1972, to March, 1973, actual users will be permitted to import marine diesel engines above 400 H.P. in consultation with the Directorate General of Technical Development. The engines required for mechanised boats are generally in the horse power range of 20 to 100 and these engines are being manufactured in the country.

Utilisation of Funds allocated for Slum Clearance Schemes

849. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHERIEF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of States have not been able to utilise even a fraction of Rs. 5 crore earmarked by the Central Government for Slum Improvement Scheme in 1971-72; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which have not utilised the allocated money and the reasons advanced by them for not utilizing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The old Scheme of Slum Clearance/Improvement is in the State sector and no funds were earmarked from the Centre in 1971-72. However, during 1972-73 the new Central Scheme of Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas was made applicable to 11 cities with a population of not less than 8 lakhs each. Under this Scheme, projects worth Rs. 1471.13 lakhs have been approved and an amount of Rs. 833.87 lakhs released.

Appeal for help to save tiger from Extinction

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to a statement made by Prince Bernhard of the

Netherlands in his capacity as the President of World Wild Life Fund, appealing to the world to help India, Nepal and Bangladesh save the tiger from imminent extinction; and

(b) the steps, if any taken by Government to save the tiger from extinction?

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

(b) A comprehensive report 'Project Tiger' has been submitted by a Task Force to the Government of India to save the Indian Tiger. It is proposed to implement this Project from 1st of April, 1973. Nine selected Reserves in the Country where it is considered that it will be possible to build up the population of tigers, will be taken up and management plans drawn up for execution over 6 years. Copies of the Report 'Project Tiger' are available in Parliament Library.

कोचीन शिप्यार्ड का निर्माण

851. श्री जगद्वाद राव जोशी :

श्री ए० के० गोपालकौर :

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

(क) क्या कोचीन शिप्यार्ड के निर्माण की योजना को अनुमोदन दिया गया था,

(ख) विभिन्न मुख्य कार्यों के निर्माण के लिये क्या विभिन्न प्रकार की सामग्री की आवश्यकता है और प्रत्येक कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) विदेशी कंपनियों के साथ हुए समझौते की क्या स्थिति है; और

(घ) यह शिप्यार्ड कब तक तैयार हो जाएगा ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० बी० राना) : (क) श्रीर (ग), कोचीन शिप्यार्ड के निर्माण की संशोधित परियोजना अक्टूबर 1969 में स्वीकृत हुई थी। मिन्स्यूविशी हैवी इण्डस्ट्रीज के साथ शिप्यार्ड के निर्माण के लिए एक करार पर 13-8-1970 को हस्ताक्षर हुए थे और यह 1-10-1970 से लागू हुआ।

(ख) विभिन्न बड़े कार्यों के निर्माण के लिए अपेक्षित मुख्य सामान की विभिन्न किस्में और प्रत्येक की प्राप्ति नीचे दी गई है :

सामान	आवश्यकता	कुल प्राप्ति मात्रा
1. स्टील	300,00 टन लगभग	9390 टन
2. स्टील शीत पाइप्स	15000 टन लगभग	12000 टन
3. टाई राइ असेम्बलीज	1500 सेट	1500 सेट
4. सीमेन्ट	105000 टन लगभग	5600 टन

(घ) शिप्यार्ड के पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तारीख 30 सितम्बर 1975 है।

Increase in Price of Vanaspati in January, 1973

852. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHURY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vanaspati prices have been increased with effect from January, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir. The prices of Vanaspati were increased with effect from the 2nd January, 1973 by 40 paise per kilogram in all the zones.

(b) The increase was necessitated by a steep rise in the prices of raw oils used in its manufacture during the preceding weeks.

सड़कों का निर्माण करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

853. श्री कृत्तमन्द बर्मा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सड़क निर्माण के लिये वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान कुल कितना करोड़ रुपया देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में अन्तर्राज्यीय सड़कों पर वाहन आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों का निर्माण करने के लिये कितने करोड़ रुपयों की योजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान सड़कों का निर्माण

करने के लिए दी जाने वाली धनराशि में डाक्ट्रस्ट खेत्रों में सड़कों का निर्माण करने के लिए धनराशि शामिल है और यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि शामिल है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री एम० बी० राजा) : (क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर उन्हें 24 जून, 1972 को बताया गया था कि उनके लिए 1972-73 में राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राज्य मार्गों पर व्यय के लिए 4 करोड़ रुपये की धन राशि उपलब्ध है। इसमें से, जुलाई, 1972 में उस समय चालू कार्यों पर प्रयोग के लिए 90.36 लाख रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गयी, बकाया राशि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में स्वीकृत किये जाने वाले कार्यों के लिए उपलब्ध है। राज्य सरकार की अंतिम आवश्यकताओं जिनकी प्रतीक्षा है, तथा वास्तविक प्रगति जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित की गयी थी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए समायोजनों के अन्तर्गत, अंतिम आवश्यकताओं की प्राप्ति पर श्रीर आवंटन किये जायेंगे।

इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकार की मरीनतम आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अन्तर्राज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदित कार्यों पर राज्य सरकार को क्रृष्ण सहायता के रूप में 30 लाख रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध है, बश्ते कि कार्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत किये गये हों।

इसके अलावा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अनुमोदित सड़क कार्यों के लिए केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से 53 लाख रुपये की धन राशि उपलब्ध है।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अनुमोदित अन्तर्राज्यीय अध्ययन आधिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत योजनाओं की कुल लागत 1.72 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(ग) प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित 1.72 करोड़ रुपये के कार्यक्रम में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ डाकू-प्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सड़कों संबंधी 97.50 लाख रुपये की कुल लागत के कार्य शामिल हैं । 1972-73 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त अन्तर्राज्यीय अध्ययन आधिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के लिए निर्धारित 0.30 करोड़ रुपये की राशि भी, यदि राज्य सरकार की इच्छा हो, तो डाकू-प्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सड़कों पर व्यय की जा सकती थी, वश्वते कि ये स्वीकृत कार्य हों ।

अमरीका से पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत गेहूं का आयात

854. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1972 के दौरान अमरीका से गेहूं का आयात किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना और रुपयों में उसका कुल मूल्य कितना है ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिव पां० शिंदे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Seminar on Development of Scientific Literature in Indian Languages

855. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delegates participating in an All-India Seminar on the Development of Scientific Literature in Indian Languages had stressed the need for forming a panel of experts to evolve scientific terminology in the regional languages and also preferably adopt international terminology in science subjects; and

(b) if so, 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) The recommendations of the Seminar on the Development of Scientific Literature in Indian Languages held by the University of Delhi have not been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Deaths due to Cold Wave

856. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people killed as a result of cold wave during the current year in each State;

(b) whether any assistance has been given to the States for distribution of medicines, to the pavement sleepers in the cold weather; and

(c) whether it is proposed to entrust the work of rendering assistance to the poor people to a voluntary agency and save them from falling victims to the cold wave?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDA-JJI BASSAPPA): (a) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(b) No.

(c) There is no such proposal.

General Standard in Institutions Imparting Training and Education to Handicapped in Delhi

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

(a) whether the general standard of the institutions imparting training and education to the handicapped in Delhi is reported to be not up to the mark;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the total grant provided to these institutions during 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Programmes of the institutions for the handicapped in Delhi have not been evaluated.

(c) The Department of Social Welfare has sanctioned Rs. 1,43,647 and upto 31st January, 1973, the Delhi Administration has sanctioned Rs. 1,41,600 to the institutions managed by the Voluntary Organizations in Delhi.

Chief Minister's request for Supply of Foodgrains to Rajasthan

858. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Minister of Rajasthan had made strong plea to the Union Government for the supply

of immediate foodgrains to the State to overcome the acute crisis faced by Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, to what extent the foodgrains were supplied to Rajasthan?

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

(b) The quantities of foodgrains supplied to Rajasthan during December 1972 and January 1973 are:

(In '000 tonnes)

(i) Wheat	36.6
(ii) Coarsegrains	14.2

Rs. 151 crore National Health Scheme for Rural Areas

859. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY:

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

(a) whether Rs. 151 crore National Health Scheme for rural areas will be launched this year viz., 1973;

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

(c) whether two days Seminar on the scheme was organised by Government on the 2nd January, 1973; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the Seminar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDA-JJI BASSAPPA): (a) The scheme has not been finalised so far.

(b) The scheme envisages deployment of;

(i) MBBS doctors and doctors of integrated system of medicine,

(ii) para-medical staff and,

(iii) Registered Medical practitioners in Indigenous systems of medicines and homoeopathy in rural areas after their training.

The supervision and referal services are to be provided by the Primary Health Centre concerned. The practitioners would be paid honorarium and a sum of Rs. 2,000 is proposed to be given to them annually for free distribution of drugs.

(c) Yes.

(d) No definite recommendations were made by the Seminar but only certain points of view were expressed. The main suggestions made are as follows:—

(i) More stress should be given to the preventive aspect than to the curative one.

(ii) The existing Primary Health Centres should be strengthened and the number of Primary Health Centres should be increased.

(iii) Supervision of the Registered Medical Practitioners should be more effective.

(iv) The period of training for the Registered Medical Practitioners should be extended.

(v) The services of the Para-medical personnel also should be utilised.

Measures to prevent loss of Foodgrains

860. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAMKANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost one fifth of the yearly production of the foodgrains is either lost or damaged;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to prevent the loss of foodgrains in the country?

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

(a) No precise estimates of losses caused to foodgrains in the post-harvest handling are available. Available data collected as a result of a few sporadic surveys conducted are extremely meagre and it cannot be used for making an overall estimate of foodgrain losses in the country. The conditions under which foodgrains are threshed, transported and stored are such that an appreciable loss of foodgrains must be occurring in the post-harvest period.

(b) The storage structures used by the farmers are such that damaged by rodents, birds, insects, mites, micro-organisms and moisture and temperature is caused.

(c) (i) The Government of India have systematically formulated plans for developing the storage facilities in the country to meet the storage requirements. A series of "crash programmes" for construction of godowns have been drawn up and these programmes are under implementation.

(ii) A scheme of Rs. 40 lakhs for improving the storage facilities in the rural areas at farmers' level is under way in Punjab, U.P., Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Under this scheme, the farmers are supplied improved storage bins on deferred payment basis, which is free of interest.

(iii) A country-wide Save Grain Campaign has been launched by the Food Department under which extensive training, demonstration and publicity programme for popularising scientific techniques of storage and pest control are being implemented.

Foodgrain Dealer's opposition to take-over of Wholesale Trade in Foodgrains by F.C.I.

861. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers has opposed the Union Government's proposal to hand over wholesale trade in foodgrains the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons put forward by them in this regard?

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

(a) The Federation of All India Foodgrains the Food Corporation of India; ed to the Government against the takeover of wholesale trade in foodgrains.

(b) The main reasons put forward by them is given in the statement attached.

Statement

(i) The Government's decision to take over wholesale trade is against the essential concept of nationalisation because the foodgrains trade is neither a monopoly nor is it concentrated in few hands.

(ii) The foodgrains trade has been rendering useful service to the people for centuries and distributing foodgrains to the remotest corners of the country even during emergency.

(iii) The grain trade take over by Government is motivated by recent price rise resulted the price rise has from drought, natural calamities and short-

fall in production and not by manoeuvres of foodgrains trade.

(iv) Middleman is an indispensable link between the producer and the consumer and is absolutely unavoidable in the modern concept of society.

(v) The incidental expenses under Government management are much higher than those under private trade. The Government of Food Corporation of India cannot compete with private traders in the open market.

(vi) The traders have built up financial and social credit in the market over years whereas Government officials will lack personal touch in dealing with cultivators.

(vii) From the point of view of easy availability, the quality conscious consumers will suffer under the takeover scheme.

(viii) The proposed takeover of wholesale trade in foodgrains will bring in its wake numerous problems such as widespread unemployment of about 50 lakh traders, brokers, agents labourers etc. and will involve the problems of additional storage and skilful handling besides investment of about Rs. 3,000 crores of public funds.

Complaints against crew of Mechanical Fishing Boats

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

(a) whether any complaints regarding the working of crew in mechanised fishing boats in the coast of India have been received; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A complaint was received regarding certain conflicts among members of the crew of mechanised fishing boats in one State.

(b) The matter is entirely within the purview of the State Government and it is reported that the State Government is taking appropriate action in this regard.

Shortfall in ratio of Females to Males

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

(a) whether the ratio of females to males in the country has been falling consistently since 1901;

(b) whether this fall should not be viewed with social alarm; and

(c) if so, what the experts have to say about the remedies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDA-JJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes, except that there was a slight increase during the decade 1941-51.

(b) and (c). This is a matter of concern. It is felt that with better material and child care the sex ratio will improve in course of time.

शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन

864. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के 25 वर्ष बाद भी देश में अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की संख्या 38 करोड़ 60 लाख है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस श्रीमी प्रगति के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इस श्रीमी प्रगति को देखते हुये क्या सरकार का शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन करने का विचार है; यदि हां, तो उसकी स्परेखा क्या है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डॉ पी० यादव) : (क) 1972 की जनगणना के अनुसार, 0—4 आयु वर्ग सहित अशिक्षितों की संख्या 38 करोड़ 74 लाख है। तथापि, 0—4 आयु वर्ग को निकाल कर 30 करोड़ 90 लाख अशिक्षित रह जाते हैं।

(ख) संख्या में भारी वृद्धि तथा प्राय-मिक शिक्षा में बड़ी मात्रा में पढ़ाई छोड़ देना ही इसके प्रमुख कारण हैं।

(ग) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में निरक्षरता उन्मूलन के प्रपनायी जाने वाली सूच्य नीति में निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों पर जोर दिया गया है :—

(1) 1980-81 तक 6—14 आयु वर्ग में सर्वव्यापी प्राय-मिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था।

(2) 15—25 आयु वर्ग में निरक्षरता समाप्त करना;

(3) साक्षरता कार्यक्रमों को रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से सम्बद्ध करना ; तथा

(4) विशेषतया कालेज छात्रों की स्वैच्छिक सेवा द्वारा वयस्कों के बीच साक्षरता कार्यक्रमों का विकास ।

(5) केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड, ने, जिसमें सभी राज्य सरकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व है उपरोक्त नीति को सामान्यतया स्वीकार कर लिया है

Ban on Capitation Fee for Admission to Medical Colleges

865. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the Health Council represented by all the State Governments was held recently at Bhubaneshwar;

(b) if so, the outcome of the Conference;

(c) whether some States favoured the banning of capitation fee for admission to Medical Colleges; and

(d) the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASSAPPA): (a) Yes, the 18th meeting of the Central Council of Health was held at Bhubaneshwar on 31st January and 1st February, 1973.

(b) The Conference discussed matters relating to Medical, Public Health etc. and made recommendations regarding these matters to the

Central and State Governments for consideration and implementation.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government of India are not in favour of the system of charging capitation fee for admission to medical colleges. They have urged all State Governments time and again to consider passing of law banning the starting of private sub-standard medical colleges without their prior permission. Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have passed necessary legislation in the matter. But since the response from the other States has not been forthcoming and since the necessity was felt for uniform legislation in the matter for whole country in the interest of maintenance of proper standard of medical education, it was resolved at the meeting of the Central Council of Health that necessary legislation on the subject would be made by Parliament after it is empowered to do so on the subject which is in the State List by necessary resolution to be passed for the purpose by two or more State Assemblies/Councils as per constitutional requirement. The State Government are being addressed by the Government of India in this connection.

Increase in Prices of Foodgrains

866. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rates of foodgrains like rice, atta, wheat and sugar increased higher at this time against five months back;

(b) if so, the rates of aforesaid things 5 months back, and the ratio of increase; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to check the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE): (a) Current prices of these articles are generally higher than those prevailing five months back except that in the case of rice prices are lower in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and parts of Uttar Pradesh, in the case of wheat and atta prices are around the same level in Bihar and in the case of sugar free market prices are marginally lower in Assam and Maharashtra.

(b) Statement showing the retail prices of rice, atta, wheat and sugar on 15th September, 1972 and on 16th February, 1973 and the extent of rise, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4267/73].

(c) Action taken/proposed to be taken by Government to check the price rise includes (a) strengthening of public distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops; (b) channelisation of all Government stocks through the fair price shops; (c) introduction of control on wholesale and retail prices of wheat products and regulation of the distribution of the same through fair price shops; (d) effective implementation of regulatory laws currently in force; (e) curb on consumption of foodgrains by enforcement of Guest Control Order and (f) takeover of wholesale trade in wheat and rice to ensure supplies of these grains to the consumers at reasonable prices.

Cholera Germs in Drinking Water in Villages

868. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

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

(a) whether cholera germs are available in the drinking water of many villages in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such villages; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No general survey has been carried out in this regard in the country. However, the Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad undertook examination of unprotected water supplies in the districts of Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Khammam of Andhra Pradesh. Out of 230 samples examined in this study, in 40 samples vibro cholera (NAG) were isolated.

(b) According to available information about 33,857 villages in the country were cholera endemic in the beginning of the Fourth Plan.

(c) Rural Water Supply is a State Sector Programme. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to accord priority for supply of protected water to cholera endemic villages.

Under the Central Scheme for Accelerated Rural Water Supply, initiated from 1971-72, priority has also been accorded to villages affected by public health hazards including cholera endemic villages.

Cases of Blindness in India

870. SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing on the 22nd January, 1973 reporting the address given by Mr. John Wilson,

Director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, London while addressing 23rd All India Ophthalmological Conference to the effect that 12,000 babies go blind in India every year because of ocular malnutrition; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the remedial measures proposed to be adopted to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes,

(b) Recent studies have shown that oral administration of a single massive dose of 2,00,000 I.U. of vitamin A in oil every six months is likely to protect children from vitamin A deficiency. A programme to cover 12 million children upto the age of 5 years in areas with high incidence of vitamin A deficiency is being implemented. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

'Delhi's Vegetable Poisonous'

871. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news item appearing in the *National Herald* dated the 31st December, 1972 under the heading '1/4 of Delhi's vegetables poisonous' as they contain excessive residues of DDT and BHC and that butter samples from the Delhi area revealed the existence of pesticidal residues above the permissible levels; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the remedial steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute had undertaken a small study on the residues on vegetables marketed in and around Delhi. 60 samples of 8 vegetables were drawn and analysed in 1972 and it was found that about 25 per cent of the samples showed residues of DDT or BHC in excess of the limits laid down jointly by the Food and Agricultural Organisation and the World Health Organisation. The Ministry of Health, who implement the Food Adulteration Act have also been considering prescribing pesticides residue limits on vegetables. No systematic work has been done on estimating the pesticidal residues on vegetable produce collected from the market on a regular basis. With the enforcement of the Insecticides Act, a Central Insecticides Laboratory and other Insecticides Testing laboratories are being set up which will monitor the pesticides residue level for different crops to keep it within specified limits. The enforcement of the Act will also enable the regulation of import, manufacture, sale, distribution and use of various pesticides in the country with a view to safeguarding the health of human beings and animals.

Shortage of Foodgrains at Fair Price Shops in States

872. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that there is a shortage of foodgrains at fair price shops in every State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the supply position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Keeping in view of the over-

all availability of foodgrains in Central Pool, reasonable quantities of foodgrains are being supplied to State Governments for issue through fair price shops.

(c) Steps taken to improve the supply position include (a) channelling of all Government stocks for issue only through fair price shops; (b) regulation of distribution of wheat products through fair price shops; (c) curb on the consumption of foodgrains by enforcement of Guest Control Order; (d) import of limited quantity of foodgrains; and (e) intensification of procurement.

Bihar ready for taking over Foodgrains Trade

873. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government has informed the Union Government that they are ready to implement the programme for foodgrains trade takeover;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has assured to give any assistance to the Bihar State in this regard; and

(c) what kind of assistance will be given and when Bihar is likely to take-over the grains trade?

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

(b) and (c). The financial and administrative requirements of the State Governments are being looked into in consultation with the State Governments.

Taking over of Wholesale Trade in Grains

874. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going back on its decision to takeover wholesale trade in grains;

(b) whether some State Governments have also suggested some ways to Central Government regarding their difficulties; and

(c) if so, the difficulties in this regard and the reaction of Central Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The difficulties mentioned by the State Governments mainly relate to additional requirements of foodgrains, shortage of godowns, transportation, working capital, staff and the problem of resultant unemployment. These difficulties are being looked into in consultation with the State Governments for resolving them as quickly as possible.

Sabotage of Grain Trade Take Over

875. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news story which appeared in Blitz dated 27th January, 1973 with the caption "Shame: sabotage of grain trade take-over";

(b) if so, what are the main points in the report; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is purported to highlight the allegations made in certain newspapers that the World Bank is blocking or sabotaging the grains trade take over by Government.

(c) Government have already denied these allegations.

Unemployment situation among Doctors

876. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a glut of doctors in India which creates unemployment situation among the doctors;

(b) the ratio of doctors with our population; and

(c) what is the same ratio of doctors to population in U.S.A., U.S.S.R. U.K., France and Federal Republic of Germany?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) There is no glut of doctors in India which creates un-employment situation among the doctors. There is overall shortage of doctors in the country particularly in rural areas.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the information is enclosed.

Statement			
Sl. No.	Name of the country	Year	Doctor-'l Population Ratio
1. U.S.A.		1969	1: 640
2. U.S.S.R.		1970	1: 420
3. U. K.		1970	1: 820
4. France		1970	1: 750
5. Federal Republic of Germany		1970	1: 580
6. India		1970-71	1: 4730*

*This is not a correct indication about availability of doctors to the population as there is an imbalance in the doctor population ratio between urban and rural areas.

Demand from Kerala for fixation of Levy Prices for Sugar and separate Sugar Zone in Kerala

877. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from Kerala demanding fixation of levy prices for sugar and also for a separate sugar zone for Kerala;

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

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER-SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, asking for a higher ex-factory price for the 1972-73 production of sugar in Kerala mills and for the creation of a separate sugar pricing zone for Kerala.

(c) The ex-factory prices of levy sugar for the combined zone of Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa and Assam for 1972-73 production were provisionally determined within the framework suggested by the Tariff Commission in its earlier report of 1969 after allowing for known escalations in the

manufacturing cost, including increase in the cost of sugarcane, higher bonus and increase in the bank lending rate etc. The Tariff Commission has recently submitted an interim report on cost structure of the sugar industry and it is under examination. The request will be reviewed in the light of the decisions taken thereon.

ग्रामीण जनता के लिए सस्ती चिकित्सा सुविधाएं

878. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री हरी सिंह :

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

(क) क्या ग्रामीण जनता को मुलभ एवं सस्ती चिकित्सा प्राप्त नहीं हो पाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में गत तीन वर्षों में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री आश० के० शाहिल्लह) : (क) और (ख). देश भर में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और उपकेन्द्रों का जाल सा बिल कर उनके माध्यम से देहांतों में मुख्य चिकित्सा सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं। अपने उपकेन्द्रों सहित एक प्राथमिक केन्द्र के अन्तर्मेंत औसतम 80,000 से 100,000 तक जनसंख्या और नयमध्य 100 गांव आते हैं। रोगों की दोषकालीन, उनका इलाज और स्वास्थ्य की उन्नति सम्बन्धी हैं। इन सारे कार्यों को करने के

लिये इस समय देश में 5,195 प्राथमिक वास्थ्य केन्द्र और 30,000 उपकेन्द्र हैं। तथापि 1973-74 के अन्त तक 200 और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने की आशा है।

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और उपकेन्द्रों के ग्रामीण वाहां पर विभिन्न चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के आधुनिक और स्वदेशी, दोनों प्रकार के आम औषधालय भी हैं जो ग्रामीण जनता की जरूरतों को पूरा करते हैं।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अधिम कार्यवाही के रूप में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष में 200 चुने हुये प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उन्हें 30-30 पलंगों वाले ग्रामीण अस्पताल बनाकर ग्रामीण जनता को अपने नजदीक पर ही विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सा सेवायें उपलब्ध कराने का भी विचार है।

Agricultural Projects refinanced by International Development Association through Agricultural Refinance Corporation

879. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the agricultural projects in India which are being refinanced by the International Development Association through the Agricultural Refinance Corporation;

(b) the total assistance sanctioned by the International Development Association for these projects;

(c) the conditions attached to this assistance; and

(d) how much of the sanctioned assistance has been disbursed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) The following are the nine Agricultural projects assisted by the I.D.A.:—

1. Gujarat Agricultural Credit Project.
2. Punjab Agricultural Credit Project.
3. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project.
4. Haryana Agricultural Credit Project.
5. Tamil Nadu Agricultural Credit Project.
6. Agro-Aviation Credit Project.
7. Maharashtra Agricultural Credit Project.
8. Mysore Agricultural Credit Project.
9. Bihar Agricultural Markets Credit Project.

(b) The total assistance expected from IDA to the Government of India is of the order of 236.90 million US\$ i.e. an equivalent of Rs. 172.23 crores for these projects.

(c) The main conditions relate to (i) down payment; (ii) rate of interest; and (iii) the period of loan maturity in relation to various items of investment. These terms vary according to the type of the project. The technical conditions mainly pertain to issue of loans for minor irrigation after verifying the suitability of the area for groundwater development and; in case of lift irrigation, after obtaining clearance from the concerned Department of the State Government;

(d) An amount of 45.14 million\$ (Rs. 32.82 crores) has been claimed so far from the I.D.A. towards assistance from them for these projects. This amount is being onlent to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

Implementation of decision for taking over of Whole Sale Trade in Food-grains by States

880. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM:

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have taken any steps to implement the decision to take over wholesale trade in foodgrains;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have already taken steps in this direction; and

(c) by what time the take over is expected to come into effect in these States?

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

(a) to (c). The State Governments have agreed to implement the decision to take over the wholesale trade in wheat and rice. Details of the wholesale trade takeover are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments. The wholesale trade in wheat will be taken over from the wheat marketing season 1973-74 to be followed by takeover of wholesale trade in rice.

Wheat and Atta vanished from Fair Price Shops in Delhi

881. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM:

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat and atta has vanished from fair price shops in Delhi, Union Territory;

(b) whether the prices of these articles in fair price shops are also increasing; and

(c) if so, the steps to check them?

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

(c) Regular checking of fair-price shops is being undertaken to ensure issue of foodgrains at fixed prices to bona fide card-holders.

Taking over of Ghela Somnath Temple

882. **SHRI VEKARIA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether temple of "Ghela Somnath" situated in Pandal is more than 500 years old;

(b) whether the temple needs repairs; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take over the temple under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No. Sir. The old "Ghela Somnath" temple is no longer extant. The present temple built on the site of the old temple is modern.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Neglect of Central Gujarat Ports

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

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the "Western Times", Ahmedabad dated the 30th Decem-

ber, 1972 regarding the neglect of Central Gujarat Ports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter concerns the Government of Gujarat and it is understood that they are seized of it.

Report of Gajendragadkar Committee on working of I.C.A.R.

884. **SHRI VEKARIA:**

SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gajendragadkar Committee set up to inquire into the affairs of I.C.A.R. has submitted its report to the Government; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes. The Gajendragadkar Committee set up to inquire into the affairs of I.C.A.R. has submitted its report on 19th January, 1973. It is under active consideration of the Government and would be laid on the Table of the House.

अनिवार्य प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा

885. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन राज्यों ने प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर दी है ;

(ख) शेष राज्यों द्वारा प्राथमिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण भवालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री ढी० पी० यादव) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा अधिनियम मणी-पुर, नागार्लैण्ड और त्रिपुरा को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में लागू हैं। जहां तक संघ शासित प्रदेशों का सम्बन्ध है, इस प्रकार का विधान दिल्ली, अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह और चण्डीगढ़ में लागू है। परन्तु वास्तव में अधिकांश ऐसे राज्यों में जिनमें विधान मंडल हैं अनिवार्यता को लागू नहीं किया गया है।

वर्तमान सामाजिक-प्रार्थिक परिस्थितियों में यह अनिवार्यता व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

(ख) जिन राज्यों में अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये विधान नहीं है, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वे इस विधान को लाने में क्षिक्षक रहे हैं, चूंकि इससे होने वाले लाभ इस विधान को लाने में किये जाने वाले प्रयत्न के समतुल्य नहीं हैं।

(ग) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप प्रस्तावों में, वर्ष 1978-79 तक 6-11 वर्ष की यायु वर्ग के बच्चों और वर्ष 1983-84

तक 11-14 वर्ष की यायु वर्ग के बच्चों के लिये निःशुल्क तथा देशव्यापी प्राथमिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था का प्रस्तुत विचाराधीन है। स्कूली शिक्षा, चूंकि राज्य का विषय है, अतः सभी राज्यों के, सहयोग से इस समस्या को सुलझाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। 6-14 वर्ष की यायु वर्ग के सभी बच्चों को शिक्षा के लाभ उपलब्ध कराने के लिये आंशिक समय, निजी समय और औपचारिक शिक्षा का वृहद् उपयोग किया जायेगा।

Import of Foodgrains from Abroad

886. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foodgrains planned to be imported during current year to meet the deficit;

(b) the cost of the imports;

(c) whether the imports are going to be made on normal commercial basis; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). During this year it is proposed to import 2 million tonnes of foodgrains. Out of this, 1.5 million tonnes have been purchased at a total estimated C. & F. value of Rs. 116.32 crores. The cost of the balance quantity will depend upon market conditions at the time of purchase.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Statement attached.

Statement

Statement showing salient features of purchases of foodgrains from Canada, USA and Argentina—

Commodity	Country	Quantity (in lakh tonnes)	Price range (per metric ton)
Wheat	Canada	4.68	\$90.57—97.136 (Rs. 659—707) (F.O.B.)
"	Argentina	0.93	\$96.35 (Rs. 701) (F.O.B.)
	"	1.02	\$111.35 (Rs. 811) (C.&F.)
Milo	"	0.21	\$78.75 (Rs. 573) (F.O.B.)
Wheat	U.S.A.	3.35	\$99—106.25 (Rs. 721—773) (F.O.B.)
Milo	"	4.79	\$70.52—79.307 (Rs. 513—577) (F.O.B.)

(Rate—1 dollar=Rs. 7.279)

Costs of production of Sugarcane and Sugar in States

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

887. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the cost of production of sugarcane and cost of production of sugar in different States with the break-up of main items of expenditure?

A. Sugarcane

The data on cost of production of sugarcane for important cane-growing States at present available relate to the late 'fifties'. Later estimates pertaining to the 'sixties' for selected districts based on studies into the economics of farm management are given below:—

District/State	Period	Type	(In Rs. per quintal) Total cost*
Muzaffarnagar (U. P.)	1966-67 to 1968-69	Irrigated (a) Planted — (b) Ratoon —	4.59 3.58
Deoria (U. P.)	1966-67 to 1968-69	Irrigated (a) Planted — (b) Ratoon —	5.07 4.83
Rohtak, Karnal and Jind Tehsil (Haryana)	1961-62 to 1963-64	Unirrigated (a) Planted — (b) Ratoon — Irrigated—	5.25 4.85 2.91

*Total cost includes, besides actual cost of family labour, rental value of fixed capital cash and kind expenses, the imputed owned land and interest on owned

A statement indicating the break-up of total cost of cultivation per hectare of sugarcane in the above mentioned districts is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4268/73].

Recently, the Government have undertaken a comprehensive scheme for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops including sugarcane.

B. Sugar

The Tariff Commission has recently completed its latest study of the cost structure of the sugar industry and a statement indicating the cost of production of sugar will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as action on it is completed.

Cost of implementation of decision to Take over wholesale Trade in Foodgrains

888. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the probable cost of the project for taking over whole-sale trade in foodgrains; and

(b) how Government propose to finance the take-over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Details of the financial and other requirements for taking over whole-sale trade in wheat are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments. The financing of investment involved in taking over of wheat and rice will be mainly done by the banks.

Review of Cases of Rusticated Student of Delhi University

889. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of four students of Delhi University, who were rusticated, have been reviewed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University has appointed a 24 member Student-Teacher Committee to look into all the problems arising from the recent crisis including rustication of students and to make its recommendations to the Vice-Chancellor for the consideration of the Executive Council. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

पांच से 18 एकड़ भूमि के स्वामी परिवारों का ध्योरा

890. श्री सालजी भाई : क्या हृषि मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में, राज्यवार, उन परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके पास 18 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि है;

(ख) देश में, राज्यवार, उन परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके पास पांच एकड़ से कम भूमि है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई है जिससे पांच एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले परिवारों को 18 एकड़ भूमि दिलाई जा सके और 18 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि वाले परिवारों को 18 एकड़ भूमि ही प्राप्त हो; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि भव्यालय में राज्य भवी (श्री अम्बासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क). और (ख). राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण (1961-62) के 17वें चक्र के आधार पर एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया]। देखिए संक्षय एल टी-4269/173]

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) जुलाई, 1972 में हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में कृषि जोतों की अधिकतम सीमा के संबंध में की गई सिफारिशों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए भारत सरकार द्वारा तैयार किए गए राष्ट्रीय मानवरक्षी सिद्धांतों का अभिप्राय अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए फालतू भूमि भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों को उपलब्ध करना है।

Death of an old lady of J. J. Colony in CGHS Dispensary

891. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the month of January one old lady of J. J. Colony died in a Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary due to the negligence in applying injection by a doctor; and

(b) if so, the action taken against that doctor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). No such incident has taken place in any of the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries being run in the

J. J. Colonies of Nanakpur, Patel Nagar II, Inderpuri, Ra'jouri Garden, Shahdara and Shakurbasti. However, a female named Mam Chandi died after a test dose of streptomycin in a Delhi Development Authority run dispensary at Wazirpur on the 9th January, 1973. The patient aged about 45 years reported at J. J. Colony dispensary, Wazirpur at 10.30 a.m. on the 9th January, 1973. She was examined by the Junior Medical Officer who prescribed the following:

1. Inj. Pencillin-streptomycin- $\frac{1}{2}$ gm 1/14 O.D. after sensitivity test.
2. Tab. A.P.C.-1 Tab. T.D.S.
3. Tab. M.V.-1 Tab. O.D.
4. Mish. Cough Sed. 1 Os T.D.S.

Consequently she reported at the injection room of the dispensary and was administered test dose of 0.1 ml. of diluted drug. About 4-5 other patients were given a test dose out of the same vial. After about 15 minutes a lady relative of the patient who had accompanied her contacted the doctor and requested him to look at the patient as she was not well. The doctor went out and found the patient in a state of collapse. The other doctor also came and immediate treatment was started. Injection Adrenaline 1 amp. and Inj. Coramine 1 amp. were administered immediately. Injections were repeated again after about half an hour, after assessing her condition. As her condition did not improve, Injection Adrenaline Intra-Cardiac was repeated and external cardiac message was started. The patient did not improve even after this treatment and unfortunately expired at 1.10 p.m.

The treatment given by the Medical Officer is by and large in conformity with the WHO Bulletin 1968 Volume 38 No. 2 which lays down procedure for treating the case of pencillin reaction. The inquiry committee comprising of the Assistant Drugs Controller, Delhi Administration, has opined that usual normal precautions were taken while giving the test dose and all that could be done was done by the staff.

The body, O.P.D. Card, syringe and Injection vial were taken into possession by the police authorities who made it a medico-legal case.

राजस्थान के कृषकों को सप्लाई की गई

श्रीराम यूरिया में नाइट्रोजन की प्रतिशतता

892. श्री मंत्री मार्ई : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में अनेक स्थानों पर कृषकों को सप्लाई किए गए पोलैण्ड यूरिया के बोरों पर अंकित नाइट्रोजन का प्रतिशत शतप्रतिशत सही पाया गया जबकि वहां पर कृषकों को सप्लाई किए गए श्रीराम यूरिया के बोरो पर 46.04 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन अंकित होने पर भी उनमें 37.02 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन की मात्रा पाई गई ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) ऐसे ही एक प्रश्न का उत्तर तैयार करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने 27 मई, 1972 को सूचना भेजी थी कि राजस्थान में कृषकों को सप्लाई किए गए पोलैण्ड यूरिया के बोरों पर अंकित नाइट्रोजन का प्रतिशत सही पाया गया राज्य सरकार ने यह भी लिखा था कि उस समय तक श्रीराम रसायन उद्योग कोटा द्वारा तैयार किए हुए यूरिया में नाइट्रोजन की कम मात्रा के बारे में राज्य सरकार को कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली थी । उसके बाद हृषि मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकार को दो बार लिखा है कि यह सूचना भेजे कि क्या श्रीराम रसायन उद्योग, कोटा द्वारा तैयार किए हुए

यूरिया में नाइट्रोजन की कम मात्रा होने के बारे में राज्य सरकार को कोई शिकायत मिली है ? उसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है । राजस्थान सरकार से पूछती गई जानकारी मिलते ही इस प्रश्न का उत्तर सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(ख) इस समय प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Direct action threat by the Students of Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi

893. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

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

(a) whether the Students, Interns and House Surgeons of the Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi, had on 30th January, 1973, threatened direct action if their stipend was not increased;

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

(c) the existing stipend and pay of medicos at Delhi as compared with that in other Metropolitan Cities of the country and the steps proposed to remove the anomaly in this regard, if any?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Interns, House Surgeons, Post-graduates and Registrars of the Maulana Azad Medical College, besides those of Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi University Medical College, Willingdon Hospital, Safdarjang Hospital and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences have submitted a Memorandum to me. The main demand is that the honorarium/stipend paid to the Interns, House Surgeons and Post-graduates should be increased to Rs. 300, Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 per mensum respectively. I agree to consider the demand sympathetically when a deputation of stu-

dents met me on 7th February, 1973. Subsequently, the representatives of the agitating Interns, House Surgeons, etc. again met me on 20th February, 1973 when I informed them that their main demand in regard to the stipend etc. was already under active consideration of the Government and advised them that they should wait till 31st March, 1973, for a decision.

(c) The Interns and House Surgeons in Delhi are now paid Rs. 200 and Rs. 275 per month respectively as honorarium. Registrars have the pay-scale of Rs. 375—425 (plus Rs. 50 per month for those holding post-graduate diploma and Rs. 100 per month for those having postgraduate Degrees) besides other allowances. All post-graduate students do not get scholarships. The Government of India award 377 scholarships in addition to about 80 post-graduate scholarships at the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh. Out of 377 post-graduate scholarships, 100 are meant for post-graduate students of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, 52 for post-graduate students studying in other medical colleges in Delhi only and the balance of 225 scholarships are available for students under-going postgraduate medical education in other recognised postgraduate medical institutions in the country. The rate of these scholarships is Rs. 300 per month, if availed of at Delhi and Rs. 250 per month if availed of elsewhere. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh have, however, raised the rate of these scholarships to Rs. 330 per month.

Information regarding the rates of stipends and honoraria of equivalent categories of medicos prevalent in other Metropolitan cities of the country have been sought for from the State Governments. However, as these are matters within the jurisdiction of the State Governments concerned, the rates are likely to vary from State to State.

Investigations into dispute between Security Personnel and Workers at Visakhapatnam Port

894. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5336 on the 8th May, 1972 regarding the dispute between the Security Personnel and workers at Visakhapatnam Port, and state:

- (a) whether the information asked for has since been collected; and
- (b) if so, the gist thereof and if not, reasons for its delay?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Investigations have been completed in all the four cases which were registered by the Police as a result of the altercation between the CISF personnel and Port and Dock workers at Visakhapatnam in April, 1972. Three cases were closed, one as non-cognizable and two as undetected. The fourth case is pending before the court at Visakhapatnam.

Amount spent for Universities and Colleges by U.G.C.

895. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5286 on the 8th May, 1972 regarding the amount spent for the Universities and Colleges by and University Grants Commission and state:

- (a) whether the information asked for has since been collected; and
- (b) if so, what are these and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4270/73].

English as Optional Subject in Schools

896. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7031 on the 22nd May, 1972 regarding English as optional subject in schools and state:

(a) whether information asked for has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the said information?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The information has been collected.

b) It is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4271/73].

भारत और बंगला देश के बीच सांस्कृतिक सहयोग समझौता

897. श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद :
श्री जगद्गाथ मिश्र :

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

(क) क्या बंगला देश और भारत के बीच किसी सांस्कृतिक सहयोग के समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं; और

(ख) उसमें किन-किन क्षेत्रों में सहयोग का प्रावधान है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डॉ पी० यादव) : (क) जी हैं। भारतीय गणतंत्र सरकार तथा बंगला देश जन गणतंत्र की सरकार के बीच सांस्कृतिक सहयोग के करार पर 30 दिसम्बर, 1972 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। तथापि, संपुष्टि के साधनों के विनियम की शारीरिक से ही, जो अभी तक होना है, यह करार लागू होगा।

(ख) इस करार का उद्देश्य भारत और बंगला देश के बीच विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिक के क्षेत्रों में शैक्षिक कार्यकलापों सहित सांस्कृति कला और शिक्षा जैसे विषयों में प्रत्येक सभ्बव उपाय से संबंधों तथा सदभावना को बढ़ाना तथा पक्का करना है।

इन उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए, विश्वविद्यालयों, अकादमियों, उच्च अध्ययन के स्कूलों और संस्थाओं, प्रयोगशालाओं और अनुसंधान संस्थाओं, पुस्तकालयों और संग्रहालयों के बीच प्रोफेसरों/विशेषज्ञों के पारस्परिक भ्रमण, प्रतिनिधियों तथा शिष्ट मंडलों के विनियम सामग्रियों और पुरातत्व-नमूनों के विनियम पुस्तकों के रूपान्तरण एवं प्रकाशन कलाकारों के विनियम प्रदर्शनियों, खेलों और शारीरिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्रों में विनियम, रेडियो, प्रेस तथा सामूहिक साधनों को इसी प्रकार के अन्य माध्यमों के द्वारा एक दूसरे की संस्कृति की जानकारी के प्रसार के प्रोत्साहन तथा एक दूसरे के देशों में पर्यटकों के भ्रमण से दौनों देश सहयोग स्थापित करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

Foodgrains Imported from Abroad

898. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of imported foodgrains so far arrived in the country; and

(b) what is approximately the quantum of contract so far reached?

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

(a) About 1.9 lakh Metric tons of grain have so far arrived in the country from abroad.

(b) Contracts for about 15 lakh Metric tons of wheat and milo have been finalised so far.

Proposal to renew import of Foodgrains under PL-480

899. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:

SHRI RAMKANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to renew the import of foodgrains under PL-480?

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

No, Sir.

National Organisations for Farmers as suggested by National Commission on Agriculture

900. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendation has been made by National Commission on Agriculture for the formation of National Organisations of farmers at all levels; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to set apart some part of levy duties

on food items and foodgrains to finance the new farmers' Organisation?

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

(a) The National Commission on Agriculture has not made any such recommendation so far.

(b) Does not arise.

नियात और आयात के लिए विदेशों से किराये पर लिये गये जहाज

901. श्री पश्चालाल बारूपाल: क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन से 1970 के दौरान भारतीय व्यापार के लिए समुद्री मार्ग से विदेशों से माल मंगवाने और उन को माल भेजने के लिए भारत ने जहाज किराये पर लिए और उन के द्वारा कितने टन माल ढोया गया तथा उन देशों ने भारतीय जहाजों द्वारा कितने टन माल भारत भेजा और कितने टन माल भारत से मंगाया?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): आवश्यक सूचना लोक सभा के लिखित प्रश्न संख्या 7723 दिनांक 29 मई, 1972 के उत्तर में दी गई थी। 1970 के दौरान उन देशों द्वारा जिनके जहाज भारत द्वारा भाटकित किए गए थे, भारतीय जहाजों में नियात और आयात माल के संबंध में बाद के नियात और आयात संबंधी प्रतिरिक्त आंकड़े प्राप्त हो गए हैं। मौजूदा

प्रश्न के उत्तर में एक संशोधित विवरण सम्बन्धित पटल पर रखा है। [प्रधानमंत्री में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-4272 /73]

भारत में तथा राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

902. श्री पश्चालाल बारूपाल : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रति एक हजार वर्ग मील पर कितने मील लम्बा राष्ट्रीय राजपथ उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) राजस्थान में प्रति एक हजार वर्ग मील पर कितने मील लम्बा राष्ट्रीय राजपथ उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में राजस्थान के पिछड़े-पन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या योजना बना रही है?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राजा) : (क) 14.5 मील।

(ख) 10.2 मील।

(ग) स्वानीय या/और प्रादेशिक विचारों से भिन्न राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से और समस्त देश को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति का विस्तार किया जाता है। मार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कुछ निर्धारित कसौटियां हैं।

(1) वे मार्ग देश भर में से गुजरने वाले मुख्य राज मार्ग हों।

(2) वे दूसरे राजमार्गों से जुड़े हों।

(3) वे राज्यों की राजधानियों से जुड़े हों।

(4) वे मछा पत्तनों और बड़े बड़े श्रीद्वयिक या पर्सिन केन्द्रों से मिले हुए हों।

(5) वे सामरिक महत्व की आवश्यकताएं पूरे करते हों। इसके अतिरिक्त आर्थिक धारणाओं पर भी जोर दिया

जाता है। उपर्युक्त कसौटियों और इस प्रयोजन के लिए साधनों की उपलब्धता के प्रकाश में, मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति के विस्तार के संबंध में पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रस्ताव तैयार करते समय राजस्थान और दूसरे राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा परन्तु इस समय, इस विषय में कुछ भी निश्चित रूप से कहना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रस्ताव किये जा रहे हैं।

Report of Shipping Committee

903. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Committee headed by the Director-General of Shipping has submitted its report; and

b) if so, the main recommendations and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BA-HADUR): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the reference is to the Committee headed by the Director General of Shipping regarding the revision of fares of the Konkan coastal passenger shipping service. The Committee has submitted its report and has recommended that the fares be raised by 20 per cent. The report is under consideration.

News item under the Capital "Travelling by DTC Service Night Marish" appearing in the Indian Express dated 30-1-73

904. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news

item appearing in the Indian Express dated 30th January, 1973 'Travel by DTC as nightmarish as ever'; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not a fact, as has been alleged in the news item that no improvement has been effected in the bus services in the Capital after the formation of the D.T.C. with effect from 3-11-1971. As a result of the sustained efforts made being made, the following main improvements have already been made:—

- (i) 343 new buses were added to the fleet, since November 1971 which enabled the Corporation to increase the daily average number of buses on road from 1118 to 1404.
- (ii) 9 new routes (six city and three rural) have been introduced. Two rural routes have been extended and services on four such routes augmented.
- (iii) 591 special trips are being operated for students between University/Colleges and various localities of the city as against 408 in May, 1972 and 515 in July, 1972. Shuttle services have also been introduced between certain points passing through areas where colleges are located.
- (iv) Route Guide Boards and Time Table Boards have been installed at important loading and unloading points.
- (v) 136 return trips have been provided from the Willingdon and Safdurjung hospitals in the evenings for the convenience of visitors.

(vi) The D.T.C. has also been hiring private buses for operation under its control to meet the transport requirements of the capital.

(vii) The Corporation has stepped up the activity relating to construction of new depots in order to reduce the congestion in the existing depots and improve the standard of maintenance of its vehicles.

(viii) The checking of ticketless travel has been intensified. Advance booking has also been arranged at a number of important points during peak hours.

(ix) Strict disciplinary action is taken against the crew who are found to be indulging in mal-practices or who are found to be defaulting in the discharge of their duties. Challans are also issued by the Traffic Police against the offending drivers.

(x) Stern action is taken against the owners of private buses under Delhi Transport Corporation whenever complaints are received against them.

(xi) An incentive scheme for drivers has been started with a view to maximisation of operational schedules.

(xii) The route structure of the Corporation is being reorganised, rationalised.

In order to make travelling by D.T.C. buses more safe, the following measures have also been taken:—

(a) No person is considered for appointment as a Driver in the D.T.C., unless he has had at least two years' experience of driving a heavy motor vehicle. After recruitment, a two-month training is im-

parted to the drivers before they are sent on line.

- (b) Tachographs have been fitted to double-deck Buses. No standing passenger is allowed in these buses.
- (c) Conductors have strict instructions not to allow the bus to be started from a bus stop unless all the passengers who can be taken in the bus from that point have boarded the bus.
- (d) Whenever damage is caused to a vehicle of the Corporation in an accident and the driver is found to have been at fault, a penalty is imposed on him. If the driver is convicted by a Court of an offence under the M.V. Act, 1939 or the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, suitable departmental action is taken against him.

the Indian Medical Association, legislators and the people on the Commission.

(b) The question of nationalisation of health services in one form or the other has been receiving attention of the Government. As a first step, the Central Government Health Service Scheme was introduced in Delhi and has been extended to Bombay, Allahabad, Meerut, Kanpur and Calcutta. It is also proposed to extend it gradually to other cities. The Employees State Insurance Corporation similarly provides medical and social security benefits to the factory workers. To remove regional imbalances between the rural and the urban areas, the Government also have schemes to strengthen the Primary Health Centres and to expand the hospital facilities in the rural areas. However, due to limited financial resources, it has not been possible to implement a National Health Scheme for all sections of society.

Nationalisation of Health Services

905. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

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

(a) whether President of the Indian Medical Association has made a plea recently for the Nationalisation of Health Services to solve the problems of Rural Health; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The Indian Medical Association has passed a resolution urging the appointment of a Commission to explore the possibility of Nationalisation of Health Services on a phased basis with representatives of

Anomaly in salary of Delhi Teachers

906. SHRI M. C. DAGA:

SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN:

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

(a) whether consequent upon the fixation of pay in the revised pay scales, Junior teachers are drawing more salary than the Seniors in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove this anomaly?

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 matter is under consideration.

राजस्थान को सप्लाई किये गये खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा

907. श्री मूलकन्द डागा : श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सौंदरी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान सरकार को उतनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न नहीं दिये गये जितने की उन्होंने ने मांग की थी; और

(ख) यदि हों, तो आज तक कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किए गए तथा राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा कितनी मात्रा की मांग की गई?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभासासाहिब पी. शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान की सभी उपयुक्त ज़रूरतें पूरी की जा रही हैं। राज्य सरकार को खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई की गई मात्राएं इस प्रकार हैं :—

(हजार मी ० टन में)

नवम्बर,	नवम्बर,
1972 से जन-	1972 से
वरी, 1973	जनवरी,
के दौरान	1973 के
मांगे गए	दौरान सप्लाई
खाद्यान्नों की	किए गए
मात्रा	खाद्यान्नों की
	मात्रा

(1) गेहूं	160.5	61.2
(2) मोटे		
अनाज	45.0	20.6

Registration for Allotment of DDA Flat/Plot

908. SHRI SUKHEDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that persons having a plot or a house in their own name have also registered themselves for the allotment of DDA flat or plot under the middle or low income group schemes; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Persons having a plot|house in their own name are not considered for allotment of DDA flat|plot. However persons owning a residential house on a plot|land measuring less than 75 square yards are considered for allotment of DDA flat or plot. Scrutiny is made at the time of allotment and the prospective allottees are required to furnish an affidavit to the effect that they do not own any residential house or plot of an area exceeding 75 square yards in full or in part on lease-hold or free-hold basis in Delhi, New Delhi or Delhi Cantonment either in their own name or in the name of any of their dependent relations including unmarried children. No case has, however, come to the notice of the Government so far wherein a person is found to have submitted a false affidavit.

Inquiry into theft on Paintings from Salarjung Museum

909. SHRI SUKHEDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether an inquiry into the theft of 14 miniature paintings of the

Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad, has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result of the inquiry and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The matter regarding the reported theft of miniature paintings in May, 1972, from Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad, was entrusted to the local police and to the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation. The Central Bureau of Investigation has intimated that some paintings have been recovered from a dealer in antiquities in Delhi. Further investigation is in progress.

Requirements of supply of fertiliser to Bihar during 1972-73

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

(a) the total requirements of fertiliser asked by the Bihar Government for the year 1972-73; and

(b) the total quantity of fertiliser allocated by the Centre and the actual supply made till December, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The requirements of fertilisers (in terms of plant nutrients) of Bihar State for 1972-73 as agreed upon in the Zonal Conferences held in May and again in September, 1972, the supplies to be made by the Central Fertiliser Pool and by the manufacturers during the year as also decided at the Zonal Conferences, the allotments made for supply by manufacturers and the Central Fertiliser Pool during the period April-December, 1972 and the actual supplies made during April-December, 1972 are given in the Table below:—

	(In tonnes)		
	N	P	K
(a) Net requirements of Bihar (as agreed at Zonal Conferences) for 1972-73	89,549	..	261
(b) Quantity out of (a) for supply by			
(i) Pool	38,217	..	261
(ii) Manufacturers . . .	51,332	4,929	
(c) Allocations made during the period April-December, 1972 :			
(i) Pool	39,244	1,466	
(ii) Manufacturers . . .	18,955	1,907	..
TOTAL	58,199	3,373	..

(d) Actual supply made during the period April-Dec. 1972 :

	N	P	K
(i) Pool	22,302	3,531	..
(ii) Manufactures	31,503	2,822	8,176
TOTAL	53,805	6,353	8,176

It may be seen from the above that, as against a total annual requirement of 90,000 tonnes for the whole year and of 67,500 tonnes on proportionate basis for the first nine months, the actual supply has been 68,334 tonnes of nutrients.

Cases of Leprosy

911. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHU-
RY:

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

(a) the number of leprosy sufferers in the country as on 30th January, 1973, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of increase in the cases since 1970; and

(c) the remedial measures Government are taking to control leprosy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The exact number of leprosy patients in the country as on the 30th January, 1973, is not available as no survey in this respect has recently been done. On the basis of the epidemiological data available in 1963, when a review was conducted, it was estimated that there were about 25 lakhs leprosy cases in an endemic population of about 300 million. A statement giving

the State-wise estimated number of leprosy cases prepared by projecting the previous estimate on the 1971 census is attached. There is, however, no indication to show that there is increase of the leprosy cases in any of the States.

The States have been requested to undertake sample survey in this respect.

(c) To control the spread of leprosy and to provide medical facilities to leprosy patients, the National Leprosy Control Programme was launched in 1955 as a Centrally aided programme. Since then the programme has expanded considerably and it has been categorised as a Centrally Sponsored Programme during Fourth Plan period with 100 per cent financial assistance from the Centre to the State/Union Territories.

Under the frame work of the National Leprosy Control Programme 234 Leprosy Control Units and 1448 Survey, Education and Treatment Centres have so far been established. Besides, 30 voluntary organisations are also participating in this programme with Government of India grants-in-aid.

Statement

States	Estimated No. of cases in 1971 census figures on lakhs
1. Andhra Pradesh	6.280
2. Assam	0.120
3. Bihar	3.390
4. Gujarat	0.130
5. Haryana	0.010
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.150
7. J. & K.	0.050
8. Kerala	0.750
9. Madhya Pradesh	0.320
10. Maharashtra	2.800
11. Manipur	0.060
12. Meghalaya	0.060
13. Mysore	1.740
14. Nagaland	0.170
15. Orissa	2.370
16. Punjab	0.020
17. Rajasthan	0.100
18. Tamil Nadu	7.830
19. Tripura	0.100
20. Uttar Pradesh	1.680
21. West Bengal	3.040
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.003
23. Arunachal Pradesh (NEFA)	0.010
24. Chandigarh	..
25. Dadra-Nagar Havelli	0.001
26. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.050
27. Laccadive Islands	0.010
28. Delhi	0.005
29. Pondicherry	0.190
30. Mizoram	0.010
<hr/>	
	31.449

'DUD' medicines supplied by C.G.H.S.

912. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI RAMKANWAR:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in a number of cases, 'Dud' medicines are supplied to consumers by the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries all over the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). Government have seen the news item which appeared in the Indian Express dated the 12th January, 1973. In so far as Central Government Health Scheme is concerned, the position is given below:—

In order to keep an eye on pilferage of medicines and substitution of spurious drugs for genuine ones, officers of the Central Government Health Scheme make surprise visits to the dispensaries. Besides, test checking of stores and records, samples of medicines that are currently dispensed to the patients from the counter are physically compared with the ones stocked in the dispensary stores, even by opening the sealed containers. On receipt of complaints from patients, samples are taken from the dispensaries and sent for chemical analysis.

In the Central Government Health Scheme medical stores depot, the following steps are taken for maintaining the quality control on drugs:—

(a) The firms to whom rate enquiries are sent are approved by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals after a very elaborate scrutiny of their working i.e. methods of production, quality control and

storage of the products. The firms are registered only when their performance has been noticed for a few years. Rate enquiries are not sent to any other firm except those approved by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals High Power Committee.

(b) When the goods are received in the Central Government Health Scheme Medical Stores Depot they are thoroughly inspected as to their quality i.e. physical appearance date of manufacture, date of expiry as well as their composition which are marked on the label of the carton as well as the bottles, tins, strips or the Amps. It is also made certain that the tins and bottles are properly sealed by examining the stores at random.

(c) Random samples from the supplies received are taken frequently and sent for chemical analysis either to Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta or to the Directorate General of Health Services Laboratory at Ghaziabad.

(d) When the report is received from these two Laboratories and if the product of the firm is found sub-standard, further issue of the product is immediately suspended and the dispensaries also intimated to suspend the use of the particular batch and asked to return the unused medicines to the Depot. Simultaneously, the Drugs Controller of India, the Drugs Controller of Delhi State and the Drugs Controller of the State from which the suppliers supplied the goods are also informed for necessary action against the firm.

In the Depot itself a Register of Life Expired Medicines is maintained so that medicines are normally not allowed to reach the date of expiry and efforts are made to request the C.G.H.S. Specialists and the C.G.H.S. Medical Officers to prescribe them over other similar products whenever considered possible.

Free supply of motor pump sets to tribal agriculturists

913. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be poverty; and

(a) whether Tribal agriculturists in general and tribal agriculturists of Tripura in particular could hardly avail of the advantage of obtaining motor pump sets for irrigation purpose even at a subsidised price due to poverty; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to provide Motor-Pump-Sets to tribal farmers free of cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). Government of India have no information that tribal agriculturists in general and the tribal agriculturists of Tripura in particular are not availing of pump sets for irrigation purposes even at a subsidised price due to poverty.

(b) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of sugar industry

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Government to nationalise the sugar industries; and

(b) if not, how Government propose to protect the interest of the sugarcane growers from the clutches of the sugar factory monopoly owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Government are awaiting the recommendations of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission.

(b) The interests of the cane growers are being safeguarded in that in many of the areas they are getting

higher prices for the sugarcane than the minimum price notified by the Government. Ceaseless efforts are also being made by the Government to ensure that the cane prices are paid without undue delay.

Defective vision of D.T.C. drivers

915. SHRI R. N. SHARMA:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report captioned "Half of DTC Drivers have defective eyes" published in the Hindustan Times dated the 19th January, 1973 containing the summary of the report of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Delhi) submitted to the Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, the salient feature of the Report; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the report published in the newspaper mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. As the report was incorrect, a press note was released immediately by the management of the Delhi Transport Corporation clarifying the position. The facts are that, in 1968, the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, attached to Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, conducted an ophthalmic survey of 1,286 drivers of the then Delhi Transport Undertaking. This study revealed that 35 drivers of the Undertaking were colour blind while 617 had defective vision. Since then, the services of about 80 drivers have been terminated

and a few others have retired or resigned from the service of the organisation.

(b) and (c). The salient features in the Report, concerning the D.T.C., and Government's reaction thereto are as under:—

(1) Licences should be issued only when the applicant produces a certificate regarding his visual acuity from an ophthalmologist of a well reputed institution.

(2) This should be followed by a regular check-up. Under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, at the time of applying for a driving licence for a transport vehicle, every applicant is required to submit a medical fitness certificate from a registered medical practitioner. Similar certificates have to be produced at the time of renewal of the licences to drive such vehicles. These provisions also apply to D.T.C. drivers.

(3) Strict screening at the time of recruitment by an eye specialist; or in consultation with an eye specialist.

Since 1969, every driver recruited by the Delhi Transport Corporation is being tested for his vision by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. About 600 drivers have been recruited by the Corporation after their eyesight was tested by the above Society.

(4) During the training after recruitment, lectures in first aid, premonitory symptom of common eye defects, and their social implications should be clarified to them.

(5) Buses should be thoroughly cleaned and inspected to be

road worthy, before they are put on the road.

These recommendations have been accepted by the Corporation and necessary instructions already issued for implementing them.

Report of the cancer assessment committee

916. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether Government have completed examination of the report of the Cancer Assessment Committee;

(b) the main recommendations of the Committee and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the names of the Hospitals in the country where facilities for the treatment and research in cancer are available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI-BASAPPA): (a) The report of the Cancer Assessment Committee is still under examination.

(b) The Main recommendations of the Committee are:—

(1) The 11 Centres visited by the Cancer Assessment Committee in various parts of the country should be strengthened to cover the constantly increasing demands for cancer control and therapy;

(2) Some of these Centres should be upgraded as Regional Cancer Centres for research, treatment and training;

(3) The regional Cancer Centres should have (i) minimum of 250 beds in the hospital, adequately distributed between radio-therapy and surgery including chemotherapy; (ii) a well equipped division of laboratory services; (iii) comprehensive cancer control programme; and (iv) regional cancer registry.

(4) A National Cancer Registry should be established to provide reliable data on the magnitude of the cancer problem and on the variations noted in the incidence of different types of cancer by sex, age, site etc. all over India and to coordinate the work.

(5) A National Institute of Cytology should be established for training of Cyto-pathologists, Cyto-technologists and Cyto-technicians to make available the necessary trained manpower for the mass screening programme of the Regional Centres.

(c) A list of hospitals State-wise where facilities for the treatment and research in cancer are available is laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4273/73].

Government employees waiting for allotment of houses for the last 10 years

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

(a) whether 80 per cent of the Government employees are waiting for allotment of houses for the last 10 years; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken to remove the shortage of housing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The percentage of satisfaction in the general pool at Delhi/New Delhi, in December, 1972 was 41.5 and it has not been possible to provide residential accommodation to 58.5 per cent employees, many amongst whom have been in service for ten years or more.

(b) Schemes for the Fifth Five Year Plan are under examination. If required funds and developed land are available, and if there is no difficulty in getting adequate building materials like steel, bricks and cement, it is intended to achieve 75 per cent satisfaction in all types in Delhi/New Delhi and 40 per cent in other cities, where general Pool accommodation exists, by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Use of Narcotic drinks by Students

918. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been received by the Government that use of narcotic drinks is on the increase amongst the students and there is a gang of anti-social elements who are systematically trying to get the students community to fall prey to addiction to narcotics;

(b) whether any report has been received by Government that such narcotics are being imported from adjoining countries; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposes to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir. Only isolated instances have been reported in the Press. The State Drug Control Authorities have been asked to keep constant watch on the sale of psycho-tropic drugs, especially in the areas surrounding teaching institutions and the University campuses.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The authorities concerned are seized of the problem and are taking precautionary measures to prevent such smuggling & illicit import.

Demurrage paid by F.C.I.

919. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India had to pay a huge amount as demurrage during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking delivery of the goods in time; and

(c) what action Government have taken against those who are responsible for this heavy loss to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). The demurrage incurred by the F.C.I. was as follows:—

(Figures in lakh Rupees)	
1968-69	16.48
1969-70	10.74
1970-71	13.09

The accounts for 1971-72 are yet to be finalised. Keeping in view the handling of more than 8 million tonnes of foodgrains during any of the above mentioned years, the demurrage incurred was incidental and not ex-

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tirely inescapable in operations of such a large magnitude.

(b) The delays in taking delivery of the goods within the permissible free time were mainly due to inclement weather conditions, labour troubles and bunching of wagons/specials in rail transit resulting in heavy arrivals at the same time.

(c) In each case responsibility is determined. Wherever the failure is of the Handling and Transport Contractors the demurrage charges due are recovered from their bills. Whenever the labour has been departmentalised the liability is accepted, by the FCI and suitable disciplinary action is taken against the official(s) responsible for the incurrence of demurrage. The Food Corporation of India attach utmost importance to the expeditious releases of foodgrain wagons.

Where the reasons for the incurrence of demurrage are beyond the control of the FCI the Railways are approached for suitable remission of demurrage charges.

Unrest among students

920. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the unrest that is prevailing in the students community;

(b) whether it is because of great unemployment amongst the educated youth; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Government is seized of the problem of unrest prevailing in the students community.

(b) Unemployment is one of the several factors for Student Unrest.

(c) The causes of student unrest have been examined by several authorities and committees over the years and their recommendations communicated to the State Governments and the Universities for consideration and implementation. A Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education has also been appointed to look into the question.

Under the Central Scheme of providing employment to the educated unemployed and expansion of elementary education, about 90,000 additional posts of primary school teachers are likely to be sanctioned by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

सोयाबीन की खेती करने वाले राज्य

921. श्री सरमी नारायण पांडेय : क्या छवि भवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में मुख्यतः सोयाबीन की खेती किन किन राज्यों में होती है;

(ख) क्या उपयुक्त बाजार न मिलने के कारण सोयाबीन की खेती में कृषकों की रुचि नहीं है ;

(ग) सोयाबीन में प्रोटीन तथा वसा (फैट) कितनी कितनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध होता है और उस से तेल किस प्रतिशतता में निकाला जाता है; और

(घ) क्या सोयाबीन से निकाला गया तेल अन्स्पति धी बनाने के काम आता है तथा भारी मात्रा में विदेशों से मंगाया जाता है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धी अष्टावासाहिब पी० शिंदे): (क) मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में विपणन की कोई कठिनाई नहीं है, किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के किसानों को यह कठिनाई उठानी पड़ रही है क्योंकि वहां सोयाबीन प्रायः इधर उधर बिक्रे हुए क्षेत्रों में और शोड़ी मात्रा में पैदा होता है।

(ग) सोयाबीन में लगभग 40 प्रतिशत प्रोटीन तथा 20 प्रतिशत तेल होता है। द्रावक पदार्थ निस्सारण पदार्थ से प्राप्त होने वाले तेल की मात्रा 18 प्रतिशत होती है।

(घ) जी हां, सोयाबीन का तेल बनस्पति बनाने के काम में आता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में आयात किए गए सोयाबीन के तेल की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है:—

वर्ष	(मात्रा मीटरी टनों में)
1968-69	76,077
1969-70	82,478
1970-71	99,601
1971-72	1,30,865
1972-73	33,076

खण्डवा अजमेर सङ्क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने की मांग

922. डा० सरमीनारायण पांडेय: क्या खण्डवा अजमेर सङ्क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने की मांग करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के मध्य भाग, खण्डवा-अजमेर के बीच भारी यातायात रहता है;

(ख) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र में मूह, नीमच एवं नसीराबाद में प्रमुख सैनिक प्रतिष्ठान स्थित हैं;

(ग) क्या इस सङ्क को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित करने की मांग की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धी एम० बी० राणा) : (क) अजमेर खंडवा सङ्क एक भौजूदा राज्य मार्ग है, अतः यह राज्य के कार्यक्षेत्र में पड़ती है। सम्बन्धित राज्यों ने अभी तक ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं दी है, क्या इस सङ्क पर यातायात बहुत अधिक है अथवा नहीं।

(ख) मह तथा नसीराबाद छावनियां हैं जहां सेना के कुछ प्रतिष्ठान हैं और नीमच केन्द्रीय आरक्षण पुनिस की यूनिटों के मुख्यालयों में से एक है।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं। परन्तु राजस्थान सरकार का अजमेर भिलवाड़ा-चितोड़गढ़-प्रतापगढ़-पिपलादा और आगे रतलाम तक के सङ्क को पांचवीं योजना में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में शामिल कराने का प्रस्ताव है, जो अजमेर खंडवा सङ्क का भाग बनेगा। परन्तु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का उन के राज्य में पड़ने वाले भाग के लिए ग्राउंड तदनुरूपी प्रस्ताव नहीं है। राजस्थान सरकार के इस प्रस्ताव पर अन्य राज्यों से प्राप्त पांचवीं योजना में एक प्रस्ताव के साथ विचार किया जायेगा। परन्तु, चूंकि पांचवीं योजना के लिए प्रस्ताव अभी तक प्रारम्भिक चरणों में है, अतः इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि भौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में उक्त योजना के भाग के रूप में किस हद तक नये सङ्क शामिल किये जायेंगे।

Excess payment made to contractor by shyamal charitable trust, Delhi

923. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4811 on 18th December, 1972 regarding excess payment made to contractor by Shyamal Charitable Trust, Delhi and state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been held to find out as to how and by whom an excess payment of Rs. 2,46,606 had been made to the contractor;

(b) whether the firm to whom the contract was given by the Shyam Lal Charitable Trust for construction of College Building, does not exist; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a). No excess payment was made to the contractor so far as University Grants Commission grant is concerned. Since the excess payment was made by the Trust from the Trust funds the question of conducting an enquiry by Government does not arise.

(b) An enquiry was made in 1969 and it was found that the firm which constructed the building was a genuine one. The Government has no information whether the first exists at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Taking over of Ganga Bridge Project in Patna

924. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are taking over the Ganga Bridge Project in Patna;

(b) if so, the main features regarding the project; and

(c) when the work on the project is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE¹ IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c): The proposed bridge over Ganga near Patna falls on a State road. The Government of Bihar are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project. However, in order to help the State Government, the Government of India have agreed to provide to them for the proposed bridge over Ganga at Patna a non-Plan loan to meet 50 per cent of the expenditure during the Fourth Plan period subject to a maximum of Rs. 4.5 crores, the balance being met by the State Government from their own resources. The work on the project has already been started recently by the State Government. The Bihar Government has proposed that the road Patna-Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonharsa, which includes the proposed bridge at Patna, may be taken over by the Central Government as a National Highway during the Fifth Plan. The proposal will have to be considered along-with similar proposals received from other States for the Fifth Plan.

Delhi school teachers' cooperative-house building society, Delhi

925. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7336 on the 9th August, 1971 regarding Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi and state the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that every action required is completed by the Executive/Management Committee of the Society, at the earliest so that possession of plots could be given to its members for the construction of houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): As the affairs of the Society were not being conducted according to bye-laws and rules an enquiry has been instituted against the Society under Section 43 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act (VII of 1925) as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi. Further action will be taken after the report of the Enquiry Officer is received.

Alleged irregularities in the Delhi School Teachers' cooperative house building society, Delhi

926. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7338 on the 9th August, 1971 and state:

(a) whether the Accounts of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi for the year 1971-72 have also been audited;

(b) if so, all particulars in regard thereto if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the cash in hand and amount in the accounts of the Society with the various Banks as on the 31st January, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir. The accounts have been audited up to the year 1966-67 only.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise as the Society has not been coming forward to produce all its records for auditing. As the affairs of the Society were not being conducted according to bye-laws and rules, an enquiry has been instituted against the Society under Section 43 of the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act

(VII of 1925) as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi.

Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

927. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7339 on the 9th August, 1971 and state:

• (a) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that members of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House-building Society, Delhi who want to withdraw their membership from the Society are able to do so and their amount deposited with the Society is refunded back to them immediately; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT, OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b) Normally the members can withdraw their membership and the amount deposited with the Society by approaching the Society direct as required in the bye-laws. In the present case, however, an enquiry has been instituted by the Delhi Administration into the affairs of this Society. The amount deposited by the members with the Society can, therefore, be returned to them only after the enquiry is completed. Steps have been taken by the Delhi Administration to ensure the completion of the enquiry as early as possible.

Lay-Out-Plan of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

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

(a) whether the lay-out-plan of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi has

been approved and if so, the number of plots approved in each of the different sizes;

(b) the reasons for which plots of so many sizes with a little difference have been approved;

(c) whether any more land is proposed to be allotted to the Society in case its total membership exceeds the number of plots available with the Society and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps, other than taking affidavits, proposed to be taken to ensure that those persons who either in their own name or in the name of their wife or children own a plot in Delhi or Ghaziabad do not get a plot from the Society and their membership is terminated at once?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, The layout plan makes provision for 1031 plots the sizes of which vary from 150 square yards to 226.7 square yards.

(b) They are within the permissible limits.

(c) No

(d) Steps will be taken under the relevant provisions in cases that come to notice in respect of Delhi/New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment. Persons owning a house/plot in Ghaziabad are not debarred from allotment of land from the Society.

Issue of New Ration Cards in Delhi

929. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:**

**SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian

Express of 2-2-73, under the headline "Confusion Over New Ration Cards";

(b) whether Ration Offices in Delhi are turning away hundreds of persons every day without ration cards being issued and whether the Food and Supplies Department unofficially instructed their staff not to issue new ration cards;

(c) the average time taken for issue of ration cards when once they are applied for; and

(d) what steps are taken to streamline the procedure for issue of new ration cards to enable the applicants to get their Cards with least delay?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Normally one week.

(d) New ration cards are issued after due verification in each case with least possible delay.

Ban on Use of Hexa-Chlorophene in Hospitals in the Country

930. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:**

**SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH
GOSWAMI:**

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

(a) whether Hexa-chlorophene, which has been banned in many foreign countries for more than a year as it was found to have pernicious after-effects, is still being used in Hospitals in India;

(b) whether some State Governments have banned the use of cosmetics and soaps containing the above substance; and

(c) if so, what steps the Central Government have taken to ban the

use of substances containing Hexa-chlorophene, all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Hospitals in India have been advised to discontinue the use of Hexa-chlorophene. A few instances of its continued use, which have come to our notice, are under investigation.

(b) No.

(c) The Central Government have initiated action to prevent the use of Hexa-chlorophene in cosmetics, certain other measures to effectively prevent the use of Hexa-chlorophene are under consideration.

शिक्षा विभाग, दिल्ली के अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता सूची

931. श्री अम्बेश : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पृथक वरिष्ठता सूची तैयार की गई है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक वर्ष की वरिष्ठता सूची और प्रत्येक वर्ष में स्थायी बनाए गए अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक को किस तारीख से स्थायी बनाया गया है;

(ग) प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितने कर्मचारियों को सलेक्शन में दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि उक्त आदिम जातियों को पथक वरिष्ठता सूची के अनुसार सलेक्शन

में दिया गया है तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्री० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [प्रम्यालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-4274/73]।

(घ) मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Sanction for Crash Programme for Rural Employment during Fourth Plan

932. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned during the Fourth Plan for rural crash employment programme;

(b) how much money was spent and the employment opportunities created upto 31st December, 1972; and

(c) the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment has taken up for implementation in April, 1971 with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores per annum. From the year 1972-73, this scheme has been included in the Fourth Plan.

(b) the expenditure incurred and employment generated under the scheme reported so far are as under:

	Expenditure	Employment
	Rs. (Crores)	Lakh Mandays
(i) 1971-72 (non-plan)	31.22	799.34
(ii) 1972-73 (Plan)	25.37	694.18

(c) As against the target of creation of 875 lakh mandays of employment during 1971-72 at an expenditure of Rs. 50 crores, about 800 lakh mandays of employment at an expenditure of Rs. 31.22 crores has been created. This is quite satisfactory in view of the fact that the effective working period during the year 1971-72 was only 6 months as against 10 months envisaged under the scheme.

During 1972-73 about 694 lakh mandays of employment has been so far reported under the programme at an expenditure of Rs. 25.37 crores. The target of employment is likely to be exceeded during the year. The projects taken up for execution include roads, minor irrigation, soil conservation, aorestation etc.

Rules of Out-Of-Turn Allotment of Quarters

933. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the various provisions in the Rules for the allotment of Government residence under which out-of-turn allotments of quarters are being made in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) whether apart from (a), there are some other provisions which have been made under discretionary powers of the Government; and

(c) whether he would lay on the Table of the House details of allotments made under each of these provisions from the 1st January, 1970 to 1st September, 1972 giving names of beneficiaries, their full Office addresses and grounds of allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) In the Allotment Rules, a provision regarding out-of-turn allotment on medical grounds existed but this was deleted from the rules with effect from 13th May, 1972.

(b) Under the discretionary powers of Government to relax the provisions of the Allotment Rules, ad hoc allotments/regularisation of accommodation in the names of relatives of allottee officers are made in the following cases—

- (i) To son/daughter, wife/husband of a retiring/deceased officer.
- (ii) To son-unmarried daughter, wife/husband of an officer transferred to a station outside Delhi or to an ineligible office in Delhi/New Delhi.
- (iii) To key personnel working in the Prime Minister's Secretariat and to a specified number of personnel staff of Ministers/Deputy Ministers and other dignitaries.
- (iv) To an officer, who is in occupation of departmental pool accommodation, which he has to vacate on transfer to an office eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool.
- (v) Ad hoc allotment on medical grounds and on compassionate or other compelling grounds.
- (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राजधानी में गेहू के भाव में वृद्धि

934. श्री एम० एस० ती० :

श्री रामकृष्ण :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपैल, 1972 से अब तक राजधानी में गेहू के भाव में लगभग 45 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और

(ख) यदि हां तो सरकार ने मूल्यों में वृद्धि के रोकने न लिये क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) जी नहीं गेहू के मूल्यों में वृद्धि 12.4 प्रतिशत से 36.5 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) मूल्यों को नीचे लाने के लिए ये उपाय किए गए हैं :— (क) उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से खाद्यान्नों का सरकारी वितरण संशक्त बनाना और बढ़ाना तथा सारा सरकारी स्टाक का वितरण इनके माध्यम से करना। (ख) गेहू के पदार्थों के थोक और खुदरा मूल्यों पर नियन्त्रण लागू करना और उचित मूल्य की

दुकानों से उनका वितरण विनियमित करना। (ग) इस समय लागू नियामक कानूनों को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करना। (घ) उचित मूल्य की दुकानों खाद्य काड़ों और स्थापन परमिटों की जांच-पड़ताल तेज़ करना। (ङ) जमाखोरी

रोकने के लिये खुले बाजार पर सतर्कता रखना और (च) अतिथि नियन्त्रण आदेश लागू कर खाद्यान्नों की खपत पर नियन्त्रण रखना।

अनाज के एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध में ढील

935. श्री राजबहादुर सिंह :

श्री दर्म राव अफजलपुरकर :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों से अनुरोध किया है कि देश में खाद्य संकट को देखते हुए खाद्यान्नों के एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में ले जाने पर लगे प्रतिबन्धों को शिथिल किया जाना चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन से राज्यों से दूसरे राज्यों को अनाज भेजने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) खाद्यान्नों के अन्तर्राजीय संचलन पर लगे प्रतिबन्धों में ढील देने के लिए कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया गया है। मोटे अनाजों के बारे में कुछेक सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों ने अनुरोध किया है कि राज्य सरकार के खाते में इन मोटे अनाजों के नियात को सीमित करने की इजाजत दी जाए।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों क्षेत्रों के नाम जहां से खाद्यान्नों (चावल, धान और मुळ्य मोटे अनाज) का नियात प्रतिबन्धित है।

(क) चावल/धान

1—उत्तरी चावल क्षेत्र (जिसमें हरियाणा हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर और पंजाब राज्य और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश चण्डीगढ़ और दिल्ली शामिल हैं) 2—ग्रान्थ प्रदेश और यानम के केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश-यानम

का क्षेत्र शामिल है। 3—ग्रसम 4—बिहार 5—गुजरात 6—केरल और पांडिचेरी के केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश में महे का क्षेत्र शामिल है। 7—मध्य प्रदेश 8—महाराष्ट्र 9—मणिपुर 10—मेघालय 11—मैसूर 12—उड़ीसा 13—राजस्थान 14—तमिलनाडु और पांडिचेरी के केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश में पांडिचेरी और केरिकल के क्षेत्र शामिल हैं 15—विपुरा 16—उत्तर प्रदेश 17—पश्चिमी बंगाल 18—दादरा तथा नगर हवेली 19—गोआ, दमन और दीव

(ख) मोटे अनाज

बाजरा—आनंद, प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा, मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, चण्डीगढ़ गोआ, दमन और दीव और पांडिचेरी।

उचार—आनंद प्रदेश, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु उत्तर प्रदेश, गोआ, दमन और दीव, पांडिचेरी,

मधका—आनंद प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश मैसूर, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु उत्तर प्रदेश, चण्डीगढ़, पांडिचेरी।

रावी—आनंद, प्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, तमिलनाडु, दादरा और नगर हवेली पांडिचेरी।

Expenditure on Additional Construction in Bungalows of Ministers, Secretaries & V.I.Ps. and Government Officers in New Delhi

936. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount incurred on additional construction, repairs, renovation, painting and white-washing of Bungalows allotted to Ministers.

Secretaries and other V.I.Ps. during 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the total amount incurred on additional construction, white-washing, repairs and painting on all Government offices and other Government buildings in New Delhi during 1971-72 and 1972-73?

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

	1971-72	1972-73*
	Rs. 29,31,941.00	Rs. 18,13,633.00
b	1971-72	1972-73

Rs. 3,66,63,028.53 Rs. 2,73,64,111.00

*The expenditure shown for the year 1972-73 is upto January, 1973.

Repairs and White-Washing of Type IV Quarters in D.I.Z. Area

937. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether white-washing of Government Quarters in D.I.Z. area and other colonies has not been done this year, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to make major repairs of Type IV Quarters in the D.I.Z. area to stop leakage of roofs during the rainy season and what additional amenities have been provided in these quarters after increasing their rent twice during the last three or four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) As a measure of economy, it had been decided by Government that no expenditure, save in exceptional circumstances, should be incurred on white-washing, repairs, minor works additions/alterations to buildings both residential and non-residential in the

charge of the C.P.W.D. Generally, quarters which were not white-washed during 1971-72 were taken up for white-washing during the year 1972-73.

(b) Specific complaints of leakage of roofs are attended to by the C.P.W.D.

The increase in rent has been due to the quinquennial revision of rent and not for providing additional amenities

Request from Sangam Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Ghaziabad to D.D.A. Regarding National Bye-Pass No. 24

938. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sangam Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Ghaziabad made several representations to the Delhi Development Authority to finalise the alignment of National Bye-pass No. 24, Ajay Enclave near Delhi—U.P. Border during the last three years, but no action has been taken by the Delhi Development Authority so far;

(b) whether on the request of U.P. Government, the Chief Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi had advised the Delhi Development Authority and the Central Public Works Department in January, 1972 to correct the said road alignment in accordance with Delhi Master Plan;

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking any action so far; and

(d) by what date the revised Plan of Ajay Enclave will be finalised?

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

matter is already under consideration of the Delhi Development Authority and the alignment plan is being finalised in consultation with the Town and Country Planning Organisation.

(b) and (c). Yes. The Delhi Development Authority are taking action in the matter.

(d) The finalisation of the revised plan of the colony, concerns the U.P. Government. As far as the alignment part is concerned it has been found that the alignment passing from the U.P. State would not affect its original alignment and consequently any adjustment needed would be done only within the Union Territory area.

दिल्ली में राशन में कटौती

939. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री जी० बाई० कृष्णन :

क्या कृष्ण मन्दी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिना किसी सूचना के राशन में कुछ कटौती कर दी थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कटौती करने के और इस बारे में कोई सूचना तक न देने के क्या कारण हैं?

कृष्ण मन्दालय में राश्य मन्दी (श्री० कृष्णासाहित्य बी० शिवे) : (क) दिल्ली में कोई सांविधिक राशन-व्यवस्था नहीं है। उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से दिए जा रहे खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा में कोई कटौती नहीं की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Atmosphere in Delhi University

940. SHRI SHANKER DAYAL SINGH.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

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

(a) whether atmosphere in Delhi University has been polluted as a result of dissensions and discord among the teachers of the University and non-cooperation of Student Union; and

(b) the action taken so far or proposed to be taken by Government to resolve the matters involved.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University of Delhi has been functioning normally since it reopened on January 2, 1973. A Committee consisting of 12 teachers and 12 students has been appointed to look into the various problems. Both the teachers and the students of the University are fully co-operating in the matter.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में संचालन समिति का गठन

941. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री एच० एम० पटेल :

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

(क) बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की मंचालन समिति का गठन अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों की अपेक्षा किन अर्थों में भिन्न हैं;

(ख) बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में गत वर्ष कितने दिनों की अधिकृत छुट्टी रही, कितने दिन पढ़ाई हुई और उपद्विवों के

कारण विश्वविद्यालय कितने दिन बन्द रहा; और

(ग) इस समय बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में शान्ति एवं व्यवस्था की क्या स्थिति है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल हस्त) : (क) बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 1915 के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय की एक कार्यकारी परिषद है जिस पर विश्वविद्यालय के राजस्व तथा सम्पत्ति के संप्रबन्ध एवं संचालन और उसके प्रशासनिक मामलों का उत्तरदायित्व है। विश्वविद्यालय के मीजूदा संविधियों अनुसार कार्यकारी परिषद में एक कुलपति तथा कुलाध्यक्ष द्वारा मनोनीत आठ व्यक्तियों की व्यवस्था है। स्थानीय परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अलग अलग विश्वविद्यालयों की कार्यकारी परिषद का संविधान अलग-अलग होता है। सामान्यतः परिषद में कुलपति समकुलपति यदि कोई हो, कुछ डीन तथा अध्यापक और कोर्ट द्वारा मनोनीत व्यक्ति एवं कुलाध्यक्ष/ कुलाधिपति शामिल होते हैं। जब बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम संशोधित किया जाएगा तब कार्यकारी परिषद में और अधिक अध्यापक, कोई द्वारा मनोनीत व्यक्तियों एवं कुलाध्यक्ष को शामिल किया जाएगा।

(ख) 1971-72 के शैक्षणिक सत्र के दौरान विश्वविद्यालय में ग्रीष्म कालीन अवकाश के अतिरिक्त 56 प्राधिकृत छुट्टियाँ थीं, शिक्षा संकाय को छोड़ कर फिल्म संकायों में कक्षाएं 13 सितम्बर, 1971 को छात्र उपद्रव की बजह से निलंबित की गई थीं। 15 अक्टूबर 1971 से कक्षाएं क्रमिक रूप में शरू हुईं।

(ग) हिंसा, आगजनी, लूट, ग्राम्यापक तथा विद्यार्थियों पर आक्रमण एवं विद्वंसक कार्यों की वजह से विश्वविद्यालय 8 दिसम्बर, 1972 को बन्द करना पड़ा था। 8 फरवरी, 1973 से संकायों ने क्रमिक रूप से अपना कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है और यह आशा की जाती है कि सभी संकाय अपना कार्य 28 फरवरी, 1973 से करना शुरू कर देंगे।

चीनी के कारखाने तथा उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता

942. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय चीनी के कितने कारखाने हैं और राज्य-वार उन की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों में देश में चीनी का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ग) सरकारी, सहकारी तथा निजी चीनी कारखानों की इस समय अलग अलग संख्या और उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) देश में इस समय स्थापित चीनी मिलों की संख्या 234 है। चीनी मिलों की राज्यवार मंख्या और उनकी स्थापित वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता जोकि 40. 12 लाख मी० टन है, को बताने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। (ग्रन्थालय

में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल०टी-4275)। 73)

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में चीनी का कुल उत्पादन इस प्रकार रहा है :—

मौसम (प्रत्यूतवर से सितम्बर तक)	चीनी का उत्पादन (लाख मी० टन)
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1969-70	42. 62
1970-71	37. 40
1971-72	31. 13

(ग) देश में सरकारी, सहकारी और निजी क्षेत्रों में चीनी मिलों की राज्यवार संख्या और उनकी स्थापित वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता बताने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-4275/73)

बिहार सरकार द्वारा चीनी-व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेना

943. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार सरकार ने चीनी वितरण का पूर्ण व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले लिया है; और

(ख) क्या चीनी समस्या के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार के बीच बातचीत हुई थी और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के निदेशानुसार ही राज्य सरकार ने यह कदम उठाया है?

हुवि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. शेर तिह) : (क) जी नहीं :

(ख) दोनों सरकारों के बीच अब तक इस विषय पर कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई है ?

Steep Rise in Price of Rice

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

(a) whether there has been a steep rise in rice prices in recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons for the steep rise in prices; and

(c) the steps taken to bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) In the last two months, rice prices have shown a rise mainly in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and to some extent in Delhi and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The present rise in prices is attributable to:—

(i) Overall decline in production of foodgrains during 1971-72, (ii) damage to current kharif crops by drought, (iii) lower pace of market arrivals of rice during the current marketing season and (iv) withholding of stocks by big producers/millers/traders in anticipation of further rise in prices.

(c) Steps taken to bring down the prices include (a) strengthening and augmentation of public distribution system, (b) channelisation of all Government Stocks through the fair price shops, (c) effective implementation of regulatory laws currently in force, (d) curb on consumption of foodgrains by enforcement of Guest

Control Order and (e) decision to take over of wholesale trade in rice to ensure its supplies to the consumers at reasonable prices.

Grants to Agricultural Universities from P.L. 480 Funds

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

(a) the amount/grant made available to the various Agricultural Universities in India from P.L. 480 Funds during the year 1972-73 and proposed aid for 1973-74; and

(b) how these amounts are to be utilised by these Agricultural Universities?

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

(a) An amount of Rs. 1,65,915 was made available to the Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar during 1972-73 from PL-480 funds. No other Agricultural Universities were given any amount/grant from PL-480 funds during 1972-73. It is not proposed to make available any amount from PL-480 funds to Agricultural Universities during 1973-74.

(b) The amount of Rs. 1,65,915 sanctioned for the Haryana Agricultural University is for conducting research on "Biology and Utilisation of Insect Pollinators for crop-production."

Scheme for Coconut Development

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

(a) whether the Centre has sanctioned two major schemes for coconut development in the country;

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

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir. Government of India have sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Package Programme on Coconut in Kerala and Goa and a Pilot Project for the Rejuvenation of diseased coconut plantations in Kerala.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the relevant information is enclosed.

Statement

1. *Package Programme on Coconut:* The scheme envisages application of recommended doses of fertilisers, adoption of plant protection measures and promotion of irrigation facilities. Package of improved agricultural practices for increasing the productivity of coconut trees will be popularised through organised demonstrations in cultivators' fields and the farmers will be motivated to participate in the programme by a well organised extension campaign. The Government of India will meet the entire expenditure on demonstrations, staff and contingencies. Credit for meeting the cost of inputs by the farmers will be arranged by the State Governments through their institutional agencies. Pumpsets would be issued to the cultivators on hire-purchase system by the State Governments either through the Agro-Industries Corporations or any other Institutions.

The scheme envisages coverage of an area of 31,500 Hectares in Kerala and 3,500 Hectares in Goa during 1973-74 for which the following amounts have been sanctioned:—

Kerala—Rs. 4,78,000

Goa.—Rs. 52,340.

2. *Pilot Project for the Rejuvenation of diseased Coconut Plantations in Kerala.*—The major cause of disturbing trend in the productivity of coconut palm is the prevalence of various diseases, particularly the root-wilt and the leaf rot. A survey conducted by the Central Plantation Crops Re-

search Institute has revealed that hybridseedlings (DxT and TxD) are tolerant to these diseases. The proposed pilot project envisages phased programme of replanting and under-planting with these hybrid seedlings in one of the Blocks in Kerala representing a highly diseased area. The coconut cultivators will be provided with a subsidy of Rs. 3 per seedling being the cost of one hybrid seedling including its transport charges.

The Government of India will meet the entire expenditure on staff and cost of hybrid seedlings. An expenditure of Rs. 11,000 has been sanctioned for 1973-74.

Check of Diseases of Coconut Plants

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

(a) the steps taken to fight diseases of the coconut plant;

(b) progress made so far in eliminating these diseases; and

(c) the extent of damage caused to coconut cultivation by the prevailing plant diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute and its Regional Station at Koyangulom under the I.C.A.R. have been strengthened during the Fourth Plan by providing well-qualified scientists to tackle the problem of the root-wilt disease of coconut and other destructive diseases and pest problems. Besides, the I.C.A.R. has launched and All India Co-ordinated Research Project on coconut and one of the objective of the Project being to work on the control of diseases and pests of this crop.

(b) and (c). The most destructive of all the diseases is the root wilt disease prevalent in Kerala. The

hybrids known as 'Natural Cross Dwarfs' have been found to be relatively less susceptible under field conditions and hold promise in the future against this disease which causes a total annual loss of about Rs. 20.00 crores. The following other relatively less important diseases have also been noticed.

- (i) Leaf rot;
- (ii) Bud rot;
- (iii) Thattipake disease;
- (iv) Canoderma wilt.

The extent of damage on account of these diseases has not been assessed.

Leprosy Sanitoria

948. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any Central Schemes to provide financial or any other assistance to the leprosy sanitoria run in various States;
- (b) if so, the main features thereof;
- (c) the types of assistance rendered by the Government to the leprosy sanitorium in Noorad, Kerala; and
- (d) what are the requests, Government have received from those institutions for assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDALJI BASAPPA): (a) No.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No assistance has been given to the Leprosy Sanitorium in Noorad.
- (d) No requests have been received by the Central Government.

Production of Rice during Kharif Crop

949. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the production of rice in the various States during the current kharif crop and the percentage of increase in comparison to last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The estimates of rice production during the kharif season of the current year are not yet available. However, on account of the inadequate and erratic nature of rainfall and the prevalence of long dry spell in various areas in the country, the production of rice during the current year (1972-73) is likely to be lower than that in the previous year (1971-72).

High Power Committee on taking over of Whole Sale Trade of Wheat and Rice

950. SHRI P. GANGADEB: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have set up a high power committee to examine and resolve various difficulties in the implementation of the proposal for taking over the whole sale trade in wheat and rice;
- (b) if so, who are the members of the Panel;
- (c) when they are likely to submit their recommendations; and
- (d) when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

- (b) A statement is attached.

(c) The Committee has submitted its recommendations to the Government.

(d) The final decision is being taken in consultation with the State Governments.

Statement

The Committee constituted to examine and resolve the various difficulties in the implementation of the decision to takeover wholesale trade in wheat and rice consisted of the following members:—

1. Union Minister of Agriculture	Chairman
2. Union Minister of Planning	Member
3. Union Minister of Finance	"
4. Union Minister of State for Agriculture	"
5. Food Minister of Gujarat	"
6. Food Minister of Punjab	"
7. Food Minister of Tamil Nadu	"
8. Food Minister of Uttar Pradesh	"
9. Food Minister of West Bengal	"

Proposal for National Open University

951. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to have a National Open University in the country;

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

(c) whether this Open University will have jurisdiction over the entire

country supplemented by a large programme of Correspondence Courses; and

(d) if so, what will be the other features of the proposed Open University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). The proposal is still in the preliminary stages of examination.

The Model Cooperative Dispensary Scheme for Unemployed Doctors.

952. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has commended the Model Cooperative Dispensary Scheme for unemployed doctors launched recently by the Kerala Government;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry are also considering to introduce such Scheme in other States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission have approved the Scheme of the Government of Kerala for the establishment of co-operative dispensaries for unemployed doctors under the Special Employment Programme. The Government of Kerala have proposed to open eleven co-operative dispensaries, one in each district as a pilot project in 1972-73.

(b) and (c). At the last meeting of the Central Council of Health held on the 30th January—1st February, 1973, the State Governments/Union Territories were asked to take advantage

of the Special Employment Programmes of the Planning Commission as the Kerala Government have done.

Demand for Financial Aid for Drought Relief in Gulbarga and Bidapur Areas

953. SHRI DHARAMRAO
AFZALPURKAR:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of local families are rushing towards in search of employment from Gulbarga and Bidapur areas;

(b) whether the State of Mysore has explained the serious situation and demanded 5 to 6 crores of Rupees monthly, whereas the Central team which has visited earlier has sanctioned only 7.5 crores upto September last; and

(c) if so, the assessment of the Central Second Team after visiting the drought affected areas and suggestions given to provide relief operations and the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(a) The State Government has reported that only 89 families have come to Bangalore in search of work after the present drought started and that arrangements have been made by it to provide work to the drought affected people.

(b) and (c). A Central Study Team visited Mysore in September, 1972 for an on-the-spot study of the situation and to assess the requirements of funds. The State Government requested to allot Rs. 28.96 crores. The team recommended a ceiling of Rs. 7.75 crores.

Another Central Team has visited the State in January, 1973, before

whom the State Government has placed a demand of Rs. 77.45 crores for the current financial year and Rs. 150.55 crores upto the end of September, 1973. The Team's report is awaited.

चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि

954. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चन्दा :

वया कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष चीनी के उत्पादन में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दोनों वर्षों के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) चीनी के बढ़ते हुए उत्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार चीनी के मूल्य में कमी करने का है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो॰ शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ

(ख) 1972-73—23.30 लाख मीटरी टन (15-2-73 को) / 1971-72 19.90 लाख मी॰ टन (15-2-72 को)।

(ग) लेबी चीनी के मूल्य में किसी प्रकार की कटौती करने की सम्भावना नहीं है क्योंकि यह मूल्य निकासी मूल्य पर आधारित है जो कि टैरिफ आयोग द्वारा अभिप्रस्तवित लागत अनुसूचियों के आधार पर निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। खुले बाजार में बिक्री की चीनी के भाव धीरे धीरे नीचे आ सकते हैं बशर्त कि इससे भी अधिक चीनी का उत्पादन होता है।

972-73 के लिए बिहार को चीनी का कोटा

का आवंटन किया गया है और चीनी कितनी मात्रा में अब तक सप्लाई की जा चुकी है?

955. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या विमन्ती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अत्येक राज्य के लिये चीनी का वासिक कोटा निश्चित छरती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के लिये बिहार को कितनी चीनी के कोटे

कृषि भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार सभी राज्यों को लेवी चीनी का मासिक कोटा आवंटित करती है।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है?

विवरण

क्रम सं०	(महीने का नाम)	आवंटित मात्रा	भेजी गई मात्रा
1	अप्रैल, 1972	12,022.7	11,238.7
2	मई, 1972	14,892.2	14,266.3
3	जून, 1972	14,827.4	13,656.7
4	जुलाई 1972	15,029.0	13,221.9
5	अगस्त 1972	14,136.0	11,775.4
6	सितम्बर, 1972	14,136.0	13,234.2
7	अक्टूबर, 1972	16,185.0	14,509.0
8	नवम्बर, 1972	13,699.0	12,884.2
		2,486.0	2,244.9
9	दिसम्बर, 1972*	14,528.0	13,791.3
10	जनवरी, 1973	14,528.0	उपलब्ध नहीं*
11	फरवरी, 1973*	14,528.0	उपलब्ध नहीं
12	मार्च, 1973	14,528.0	
	जोड़ . . .	1,75,525.3	1,20,822.6

*अपेक्षित कार्य पूरा करने के लिए मासिक निर्भवित आदेश अभी भी वैध है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की पटना में गन्दी बस्ती
सफाई योजना

956. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पटना नगर को गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना में सम्मिलित कुछ प्रमुख नगरों की श्रेणी में शामिल कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त नगर के विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री श्रीम भेहता) : (क) पटना शहर को अब गन्दी बस्तियों के बातावरण सम्बन्धी सुधार की केन्द्रीय योजना में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

(ख) बिहार सरकार को इस शहर की गन्दी बस्तियों के बातावरण सम्बन्धी सुधार के लिए प्रस्ताव बनाने तथा उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुमोदन के लिए भेजने को कहा गया है। उनके प्रस्तावों की प्रतीक्षा है।

(ग) योजना की मुख्य विशेषता गन्दी बस्तियों का बातावरण सम्बन्धी सुधार करना है, जिसमें सामान्यतया जलपूर्ति के

साथ साथ पीने के पानी के नल, सीधर, बरसाती पानी की नालियां, सामुदायिक स्नानघर तथा शौचालय, गलियों के चौड़ा करना तथा पक्का करना और सड़क पर रोशनी की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है।

दिल्ली के ट्रक चालकों द्वारा धरना

957. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर के अन्त में दिल्ली के ट्रक चालकों ने उनके निवासस्थान पर धरने का आयोजन किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यदाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है?

नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० बी० रामा) (क) : जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Ban on Movement of Wheat from
Uttar Pradesh to other States

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

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has approached the Centre for permission to ban the movement of wheat from Uttar Pradesh to other States;

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

(c) the reaction of the Centre with regard to that proposal?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh considered that it was necessary to restrict the movement of wheat and wheat products in order to increase their availability and to control their open market prices within the State and also to reduce the pressure on the public distribution system.

(c) The U.P. Government was requested not to impose any restrictions as it was contrary to the notional policy adopted in consultation with the Chief Ministers of the States.

The Institute of Population Studies in Bombay

959. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the harassment of the staff of the Institute of Population Studies in Bombay still continue; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to protect the interests of the members of the staff and if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any harassment of the staff of the Institute of Population Studies in Bombay. However, whenever any representations are made by the staff these are looked into and appropriate action taken.

Capsizing of Steamer 'Rohini' near Malwan in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether the Steamer 'Rohini' capsized near the port Malwan in Maharashtra due to the obstacle of rocks, which could not be avoided as the normal desirable route was full of mud;

(b) if so, the steps taken to avoid such accidents; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the passengers who lost their luggage/baggage in the accident and the rate of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). It is true that the Steamer 'Rohini' capsized near the port Malwan in Maharashtra. The cause thereof is under investigation. Other information required is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Modernisation of Sugar Mills

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

(a) the number of sugar mills with an age beyond forty years;

(b) whether failure to modernise these mills has affected the sugar production; and

(c) whether Government propose to modernise these sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SNGH): (a) 29.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have already appointed a Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission, among other things to identify, the inade-

quacies in the performance of the sugar industry and the causes thereof and also to study in detail the causes for the existence of a large number of sick sugar mills and to suggest measures for solving their problems. Necessary action will be taken in the light of the Commission's recommendations.

Death of Harijan Woman in Maharashtra due to Starvation

962. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Harijan woman died of starvation in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to confirm or contradict the reports; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). The State Government has reported that no death due to starvation has taken place in Maharashtra so far.

Allotment of 7, Safdarjang Road, New Delhi

963. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bungalow, at 7, Safdarjang Road, New Delhi was the official residence of a former Central Minister who is now the Chief Minister of a State;

(b) whether the Ex-Central Minister after becoming the Chief Minister is still being allowed to occupy the New Delhi residence he was allotted when he was a Central Minister; and

(c) if so, on what grounds?

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

(b) and (c). The Bungalow in question was placed at the disposal of Madhya Pradesh Government and the State Government is using it as an annexe of M.P. Bhavan, which is their official guest house in Delhi.

Import of Foodgrains from Abroad

964. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report from Washington, dated December, 1972, published in the Indian Express, New Delhi dated 27th December, 1972 under the caption "India may be forced to import 5 m. ton grains"; and

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

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

(b) On the basis of our own assessment, it is proposed to import 2 million tonnes of foodgrains this year.

Restriction in Admission to Colleges

965. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to restrict admission to Colleges to tackle the problem of unemployment among the educated; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The admission policies are decided by the Universities themselves in consultation with the State Governments.

The number of seats available in institutions would depend upon the availability of resources.

Government are examining the proposal to enable a larger number of students who are unable to undergo regular instruction in an institution to appear at examinations after undergoing part-time instruction or through correspondence courses.

Central Concurrence to Orissa Land Reform (Amendment) Bill

966. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have concurred with the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill; and

(b) if so, the features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of India has advised to State Government to draft the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1972 in conformity with the National guidelines on Land reforms. The Bill is still under consideration of the State Legislature.

सागर विश्वविद्यालय में “धर्मदा निधि”
बनाया जाना

967. डा० गोविन्द दास रिलायिता :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृ पा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और बुन्देल-
खंड के विधायकों, संसद सदस्यों, साहित्यकों,
शिक्षा शास्त्रियों और सार्वजनिक साहित्यक
संस्थाओं ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
से यह अनुरोध किया है कि “धर्मदा निधि”
बनाई जाए जिससे कि उससे उपलब्ध
होने वाले व्याज की राशि से सागर विश्व-
विद्यालय के हिन्दी विभाग में स्थापित ‘डा०
मार्खन लाल चतुर्वेदी पीठ’ के अधीन ‘राष्ट्रीय
काव्य के प्रवाचक पद’ हेतु (जिसे विश्व-
विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने पहले ही भंजूर
कर दिया है) धनराशि उपलब्ध हो सके;
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विश्वविद्यालय
अनुदान आयोग ने उस पर क्या निर्णय किया
है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री
(डॉ० एस० नूरल हस्त) : (क)
और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
को विधायकों, शिक्षकों आदि से अनेक अस्पा-
देन प्राप्त हुए हैं जो सागर विश्वविद्यालय
में उसके द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई राष्ट्रवादी
हिन्दी कविता के रीडर के पद से संबंधित
व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए अस्पत्य निधि की
स्थापना के बारे में हैं। आयोग विश्वविद्या-

लय को इस कार्य के लिए चौथी योजना अवधि की समाप्ति तक शत प्रतिशत आधार पर सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गया है। उसके बाद, इस पद का अनुरक्षण विश्वविद्यालय/राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाएगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में गल्ले का व्यापार सरकारी नियंत्रण में लेना

968. श्री अनशाह प्रश्नातः क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गल्ले का व्यापार सरकारी नियंत्रण में लेने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य ने केन्द्र से 25 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की है; और,

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बाशहिं पी० शिंदे) : (क) और (ख) : राज्य सरकार ने आवंतक निधि के रूप; प्रयोग करने के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपए का व्याज मुक्त ज्ञान मांगा है जो कि एक करोड़ रुपया प्रति वर्ष की दर से 25 वर्षों में लौटाया जाना है। थोक व्यापार को लेने के वित्तीय प्रबंधों, साथ में इस निर्णय को लागू करने के अन्य आवश्यक प्रबंधों पर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है। अन्तिम निर्णयों की दृष्टि में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर उपयुक्त समय पर विचार किया जाएगा।

अनाज के गोदामों की क्षमता बढ़ाना

969. श्री अनशाह प्रश्नातः क्या हृषि

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के अनाज के गोदामों की माल रखने की क्षमता बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी वर्तमान क्षमता कितनी है और उस क्षमता में कितनी वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बाशहिं पी० शिंदे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) खाद्याल्यों के अण्डारण का कार्य कर रही तीन मुख्य एजेंसियों अर्थात्, भारतीय खाद्य निगम, केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम और राज्य भाण्डागार निगम के पास मीजूदा अण्डारण क्षमता और चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक बढ़ायी जाने वाली प्रस्तावित क्षमता संलग्न विवरण में दी जाती है।

विवरण

(लाख मीटरी टन में)

मीजूदा चौथी योजना

क्षमता के अन्त

तक बनायी

जाने वाली

अन्तिरिक्त

प्रस्तावित

क्षमता

1 भारतीय

खाद्य निगम 45.17 18.13

2 केन्द्रीय

भाण्डागार निगम 10.60 2.60

3 राज्य भाण्डागार

निगम 3.88 2.12

जोड़ 59.65 22.85

Request from West Bengal for Establishment of Cattle Breeding Centre at Salboni, Midnapur

970. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has approached the Central Government for the establishment of a Cattle Breeding Centre at Salboni in Midnapur District; and

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

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

(b) The site has been inspected by a team of officers. Adequate irrigation facilities are not available at the site at present. The State Government is sinking tubewells on the site and developing it further. The decision to set up Central Cattle Breeding Farm will depend on the availability of water and provision of other facilities, at the site as promised by the State Government.

Production of Science Books in Regional Languages

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

(a) the measures adopted to encourage the production of science

books in the regional languages through Vigyan Vikas Samiti or otherwise; and

(b) whether some financial assistance will be given to the States in this context?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) According to information available with the Government, Vigyan Vikas Samiti has recently been established in Delhi. It has been reported that the Vigyan Vikas Samiti proposes to take up their book writing programme. In addition, the Vigyan Vikas Samiti is actively considering publication of popular science literature including handy science encyclopaedia in the near future. They have not approached the Government for assistance.

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of production of books and literature in regional languages at the university level State Governments in consultation with the university authorities have produced books on science and technology in Hindi and regional languages. Certain organisations under the Government have also included in their publication programme the production of popular science books in regional languages, Urdu and Hindi. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are bringing out popular science books and has so far publish-

ed 5 books in Marathi, Malayalam, Bengali, Telugu, Kannada, Gujarati and Urdu. It has also published 22 such books in Hindi.

(b) Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of writing of university level books in regional languages, which includes books on science and technology, an allocation of Rs. one crore has been made to each participating State.

Establishment of Rural Hospitals in Tribal Areas

972. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
Will the Minister of FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to give top priority to the establishment of Rural Hospitals in the tribal areas of the country during 1973-74;

(b) if so, the areas that will be covered; and

(c) other features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). During the year 1973-74 it is proposed to upgrade about 200 Primary Health Centres to 30 bedded rural hospitals all over the country. One of the criteria to identify the primary health centres for upgradation is that the primary health centre should preferably be situated in tribal/backward areas. The actual selection of the primary health centres is to be made by the State Health authorities according to the prescribed criteria.

(c) The main feature of the scheme is to deliver both generalised and specialised services in medicine, surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics

including X-ray laboratory facilities in rural areas. Each upgraded Primary Health Centre will cover about 4 to 5 primary health centres catering to a population of about 2.5 to 3 lakhs. The existing two Medical Officers at the Primary Health Centre will continue with their normal duties of providing integrated and comprehensive medical and health care services to the rural people which includes preventive and promotional health programmes.

Conference of State Cooperative Ministers, held in January 1973 in Delhi

973. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day Conference of State Cooperation Ministers was held in New Delhi on 25th January, 1973;

(b) if so, how many State Ministers attended the Conference; and

(c) the subjects discussed in the Conference and action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, the Conference was held on 24th and 25th January, 1973.

(b) 19.

(c) The Conference considered the report of the Working Group on Co-operation in respect of policy basis approach and programmes to be taken up during the 5th Five Year Plan. The Conference also reviewed the progress of the cooperative movement in the country in the sphere of cooperative credit, marketing, processing and storage and urban consumer movement as well as the programmes for weaker sections. The Conference also considered the role

to be played by the cooperatives in the wholesale trade in foodgrains and in organising the public distribution of essential consumer commodities. The Conference also considered measures to curb corruption, embezzlement and misappropriation in cooperative societies.

Recommendations of the Conference are being forwarded to all concerned for necessary action.

National Sports Policy

974. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE, be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are having any proposal to formulate a National Sports Policy to improve the standard of games in the country. and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVID NETAM): (a) and (b). A scheme for promotion of physical education, sports and games has been prepared and is now under the consideration of the Government.

The salient features of the scheme are to provide increased facilities and encouragement to physical activities and sports to both student youth and non-student youth from block level and also for search for sports talent from much wider base than what has been attempted in the past. The proposal includes holding of Rural Sports Tournaments in selected games originating from inter-block tournaments ending at national level, holding of coaching camps for providing coaching at national level, holding of special coaching camps, in Swimming during the Rural Sports Meets, establishment of Special Sports Schools, special coaching camps, in Swimming

and Tennis from a very tender age. The proposal also envisages that emphasis will be given in developing talent from among the tribal and backward children and also from such people used to water and aquatic vocations, for example, the children of fishermen.

राजस्थान के झुंझुनू जिले में प्रार्थीय रोजगार के लिए दृढ़ कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई योजनाओं पर व्यय

975. श्री शिव नाथ सिंह : क्या है यदि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में अनवरी, 1973 तक राजस्थान के झुंझुनू जिले में दृढ़ योजना पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या इस जिले की बहुत सी योजनायें बहुत पहले जिला कमेटी द्वारा स्वीकृत की जा चुकी थीं परन्तु सम्बन्धित विभागों द्वारा स्वीकृति प्रदान करने में विमलब और काम शुरू करने में डिलाई की वजह से अधिकांश घन-राशि वापस कर दी गई अथवा दूसरे ज़िलों में लगा दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

हैवि भवालय में राज्य भवी (झो. शेर सिंह) : (क) 3.26 लाख रुपए ।

(ख) झुंझुनू जिले में 1971-72 के 11,65, 000 रु की राशि के निर्माण कार्य अंतर्रे पूँछे थे, जिन्हें 1972-73 में शामिल करलिया गया था । वर्ष 1972-73 में 15,70,405 रु के निर्माण कार्य मंजूर किए गए हैं । इस प्रकार झुंझुनू जिले में

27,35,405 रु के निर्माण कार्य चल रहे हैं। कुछ निर्माण-कार्यों की मंजूरी तत्काल इसलिए जारी कि नहीं जा सकी, क्योंकि ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना के मार्गदर्शक सिद्धातों के अनुरूप प्रस्तावों को बनाने के लिए क्लक्टर को उनमें संशोधन करने हैं और इस प्रकार कुछ प्रस्तावित निर्माण-कार्यों को छोड़ना पड़ सकता है। व्यय की गति धीमी होने के कारण 6 लाख रु दूसरे जिलों को हस्तांतरित किए गए हैं।

(ग) निर्देशक, सामुदायिक विकास एवं पंचायती राज तथा विशेष सचिव; अधीक्षक इंजीनियर; और उप विकास आयुक्त ने ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना के निर्माण कार्यों को शीघ्र पूरा कराने की दृष्टि से जनमन्त्र जिसे का दौरा किया। इस विषय में विभागाध्यक्षों को भी लिखा गया था।

बिड़ला इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलॉजी एवं साईंस, पिलानी को सहायता

976. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिड़ला इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नो-लॉजी, पिलानी को भारत सरकार द्वारा कितनी वार्षिक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या इन्स्टीट्यूट को अमरीका से भी वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त होती है और यदि हां, तो कितनी और यह सहायता किस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त होती है।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्रोता एवं नुस्खा हस्त): (क) और (ख): विवरण सभा पटल पर रख गया है। [पंचालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L T-4276-73]

Central Grants for Western Coast Major Ports

977. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) which of the major ports on the Western Coast are proposed to be constructed or improved with grants from the Central Government; and

(b) what is the nature and extent of such grants?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No major ports are being constructed or improved with grants from the Central Government. Major ports are advanced loans to meet capital expenditure on their expansion and improvement and on this they are required to pay interest.

Two schemes are at present under execution directly as projects of the Central Government namely Tuticorin and Mangalore Harbour Projects. Mangalore is on the Western Coast.

However, fishing harbours are provided according to the requirements at major ports under grants from the Central Government. Such fishing harbours are proposed to be constructed at Cochin and Bombay on the Western Coast.

(b) Loans granted to the major ports on the Western Coast during the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Port	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (Upto January 1973)
Bombay	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cochin	1.50	1.00	Nil
Kandla	0.55	0.77	Nil
Mormugao	0.50	4.00	3.00

Bombay Port Trust have proposed a satellite port at Nhava-Sheva for which they will require loan assistance from the Central Government. The proposed project is under consideration.

The expenditure incurred on the Mangalore Harbour Project which is being executed as a project of the Central Government during the last three years is as under:—

1970-71 Rs.	1971-72 Rs.	1972-73 (Upto January 1973)
4,22,69,000	3,52,93,548	2,67,63,854

The grants sanctioned for the fishing harbours at Bombay and Cochin are as under:—

Bombay • Rs. 474 lakhs

Cochin • Rs. 281 lakhs

Loan to Urban and Rural Housing Schemes in States

978. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government give any loan or subsidy or both to

urban and rural housing schemes in States; and

(b) if so, the State-wise break up thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). From 1969-70, i.e. the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central assistance for all State sector programmes (including Housing) is being released to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' by the Ministry of Finance in the ratio of 70:30. This block Central assistance is not relatable to any individual scheme project or head of development. The State Governments are thus free to determine the programmes to be implemented and the funds to be allocated within the approved outlay for different State sector Schemes according to their requirements and priorities to be determined by them. This Ministry, however, sanction financial assistance for the following two social housing schemes which are in the Central sector, outside the State plan ceiling:—

(i) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers

(ii) Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in rural areas

Scheme at (i) above has been transferred to the Central sector with effect from the year 1970-71 and the Scheme at (ii) above has been introduced in October, 1971. The funds sanctioned/allocated so far to the various States under the two schemes are given below:—

(i) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1. Assam	30.30	37.30	55.00
2. Mysore . . .	5.00	5.00	..
3. Tamil Nadu . . .	0.50	1.50	2.752
4. Tripura . . .	0.20	0.18	0.20
5. West Bengal . . .	6.00	6.00	0.50
TOTAL	42.00	49.98	58.452

The scheme provides for Central assistance to the extent 87½ per cent. of the approved cost of houses (50 per cent. loan, and 37½ per cent subsidy). The balance 12½ per cent. is to be provided by the planters. This scheme is in operation in these five States only as no other State has plantations in their areas.

(ii) Scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas free of cost

100 per cent financial assistance is provided by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme.

Name of State	Grant sanctioned during 1972-73
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(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Bihar	8.36
2. Gujarat	76.64
3. Kerala	273.92
4. Maharashtra	11.80
5. Mysore	40.13
6. Orissa	2.10
7. Tamil Nadu	18.88
8. Uttar Pradesh	7.10
TOTAL	438.93

Apart from the Schemes mentioned above, Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd., floated by the Ministry of Works and Housing as a Central Government Company in April, 1970, give financial assistance to the

State Governments etc. for viable urban housing projects. The loans sanctioned/released by the Corporation during 1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto 8th February 1973) to the various States are given below:—

Name of State	Loans sanctioned/released during	
	1971-72	1972-73
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	..	11.00
2. Gujarat	250.00	28.00
3. Haryana	24.00	15.00
4. Kerala	15.25	..
5. Madhya Pradesh	..	14.73
6. Maharashtra	28.00	175.00
7. Rajasthan	32.00	..
8. Tamil Nadu	92.00	72.00
9. Uttar Pradesh	10.00	105.0
10. Union Territory of Delhi	160.00	120.00
TOTAL	611.25	540.72

Progress of Family Planning

979. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise progress of Family Planning in India up to now;

(b) whether certain communities like the Christians and Mohammadans are averse to respond to calls for family planning;

(c) what is the State-wise progress of family planning amongst (i) Hindus, (ii) Muslims, (iii) Christians (iv) Parsees and (v) Sikhs;

(d) whether certain organisations are opposing family planning on the ground that the non-responsive atti-

tude of certain communities will upset the numerical balance of those communities which respond to the call for family planning; and

(e) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken to meet this criticism?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4277/73].

(c) Community-wise statistics regarding acceptance of the Family Planning Programme is not being maintain-

ed. However, some *ad-hoc* studies have been conducted by research and field workers with a view to getting information about the acceptance of the Family Planning Programme by various communities in certain selected areas. These studies have shown that family planning programme has been accepted and its various methods adopted by all sections of the population. However, some variations in acceptance of family planning programme arising out of the socio-economic differences, lack of sufficient inputs and communication facilities have been noticed.

(d) and (e). Though there is no organised opposition to the Family Planning Programme, some individuals and bodies have expressed such views.

Steps are being taken to strengthen the motivational and services campaign for the benefit of the economically and socially backward sections of the society, irrespective of religion, to make them accept family planning methods in greater proportion than at present.

National Library, Calcutta

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

(a) whether the state of affairs in the National Library, Calcutta is very unsatisfactory and that no qualified Librarian has yet been appointed and that the employees and users of the Library have sent memorandum to Government pointing out certain defects in running the Library and suggesting remedies for the same;

(b) the nature of the suggestions and criticism; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to improve the state of affairs in the National Library?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) It is a fact that the post of the Librarian/Director of the National Library, Calcutta is lying vacant. The Government are aware of the criticism which has appeared in the press on the working of the National Library. Government had also received from the National Library Employees' Association their observations on the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee (Jha Committee) on the National Library. One or two letters have also been received from the users.

(b) The criticism/observations generally related to the unsatisfactory services rendered to the users of the Library, laxity of supervision, inadequate arrangements for the preservation and repairs of books, delay in filling up the post of Director, delay in the implementation of the Jha Committee's recommendations and stressed the need to continue the Library under the direct control of the Government instead of converting it into autonomous organisation.

The observations of the National Library Employees' Association were mainly in criticism of the important recommendations of the Jha Committee.

There have also been press reports welcoming the introduction of the National Library Bill 1972 and communications from the users that the Library is functioning as satisfactorily as in the past.

(c) On the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee, the post of Librarian has since been upgraded to the post of Director. The question of filling up the post of Director as also the setting up of a Governing Council, is tied up with the question of the future administration of the Library and for this purpose the National

Library Bill, 1972 was introduced in Lok Sabha. This Bill has been referred to the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament.

A statement showing the basic points in the Report of the Jha Committee and action taken thereon was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to starred question No. 282 answered on 21st August 1972.

With the transfer of the administration of the Library to a Statutory Board and the appointment of a Director, it is hoped that there will be further improvement in the functioning of the Library.

Press Report Re. Corruption in Calcutta Port

981. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a Press report appearing in the *Calcutta Hindustan Standard* of 8th January, 1973 that corruption in the Calcutta Port is causing huge loss to the port; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The losses sustained by the Calcutta Port Commissioners are mainly due to:—

(i) Fall in the traffic handled by the Port which is not enough to make full use of the rail facilities provided.

(ii) General rise in operating expenditure which has affected all port activities. Some of the losses will be off-set with revision of rates of terminal charges payable by the Trunk Railways, which is due. There has been no loss to the Port

Commissioners Railway on account of hire charges on wagons. As against the hire charges of Rs. 51.4 lakhs paid by the Commissioners for wagons in 1971-72, they have earned a revenue from demurrage for detention of wagons of Rs. 52.4 lakhs. Demurrage is not, however, treated as a source of revenue but as a deterrent against detention to wagons.

The Port has a vigilance set up to curtail corrupt practices. The Port Commissioners are also taking necessary steps to implement the recommendations of Railway experts to effect economies in expenditure.

Construction of a ship-building Yard in Haldia

982. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

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

(a) whether Government are taken to build a ship building yard in Haldia and whether necessary preliminary survey is being done; and

(b) if so, how far the work has proceeded so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The Government of India had set up a Working Group to study in depth the question of setting up a shipyard at Haldia. The Working Group in its turn appointed a sub-group. The report submitted by the sub-group has since been examined by the Working Group, which has finalised its conclusions. These will be examined by the Government.

• Progress in Rural Employment Schemes Project is not available.

983. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in implementing rural employment schemes;

(b) the total number of people provided with employment under the schemes; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by Centre on these schemes Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (c). Statements showing the progress of expenditure incurred under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Small Farmers' Development Agency, Marginal Farmers' & Agricultural Labourers Agency and the Tribal Development Agency Projects are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4278/73].

(b) Both the Cash Scheme for Rural Employment and the Drought Prone Areas Programme are employment-oriented. However, the number of persons employed and the duration of their employment vary from project to project. Information regarding employment generated is collected in terms of mandays only. The total employment reported so far under CSRE is 1500.22 lakhs mandays and that under Drought Prone Areas Programme is about 700 lakh mandays. Employment provided under the rural works component of the Small Farmers' Development Agency and Marginal Farmers' & Agricultural Labourers Agencies programmes is 13,711 and 42,201 mandays. Data in regard to employment generated under the Tribal Development Agency

Soil Survey in Eastern India

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

(a) whether Soil survey is being conducted in the Eastern India; and

(b) if so, nature of survey done and the organisation doing it and the result so far achieved?

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

(b) Both reconnaissance and detailed soil surveys are being carried out in different States of Eastern India. Reconnaissance soil surveys are being carried out for broad characterisation of the soil of the States and the detailed soil surveys are being carried out for special project areas such as Irrigation Commands, Area Development Programme, Soil Conservation, State Farms and Research Stations and suitability of lands for rehabilitations.

The soil surveys are being carried out both by Central and State Organisations. Small State Soil Survey organisations have been established in the States of Assam, Tripura, Nagaland and Manipur. The Central Organisation working in the area are All India Soil and Land Use Surveys and Central Water and Power Commission.

The area covered by Soil surveys so far is very small and is mostly of reconnaissance type. Less than 2 m. hec. have been surveyed in the various States of Eastern India, namely, Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram.

Accommodation in Delhi Institution giving education to blind persons

The Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1954

985. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Delhi there are six Institutions giving education to the blind students upto class VIII.

(b) whether they are provided with accommodation also by the institutions;

(c) whether there exist no facilities for such students wanting to study further; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken for their further study including accommodation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Four aided institutions impart education to blind students upto the 8th class or above. One Government school for the blind imparts education upto the 5th class.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Some blind students have had difficulty in securing hostel accommodation after passing Higher Secondary examination.

(d) The Delhi Administration has proposed that they should be authorised, in relaxation of the normal procedure, to give a hostel grant to one of the existing institutions for the blind in Delhi. The Government of India award scholarships to blind students for general education, including higher education as well as for technical and professional training.

986. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has applied or implemented the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) only in 33 towns of Rajasthan as per their Circular No. 8(39) MPH/67, dated 15th December, 1969;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any memorandum from the citizens of Didwana (Rajasthan) requesting that the Act be made applicable to all the towns in Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the action taken, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The State Government has been requested to enforce the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 in the remaining areas of the State.

Requirement of Blood in the country

987. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual requirement of blood in the country;

(b) the present annual collection of blood in the country; and

(c) how the gap between the requirement and collection of blood is met and whether there is any proposal to give more incentive to blood donors and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) There is no authentic nation-wide survey of the actual requirements of blood in the country. However, on the basis of a formula given by the World Health Organisation, the optimum requirements work out to 4.25 million units of 250 c.c. each. The needs of the Army, Railways and Private Nursing Home have not been taken into account in arriving at this figure.

(b) The present annual collection in the country is between 2.5 to 3 lakhs units.

(c) Voluntary donors contribute nearly 5 per cent of the blood collected. Constant efforts are made to appeal to the good sense and Civic conscience of the people so that a larger number volunteers is forthcoming. Incentives of various types, such as medals, grant of additional marks to students in annual examinations, special casual leave for blood donors, extra diet to prisoners and remission of their sentence, etc. have been suggested to the State Governments for their consideration.

National Malaria Eradication Programme in Punjab

988. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether malaria epidemic has spread in the State of Punjab and more than a lakh cases have already been reported so far;

(b) the number of persons who died of malaria in Punjab during the last six months;

(c) the total amount spent during the last six months on the National Malaria Eradication Programme in Punjab; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the further spreading of this malaria epidemic?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The number of malaria cases in Punjab has shown an up-ward trend since 1970. During 1972, some of the Maintenance phase districts of the State have reported high incidence of malaria. So far, nearly one lakh cases have been detected in the State during 1972.

(b) No deaths due to malaria have so far been reported from the State of Punjab.

(c) Rs. 78.60 lakhs as reported by the State Government.

(d) The high incidence of malaria in Punjab has been reported mainly from the Maintenance phase areas. The maintenance of vigilance activities in these areas is the responsibility of the State Government. However, the following steps have been taken to check the spread of malaria:

1. 100 per cent Central subsidy is being given to the State Government for undertaking spray operations and surveillance in Attack and Consolidation phase areas.

2. Central subsidy is also being given for peripheral staff under the Basic Health Services Programme for intensive malaria vigilance activities to be carried out in maintenance phase areas.

3. Adequate quantities of insecticides|anti-malaria drugs are being supplied for putting down the focal outbreaks.

4. Radical treatment is being given to all malaria cases detected.

5. Malaria has been declared as a notifiable disease by the State Government.

Aid to Small and Marginal farmers

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

(a) the names of the States and the quantum of aid given to them during 1972-73 for helping the small farmers and marginal farmers; and

(b) the names of the States which have not utilised the Central aid to the fullest extent during the last two years? *

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Under the Central Sector Scheme for development of Small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, 46 Small Farmers Development Agencies and 41 Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies have been set up in selected districts all over the country. All these Agencies are societies registered under the Societies Registration Act. Grants-in-aid are released to them directly and not through the State Governments concerned. The total amount of grants-in-aid released to the Agencies in 1972-73 upto 31st January, 1973, is Rs 11.10 crores (Rs. 5.79 crores for SFADAs and Rs. 5.31 crores for MFAL) as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4279/73].

(b) Most of the Agencies came into existence in 1970-71 but they started functioning on a more or less regular basis only in 1971-72, as this being an entirely new and experimental project, several preliminaries had to be settled first and initial bottlenecks removed before it could be put in operation. The Agencies have since stepped up their activities and some of them have started showing satisfactory progress about utilisation of funds as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-4279/73].

It may be added that no lumpsum grants for the financial year as a whole are placed at the disposal of the Agencies. Grants are released to them from time to time during the same financial year depending on their requirements.

Rules regarding setting up of NCERT

990. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when and under what rule the National Council of Educational, Research and Training (NCERT) was set up;

(b) whether the Council has its own independent service rules or Government's service rules are applicable; and

(c) if the Council has not its own independent service rules, whether any officer from the Ministry has been deputed to the Council to frame rules 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) The National Council of Educational Research and Training was set up under a Government Resolution by the Government of India in 1961.

(b) The Council has its own rules and regulations. Regulations Nos. 37 to 61 relate to service matters. Regulation No. 46 provides that:

"For all matters for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in these Regulations, the relationship between the Council and its employees shall be regulated by the Government Rules and Regulations as contained in:

(a) The P & T Compilation of Fundamental and Supplementary Rules, *

(b) Civil Service Regulations,

(c) The Central Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, and

(d) The Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, and other relevant rules and regulations together with amendments and orders issued by the Government of India to said Rules and Regulations from time to time."

(c) Does not arise.

Recognition of Staff Association of N.C.E.R.T.

991. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Staff Association of the National Council of Educational Research and Training has been recognised by the Council; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). There are a number of Staff Associations in the Headquarters of the NCERT and also in the Regional Colleges of Education. All these Associations which were in existence on 2nd December, 1972 have been given *de-facto* recognition for a period of 6 months and requested to conform to the detailed requirements which have been indicated to them within that time for further consideration.

Setting up of Sub-Committee of Student Unrest

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

(a) whether the Sub-Committee on Student Unrest has been set up by the Union Ministry for Education, as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting in September, 1972;

(b) if so, the names of members of the Sub-Committee and the date on which the Sub-Committee is expected to submit its report; and

(c) if the Sub-Committee has not been set up, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). A Committee on Student Unrest has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture. The proposed composition of the Committee is as follows:—

Members

1. Education Minister, Madhya Pradesh.
2. Education Minister, Maharashtra.
3. Education Minister, West Bengal.
4. Dr. George Jacob, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.
5. Prof. Satish Chandra, Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.
6. Shri Narain Chand Parashar, Member of Parliament.
7. Shri Vayalar Ravi, Member of Parliament.
8. Prof. M. V. Mathur, Director.

National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, New Delhi.

9. Dr. Chandran D. Devanesan, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, New Delhi.
10. Prof. Moonis Raza, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
11. A student representative from North.
12. A student representative from South.

Member-Secretary

13. SHRI J. P. Naik, Adviser, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, New Delhi.

The Committee is expected to submit its report by June, 1973.

New National Highways in Fifth Five Year Plan

993. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include new roads as National Highways in the 5th Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and the consideration on which the roads are taken up for development as National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The 5th Five-Year Plan proposals are still in the preparatory stage and precise information about the inclusion or otherwise of any scheme in the Plan can be given only after the Plan has been finalised. However, the considerations on which roads are taken up for declaration as

National Highways depending on Plan provision available for the purpose are given below:—

- (i) They should be the main highways running through the length and breadth of the country;
- (ii) They should connect foreign highways;
- (iii) They should connect capitals of States;
- (iv) They should connect major ports and large industrial or tourist centres;
- (v) They should meet strategic requirements.

In addition to these criteria, emphasis is given to the economic considerations also.

Recruitment to Posts of Monument Assistants

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

(a) whether recruitment to nearly two thousand posts of Monument Assistants was made by the Department of Archaeology recently;

(b) if so, whether the recruitment was based on the basis of names called for and sent up by the various Employment Exchanges in the regions concerned; and

(c) the break-up of the selected candidates, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, 1,895 additional posts of Monument Attendants/Museum Attendants were sanctioned in the Archaeological Survey of India in December, 1970 for the Centrally-protected manuments, sites and museums. Out of these 1,418 posts had been filled up by the end of October, 1972.

Recruitment to these posts have been made from amongst the candidates sponsored by the employment exchanges, eligible work-charged Monument Attendants, casual workers already working in the Archaeological Survey of India and the ex-service personnel.

(c) The break-up of the selected candidates State-wise is as follows:

West Bengal	.	72
Orissa	.	93
Assam	.	24
Nagaland	.	3
Tripura	.	4
Madhya Pradesh	.	222
Maharashtra	.	173
Andhra Pradesh	.	33
Gujarat	.	40
Rajasthan	.	91
Bihar	.	34
Uttar Pradesh	.	133
Tamil Nadu	.	109
Mysore	.	228
Goa	.	14
Jammu & Kashmir	.	21
Kerala	.	13
Delhi	.	74
Haryana	.	7
Himachal Pradesh	.	30
<hr/>		1418

Discrimination in Sugar Distribution in Rural Areas

995. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding the distribution of

sugar on a discriminatory basis to the rural areas in some States;

(b) the reasons for which lesser quantity of sugar per head is given in the rural areas as compared to the one given in the urban areas in the same State; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to persuade the State-Governments to undo this discriminatory treatment to the rural people?

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

(b) The important reasons for the difference in the quantum of distribution in the urban and rural areas are as under:—

(1) Overall shortage of sugar.

(2) The actual consumption of sugar in the rural areas has been very much lower even during times when there were no controls on distribution.

(3) Because of (2) above, the possibility of the allotments to the rural areas being diverted to the free sale/blackmarket. Even now such diversions are reported to be taking place.

(c) Until the production of sugar improves substantially, the State Governments have to be given a free hand to evolve a distribution system which is best suited to the local conditions and the consumption habits in the State, within the overall quota of sugar allotted. Some States are distributing sugar uniformly in urban and rural areas.

Setting up of Sub-Committee to examine Central responsibility in Education

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

(a) whether the Sub-Committee to examine the Central responsibility in Education has been set up by the Chairman, University Grants Commission as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education in its meeting in September, 1972;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Sub-Committee and the date on which it was set up; and

(c) the likely date by which the Sub-Committee is expected to submit its report and if the Sub-Committee has not been set up, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). A resolution proposing that a Sub-Committee of the Board should examine the Central responsibility in education was moved in the 36th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education in its meeting held on 18-19 September, 1972. In the course of discussion, a point was made that the forum of the Central Advisory Board of Education should not be used for enlarging the scope of the Centre in the field of Education. However, any difficulties which might be experienced in the working of the existing constitutional position may be examined. It was, therefore, decided that the matter should be referred to the University Grants Commission for consideration. This has accordingly been done.

Decrease in wheat quota for West Bengal

997. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of ARICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reason of decreasing the amount of quota of 1,10,000 tonnes wheat to 80,000 tonnes for West Bengal;

(b) whether Government has supplied rice instead of 30,000 tonnes wheat which was curtailed in December, 1972; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Monthly allocations of wheat and rice are made on the basis of overall availability of stocks with the Centre and requirements of various States and Administrations. The question of supplying rice in lieu of wheat does not arise.

Free Primary and Middle Schools

998. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of free primary and middle schools in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the total number of children between the age-group of 5-14 years in the country, 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 requisite information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

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

APPENDIX—I

Estimates of Total number of Children between age-group 5—14 based on revised All India quinquennial projections by age according to 1971 Census.

State/Union Territory	Total number of Children between age group 5—14 (In thousands)
(1)	(2)
Andhra Pradesh	10,629
Assam	4,187
Bihar	14,857
Gujarat	7,157
Haryana	2,700
Jammu & Kashmir	1,138
Kerala	5,348
Madhya Pradesh	11,073
Maharashtra	12,840
Mysore	7,585
Nagaland	134
Orissa	5,501
Punjab	3,651
Rajasthan	6,912
Tamil Nadu	9,521
Uttar Pradesh	22,608
West Bengal	11,747
A. & N. Islands	25
Chandigarh	68
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20
Delhi	1,015

(1)

(2)

Goa, Daman & Diu	207
Himachal Pradesh	846
L. M. & A. Islands	7
Manipur	295
Aurnachal Pradesh	115
Pondicherry	104
Tripura	427
Meghalaya	275

INDIA

1,40,992

Request from West Bengal Government for increased supply of Wheat and Rice

999. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received several urgent S.O.S. messages in January this year from the Government of West Bengal for increased supplies of both wheat and rice from the Central stocks so as to prevent the breakdown of the food rations system in the State; and

(b) what decisions have been taken by Government on these requests for the West Bengal State Government and what are the actual quantities of wheat and rice that are being sent month by month and promised to be sent or released from Central stocks in the coming months for West Bengal?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Keeping in view the availability of foodgrains in the Central pool and the needs of other deficit and drought affected States, the reasonable requirements of foodgrains of West Bengal are being met from the Central pool. The actual supplies of foodgrains to West Bengal during the last six months (monthwise) were as under:

(In 000 tonnes)

Month	Wheat	Rice
August, 1972	152	81
September, 1972	170	82
October, 1972	139	69
November, 1972	109	57
December, 1972	92	42
January, 1973*	86	46

Supplies in coming months will depend upon the availabilities with the Centre and needs of other States.

**Production of Aman Paddy Crop in
West Bengal**

1000. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any estimates of the total production of Aman paddy crop in West Bengal this year (1972-73) and of the expected shortfall in production as compared to production last year (1971-72) and the annual requirements and what are these estimates;

(b) what are the procurement targets set for West Bengal for the Aman crop this year, how far they have been realised through the Food Corporation of India or otherwise; and

(c) how much or what proportion of the Food Corporation of India procurements from West Bengal are earmarked for utilisation within West Bengal in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Estimates of the total production of Aman paddy crop in West Bengal this year (1972-73) and of the expected shortfall in production have not yet become available. The Government of West Bengal have estimated their requirements of rice for 1973 as 10 lakh tonnes.

(b) No separate target for procurement of Aman crop has been fixed for West Bengal. Against a target of 3 lakh tonnes of rice fixed for procurement for 1972-73 marketing season in the State, 1.14 lakh tonnes has been procured by the Food Corporation of India upto 19th February, 1973.

(c) Entire procurement made by the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal is meant for utilisation within the State.

12.01 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT-
ANCE**

**REPATRIATION OF PERSONS OF INDIAN
ORIGIN FROM SRI LANKA**

SHRI HARI SINGH (Khurja): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The question of repatriation of about 35,000 persons of Indian origin from Shri Lanka to India this year."

श्री हरी सिंह (मुरैना) : प्रध्यन महादय, मंत्री जी का उत्तर प्रयोजी में दिया गया है, हिन्दी की प्रतिलिपि नहीं है। ऐसी प्रथा है कि स्टेटमेंट की हिन्दी प्रतिलिपि भी मिलती है।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): As the House is aware, the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 envisaged that India would accept for repatriation 525,000 stateless persons of Indian origin, while Sri Lanka would grant citizenship to 300,000 such persons, in an evenly phased manner over a period of 15 years; this would mean that India would accept repatriation of an average of 35,000 persons per annum and Sri Lanka would grant citizenship to 20,000 persons per annum beginning from the date of the Agreement.

Since various prior arrangements had to be made, implementation of the Agreement has been delayed. Till the 17th February 1973, 84,801 persons have been repatriated to India, while Sri Lanka has granted citizenship to 48,249 persons upto the end of December 1972.

A meeting of officials of the two countries led by their respective Foreign Secretaries was held in Colombo from 14th to 17th February this year to review progress in the implementation of the Agreement. The Agreement was considered in all its aspects, and both sides agreed to take all possible measures to ensure its smooth and full implementation. During the last eight years, the stipulated rate of repatriation of 35,000 on Indian side and the grant of citizenship to 20,000 on Sri Lanka side could not be achieved. Government of India has agreed in principle to accelerate the rate of repatriation in the coming years. The details are being worked out.

श्री हरी सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय जी, भारत के लाखों से भी अपने घरों को छोड़ कर विदेशी में जाकर रहने प्रौढ़ वसूधेव ही कुछम्बकम में आस्था रख कर और, संसार में

रहो और रहने दो, जीयो और जीने दो के आधार पर सैकड़ों मुल्कों में जा कर उन देशों की उन्नति की ओर खुशहाल बनाया। जहां पर कारबाने नहीं थे वहां कारबाने खड़े किये, जहां पर शिक्षा के लिए प्रोफेसर नहीं थे, डॉक्टर नहीं थे वहां इन व्यक्तियों में दक्षता रखने वाले भारतीयों ने जा कर उन देशों की तस्वीर को बदला और उनकी अनेक सेवायें कीं। लेकिन इतना करने के बाद भी दर्मा से भारतीयों को निकाला गया और 1969 में मलैशिया में इसी तरह की समस्या खड़ी हुई थी, और श्री लंका में यह सिलसिला जारी है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने अपने घरों को छोड़ कर दूसरे देशों को भाराद किया, उन देशों में रहने के बाद, वहां के नागरिक बनने के बाद और पचासों साल रहने के बाद वहां से उन को निकाला जा रहा है, लेकिन भारत सरकार के जो मन्त्रीगण हैं या हमारी सरकारी एजेंसीज हैं, उन समस्याओं को विष्व में क्यों नहीं उठातीं कि भारतीयों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, उन को खामलबाह निकाला जा रहा है, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का जो फोरम है उस में इस समस्या को क्यों नहीं उठाया गया, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ? इस समस्या के बारे में जो सरकारी उदासीनता है वह बहुत ही खेदजनक है। आखिर लाखों की तादाद में भारतीय लोग दूसरे देशों में रह रहे हैं उन को भी निकालने का सिलसिला जारी होगा, आज बहुत से ऐसे देश हैं जैसे ईराक, अफ़गानिस्तान, कनाडा, इंडोनेशिया और पश्चासों ऐसे मूल्क हैं जहां पर हजारों की तादाद में भारतीय नागरिक रहते हैं उन के बारे में भी यह समस्या कभी न कभी खड़ी होने वाली है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए पहले से ही भारत सरकार क्यों नहीं कोई

योजना बनाती जिस से भारतीयों के सामने यह मुसीबत खड़ी न हो। आज दुनिया के देशों में दूसरे देशों के लोगों को निकालने की भावना पैदा हो गई है, तो मैं सरकार को आगाह करना चाहता हूं कि वह बात श्री लंका तक ही नहीं रहेगी और जो दूसरे देश हैं जहां भारत के लोग बसे हुए हैं, वहां भी यह समस्या खड़ी होनी है। इसलिए सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस तरह की उदासीनता की नीति छोड़ कर के इस समस्या को सही रूप में समझे और जितने हमारे संसार में फ़ोरम हैं उन में इस बारे में आवाज उठाये।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत और श्री लंका के बीच जो समझौता हुआ उस को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए जो बातचीत हुई थी उस में भारत ने क्या क्या मुद्दे रखे थे और उन पर श्री लंका सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी? क्या आप को मालूम है कि श्री लंका में जो उन को नागरिकता देने का काम था वह बहुत धीरे चल रहा है, और श्री लंका के जो निवासी हैं उन्होंने ऐसे तरीके और प्रयत्न अपना रखे हैं जिस से कि भारत के लोगों को नागरिकता न मिले और वहां से घबरा कर भारतीय मूलक लोग भाग खड़े हों। समझौते के अनुसार श्री लंका सरकार ने जितने भारतीय लोगों को नागरिकता देने का काम अपने जिसे लिया था, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस में कितनी प्रगति हुई, और कितने लोगों को नागरिकता दे दी गई और कितने लोग बाकी हैं? और जिन को नागरिकता नहीं दी गई उस के क्या कारण हैं? साथ ही मैं भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग श्री लंका से भारत लौट रहे हैं उन की सम्पत्ति का क्या जायजा है, कितने रूपयों

की सम्पत्ति लौग वहां छोड़ कर आ रहे हैं? उसके सिलसिले में सरकार क्या कोई कम्पेन्सेशन की बात या उन के रूपये के पेमेन्ट का प्रस्ताव श्री लंका सरकार के सामने रख रही है। क्या भारत सरकार ने ऐसी बात भी पेश की? जो 1964 में समझौता हुआ था उस को रिवाइज करने के लिए कोई सुझाव भारत सरकार ने रखा था?

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहूंगा कि कुछ भेरे दोस्तों ने जो संसद सदस्य भी हैं, बतलाया है कि जो लोग लंका से भारत आ रहे हैं उन को रेलवे कस्टम्स पर जो भारत सरकार के कर्मचारीण हैं वह बुरी तरह से परेशान करते हैं। इस समस्या के बारे में मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि वह क्या करने जा रहे हैं और क्या जल्दी ही सरकार ऐसे कदम उठायेगी जिससे उपरोक्त विभागों के कर्मचारी गण श्रीलंका से आने वाले लोगों को अकारण ही परेशान न करें?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: None of these persons who are involved in this Agreement is a citizen of Ceylon. No Sri Lanka citizen is being affected by this Agreement. This Agreement relates to those persons who for historical reasons happen to be Stateless and there is this Agreement solemnly entered into between two sides in 1964 and both sides have reiterated from time to time that this Agreement will be implemented.

About the rate of grant of citizenship by Sri Lanka Government, I have given in the main statement the figures of persons whom citizenship has been granted. If their number is compared to the number of persons repatriated to India, I cannot say that the progress of grant of

citizen-ship by Sri Lanka is slow. The comparison of the two figures will indicate that they are almost in the same proportion as the ultimate picture that is likely to emerge when the Agreement is implemented.

About the assets, there was a clause in the Agreement according to which upto a certain level, the entire assets were to be repatriated and the Government of Sri Lanka had agreed to give the value of those assets in free foreign exchange. There is an exchange ceiling of Rs. 75,000 and the rest can remain in the accounts of these persons in Sri Lanka.

No revised proposals were put forward in the course of these talks. But I have said now in the statement that we are prepared to revise upwards the rate of repatriation to India so that some of the back-log that has been created may be liquidated.

I am sorry to learn if these persons who have been repatriated have faced difficulties in the Customs or at the hands of the Railway authorities. We will issue appropriate instructions—we have already done so—to these authorities so that they are not inconvenienced on that score. The rest of the points raised by the hon. Member were of a general nature which do not relate to the present subject-matter of the Call Attention Notice.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय ने जो बक्तव्य दिया है उसमें उन्होंने एक बात कही है कि कुछ कार्य करने में हमसे विलम्ब हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन से काम हैं जिनमें विलम्ब हुआ है और इस प्रकार की परिस्ति पैदा हुई है?

श्रीलंका काफी दिनों से इस बात का दावा कर रहा है कि कच्चा तिबू उसका है, और हमारी सरकार कहती है कि हमारा है।

वहां से भी काफी लोग भगाये जा रहे हैं व मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में सरकार का साफ मत क्या है? उनका है या हमारा है? यदि हमारा है तो वह दावा क्यों कर रहे हैं, इस बात का खुलासा होना चाहिये।

जो हमारा श्रीलंका के साथ समझौता हुआ था उसके अनुसार 5 लाख 25 हजार लोग यहां आने ये। अब उसमें भी डेढ़ लाख अधिक लोग उनकी भेजने की योजना है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बतलाया कि यह राज्य-विहीन लोग हैं। वह न उनके राज्य के हैं न हमारे राज्य के हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग वहां से आ रहे हैं वह कितने वर्षों से श्रीलंका में रह रहे थे। यदि वे राज्य-विहीन लोग हैं तो क्या सभी राज्य-विहीन लोगों का हमने ठेका ले रखा है? यहां एक बात साफ है कि यदि वे हमारे देश के हैं तो विशेष रूप से तमिलनाडु के हैं। चूंकि तमिलनाडु के हैं इसलिये उनके साथ दुर्ब्यवहार किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करने जा रही है?

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सीमा रखी गयी है कि 70 हजार रुपये की सम्पत्ति ला सकते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। यह बात कही ज़रूर गयी है लेकिन श्रीलंका सरकार इसको अमल में नहीं ला रही है। वह लोग बहुत कम सम्पत्ति ले कर आ रहे हैं और यहां आने के बाद उनको सरकार के आधिय में पड़ा रहना पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई पहल करेगी ताकि उनकी जितनी सम्पत्ति है उस पूरी सम्पत्ति को ले कर वह आ सकें?

मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी बताया कि लोगों की सम्पत्ति उनके नाम से जमा रही है। क्या उसका व्याज मिलेगा या उसके बिना

[**श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय]**

लंका सरकार रखे रहेंगी ? यदि लंका विश्वरक उसको इस्तेमाल करेगी तो क्या उसका कोई मुनाफा लोगों को मिलेगा ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने दिनों तक लंका सरकार उसको रख सकती है ? क्या उस सम्पत्ति के बहां रहने पर इसकी आवासका नहीं है कि अभी लंका सरकार उसको जमा रखे और बाद में हड्डप ले ? जो भी सम्पत्ति वह लोग ला रहे हैं उसके बारे में श्रीलंका सरकार से आपकी साफ बात होनी चाहिये और आपको जोर देना चाहिये कि वह पूरी सम्पत्ति ला सके ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, the delay in the implementation of the agreement in accordance with the original understanding was due to legislative and administrative measure that had to be undertaken. In between, there was change of Government in Sri Lanka and the appropriate legislation to implement the provisions was delayed. There were certain other administrative details for which we should not try to put the blame on one side or the other. But there was delay, and that is an accepted fact.

The question about Kachchattivu has nothing to do with the question of Stateless persons, and I think I will be with in my right in saying that that has got no connection with the present call-attention notice.

It is true that these persons who are of Indian origin have been living there for quite some time. Out of these persons who were originally living and who had not been granted citizenship right, some of them had qualified for grant of citizenship and citizenship was granted to those persons. There was dispute about these people which had been pending between the two Governments for a long time, and the two Prime Minister got together and arrived at a settlement which, I think, was in the best

interests of both the countries and in the interest of those persons who were involved. Therefore, it will not serve any practical purpose or object now to criticise the agreement which was entered into about nine years back.

Regarding the assets, the agreement is clear about the assets and it is not a matter which could be or should be reopened. There should be some sanctity about international agreements and we should take the agreement as a whole and not try to have objections with one or the other provision of the agreement.

These are all the points.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके प्रश्न का कभी उत्तर आया भी है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : जब उत्तर नहीं आया तब मैं क्या करूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आदत बहुत दुरी है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : कच्चा तिबू के बारे में लंका सरकार कह रही है कि वह 'उनका है और हम कहते हैं कि यह हमारा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है । मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में साफ उत्तर देना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न तो रिप्रिटेशन का । अगर आप इस आइलैण्ड के स्टेट्स के बारे में कोई प्रश्न करना चाहते हैं तो इससे कल्पयूजन हो जायेगा । आप इसको रिप्रिटेशन से मत जोड़िये । इसमें और जीज़े इन्वाल्ड हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अगर यह हमरे नो हमको हिम्मत

के साथ कहना चाहिये। यह सरकार क्यों नहीं कहती? 70,000 रुपये की जो सीमा बांधी गयी है उनके बारे में मेरा कहना है कि वाकी सम्पत्ति उनके नाम पर जमा रहेगी इसके बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है कि वह कब तक जमा रहेगी? उस पर कोई व्याज मिलेगा या नहीं और कब तक उसको लाया जा सकता है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This is a matter of detail. If the hon. Member is interested, he can write to me and I will give him all the information.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): On a point of order, Sir. I think the Minister is misleading the House that they are implementing. Actually, he is misleading in the sense that the Indian High Commissioner has closed the register for enrolment of citizens. More than one and a half lakhs of people who are illiterate are not being enrolled.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

श्री हृकम बन्द कल्याण : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो आने दें। सत्तर हजार की सम्पत्ति ला सकते हैं। वाकी उनके नाम पर बहां जमा रहेगी। उस पर व्याज मिलेगा? कितने समय के बाद उसको दे ला सकेंगे?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have said that I have not got the details with me. If he is interested, I will find out and inform him.

आयक्ष महोदय : आप उनको लिख भेजें। उनके हाथ में कोई चीज होगी तो वे पूछ सकेंगे कि बताओ, मैम्बर पूछते हैं।

MR. CHANDRAPPAN—not here. Normally, he is present. Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee—also not here.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai); It is your pleasure to give your opinion with regard to the submission I made the other day?

अनंत महोदय लास्ट डे को आने दिया था।

श्री इयाम नन्दन मिश्र : उनको फुल बिकिंग डे मिल गया था?

With regard to privilege, is there no sense of urgency or priority?

MR. SPEAKER : The question of privilege is not there. You were allowed only to refer to this matter...

श्री इयाम नन्दन मिश्र : हमसे समझते हैं। कम से कम पच्चीस मैम्बर के यहां बढ़ा होने की हालत है।

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister make a statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I must assert, Sir, that the Ministers cannot be allowed to go on till the end of the year. We have got a certain amount of urgency in the matter. We cannot allow them to go on like this. Here is a *prima facie* case that we have been misled by the two Ministers. It is these who have made a wilful misrepresentation. They have to be taken to task by the House.

We want to know the reasonable time that you want to grant them.

अध्यक्ष महोदय डायरेक्शन 115 के बजाय स्टेटमेंट करने की इजाजत दे दी थी। कमेंट मांगे हैं जब आ जाएंगे बता देंगे।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The more they prevaricate, the more they misrepresent, they will get into further trouble. Even God cannot save them...God cannot save them if they further misrepresent.

Let the Chair allow them a reasonable time within which the Minister should be expected to give a reply.

MR. SPEAKER; I think they must come very soon. They will come at the earliest.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs indicate the time, Sir? He is here. Now, we are flooded....

MR. SPEAKER; Mr. Raghu Ramalaih, when will that come?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The Government are going through the material. They will submit their comments to you, I think, by tomorrow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: By tomorrow?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: To the Speaker. They will be submitted to the Hon'ble Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour); Last session, when I threw a piece of burnt paper here, a privilege motion was adopted within half an hour, although there was no case for a privilege motion. But, in this case, there is so much delay. Is it because it concerns the Prime Minister and her son?

I have given a notice with regard to the arrest of Jagota brothers and their sister. They have been refused bail. They are peculiar people. We want the Home Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I cannot allow it. It is a matter already in the Court. It is sub-judice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is already before the Court.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.
Shri Shinde.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.26 hrs.

STATEMENT SHOWING REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING REPORT OF WEST BENGAL AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, LTD. CALCUTTA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4257/73.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: On behalf of Prof. Shri Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1972-73 Production) Amendment Order, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 38(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1973, under sub-section (6) section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4258/73].

ARCHITECTS (EXPERT COMMITTEE) RULES, 1972, INDIAN MUSEUM (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1972, AND NOTIFICATION UNDER VICTORIA MEMORIAL ACT

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) (i) A copy of the Architects (Expert Committee) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1208 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1972, under

sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Architects Act, 1972.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English version) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4259/73.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Indian Museum (Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1477 in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 15A of the Indian Museum Act, 1910.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4260/73.]

(3) A copy of the Victoria Memorial Hall (General Provident Fund) (Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1601 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1972, issued under section 5 of the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4261/73.]

12.27 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. TAKE-OVEE OF WHOLESALE TRADE IN WHEAT

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding the take-over of whole-sale trade in wheat by Government on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Hon'ble Members will recall that towards the end of last year, Government had, in consultation with the State Chief Ministers, taken the decision to take over the wholesale trade in wheat and rice from 1973-74 rabi and kharif seasons respectively. On the 24th February, 1973, a Conference of the Chief Ministers and Food Ministers was held to discuss and finalise the steps for the take-over of wholesale trade in wheat from the Rabi 1973-74.

2. I am happy to announce that this Conference unanimously approved of the steps and agreed to implement this decision. The following basic objectives underlying the take-over of wholesale trade were fully endorsed:—

- (i) Effective public control over the marketed surplus so as to eliminate speculation and the distortions in price and availability resulting from it;
- (ii) Remunerative prices to growers so as to provide them with incentive to expand production and market it to the public agencies;
- (iii) Assured availability to consumers, particularly to the vulnerable sections of the population, at reasonable prices; and
- (iv) Economy in the casts of wholesale trading by elimination of unnecessary intermediaries and by other improvements in the efficiecy of the system.

3. Since the take-over of wholesale trade by Government is introducing a major structural reform in the marketing of wheat, keeping in view the basic objectives, it has been decided that the system should operate by and large on the marketed surplus

[Shri F. A. Ahmed].

as distinct from the marketable surplus.

4. The salient features of the final scheme, as emerged after discussion in the Chief Ministers' Conference, are as follows:—

- (1) Imposition of ban on private wholesale dealers in wheat all over the country.
- (2) Institution of single State Wheat Zones; cordoning, in addition, of wheat surplus zones in the producing States as well as cordoning of major consuming centres and heavily deficit zones; inter-State movement of wheat and wheat products to be allowed only by the FCI and/or other public agencies in accordance with the orders of the Central Government.
- (3) Retailers should be permitted to operate under appropriate conditions to be specified in the licence. Definition of a retailer should be functional, depending on the situation in each State, laying down the area of operation, specifying the maximum quantity they could deal in and stock, and the retail points they could cover. Such licensed retailers and the consumers will be permitted to buy directly from the growers.
- (4) Purchases for the Government will be undertaken by the FCI, the State Cooperative Marketing Federations and the State Departments of Food and Civil Supplies and any other public agencies designated by the State Governments. The procured stocks will be taken into the Central Pool and release will be made to the States to meet their reasonable requirements.

(5) The consumer cooperatives in the urban areas and the marketing and service co-operatives in the rural areas should be utilised for retail distribution to the maximum extent.

- (6) The procurement and issue prices for wheat to be issued from the Central Pool will be uniform throughout the country. In the context of expanded operations, the procurement and issue prices should be fixed in each a manner that the subsidy burden is kept within reasonable limits.
- (7) Roller flour mills will be allowed to do only custom milling.

5. It has been agreed to take necessary preparatory steps to take-over wholesale trade in wheat from 1973-74 Rabi season. The detailed financial, administrative and other operational arrangements are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments. It has also been decided, in particular, to gear up the procurement machinery to ensure that, consistent with the objectives of take-over the public agencies are in a position to purchase almost the entire marketed surplus so as to meet the additional distribution responsibility that would devolve on Government

6. We have taken this major decision in the national interest for the transformation of the economy involving the interests of millions of growers and consumers. I appeal to the Hon'ble Members, irrespective of the political parties to which they may belong, to extend their whole-hearted support and co-operation to make it a success.

2.28 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-ninth Report relating to All-India Radio.

north-eastern parts of Madhya Pradesh. I request the Minister of Agriculture to enlighten us as to what has been done to remedy the situation. How long will the situation last?

Also, I would request him to seek the action of Government to instruct the local authorities to deal with this matter quietly and not to use the general powers under the Maintenance of security Act which causes an atmosphere of panic in that region.

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTESNION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buscar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That this House do further extend upto the 4th May, 1973, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the 4th May, 1973, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

2.29 hrs.

E. SCARCITY OF DIESEL, OIL IN
MADHYA PRADESH

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ranabahadur Singh.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House under Rule 377 to the acute shortage of diesel oil for farmers which has caused considerable damage to crops and people could not do irrigation in the

12.30 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. K. Sinha and seconded by Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan on the 21st February, 1973, namely:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 19th February, 1973."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Since we are discussing the President's Address, if a calling-attention notice on the resumption of bombing in Laos and Cambodia is not admitted, I would request you to ask the Minister of External Affairs to kindly make a statement, because the US forces are doing their best to undo the peace proposals.

Secondly, you are aware, Sir, that there is an acute power shortage in India in all the States....

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very clever way of getting up and raising these matters....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Ministers from UP are here. I would only request you to kindly allow a discussion on this, or let the hon. Minister make a statement, because the hon. Minister Dr. K. L. Rao is making all sorts of statements everywhere. The power shortage is becoming more acute now. So, I would request you to kindly allow a discussion on this. Let the Minister of External Affairs also make a statement today or tomorrow on the resumption of bombing in Laos and Cambodia.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall resume the discussion on the President's Address. The time fixed for it is 15 hours. We have spent more than half that time. The time available is 8 hours and 25 minutes. There are so many speakers on the list from both sides. I think we should fix some time-limit on the speeches. What time-limit would hon. Members propose? I think 7 to 8 minutes would be all right.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): No, Sir, it should be half an hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 15 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: If half an hour should be the time-limit, then hon. Members should ask some Members to withdraw their names, so that I can make arrangements for giving half an hour.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): 10 minutes would be all right.

MR. SPEAKER: I think ten minutes would be all right.

श्री हुकम अनन्द काठवाय (मुरैना) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, उघर के सब नाम काट दीजिये और सिर्फ इधर के सदस्यों को बुलाइये।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आपका राज होगा, तो सभी काट दिये जायेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This is casting aspersion on the Jan Sangh. They are not a fascist party . . .

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उन्हें बता रहा हूँ कि जो वह कह रहे हैं, वह मैं नहीं कर सकता हूँ, वही करें।

श्री हुकम अनन्द काठवाय : उनकी तरफ से मंत्री जवाब देने वाले हैं और उसमें सब बातें कह दी जायेंगी। बाकी सदस्यों को बोलने की जरूरत ही नहीं है।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) Independents also may be accommodated.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Raj Kulkarni. The hon. Member is absent

I am not going to call the names those who send their slips must get up; they should know in what order their names appear and get up. Perhaps, many Members think that the zero hour would go on till one o'clock and so they are all gone.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If the were in the Opposition, they would have taken more time than we do.

श्री नाथूराम निर्बाय (नागौर) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति के अभिभावण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये उड़ा हुआ हूँ।

इस अभिभावण में देश की भाज की आर्थिक स्थिति की तरफ इस सदन और देश के लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है।

इस समय देश के सामने जो अहम् समस्यायें हैं, इस सदन को उनपर गम्भीरता से विचार करना है। यह सही है कि हम एक मुश्किल वक्त से गुजर रहे हैं और इसका एक लम्बा सिलसिला है, जिसका जिक्र भी राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में किया है।

पिछले साल हमारे देश को एक युद्ध का सामना करना पड़ा, जिसके कारण सरकार को कई आर्थिक बोझ उठाने पड़े। उसके बाद इस साल देश के बहुत से इलाकों में सूखे की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है। उसके कारण खरीफ का अनाज का उत्पादन और अन्य चीजों का उत्पादन भी, कम हुआ है। देश में उन चीजों की कमी की वजह से उनके भाव भी ऊचे हुये हैं, जिसके बारे में इस सदन में कई बार काफी चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है।

कुछ चीजों के भाव सचमुच काफी ऊचे हुये हैं। लेकिन मैं सदन का ध्यान इस तरफ भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि किसान द्वारा पैदा की हुई कुछ चीजों के दाम काफी कम है और यह एक चिन्ता का विषय है। उदाहरण के लिये सब्जियों, फलों, दूध और अण्डों आदि कई चीजों के दाम काफी कम हैं। दूध का उत्पादन करने वाले को दूध का दाम एक रुपया प्रति किलो-ग्राम से ज्यादा नहीं मिलता है। इसी तरह उत्पादन-कर्ता को एक अण्डे का दाम बीस, बाईस पैसे मिलता है। गोभी आदि सब्जियों के दाम भी सस्ते हैं। टमाटर चार रुपये के सोलह से बीस किलोग्राम मिलते हैं।

मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि किसान दैनिक जीवन की जरूरत की जो चीजें पैदा करता हैं, उनका दाम उसके खर्च से आधा भी प्राप्त नहीं होता है। अगर कोई व्यक्ति गाय या भैंस रख कर दूध का उत्पादन करे, तो उसको एक किलो दूध पर दो रुपया

खर्च करना पड़ता है। इसी प्रकार मुर्गी के अण्डे पर चालीस, पचास पैसे का खर्च पड़ता है। किसान द्वारा पैदा की गई जनता के दैनिक जीवन की जरूरी चीजों के दाम कम मिलने से किसान की नुकसान हो रहा है और इसका असर सब उत्पादनकर्ताओं पर पड़ता है।

जनसंघ के माननीय सदस्य, श्री अटल विहारी बाजपेयी, ने अनाज और कोयले की खानों आदि के राष्ट्रीयकरण की आलोचना की और कहा कि सरकारीकरण की नीति अच्छी नहीं है। लेकिन मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज हमको विचौलियों की समस्या पर गौर करने की आवश्यकता है। आखिर हम उसका क्या हल निकालना चाहते हैं? जिन व्यापारियों ने गेहूं 75, 80 और 90 रुपया के हिसाब से खरीदा, वही उसको 140 और 145 रुपये के हिसाब से बेच रहे हैं। वह गेहूं बाजार में मिल रहा है। अगर व्यापारी कहते कि उनके पास गेहूं नहीं हैं, तब तो और बात थी। गेहूं तो बाजार में है और व्यापारी उसको दस, पन्द्रह रुपये ज्यादा पर बेच सकते थे, लेकिन इस बात का क्या ज्यस्टिफिकेशन है कि वे 140, 145 रुपये के हिसाब से बेच रहे हैं?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : खाद्य निगम ने क्या किया?

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : कठिनाई यह है कि इन लोगों के चर्जमें उल्टे हैं। जो पहले देखने की बातें हैं, उनको ये देखते नहीं हैं। खाद्य निगम के बारे में जो कुछ करने की जरूरत है, वह सरकार कर रही है। सबाल यह है कि जिन लोगों की वकालत वे माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं, क्या उनके हाथ साफ हैं। नहीं हैं। आज विचौलियों द्वारा कन्यूमर्ज और प्रोड्यूसर्स का शोषण किया जा रहा है। अगर हमने उससे बचना है, तो इस देश में सिवाये इसके कोई चारा नहीं है कि बहुत सी चीजों के इकानोमिक्स को डीक

[श्री नायू राम मिर्बा]

करने के लिये सरकार को उसमें हाथ डालना पड़ेगा और उसको अपनी ऐजेंसियां बना कर इस काम को करना पड़ेगा । गेहूं और चावल आदि अनाज के बारे में जो कदम उठाये गये हैं, वही इसकी इतनी नहीं हैं । हमको उससे बहुत आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा । आज की सारी एकोनामिक्स डिस्टार्टेंड हो चुकी है । जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि जो चीजें पैदा करते हैं उस पर दुगुना खर्च होता है और उसके दाम उन्हें आधे मिलते हैं । यही स्थिति चाहे उद्योग से पैदा होने वाली चीजें हों चाहे खेती से पैदा होने वाली चीजें हों सब में हैं । उनके दामों की, उनकी मार्केटिंग की और उस मार्केटिंग को सही प्रकार चलाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए उसके लिए जो तंत्याए होनी चाहिए उनकी पूर्ति कर इस सारे चेन को जिस को हमने शुरू किया है एक लम्बे अरसे तक लेकर चलना होगा । इन सारी चीजों के अन्दर हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था बिचौलियों की वजह से बिगड़ती थे जिसमें कन्यूमर और प्रोड्यूसर दोनों को नुकसान होता है । उसको ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है । किसानों की वे चिन्ता कर रहे थे । यह बात सही है कि आज किसान जो सोचता है उसको 135 और 140 रुपये के दाम नहीं मिल रहे हैं और वह भी जब फसल आती है तो इस बात को जानता है कि उसको मंडी में कितने दाम मिलते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि किसान को हमारे सभी लोग इस बात को समझाएं कि आने वाले बक्त में हम अनाज के दाम किस प्रकार से लेकर चलना चाहते हैं और उसके मुकाबिले में उनके जो इन-प्रूट्स हैं उनके दाम भी बाजिब हों और वह चीजें उनको मिलें । इस प्रकार की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को हमें जगाना पड़ेगा । हम उस प्रकार की खुली छूट नहीं दे सकते हैं जिस प्रकार की खुली छूट को लेकर आज के बिचौलिये और व्यापार करने वाले लोग चल रहे हैं । चाहे इण्डस्ट्रीज से 'पैदा होने वाली चीजें हों चाहे कृषि से पैदा होने वाली चीजें हों उनके बारे में कुछ नियंत्रण,

प्रो कुछ तरीके अपना कर इस सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने को आवश्यकता है । इस में कोई शक नहीं कि यह काफी मुश्किल काम है । इसके अन्दर कई पेचीदगियां खड़ी होंगी । इसमें कई बुराइयों का भी सामना करना होगा । पर हम उन सारी चीजों का मुकाबिला करेंगे । किसानों को और उत्पादनकर्ता को उनकी चीजों के बाजिब दाम मिलें और उपभोक्ताओं को बाजिब दाम पर उनके उपयोग की चीजें मिलें इस प्रकार की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को हमें चलाना है ।

बाजपेयी जी पूछ रहे थे कि हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री का समाजबाद क्या है ? उनका समाजबाद और हमारी कांग्रेस का समाजबाद साफ है । हम चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर कुछ मोटी चीजों का उत्पादन सरकारी क्षेत्रों में हो, उसके साथ में कुछ चीजें ज्वाइंट सेक्टर में भी हों, कुछ प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी हों और कुछ कोम्प्रोटेटिव सेक्टर में भी हों । इसलिए हमारी जो व्यवस्था है वह मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था है और उसमें परिवर्तन समय समय पर करने की आवश्यकता है तो वह किया जायगा इस दृष्टिकोण से कि बिचौलिए ज्यादा लाभ न डाएं । समाज के अन्दर जो उन चीजों को पैदा करने वाले लोग हैं उनको उसका उपयुक्त लाभ मिले चाहे किसान हों, चाहे मजदूर हों और उपभोक्ता को चीजें बाजिब दाम पर मिलें । जिस प्रकार के समाजबाद का उनको डर है वह समाजबाद नहीं है । वह कहीं नेहं जी के कुछ कोटेशन दे रहे थे, श्रीमन् जी के कुछ कोटेशन दे रहे थे । वही नीतियां और वही पालिसीज जो उनमें हैं वही हमारी नीतियां और पालिसीज हैं । यह बात ठीक है कि समय समय पर उसमें कुछ गड़बड़ करने की कोशिश की जाती है कि कभी उस और से की जाती है कभी कभी कुछ इधर बैठने वाले लोग भी इस प्रकार की बातें कह देते हैं जिस की वजह से कुछ कन्यूजन उसके अन्दर पैदा होता है । परन्तु उससे डरने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । जहां तक प्रधान मन्त्री का और हमारी

कांग्रेस का सबाल है इस बारे में हम बिल्कुल साफ हैं कि हमारी नीति कित्त प्रकार से इस सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बलाने की होगी।

अकाल का जिक्र किया गया। अकाल के हालात इस देश के अन्दर काफी गम्भीर हैं और कुछ इलाकों में बहुत ही गम्भीर हैं। राजस्थान के अन्दर भी इसका असर है। राजस्थान के अन्दर 1 करोड़ 30 लाख लोग इससे अफेक्टेड हैं। करीब बीस हजार गांव अफेक्टेड हैं। आज करीब पांच लाख आदमी काम पर लगे हैं। पर जो कुछ भी बन दिया गया है, जो कुछ भी टीम ने सिफारिश की हुई है वह बहुत कम है। सिर्फ दो करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है। यह बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है। टीम ने पांच करोड़ की सीमा बताई। लेकिन मार्च तक 8-7 करोड़ रुपया और नहीं दिया गया तो बहुत सा कामकाज जो आज चल रहा है वह बन्द हो जायेगा। मजदूरों को काम मिलना बन्द हो जायगा। पीने के पानी की दिक्कतें हैं। हम कुछ फोर ब्लील ट्रक चाहते हैं। राजस्थान में पानी सप्लाई करने के लिए डिफेंस की तरफ से कुछ टैक्स कर्स हम चाहते हैं। कुछ ज्यादा मानाज चाहते हैं। अभी कुल मिला कर 30 हजार टन दिया यादा है। इस दफे 52 हजार टन दिया है। पर जनसंख्या जो अफेक्टेड है उसको अधर की व्यक्ति चार लाख किलो भी देना चाहे तो 90-95 हजार टन का कोटा चाहिए। मैं सरकार की मुश्किलों को समझता हूँ। पर उसके बारे में जो कुछ भी स्कीमें आई हैं और जो कुछ भी सुझाव दिए गए हैं उन पर गौर कर के सरकार को जल्दी निर्णय करना है। राजस्थान को कुछ तुरंत सहायता की ज़रूरत है। राजस्थान की फाइनेंशियल हालत खराब है और इस अकाल की हालत को ठीक करने के लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान को कुछ रुपया तुरंत देना आवश्यक है। उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति काफी चिन्ताजनक है।

मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता मेरे पास बहुत से प्वाइंट्स थे। पर यह जो समय समय पर मजाक उड़ाया जाता है विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से कि यह गरीबी हटाओ का नारा केवल एक नारा भाव है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज के अखबारों में बूथालिंगम जी का जो पब्लिक इंस्टीट्यूट है, जो एकोनामिक सर्वे उन्होंने किया है, उसमें उन्होंने निश्चित गौर से इस बात को कहा है कि 1962 में बो सर्वे हुआ था और 1967-68 में जो सब हुआ है उसको देखते हुए यांव का जो गरीब है और शहर का जो गरीब है उसकी माली हालत सुधरी है। उनके अन्दर परिवर्तन आया है।

मिडिल क्लास बालों में परिवर्तन आया है। जरा ग्रांडें खोल कर वह पढ़ा करें... (व्यवधान) ...सिर्फ विरोध करने के लिए राजनीतिक तौर से भाषण देते चले जायं तो उसका अच्छा असर नहीं होता। राजनीतिक तौर से भाषण देने से जो देश के अन्दर हम उतार चढ़ाव खड़े करते हैं वह इस देश में करते हैं वह इस देश में रचनात्मक काम करने की तरफ हमें आगे नहीं बढ़ाते हैं। वह देश के अन्दर कुछ ऐसी हालत पैदा करते हैं जिससे हिंसा भड़कती है, जिससे ऐसा बातावरण बनता है जिसमें शान्ति के अभाव में हम जो काम करने की क्षमता रखते हैं वह क्षमता खत्म होती है। इसलिए राजनीतिक नारे न दें। आज खास तौर से जो देश के आगे मुश्किलें हैं, उनको कैसे हल करें इस बारे में वे बातें करें, कैसे जनता का मानस बनाएं, उसके लिए सुझाव दें, उसकी ज़रूरत है।

आज आनंद के सैपरेशन के नारे के अन्दर जनसंघ कहता है कि हम उसमें शरीक हैं। आप शरीक इसलिए हो गए कि वहां कुछ लोगों ने उत्पात मचाना शुरू कर दिया। जरा ठंडे दिमाग से आप यह सोचें कि क्या देश को टुकड़े टुकड़े करने का यह बक्त है या उनको सब को कसालिंडेट करके उनमें किस तरह

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

आर्थिक विकास हो, कैसे उनमें शान्ति हो, वह करने की जरूरत है ?

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र काठवाय : जनता की भावनाओं की कदर करनी पड़ेगी ।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : आप जनता की भावनाएं उलटी बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं । जनता की सही भावनाओं को प्रतिपादित करना आप जानते नहीं हैं । इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता की भावनाओं को... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र काठवाय : वहां जनता की भावनाएं उभड़ी हुई हैं...

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : जनता की भावनाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व आप अकेले नहीं करते... (व्यवधान) ...

आर्थिक भ्रष्टाचार : मिस्टर काठवाय, आप लोगों को बोलने का मौका मिलता है, आप दूसरों को बोलने क्यों नहीं देते ? प्लीज़ सिट डाउन ।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र काठवाय : वह कहते हैं कि जनसंघ के लोगों ने उनको उभाड़ा हुआ है...

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : इस प्रकार का जो वातावरण कुछ पार्टीज़ मिल कर बनाती है, समय समय पर आपस में एकता का वातावरण बना कर जो सवाल वह खड़े करती हैं, वह देश के आर्थिक सवाल नहीं हैं । देश के सामने बहुत सी मुश्किलें हैं । उनको हल किया जायेगा । हिम्मत के साथ चल कर हम उन सारी चीजों को पूरा करेंगे । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ । (व्यवधान) ...

आर्थिक भ्रष्टाचार : मिस्टर काठवाय, रोज़ तो आप इतना कुछ कह जाते हैं उनको आर आप का कोई नाम भी न ले ? बैठिए आप ।

*SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY (Cudapah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I confine myself to the remarks made by the President in his speech regarding Andhra Pradesh.

Before coming to the main point I would like to express my heart felt sympathy to those families, members of which lost their lives and properties. I also express my sympathy towards those people who suffered and particularly those ladies who lost their honour in this moment.

It is surprising to see that it is still being propagated that this is a movement of the people. I would like to give a few extracts from the dailies Andhra Prabha and Patrika to show that it is not so. These papers, I may add, incidentally, supported this movement. As per statements of these papers this movement is being mainly sponsored by bus operators, landlords, businessmen and big contractors. In this movement hundreds and thousands of vehicles were used. Unless big business takes active part in this movement it is not possible to think of a situation when vehicles in such a number could be made use of. We have also to consider from where did the money needed for such a movement came from. From the reports available, the Vijaywara Chamber of Commerce was responsible for hundred buses and two hundred scooters. In another Vijaywara Band a procession with 1200 vehicles was taken out. Associations of business people and Chambers of Commerce are taking active part in this agitation mainly. I would like to state here that landlords and other merchant classes who have become rich during the last 20 years in the four Cirkar districts and who have abundant supplies of money with them were the participants and the main protagonists of this movement.

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

I can go on giving figures. For example, in Parkasam district 500 vehicles have been made use of, in Repalle 500 vehicles have been used, in Penumantia all types of conveyance have been used including elephants, horses and camels. Under the patronage of the Chambers of Commerce in Rajahmundry 230 vehicles have been used.

Now, coming to the participants in the movement I would like to state from the news items given in *Prabha and Patrika*. Rice millers in Tenali took a big procession. Presidents of the Machinery Merchants and Lorry Owners associations went on fast. from such instances, it is evident that this is an agitation sponsored by landlords, big business people and contractors.

In West Godavari district itself, after the ordinance on land reforms in Andhra Pradesh has been promulgated about 400 landlords have divorced their wives in order to get benefit of retaining their landed properties. It is these landlords who are in the forefront of the agitation in that district. Offices like the income tax, C.T.O., Sales Tax, etc. were burnt. Who would benefit from the burning of records in such offices? It is clear that it is the rich landlords, businessmen and contractors that would benefit.

I would like to mention what Shri K. Satyanarayana, himself, a separatist MLA from Gudivada stated about this movement. He said that this is a movement of landlords. These landlords and their rich friends did everything possible to suppress all other voices against this separatist movement. Shri B. V. Subba Reddy, who is a big leader of the separatist movement has asked his followers to cut the integrationists into pieces and feed them to vultures. Even a leader like Shri Sanjiva Reddy compared this movement to that of Hitler's fascist movement.

I would like to say a word about the statement made by Shri Viswa-

nathan of DMK regarding the compensation that is stated to have been paid to Shri Shri Krishna for his property that was burnt. That is not true. I say that it is absolutely rubbish. If it is proved then I am prepared even to resign.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): I would like to state by way of clarification that orders had been passed by the ex-Chief Minister for the payment of compensation. Fortunately the Governor's Adviser Shri Sarin stopped the payment.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: I may add that several raids were made on the houses of Shri V. Satyanarayana MLA, Shri B. S. Murthy and Shri Shri Krishna.

I have heard strong rumours that the American Consulate had sent Rs. 10 lakhs to be distributed for this movement in Andhra Pradesh through Shri Viswanathan of DMK. But I am not saying it now as it is not yet verified.

I would like to state separation would bring many problems in its wake. I would also ask these separatists to go before the people and elicit their opinion on these terms of bifurcation. I am sure they won't do it because they are afraid of facing the people on such terms. I am also sure that once this question goes before the people they would not agree for separation. For the all round progress and prosperity separation would become a stumbling block. I am also to state that forty thousand members of the Communist party of Andhra Pradesh are ready to do any sacrifice to see that the State is not bifurcated in the interests of 80 per cent of the masses and all round development of the State.

I would like to conclude my speech by saying that in order to solve any problem that is facing Andhra Pradesh, in order to see that the State

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[Shri Y. Eswara Reddy]

progress in all fields, it is essential that the State should continue as one unit and should not be bifurcated.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have moved my amendment No. 157, which reads as follows:

"but regret that there is no mention in the address of effective measures to bring down the soaring prices, to curb blackmarketting and profiteering, to eradicate unemployment and to remove poverty in the country."

The split in the Congress and the emergence of a new Congress, which abolished princely privy purse, nationalised the major banks and the insurance companies, which went ahead with constitutional amendments one after the other with the declaration that great social changes are in the offing, gave the common man a fresh lease of hope and faith and the ruling party has been returned with a stupendous majority so that it may amend the Constitution as many times as it felt the need to do so. Yet, after the first spate of constitutional amendments, the country is at a standstill. Perhaps, the government is waiting to find out what would be the final decision of the Supreme Court on the right of Parliament to amend the Constitution.

Though in the war with Pakistan we succeeded in putting them down in fourteen days' time, naturally it has got its aftermath. After the emergence of Bangladesh, it certainly requires a lot of help from us. Two successive years of droughts and floods in various parts of the country have all tended to dislocate our economy. But, in spite of all these things, there is no reason why the prices should rise so high.

There is a basic disturbing factor which I find today in our political atmosphere and that is some sort of stupor, some sort of political inertia in the leadership of the country, which

has got to be changed very soon. It may be mainly due to the unexpected vehemence and ferocity of the attack of the reactionary forces inside the ruling party. But that has to be fought out. Otherwise, there will be no progress in this country.

Meanwhile, the prices are soaring, blackmarketeers and profiteers are thriving at the expense of the dumb and semi-starved millions. The unemployment position is becoming very alarming. After every Five Year Plan the total number of unemployed increases four-fold. Yet, no serious measures have been taken to face this unemployment problem in the near future.

My hon. friend, Shri Unnikrishnan was maligning organised trade unions and workers. He must realise that in no industry has there been cent per cent neutralisation to the working class. When the prices soar high, they also suffer. Yet, they have not disturbed the peace of the country.

Look at the plight of the green revolution. We were praising ourselves that we have passed the corner. Once again we find that we have to depend on the monsoon if we want to give our people two square meals a day.

Now, the natural resources of the country . . .

MR. SPEAKER: How much more time would you like to take?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: You want to finish now or after lunch?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: As you please, Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: After lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. So, we adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2 o'clock.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at four minutes past fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. N. Sreekanth Nair . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given a written notice, Sir, under rule 377. This is something very urgent. The students of Orissa have taken a decision to go for a mass agitation. Already we have a lot of trouble because it is an outcome of the Hindustan Standards' obnoxious article casting aspersions on the people of Orissa. I want to know why this Government is not taking action against the editor of the paper who was caught red-handed sending news scripts, during the Indo-Pak war, to a CIA controlled press in Manila.

Will the hon. Minister try to give us a hearing and tell us why the Government is not taking steps against *Hindustan Standard* and the *Amrita Bazar Group*? . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Now you have made your point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not yet, Sir. If this state of things continues, then there will be only national disintegration and not integration for which this Government shed so much of crocodile tears but do nothing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sreekanth Nair.

श्री हुकम जन्द कछवाय : (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष भाषोदय, आपने समाचार-पत्रों में देखा होगा कि अत्यावश्यक वस्तुये बाजार से गायब होती जा रही हैं इसलिये कि बजट आने वाला है। कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। आप मन्त्री जी से कह कर इस विषय में काम रोको प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करायें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am told that there will be a discussion on this . . . (Interruptions). Order, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There has been a 30 per cent rise in the daily necessities in the last three days.

श्री हुकम जन्द कछवाय : पता नहीं कैसा बजट आने वाला है। बाजार से सारा सामान हो गया है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kachwai, I was told that there will be a discussion on the rise in prices. That is all. I think you can have your say at that time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The price rise debate is scheduled for the 5th March whereas the Budget is coming up on the 28th. In that case, how can this pre-Budget price rise be covered in the debate

श्री हुकम जन्द कछवाय : आप सरकार से कह कर कम से कम एक स्टेटमेंट दिलायें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point. There will be a discussion on this. What you have said has gone on record and the Government here has taken note of that.

You cannot bring down prices just by shouting and raising your voice in the House.

MR. SREEKANTAN NAIR: (Interruption).

Order, please. Mr. Sreekanth, Nair.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I was referring to the dismal failure of the green revolution. Now, added to this is this power cut enforced perhaps all over the country except in my small State of Kerala. Our planners have played ducks and drakes with the planning schemes and priorities. Whenever there is a crisis, we adopt a new criteria and a new priority, so much so, there is no common trend in our planning methods. Look at the meagre amounts the Planning Commission has been allocating for irrigation and power in my State. There is a very major scheme called, Kallada irrigation project. It took 12 years now to have a dam and the entire cost has gone up from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 57 crores. It do not know whether the project itself will be finalised in another 15 years and by that time, what would be the total cost—I do not know.

There is a power cut in my neighbour State of Tamil Nadu and we are supplying them electricity at some risk to us. We would be able to supply the entire southern grid with sufficient electricity. They do not go give priorities. They go by local and parochial considerations and if only they give us sufficient funds, we would be able to give South India and the rest of the country the cheapest electricity in the whole world. But they do not sanction such programmes.

Now, Sir, at some risk we supply electricity to Tamil Nadu. But the Tamil Nadu Government is driving out thousands of Malayalee families from Gudalur and they are burning their huts and houses.....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharpuram): You should not make that statement. I can understand a Communist Party member making such a statement because they want to make some capital out of it. We never do that. On the contrary, we have assigned lands to the Malayalees in the Gudalur area.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: My submission is that the benefits that

accrue to the country should be taken into consideration and not parochial considerations should weigh when we consider major schemes of irrigation and power.

Then, Sir, we had Monopoly Commission. What is the result of this Commission? As you have read in the press, the entire private sector is controlled completely by the monopolists and we can do nothing against these monopolists and all attempts by legislation to control their influence, power and their expansion have been all complete failures. Whatever Mr. Vajpayee may say, whatever the Supreme Court may say, the major units in the entire private sector have got to be taken over. Otherwise we will not be able to give any relief to the poor millions of this country. In the present set-up and with the present bureaucracy and the present Government employees we cannot take over and run the industries effectively. The principle of hire and fire must be strictly enforced in the case of all the public sector undertakings if they should bring out profitable returns. Their performance should be judged by the results achieved and there should not be any favouritism or nepotism.

My friend Mr. Gopalan referred to the NGOs and teachers arrested in Kerala. In November, 1972, they were given interim relief. Now, 85 per cent of the entire revenue of the State is eaten up by the salary of the staff alone. Even then we were prepared to discuss with them. But they demanded per head Rs. 100 per annum and a new Pay Commission for the State. For 3½ lakhs of people the State will have to shell out Rs. 35 crores more per year. I would request Mr. Gopalan to tell us whether he considers this demand reasonable. We even offered to negotiate with them and settle the dispute after the Central Pay Commission had published their Report and the reactions of the Central Government are ascertained.

But they want to take law into their own hands and force Government to come to a settlement. Can any Government submit to such tactics?

One point more and I have done. The price-line has gone up and everybody is suffering. The suffering is most with the unemployed and the under-employed. We cannot give the entire benefits to the salaried class alone. Government must immediately take strong and revolutionary measures to solve unemployment and to hold the price-line. Otherwise, I am afraid, there will be violent revolution all over the country and no Government will be able to stem the tide of the people. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am told, in the pre-lunch sitting, decision was taken that speakers should not be given more than ten minutes each. I would request hon. Members to confine themselves to ten minutes each.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: We want at least 15 minutes, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there is remaining time to your party's credit you will get that, but I am mentioning this about others. (Interruption) I am told,—I correct myself—that this was with reference to the speakers in the congress benches.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Yes, it is burning, as my hon. friend has rightly said. Due to the agitation and mob violence, a tremendous loss has been inflicted upon public property as well as the property of private people. The railways are the worst affected, and the loss to the railways amounts to crores of rupees, and the loss to the public including the farmers, traders and small farmers has also been immense and they are finding it difficult to have their livelihood. I understand that the total loss is of the order of more than Rs. 200 crores as a result of this agitation. Still, we have not solved this problem.

As regards how this reorganisation came about and how the division of linguistic States came in, one has to trace his memory back to some past history. So far as the old composite Madras State was concerned, if only Mr. Prakasam, the Andhrakesari, who was the Chief Minister there had not been disturbed and allowed to continue as Chief Minister during 1947, the division of Madras State on the linguistic basis could have been averted, or at least it could have been postponed for some time to come.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: If the country would not have been partitioned also, then things would have been different.

Now, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our President in his Address has referred to many problems facing the country. But the discussion has centred round mainly on the Andhra question because that is a burning question of the day.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Andhra is burning.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: But due to rivalries among some of the leaders the division took place. At that time some of the MLAs there including myself supported Mr. Prakasam, foreseeing the danger ahead that there might be some move for division of the State in spite of the Tamil and Andhra bogey which was raised by some of the Tamil leaders. But later, how the composite State was divided and the appointment of

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan].

States Reorganisation Commission are known to all of us. One Shri Potti Sriramulu came into the picture. He had started a hunger-strike and his death led to a big commotion. In fact, same type of burning of railway property etc., what is happening now, took place then for two days and this created great confusion and commotion. In the midst of that confusion and commotion, the Andhra State was born. I am mentioning all this just to point out how the Andhra State was created.

Then, the States Reorganisation Commission was appointed. That commission went into the question in detail and recommended the division of the Madras State on a linguistic basis. As a result of that, the composite Madras State was divided into four parts. Formerly, it consisted of Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Malabar and South Kanara, and even some parts of Orissa—the Berhampore were also part of the old Madras State. People speaking different languages and following different customs were living together harmoniously and co-operated with each other in the welfare of the State. And the old Madras State was considered to be one of the largest and best-administered States.

Later, the Andhras wanted separation, and the process of division started as a result of the sudden death of Potti Sriramulu, and the Andhra State was formed. The recommendation of this States Reorganisation Commission was not only to divide Andhra, but go to Malabar to Kerala, and South Kanara to Mysore. These areas were divided even without asking. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are talking of integration all the time, but, it is surprising to see how this integration has actually led to disintegration and the splitting up of States. The people of the ceded districts known as Rayalaseema and also the people from Nellore district were not enthusiastic about leaving Madras State. They had preferred to be in

the Madras State, but they had no other go, and therefore, they had to agree.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कठबाय : इनका भावण नोट करने के लिए कोई मंत्री नहीं बैठा हुआ है ।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: So far as I am concerned, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here and he is sufficient.

Even now if Andhra Pradesh is bifurcated, the same kind of difficulty will be faced by the people in some areas of Andhra. The only solution to the problem appears to me is this. The Prime Minister should not hesitate and delay in deciding this matter. I suggest that the Prime Minister should visit Hyderabad and Vijayawada, meet the elected representatives of the people, MPs, MLAs, MLCs and also the Presidents and members of the Zila Parishads and Panchayats, and try to convince them. In case they are not convinced and if the solution is only bifurcation, let them have it. A decision on this must be taken immediately.

What happened, after the division of the composite Madras State? The people who went out of the Madras State, people of Malabar, South Kanara and also of Andhra were all dismayed. They approached Prime Minister Nehru. They explained their difficulties to him.

On account of this, a novel idea of a Dakshina Pradesh was mooted. This was to be of regrouping Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra. All these States were to be united to form one unit. That was the idea of Dakshina Pradesh. Pandit Nehru agreed with this new idea. In fact there were two or three meetings of important leaders and Chief Ministers of these four States and discussed with Pandit Nehru. We were all happy to know the idea of Dakshina Pradesh was getting momentum. They had a meeting at Bangalore to give the final touches. Panditji went all the way

to Bangalore. We were hoping, that there would be an announcement of the formation of Dakshina Pradesh. But in that meeting at Bangalore the idea of Dakshina Express was killed.

I know who were responsible for this, and what happened behind the scene to kill the idea. Even now if Andhras and the Telangana people get separated, all these people will come back and reunite. They will certainly get reunited. Even now I want to place before the House the idea of Dakshina Pradesh. I will be the happiest man if we are all united on that basis of Dakshina Pradesh as one unit, comprising all these four States. This is the only salvation; this is the only solution to this problem. Otherwise, there will be no salvation for the whole of the South.

I do not know if the DMK members will agree. I think they may not agree with this idea. (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): They want to rule over the whole of the south for a long time.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: This is my view regarding this question.

Coming to the next point, the President also mentioned in his Address about the backward classes. This community has got a feeling that its interests are neglected. When we talk of the backward classes, we all invariably think only of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But the biggest community with 50 per cent of the total population of the whole country, is backward classes.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Only the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are recognised as backward under the Constitution.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Let him refer to the directive principles and article 370 and other articles of the Constitution.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Article 370 relates to Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Shamim's State.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Let him refer to the Constitution. This is also referred to there (Interruptions).

So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, more than one-third of its population is backward classes. They were all militant people in nature and took active part in freedom movement. Most of the people of this community were treated as criminal tribes and kept under Criminal Tribes Act during the time of the British Government.

Now, after Independence, after 25 years, this community of backward classes has got a feeling that their interests have been neglected and the fruits of freedom are being enjoyed only by the forward communities, and by some privileged people. I do not know whether the Prime Minister is aware of the fact that a large section of the people in Tamil Nadu and also in other parts of the country are suffering and they have got a feeling that their interests are not being looked after. I appeal to the Prime Minister to look into this matter.

Finally, one word about the power crisis in the country. It seems that the power crisis is an all-India phenomenon. But, so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, there is an acute power crisis—a kind of power crisis never happened before. The State Government have imposed a 75 per cent power cut. When we ask for some help to supply some power from other neighbouring States, they do not give. We are talking about integration, but when we ask Kerala, our neighbouring State, for some power, they say, "We cannot give you," and treat us as if we are all aliens and as if we all belong to some foreign country like Malaysia or Singapore. They do not consider that we are all Indians. This is the position.

Now, on account of this power crisis, our agriculture and industry will suffer. The progress made so far

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan].

in the field of industry and agriculture would be retarded. The Central Government cannot escape from its responsibility for this power crisis and particularly in Tamil Nadu, because the delay in commissioning of the Kalpakkam Atomic Energy Plant. We have been made to understand that it would be completed within five years, but, still, it is dragging. When it will be commissioned we do not know.

"What about the Neyveli complex?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I will finish in two minutes, Sir. The Neyveli complex is limping and not producing sufficient power. It is successful in incurring continuous loss; it has been incurring a big loss year to year. Each year, they are incurring a loss to the extent of Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 15 crores. What is the reason for this? We do not know. Sir, the installed capacity of the Neyveli complex is 600 megawatts. But they are producing only 250 megawatts. Who is responsible for this? It comes under the Central Government.

All along we were depending on hydel power. Now, due to the vagaries of the monsoon, we cannot depend upon hydel power alone. We must create atomic power and thermal power. The Central Government should come forward to create atomic power in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu: one in Tanjore and another in Tuticorin. There should also be one thermal station in Madurai. These are important. I feel that this is the responsibility of the Central Government, and they should come forward to solve this power crisis.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are 24 minutes for Unattached Members. I have four names here, of which the first name is that of Mr. S. A. Shamim.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has interrupted so many times. (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Will you allow me to regulate the proceedings of the House? Kindly sit down. I am drawing your attention to the list of Unattached Members, and 24 minutes are available for them. The first name is that of Mr. Shamim. What I am going to say is that Mr. Shamim should try to be considerate to the other friends by taking only 10 minutes so that some time is left for others also.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let us thank the President for the speech written in his name by a few bureaucrats, approved by a few autocrats and applauded by a host of turncoats.

The President delivered his speech with great vigour and gusto, and we must admire his performance. Unfortunately, he referred to everything under the sun excepting the most relevant and distressing features of our political situation at the moment. He referred to Andhra in passing without indicating as to what is the solution which Government intends to offer to this burning problem. It is unfortunate that he did not analyse or he did not even hint at the climate of violence which is generated in this country and for which one party alone, that is, the ruling party is responsible. The sheer logic of the way Government of India is behaving has created an impression that this Government which was brought to power by a massive mandate understands only one language, the language of violence. Violence does not erupt for nothing. It is not that people are seized of a mad instinct to destroy property. What happened in Andhra? Andhra was peaceful. Six months ago, an objective situation existed there. The Prime Minister and her colleagues with their prides

and prejudices did not want to recognise the realities of the situation. That is what has given rise to such vast destruction of life and property in Andhra. It was a French student who said a few years after the disturbances: we had to burn a few buses and buildings so that they should take notice of us. This is exactly what the Government of India is telling the people: we will not listen to you howsoever reasonable and justified your demands unless you destroy railway coaches and buses and buildings. Every time there is an abatement of the movement in Andhra Pradesh, the Congress leaders come out with the statement that the movement has fizzled out because there is less violence. It is the Congress Government which has lent respectability and legitimacy to violence. It is unfortunate that the President has not referred to it.

In this context may I refer to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. There is a conspiracy and silence in every corner as far as the State of Kashmir is concerned. Neither the Members nor the parties in opposition nor the ruling party mention Kashmir, the reason being in Kashmir there is no violence. There has been a very healthy, significant historical development about the situation in Kashmir. We thought of a final solution to the problem of Jammu and Kashmir when we were talking to Mr. Bhutto of Pakistan. The Jan Sangh made a hue and cry of the final solution the Jan Sangh did not understand. I did understand. The final solution, not *vis-a-vis* Pakistan but a final solution *vis-a-vis* the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The fact has been recognised that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are not as happy or satisfied as they should have been and it was understood that a dialogue would start with the accredited leaders of Kashmir and this problem would be finally solved. A dialogue did take place and Mrs. Gandhi after having met Sheikh Abdullah talked of opening a new chapter. But that

new chapter is a blank and it has been a monologue that has been going on. Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza Beg have made their position clear; they accept the reality of accession and the finality of accession. There cannot be a happier news for the country than this. What has been the response from the Government. The response has been this. This Vice Chancellor of a University, for whom I have great respect, has been allotted a tutorial; he would take a tutorial period with Mirza Afzel Beg and Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah. The Government of India does not even recognise the fact of dialogue why? The most popular, accredited leader of Kashmir says: I have to accept the reality of accession; I say that Kashmir should continue to be part of India. But there is no response because there is no violence in Kashmir. If tomorrow there is violence, the way we have in Andhra, Mrs. Gandhi and her colleagues would sit up....

SHRI PILOO MODY: The movement in Andhra is not violent (Interruptions).

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Whether it is the CRP people or the police people there, it is for Mr. Mody to judge.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The only miscreants in Andhra are the CRP and the police.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:And a few who are not interrupting me. It was imperative; the Government understands only the logic of violence. Unfortunately for us who are in Kashmir, there is no railway property to destroy. Railway has been extended upto Jammu and the Jammu people are not interested in accommodating the leaders of Kashmir. It could have been very good news for the whole of the country. I do not think that the situation will remain at it is. The possibilities are that the people of Kashmir will get ses-

[Shri S. A. Shamim]

tive. The Government of India does not understand the language of peaceful dialogue and has more or less shown complete indifference to all our leaders have been saying. I should like Mrs. Gandhi to show more of courage. It is all right, Mrs. Gandhi has prestige, pride, everything. But it is not greater than the country's prestige or honour. Should we not solve this problem for all times to come? This is the most auspicious occasion and it is time that Mrs. Gandhi starts a dialogue at her own level. Non-political Vice-Chancellors, however well-intentioned they may be, cannot solve a very knotty problem which has resulted in a war with Pakistan. The situation in Kashmir appears to be very peaceful and normal, but it is not so normal and peaceful actually. There has been talk of separation of Jammu from Kashmir. Separation of Andhra is not going to be the last. There are people who are deeply interested in upsetting the conditions in Kashmir. They have been talking of bifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir. The author of this theory was Dr. Karan Singh, who happens to be one of the important Ministers in Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet.

I am glad Mrs. Gandhi is in the House and I want to repeat what I said earlier. The dialogue going on between Sheikh Abdullah and Mrs. Gandhi's emissary should be taken up at the level of the Prime Minister and Sheikh Abdullah himself. This is very happy news that Sheikh Abdullah has recognised the realities of the situation. I have a vested interest in this because I have contributed my bit in making the Sheikh realise the realities of the situation. After all, what is he asking for? He is asking for nothing more, nothing less than what has been given to him by the founding fathers of the Indian Constitution, namely, internal autonomy within the framework of India, within the Indian Union. India is a vast country and the people of Kashmir acceded to India in spite of the

fact that Pakistan was coaxing the people of Kashmir with Quran in their hands and trying to persuade them through religious bigotry and sentiments. We should be given credit for it. Our act of faith should be recognised and we should not be treated with contempt. Mrs. Gandhi has shown courage. But courage has no boundaries. Every time there is a new challenge, it has to be met with courage. Mrs. Gandhi must realise that this opportunity may never come. You can today ignore Sheikh Abdullah but once he is no more on the scene, the new generation will not understand the language of secularism and the language of Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi. It is high time you made use of the man who has fought shoulder to shoulder with you in the freedom struggle. You are today sending an SOS to Mr. Subba Reddy, you are inviting him, pocketing your pride because he is threatening to create havoc if Andhra is not separated. You only listen to the language of threat. May I remind you that the stage has come when we should understand the language of peace and understanding. I will be grateful to all the leaders of the opposition also if they break this conspiracy of silence and speak out the way they are speaking about Andhra and Tamil Nadu and other States. Simply because Kashmir has been given a special status, there is this conspiracy of silence. It is time the people of Kashmir are taken into confidence and they are given a representative Government. I must take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude and sincere thanks to Syed Mir Qasim, the Chief Minister. He has really broken new ground and tried to normalise the atmosphere. For the first time in the history of Jammu and Kashmir there were fair and free municipal elections. What has been done in the case of municipal elections, I am sure, will be done in the case of Assembly elections. And, let us hope there is going to be fair and free election for Parliament also in Jammu and Kashmir.

With these words, I would like to conclude by saying that the people of Kashmir are looking forward to a fruitful dialogue between Sheikh Abdullah and Mrs. Gandhi.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tirupathi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to the President for his address. The President has touched various points in his address. The main objectives of the Fifth Plan are the removal of poverty and attainment of self-reliance, establishment of a democratic political order and removal of disparities. There will also be removal of regional imbalances and development of backward areas and improvement of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Once we attain these objectives we will achieve progress.

Here I would like to state that I fully disagree with my hon. friend, Shri Shamim, who said that violence is going up in Andhra Pradesh and the Congress Party is responsible for it. I fully disagree with him and I say that it is an incorrect statement. It is not the Congress but RSS that is responsible for the violence.... (interruption). I come from the Andhra area and I represent the Scheduled Castes. I know what is going on there. I know the position much better than many of you here. I have seen what is exactly going on there.... (Interruptions). Shri Eswara Reddy made a provocative statement. I do not agree with him. This is how they precipitate the matter; this is how they magnify the matter. Shri Eswara Reddy says again and again that this movement is backed up by vested interests. That is totally untrue. I congratulate Shri Swaminathan for having said that an early solution should be sought for this problem. He is my neighbour. He has come through Andhra and he has studied the situation. Therefore, he has given the correct version.

I need not repeat the whole story as to why this agitation is going on. Somehow or other there is an agitation, because the people of the two areas do not want to live together. There is ill-feeling between the people of Andhra and Telengana region. The people of Telengana feel that the people of Andhra have come to Hyderabad to exploit them. So, the people of Telengana region were given certain rights, known as Mulki rule, which will expire in 1974. In spite of all those safeguards, they were not satisfied. In the wake of the Supreme Court decision on Mulki rule, the Prime Minister gave a formula which was not acceptable to either Andhra or Telengana region. We could not expect more than what the Prime Minister has given. As the Prime Minister of the country, she could not give a better formula. But the people did not agree to it. Therefore, this movement was started, first by students and, later on, by the NGOs, doctors, lawyers and other people. As the members of the Congress, are we to remain passive spectators to this movement? I know that the Swatantra Party, the CPI and the Independents want to take advantage of the situation, want to exploit the situation. Yet, it is impossible for them to revive their parties there. I am sure that the Prime Minister will meet the just demands of the people of both regions, because the Prime Minister has the interests of the people at heart.

This is a movement where people of all walks of life have taken part. The intelligentsia of the society have taken part in this agitation. If the lawyers do not go to court, they will not get any money. They will be the losers and yet they are participating in the movement. Similarly, doctors, teachers and all the other people because there is a grievance amongst them that they want to separate State, whether it is good or bad for them.

In this connection, I may say, as our Home Minister has rightly point-

[Shri T. Balakrishniah]

ed out and as our prime Minister has also rightly pointed out sometime back, this Andhra issue is entirely different from all other issues. The people say that this will have a repercussion in other States and in other areas. But that may not be correct because Andhras have got their own history behind them; they have got their own separate language; they have got their own culture and civilisation. Therefore, they had a separate State. Those who have studied the sovereign theory of politics know very well under what circumstances a State can be formed, what is the formula that we can apply, what is the process that we can apply and all that. If any society has got a language of its own; if any community has got its own civilisation, culture and history behind it, it can have a separate State. We have got all that.

We have got a contiguity of four districts together. We have got a language; we have got a civilisation and history. Our Andhra Kingdom was there; the Andhra kings ruled a certain territory from Vizag to Chittoor and Rayalaseema. Therefore, we are together and we want a separate State. There is nothing wrong in that. This cannot be connected with other problems in other areas. That is why even a Member of the States Reorganisation Commission, Mr. Kunzru and some other eminent politicians of the country have recommended for a bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Andhra and Telengana. They have not referred to other areas.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री भारीत्य भंडार (भावुआ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति, जी के अभिभावण पर सदन में चर्चा चल रही है। आज देश के सामने कई प्रकार की समस्यायें विद्यमान हैं। सबसे पहले मैं सूचे की स्थिति के बारे में कुछ कहूँगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में सूचे की स्थिति के कारण करोड़ों लोग आज भी एक समय पेट भर कर खाना नहीं खा रहे हैं। रोटी रोजगार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों को भी इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कोई आदेश नहीं दिए गए हैं। मैं खास कर उन लोगों की बात करना चाहूँगा जो पिछड़े हुए प्रादविकासी लोग हैं, जो पहाड़ी लोग हैं, जहां प्रत्येक वर्ष अनावृष्टि या अतिवृष्टि से सूखा पड़ता है और कई लोग तो ऐसे हैं जहां निरन्तर कई वर्षों से सूखा पड़ रहा है। सरकार की ओर से जो राहत-कार्य चल रहे हैं, वे केवल नाम-मात्र के हैं और अनाज के भाव, जीवन की जो आवश्यक वस्तुयें हैं, रोजमर्रा की वस्तुयें हैं, उन के भाव सुधूर लोगों में इतने बढ़ कुके हैं कि आब लोग उन को सहन करने की शक्ति में नहीं रहे हैं। इस संबंध में माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने केवल कुछ बता दिया है लेकिन कोई ऐसे आगामी ठोस कदम उठाये जायें भारत सरकार या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा, ऐसा कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ देश के जितने अधिक सूखा लोग लोग हैं वहां पर अनाज का भंडार चाहे वह भारतीय आद निगम के पास हो या देश में अन्य किसी के पास हो, वह अनाज उन लोगों में पहुँचाया जाये जहां कि लोगों की क्रय शक्ति समाप्त हो गई है। राहत कार्य भी नाम भाव को ही लोगे गए हैं और मैं समझता हूँ केवल ईश्वर प्रोप्राप्य या छोटे छोटे बाग, तालाब या कुओं से सभी लोगों को धंधा नहीं दिया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों में बड़ी बड़ी रेलवे लाइनों को बिछाने का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जाये। इस समय मिट्टी डालने का काम किया जा सकता है जो कि एक लम्बे समय तक चल सकता है और उसके द्वारा किसी भी प्रदेश, किसी भी जिसे और किसी भी लोग के लालों लोगों को काम मिल सकता है। आज जहां पर एक

लाल लोगों को काम की आवश्यकता है वहां पर केवल हजार या थी हजार लोगों को काम पर लगाया जाता है और वाकी लोग इधर उधर भटक रहे हैं। तो आज की स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है और इस और भारत सरकार को मनेत रहने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक आंध्र प्रदेश की समस्या का सबाल है, जो हमारे देश की स्थिति है उसमें ऐसी समस्यायें कई बार आई हैं कई प्रदेशों के बारे में और अपने विचार से जहां तक मैं समझता हूं जब दोनों ही, आंध्र और तेलंगाना वाले अपनी मूर्जी से, केवल जनता ही नहीं चाहती बल्कि वहां के प्रतिनिधि, प्रत्येक दल के लोग और जो सत्ताखंड दल है उसके प्रतिनिधि भी चाहते हैं तब कोई कारण नहीं है कि इस गम्भीर समस्या को अटकाये रखा जाये, वहां खून-खराबा कराया जाये, हत्यायें कराई जायें या वहां के लोगों का जन-जीवन खतरे में डाला जाये। मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। जनतन्त्र में जनता की भावनाओं को भी देखना चाहिए। जब जनता की भावनायें इस बात के लिए प्रेरित हैं कि वहां दोनों प्रदेश अलग अलग हो जायें तो मैं समझता हूं यह जरूर होना चाहिए जिससे कि आज वहां के लोग जो संकट से गुजर रहे हैं, लोगों के पास खाने के लिए नहीं है, पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, आनज नहीं पहुंच रहा है और एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक आवागमन के साधन बन्द हो गए हैं, इस प्रकार वहां की समस्या बहुत गम्भीर हो गई है उसका अन्त करने के लिए मैं चाहता हूं उसका विभाजन किया जाना चाहिए। ऐसा करना जनहित में है और देश के हित में है।

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कही है कि इस देश की जनता बेकारी को दूर करने और मंहगाई को कम करने की मांग करती है। इस के माध्यम से इस देश में सबसे बड़ी

बुराई अष्टाचार की हो गई है। अष्टाचार निरन्तर नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। यदि आपको कुछ राहत देनी है तो इस देश की सबसे बड़ी बीमारी जो अष्टाचार है उसको रोकना आवश्यक होगा। आज एक साधारण आदमी किसी भी छोटी बड़ी कच्चहरी में जाये, चाहे वह दिल्ली के दरबार में जाये या भूपाल के दरबार में जाये, यही जगह उसको रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है। आज बगैर रिश्वत के उसका कोई भी काम हो नहीं सकता है। आज अष्टाचार की जो स्थिति है उससे अष्टाचार चाहे मंत्री लोग करते हैं, चाहे कोई अधिकारी लोग करते हैं, वह अष्टाचार अपनी चरम सीमा पर पहुंच गया है और उसको समाप्त करना बहुत जहरी है। यह अष्टाचार तब तक समाप्त नहीं हो सकता है जबकि कि शासन इस संबंध में जो भी नियम बनाती है उनका कड़ाई से पालन न कराया जाए।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभावण में देश के करोड़ों पिछड़े हुए, लोगों के बारे में, खासकर हरिजन आदिवासियों के बारे में कहीं कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया है जबकि उनकी सीधी इस बात के प्रति जवाबदारी है। उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया है कि आगामी साल में हरिजन, आदिवासी और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए सरकार-कीन से ऐसे कदम उठाने जा रही है जिनके सम्बन्ध में रात दिन और नियत प्रति इस सभा में और सभा के बाहर भी शिकायतें आती रहती हैं। कहीं से छुआछूत, कहीं से बेकारी और कहीं से भूमि से संबंधित शिकायतें आती होती हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी ने इन बातों के बारे में कोई भी उल्लेख नहीं किया है।

एक बात में उद्योगों के संबंध में भी कहना चाहूंगा। आदिवासी और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में उद्योग-धर्मों नहीं लगाए जा रहे हैं। वास्तव में उद्योग केन्द्रित होते जा रहे हैं जैसे कि फरीदाबाद है, अहमदाबाद है या

[श्री भारोरेय भंवर]

कलकत्ता है लेकिन जो पिछड़े हुए थे वहाँ के लिए कोई उद्योगों की योजनाओं नहीं बनाई जा रही हैं। यदि इस प्रकार की कोई योजनायें बनाई भी जाती हैं तो उनको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ यदि इस देश में समानता लानी है, सही मानों में समाजवाद लाना है, केवल नारों से नहीं तो फिर शहर और ग्राम दोनों क्षेत्रों में मैं हमें संतुलित रूप से काम करना होगा। आज की स्थिति यह है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कोई उद्योग-धर्षणे नहीं खोले जा रहे हैं। मैं खासकर अपने क्षेत्र का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ। मेरा क्षेत्र बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है—झावुआ क्षेत्र जोकि आदिवासी क्षेत्र है। . . . (अवधान) . . . भिड मुरैना भी ऐसा ही क्षेत्र है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन क्षेत्रों में जहां पर न तो कल-कारखाने न न कोई छोटी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, न रेलवे लाइनें हैं और न वहाँ की भूमि ही उपजाऊ है जिससे कि लोग अपना उदार-प्रौद्योगिकी कर सकें, उन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में उद्योग-धर्षणे खोले जायें, वहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जायें, रेलवे लाइनें ढाली जायें ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को काम मिल सके, ध्यान मिल सके, रोजगार मिल सके और असमानता को दूर करके समानता लाई जा सके। इन शब्दों के साथ यहां पर जो बातें मैंने प्रस्तुत की हैं उन पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री शंकर देव (बीदर) : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, मैं प्रेसीडेन्ट साहब की स्तीच पड़ने के बाद उनको धन्यवाद देते हुए चन्द शब्द यहां पर कहना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में जो सम्बन्ध अच्छे होने चाहिए उसके विषय में मैं समझता हूँ प्रेसीडेन्ट साहब के अध्यक्षीय भाषण के अन्दर कुछ कमी रह गई है। वैसे तो प्रधान मंत्री की कृपा समझिए कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हिन्दुस्तान का जो रवैया देखा गया है उसकी बहुत प्रशंसा की गई है और होनी भी चाहिए। शिमला समझौते में हमने

पाकिस्तान के साथ मिलता का हाथ बढ़ाया था लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ उसको निभाने की हमें जिस तरह की कोशिश करनी चाहिए वह कोशिश नहीं की गई। हमने पाकिस्तान के साथ अगर मिलता का हाथ बढ़ाया है तो पाकिस्तान हमारा मिल हुआ और कोई ऐसा कार्य हमारी तरफ से नहीं होना चाहिए जोकि मिल के साथ मिल की इच्छा के विरुद्ध हो या उसके इन्ट्रेस्ट के विरुद्ध हो। लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी हम ने य० एन० ओ० के अन्दर बांगला देश की सीट दिलाने के लिए कोशिश की, मैं समझता हूँ वह भारत की तरफ से एक अमंत्रीपूर्ण कार्य हुआ है जो कि हम को नहीं करना चाहिए था। अगर य० एन० ओ० में बांगला देशको सीट मिलने में कुछ दिन लग जाते तो कोई बात नहीं थी क्योंकि दुनिया के देशों ने बांगला देश को रिकम्नाइज किया है, और अगर पाकिस्तान नहीं करता और बांगला देश को सीट मिलने में कुछ देर हो जाती तो कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं थी। भारत को कुछ दिनों तक चुप रहना चाहिए था। लेकिन भारत की तरफ से य० एन० ओ० के अन्दर बांगला देश को सीट दिलाने के लिए कोशिश कर के हम ने पाकिस्तान के साथ अमंत्रीपूर्ण काम किया है, जो कि हम को नहीं करना चाहिए था। अगर ऐसा ऐक्शन नहीं करते तो निश्चित बात थी कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच हम शान्ति स्थापित कर सकते थे। और एक बार शान्ति हो जाती तो भारत, पाकिस्तान और बांगला देश मिल कर इस इंडियन सबकांटीनेट की बहुत ही सुन्दर शब्द बना सकते थे। आज जिस तरह से यूरोपियन कम्युनिटी ने मिल कर ई० ई० सी० बनायी है उसी तरह हम लोग भी मिल कर एक आई०आई० सी० बना सकते थे और पूरे उपमहाद्वीप की गरीबी हटा सकते थे, जिस को हम ने नहीं सोचा और यही कारण है कि हमारा सारा का सारा पैसा सेना पर

खर्च किया जा रहा है। पाकिस्तान यह समझ रहा है कि भारत हमारे ऊपर हमला करेगा और भारत यह समझ रहा है कि पाकिस्तान हम पर हमला करेगा, दोनों को एक दूसरे से शंका है, और सेना को संगठित करने के लिए अपना पैसा बर्बाद कर रहे हैं जिस से चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। हमारे जनसंघी भाई चिल्लाते हैं कि देखो भाई प्राइसेज बढ़ रही हैं। लेकिन वास्तव में कारण यह है कि करोड़ों २० सेना पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। दिल में दर्द है तो पैर में दबाई लगायी जा रही है। मैं जनसंघ वालों से कहूंगा कि जब हम अखंड भारत की बात कहते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों एक ही देश हैं, भाई भाई हैं। हमारा अखंड भारत दिल के अन्दर होना चाहिए। अगर हमारे कुछ भाई अलग मकान बना लेते हैं तो कोई एतराज की बात नहीं है।

15 hrs.

हमारे यहां 90,000 जो जंगी कैदी रखे गए हैं इन के बारे में बहुत ही गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए कि बाहर के देश हम को किस निगाह से देख रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान के समाचार-पत्रों में जो ऐडविज्मेंट्स ग्राते हैं, 29 तारीख के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में आप ने कार्टून देखा होगा एक औरत अपने बच्चे को गोदी में लेकर के रो रही है, इन से हमारी बदनामी हो रही है। बाहर के राष्ट्रों में पाकिस्तान हम को इस तरह के प्रचार से बदनाम कर रहा है कि देखो हिन्दुस्तान जो भी कर रहा है वह मानवता के खिलाफ है। इसलिए हमारे खिलाफ ऐसी फिजा पदा कर रहा है जिस को हम को गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। ये जंगी कैदी न केवल आर्थिक दृष्टि से हमारे लिए बहुत बड़ा, खतरा है, बल्कि जो इन के आश्रित लोग हैं अगर एक कैदी के पीछे तीन, चार आश्रित भी लागये जायें तो तीन, चार लाख बच्चे और औरतें उन की फीलिस हमारे खिलाफ खराब ही होंगी। किस तरह से वह लोग सोच रहे होंगे कि कब हमारे पिता आयेंगे

कब हमारा पति आयेगा, और उस का स्वागत • करेंगे, लेकिन हमारी बजह से उन की आशाओं पर पानी फिर रहा है जिस की बजह से वे हमारे विरोधी हो रहे हैं। हम लोग हर चीज नेशनल डृष्टि से देखते हैं, लेकिन प्राज वह जमाना आ गया है कि राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से ऊपर उठ कर हूँयूमैनिटरियन डृष्टि से देखना चाहिए, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हर समस्या को देखना चाहिए। और अगर इस तरह से देखेंगे तो आप की आंखों में प्रांसू आ जायेंगे और मजबूर हो कर इन 90,000 लोगों के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। अगर यह लोग फॉन्ट पर भारे जाते तो कोई बात नहीं थी। अब तो वह जेल के अन्दर पड़े हैं, न दीन के न दुनिया के। इसलिए पाकिस्तान के अन्दर जो तीन, चार लाख बच्चे और औरतें हैं उन की क्या हालत होगी इस चीज को सोचिए। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर न सोचिए।

श्री विनेन्द्र सिंह राव (महेन्द्रगढ़): यह पाकिस्तान असेम्बली है या इंडियन पालियामेंट है ?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: For a change somebody is talking sense from the opposite Benches. This shows how independent could Members of Parliament be. This is a tribute to the Indian Parliament. So, there should be no aspersions. Let not anyone live like a Pakistani agent. The insinuation is being made that this is the Pakistan Assembly.

आशंकर हेब : राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सोचने के दिन लद गए हैं, नेशनलिज्म के दिन लद गए हैं। आज अगर महात्मा गांधी होते तो प्रिजनसं आज बार के इश्वर पर हन्तार स्ट्राइक करते। इसलिए हमें इस के बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। बांगला देश अगर इस चीज को ऐसी नहीं कर रहा है तो हम बांगला देश से नहीं कि शेष मुजीबुर खमान और श्री

[श्री शंकर देव]

भूटटो मिल कर इस का हल सोचें। बांगला देश कहता है कि नहीं मानेंगे कैसे नहीं मानेगा। वह इंडिया का क्रीएशन है और उस को मानना पड़ेगा। शेख मुजीबुर रहमान और भूटटो मिल कर बात करें शेख मुजीबुर रहमान कहते हैं कि जब तक बांगला देश को रिकमाइज नहीं करेंगे तब तक बात नहीं करेंगे, और भूटटो कहते हैं कि जब तक बात नहीं करारेंगे तब तक रिकमाइज नहीं करेंगे। तो इस के बारे में हम इंडिया की तरफ से कह सकते हैं शेख मुजीबुर रहमान से कि तुम बिना कंडीशन भूटटो के साथ बात करने के लिए तैयार हो जाओ, इस में कोई अपमान नहीं है। पाकिस्तान से सेल्फ प्रेस्टिज का इश्यू बना रखा है, अगर उस से बात कर लें तो उसको सेटिस्फैक्शन मिल जाएगा, वह तो हारा हूँगा मुन्क है उन को एक मैटिस्फेक्शन मिल जायगा। इसलिए भारत को चाहिए कि शेख मुजीबुर रहमान से कहें कि वे भूटटो के साथ बैठ कर बात करें। पाकिस्तान की जनता और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता सब एक है, अलग अलग नहीं है। पाकिस्तान का यह भतलब कभी नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान ही मिस्टर भूटटो हैं, मिस्टर भूटटो पाकिस्तान नहीं हैं, पाकिस्तान की जनता अलग है, और भारत की जनता अलग है। सब भाई हैं।

अन्त में राष्ट्रपति जी से कहूँगा कि वन बल्ड गवर्नरेंट के सिलसिले में उन्होंने कोई बात अपने अभिभावण में नहीं कही है। आज दुनियां एक बल्ड की तरफ बढ़ रही है, विश्व की एक सरकार होनी चाहिए, एक बल्ड होना चाहिए। राष्ट्रपति जी ने वन ऐश्या असेम्बली को गेंड्रस किया था, इसी तरह से वन बल्ड के बारे में भी हम को सोचना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : मान्यवर यह इन के अविकल्प विचार हैं पार्टी के विचार नहीं हैं।

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): The President's Address did not contain any reference to the demand for a separate Telengana. For the last four years, the people of Telengana have been agitating for a separate State, and it has been proved amply that the Andhra rulers have looted the Telengana people, and I would like to quote here what has been written in an article by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, an hon. Member of this House....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: The hon. Member, Shri Shankar Dev who has just finished his speech is being crossed and pressurised right here in the House by the Deputy Chief Whip of the ruling party that he should not own his speech. This is not fair. He is gesticulating and threatening him...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the matter with Shri S. A. Shamim today? He just jumps up on anything which is not before the House and starts speaking.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: This is what Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah has written:

"The Gentlemen's Agreement of 1956, when the two regions were integrated (the States Reorganisation Commission recommended a separate Telengana State), was intended to be the framework for progressive integration. During the past decade, a feeling had developed, rightly or wrongly, among the Telengana people that the Gentlemen's Agreement was honoured more in its breach than in its implementation. These feelings were fanned to an inflammatory and explosive level by the attitude and behaviour of some of the Andhra officers in general, and the actions of some of the political leaders in particular, who were oblivious of the effect of their actions and utterances on the minds of the people of Telengana. It is unfortunate that politicians allowed themselves to be guided by personal equations and

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desires to settle their scores with their adversaries rather than with the broader interests of the State".

This has appeared in an article in Round Table. This is what my friends of the Andhra region have said. For four years there has been no administration in Telengana; for the last four months, this is the position in the Andhra region also. People are agitating for a separate State. This imposition on the Telengana people even before the formation of Andhra Pradesh by Pandit Nehru and the Central Government was rejected by the people. The Telengana people refused to be part of Andhra Pradesh because they were afraid that they would be treated as slaves, as colonial people, by the Andhra rulers. This has now been proved. In spite of the verdict given by the Telengana people in the mid-term election in 1971, in spite of the Indira wave, 10 members out of the 14 in the Telengana region were elected to this House on that issue. That mandate should have been respected by the Indira Government, the Congress Government, which believes in democracy. On this basis, a separate State should have been conceded. But it has been denied.

Today also thousands of people are on fast, hunger strike in relays; thousands are courting arrest. The NGOs and the working class are also on strike. For the last 70 days, the NGOs are on strike.

The Communist Party of India has dubbed this movement as a movement of reactionaries and landlords. In whichever movement the Communist Party is not there, it terms all such popular movements as movements of reactionaries and feudals. That is an international slogan with the communists. Today, the working class, the middle class, women and the students are all in movement.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Led by the Swatantra Party.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The Swatantra Party came into it in December.

SHRI PILOO MODY: In October.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The Jan Sangh also came very late into the field.

All these leaders were opposing it before. But now they have realised that this is a popular movement reflecting the popular demand of the Telengana people and the Andhra people. Just because they have started supporting the movement, just because it is supported by the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party, it does not become a reactionary movement. Even the Congress members from the Andhra and Telengana regions are asking for separation. They are not kulaks; they are not reactionaries. I do not think those people who want integration like Shri Raghu Ramaish and Shri S. B. Pattabhi Rama Rao become progressive because of that. This is the malady of the Congress party in this country.

The five-point formula incorporated in the legislation has been unanimously rejected by both the Andhra and Telengana people. That being so, I do not know what is the sanctity behind that legislation. Therefore, it is better, if the Government of India believes in democracy to take the right step towards bifurcation. But the Congress Party is converting it into a party issue. It should not be made an internal Congress party issue. This is a people's movement. All parties are concerned with this issue. Whenever the Congress people are involved in it, the Congress party and the leaders of the Congress party only think in terms of the Congressmen. It is a wrong attitude and it is not a democratic approach of the Congress party and the Government of India also. If this type of attitude continues, I am afraid the people will lose faith in the democratic approach and democratic agitations, because the Telengana people were agitating for the last few years, and they suffered;

[Shri S. B. Giri]

the CRP killed them like flies; in the Telengana situation, thousands of people were put into prison, behind the prison-bars; thousands of people were beaten; thousands were fasting. That is what has happened.

Now, when the Andhra people are agitating for separation, the same thing is going on. The CRP and the military are responsible for the situation, and not the people. There is always the provocation by the police and the CRP; but it is said that the people provoke them, and so the CRP and the police are sent. This attitude, and these tactics were adopted during the regime of the British imperialists. They provoke the people and when the people resist they immediately shoot the people like flies without any respect for human lives. That is what is happening. The actual movement in Andhra Pradesh is led by the Congressmen who have been recently elected in the mid-term elections on the slogan of *Garibi Hatao* by the Congress party, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and yet, what is happening is when they ask for separation, they are dubbed as landlords kulaks, and reactionaries. That is the whole tragedy.

I therefore submit that if this malady continues, I am afraid the people of this country will lose faith in democracy. Those who have faith in democracy will not tolerate the attitude of the Government which kills the people and tries to suppress people's rights. How long can the Government suppress the will of the people? It can suppress it for sometime, but not always. What is happening in Telengana. Telengana has not been mentioned by the President in his Address because the people are peaceful. If there is no violence, you say that "we are prepared to consider it." This is what is happening. This Government speaks in two voices. It pursues double standards. One standard is, "even when there is no violence, we will not care for the people

in spite of the non-violent struggle". The other is, when there is violence, the Government says, "Stop violence and then we can discuss." This is the attitude of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you have made your point quite clear.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Ultimately, I appeal to the Prime Minister to immediately carve out a separate Telengana are allowed to decide their fate its freedom and the people of Telengana are allowed to decide their fate on the issue of separate Telengana. That right has been denied to them for the last 16 years.

Now, Telengana has been suffering for the last five years without any drought relief. We have had no rains and Telengana has been completely in the grip of famine and drought conditions so far because there is in effect no government for the last four years. Nobody takes any interest because Telengana together with the Andhra State is under President's rule. Just as the Government have sanctioned four railway lines to Maharashtra as a measure of drought relief, so also, the Government should concede immediately as a drought relief measure at least the two small railway lines for us. One is from Bibinagar to Nidikude, and the other is from Ramagundam in Karimnagar district to Nizamabad. If these two lines are given, at least to some extent the people will be benefited.

About the Government's take-over of the wholesale trade, while I am not opposed to it, in the present situation the Government has no machinery to take it ever now. I would ask, what has been the Government's experience, and what has happened in the Food Corporation of India? So far, we do not know what the CBI has done about it. Therefore, my submission is I am not opposed to this take-over provided we set up a proper organisation, and we know the

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fate of the enquiry by the CBI, and get the CBI report on the Food Corporation of India, and if we really believe in socialism and in a socialist country, unless private property is completely abolished in the country, this measure will not be successful and there will be corruption and only the middlemen and the profiteer will be benefited and not the grower and the consumer.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): I rise to support the motion of thanks to the President's Address. The President has referred to the difficult times. The country was affected by drought, cyclone and flood and the food situation was affected very much by natural calamities. But this is not a feature for India alone, it is a world feature. With one-seventh of cultivable land of the world and 1/18th of world population, Soviet Russia had to rush to international market for purchasing foodgrains. China which was also self-sufficient in food had to rush to international market for the same purpose. It is a difficult year for India and for a major part of the world. Due to economic reasons, there is a price rise. Apart from natural calamities, the role of the opposition had created unnatural drought in the country. In Andhra Pradesh, Separatist tendencies were being encouraged by the opposition parties like anything. One of the Opposition groups, Swatantra, led by Mr. Latchanna called for secession. It is a matter of shame that none of the opposition parties had denounced that statement.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is sheer nothing else.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The party of Atal Behari Vajpayee was till the other day for bigger States. Mr. Vajpayee has gone there but had not denounced the statement of Latchanna. It was merely apologetic for Latchanna Statement. That is how the Opposition parties behave. They not only encouraged separatist tendencies but encouraged secession even. The purpose of agitation in Andhra

is to distract the public distribution system of food. Andhra is one of the granaries of India; most food is procured there for public distribution system. They are the agents of the people in the White House and their effort is to see that the public distribution system is dislocated. They do this by continuing this agitation: it is done on their behalf. When Kissinger and Mao were embracing each other in courtship in Peking, Mr. Biju Patnaik at that very firm was moving about in India to foment an Anti-Congress forum and setting one set of people against another. He came to Calcutta to see the Marxist Party leader and these forces of West Bengal gave him a ready response. When Biju Patnaik went back to Orissa, the Oriyas began having feelings against the Bengalis. As you know the Bengalis have treated Oriyas like their family members and friends through generations. All of a sudden after Biju Patnaik's visit, Oriyas were set against Bengalis. You will find in Assam the Assamese have been set against Bengalis and the Bengalis against Assamese. There is a concerted attempt to whip up Bengali sentiment; Bengalis are being tortured by the Oriyas, by the Assamese. But the Bengalis are not going to oblige the opposition parties. They will be as much Indian as any other Indian in the country. This is how the opposition parties behave at a very critical moment in our history. They are trying their best to serve the purpose of their master in the White House in USA.

There are some persons in the Central Government with an over-zealous regional bias who are also working unintentionally for a bad cause. West Bengal is the golden goose in the Indian family which earned till the other day at least one-third of the total foreign exchange for India. In 1947 only 2.77 lakh acres of land was under jute cultivation. The brighter part of Bengal went to Pakistan. There was the influx of refugees from Pakistan and our population was growing very much unnaturally; Bengal is a rice-eating area and needs

[Shri A. K. M. Ishaque]

more of paddy and rice. At that moment, to meet the national need, we diverted our paddy fields to jute cultivation so that India can earn more foreign exchange. From 2.77 lakh acres, today we are having about 12 lakh acres of land under jute cultivation. All these commodities are earning foreign exchange, but no part of it was ploughed back to nurse the golden goose. Even though there was availability of ground water almost in all the districts of West Bengal, nothing was done to irrigate the areas so that there may be better cultivation. This is how some people with an over-zealous regional bias behave at the centre. I appeal to the Central Government to do justice for all the States, so that there may be a feeling in all the State capitals that the Centre is doing equal justice to all the States.

The West Bengal Government asked for only 4 lakh tonnes of manure from the Centre, but only half the requirement has been met. Here is a State which makes so much sacrifice for the Indian cause diverting paddy fields to jute cultivation even at the risk of denying food to its own people. Yet, even the manure requirements of that State are not fully met. I request the Central Government to meet the needs of West Bengal at over at least so far as manure is concerned, if not anything else.

With these words, I thank the President for his gracious address at a critical moment. The address he has given is the best that could be possibly given in the circumstances.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusaria): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in every conceivable way, the President's Address is a pedestrian performance and it is far removed from the realities, both in the political and economic fields. I have no manner of doubt that such an address could have been prepared only by an extremely smug, complacent, callous, head-in-the-sands Government. We have got,

therefore, the usual run of nostrums with which the ruling party has been regaling the country all these days. But it is unfortunate the President has been made to augustly do it for the ruling party.

This is not an address that will inspire the nation; this is not the address that will bring about national agreement on the much-needed solutions for the urgent problems of the day. It does not touch the depths of the people and it cannot rally the people to the causes for which the President has been so often giving a call to the people

So I find that it is poor both in content and style and it is all of a piece with the general deterioration in the country.

It is our extreme regret that our esteemed President was pleased not to take notice of the fact that our country was becoming a non-country in the international field our government was becoming a non-government in the economic field and this Cabinet, which my hon. friend Shri Hanumanthaiya left the other day, is now becoming a non-Cabinet for it is only the inter coterie of it which seems to matter.

Why do I say that it is becoming a non-country in the international field? If this country cannot matter even in relation to South East Asia, do you think that this country is going to matter anywhere in the world? Why, again, did I say that it has almost become a non-government in the economic field? Because, is there any doubt about who is ruling this country now? It is not Shrimati Indira Gandhi who is ruling the country; it is the high prices which are ruling the country; it is unemployment which is ruling the country. There is no place where the economic writ of the government is running. Therefore, I say it is becoming a non-government in economic field. Coming to the Cabinet, my hon. friend, Shri Dinesh Singh, who happens to be here just now reminds me of the fact

that when he was in the government there used to be a 'kitchen cabinet'. Now there is progress from the kitchen to the treasury; now there is the tosha khana cabinet. So, it is indeed very good progress—from the kitchen to the treasury. That is where we are.

The Economic Survey also presented a very sombre, dark and gloomy picture. The President's Address has been described by the Members of this House and even outside as a very depressing, colourless and lifeless performance. There is nothing surprising in this. Lack of policies on the part of government, on the one hand, and poor implementation of policies such as they exist, on the other, have resulted in undermining the economy and confronting the country with serious economic and political problems. The sins of omission and commission of the government are now coming home to roost.

I do not know if the Prime Minister ever finds time to ponder over the situation that is rapidly developing in this country and whether she has the time to reflect over the serious trends that seem to manifest in the country for everybody who would look at them.

Most of the sections of our society are now in battle dress against this government. The students are in battle dress, the teachers are in battle dress, the NGOs are in battle dress. There seems to be complete rupture of law and order in many parts of the country.

And what about the minorities? They have created such a great misapprehension in the minds of the minorities that the latter have lost their faith in the government. Only two years back, the government could take pride in the fact that the minorities were mostly behind them. Now I can say with the greatest amount of confidence that the minorities have lost confidence in this government to the extent of 99.9 per cent, and rightly too. I am giving you the reasons. You have seen in this House

how the Aligarh Muslim University Bill was bulldozed during a few hours and the amendments were coming on Sheets of papers while speeches were being made on the Bill. This is not the way to deal with the sentiments of the minorities. So far as the Delhi Education Bill is concerned, there are other minorities, Anglo-Indians and Christians, who are very much exercised over it. In the background of all this is the fact that only some time back this government did not heed the advice of the opposition that those clauses of the Constitution which relate to the fundamental rights of the minorities should not be touched at all, they should be insulated from all amendments. We stand for them. Even at that time, the entire Opposition put up a united stand that those fundamental rights which relate to the minorities should be insulated from any type of amendment by this Parliament. We also stand for the amendment of the Aligarh Muslim University Act which has hurt the sentiments of a large number of our countrymen.

The Prime Minister said the other day that now democracy itself may be in jeopardy. While you may or may not agree with her gloomy prognostication, there is no doubt that she was completely wrong in giving the reasons for it. Also, she was taking a leaf out of Mr. Nixon's book. Now, many people have been expressing their surprise at the love-call that has been extended to the United States. But what kind of reception was extended to the new Ambassador of the United States by the Air India? Here it is:

Oh, Danny Boy

You're Irish, puckish

controversial, unorthodox.

Oh, Danny Boy

were going to love you so.

Therefore, here is the real love-call which has been given by the Air India and that was on display in front of the Air India office.

[Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra]

I was speaking of the Prime Minister taking a leaf out of Mr. Nixon's book. Mr. Nixon sometime back spoke of what he called the silent majority and of the vocal minority. Now, the Prime Minister of India speaks of the suppressed majority and of oppressive minority. The language of Mr. Nixon and the language of the Prime Minister is on all fours.

There is, however, no doubt that because of its acts of omissions and commissions, the very future of democracy has been put on the agenda by this Government.

Those who hailed the massive mandate earlier are now wondering whether they were not too hasty in rushing to the judgment. Now, fears are being entertained whether this Government would not succeed in completing discrediting both democracy and socialism. For if the party which wields such a great majority both at the Centre and in the States is not able to tackle the fundamental problems of this country, would not the people begin to doubt that democracy cannot deliver the goods (*Interruptions*). So, the Swatantra may be the next choice!

The credibility of this Government has not only gone down by many notches but it is almost minus zero today. The gilt is off the ginger bread. As Paul Samuelson, the great economist who is a Nobel laureate said the other day, illusionment is very often the cause of disillusionment. So, you find this process of rapid disillusionment. It is so rapid, that it may be difficult for the Opposition parties to keep pace with it.

All the promises of this Government have been found to be 'Election Hyperboles', nothing else, and the sellers' market in slogans is almost over now. There used to be a sellers' market in slogans. But that sellers' market in slogan is almost over now. Now, after having miserably failed on every front, and, after having failed to move in the direction in which the country wanted this Government to

move, this Government is observing 'Fortnights of Alibis'. One Fortnight for C.I.A., another Fortnight for Bureaucracy and yet another Fortnight for what they call traitorous and 'Anti-national' Opposition. The Prime Minister who calls the Opposition to be traitorous and anti-national is unfair to the Opposition and unfair to this country....

SHRI PILOO MODY: And unfit to be the Prime Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I accept the amendment.

The country is wondering: Where is the charisma or the magic of leadership now? Do you find the imprint of this charisma or this magic of leadership on the problem of unemployment, on the problem of prices, on Andhra, on Assam? Where do you find the impress of the magic of leadership and charisma? What a temporary gleam it was! And yet, the Prime Minister prided herself all the time that it was going to be a permanent kind of regime so far as she was concerned.

It is now time for us to pause and consider how these two years have passed and what they have left behind. Thanks to this Government, during the two years of its massive mandate rule, the nation has been in the grip of cumulative deterioration process, and we have been in a descending spiral in every way . . .

SHRI PILOO PODY (Godhra): Except prices.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes. The only thing that this Government or this Party is capable of is to blow political bubbles and populist balloons in the air. That is what they are capable of.

The country now asks the Prime Minister, "What more have you, Madam, up your sleeves to complete this process of deterioration and

when will you change this Kali Mudra that you have assumed for this country?". All the rosy promises of this Government, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, now lie buried in a sepulchre of words and slogans.

These two years would be considered to be not only wasted years but the most ruinous years. What they have left behind, what we have witnessed already is bad enough but what the atmosphere generated by the them promises is infinitely worse. That is indeed, what is in store for us.

These two years have a tale to tell, a lesson to give to us. Glittering promises can turn out to be the worst deceit, and successes built on false slogans have their destruction built in them. This is also a lesson for us that the enemy number one for this country is the pseudo-radicalism of the ruling party which can give neither growth nor social justice. This Government has been the preacher of this pseudo-radicalism, and that has been the cause for all the decline that we have witnessed in this country.

If soaring prices, rapidly accelerating unemployment and widening disparities are what socialism is expected to yield, then there is no doubt, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that we have indeed had a bumper crop of it during the course of the last two years—bumper crop of this socialism, if these are the attributes of socialism!

Therefore, I say with all sense of responsibility that, to say that things are assuming crisis proportions, would be an under-statement. In fact, it is our duty to warn the country and tell it that we are hurtling towards a crash.

The recent threat of resignation by the Prime Minister and her lament that democracy was in danger because the majority was being suppressed by the minority should not be taken very lightly. These have come to her head in a peculiar conjunction of circumstances

Similarly the unprecedented ministerial inflation is a sign of weakness and not of the strength of the Prime Minister. I do not find in front of me the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. One cannot unravel the mystery of his going away and coming back. Why did he leave then and why is he brought in now?

SHRI PILOO MODY: While his going away was a disaster, his coming back is a calamity.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He was taking rest for one year.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
Yes. This kind of ministerial expansion is the cruellest joke that could be played upon the starving and famine-stricken people of this country.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is not yet over.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is worse is the fact that the area of confidence of the Prime Minister seems to be dangerously shrinking and narrowing down and she may very rapidly come to the point when she would have faith in herself and nobody else in the Cabinet. Now, some of her senior colleagues must know where they stand. They are no better than the civil servants and Minister's guards. They are no better than them.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Here comes her Chief Secretary.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now, let me come to the economic scene which is undoubtedly disturbing. There is stagnation or no stagnation in the economy. The national income rose only by 1.5 per cent or so in 1971-72. This sad performance is expected to be repeated even this year so that during the course of the last two years, the per capita income would have declined by 1 per cent every year. That is the glittering performance

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

of this Government! And, why not? Perhaps this is very natural because there is now a dynamic drive to the zero rate of growth. This is the dynamism of this Government which has inhibited... (Interruptions) If you take the poor man's per capita income, then, you will know that it would have been eroded by 15 per cent or so—that is, to the extent of the price rise. It is a really Garibi Hatao programme!

There has been a shortfall in food production and the deceleration had started even before the drought had appeared on the scene. But let me talk for a while about this drought. The drought in some of the States does not seem to be receiving adequate attention from this Government. 70 to 80 per cent of the cattle have died or disappeared in Mysore, but this has not caused any concern to this Government. Many people are going without water. But look at the policy this ruling Party has been pursuing. Why are people in Maharashtra going without water? Their liquor has been made cheaper by 35 per cent by bringing down the sales tax and the excise duty but the food prices and the prices of other essential commodities have gone up by 30 to 35 per cent... (Interruptions) Now, in respect of drought, our complaint is that not only the amount made available for the relief of the people is inadequate but there are no uniform criteria followed in giving relief to many of these areas. That is the complaint you hear in Gujarat. That is the complaint in Mysore and that's also the complaint in Rajasthan and in some other drought stricken areas.

Now, industrial production has almost been grinding to a halt. But here seems to be some chirping in the ruling party circles that there has been a pick-up in the industrial growth because it gone up by 7 per cent or so during the few months of the last year. May I remind this Government that this has been only a temporary phase and I have every fear that probably the industrial pro-

duction has again resumed its regressive trend because of the shortage of power and because of the bottleneck in transport and so on.

The price level would have gone up during the current financial year by not less than 15 per cent. This in fact is the result of the policy this Government has been pursuing during the course of the last few years. During Mrs. Gandhi's rule of seven years the money supply has almost doubled and the commodity production has gone up by only half or less than half of it. The damage that such a rise in prices cause to the living standards of the poor people and to the distribution of income between the rich and the poor must be manifest to the meanest of intelligence. If the Prime Minister is not able to figure out the effects of the rise in prices, on the distribution of income, etc. she should remit this problem to one of the economists who happens to be associated with her personal Secretariat.—Mr. P. N. Dhar is there now. Alongside this situation, the figure of unemployment had been spouting at the rate of 26 per cent per year. According to the registration figures at the Employment Exchanges, as against three who found jobs out of ten registered at the Employment Exchanges during the sixties, only one is able to find job out of ten at the present time. That is the situation, I may say, explosive unemployment situation, in the country with which we are confronted now. And, this is because of the administrative and the economic policies that this Government has been following.

Now, let me tell you a sad tale. Let me tell you how this Government has turned the 'State' into the 'Estate' of the ruling party. Let it be made quite clear to everybody—you have no more in this country, what you call, a 'State' but it is the 'Estate' of the ruling party. And, I don't say that arbitrarily. What happened recently at Bidhan Nagar should be known to many of the knowledgeable persons in this House. The Defence Ministry built two bridges to facilitate entry

into Bidhan Nagar. I have seen the bridges with my own eyes. What is the defence aspect involved here, to Warrant Construction of the two bridges to facilitate entry into Bidhan Nagar? This has been done to promote the ruling party's interests.

There had been demands in this House and outside that the period of emergency must end. There is a great need for doing so. Even the DIR was used by the ruling party for getting its printed in time. So So, this was done, again, to promote the interest of the ruling party, to get their souvenir printed in time. At one etime due to almost or near total strike, all the Printing Presses in Calcutta were closed. That was during the third week of December. The Chief Minister of West Bengal invoked the D.I.R. to force these workers to go back for printing the souvenir of the ruling party. This cannot be controverted by any person.

15.53 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

I will now tell you, Mr. Chairman, how the Government had been getting money. I will give you some concrete instances of how funds have been raised through advertisements by the captive public sector and making the private sector pay heavily in lieu of donations for the party souvenir. If you look at any of the souvenirs published by the ruling party you will find a bumper crop of advertisements, of not less than Rs. 10 lakhs for every souvenir. Why have the capitalists been so very generous to the ruling party?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): How much your party is getting?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My party does not get even a penny.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

Then consider the utterly vulgar display on the birthday of the Prime

Minister, when the West Bengal Gov-
ernment....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): What was wrong with that?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: ...took a full-page advertisement in a number of leading and important newspapers for indulging in adulterate sycophancy of the Prime Minister. Some commentators have, therefore, rightly remarked that the taxpayers' money was used up first....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN What was wrong with that?

SHRI PILOO MODY: He * says that it is justified. I agree that it is justified, because the Prime Minister needs to be introduced to the Bengal public.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In fact, the taxpayers' money which was used to serenade the birthday of a party leader and also to give money to the big magnates of these newspapers could have been used for building so many schools, for providing many water taps, and for clearing so many slums. That is what one commentator had said on this subject.

Since my hon. friend Shri I. K. Gujral also happens to be here, I would like to say that Government has been blatantly using the Press Information Bureau for the promotion of his party interests. Here I have got the testimony of no less a person than the most respected of the editors of the country. Mr. Chalapati Rau. Mr. Chalapati Rau has said that there was proliferation of the information personnel without commensurate need. He has said that the only function performed by these information personnel was to give hand-outs in a profuse manner. Mr. Chalapati Rau's comments produced a spate of letters in the National Herald, and one letter said:

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

"At point which 'Magnus' misses is the manner in which the PIB trying to buy the journalists...."

—I am not saying this, but this has appeared in the *National Herald* in the course of a letter—

"Apart from house, travel and scores of other facilities provided to journalists at much less than the market rates, the PIB's budget for imported wine and entertainment has increased enormous-ly in recent years".

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Who has written this letter? I am entitled to know this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is also very disturbing to see this highly partisan Government's attempts to make the Election Commission a hand-maid of its party. We cannot approve of any assignment being given to the Election Commissioner on his retirement. This party has given a new assignment to the former Election Commissioner and thus it is trying to corrupt the very source of democracy. That might make the Election Commissioner look forward to patronage at the hands of Government, which might use him for its own purposes with tantalising baits. We are also not impressed by the manner in which the new Election Commissioner has been adorned with a decoration simultaneously with his appointment as Election Commissioner. We cannot approve of that also.

Here, I would like to press for an Election Commission which consists of no less than three persons. If the Government which can expand its Cabinet out of all proportions stints on this, the motives are obvious. It must be borne in mind that this was a recommendation made by the Joint Committee of Parliament on election laws that the Election Commission must consist of at least three persons.

The worst thing is that the Election Commission is being made to postpone bye-elections because the Ruling Party had a bloody nose in some of the bye-elections. They have almost frozen the bye-elections. The blanket reason given is that there is drought in some areas of this country. When did we not have drought?

The Government's somersault on the policy towards big business and monopoly houses is clear enough for everyone to see. The tie-up—this is a very interesting thing; you must bear with me for a while—between big business and Government is so deep that the Government cannot but pursue policies conducive to its interests. Recently, a beer magnate was inducted into the board of directors of the Associated Journals Limited which publishes the *National Herald*. It is this successful businessman who has put up a big column in the Connaught Circus which proclaims:

"The Leader is right
Our future is bright".

(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, I would not ask you to give your opinion, but you must be in the know of it, that it is this magnate who was asked to streamline the ruling party in Parliament and the AICC headquarters at 5, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road. This gentleman is Shri Kuldip Narang. Let any member from the ruling party stand up and challenge me on this point. I have got proof about it (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: (Azamgarh): Challenge on what?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That you have not asked him to re-organise your party both inside and outside Parliament. He is agreeing.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Do not lose temper. I just wanted to know.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This person, Shri Kuldip Narang, has made vast sums of money in sugar, beer and ready-made garments.

It is from such a party—I find Shri S. M. Banerjee here; I was looking for Shri Indrajit Gupta—that Shri Indrajit Gupta expects socialism to come. A party which has been re-organised by Shri Kuldip Narang! (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The country has heard the only socialist in the country! (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is about the ruling party and the monopoly houses. I really pity Shri S. M. Banerjee. Self-deception could go no further.

So there is nothing surprising that the West Bengal Chief Minister goes to the Chambers of Commerce and says that it is necessary to allow the big business houses to expand if you want to break the stagnation in this country. There you find the Minister of Industrial Development present also but not disagreeing with him.

But why go to Calcutta? What happened in this city of Delhi under the direct inspiration and guidance of the Prime Minister? A new industrial policy has been enunciated which gives greater scope to the elites of the business world for operation. Earlier there used to be a classification of industries as the 'core' industries and 'heavy' industries. Now all that classification has gone. I can give number of instances.

On one of the most burning problems of the day. Andhra, we will have a separate occasion to speak. We are shedding tears over the language trouble in Assam or the Mulki Rules trouble in Andhra? But how could the nominated Chief Ministers, though they may be good and well-intentioned control such situations? We have a nominated democracy in this country as in Indo-

nesia there was a guided democracy. We know that result of the guided democracy in Indonesia. Here the result would be no better. Under any such nominated democracy, corruption is bound to be rampant.

Therefore, we find that the Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Bansi Lal, has been given a clean chit. But may I warn the ruling party that though Shri Bansi Lal will sink, he will make others also sink with him? He has put the ruling party in a situation, he has put the Prime Minister in a situation, of blackmail. What did Brigadier Ran Singh, who has been the Speaker of the Haryana Assembly, say about Shri Bansi Lal? We are going to take up this matter separately.

If you permit me to say a few words, in the interests of the drought-stricken people of Gujarat, I would say that the Narmada project should be taken up at the earliest possible opportunity, and the Prime Minister must not delay the announcement of her award any further in this matter.

श्री अनन्दजीत यादव : (आजमगढ़) महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभावण में इस बार बहुत से राष्ट्रीय प्रस्तुतों की तरफ और ऐसे सवाल जो हमारे देश की जनता के सामने हैं, उन की तरफ ध्यान खींचने का प्रयास किया है। उन्होंने अपने अभिभावण में सब से पहले हमारे देश के बहुत से भागों में जो अकाल की स्थिति है जिस से हमारी जनता आज एक बहुत बड़ी मुसीबत का सामना कर रही है उस की तरफ सरकार का भी ध्यान और देश की जनता का ध्यान खींचा है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने हमारे देश के विभिन्न भागों में जो घटनायें हो रही हैं जिस में हिंसा का सहारा लिया जा रहा है और शान्ति व्यवस्था को चुनौती दी जा रही है उस की तरफ भी हमारी जनता से प्रार्थना की है कि इन बातों को हम प्रजातात्त्विक तरीके से आपस में मिल कर

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

के एक दूसरे से सलाह मशिवरा कर के उसका हल निकालने का प्रयास करें।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने सर्वेक्षण किया हैं कि पिछले दो वर्षों के अन्दर जो घटनायें इस देश के अन्दर घटीं। आने वाले जमाने में जो कुछ काम हमारे देश के लिये करना जरूरी है उस की तरफ भी उन्होंने ने ध्यान खींचा है और सरकार किन कामों को करना चाहती है उस का भी संकेत उन्होंने दिया है। श्रीमन्, आज हमारे देश में एक कठिन स्थिति है। आर्थिक और सामाजिक संकट की बड़ी से हम गुजर रहे हैं। इस के ऊपर अगर हम पर्दा डालने की कोशिश करें तो शायद हम इस का निराकरण नहीं निकाल सकेंगे। यह बात मानते हैं कि महगाई बढ़ी है, आज हमारे देश का जन जीवन कठिनाइयों से गुजर रहा है। आज हमारे देश के पड़े लिखे नौजवानों के सामने उन की बेकारी की समस्या है, आज हमारे देश की जनता के सामने उस की अपनी जिन्दगी के प्रगति के सवाल बहुत तीखे बन कर उस के सामने खड़े हैं। हमारे देश के पिछड़े हिस्से कैसे प्रगति कर सकें, हमारे देश का उद्योग और कृषि कैसे उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ते जायें और हमारा देश अन्ततोगत्वा कैसे स्वालम्बी बन सके, आज इस तरफ हमारा ध्यान लगा द्या है। आज हम ऐसी चुनौतियों का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं जो हमारी आंतरिक चुनौतियां हैं और बाह्य चुनौतियां भी हैं, और इसलिये इन चुनौतियों का मुकाबला करने के लिये हमारे देश में एक एकता पैदा हो, एक शक्ति पैदा हो, हम सही रास्ते पर चलें, अपनी कमजोरियों को भी देखें, उन्हें दूर करने का प्रयास करें और फिर हम अपने लक्ष्य की तरफ निरन्तर बढ़ते जायें, हमें अब इस पर गौर करना है, सोचना है।

मुझे अफसोस है कि भ्रमी मिश्रा जी ने जो अपना बड़ा भावुकता पूर्ण भाषण दिया, मुझे बड़ी निराशा हुई। मैं उन की इज्जत करता

हूं और यह आशा करता हूं कि वह ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो हमारी समस्याओं के ऊपर गम्भीरता से विचार करते हैं, उस का एक सही सन्तुलित रास्ता निकालने का प्रयास करेंगे। संसद् को पार्टीबाजी का अखाड़ा बनाने की जो लोग कोशिश करते हैं उस में मैं उन की गणना नहीं करता, लेकिन आज उन का जो भाषण हुआ है वह पार्टीबाजी, संसद् को अखाड़ा बनाने का जो प्रयास इस देश में, आज से नहीं जब से संसद् की स्थापना हुई तब से कुछ लोगों ने करने की कोशिश की, मुझे दुख है कि आज मिश्रा जी उसी कातार के अन्दर खड़े हुए हैं। जिन्होंने आंखें बन्द कर के देश की समस्याओं को देखने से इन्कार किया और यही नहीं बल्कि जानबूझ कर एक प्रयास देश में हो रहा है कि तस्वीर का एक विकृत रूप देश के सामने प्रस्तुत किया जाये। यह एक षड्यन्त्र है जो कि देश में रवा जा रहा है प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतों के द्वारा, रुदिवादी ताकतों के द्वारा, देश में निहित स्वार्थ वाली ताकतों के द्वारा और कुछ विदेशी ताकतों के द्वारा फिर चाहें वे साम्राज्यवाद की ताकतें हों, उपनिवेशवाद की ताकतें हों दुनिया के दूसरे विकासशील देशों को दबाने वाली ताकतें हों, किसी देश को स्वालम्बी न बनने देने वाली ताकतें हों। ये जो साजिशें चल रही हैं यह जो षट्यन्त्र चल रहा है उस का ही आज यह नतीजा है कि इन्होंने ने इस तरह का भाषण किया है और इन के कुछ मिश्र जो परिस्थिति आज देश के अन्दर पैदा करना चाहते हैं। उसी का यह एक सबूत है। यह कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है।

अधिष्ठाता महोदय, पिछले दो वर्षों में देश ने ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं को देखा है। मुल्क में शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से इनकलाबी परिवर्तन हुआ है। भ्रव्याम ने अपने जीवन के सवालों के ऊपर अपने राष्ट्र के सावालों के ऊपर, जीवन के मूल्यों के ऊपर आदर्शों के ऊपर पिछले दो वर्षों में जिस तरह का संबंध किया है, जिस दौर में से आम जनता गुजरी है और उस संबंध

में जो एक अभूतपूर्व सफलता उस ने पाई है और अपना एक दृमेज बनाया है, वह किसी से छिपा हुआ है।

अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मिश्र जी कहते हैं कि शान्ति और व्यवस्था समाप्त हो गई है, देश के जो अल्पसंख्यक हैं उन का शासक दल के प्रति विश्वास समाप्त हो गया है। वह कहते हैं कि देश में प्रजातन्त्र का भविष्य समाप्त हो गया है, अंधकारमय हो गया है . . .

श्री इयम नन्दन मिश्र : प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कभी नहीं कहा है कि देश में प्रजातन्त्र का भविष्य अन्धकारमय हो गया है। प्रधान मंत्री देश की करोड़ों जनता की नेता हैं। आप को याद होगा कि पिछले दो बरसों में देश में अजीब घटनायें घटी हैं और अजीब सी परिस्थिति में से हो कर देश गुजरा है। 1967 के बाद देश में ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया के अन्दर भी लोग कहने लग गए थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में राजनीतिक स्थिरता समाप्त हो गई है, भारत में शासन विखर रहा है, प्रजातन्त्र का भविष्य अंधकार में डूब रहा है, देश में अराजकता की, अशान्ति की, अव्यवस्था फैलाने वाली ताकतें, प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें आगे आ रही हैं। यह सब से बड़ी चुनौती देश की जनता के सामने थी। यह हमारे जीवन के मल्यों को, जीवन के आदर्शों को, देश के अधिष्य को एक चुनौती थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मिश्र जी उस बक्त कहां थे, किस के साथ खड़े थे जब इन आदर्शों को चुनौती दी गई थी। वह अगर समाजवाद के हाथी बनते तो मुझे खुशी होती, समाजवादी विचारधारा बाले लोगों के नेता बनते तो मुझे खुशी होती। लेकिन वह तब खड़े कहां थे? खड़े थे उस बक्त स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के साथ जो सामन्तों की एक मात्र नेतृत्व करने वाली पार्टी है, नमाइन्दगी करने वाली पार्टी है, जो राजाओं की व्यवस्था

को कायम रखना चाहती है, जो पूंजीवाद को कायम ही नहीं रखना चाहती है बल्कि उस को विकसित भी करना चाहती है, जो हमारे देश को दुनिया के सामाज्यवादी देशों के साथ जोड़ना चाहती है। उस पार्टी के कंधे से कंधा वह मिलाए हुए थे, उस से पैर से पैर मिलाए हुए थे। उस के साथ मिश्र जी और उन की पार्टी चल रही थी। देश में जनसंघ जो प्रतिक्रियावाद का प्रतीक है जो अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकारों को चुनौती देने वाली सब से बड़ी पार्टी है, जो देश की एकता में विश्वास नहीं करती है, जो देश की खडित करना चाहती है, जो देश की राजनीति में जातिवाद और सम्बद्धायवाद को फैलाने वाली है, उसकी पोक़ु है उस पार्टी के साथ मिश्र जी तब खड़े थे।

उन्होंने कहा है कि उन को तकलीफ हो रही थी कि देश में पूंजीवाद बढ़ रहा है। उन को तकलीफ है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पूंजीवादियों के हाथ में देश को बेच रही हैं। लेकिन जब देश का पूंजीवाद और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पूंजीवाद दोनों मिल कर चुनौती दे रहे थे उस बक्त मिश्र जी और उन की पार्टी उनके साथ खड़े थे। अधिष्ठाता महोदय, आप तो जानते ही हैं कि पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर उस बक्त हमारा अल्पमत था और वे विरोधी दल वाले बहुमत में थे। इन सब ने मिल कर के महागठबन्धन किया। उस गठबन्धन का एक ही लक्ष्य था और वह यह कि देश में प्रजातांत्रिक मूल्यों को बरबाद करना, देश की जनता के अधिकारों को छीन लेना। देश की जनता ने 80-85 साल आजादी की जंग लड़ी थी और उस ने यह लड़ाई भी लड़ी क्योंकि यह उस के अधिकारों के ऊपर एक प्रहार था। देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी खड़ी हुई और उन्होंने इस चुनौती को स्वीकार किया। उन्होंने ने कहा कि संसद में जनता के अधिकारों की रक्षा में नहीं कर सकती हैं, संसद से जनता की गरीबी दूर करने के लिए, देश की गरीबी को खत्म करने के लिये कानून मैं

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

नहीं बनवा सकती हूँ और चूंकि संसद् से वह काम नहीं हो सकता है जो देश की करोड़ों गरीब जनता चाहती है, इस वास्ते इस संसद् को रखने से कोई लाभ नहीं और हम इस संसद् के अन्दर इस का फैसला नहीं करने वाले हैं, देश के भविष्य का फैसला करने वाली अन्ततोगत्वा देश की करोड़ों जनता है, जो बेपढ़ी लिखी हो सकती है, जो बेजबान हो सकती है लेकिन जिस की राजनीतिक समझदारी जिस की राजनीतिक बद्दि की परिपक्वता, जिस की प्रजातन्त्रिक अधिकारों के बारे में चैतन्यता, जिस की देश भक्ति को कोई बनौती नहीं दे सकता है। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि अगर इस का फैसला करना है तो जनता के सामने चलो। उन्होंने संसद् को भंग किया और वह देश की जनता के सामने गयीं। मुझे गर्व है कि देश की जनता ने देश के प्रजातन्त्र की रक्खा ही नहीं की बल्कि देश की अखंडता को भी बचाया। देश की एकता को भी बचाया और आज हम विश्वासपूर्वक कहने की स्थिति में हैं कि देश में प्रजातन्त्र का भविष्य सुरक्षित है, उस की जड़ें मजबूत हैं।

मैं मिश्र जी की भाषा नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि आज उन्होंने ऐसी भाषा का प्रयोग किया। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन की पार्टी और इन के साथी आज नेताओं का कारेक्टर एसेसिनेशन, दलों का कारेक्टर एसेसिनेशन, देश के मूल्यों के ऊपर प्रहार करने पर तुले हुए हैं। यहीं इन का एक लक्ष्य है। सन्तुलित भाषा में मैं कहूँ तो यह कह सकता हूँ कि मिश्र जी आज निराशा की जबान बोल रहे हैं, देश के उन सोगों की जबान बोल रहे हैं जिन का अपने पर से यकीन उठ गया है, जिन का आत्मविश्वास [खत्म हो गया है। इसी वास्ते आज वह निराशा की जबान बोलते हैं।

इन्होंने कहा कि बड़ी तेजी के साथ निराशा की भावाना पैदा हो रही है, हमारे सारे द्विदेश गलत सावित हुए हैं। पीलू मोदी साहब

ने एक संशोधन पेश किया कि प्रधान मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री रहने के योग्य नहीं हैं। जब उन्होंने कहा कि श्री इज अनफिट दु बी बी प्राइम मिनिस्टर तब इन को यह कहने में देर भी नहीं लगी कि मैं इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करता हूँ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Because she calls us traitors.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव: उनके दुर्भाग्य से इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र बहुत मजबूत है, देश की जनता का प्रजातन्त्र में बहुत बड़ा विश्वास है, देश के प्रधान मंत्री मिश्र जी और मोदी जी नहीं बनाते, देश की करोड़ों जनता बनाती है। देश की करोड़ों जनता ने प्रधान मंत्री बनाया। उन के कहने से फिट या अनफिट वह नहीं हो सकती हैं। इस तरह की बातों का कोई असर पड़ने वाला नहीं है। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि उन की समझ में यह बात नहीं आती। न ही कभी आएगी और न ही आनी चाहिए।

उन्होंने कहा कि हमने बादे पूरे नहीं किए। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में भी कहा है कि हमारे सामने कठिनाइयां बहुत हैं, काम बहुत बड़ा है। हम दावा नहीं करते। जो वास्तविक स्थिति है वह आपके सामने है। मैंने शुरू में कहा कि हमें दुख होता है कि देश में गल्ले के दाम, जनता के खाने पीने के सामान के दाम बढ़ गए हैं। अगर वे बीस प्रतिशत बढ़ते हैं तो गरीब जनता की जिन्दगी मुसीबत में पड़ती है, मध्यम दर्जे के लोगों को परेशानी होती है। अगर देश में पढ़े लिखे लड़के लड़कियां बेरोजगार फिरते हैं, उनको काम नहीं मिलता, वे भटकते फिरते हैं तो यह किसी भी देश अक्षत के लिए, उसके लिए जो देश को बनाना चाहता है, तकलीफदेह है। यह वास्तविकता है। लेकिन आज हम इसका मुकाबला कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यह कहा गया है कि इस मुक्त में दो हाल में कुछ नहीं दुआ है, ये दो साल निराशा के साल थे। मैं श्री मिश्र को याद

दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी एक साल से थोड़ा ही ज्यादा समय हुआ है, जब बंगलादेश को ले कर इतना बड़ा संकट हमारे देश पर आया। जिस शक्ति, दूरदर्शिता, समझदारी और आत्मगौरव के साथ देश और देश की सरकार ने उस संकट का मुकाबला किया, वह एक ऐतिहासिक घटना है। हर एक देश भक्त और देश से प्यार करने वाला बंगलादेश की घटना को जीवन भर याद करेगा और उस पर गर्व करेगा। माननीय सदस्य उस को भूल सकते हैं, लेकिन हम नहीं भूल सकते हैं।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे सामने परेशानियां हैं। हम एक नये दौर से गुजर रहे हैं। हमारे दल और हमारी सब सरकारों ने इस देश में एक नई परम्परा शुरू की है कि हम टाइम-बांड प्रोग्राम्ज कार्यान्वित करेंगे, निर्वाचित समय के अन्दर अपने कार्यक्रमों को पूरा करेंगे। मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी होती है कि हम ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि पिछले 31 दिसम्बर तक भारत के सभी विधान मण्डल भूमि सुधार के कानून पास करेंगे और इन को लागू करने के लिए कदम उठायेंगे। अगर माननीय सदस्य में सभाजवाद जिन्दा रह गया है, तो उन्हें यह जान कर खुशी होनी चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के सारे विधान मण्डलों ने 31 दिसम्बर तक भूमि सुधार के कानून पास कर दिये और अब सब सरकारें उन को लागू करने के लिए कदम उठा रही हैं। यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है।

हम ने यह निश्चय किया है कि स्वतन्त्रता की रजत जयन्ती के वर्ष में हम अपने गांवों में रहने वाले भूमिहीनों को जमीन देंगे, जिन के पास मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन नहीं है। लेकिन यह समस्या कितनी बड़ी है। हमारा देश श्रीलंका, कोरिया, पूर्वी और पश्चिमी जर्मनी की तरह कोई छोटा देश नहीं है। हमारा 56 करोड़ का देश है। जब हम ने यह मूल्यांकन किया कि इस देश में ऐसे कितने

लोग हैं, जिन के पास अपनी ज्ञांपड़ी बनाने के लिए जमीन नहीं है, तो मालूम हुआ कि एक करोड़ इन्सान ऐसे हैं, जिन को जमीन देनी पड़ेगी। यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। हमने यह निर्णय किया है कि हमारी सब सरकारें 15 अगस्त, 1973 तक उन एक करोड़ इन्सानों को मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन देने का प्रयास करेंगी। जिन एक करोड़ इन्सानों को सैकड़ों सालों से अपनी ज्ञांपड़ी बनाने के लिए जमीन नहीं मिली है, उन के लिए यह कोई मामूली निर्णय नहीं है, बल्कि बड़ा भारी निर्णय है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हमारे देश में बेकारी की समस्या है: कौन इन्कार करता है उस से? प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा कि कि हम लम्बी चौड़ी बातें नहीं करना चाहते हैं, बल्कि जो काम हम ने अपने लिए, निश्चित किये हैं, उन को पूरा करना चाहते हैं। कठिनाइयां बढ़ेगी, मंहगाई बढ़ेगी, संकट बढ़ेगे, लेकिन हम उन समस्याओं का डट कर मुकाबला करेंगे। इस सदन में कुछ लोग इस बात की बकालत करते रहे हैं कि हम अमरीका आदि दूसरे देशों से पैसा ले और इस देश की सार्वभौमिकता को बेच कर, इस देश को अपमानजनक शर्तों में बांध कर किसी दूसरे देश से पैसा ले और इस देश का विकास करें। हम ने उस राजनीति का अनुसरण करने से इन्कार कर दिया है। हम ने कहा है कि हमारी कठिनाइयां बढ़ सकती हैं, लेकिन हम अपने देश के आनंदरिक साधनों को इकट्ठा करेंगे, हमारे देश की जनता मुसीबत उठायेगी, लेकिन वह अपने देश के आत्मसम्मान की रक्षा करते हुए अपने भविष्य के लिए, अपने देश की आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिये प्रयास करेगी।

हमारे ये संकल्प कोई साधारण संकल्प नहीं हैं। देश की गरीबी को हटाने के हमारे संकल्प और नारे का इन लोगों ने बड़ा भजाक उड़ाया था। लेकिन जब यह भजाक

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

उड़ाते हुए वे देश की जनता के सामने गये, तो जनता ने उन को दुत्कार दिया।

हम ने यह भी निर्णय किया है कि पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के शुरू होने से पहले एक साल में हम पांच लाख शिक्षित बेकारों को काम देंगे और यह रफ्तान जारी रहेगा, ताकि पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक हम तीस लाख शिक्षित बेकारों को काम दें सकें। यह कोई मामूली काम नहीं है।

श्री वीलू भोबी : विलकुल मामूलो काम है। क्या तीस लाख लोगों को छः साल में काम देना कोई बहुत बड़ा काम है?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : दुर्भाग्य से कल मैं यहां नहीं था। श्री वाजपेयी का समाजवाद लोगों के सामने खुल कर आ गया। जनसंघ ने कानपुर में जो निर्णय किया, उस से लगता था कि एक नई समाजवादी पार्टी इस देश में पैदा हो गई है : हमारे दोस्तों ने कहा कि शायद जनसंघ ने इस देश की जनता के विचारों और निर्णयों से सबक सोखा होगा, इस लिए आज वह बदल रहा है और एक प्रगतिशील रास्ते पर चलने के लिए मजबूर हो गया है। लेकिन मैं ने पहले भी गहा था और आज भी कहता हूँ कि ये सारी बातें एक जानी-बूझी, सोची-समझी नीति के अनुसार जनता को धोखा देने के लिए, जनता की आंखों में धूल झोंकने के लिए की जा रही हैं।

हम ने यह निर्णय किया हम गल्ले का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले लेंगे। इस पर बड़ा शोर मच गया। यह ठीक है कि इस मुल्क में कीमतें बढ़ीं, गल्ला कम हुआ और गरीबों को नहीं मिला। यह ठीक है कि उस का बितरण ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो सका। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम ने यह फिर्णय किया कि गेहूं, चावल, कपड़ा और मिट्टी का तेल आदि जीवन के लिए जो

आवश्यक सामग्री है, हम सार्वजनिक माध्यमों से उस का बितरण करेंगे, ताकि हम उस सामग्री को पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के अंतर्ये आज जनता को उचित कोमत पर दे सकें। इसी आधार पर हम ने यह निर्णय किया कि हम गल्ले का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले लेंगे। जो लोग गल्ले के थोक व्यापारियों के भरोसे पर राजनीति करते हैं, जो उन लोगों के समर्थन और सहारे से राजनीतिक करते हैं, जो लोग सूचे और अन्य दैवी आपदाओं की स्थिति में मुताकाहोरी और जख्मीराबाजी कर के जनता के पेट के साथ सौदेबाजी करते हैं, उन सब लोगों ने हमारे इस निर्णय का विरोध किया है।

हम आशा करते थे कि श्री मिश्र के मृद्दु से ये शब्द निकलेंगे कि यह निर्णय अच्छा और स्वागत योग्य है। और इसकी लागू करना चाहिए। लेकिन यह चुर रहे यहां उनके समाजवाद की सब से बड़ी पहचान है। श्री वाजपेयी का सारा भावण भी इस बात पर था कि सरकार क्यों गल्ले का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेने जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में गल्ले के लिए पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम बनाया जाना हमारे वर्तमान ढांचे में एक ऐसा मौलिक परिवर्तन है, जो मौजूदा शोरण को व्यवस्था पर एक गहरो चोट है, देश को शरीर जनता को राहत देने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। इसी लिए दर्द होता है इस मुल्क के शोषकों की राजनीति करने वालों को, शोषकों के सनर्थन से राजनीति करने वालों को, गरीबों के लिए बातें करने वालों, लेकिन उचित कानून बनाने पर उस का विरोध करने वालों को। (अवधारण) श्री मिश्र ने प्रधान मन्त्री से ले कर हमारी पार्टी और हमारे लोगों पर घटिया दर्जे का आक्रमण किया है, लेकिन मैं ने उनके भावण में हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया। अब इस तरह टोकना उनको शोमा नहीं देता है। वह सुनना भी सीखें।

सभापति भूषणः अपोजोशन को भी मोका मिलता है। माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात कह रहे हैं, तो उन को सुनिये। माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात भी मुनायें और अपने विरोधियों को भी सुनें।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादवः इन लोगों को जो दर्द होता है, उस को मैं समझता हूँ। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। जब इस देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक संकट उत्पन्न होते हैं, तो इस देश की प्रतिक्रियावाद, सम्ब्रदायवाद, क्षेत्रवाद, निहित स्वार्थों और पूँजीपतियों की बकालत करने वाली ये ताकतें और दुनियाँ की इसी तरह की ताकतें मिल कर इस देश में संकट पैदा करने की कोशिश करती हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि आज इस देश में हिसा का बातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। जो ताकतें चुनाव में हारीं, जिन ताकतों को जनता ने दुकराया, आज वे हिसा का सहारा लेकर तोङ्फोड़ की राजनीति चलाना चाहती हैं। इस ताकत के लोग देश के नेताओं के चारों पर लाठन लगाने की राजनीति चलाना चाहते हैं। मिथि जी ने क्या कहा? उन्होंने कोई बड़ी गाली नहीं दी। इससे कोई गुना बड़ी गाली सन 1971 के संसद के चुनाव में, मिड टर्म एलेक्शन में उन्होंने दी थी। किसको उन्होंने गाली नहीं दी? हमारे आदर्शों को, हमारी नीतियों को, हमारे कार्यक्रम को, हमारे नेता को, पार्टी को, सब को गाली दी। लेकिन इस देश की जनता की एक शालीन परम्परा है। इस देश की जनता गाली की राजनीति में विश्वास नहीं करती। इस देश की जनता सच्चाई और असच्चाई को सुनती है, समझती है और जानती है। इसलिए गाली देने वालों का जो हस पिछले चनावों में हुआ उससे उनको सबक लेना चाहिए और मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने भविष्य के लिए अपनी पार्टी के भविष्य के लिए अपनी राजनीति के भविष्य के लिए उससे कुछ सबक सीखिये। उन्होंने कहा कि आर्थिक

उत्पादन यहां कुछ नहीं हुआ, हृषि का सारा उत्पादन खल हो गया, बड़ा भारी संकट हमारे देश में पैदा हो गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि मिश्रा जी को अपने अनुभव से अपने ज्ञान से इस बात को जानना चाहिए था कि कोई भी जो अपने आर्थिक और सामाजिक पुनर्निर्माण के काम में लगता है, अपनी रचना के काम में लगता है कठिनाइयाँ उसके सामने आती हैं। हम ने इसको क्या सोचा नहीं था? हम ने क्या इसकी कल्पना नहीं की थी? हम जानते थे कि हमारे सामने कठिनाइयाँ आयेंगी। हम जानते हैं कि हमारा रास्ता दुर्लभ है। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर ऐसी कठिनाइयाँ आ सकती हैं। लेकिन सच्चाई की बात उन्हें करनी चाहिए। क्या कहा उन्होंने कि कलकत्ता के सेशन में डी आई आर का इस्तेमाल करके कॉम्प्रेस पार्टी के सेवेनियर के लिए विज्ञापन लिया गया . . . (अवधान) . . . इससे बढ़ कर झूठ बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री इयामनन्दन मिथि : मैंने तो यह कहा कि हड्डाल चल रही थी। हड्डाल को डी० आई० आर० को इन्वाक करके तुड़वाया गया। विज्ञापन की बात मैंने नहीं कही।

श्री क० एस० चावडा : प्लाइंट आफ आडंडर। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने झूठ सब्द इस्तेमाल किया है। यह पार्लियामेंटी नहीं है। उन्हें हमें बिदड़ा करना चाहिए। झूठ अन-पार्लियामेंटी शब्द है।

सभापति भूषणः यह कोई प्लाइंट आफ आडंडर नहीं है। यह अनपार्लियामेंटी नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछबायः जो स्वयं झूठा होता है वह सब को झूठा समझता है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादवः श्रीमन, मैं इसी लाए हूँ कह रहा था कि आज यह कठिनाइयाँ हमारे देश के सामने हैं। इन कठिनाइयों याँ

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

आज हम सतर्क हैं। यह कठिनाइयां आती हैं। लेकिन आज हमें इस बात की खुशी भी होनी चाहिए, जिस बात की सब से बड़ी कमी है और जिस तरह का बातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश की जाती है—इस देश की जनता में कमी नहीं है, इस देश के लोगों में कमी नहीं है, हमारे देश के लोग समझते हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश के अन्दर कुछ पार्टियां और कुछ पार्टियों के नेता ऐसे हैं जो देश की एक बिगड़ी हुई, एक विकृत तस्वीर दुनिया के सामने पेश करने की कोशिश करते हैं। पिछले दिनों, मैं हमने जिस तरीके से अपने राष्ट्रीय संकटों का सामना किया है, जिस तरीके से देश की आजादी की ओर देश की प्रसुस्ता की हम ने रखा की है, जिस तरीके से हमलों का मुकाबिला किया है, हमारी जनता के जिस एकता के साथ, अपनी जिस देशभक्ति के साथ इन संकटों का मुकाबिला किया है वह हमारी सबसे बड़ी शक्ति है। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश का भविष्य सुरक्षित है। हमारे देश का भविष्य हमारे देश की जनता के हाथों में सुरक्षित है जिस जनता की समझदारी उत्तरोत्तर अपने अनुभवों के बल पर बढ़ती चली जा रही है।

अबिर में एक बात कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। आज हम एक ऐसी जगह पर खड़े हैं जहां हमें बड़ी गंभीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा कि हमारे वे साधन जिनके माध्यम से हम अपने आदर्शों को, अपने लक्ष्यों को पूरा करना चाहते हैं क्या उसमें कमजोरियां हैं? आज देश के अन्दर जिस उत्साह और समर्थन के साथ जनता ने हमें शक्ति दी, हम देखते हैं और मानते हैं, इसमें किसी को गाली देने की बात नहीं है, नौकरशाही कहिये, प्रशासन का ढांचा कहिये, हमारे उन कामों को पूरा करने के लिए हमारा आज का मौजूदा प्रशासन का ढांचा उसके लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। इसके अन्दर परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। हमें

सोचना पड़ेगा कि उसके अन्दर परिवर्तन हम किस तरीके से हर स्तर पर करें। हम कानून बनाते हैं लेकिन कानून का वित्त वाभ जनता को मिलता चाहिए, जिसके लिए कानून बनाते हैं, वह नहीं मिलता। यह हमारे सामने सवाल है, इन पर हम सोच रहे और गम्भीरता ने जो चर रहे हैं। इनके लिए हमें क्या परिवर्तन करना चाहिए, इसको हम सोच रहे हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे विरोधी दलों के नेता इसमें मदद करें। यह किसी एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं, यह देश का सवाल है कि देश के अन्दर जो मीजूदा ढांचा है उसमें हम कैसे परिवर्तन करें। यह भी हमारे सामने एक सवाल है कि संमदीय व्यवस्था के माध्यम से देश के विकास के लिए और समाजवाद लाने के लिए, हमने अपने को कठिनाई किया दुश्या है, आज क्या संमदीय व्यवस्था के माध्यम से हमारी गति और नेतृत्व हो सकती है? क्या इसके माध्यम से हम अपने उत्तर लक्ष्य को जनन्ति से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं जो गरीब और पिछड़े हुए मुक्त की जनता के लिए निरायत जरूरी है? आज हमें सोचना होगा कि हम इसको किस तरह से ज्यादा कारगर और प्रभावकारी बनायें। यह बहुत जरूरी है। हम नहीं चाहते कि देश में पालिमेंट खत्म हो। यह एक सार्वभौम संसद है, यह देश का एक मंदिर है, इस देश की जनता हमारी सबसे बड़ी शक्ति है जिसने हर संकट के समय में अपने को छोटी छोटी चीजों से ऊर उठाया है। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं। जब पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ तब हमारे देश में कोशिश हुई साम्रादायिक दंगे करने की लेकिन एक भी दंगा नहीं हो सका। कोशिश हुई जम्मू काश्मीर में आन्तरिक अव्यवस्था पैदा करने का लेन्द्रिन वहां की देश भक्त जनता जिसके सामने राष्ट्रीय सवाल था, ने इसको कामयाब नहीं होने दिया। कोशिश की गई देश में खेत्रवाद और भाषावाद की राजनीति करने की लेकिन जनता ने नहीं करने दिया। लेकिन जब जनता के सामने

संकट आते हैं तो फिर इस तरह की ताकतें सिर उठाती हैं। आज जो दंगा करा रहे हैं, जो ताकत भावा के नाम पर बटवारे की बात काना चाहती हैं, ऐसी ताकतें जो इस देश में दक्षिण और उत्तर भारत के सवाल को उठा कर देश को कमज़ोर करना चाहती हैं, जनता उन को जानती है। वह काशीर से लेकर बन्धाकुमारी तक और सोराष्ट्र से लेकर मेघालय और अहगांव तक अपने देश को एक समझती है। अपनी राष्ट्रीयता, अपनी एकता, अपने मूल्यों और आदर्शों के ऊपर वह गर्व करती है, वह उन्हें कामयाद नहीं होने देगी। लेकिन इन तरह की साजिशें आज हो रही हैं। हमारे देश को इस बारे में सावधान रहना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री ने सही कहा था कि ऐसी ताकतें खत्म नहीं हुई हैं, वे कमज़ोर हुई हैं लेकिन आज भी जब इनको योका मिनता है तो ये फिर उठाती हैं और राष्ट्रीय एकता और मूल्यों को चुनौती देती हैं। आज इन ताकतों का जब गठबन्धन होता है तो हमें इन से सर्वक रहना चाहिए। हमें अक्षोत्स है कि बहुत से ऐसे भाई जिनकी समाजवाद के अन्दर आस्था है वे भी कभी गुस्से में, कभी जल्दी नाभ उठाने की आशा में, उन काली ताकतों के साथ अपने को जोड़ देते हैं जो ताकतें इस देश के लिए अहितकर ही नहीं सबसे ज्यादा खतरनाक भी हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने इसी संसद में कहा था कि उन्होंने किसी पार्टी को यह नहीं कहा था कि कोई पार्टी देशबोझी है। मिश्र जी न सारें। उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने नहीं कहा कि कोई पार्टी या विरोधी दल देशबोझी है। लेकिन यह सही है कि ऐसी विचारधारा इस देश में है जो देशबोझी विचारधारा है, जो देश को कमज़ोर करने वाली विचारधारा है, जो जनता की निष्ठा को कमज़ोर करती है, जो देश को बांटने वाली विचारधारा है। उसको समाप्ति करने के लिए देश की समाजवादी ताकतों को, तमाम प्रगतिशील ताकतों को और जनवादी ताकतों

को मिल कर इसके खिलाफ लड़ना पड़ेना तब यह देश बनेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारा यह साल, जो संकटों का साल है, जो हमारे आर्थिक जीवन में एक महत्वपूर्ण साल है इसलिए कि पांच योजनाओं में जो हमने लक्ष्य रखा है—बड़ी मजाक उड़ाया है गरीबी हटाओं का लेकिन पांचवीं योजना की प्रस्तावना में सबसे बड़ी बात हमने यह कही है कि हम गरीबी हटाने के संकल्प पर अंडिंग हैं, हम देश में कटिबद्ध हैं ऐसी व्यवस्था करने के लिए जिसमें सामाजिक और आर्थिक भेदभाव निरंतर कम होने जाये। देश में उपभोग की बस्तुओं पर, नियंत्रण लगाना चाहिए।¹ आज सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है कि गरीब कितना उपभोग करता है और पैसे के बल पर बड़ा आदमी कितना। यह खाई सबसे चौड़ी है। इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना पड़गा। हमारे गरीब मुल्क में 18000 किस्म के कपड़े बनते हैं, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। आज चांह कमी हो, लेकिन इस देश की जनता के खाने के लिए, कपड़े के लिए, मकान के लिए, पढ़ने की व्यवस्था के लिए, इन्सानों की दबाई के लिए, जीवन की जो नितान्त आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं। उनके लिए हम को कदम उठाना है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के पहले साल में हमारे देश की जनता फिर उसी संकल्प को दोहरायगी, उसी अभूतपूर्व एकता का परिचय देगी। हमारे देश की जनता उन ताकतों के खिलाफ अपनी दूरदर्शिता का परिचय देगी जो फिर से सिर उठा रही है—हमारे इन बड़ते हुए कदमों को रोकने के लिए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि देश का श्रमजीवी बर्ग, इस देश के किसान, इस देश के नौजवान, इस देश की आम जनता और प्रगतिशील और समाजवादी धाराओं में विचारास करने वाले लोग सब मिल कर भारत का वह सुनहरा भविष्य, जिसके लिए हम ने संकल्प किया है और हमारे लक्ष्य और अद्दर्श

जिनके बारे में हम ने और आपने दड़ संकल्प किया है, उसको पूरा कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभावण के लिए जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): I am really pained to hear the lectures of Congressmen as well as CPI and other friends. For four days, Sir, I am sitting here, patiently hearing the speeches of these people. Sir, at the outset I would like to make it very clear that there is nothing for me to thank the President in his Address. Before his Address, I had expected much. I expected and I thought that we would spell out his mind, he will tell us what the Government is doing to solve this problem—the Andhra Problem. But unfortunately, he has not at all mentioned anything except something only condemning the violence there. That is all. Of course, I am not at all one of those who believe in violence. I cannot approve any violent methods adopted by the people. But, I will certainly hold only the Central Government responsible for this sort of violence. It is a fact that this Government has an impression given to the people that unless there is violence this Government will not think of solving any problem and that it would take cognisance of the problem only if there is violence. That is the most unfortunate situation prevailing in the country I would like to ask one thing from this Government. It is this. Has any problem of the country been solved by this Government, without violence?

Sir, if there is no violence, it is said, the movement has receded, there is no movement at all. Now what is happening in Andhra? Since four months there is violence. Certainly violence is there. Before that, Sir, the House knows very well about the situation. When the Formula was an-

nounced by the Prime Minister, not only opposition Members, but Members in the congress party coming from Andhra made it very clear to her, please don't announce this. You please delay this matter, so that the feelings of the people will cool down. In spite of this request, she hurried through that legislation and what happened? We made it very clear to her that she will have to face the consequences of this things. She must face the consequences and I will hold her responsible for this. I am sorry for it. I have great respect for the Prime Minister. But, so far as this problem is concerned, I have many things for which I have to condemn her. It is because she is responsible for all these things.

In 1969 agitation took place in Telengana. This turned into violence only after she said, this movement is started by urchins, this movement is started by disgruntled politicians and that the people are not behind this movement. The people in large numbers participated in this movement. They proved very clearly that this was not a disgruntled politicians' movement or urchins' movement but a popular movement, backed by the people. Police firing was there. On that day, 15 people, I think, died in police firing. She was to go to Afghanistan. But she came without informing even the Chief Minister to Hyderabad at the dead of night. It was 12 O' clock or 1 O' clock, I think. She talked to the people. She said: Don't worry. You please adopt peaceful methods. I will consider this problem. We also considered that matter. People abandoned violence. We wanted to prove to this House, to the Indian people, that this is a movement backed by the people. Fortunately there was a by-election in Hyderabad City. We contested. We won with thumping majority. Do you know what these people said? They said: "No, no, no. Because it has been held in the City, so, naturally, big merchants are there, rich persons are there, so, naturally, they supported and so the candidate has won."

And they said that the ruling party people did not support it. But in the Siddipet by-election, we proved our case by winning there with a double majority. But after that, these people stopped saying that this was not the movement of the people. But, now, they have managed; they have persuaded the Telengana Praja Samiti president and others to come and discuss and they have told them that they would definitely consider their case. The president came for negotiations, and as to what happened, you know, I know and everybody else knows.

In the mid-term elections, we fought on behalf of the Telengana Praja Samiti and we won ten out of 14 seats and then we came here. I want to warn these Andhra friends of mine in the Congress of one thing. I am told that yesterday they had written something to the Speaker for allotting separate seats for them. But again they were persuaded by the Home Minister and others not to do so, and they have been told that Government were considering their problem and that the matter was under their active consideration. I would like to tell them not to be deceived. We had already been deceived, and they are also bound to be deceived by this Government, because this Government has no intention of bifurcating the State. So, let there be no misunderstanding with regard to that. If they are really with the people, let them go and stand behind the people and not adopt this double standard or do this, that and the other, at the same time remaining in the Congress, and telling the people 'No, no, we are supporting your cause'. They had said so many things to the people before coming here, and the people had expected so much, but nothing has been done.

When the CPI Members spoke, particularly Shri Indrajit Gupta and others, they condemned everybody. They said that this movement which was going on in Andhra had been started by the Khamma and Reddy reactionaries, landlords, merchants and

so on. Did they not brand Gandhiji also as a reactionary? When they could afford to brand Gandhiji as a reactionary, naturally, they would brand these people also as reactionaries. Whenever they start any movement, it is a progressive movement and a popular movement, but if they do not support any movement, then that becomes a reactionary movement or a movement of vested interests. The CPM people may say that the CIP people are revisionists. That is the form of language which they always use. So, let us not bother about those people.

At the same time, I would like to warn Shrimati Indira Gandhi of one thing, because I am her well-wisher. I want to remind her of what happened to Dr. Seokarno in Indonesia, because he depended upon the same communist people, and where they led him. She is also bound to be led by these friends to that position only. I do not want anything like that to happen to her. That is why I would like to warn not only the Prime Minister but these other friends also here, that they are depending too much on these people. In fact, the Members who spoke on this problem today have been specifically selected because they are all ex-communist people or fellow-travellers who were saying that it was a reactionary movement or a movement by disgruntled elements or a movement by vested interests. Did they bother to go to this area to assess the situation and see what is going on there?

This movement was started not by disgruntled or vested interests or reactionary people, but it has the support of lawyers, engineers, doctors, NGOs, Harijans, backward classes and everybody else. It is easy to sit here in the Central Hall or here and say 'No, no, this is not a progressive movement' and so on. I know what the progressive outlook of these people is. They always sit in air-conditioned rooms and condemn others as reactionaries. You must know that the Congress party

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

is supported by the middle class people who form its backbone, and the CPI friends want to break that backbone so that the party can also be broken into pieces.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: He was also a Congressman.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:

That is why I am interested. I am saying this not because I am in the Opposition but because I am interested in the Congress Party. I am speaking in their interest and for the benefit of the Congress Party. That is why I want to warn them. My hon. friends may say what he wants in the Central Hall, but I am Independent, and therefore, I have no fear at all, and that is why I am speaking frankly. I know that most of the Members, when they speak here, are afraid of the Prime Minister and others, and, therefore, they will speak something here but I know that 90 per cent of them are in favour of the bifurcation of the State, because that genuine feeling is there in their hearts. I know that. But in spite of this feeling, the Government is not coming forward.

There is my friend, Shri Raghu Ramaiah. I have spoken several times that unfortunately our State is not having a Cabinet rank Minister. There are so many problems and we are not able to solve those problems. Now at last he has come to the Treasury Benches as a Cabinet Minister. But in what circumstances did he come? I have no quarrel with him. I wish him well. Long back I wanted him to be in the Cabinet. But now she was forced to give him Cabinet rank so that he can manage with the people to do something there.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: She has taken away Shipping and Transport.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Whatever may be the intention of the Prime Minister, whatever may be your intentions, you get that post. But do

not let down the people. You have come there because of the sufferings of the people. That was how you got that post. You must remember that. Of course, you have been made a Minister by the Prime Minister, but it is because of the movement, because of the pressure, that you are there. So you owe your position to that. Therefore, do not neglect the people there. By being in the Cabinet, see that the State is bifurcated.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:.... and become the Chief Minister.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Unfortunately, the Congress people now have no base. They are depending solely on the Communist Party. There is Shri Rajeshwara Rao. Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to the movement as reactionary. The great leader, the General Secretary, of his own party, is a Khama. He is also a landlord. Then Shri Basavapuniah, who is a great leader, owns about 300 acres of land—a great landlord.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: A great socialist!

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: You know. These are the progressives and they brand others as reactionaries, landlords etc. I appeal to Shri Indrajit Gupta to consider these things. Unless I appeal to him, he will not be persuaded. That is the conclusion I have come to.

Lastly, without taking much time, I would request the Prime Minister and also other friends to see that in their own interest, in the interest of the Congress Party and in the interest of the country, they should bifurcate Andhra Pradesh. If you bifurcate soon, then in Andhra you will have no problem; if you do not, of course, you can suppress people by the military or the CRP. But people's feelings cannot be suppressed. That will be there. But your Congress Party will be wiped out from there. It will be the beginning. Ultimately the Congress Party will be wiped out from the

whole country. This is what will happen if you do not bifurcate the State. This is the warning I want to give.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North-East): Mr. Chairman, India today stands as the bastion of democracy in the world. It is not only the greatest democracy in the world politically, but all the developing countries are looking to India as a country which is showing a path wherein there can be economic growth with social justice, within the bounds of Parliamentary democracy.

During last 30-40 years, wherever industrial and economic growth has taken place, either democracy has become a victim or socialism has become a victim. It is only in this country that during the last 15 to 20 years greatest effort is being made to combine economic growth with social progress on the basis of social justice. This is an admitted fact, not only outside India, but even people inside India have vindicated through the experience. They have put faith in the Prime Minister and in the programme of the Indian National Congress.

Therefore, it is no use the Opposition parties blackmailing the majority party here saying that the people are with them. The people have thrown them outside during the elections. Now they talk in the name of the people without their knowing the people or the people knowing them. The only political problem that Indian democracy is having is the undeveloped area of Opposition. In the political democracy of our country, people know that democracy is stable; the people know that democracy here is strong and it is capable of solving all the problems. The only problem that remains unresolved today is the decaying character of the Opposition. All the Opposition parties, quantitatively and qualitatively, are deteriorating. They want to cover up their weaknesses by creating an atmosphere that democracy is in danger because

of the majority party, because of socialism, because of the firm decision which the Prime Minister is taking. When Mr. Mishra is attacking the Prime Minister and her programme, he is not saying what bold decisions have been taken.

The President's Address is quite alive to the problems of the people. As was the year 1971, so also the year 1972, is a year, of bold decisions, of right steps in the right direction, of firm actions and of exemplary performance. Mr. Mishra has been talking about what is happening in Maharashtra. It is because of the Congress Government in Maharashtra and the Congress Government at the Centre under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi that crores of people in Maharashtra are saved from the disastrous consequences of drought. More than two crores of people are affected. People are deserting the villages for want of food. There is no water to drink: even the cattle have neither water nor fodder. Under these conditions, it is only the quick and prompt actions taken under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi here from the Centre and the guidance given by the Congress Government at the State level that the people have been saved. They have been saved from the starvation deaths. There is no epidemic which spread anywhere. There is a note of confidence that within the remaining few months, the country and the State of Maharashtra could overcome this critical situation arising out of the drought conditions.

17 hrs.

During the last six months Central Government have done what they could not do during last 10 years. 90,000 relief works have been started during the last six months giving employment to 48 lakh people. It is not a small thing. This is the firm action, an effective action that has been taken in the year 1972. This is the way that generated people's faith in the Prime Minister and her programme. The traditional outlook of the opposition in

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

accusing the Prime Minister in character assassination is an obsolete process that yielded no gains to the opposition. South methods never paid in the past and will not pay in the future also. The whole world is changing but the Opposition and the right reactionary forces in the Opposition in this country are not changing. They want to inflate their values here because they are devalued outside. Their real value is deflated outside; they therefore want to inflate it inside this House the rough undemocratic methods.

So far as the people are concerned, they do not see any danger to democracy. As the President has said, inspite of our difficulties and challenges and the severe drought and power shortage our march towards socialism is going ahead. The Fifth Plan is being finalised. It is a very big decision that the country is taking. This country has decided to spend Rs. 3,300 crores for 1972-73 on the national programme for minimum needs. Is this not a bold decision?

श्री हकम चन्द कल्पवाय सभापति महोदय
सदन मे गगपुति नहीं हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the bell be rung—Now there is quorum.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: The criticism by the opposition is not to be judged by the criteria of description or by the existence of problems. It is the way in which the Government is handling them, that has more value in our democracy. They know that the Government's handling difficult problems very effectively and firmly. The problems are created by so many circumstances and not by Governments' action alone, Government today is fighting against natural calamities like drought. The Government is making efforts to change the whole socio-economic structure which has been there for the last thousands of years. There are man-made problems, too. We have heard the Case of Andhra. So many people have spoken of Andhra Pradesh. The

trouble there shows how deep the roots of the vested interests are in the social and economic life of the people. It is these vested interests that are coming in the way of unifying the country, in building up national life and national character and social justice and in the way of the efforts for the quick transformation of our society. Without any

[SHRI SEZHIYAN in the Chair]

dogma and without antagonism the Government under Indiraji's leadership, have solved old, complicated problems. Fifteen years ago, Congress organisation was threatened by the linguistic stir. But Congress Government handled the situation firmly and effectively. Congress became more powerful after the formation of linguistic States. The present Andhra problem also would be solved. Those who stand for separate States of Andhra and Telengana would be serving the cause of the people if they listen to the advise and authority of the Prime Minister who is capable of solving this problem also. The moment they listen to it, it will be the victory of not only the people of Andhra but of democracy and socialism in this country. Let not man-made problems add to the difficulties created by nature. It is a tragedy that people who once upon a time were advocates of unifying linguistic States are today asking for bifurcation. The original demand of Mulki Rules for employment, developed into one of separation of the State of Andhra. Vested interests have further switched into a new demand for States Reorganisation Commission for the whole country. This is diverting the attention and energies of the people from the main issue of social and economic transformation.

I would now turn to the appeal made by the President to both the management and the workers in the public sector. Yes; the traditional attitudes must change and they must

look to each other as partners in the progress and transformation that is taking place in this country. But the basic issue is not likely to be resolved by appointing a worker on the Board. The Directors or on Joint Councils. The basic issue is the formation of a suitable organisational structure for the public sector undertakings. The existing pattern, whether it is joint stock pattern, or departmental managerial pattern or statutory corporation pattern, are all outmoded and obsolete. There must be a new pattern which will release the energies of the people, the workers and the public outside, to participate in the wealth they are creating. What we want today is industrial self-government on the basis of local self-government of municipalities or zila parishads which are meant for the economic development of rural areas. If a committee is appointed to evolve some new organisational structure, it will create enthusiasm. Attitudes will change.

With these observations, I support the Motion of Thanks.

*SHRI M. M. JOSEPH (Peermade) Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was with great expectations that Members of both Houses of Parliament listened to the Address delivered by the President to both the Houses. Crores of people of this country also exported a lot. But I am sorry to say that they were all disappointed. Sir, every year we hold this meeting and it has because a mere formality. Our country is facing many problems and it is passing through a crucial period. The President's Address has not given any indication of what the Government is going to do about them.

The most important problem in our country today is the wide-spread poverty. After getting independence, for the past 25 years the same party

has been ruling this country. But still 40 per cent of the people are living below poverty line. That is a stark reality.

Sir, famine conditions are prevailing in many of our States. Famine conditions are there in Maharashtra, in Gujarat and in many other States. The other day the Chief Minister of Gujarat made a statement which has appeared in the press. He said that the people of Gujarat do not want money, they want only food. It also came in the papers that in Bangalore a father mortgaged his dear son for Rs. 11 to buy food grains. In the coastal areas of Kerala also poverty is prevailing. The people are faced with real famine conditions. The President has not made any practical suggestion to wipe out poverty in this country.

Rise in prices is another problem that is facing this country. This Government has not done anything to check the rise in prices. The Budget is going to be presented in two days. From the papers we see that the prices of foodgrains have already risen by 10 per cent. Rise in the prices of essential commodities is so alarming that the people are facing a lot of difficulties, whether they be government servants or not.

There is the slogan *garibi hatao*. The Government has now come out with a new method of removing poverty and that is by taking over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. Taking over of wholesale trade will cost crores of rupees. But that is not going to solve the problem. I am not against nationalisation. Only if adequate quantities of foodgrains are produced we will be able to solve the problem. Even today we are importing wheat from other countries. In such a situation if we take over the wholesale trade we will only be distributing poverty.

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri M. M. Joseph]

When I am talking about foodgrains I want to stress that our peasants form the backbone of our country. In my State we grow coconut, arecanut and other commercial crops. The coconut trees are affected by a disease and the production is going down. Same is the case with our arecanut trees. But the Government has not taken any step to remove the disease. The condition of rubber growers also is not very much different. There is a Coconut Development Council. There is also one Areca nut Development Council. I am a member of both these Councils. For the last two years none of these Councils has met even once. This shows the irresponsibility with which the Government is dealing with this problem.

Sir, pepper is known as 'black gold' Kerala produces the maximum amount of pepper. This has also been affected by a certain disease as a result of which its production is going down. Nothing has been done by the Government to remove this disease. The price of tyre is also going up because of indifference on the part of the Government.

Let me now see another field. There is unrest in the whole country. In Andhra it may be due to one cause, in Haryana it may be due to some other cause. The students and teachers of the Guru Nanak Medical College have already gone on a hunger strike and unless the Government comes forward with an early solution it might end in a tragedy.

The people of Kerala are also discontent and unhappy. It is not only the N.G.O.'s but large sections of other people are also agitating. My hon. friend Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan said that the opposition parties are agitating on behalf of the N.G.O.'s. Let me tell him, Sir, that the agitation launched by the opposition parties is not only for the N.G.O.'s alone but to protect the rights of the citizens of Kerala. It was a bit surprising to him to find that the Marxist party and the

Kerala Congress joined in the agitation and he called it a grand alliance. Sir, in Kerala the Government is of ruling Congress, the C.P.I., the R.S.P., the Muslim League and other parties: They are ruling the State. I don't know what name may be given to alliance by my friends. Kerala is thousands of miles away from Delhi. The neglect that is shown to Kerala by the Centre is in proportion to the distance.

For the last so many years we have been trying to get a shipyard in Cochin. Many representations were made but still no progress is made. We tried to get a rail coach factory and some ancillary factories there. To our representations we have got only a 'No' reply. In my district of Kottayam, in the place called Vellore there was a proposal to set up a newsprint factory. Land was acquired but even now the work is not progressing. At Edakkattu Vayal we wanted to have an inter-national aerodrome. There also the required land was acquired but the work has still not been started.

Sir, in our country we are setting up many central universities. For Kerala, which tops the list in the matter of literacy, no central university has been given. It is really very pitiable. The Central Government is not taking any interest in our affairs. The Centre is showing indifference in the matter of allowing a Central University for Kerala.

Kerala, as I have already mentioned, stands first in the matter of literacy. Therefore, unemployment is also more there. This is not what I am saying. Candidates from Kerala are not absorbed in other areas. Many hon. Members of the Congress party have also made such statements the other day. In Bangalore there was a recruitment to the Air Force and not even one from Kerala was selected.

While I am on this subject I have one request to make to the DMK Gov-

ernment of Tamil Nadu. With due respect for DMK, in the Gudalore

area about 3000 Malayali families are being evicted. It is not a party matter and it should be considered on humanitarian grounds. Our Chairman, Shri K. M. George sent a telegram to Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai, our leader. We also showed it to the Governor Shri K. K. Shah and Mr. Era Sezhiyan. When Shri Srikantan Nair mentioned it my friends belonging to the DMK Party did not like it and that is why I am making it clear.

The attitude to the people of Kerala is not very helpful. We should treat this country as a whole and the President should have made some mention about it in his Address.

श्रीमती भाविती इयाम (आंवला) :

मैं राष्ट्रपति जी की आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे सामने देश की ज्वलन्त समस्याओं को पेश किया है और उन की ओर हमारा तथा देश का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। उन्होंने समाज के सभी वर्गों से यह अपील की है कि शान्तिपूर्ण वातावरण तैयार करके इन को एक मत से सुलझाना चाहिये। संसद का जो संयुक्त अधिवेशन हुआ है उसका बहिष्कार कुछ विरोधी दलों ने किया। 1971 से पहले भी इसी तरह का एक ग्रांड एलायंस बना था। उसके नतीजे देश के अन्दर और इस हाउस के अन्दर सामने आ गए थे। उसकी परीक्षा हो गई है। आज भी हमें विश्वास है कि यह जो एक नया रुख ग्रांड एलायंस की तरफ चला है इसका भी वही नतीजा होने वाला है। इलेक्शन रोज होते हैं। चुनाव रोज आते हैं। यह साबित हो चुका है कि विरोधी दलों की आस्था डैमोक्रसी में नहीं है, डैमोक्रेटिक इस्टीचूसेंज में नहीं है। उनका ज्ञाकाव तानाशाही की ओर बढ़ रहा है। हमें याद रखना चाहिये कि देश में डैमोक्रसी की जड़ें बहुत मजबूत हो चुकी हैं और इस

दूर तक व पहुँच चुकी हैं कि जनता तानाशाही को कभी भी पसन्द नहीं करेगी और उसका जबाब जनता को जब भी कोई अवसर मिलेगा, देगी।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने टीक कहा है कि गिनती के चन्द लोग अपनी नाजायज और अनुचित मांगों को ले कर इतनी बड़ी सुसंगठित और मजबूत मैजारिटी को झुकाना चाहते हैं। जिस पार्टी को शासन करना है, विस के कंधों पर इस देश ने बड़ी आस्था और विश्वास के साथ अपनी बागडोर रखी है, वह कभी भी इस एलायंस के सामने नहीं झुक सकती है, वह कभी भी नाजायज और अनुचित मांगों के सामने नहीं झुक सकती है और न उसे झुकना चाहिए।

आज आंध्र प्रदेश में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उस से हम सभी भुख और दुखी हैं। आज वहां का सामान्य जीवन अस्तव्यस्त है, बच्चों की पढाई ठप्प है, महिलाओं के लिए सुरक्षा नहीं है और कोई भी सड़कों पर आजादी के साथ धूम-फिर नहीं सकता है। क्या यही शासन है, यही प्रबन्ध है? चाहे किसी भी तरह का शासन, नियम या प्रबन्ध हो, उसका मकसद यही होता कि लोग अपने अमन-चैन से रह सकें, अपने विकास के कार्य शान्तिपूर्ण कर सकें और आगे बढ़ सकें। प्रबन्ध चाहे एक हो या दो टुकड़ों में हो, वह चाहे किसी भी कानून या नियम के द्वारा हो, लेकिन उस का मकसद यही है कि उस के अन्तर्गत जनता अच्छी तरह से फले-फूले।

आज आंध्र प्रदेश में उस के टुकड़े करने की मांग करते हुए जो धमकियां और थ्रेट्स दिये जा रहे हैं, उन को बदायत नहीं किया जा सकता है। आंध्र और तेलंगाना के माननीय सदस्यों से, और विशेषकर कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्यों से, मेरी अपील है कि उन को अपनी लीडरशिप का परिचय देना चाहिए। कांग्रेस का यह इतिहास •

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

रहा है कि जब देश के सामने कोई चुनौती आई है, उस ने डट कर उस का मुकाबला किया है और वह सदैव विजयी और कामयाब हुई है और जनता ने भी उस का साथ दिया है। आंध्र और तेलंगाना के सभी माननीय सदस्यों को, कांग्रेसी और सैर-कांग्रेसी सदस्यों को, इस चुनौती का सामना करना चाहिए। पहले उन्हें अपने क्षेत्रों में अमन और शान्ति कायम करनी चाहिए।

प्रधान मंत्री ने एक बार नहीं, कई बार कहा है कि बातचीत के दरवाजे बन्द नहीं हैं, वे खुले हैं। लेकिन बातचीत तभी हो सकती है, जब कि शन्ति हो और सामान्य जीवन सुरक्षित हो। बातीचत का कोई भी नतीजा निकले, लेकिन अन्दर थ्रेट कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता है।

आजकल बड़ी चर्चा है कि एक नया स्टेरीोआर्गेनाइजेशन कमीशन कायम किया जाये। 17, 18 वर्ष पहले जो कमीशन बना था, मुझे भी उस के सामने विट्नेस के रूप में जाने का अवसर मिला था। मैंने उस समय कहा था कि छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों और रियासतों में बटे होने के कारण ही हम ड्रिटिशर्ज और अन्य बाहरी आक्रान्तओं के हाथों अपनी आजादी खो बैठ थे, क्योंकि छोटी-छोटी रियासतों में विभाजित होने के कारण हमारी शक्ति बिखरी हुई थी। आज भी मेरा मत है कि छोटी छोटी रियासतें बनाने से हमारी समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। मेघालय और अरुणाचल आदि छोटी स्टेट्स बनाने का यह कारण हो सकता है कि हमारे बांडर ऐरियाज बाहरी शक्तियों से घिरे हुए हैं और हमारी सीमा पर ऐसी शक्ति है, जिस की हमारे देश पर कुदूषित बनी हुई है।

लेकिन देश के धुर दक्षिण में इस तरह की मांग करना और छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स का बनाया जाना कोई माने नहीं रखता

है। छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स बनाने से हमारी शक्ति क्षीण होती है, व्यूरोकेसी हावी होती है छोटे छोटे सूबे आपस में राइबेलरी करते हैं और केन्द्र कमज़ोर होता है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के साथ बातचीत से जो भी नतीजा निकले, लेकिन आंध्र प्रदेश के टुकड़े करने की जो मांग की जा रही है, मैं उस के बिल्कुल पक्ष में नहीं हूँ, क्योंकि इस के नतीजे कुछ अच्छे नहीं होंगे।

जनसंघ का एक बड़ा मेला, जिस को व सालाना जल्सा कहते हैं, कानपुर में हुआ। इतिहास से मैं किसी और काम की वजह से उस बक्त कानपुर में थी। वह मेला उस माहौल में हुआ, जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इंजीनियर्ज की हड़ताल चल रही थी, रोडवेज के कर्मचारी हड़ताल करने वाले थे, हरियाणा के टीचर्ज हड़ताल पर थे और केरल में भी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल चलने वाली थी। मैं आशा करती थी कि श्री वाजपेयी जी और जनसंघ के दूसरे नेता इन हड़तालों को कनडम करेंगे और कहेंगे कि इन एजीटेशनों से लोगों का जीवन अस्तव्यस्त हो गया है, इस लिए इन को बन्द कर के बातचीत करनी चाहिए। मुझे इस में कोई उज्ज्वल नहीं है कि अगर मुझे जायज मांगों को ले कर कोई एजीटेशन हो तो उस का समर्थन किया जाये। लेकिन जनसंघ के प्लैफ़ार्म से दो तीन लाइनों का एक रेजोल्यूशन पास किया गया कि देश में जहां भी, जैसी भी मांग हो, चाहे वह कुछ मुठ्ठी भर लोगों की ही मांग ही उस की सपोर्ट किया जाये और उस को शन्ति और लीडरशिप दी जाये। (व्यब्धान)

मैं प्रधान मंत्री, कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष और होम मिनिस्ट्री से कहना चाहती हूँ कि ये आनंदोलन स्वयं यहां की पाठियों की ओर से नहीं किये जा रहे हैं, बल्कि कुछ बाहरी शक्तियों की कोलैबोरेशन और तालमेल से यहां के रीएक्शनरी दल तरह तरह के

प्रश्नों को लेकर आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। चूंकि वे डेमोक्रेटिक तरीकों से ताकत नहीं ले सकते और पालियामेंट तथा एसेम्बलियों में नहीं आ सकते, इस लिए वे इस प्रकार के हिंसात्मक और बिघ्नसात्मक आन्दोलनों से हम को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं। इस तरह उन की ताकत भी खत्म होती है, देश की ताकत भी क्षीण होती है और चूंकि हम को इन आन्दोलनों का मुकाबला करने के लिए पुलिस का प्रयोग करना पड़ता है, इसलिए हमारी ताकत भी कम होती है। इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि देश का व्यान विकास के काम से हट कर इन समस्याओं की ओर चला जाता है। जिन लोगों के हाथ में देश की लीडरशिप है, उन्हें यह पता लगाना चाहिए कि कौन कौन सी बाहरी ताकतें इन आन्दोलनों में अपना कौलेबोरेशन और साथ दे रही हैं और उन को रोकने का पूरा प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए।

देश के आजाद होने, पाकिस्तान के अस्तित्व में आने और कांग्रेस के शासन में आने से पहले से ही हमारी वैदेशिक नीति रही है कि हम संसार के सभी देशों के साथ भित्ता के सम्बन्ध रखें। आज, भी हमारी वही नीति है। इस लिए पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा जो शिमला एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, वह एशिया महाद्वीप के लिए एक ऐतिहासिक घटना है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री और सरकार से घनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि लन्दन में हमारे हाई कमीशन में हमले की जो छोटी मोटी घटना हुई है, उस को इन्नोर करना चाहिए और शिमला समझौते पर पूरी तरह अमल करना चाहिए।

हम अपने देश में पाकिस्तान के नव्वे हजार प्रिंजर्जन आफ बार को बड़े आराम के साथ रख कर खाना खिला रहे हैं। जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आती हूँ, वहां छः हजार प्रिंजर्ज आफ बार का एक कैम्प है। हम जानते हैं कि वे लोग कितनी ऐश के साथ जिन्दगी

बिता रहे हैं। हमारी पार्टी के एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमें उन प्रिंजर्ज आफ बार का बिना किसी शर्त के छोड़ देना चाहिए। मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ। जैसा कि श्री स्वर्ण सिंह ने राज्य सभा में एक स्टेटमेंट में कहा है, पाकिस्तान की फ़ौजों ने हिन्दुस्तान और बंगलादेश की जायंट कमांड के सामने सऱन्डर किया था। जहां तक उन प्रिंजर्ज आफ बार को छोड़ने का प्रश्न है, इस सम्बन्ध में इन्टर्व्हैनेशनल नियम बने हुए हैं, हमें उन के अनुसार ही काम करना चाहिए।

पाकिस्तान के जो नव्वे हजार प्रिंजर्ज आफ बार बड़े आराम के साथ हिन्दुस्तान में रह रहे हैं, माननीय सदस्य को उन के कारण दुख हुआ है, लेकिन उन्हें इस बात से दुख नहीं हुआ कि पाकिस्तान में बंगलादेश में बंगलादेश की चार लाख फ़ैमिलीज़ सड़ रही है, जिन को ठीक खाना नहीं मिलता है, बच्चों को दूध और दवाई नहीं मिलती है, महिलाओं के लिए सुरक्षा नहीं है, पुरुषों से भाले की नोक पर काम लिया जा रहा है और उनका शोषण किया जा रहा है। क्या उसके लिए किसी ने आवाज उठाई चाहे वह कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य हो चाहे दूसरी पार्टी के सदस्यहों? जो असलियत है वह साफ कहनी चाहिए।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जितना इस देश को इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री ने समझा है या यहां कि लीडरशिप ने समझा है उतना शायद किसी देश के किसी लीडर ने नहीं समझा। उन्होंने आज ही नहीं समझा, पहले भी समझा है कि जनता क्या चाहती है? जनता चाहती है कि इस तरह के बहुत से ऐक्ट पास होने चाहिए जो लोगों को राहत दे सकें, उन को सामाजिक न्याय दिला सकें और डिस्परिटीज़ को दूर कर सकें। आज भी वह समझ रहे हैं और हम भी समझ रहे हैं कि

[श्रीमती सावित्री देशमुख]

देश के अन्दर बहुत महंगाई है। 25 से 30 प्रतिशत कीमतें बड़ी हुई हैं। मिलावट है, होड़गिं है, चौरबाजारी है और हर तरह की चीज़ है। यहीं कारण है कि धीरे धीरे निजी क्षेत्र की जो चीजें हैं उन को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले रही है। अन्यथा कोई शोक नहीं या कि गल्ले के व्यापार को लिया जाता या कोयले के व्यापार को लिया जाता। लेकिन एक मजबूरी थी। जब लोगों को चीज़ न मिलें तो कोई इंतजाम सरकार को करना पड़ेगा, उस सरकार को जो चुनी हुई सरकार है और जिस ने जिम्मेदारी ली है देश का शासन चलाने की। अब जरूरत इस बात की है, राज्य सरकारों के लिए जहरी है कि जो चीज़ हाथ में ले रहे हैं उस का किस तरह से बंटवारा वह करती है, किस तरह से उसका प्रोक्योरमेंट हो और किस तरीके से उस का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो जिस में कन्यूमर्स को ठीक कीमत पर चीज़ मिले और प्रोड्यूसर को अपनी चीज़ की ठीक कीमत मिले, यह सारी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट के ऊपर आ जाती है। लेकिन इस का मतलब नहीं कि सारी की सारी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट के ऊपर छोड़ दी जाए और सेंटर केवल पालिसी बना कर दूर हट जाए यह देखना होगा कि किस तरह से राज्य सरकारें उस को कार्यन्वित करती हैं, किस तरह से उस को पूरा करती है। आज जरूरत इस बात की नहीं है कि पोलिटिकल परसन्स पर, चीफ मिनिस्टर पर या दूसरे मिस्ट्रिटों पर इस जिम्मेदारी को सौंप दिया जाय। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की जो मशीनरी है वह ठीक तरह से काम करें। उस को देखना है कि वह किस तरह से काम करती है। मैं इस बात को मानते में कोई एतराज नहीं है और हम केवल क्रिटिसिज्म के लिए यह नहीं करते हैं कि व्यूरोक्रेसी खराब है या सर्विसेंज खराब है। जब पार्टीशन हुआ तो 1947 के अन्दर इन्हीं सर्विसेंज ने किस तरह से इस देश की बागडोर को संभाला था

और कितनी कामयाबी से उस समस्या को सुलझाया था? इस पार्लियामेंट के अंदर एक रेजोल्यूशन पास हुआ था जिस में कि सर्विसेज को ट्रिव्यूट्स पे किए गए थे? मुझे अपने श की सर्विसेज पर एक नाज़ है कि उन्होंने इस समस्या को, इस बड़ी समस्या को इतनी कामयाबी से सुलझाया तो आज भी उन की जिम्मेदारी है और समय का तकाज़ा है कि इस को भी वह उसी तरह से सुलझाएं। यह देखना है कि इस समस्या को वह किस तरह से सुलझाती हैं?

आज भी हम देखते हैं कि किस तरह करोड़ों रुपया राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के अंदर इकट्ठा हुआ। उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन 300 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ जिसके अंदर केवल 6 करोड़ रुपया, ऐग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर को, छोटे सेक्टर को मिला। अगर इस तरह से रुपया इकट्ठा हो जाय और उसका संकुलेशन न हो, उसका स्टैगनेशन हो जाय तो क्या हालत देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था की होगी, यह एक सोचने की बात है, यह एक एलार्मिंग सिच्चेशन है। हम यह नहीं कहते कि उद्योग नहीं बढ़े हैं। जरूर बढ़े हैं। 7.5 प्रतिशत टार्गेट फिल्स किया गया था। लेकिन 6 प्रतिशत बढ़े। हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो चीजें हैं उसमें भी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। लेकिन फिर भी जिस स्पीड के साथ, जिस तेज गति के साथ हमें चलना चाहिए वह नहीं है।

आज सर्विसेज के कैरेक्टर रोल की एन्ट्री चाहे कलेक्टर हो, चाहे कमिशनर हो या सेन्ट्रलरी हो, यहां का हो या किसी स्टेट के अन्दर हो, उसके परफार्मेंस के साथ जुड़नी चाहिए। अगर परफार्मेंस ठीक है, अगर वह उस स्प्रिटिट में है, जो यहां के एक्ट बने हैं या जो यहां से या राज्यों से रेजोल्यूशन पास हुए हैं उनकी स्प्रिटिट के अनुसार उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन उसने किया है तब तो उसके कैरेक्टर रोल में अच्छी एन्ट्री होनी चाहिए अन्यथा उसके ऊपर सख्त डिसिप्लिनरी

ऐक्षण लिया जाना चाहिए । यह हमारी मांग है ।

दो शब्द उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूँ । यह वह स्टेट है जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का छठा हिस्सा रहता है और उसमें भी पूर्वी जिले उसके सबसे ज्यादा धने वासे हुए हैं । लेकिन उसकी हालत यह है कि बैकवर्डनेस में उसका बारहवां नम्बर है । किसी भी क्षेत्र में आप लिस्ट उठा कर देखिए चाहे उद्योग में देख लीजिए, चाहे शिक्षा में देख लीजिए, कहीं ग्यारबहां नम्बर है, कहीं बारहवां, कहीं तेरहवां । मुझे इस बात पर दुख होता है और आश्चर्य होता है क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में योजना पर रुपया खर्च नहीं हुआ ? पहली दूसरी तीसरी और चौथी चार-चार योजनाएं हम ने समाप्त कर लीं लेकिन उसका बहुत कम असर उत्तर प्रदेश पर पड़ा है चाहे वह किसी की भी लीडरशिप में रहा हो । 37 जिले उसके बैकवर्ड डिक्लेयर हुए हैं । लेकिन इतना ही काफी नहीं है । उन 37 जिलों के लिए क्या करना है इसके लिए कोई तरीका ग्रन्त्यार नहीं किया गया । उत्तर प्रदेश के बल लखनऊ, डलाहाबाद और वाराणसी ही नहीं है । इससे भी बहुत बड़ा है । इन्हीं तीन जिलों में जहां पर भी हम आखबारों में पढ़ते हैं तो यही मिलता है कि यहां यह लग रहा है वहां यह लग रहा है । मैं तो बैकवर्ड एरिया की नहीं हूँ, मुझे कोई ज्यादा चिन्ता नहीं है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ उन 37 जिलों के लिए जो पहाड़ के हैं और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं कि उनके लिए क्या हो रहा है ? यह समस्या तभी हल हो सकती है जब कि हर जिले के डिस्ट्रीक्ट पर उसकी जनसंख्या के हिमाव से और उसकी बैकवर्डनेस के अनुसार उतना रुपया दिया जाय । अगर हम को 6 करोड़ रुपया भी मिलता है तो हम देखें कि हम उसे कहां खर्च करें ? लेकिन आज तो यह बात नहीं है । आज तो सूबे को एलाइटमेंट ही गया, केन्द्र से हो गया और वहां के रेवेन्यू से

भी हो गया लेकिन उन 37 जिलों की आज भी बही हालत है जो आज से पन्द्रह साल पहले थी । वह मांग जो बीरेन्ड्र अग्रवाल जी कर रहे हैं लेकिन उसकी बैकवर्डनेस को बिलकुल दूर करना चाहिए ।

हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पहले एक आई० ए० एस० सर्विस थी जो आल इंडिया सर्विस कहलाती थी, एक आई० पी० एस० थी और एक फारेन सर्विस थी । इस तरह की दो-तीन सर्विसेज थीं । आज कई एक सर्विसेज को आल इंडिया सर्विस आप ने डिक्लेयर कर दिया । इंजीनियरिंग में भी कर दिया, मेडिकल में भी कर दिया, एकोनामिक सर्विस भी कर दी और भी बड़ते चले जा रहे । लेकिन इसके मानी क्या हैं ? क्या केवल डिक्लेरेशन से लोगों को संतोष हो गया कि उनको आल इंडिया सर्विस आप ने बता दिया ? आज मैं देखती हूँ कि आल इंडिया सर्विसेज के अन्दर आई० ए० एस० को छोड़ कर जो और हैं, जो प्रदेशों में हैं उन के प्रदेश के जो एमाल्यमेंट्स हैं, उन का जो स्टेट्स है, उन की जो रेस्पांसिबिलिटी है, वह आई० ए० एस० के बराबर नहीं है । उनका वह स्टेट्स नहीं है । पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट अभी तक नहीं आई । उसके अन्दर न जाने कितने लोगों ने अपना रेप्रेजेन्टेशन दिया था । मैंने भी अपना भेज रखा है और मैंने लिखा कि आपके सामने आना चाहती हूँ, मुझे को अपने सामने आने के लिए भौका दीजिए, लेकिन उस चिट्ठी का जवाब नहीं आया . . . (अवधारण) . . . जानबूझ कर, यह मैं जानती हूँ । जो आई० ए० एस० सर्विसेज के हैं क्योंकि वह पे कमीशन में डामिनेट करते हैं, पे कमीशन क्योंकि डमिनेटेड है वाई दि आई० ए० एस० एंड वाई दि व्यूरोक्रेट्स इसलिए वह नहीं चाहते कि उनके समक्ष कोई दूसरी सर्विस आये । लेकिन जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, उनको एक बराबर नहीं लाया जाएगा, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी । सबाल तनखाह का नहीं है, सबाल स्टेट्स का है,

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

स्टेट्स बराबर हो, रेस्पांसिविलिटी बराबर हो, उनकी इज्जत बराबर हो, इस बात का सवाल है। सवाल यह नहीं है कि 35 रुपये या 40 रुपये कम कर दिया। 35 रुपये या 40 रुपये क्या मानी रखते हैं? यह आदमी को आप डिमारेलाइज कर रहे हैं। उसकी काम करने की स्पिरिट को खत्म कर रहे हैं। इसलिए यह डिस्पैरिटी जो है आल इंडिया सर्विसेज में वह जानी चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर इंजीनियर्स का जो एजीटेशन हुआ है वह इसलिए नहीं कि वह लोगों को परेशान करना चाहते थे, इसलिए नहीं कि उनकी तनखावाह कुछ आप बढ़ा दें। यह दीवार पर लिखा हुआ है और मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि आई०ए०एस० आफिसर्स जो आज डामिनेट कर रहे हैं वह दीवार पर देखें कि क्या लिखा हुआ है? यह एजीटेशन उनके खिलाफ है और आज वह एक जगह पर है तो कल सारे हिन्दुस्तान में फैल सकता है। जो भी देश बढ़े हैं वह कभी ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रीटिव सर्विसेज के डारा नहीं बढ़े हैं। बल्कि वह टेक्नोलॉजी और विज्ञान के द्वारा बढ़े हैं। इसलिए उन्हें उचित सम्मान मिलना चाहिए। तभी देश की गरीबी दूर हो सकेगी। जो गरीबी हटाओ का नारा हमने दिया है और जो आत्मान 1971 में प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने दिया है गरीबी हटाने का वह नारा जरूर पूरा होगा, आप उसको देखते रहेंगे और हम उसे पूरा करेंगे।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): At the outset, I must say that the President's Address to Parliament this year has proved to be a dismal document. It is neither inspiring nor interesting nor exciting, in its wording or in its presentation. Indeed, the President's Address has been dull, dry and disappointing. Of course, we thank the President for the gracious manner in which he underwent the annual ritual of coming to Parliament and delivering the Address which obviously we know was not written by him. He was only there

to speak out what the Government wanted him to say, but because Government has nothing much to say, the President also was unable to say anything substantial or anything significant.

While I was listening this afternoon to my hon. friends from the ruling party, one after another, and some of them at least made quite forceful speeches—I must admit—I thought that they were talking as though they were still in 1971 forgetting that this is 1973. Since the mid-term elections to the Lok Sabha and also the elections to the State Assemblies last year much water has gone under the bridge.

Although it is true that the Prime Minister's charismatic personality did produce a very vast majority, not only a vast majority but a very steam-roller majority, a majority which has brought about an imbalance in this House, and therefore, an imbalance in the country, that magic and that charisma are gone. As my hon. friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, has said in so many words the Government dare not face some of the bye-elections because they know that if they face them, now, they will lose those seats. Normally, they should not be afraid of losing one or two or three seats, but they know that such defeats will be definite pointers to the disaster ahead for their party. That is why in my State of Gujarat, the bye-election in Sabarkantha was arbitrarily postponed till next October, that is why again in my State of Gujarat, the bye-election to the Assembly from Kutch was also postponed for a considerable period of time.

The reason they gave was scarcity. It was not exactly that scarcity. Indeed, it was scarcity of another kind; it was scarcity of confidence on the part of the ruling party. They were not confident that they would win.

But what is more dangerous—here I agree with Shri Shyamnandan Mishra—is that before the Election

Commission had announced the postponement of bye-elections, one of the Deputy Ministers of the Gujarat Government came out with a public statement that there are not going to be bye-elections now. So he was pronouncing on behalf of the Election Commission. I think it is very dangerous for a Minister of a State Government, that too a Deputy Minister, to go about with all the pretensions to authenticity and speak on behalf of the Election Commission and say that the elections are postponed, before the formal announcement comes from the Election Commission. This shows how since 1971 and more particularly since the 1972 March elections, the democratic processes are being short-circuited by the ruling party.

Therefore, I feel it is no use my friends from the ruling party saying 'we got the people's mandate'. They get it undoubtedly, but having got it, they have lost touch with the public and their aspirations.

That is why I feel that the President's Address is dull because it does not reflect the aspirations and anxieties of the vast, teeming millions of this country. Sir, if any one were to read this Address ten, fifteen or twenty years from now, he would never understand that we were passing in 1973 through a tremendous crisis, because the Address does not reflect any sense of crisis, nor does it show any sense of urgency. It is devoid of any of the challenging tasks facing us, the Andhra issue, rising prices, the Five Year Plan, education, foreign policy. On all these matters, it has nothing to say definitely, clearly and pointedly. All it has got to say is a few preachings: do this, do not do that—all for the people, not for themselves. This kind of dull and dry affairs has, therefore, been a very sorry state of affairs.

I have moved several amendments to the Motion on the President's Address. I do not want to go into details for lack of time. But I do wish to

pinpoint a couple of points, with your permission.

First and foremost, I feel that in this country today, the most important need of the hour is the running of a clean and efficient government. Corruption and nepotism have been writ large in all public affairs. It has been from top to bottom, not from bottom to top, and that is why it is percolating and pervading all our public life. With a corrupt government, with a corrupt administration, how can the people expect better results, a clean and efficient administration and justice?

People are not interested in any brand of socialism or any other 'ism' or even in saying 'let us have a government which governs the least'. Those days are gone when the poet, Alexander Pope said 'That Government is best which governs the least'. We want more and more government in a welfare state, but the slogan should not be 'that government is best which governs most', but 'that government is best which governs best'. Unfortunately, this Government does only govern most, it does not govern best. Thus the people are finding themselves sandwiched between 'isms' and ideologies. Therefore, I feel that a clean, honest administration is the need of the hour.

Secondly, when we talk of *garibi hatao* and all those slogans for eradicating poverty, at least we should start with ourselves. Those of us, leaders of India, of various parties, particularly of the ruling party and the Establishment—what is their mode of living? How do they live? In what a luxurious manner they live, right from the top downwards in the Governmental establishments? Palatial houses, big imported foreign cars, and what a luxurious style they go about everywhere? And yet, they have the audacity to tell the people, 'Live in poverty and live in simplicity.' Nothing could be more hypocritical than this kind of statement. The people are now tired; not only

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are they tired but they are disgusted with this kind of wrong moral preaching: what you do you do not say; and what you say you do not do.' This kind of thing is to be opposed. I therefore feel that austerity among the high-ups and economy in the administration are also things which are needed; and I am sorry to say that the President's Address does not reflect these true needs of the people.

Then, I want to refer briefly to the problems of Gujarat. I find there is no Minister in the Union Cabinet representing Gujarat. As a *meherbani*, as a kind of last minute favour, we have been told that one Minister has been appointed from Gujarat in the recent reshuffle, but we want a Minister at the senior level in the Cabinet. Why? Because there is no pressure here and that is why many problems in Gujarat have remained unsolved.

Take, for example, the problem of drought. We are not getting the assistance commensurate with the urgent requirements, and every now and then, the Chief Minister and the whole host of his team of ministerial colleagues have to run up and down Delhi. One wonders whether the capital of Gujarat is Gandhi Nagar or Delhi. That is why I want to know whether the Government of India is going to behave like this; I am not at all parochial or provincial when I say this. I want to say this because the drought is so serious, and is unprecedented; such a drought has never happened in living memory for last several decades. That is why in this context I would urge this House, and particularly the Prime Minister, to see to it that the award which she is going to give, which was promised now and again, the award on the Narmada project, is given as early as possible in the national interests and not in the interests of this or that State. We in Gujarat do not think that the Narmada issue is a provincial issue; it is a national issue. But in the context of this drought, we have now begun to realise that had this Narmada

a project been implemented 10 years back, 15 years back, not only the cost would have been much lesser but the advantage and the benefit to the neighbouring States including Gujarat would have been waster. But nothing has happened so far in this regard.

And then we were told that the Government, the Prime Minister, will decide soon. But the only decision is to postpone the decisions which are not favourable to the party in power. It does not matter if the people's welfare is not cared for. That is one problem.

Take the problem of RFO—residuary fuel oil—for want of which our power shortage is getting acute in Gujarat. Only this morning I got letters from some correspondents in Ahmedabad saying that there have been further cuts, a 15 per cent cut in power, because the Koyali refinery does not give RFO and so the Dhuvaran Plant does not work adequately and therefore there is power cut, with the result that with the further cut of 15 per cent, 15,000 textile workers in Ahmedabad are facing the acute problem of unemployment. If this is so, I do not understand how and why the President's Address should not reflect some of these difficulties and problems of our people. But, as I told you, Sir. this Address has been a dry affair.

Take again the question of my hon. friend, Shri Prasannabhai Mehta, who has been talking about the Bhavnagar-Tarapur railway. Nothing has happened. We want an atomic reactor in Saurashtra; but nothing happens; we want an expansion of the airport at Ahmedabad; again nothing happens. We want a number of things to happen not because they are good for Gujarat but because they are in the larger interests of national development and national prosperity. They have a certain urgency; they have a certain priority. But, unfortunately, Gujarat seems to be in the backwater or in the drawer and not in the immediate urgency with the Government and particularly the Prime

Minister. I would, therefore, appeal to the Prime Minister that she should take these problems in the right perspective. Do not condemn us by saying that we the people in Gujarat are looking at these problems from a provincial angle; indeed, we are looking at it as a problem for the development of the entire nation, and that is why I feel that some of these aspects affecting Gujarat need to be looked into urgently and very well.

One or two more points and I have done. This Address by the President again hardly reflects anything about the youth unrest and student unrest particularly last year in any number of universities all over the country. The university campuses have been restless; students are in difficulties; teachers are in difficulties; the teachers are underpaid; students are not taught; colleges are closed; universities are closed. And yet, this Address by the President does not say a word about this grave and major difficulty of the student and teachers community. They today are not only unemployed but they are also kept deliberately waiting. Therefore I feel that something drastic must be done immediately. I want to see that the youth, workers and peasants do not get desperate. If they are frustrated and they get united obviously we are in for a very big revolution. We cannot go on in this situation of helplessness and uncertainty. So if that is going to come and if it comes, let the revolution come with some ideological base and some determination and spirit of service and with guidance and leadership from the peoples that be. This Address falls short of the requirement of our youth. They are neglected. People in the rural areas as well as the urban areas are being neglected.

Coming as I do with a long educational and academic background what makes me feel depressed is that the spirit of dissent is evaporating in this country. Anything that is said against the Government is taken as unpatriotic. Let us not forget that the Gov-

ernment learns more from the critics rather than from the eulogy of its own supporters. From its supporters Government may learn occasionally. But the Government has to learn more from the honest, patriotic, well meaning criticism inside and outside Parliament. Whenever such criticism is levelled they immediately say that it is partisan or selfish. I belong to no party; in all these twenty five years I have never joined any party and they cannot, therefore, say that I am partisan. Let us not damn all critics that way. Even a critic of the Government is as patriotic, loyal and nationalistic in his behaviour and conduct as any member of the Government. So this House must take the responsibility and give guidance and direction to the people so that the spirit of dissent is not destroyed.

I was amused, not angered but certainly somewhat surprised, when the Prime Minister went round saying during the last Inter-session period: I do want to work but these opposition parties are not allowing me to work! Now, Sir, the Government have got such a thumping steam roller majority inside Parliament and even outside, and they have silenced practically all opposition. They have controlled All India Radio and all the other information media, and significantly the Prime Minister herself retains the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. On top of all this, then, to say that the opposition is not allowing her to work, is, I feel, very dangerous. I do certainly admire her for the courage she has shown at the time of Bangladesh crisis and previously also but mere courage is not enough. Honesty of purpose and simplicity of living and certain readiness to set standards in public life are needed. The appalling situation today is that there are no standards in our public life and these have to be set particularly by those who are in authority. As the Bhagavat Gita says:

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरां जनः ।

स यत्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते ।

The behaviour and conduct of those in power, who are leaders and those who are in authority, should be good. I do not exclude even ourselves, who are Members of Parliament. We have to set standards, we have to be the measuring rods for the people. We are not doing it. My sense of sorrow heightens when I find that the President's Address fails to reflect many of these aspirations and anxieties of the people, particularly the anxiety that we should have a good Government based on social justice, a Government that is endowed with the spirit of democracy, and which encourage a climate of dissent.

श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह : (वारावंकी) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं आपका हृदय के ध्वनितल से आभारी हूँ जो आपने मुझको इस राष्ट्र के रजत जयन्ती वर्ष में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के इस अभिभाषण पर हमारे अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी की ओर से संसद्सदस्य श्री रामकृष्ण सिन्हा द्वारा जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव यहां पर प्रस्तुत हुआ है उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़े होने का मुझे अवसर प्रदान किया है। यह माननीय सदस्य ही नहीं, सम्पूर्ण देश और सम्पूर्ण विश्व की मानवता को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी का एक सेवा, त्याग, तपस्या, और बलिदान का इतिहास रहा है। हमें इस बात का गर्व है कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण जिस पर इस समय यहां हम बाद-विवाद करने के लिये एकत्र हुये हैं यह हमारे दल के उस ऐतिहासिक, गौरवमयी और पवित्र परम्परा की श्रृङ्खला की कड़ी है। मैं अत्यन्त नम्रतापूर्वक इस बात का निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा हमारी अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी का इतिहास रहा है वह सदैव ही अपनी राष्ट्रीय नीति में लोक तन्त्र धर्मनिरपेक्षता और समाजवाद की

नीति का पालन करती रही है और साथ ही साथ इन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में वह गूढ़निरपेक्षता, सह-प्रस्तित्व और मानवतावाद का सदैव ही समर्थक रही है। हमें इस बात का गर्व है कि हमारी अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी हमारी नीतियों पर निरंतर अप्रसर हो रही है। उसी परम्परा में 1971 में जब एक प्रश्न उपस्थित हुआ था कि जो हमारे मूलभूत सिद्धान्त हैं, लोकतन्त्र, धर्मनिरपेक्षता और समाजवाद की जो हमारी नीतियां हैं उनका किस प्रकार से कार्यान्वयन किया जाये, जब उसके कार्यान्वयन में कुछ स्वार्थी, कुछ अवसरवादी, कुछ फिरकापरस्त जो कि धर्म निरपेक्षता में विश्वास नहीं करते थे, कुछ पूँजीवादी और सरमायेदार तत्व हमारे साथ उपस्थित थे, उहोंने हमारे साथ विश्वासघात किया। परन्तु हमें इस बात का गर्व है कि इस बात सम्मान प्राप्त है कि इस दल को और इस दल की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व जो कि वे लोग उसी प्रकार से हमसे बाहर हो गये जिस प्रकार से एक पेड़ के तने से सूखे हुये छिलके बाहर हो जाएं। आज उसी पेड़ के सूखे छिलके के प्रतीक के रूप में हमारे मिश्रा जी का भाषण हुआ है। दूसरी ओर दूसरे लोग जो सदैव ही इस देश में धर्म के नाम पर, देश में जो सहिष्णुता का वातावरण है, इस देश में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी का जो गौरवमयी इतिहास रहा है उस पर ध्वनि लाना चाहते हैं—जन-संघ पार्टी, उसके नेता श्री ध्रष्टव विहारी बाज-पेती जी, उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे हमेशा इस बात का प्रयास करते रहे हैं हमेशा प्रांतीयता के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर, सांप्रदायिकता के नाम पर, भाषावाद के नाम पर, जातिवाद के नाम पर (व्यवधान)। हमारे देश की अखिलता, प्रभुसत्ता और देश की हमारी सार्वभौमिक सत्ता को किस प्रकार से समाप्त किया जाये। आज इस बात से माननीय सदन ही नहीं पूरे देश की जनता थक चुकी है। पिछले मध्यावधि निवाचन में, 1971

के चूनाव में जनता के सामने हम अपनी नीतियों को लेकर गये।

और उसमें जनता ने इस बात का अदेश दिया कि हम देश में लोकतन्त्र चाहते हैं, देश में धर्मनियोगता चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि भारतवर्ष में हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों भाई भाई की तरह रहें, चाहते हैं कि देश में अदर सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताय समाप्त हों। उस आदेश का पालन करने के लिये जनता ने भारी बहुमत से कांग्रेस को प्रदान किया

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue his speech tomorrow.

—
17.59 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS IN MAHARASHTRA

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on new Railway Projects in Maharashtra by way of drought relief.

Statement

The State Government of Maharashtra have been representing for taking up certain railway projects in the Maharashtra State the earthwork portion of which could be done as drought relief works. The projects which have been under consideration for this purpose are:

- (a) New B. G. line from Wani to Chanaka costing Rs. 5.3 crores-length 76 kms.
- (b) Conversion of Manmed to Purli Vaijnath from M.G. to B.G. costing Rs. 28 crores-length 354 kms.
- (c) Conversion of Miraj-Latur from Narrow Gauge to Broad Gauge costing Rs. 30 crores-length 326 kms.
- (d) New B. G. line from Apta to Dasgaon as part of the Konkan line from Apta to Mangalore—total cost Rs. 225 crores including rolling stock and interest during construction-length 910 kms.

2. It is unfortunate that a controversy has developed in regard to the subject. I have specifically referred to these lines along with certain others in my Budget Speech in paragraph 42. I quote:

[Important new works]

"42.....there are certain important works of new lines and conversions presently under examination and active consideration of the Government. Some of those works are:—

- (i) Wani-Chanaka Line.
- (ii) Manmad to Purli Vaijnath—Conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge.
- (iii) Miraj to Latur—Conversion from Narrow Gauge to Broad Gauge.
- (iv) Mangalore—Apta Line.
- (v) Delhi-Ahmedabad—Conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge.
- (vi) Barauni-Katihar-New Bongaigaon and Gauhati—Conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge.
- (vii) Guntur—Macherla—Conversion to Broad Gauge, and Madikude-Bibinagar—New Broad Gauge line.

There are some more proposals for new lines, gauge conversions and restorations which are in various stages of consideration. Subject to availability of resources, it is hoped to take up some of these items in due course.

No funds to undertake these works have been provided in the budget for 1973-74. I seek your permission to undertake these works by re-appropriation of funds within the relevant grants, as soon as they are approved by Government.

I shall come to the House again for grant of requisite funds, as may be necessary in the year to execute these works".

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

3. I am glad to announce that after due consideration and keeping in view the acute scarcity conditions in Maharashtra, Government have sanctioned the construction of a Broad Gauge line from Wani to Chanaka and the Conversion of the Metre Gauge line from Manmad to Purli Vaijnath. Earthwork on these two projects will be started immediately. In regard to the other two projects in Maharashtra, the availability of resources, the requirements of the Fifth Plan for moving the traffic offered and the inter-se priorities for such development works are being examined.

The section from Apta to Dasgaon, which forms part of the Konkan line, has already been surveyed and earth-

work on this section will be taken up immediately. Detailed survey of the remaining sections will be taken up simultaneously.

Earthwork on the Miraj-Latur Road will also be taken up as a measure of drought relief.

Certain other States such as Rajasthan, Gujarat and Mysore are also affected by drought and the question of taking up similar works in those States is also under consideration.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 27/Phalgun 8, 1894 (Saka).