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Monday, April 2, 1973
Chaitra 12, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session (Fifth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 2, 1973/Chaitra 12,
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cooperatives to be manned by Professional Personnel

+
*561. SHRI RAMKANWAR:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to a statement made by the Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. A. P. Shinde, (published in the *Economic Times* of 26th January, 1973) that cooperative would henceforth be manned by professional personnel and politicians would not be allowed to interfere in their day-to-day affairs; and

(b) reaction of the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Government is anxious that Cooperatives should be manned by professional personnel who should be free from interference in their day-to-day work and further that the
92 L.S.—2.

influence of politicians in the working of Cooperative Societies is reduced to the minimum.

श्री राम कंवर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज तक ये सहकारी समितियां उन्हीं लोगों के हाथ में रही हैं जो छोटे भ्रादमियों का शोषण करते हैं, मालदार लोग हैं और जिनकी सरकार के साथ मिलीभगत है। पिछले साल महाराष्ट्र के सहकारी समिति के प्रधान को लड़की की शादी हुई थी। उसमें चह्वाण साहब भी गये थे और शिन्दे साहब भी वहां पधारे थे, लेकिन उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। ये जितनी सहकारी समितियां हैं, इनकी जीपें वगैरह ग्राम चुनाव में कांग्रेस पार्टी के काम में आती हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने भी इस बात को माना है कि इनमें राजनीतिज्ञों को आगे के लिये बढ़ावा नही दिया जायेगा।

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार कितना पैसा सहकारी समितियों की सहायता के रूप में देगी और कितना पैसा सहकारी समितियां खुद इकट्ठा करेंगी। जो ऐसे राजनीतिज्ञ हैं, जो नाजायज पैसा खर्च करते हैं, इन सहकारी समितियों में घुटाला करते हैं—ऐसे कितने लोगों को आज तक निकाला गया है और कितने लोगों के खिलाफ शिकायतें आई हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: My statement refers not only to Congress Party politicians. I had referred to politicians of all parties because co-operatives are essentially business organisations and they should be run as business organisations. The line we are taking now is that co-operative organisation should be manned by professionally competent

management personnel and there should be no interference in day-to-day affairs. That is one part of the problem. Secondly, we wish the co-operatives were broad based and were in a position to serve the cause of the common man. At the moment my Ministry is seized of the matter. Co-operation is a state subject but we are thinking whether some model law for the country as a whole could be framed which will provide for professional management and enable them to serve the cause of the common man. All these matters are engaging the attention of my Ministry. We hope that the Planning Commission and the State Governments will proceed in that direction.

श्री राम कंवर : जितनी सहकारी समितियाँ हैं, उन सभी के प्रधान कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर हैं, इसलिये यह उन पर लागू होता है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने सारी पार्टियों पर इसे टान दिया है ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would only add that cooperation is a constructive activity and if the Congress Party workers are making some contributions to that, there is nothing wrong in that.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The hon. Minister said that full-timers would manage the cooperative societies. May I know as to how many cooperative societies in this country are managed by the full-timers apart from the politicians?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We wish to distinguish that they are non-officials. Whether they are full-timers or not, that is a different thing. They should be policy-makers. The executives will be civil servants who would organise the co-operative movements. That is how we are looking into the co-operative movement.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: How many politicians are managing the cooperatives?

MR. SPEAKER: All politicians are there.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the proposal which the hon. Minister is thinking of is of tenure nature and the hon. Minister who is himself a cooperator, knows that the people are getting elected as shareholders. When the elected people could run the canteens, could they not run the cooperative societies? He should have given more powers to the farmers who are doing well in the cooperatives. What is the reason for propounding the theory by the Minister?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As the hon. Member knows, I am still a Cooperator. I think a stage has come in India now when cooperators should review the cooperative movement and see that the role of the non-officials like the hon. Members should be combined to the policy formulations, general supervision etc. The role includes efficient functioning of the cooperatives and giving direction.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: He has only answered the second part of my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Patil.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the cooperative institutions are doing very well under the able guidance of some politicians in some parts of the country? Or do you want to prevent the politicians from giving guidance and from occupying seats in these institutions?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am sorry my interpretation has been completely misunderstood by the hon. Member. What I have been emphasising is that politicians should continue to play the role as far as guiding the movement is concerned. I am saying that the business management is a

different aspect. Cooperatives are essentially business organisations and if the cooperative movement is to develop in various sophisticated sectors, then the professional management is very much desirable in the cooperative sectors.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is very good to learn from the hon. Minister that he is trying his level best to free the cooperatives from the mismanagement caused by the politicians' interference. May I know from him whether he is thinking in terms of having a definite recruitment programme of these officials and experts by a competitive public examination? My second point is whether these officials will be able to assert their point of view *vis-a-vis* the interference by the politicians. And finally, is it a fact that some politicians have been mismanaging the funds of the cooperatives and other allied bodies?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: An expert committee set up under the Multi Unit Cooperative Societies Act looked into some of the problems of professional management. And they have also made a recommendation on the lines I have earlier indicated. Some arrangements will have to be made in this country with the help of the Management Institute and others to create a cadre to man this movement. My Ministry is thinking of constituting an expert group to go into this issue.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: How will they be recruited?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Naturally about the forum, procedure, etc., we are going into that matter, so that competent persons are there even to recruit.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: How many co-operatives are closed?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Only with notice I can give that exact information.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : आज जब कि व्यक्ति इंडिविजुलिज्म की तरफ जा रहा है, व्यक्तिवाद की तरफ जा रहा है और अपना स्वार्थ सोच रहा है उस समय आपका जो कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट है उसका आज तक क्या परिणाम निकला है—वह सक्सेस फुल रहा है या फेल्योर रहा है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The cooperative movement in India is expanding very fast but quality is going down. That is why it needs qualitative improvement. In a poor country like ours I think cooperation is going to be a very important instrument for serving the cause of the poor, provided it is properly managed.

Pay Scales of College and University Teachers

*563. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the pay scales of the College teachers and University teachers of different categories in different Universities of India;

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Ministry to increase their salaries and make them uniform throughout the country; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4682/73.]

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: May I know why Orissa and Nagaland have been unable to implement the pay scales of college teachers as per the recommendations of the UGC and

why Madhya Pradesh has implemented it so late?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: It is a State subject and the decision has to be taken by the State Governments. The offer of central assistance was made to all the State Governments at the same time.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: In the statement it is said:

"The general question of the service conditions, including emoluments, of the teachers in the universities and colleges, is being examined by the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges, appointed by the University Grants Commission."

May I know the broad outlines of their recommendations or at least whether there is any proposal for a pension scheme for college teachers, when secondary and primary school teachers in various States have been under a pension scheme already?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The committee has been asked to look into all these problems. It is expected that the report of the committee would be submitted to the UGC within this fortnight.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: In Orissa both private and government college teachers launched a strike six months ago. Last month they held a conference demanding implementation of these recommendations about their pay scales. After that, may I know whether the Centre has issued any instructions to the State Government to see that these recommendations are implemented?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Not to my knowledge.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: The State Governments and the UGC

give money to the universities for implementing the revised pay scales. So, may I know why Orissa or some other State Government could not implement the UGC scales and what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I think the position needs to be explained to the hon. House. In so far as the revision of scales of pay of existing teachers as on 1st April 1966 is concerned, that was the date taken into account for revision. That was not a plan item under which the UGC was going to deal with it directly. This was an offer by the Central Government to the State Governments to pay 80 per cent of the difference. While some State Governments took advantage of it straightway, others did not take advantage of it, may be for financial or other reasons. Therefore, so far as the UGC is concerned, it did not have the power either to pay the different of salary or to enforce new scales.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: Many of the State Governments which have implemented the directions or recommendations of the UGC on equalisation of pay of the University teachers are put to very great financial difficulty due to the default in payment by the UGC at various stages. For example, the Kerala Government are facing a financial crisis because of the fact they have to pay Rs. 4 crores every year as recurring expenditure for equalisation of pay of the private Colleges with that of the Government colleges. Is the Government prepared to consider this fact and offer them financial help, at least for a period of five years, to tide over the crisis?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I do not have the exact figures with me. But my recollection is that a sum of Rs. 4 crores has been granted as loan to the Government of Kerala for revision of salary scales of teachers at higher education level.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: From the statement I find there is some scope for confusion. In regard to some States in column 4 it is stated "Same as per 1966—17" while in the case of sent date and not retrospectively? September 1966—71 but effective from 1st November, 1966" e.g., Haryana. Does it mean that in the case of other States it is effective from the present date and not retrospectively? secondly, the Government colleges are very adamant and they refuse to increase the salary scales of their professors and lecturers to the level of the salary scales of the Private college Professors and lecturers in spite of the offer of grant by the UGC. Why could the Central Government and the State Government not see to it that teachers in the Government colleges are given the same scales as in the Private colleges? Sir, I am asking so many questions because I am a Professor and, therefore, I feel for my brethren. Finally, with regard to emoluments and service conditions, is the government aware of the fact that in spite of the improvement of salaries and other service conditions, big or small, there is a large number of government and private colleges where the teachers are summarily dismissed and there is no security of tenure? What is the government doing in this behalf?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: So far the first part of the question is concerned, the recommendation that was made and the subsidy that was offered did not discriminate between Government colleges and privately-managed aided colleges. Our recommendation was the same for both. Secondly, Government and the UGC are both deeply concerned about ensuring security of service of teachers and that is why this is one of the terms of reference of the committee to which I made a reference, which it is hoped will submit its report within this fortnight to the UGC. After receiving the report and knowing the views of the UGC, Government will take such

steps as may appear to be feasible and necessary.

Integrated Nutrient supply strategy for cropping system

*564. **DR. H. P. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for evolving an integrated nutrient supply strategy for each cropping system, involving an appropriate combination of organic and inorganic manures; as indicated by the Director General of I.C.A.R. in a lecture at New Delhi on February 27, 1973;

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

(c) the steps taken in that direction?

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

(a) There is no separate scheme for evolving an integrated nutrient supply strategy for each cropping system. However, in each area, the available organic residues should also be conserved and applied to the soil. This is particularly important both to minimise the need for excessive application of fertilisers thereby creating problems of water pollution and also to produce more food and other plant products with the available fertiliser resources. The Director General of I.C.A.R. in his lecture pointed out that the following are some of the major sources of organic manure which deserve widespread conservation and use;

- (i) Urban solid wastes like garbage, night-soil, sludge and slaughter house wastes.

- (ii) Urban liquid wastes like sewage, sullage and urine.
- (iii) Industrial wastes.
- (iv) All farm and crop wastes.
- (v) Weeds particularly water weeds like water hyacinth.
- (vi) Cattle-shed sweepings and all animal wastes.
- (vii) Inedible oil cakes.

If we rare to conserve cowdung and bones for manurial purpose, we should popularise the widespread use of cowdung gas plants and bone digesters. If quick-growing fuel trees can be developed, the rural population need not have to rely so heavily on cowdung for fuel. In addition to the use of all such wastes, the cultivation of pulse and green manure crops both as a pure and as an inter-crop in rotations in irrigated areas will be very helpful both to get more pulses and to fix more nitrogen biologically.

There is a superabundance of nitrogen in nature, with about 87,000 tonnes in the atmosphere above each hectare. The contribution of legumes to nitrogen fixation in the soil is highest in Australia and least in India. Of more than two thousand million hectares of meadows, pastures and rough grazing in Australia, much of it arid, about one hundred million hectares have been improved by introducing legumes like *Trifolium Subterraneum*, inoculated with bacteria and usually sown with superphosphate, and sometimes with lime and minor elements. In the United States also, legumes provided the largest amount of nitrogen for primary production, soyabeans alone contributing approximately 1.4 million tonnes nitrogen. We will do well to emulate these examples.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made through extension agencies to promote recycling of all organic ways. The Co-operation of Municipal Corporations, Gram Panchayats and other agencies will be needed to do this effectively. It is only local bodies which can help to conserve wastes for use as manure.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: The statement starts by saying:

"There is no separate scheme for evolving an integrated nutrient supply strategy for each cropping system."

Then it goes on to say:

"This is particularly important both to minimise the need for excessive application of fertilisers thereby creating problems of water pollution and also to produce more food and other plant products...."

Further, it says:

"The contribution of legumes to nitrogen fixation in the soil is highest in Australia and least in India."

It ends with the exhortation, "We will do well to emulate these examples."

It starts by saying that we do not have a scheme. Later on, it admits that it is important and it goes on to say that India is in the lowest position in this. At the end, it says, we will do well to emulate others.

Whom is he directing this exhortation to?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I think, this has been misunderstood. It is a technical reply. The Question is:

"whether there is any scheme for evolving an integrated nutrient supply strategy for each cropping system...."

It is not related to cropping system, individual crops. But it does not mean that there is no scheme in the country for raising of composts. There are schemes. The reply is naturally in the context of the question. Had it been asked, whether there are compost schemes, we would have said that there are compost schemes. In fact, in order to encourage a dialogue, a national debate on this, we have put very frankly our assessment in the statement. It should not be misunderstood at all. In fact, there are two things. First of all, there is a scheme of urban composts working in 200 cities of the country. Then, there are also schemes in rural areas operating under the aegis of the State Governments. We have also recently set up an expert team under the Chairmanship of Shri Sivaraman to go into the question of urban waste. The Government of India has been taking necessary steps. We thought, if we place all the cards before this august House, there will be a good national dialogue. That is why an elaborate statement has been placed on the Table of the House.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: I will again start with the last sentence, "We will do well to emulate these examples." You are asking the farmers to do it. A lot of good work for example is being done at the Bhabha Atomic Research centre. They are going in for use of essential nutrients. Unless the Government is clear in its own mind so that it can pass on the good information to the farmers, all this good work done by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre will remain a theoretical proposition. In that sense, the country is the loser. What is the Government's strategy to use this valuable information.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have recently taken up, for example, the question of encouraging rizobium culture for treating the seed of all leguminous crops. We have an open

mind. Any suggestion from the hon. Member or anybody will be welcomed on this subject. In other countries, they are doing it even in the case of grasses. They are trying to encourage leguminous grasses. We propose to take up that. Already, some steps have been taken with the introduction of rizobium culture. We propose to take it up on a very large-scale and encourage, in consultation with the State Governments, taking up leguminous crops and grasses in the country.

Progress achieved in schemes for marginal farmers and landless labourers in M.P.

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

(a) the progress achieved so far in the Centrally sponsored schemes for helping marginal farmers and landless labourers in Madhya Pradesh; and

(1.) whether the progress is upto the required targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There are two Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies in Durg and Raipur-Sehore Districts under the Central Sector Scheme of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies. A statement showing the progress is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Each Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency is expected to assist 20,000 marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the project area under various programmes. It is expected that the agencies will achieve the programme targets during the project period of 5 years starting from 1971-72.

STATEMENT

Progress of implementation of MFAL programme upto the end of January, 1973 in Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	MFAL DURG	MFAL Raisen-Sehore
1. No. of participants identified	MF 17366	7,212
2. No. enrolled as members of Cooperatives	AL 5288 3243	17,965 3,769
No. of dugwells/tubewells	80	147
4. No. of pumpsets	104	121
5. No. of other minor irrigation works	2	3
6. Total minor irrigation works	86	271
7. Units of milch cattle	82	322
8. Units of poultry birds	10	—
9. No. assisted under Rural Artisans schemes	10	—
10. No. assisted under rural works	—	685
11. Loans disbursed (Rs. in lakhs) (Since inception)		
(a) Through Cooperatives		
(i) Short term	6.63	4.21
(ii) Medium term	1.19	0.95
(iii) Long term	3.60	1.67
(b) Through commercial banks		
(i) Short term	—	0.41
(ii) Term loans	0.41	10.56
12. Amounts released since inception (Rs. in lakhs)	19.71	27.28
13. Amounts utilised since inception (Rs. in lakhs)	14.78	17.50

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister be pleased to say whether the target of providing employment to thousand persons in each district for a period of ten months has been achieved in Madhya Pradesh and if not, the reasons therefor?

have got to spread it over five years. As I have given in the statement, in Raisen-Sehore, we have been able to provide work to 685 people through these rural works.

PROF. SHER SINGH: I could not understand whether he refers to the crash scheme for rural employment or he refers to MFAL. In MFAL also we have some rural works for providing employment to agricultural labourers. There, there is a limited money; we

श्री बनराज प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासी हलवाहों के भविष्य के बारे में क्या योजनाएँ हैं ? यदि उन्हें हलवाहे की पद्धति से मुक्ति दिला दी जाये तो जो आदिवासी अधिकांश में भूमिहीन हैं, यदि उन्हें भूमि दी जाये तो

उनके लिये स्वतन्त्र रोजगार का यह एक उपाय हो सकता है ।

PROF. SHER SINGH: Is it relevant to the main question, Sir? The main question is: about marginal farmers and landless labourers in Madhya Pradesh.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न मध्य प्रदेश में मार्जिनल फार्मर्स और लैंडलेस लेबरर्स के बारे में है । अगर आदिवासियों के बारे में विशेष रूप से आप पूछना चाहते हैं तो उसका नोटिस भेज दीजिये ।

RE: QUESTION No. 568

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The report of the Joint Committee on Central Council of Homoeopathy has been submitted. I, therefore, do not want to ask this question.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: He is depriving us of the opportunity of asking questions.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do? He (Mr. Mehta) is not asking the question.

व्यापारियों के पास अनाज के स्टॉक की सीमा के बारे में भारतीय खाद्य निगम को आदेश

*569. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खाद्य निगम को, खुले बाजार में खाद्यान्न की बिक्री हेतु व्यापारी वर्ग को अनाज के स्टॉक की सीमा के बारे में कोई आदेश दिये हैं ; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of India

have not issued any specific instructions to the Food Corporation of India in the matter. However, the Orders issued by the State Governments for the purpose of take over of wholesale trade in wheat provide for the elimination of wholesalers and for the regulation of the quantity of wheat that may be purchased, sold or stored by retailers for sale to consumers.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार द्वारा इन आदेशों की अवहेलना करने वाले व्यापारियों को पकड़ा गया है क्या ? यदि हाँ, तो किस खाद्य पदार्थ की बिक्री पर कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ? इन पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों में से राज्यवार कितने हैं, तथा लाइसेंस होल्डर और नान-लाइसेंस होल्डर द्वारा कितनी सीमा तक खाद्य पदार्थ रखे जा सकते हैं ? जैसे आजकल ब्लैक चल रहा है चीनी, चावल, दाल, तिलहन, आदि में इन ब्लैक करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Orders have already been issued to the wholesale trade and traders prohibiting them from operating as wholesalers and they have come into existence recently. Naturally, if they contravene the orders, necessary action will be taken against them.

As far as the retailers are concerned, particularly, the limits are—of course, they vary from State to State—that the retailers are permitted to purchase ten quintals and store upto 25 quintals. In the case of Punjab and Haryana, the limits are higher.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या यह सही है कि आज बाजार में जहाँ लाइसेंस होल्डर हैं,

वहां शक्कर दो रुपये किलो और जहां लाइसेंस होल्डर नहीं है, वहां चार रुपये किलो के हिसाब से बिकती है ; यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय आज ही यह आदेश देंगे कि शक्कर सारे बाजार में दो रुपये किलो के हिसाब से बिके ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This does not relate to sugar.

This question is about foodgrains.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न चीनी से सम्बन्धित नहीं है ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether the Government have taken any steps to strengthen the Food Corporation of India since the whole-sale trade is going to be handed over to the Food Corporation and may I also know whether it is a fact that the Government want that the wholesalers who have been deprived of their trade, be asked to register themselves as retail traders? If that is so, do the Government hope that the mal-practices that were indulged in by these people will no longer be there by appointing them as retailers?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Our policy and advice to the State Government is, not to register wholesalers as retailers, but, in some cases, where some employees were working for the wholesalers, perhaps some sympathetic consideration may be given by the State Governments in treating them as retailers. But, by and large, our approach is not to give licence or register those who are dealing in wholesale trade, as retailers... *(Interruptions)*.

As the Food Corporation is going to shoulder a great responsibility, we are trying to review the position from time to time and all necessary steps are being taken from the point of administration and also with regard to strengthening the Food Corporation's

field staff. Necessary steps are being taken and a State-wise review is being done.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Since the Government of India has taken the decision to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains—the Government of India deserves to be congratulated—may I know whether the Food Corporation of India has been given sufficient funds? May I also know as the take-over involves a lot of arrangements to be made, whether the Food Corporation has been asked to make sufficient arrangements to procure and purchase the foodgrains is quickly as possible, on the eve of the harvesting?

The second thing I want to know is whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the reports that the wholesalers who are now out, are doing propaganda among the farmers not to co-operate with the Government?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as financial arrangements are concerned, the State Bank of India has provided accommodation—cash-credit accommodation—upto a limit of Rs. 600 crores to the Food Corporation to handle the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat and even if the Food Corporation requires more funds, funds will never be a limiting factor and the Government will take adequate steps to see that adequate and necessary funds are provided to the Food Corporation of India.

As far as non-co-operation of certain elements, we have some information that some elements are trying deliberately to create confusion and are trying to see that some impediments are put in the way. But, we have alerted the State Governments. We have taken care to see that a very large number of purchasing centres are made available within a radius of five to ten miles in a number of States so that the farmers are not

required to go long distances. The number of such centres are much more than the normal established mandies and we have also made arrangements to see that prompt payment is made to the farmers.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Co-operation of political parties also should be taken.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Yes, their co-operation also will be taken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether after the take-over of the foodgrains trade by the Government itself and elimination of the middlemen, there will be any reduction in the prices of wheat as far as retail trade is concerned and whether the FCI has taken due note of it and I would also like to know whether food packages will be supplied to ordinary consumers.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The whole scheme has been worked out with a specific purpose in mind because the hon. Member himself is aware that distortions are developing in the food economy of India from time to time and middlemen used to trade on the misery of the people and so wide fluctuations in the price structure used to develop. The scheme which has been formulated by the Government will go a long way in providing stability to the food economy of this country. So the interest of the consumers and the producers will be protected. And, as far as the specific suggestion of the hon. Member is concerned, about package, it is a good suggestion. It will be examined.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि खाद्यान्नों के थोक व्यापार का सरकारीकरण किये जाने के बाद बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों के यहां काम करने वाले कर्मचारी बेकार हो गये हैं ? खाद्यान्नों के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में

लेते समय क्या सरकार ने इस बात का ध्यान रखा है कि गेहूं को पदा करने में काश्तकारों की जो लागत लगती है, फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया उसके मुताबिक कीमत दे ; यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ? मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि सरकार ने 76 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल का भाव निश्चित किया है, जब कि एक क्विंटल गेहूं पैदा करने के लिये काश्तकार के 109 रुपये लगते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: So far as the first part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, it is a separate question. Q. 577 is there which refers to this specific subject. Regarding the other part of the question, the Government had appointed a Committee to go into the cost structure, that means, the handling and other costs and it will go into the whole economies wherever possible to have maximum economy in the working of the Food Corporation of India. But, at the moment our procurement price is Rs. 76 and issue price is Rs. 78. That does not affect in any way the consumers' interest since Government subsidises very heavily in the interest of the consumers.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मेरा प्रश्न काश्तकारों के हितों के बारे में है। मैंने पूछा है कि क्या काश्तकारों को उनकी लागत से कम पैसा दिया जाता है, यदि हां, तो उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This was examined by the Agricultural Prices Commission. Even cost structure was gone into specifically at the instance of the Government of India. They have gone into it deeply. These prices have been determined on the basis of the advice of experts and economists and farmers' interests

have been taken into consideration. There is no need to fear that production will suffer because farmers' interests have been protected. The present level of prices has been due to the drought and that need not be taken into consideration and compared as far as this aspect is concerned.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : गल्ले का थोक व्यापार सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप होलसेलर्स के यहां काम करने वाले मुनीम, पल्लेदार तथा अन्य छोटे छोटे कर्मचारी, जिनकी तनख्वाह ज्यादा नहीं है, बेकार हो रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उनको काम देने की व्यवस्था करेगी। जो सरकारी अफसरान किसानों से सरप्लस गल्ला खरीदने के लिये जायेंगे, क्या वे सरकारी रुआब से खरीदेंगे या खरीददार की हैसियत से खरीदेंगे? क्या वगैर सरकारी रुआब के मार्केट की डिमांड के अनुसार किसानों को उनके गल्ले की कीमत दी जायेगी, या सरकार अपने प्रादमियों को भेज कर रुआब के साथ किसानों से गल्ला खरीदेंगी?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: About unemployment, there is a separate question.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का इससे पूरा सम्बन्ध है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am at your disposal, Sir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह सवाल "बाड आउटलाइन्ज" के मिलसिले में पूछ रहे हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Government does not contemplate to take over the entire foodgrains trade. If people of small means are there the State Government can give them

licenses as retailers. Their cases can be considered sympathetically. As far as purchases are concerned, we deal with marketed surplus, that is, those which have been brought by the farmers themselves in the market. If any State Government wants to help them, they can always do so.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने यह पूछा था कि जो सरकारी नौकर सरप्लस गल्ला खरीदने के लिए जायेंगे वह सरकारी रुआब के साथ खरीदेंगे या खरीदार और बेचीदार की हैसियत से खरीदेंगे?

कृषिमंत्री (श्री फलरहीन अली अहमद) : मैं माननीय सदस्य को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम गल्ला खरीदने के लिए जायेंगे तो खरीददार की हैसियत से खरीदेंगे, सरकारी अफसर के रुआब से नहीं खरीदेंगे।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the farmers, particularly in Gujarat, are not in favour of taking over of the wholesale trade of wheat and rice? They have resisted in Gujarat. If so, the reason thereof.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am sorry to say there are certain political elements in this country who are inciting farmers not to cooperate with the scheme. But, I think, the farmers will understand our appeal and will cooperate with us. They will not be victims to such false propaganda. I hope the Farming community will support it because it will protect their interests in the years to come.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether in regard to procurement the Food Corporation of India has made the small peasant as the target instead of the rich peasant?

SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE: Since we have to deal with market surplus whoever brings in the market we will be purchasing from him—whether it is the small farmer or large farmer. Naturally, the interests of the small farmers are bound to be protected because whatever comes to the public agency will be available for distribution and the small farmers also make purchases during lean period hence food will be available to the small farmers in the lean period.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: In ration shops, we find the same material sold in one corner at controlled rate and in another corner at 'black' rates. I would like to know whether any effective steps would be taken in the matter of purchase from the farmer and distribution to consumers to remove this dubious method of functioning.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are aware of these problems. In this entire scheme of takeover, distribution is really one of the most important elements. Our proposal has been to strengthen the distribution system. Naturally we have to do this in consultation with State Governments.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: This is a very important question there should be a separate discussion on this.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Have Government received information to the effect that wholesalers are trying to purchase wheat through their own men having got them licences and they finance the whole thing and keep the wheat at different places without yielding?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The scheme actually takes care of this problem. For instance, the maximum holding in many of these areas except in Punjab and Haryana is limited to 25 quintals. This is the limit provided to retailers. Then there is a stipulation that nobody can

purchase at a time on a day more than 10 quintals. These steps will ensure that the wholesalers will not be in a position to operate. But if there are any efforts to commit a breach of the law in spirit or letter, we will advise State Governments to take the necessary strong action. There are adequate provisions in the law for the purpose. The State Governments are armed with the necessary powers. They can take action against such elements.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The hon. Minister has already made a statement that sympathetic consideration will be given to some of the wholesale traders whose wholesale trade has been taken over. If by making a survey we find that the small traders and small retailers, whose number is quite over-whelming, is sufficient to manage the whole show, why should such sympathetic consideration be shown to these wholesale traders? It is just like a patient asking for medicine and the doctor giving the very same medicine; it is just like the case of a rotten mango kept in a basket which will damage the whole basket of mangoes.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of rotten mango here.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Before asking this question, he should have carefully listened to what I had said. I said that if some *munims* and employees of wholesalers get away from the wholesalers and report that they are unemployed etc., we have advised State Governments to treat the cases of these persons with modest means who were employees of the wholesalers sympathetically.

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में जहां श्रमिक बस्तियां हैं, वहां दूसरे व्यापारी आकर अनाज बेचते थे, लेकिन अब वे नहीं बेच सकेंगे ।

क्या आप फूड कारपोरेशन को यह आदेश देंगे कि जो बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ श्रमिक बस्तियाँ हैं, वहाँ पेड़े और एडवांस ड के रोज़ अनाज बचने की प्रतिरिक्त व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि उन गरीबों का शोषण न हो सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This scheme, according to my understanding, would benefit mainly the industrial areas, and therefore, for better industrialisation in the industrial areas, because, the foodgrains would then be available at reasonable prices in the industrial areas.

About the question on advance of stock, etc., the Food Corporation will take care of it.

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा : मेरा यह प्रश्न नहीं है । मैंने पेड़े और एडवांस ड के लिये पूछा है ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We make the allotments to the State Governments, and the internal distribution to the individual cities and towns, naturally, is the responsibility of the State Governments. But our advice to the State Governments would be to see that they should take adequate care of the industrial areas.

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहस में क्यों फंस गये हैं ।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन का सवाल कुछ और है और जवाब कुछ और दिया गया है — इस लिये आप से व्यवस्था चाहिये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये वे खुद व्यवस्था उठा रहे हैं ।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : इन्होंने कहा है कि मेरी मदद कीजिये, इस लिये व्यवस्था उठा रहा हूँ ।

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा : श्रीमन मैंने दो दिनों के लिये व्यवस्था करने के लिये कहा था । जिस रोज़ श्रमिकों को बेतन मिलता है और जिस रोज़ एडवांस मिलता है—उन दो दिनों के लिये सरकार की तरफ से व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि उन को सही दामों पर अनाज मिल सके ।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : वरना उन का सारा पैसा शराब में चला जाता है ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a suggestion for action. We will communicate it to the State Government.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that so far as the present price policy is concerned for procurement our farmers are not satisfied, and that in almost all the wheat-growing States they have put in a demand not to fix the price of wheat at less than Rs. 100 so far as the farmer is concerned? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal from the Government of Gujarat to increase the present price of wheat and fix it at a level of not less than Rs. 100 and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India to this.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I appeal to the hon. Member not to introduce any element of uncertainty into this, because, as I said, the Agricultural Prices Commission was consulted on this. Then it was discussed

at the Chief Ministers' Conference and the prices were announced before the sowing season. So, there is no question of reopening this issue at this stage. About what is to be done next year, that is a different matter. As far as the Gujarat Government is concerned.—(Interruption) Why don't you listen to me—the Gujarat Government itself was a party to these decisions.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me pass on to the next question.

भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा के निर्धारण का ट्रैक्टरों की बिक्री पर प्रभाव

* 571. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा के निर्धारण में ट्रैक्टरों की खरीद में राज्यवार कितनी कमी आई है ; और

(ख) सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठावेगी ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). There is a downward trend in the registration for tractors with the State Agro-Industries Corporations. Information received from the various Agro-Industries Corporations indicate that the fall in demand has been due to several reasons (i) higher prices (particularly due to custom, excise and other duties); (ii) uncertainty due to proposed land ceilings; (iii) drought conditions in some States; and (iv) tightening of

credit facilities, cumbersome procedural formalities and delay in sanctioning of loans by banks. It would not, therefore, be possible to indicate the actual shortfall in the demand and purchase of tractors in various States on account of imposition of ceiling on land holdings as such. With a view to enabling the small farmers to avail of facilities of mechanised cultivation, the custom hiring work of the State Agro-Industries Corporations and establishment of agroservice centres by entrepreneurs is being stepped up.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : श्रीमन, जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उसमें ट्रैक्टरों के खरीददार कम हो गये हैं, उस के लिये चार युक्तियाँ दी गई हैं—पहली, मूल्य अधिक होना, दूसरे—कृषि भूमि की प्रस्तावित अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारण के कारण अनिश्चित स्थिति, तीसरे—कुछ राज्यों में सूखे की स्थिति और चौथे—ऋण सुविधाओं की शर्तें सख्त होना, बैंकों की तरफ से उस में बहुत सी पेचीदगियाँ हैं, मैंने प्रश्न स्पष्ट राज्यवार पूछा था अगर आप राज्यवार उत्तर देने तो सूखेवाली स्थिति खुद ही समाप्त हो जाती, जहाँ तक ट्रैक्टरों का मूल्य बढ़ने की बात है, किसानों के यहाँ भी जिन्स पैदा होती है, उस के दाम भी बढ़े हैं—इस लिये यह युक्ति भी ठीक साबित नहीं होती। जहाँ तक तीसरी युक्ति का सम्बन्ध है—बैंकों से ऋण लेने में पेचीदगियाँ हैं—आज आप कहते हैं कि वे बढ़ गई हैं, लेकिन ये तो पहले से भी थीं। इस लिये यह युक्ति भी ठीक प्रतीत नहीं होती। इस लिये क्या आप स्पष्ट बतायेंगे कि भूमि की सीमा, जोत की सीमा निर्धारित किये जाने के कारण ही ट्रैक्टरों के ग्राहकों में गिरावट आई है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have obviously no statewide statistics. We called for the views of the Agro-Industries Corporation and they have been incorporated in the reply here. The Government of India has asked the National Council of Applied Economic Research specifically to go into the problems of tractor-demand in this country and we are examining their interim report and we shall come with our assessment before the House. The present assessment of Agro-Industries Corporation for the public sector agencies has been given in the reply here.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अभी भी बात स्पष्ट नहीं हुई। मैंने कहा था कि जो हेतु दिये गये हैं वे ठीक नहीं हैं। दूसरी बात—आप ने कहा है कि छोटे किसानों को मशीनरी की कुछ सुविधायें किराये पर दी जायेंगी, मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि वे क्या सुविधायें हैं और आप किस प्रकार उन की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The effort is two-pronged for providing tractors to small farmers. The public sector agencies had been advised to step up the custom-service in the rural areas so that on hire basis tractors are available to the farmers. There is a scheme for unemployed engineers for training them and giving them credit facilities for giving custom-service. Some units have been set up in some States but it has to enlarge its activities and gain more tempo so that it is in a position to reach a large number of farmers.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The hon. Minister has agreed that the demand for tractors is going down; but the government has a proposal to import about 2,000 tractors from foreign countries under a scheme of world Bank Loan. Therefore, I should like

to know how are they going to dispose of these 2,000 tractors?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The statement which I have made should be understood as being a relative one. Two years ago it was estimated that the demand would be of the order of two lakh tractors. Even today there is a waiting list for 28,000 tractors with indigenous manufacturers, 15,000 with the Agro-Industries Corporation and 15,000 of the Ex-service men. The main point is there is quality preference; out of 28,000 26,000 persons want Massey-Fergusson and it is like that. The demand is for particular quality and particular imported makes. I do not think the import is out of proportion to the demand in the country. We have been encouraging indigenous production and are trying to meet the gap by imports.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Is the Government also considering the problem of uneconomic holdings which is one of the causes of the downfall of demand for tractors. May I also know whether they want to check fragmentation from generation to generation by having some law like the law of primogeniture?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The problem of uneconomic holding is quite complicated and difficult and I quite appreciate what the hon. Member says. Because of more irrigation facilities even small holdings are becoming potentially viable. The approach of the Government of India is to strengthen the infrastructure and the availability of technical services because seventy per cent in our country are small farmers and unless we enable them to become economically viable, I do not think this country has any solution.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The hon. Minister said that some unemployed engineers are being provided with the tractors so that these may

give service to the villagers. I want to know whether any such thing is going on in the country and if so, whether he is going to arrange a trip so that the Members of Parliament can see it.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I am prepared to arrange such a visit. I would request the hon. Member to pay a visit.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, in view of the statement of my hon. friend, Shri G. Viswanathan which has been more or less accepted by the Minister that it is because of uneconomic holdings that there is less demand for the tractors, I want to know whether it is the intention of the Government to go in for cooperative and collective farming so that these tractors could be properly utilised.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Our approach, as I have explained, is not that tractors are far below the demand. In some small farms, the difficulty is that the small farmers have not purchased them. Therefore, some organisations have to be set up to cater to the needs of the farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conflict between Security Staff and Workers at Paradip Port

*562. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT: be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a large-scale conflict between the Security Staff and the workers in the Paradip Port on the 13th January, 1973 in which about 80 persons were injured; and

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to the conflict?

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THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b): There was a conflict between the Security Staff personnel belonging to the Central Industrial Security Force and the Port employees on the 12th January, 1973 at Paradeep Port. The incident took place when the Security guard detained two workers of Orissa Fisheries Department from entering into the port premises without passes. A section of the workers forcibly took away the detained persons from the custody of C.I.S.F. and assaulted the C.I.S.F. personnel. The C.I.S.F. men were joined by other personnel from the barracks and the public and the port workers gathered when a clash ensued in which 58 C.I.S.F. personnel and 20 port employees were injured.

दिल्ली की आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण

*565. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली की वर्तमान आवास समस्या को मानवीय आधार पर हल करने के लिए इस प्रकार का कोई सर्वेक्षण कराने का है जिससे पता लगाया जा सके कि दिल्ली की कितनी प्रतिशत जनता अवैध निर्माण करके अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सर्वेक्षण कब से कराने का निर्णय किया गया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Tender System for Construction of Milk Depots by Delhi Milk Scheme

*567. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme invites public tenders to expedite the construction of their milk depots; and

(b) if so, the procedure therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir, upto 1968, Delhi Milk Scheme were getting their Milk Booths constructed through Hindustan Housing Factory. Thereafter, the Milk Booths are being constructed through Central Public Works Department.

(b) Does not arise.

Uniformity in the Standard of Homoeopathic Education

*568. SHRI SHRI KISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to develop Indian System of Medicine; and

(b) if so, whether it has been pointed out that there was no uniformity in the standard of Homoeopathic education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir Bill for setting up a Central Council of Homoeopathy is before the Parliament. One of the main functions of the Central Council, when established will be to evolve uniform standards of education in homoeopathy.

Foodgrains Demanded by and Supplied to Gujarat Government During 1972

*570. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of foodgrains demanded by Gujarat Government for the year 1972, month-wise; and

(b) the total quantity supplied during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4683/73.]

Purchase of Bulk Carriers from Soviet Union

*572. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided up to purchase large bulk carriers from the Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Government have indicated to U.S.S.R. its interest in the purchase of ships particularly Bulk Carriers and tankers for early delivery during our Fifth Plan. U.S.S.R. have agreed to consider this request and give their response during 1974.

Milk Distribution in Paper Package

*573. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate introducing new methods of milk

distribution in the country using paper packages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Quick and massive expansion of milk distribution facilities is key factor for the success of project for stimulating milk and dairy development called 'operation flood'. While traditional bottle supply will continue and in fact may increase the alternative methods of distribution of milk are proposed to be introduced to meet the growing requirements of consumers of milk. One of these will be distribution of milk through provision of bulk vending units and the other distribution of milk through tetra pack single service disposable paper packages. The paper packages will be pilfer proof and market aseptic milk which will not require any refrigeration or chilling after the milk leaves the dairy plant. The milk will maintain its quality for 15 days or even more at normal temperature. These milk packages can be marked through ordinary grocery shops and departmental stores throughout the day thereby avoiding long queues as compared to the traditional milk depots which market the milk only 2 or 3 hours in a day.

A detailed Project and Feasibility Report has been prepared by National Dairy Development Board. The capital cost involved in installing the tetra pack with chilling machines per plant with a handling capacity of 100,000 litres a day is estimated at Rs. 114.70 lakhs, including the foreign exchange components of Rs. 46.77

lakhs. The laminated paper required for tetra pack filling machines is proposed to be manufactured in India in collaboration with Tetra Pack International Sweden, Indian Dairy Corporation Baroda (a public sector undertaking) and M/s. Kent and Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.

The proposed alternative system for distribution of milk through single service disposable paper packages is receiving careful consideration of Government. The New system will be introduced only after Government are fully satisfied about the utility of the system of the proposed collaboration arrangements.

D.T.C. Buses for Schools

*574. **SHRI VEKARIA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Transport Corporation has given its buses to the Schools for the movement of the school children;

(b) the number of buses contracted by schools;

(c) the rate charged for k.m. from schools; and

(d) the names of schools with number of buses hired?

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

(b) 184.

(c) Rs. 1.20 per K.M.

(d) The following seventeen schools are utilising the D.T.C. buses shown against them.

<i>Name of School</i>	<i>No. of buses</i>
1. Bal Bharati, Public School, Poorvi Marg, New Delhi.	7
2. Bhai Joga Singh Khalsa Girls Higher Secondary School, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi.	2

<i>Name of School</i>	<i>No. of buses</i>
3. Cambridge School, Sri Niwaspuri (Ring Road), New Delhi.	22
4. Carmel Convent School, Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi.	15
5. Convent of Jesus & Mary, Bangla Sahib Road, New Delhi.	7
6. Delhi Public School, Mathura Road, New Delhi	29
7. Defence Services Public School, Upper Ridge Road, Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi.	1
8. Loreto Convent, Parade Road, Delhi Cantt.	7
9. The Mother International School, Sri Aurvindo Ashram, New Delhi.	5
10. Mater Dei Convent School, Tilak Lane, New Delhi.	13
11. Mount St. Mary School, Parade Road, Delhi Cantt.	12
12. Rama-Krishana Sarda Mission, Nivedita Vidya Mandir, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.	1
13. R.S. Junior Modern School, Humayun Road, New Delhi.	5
14. Rosary School, Radio Colony, Kings-Way Camp, Delhi-9.	4
15. St. Xavier's School, Raj Niwas Marg, Delhi-6	26
16. St. Therse High School, Presentation Convent, Delhi-6	15
17. St. Columbas High School, Alexdra Place, New Delhi.	13
Total :	184

Average recovery of sugar factories in Tamil Nadu for the seasons 1971-72 and 1972-73 and system to check recovery

*575. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average recovery for the months of December, January and February of the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu, factory-wise, for the seasons 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) whether Government have any system to check the recovery, since the price is linked with the recovery; and

(c) if not, what necessary arrangements Government propose to do so in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement showing factory-wise average recovery of sugar during the months of December, January and February for the season 1971-72 and 1972-73 in respect of sugar factories in the State of Tamil Nadu is laid on the Table of

the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4684/73.]

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, Sugar factories under the Central Excise Law are required to maintain and submit statutory returns daily, regarding use of raw materials and production of sugar including the recovery percentage etc. These are scrutinised by the Technical Wing of the Central Excise Department to ensure that there is no leakage of sugar resulting in loss of revenue. Besides, the technical officers of the Central Revenues Chemical Service make surprise checks of a few factories at random and verify the recovery by carrying out suitable tests.

Price of Paddy in different Stages

*576. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL PURKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala had been allowed a price of Rs. 65 and Maharashtra Rs. 78, while Mysore is allowed Rs. 54 per quintal for paddy; and

(b) if so, what are the obstacles before the Government for not allowing realistic prices for paddy for the

question of taking over of wholesale trade in rice?

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

(a) The following procurement prices for Standard variety paddy have been fixed in the States of Kerala, Maharashtra and Mysore for 1972-73 Khariff season:—

	Rs. per quintal
Kerala	56.25
Maharashtra	58.00
Mysore	52.00

The Kerala Government is paying delivery bonus to the producers Rs. 8.75 per quintal over and above the procurement price.

(b) Wholesale trade in rice will be taken over from 1973-74 khariff season. The procurement prices for that season will be fixed before the commencement of the procurement season.

Persons jobless due to take-over of wholesale trade in foodgrains

*577. SHRI LALJI BHAI:

SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 16 lakh persons will be jobless due to Government's decision to take over grain trading; and

(b) if so, what steps are being contemplated by Government for their welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) The implementation of the scheme of takeover of wholesale trade in wheat and rice from the

coming rabi and kharif seasons, is not likely to result in any appreciable unemployment of persons engaged in the foodgrains trade because these dealers will continue to deal in foodgrains other than wheat and rice, and various other agricultural commodities.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Marketed Surplus and Takeover of Wholesale Trade in Wheat

*578. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the consensus reached at the recent State Chief Ministers' Conference, only the marketed surplus and not the marketable surplus will be procured from the producers of wheat and rice;

(b) whether as the purpose or intention of the takeover is to eliminate the speculation and distortion in prices caused by the wholesaler, the marketable surplus will be left in private hands;

(c) whether procurement will be done at the officially fixed price of Rs. 76 a quintal and the issue price will be Rs. 78 a quintal; and

(d) if so, whether in view of continuous rising of the inputs the procurement price will be an incentive one for the farmers or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir, in respect of wheat. Decision regarding rice has not yet been taken.

(b) No, Sir Under the scheme only a small quantity left over after procurement of the marketed surplus will be allowed to be retained by the growers and retailers.

(c) The procurement prices per quintal of wheat are Rs. 82.00 for specified superior varieties, Rs. 71.00 to Rs. 74.00 for red indigenous and Rs. 76.00 for other varieties. The issue price for superior varieties is being fixed shortly. For other varieties present issue price fixed is Rs. 78.00 per quintal

(d) The procurement prices are always fixed so as to be remunerative to the producers.

Acute Housing Problem of Government Servants on Transfer

*579. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether when Government servants are transferred from one place to another, they face acute housing problem; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir, sometimes.

(b) There is no proposal for giving special consideration for allotment of accommodation from the general pool to officers transferred from one station to another. They have to wait for their turn for allotment of accommodation in the general pool at places of their new posting. In the case of IAS and IPS officers, who are on State Cadres and are required to man Central Government posts at Delhi/New Delhi, a separate pool known as 'Tenure Officers' Pool' has been created.

किसानों के लिए इस्पात के सस्ते कृषि उपकरण उपलब्ध कराने सम्बन्धी योजनायें

*580. श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिरवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस्पात से बने कृषि उपकरणों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या किसानों को उचित मूल्य पर ये उपकरण उपलब्ध कराने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ग्रण्ठा साहिब पों. शिन्दे) : (क) लोह तथा इस्पात के मूल्यों और मजदूरों की मजदूरी में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप कृषि उपकरणों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने कृषि उपकरणों के प्रचलन और किसानों को उचित दरों पर उनकी पूर्ति के लिये कई उपाय किये हैं । ये उपाय नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

1. नीमरी योजना की अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषकों को 25 प्रतिशत से 33 प्रतिशत की साहाय्य दरों पर सुधरे हुये उपकरण बेचे गये थे, ताकि उन्हें लोकप्रिय बनाया जा सके । इस सहायता का 25 प्रतिशत भाग केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वहन किया था ।
2. विशेषकर सरकारी क्षेत्र की यूनिटों में कृषि उपकरणों के विनिर्माण में तेजी लायी जा रही है । इन यूनिटों से उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कहा गया है, ताकि उनके द्वारा निर्मित उपकरण कृषकों को उचित मूल्य पर बेचे जा सकें ।
3. विभिन्न प्रकार के कृषि कार्यों के लिये कृषकों की प्रावश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिये देश में सुधरे हुये

श्रीजारों और उपकरणों की कई किस्मों का विकास किया गया है। किसानों की स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये देश में भूमि-कांश कृषि उपकरण लघू यूनिटों द्वारा बनाये जाते हैं।

4. सरकार भी देशी विनिर्माताओं को कृषि उपकरणों तथा अन्य श्रीजारों के प्रोटोटाइप आयात करने के लिये परीक्षण जांच तथा प्रदर्शन के लिये आवश्यक सहायता दे रही है।

5. भारतीय मानक सस्था कृषि उपकरणों, श्रीजारों आदि के लिये मानक तैयार करने में प्रच्छा कार्य कर रही है। इस सस्था ने 55 उपकरणों के लिये पहले ही मानक तैयार कर लिये हैं तथा कुछ और का अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

Survey of Beggars

5500. DR. H P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how the percentage of beggars to the total population of India compares with that of Pakistan, Ceylon, Japan and other Asian and African countries; and

(b) whether any general directions have been given to different States and Union Territory Administrations to tackle the beggar problem, if so, the broad outlines of such directions and how it has become possible to harness the man-power among Indian beggars to the benefit of the nation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Data in respect of beggar population

of other Asian and African countries are not available.

(b) The State Governments have been requested to tackle the problem of beggary in the short term through anti-beggary legislations, Children's Acts etc. The various socio-economic programmes are expected to have long-term impact on eradicating beggary.

Compensation Paid to M/s. Nab Bharat Private Limited

5501. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi School Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society Limited was given concession in land price on the undertaking that it would not file any appeal against land award No. 1809 dated the 29th March, 1965;

(b) whether it is in the knowledge of the Land and Building Department, Delhi Administration that M/s. Nav Bharat Nirman Private Limited filed an appeal and it was accepted by Additional District Judge, Delhi vide his judgement dated the 31st July, 1970 of the Land belonging to the above said Society;

(c) if so, how much money was paid as enhanced compensation in the above case to M/s. Nav Bharat Nirman Private Limited; and

(d) whether the Society is liable to pay the enhanced compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The land of the Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society was acquired vide award No. 1804

dated 29th March, 1965 and not vide Land Acquisition Award No. 1809. The Society gave an undertaking that it would not file an appeal for enhancement of compensation against the said Award and as such the price of land allotted to the Society was charged on compensation basis.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 1.09038.08P.

(d) The question of recovery of additional amount from the Society as a result of the said enhancement of compensation is being examined by the Delhi Administration.

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री धरविन्द नेताम) : समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा सीधे कोई अनुदान नहीं दिये गये थे, तो भी, केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 में रायबरेली जिले में निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिये गये थे :—

क्रम सं०	संस्था का नाम	वर्ष 1971-72 (दी गई धनराशि) रुपयों में	वर्ष 1972-73 (मंजूर की गई धन राशि) रुपयों में
1	डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउन्सिल फार चाइल्ड वेलफेयर, रायबरेली	1180	3240
2	महिला कल्याण केन्द्र, रायबरेली	..	2000
3	नागरिक सेवा संस्थान, हरविधों, जायत, रायबरेली		500
4	इन्द्रा नेहरू गांधी विद्यालय, साहफरा, रायबरेली		1500
5	परिवार और बाल कल्याण परियोजना, ब्लाक राही, जिला राय बरेली		73000

समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतापगढ़ जिले में संस्थाओं को अनुदान

5503. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :

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

उत्तर प्रदेश के राय बरेली जिले में समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा संस्थाओं को अनुदान

5502. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के रायबरेली जिले में किन-किन संस्थाओं को वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया ?

विभाग ने उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतापगढ़ जिले की किन-किन संस्थाओं को वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में अनुदान दिया है तथा अनुदान की राशि कितनी-कितनी है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री धरविन्द नेताम) : समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा सीधे कोई अनुदान नहीं दिये गये थे। तो भी, केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 में प्रतापगढ़ जिले में निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिये गये थे :—

क्रम सं०	संस्था का नाम	वर्ष 1971-72 (दी गई धनराशि)	वर्ष 1972-73 (मंजूर की गई धनराशि)
		रुपये	रुपये
1	डिस्ट्रिक्ट ग्राइ रिलीफ सोसाइटी, प्रतापगढ़	1,000	1,000
2	समाज सेवा संस्थान, कालाकंकर, प्रतापगढ़	13,048	9,825

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जम्मू तथा कश्मीर को कृषि उत्पादन के लिए अनुदान तथा ऋण दिया जाना

5504. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये जम्मू-कश्मीर को अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में कितनी धन-राशि दी गई ; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 में इस प्रयोजन के लिये उपरोक्त राज्य को अनुदान के रूप में कितनी धन-राशि दी जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो.शिन्हे) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों को उनकी योजना के अन्तर्गत स्कीमों के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता निर्मुक्त करने की कार्य-विधि में 1969-70 से संशोधन कर दिया गया है। राज्य सरकारों को अब वार्षिक योजना के लिये सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह अलग-अलग योजनाओं या कार्यक्रमों के लिये नहीं दी जाती है। जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार को 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान राज्य की

योजना के अन्तर्गत स्कीमों के लिये ब्लाक ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता इस प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

	1971-72	1972-73
ऋण	1928.00	2125.40
अनुदान	918.00	1044.60
कुल	2846.00	3170.00

इसके अतिरिक्त 1971-72 और 1972-73 में राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित कृषि क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के लिये निम्नलिखित सहायता दी गई :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

	1971-72	1972-73
ऋण	5.45	4.67
अनुदान	21.33	45.42
कुल	26.78	50.09

विजय घाट, शान्ति वन और राजघाट के निर्माण कार्यों पर किया गया व्यय

5505. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विजय घाट, शान्ति वन और राजघाट के निर्माण का कार्य इस बीच पूरा कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इनका अभी और कितना निर्माण कार्य होना है ; और

(ग) इन निर्माण कार्यों पर अब तक पृथक-पृथक कितनी राशि व्यय हुई है और निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने तक कितनी राशि व्यय होगी ?

संस्कृति कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रोफ. मेहता) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य अभी पूरे किये जाने हैं :—

1. विजयघाट :

- (i) टीला नम्बर 1 का विकास ।
- (ii) खाली टुकों को पार्क करने के क्षेत्र तथा कुछ निचले क्षेत्र का विकास ।
- (iii) बाटर-बाड़ी में फुट-ब्रिज ।
- (iv) शेलटरस, प्याऊ, बुक-स्टाल, मार्गजनिक मदान की व्यवस्था करना ।
- (v) कुछ क्षेत्र में कच्चे पानी की सप्लाई ।

2. शान्तिवन :

- (i) बाटर बाड़ी में फुट ब्रिज ।
- (ii) पैदल चलने के लिये पटरियां ।
- (iii) समाधि की ओर जाने वाला रास्ता तथा समाधि के सामने चबूतरा ।
- (iv) पम्पों की वितरण लाइन का विस्तार ।
- (v) कुछ क्षेत्र में अच्छी मिट्टी की व्यवस्था ।

3. राजघाट : जिन दो चरणों में अभी तक कार्य आरम्भ किया गया है उनमें से निम्नलिखित कार्य पूरा करना बाकी है :—

- (i) गुफा में भित्ति-कार्य ।
- (ii) समाधि के दक्षिणी स्थल पर नहरों और लैगूनों तथा इनसे सम्बद्ध कार्य ।

(ग) अभी तक खर्च की राशि तथा खर्च किये जाने वाला सम्भावित प्रतिरिक्त व्यय निम्नलिखित है :—

	समाधि का नाम खर्च की गई राशि		खर्च किया जाने वाला सम्भावित प्रतिरिक्त व्यय	
	रुपये		रुपये	
विजय घाट	32,76,233		3,90,000	
शान्तिवन	69,08,541		6,41,700	
राजघाट	64,97,296		29,43,000	

राज्य की खाद्य उत्पादन योजनाओं में परिवर्तन संबंधी सुझाव

5506. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को अपनी उत्पादन योजनाओं सम्बन्धी प्रारूपों का अन्तिम रूप देने के सुझाव दिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने प्रारूप प्रस्तुत किये हैं; और

(ग) राज्यों में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये अन्य किन किन उपायों पर बल दिया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख), योजना आयोग ने 1973-74 के लिये समस्त राज्य सरकारों की वार्षिक उत्पादन योजनाओं के विषय में नवम्बर-दिसम्बर, 1972 में सम्बन्धित राज्यों से विचार-विमर्श किया था और विभिन्न योजनाओं के लक्ष्यों को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया था ।

(ग) खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये जिन बातों पर प्रमुख रूप से बल दिया गया है वे इस प्रकार हैं—अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रम और बहु-फसली कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र का विस्तार, लघु सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विकास, उर्वरकों का पर्याप्त तथा संतुलित प्रयोग, उचित किस्म के वनस्पति-रक्षण उपाय, बीज, उर्वरक कोटनाशी दवाओं आदि आदानों की समया-नुसार पूर्ति की व्यवस्था और किसानों को उनके प्रयोग के बारे में प्रशिक्षण देना ।

Nationalisation of Roadways in States

5507. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to take over of buses for passengers in all the States;

(b) if so, whether all State Governments have been given instructions to nationalise all Roadways for passengers; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(a) to (c). In 1954, the Planning Commission first communicated to the State Governments the outlines of a policy of phased nationalisation of passenger transport. It was also indicated that, where permits were to be issued to private operators, this should be to viable units and the period should not be less than three years. Later, the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination re-iterated that there were valid economic grounds in favour of State Governments proceeding towards enlargement of their own share and that of municipal undertakings in passenger road transport. At the tenth meeting of the Transport Development Council held on the 15th and 16th February, 1973, it was suggested that, as a step for the implementation of the declared policy of taking over passenger road transport services progressively, the States should nationalise such services on all National and State Highways and extend the benefit of road transport to rural areas in the interior of the country on existing as well as new rural link roads even through private operators to break the isolation of our people living in villages from the mainstream of our socio-economic life.

Since the executive responsibility for road transport rests with the States, it is essentially for them to decide as to which routes should be nationalised and when. The question of the Government of India issuing instructions to the State Governments in this regard does not arise.

Cost of Cochin Shipyard

5508. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actual cost of Cochin Shipyard is expected to go higher than the estimated cost of Rs. 45.42 crores;

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase its allocation for 1973-74 for the earliest completion of this project?

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

(a) and (b). Actual cost of Cochin Shipyard is expected to be higher than estimated cost due to increase in cost of materials and also higher tendered rates for major civil works. Exact increase is not known at present.

(c) The allocation for the year 1973-74 is considered to be adequate at this stage. The position will however, be reviewed during the course of the year based on the progress of works.

Production of Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum

5509. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of production in the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum;

(b) whether Government propose to undertake any expansion scheme of this factory and if so, the main features thereof and its estimated expenditure; and

(c) whether the Government propose to shift the administrative office of this company from New Delhi to Trivandrum to reduce the administrative expenditure and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Upto the period ending March, 1973 from the date of the commission of the factory, the total estimated production of Nirodh in the Hindustan Latex factory, Trivandrum is 334.31 million pieces.

(b) Government have received a proposal to double the installed capacity of the Factory at Trivandrum, at an estimated cost of Rs. 116.50 lakhs. The proposal is under examination.

(c) The Company has already been asked to shift its head office from New Delhi to Trivandrum.

Sanctioning of Loans to Private Shipping Companies during 1973-74

5510. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan given by the Government to the Private Shipping Companies during the year 1973-74 and its company wise break up, and

(b) the number of cases where applications for loans have been rejected together with the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Loans are granted by the Shipping Development Fund Committee to private

shipping companies for purchase of ships. The question of granting of loans or rejection of loan applications during 1973-74 has not yet arisen as the year commences from 1st April 1973.

Low rate of plant nutrient application in Madhya Pradesh

5511. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether per hectare of plant nutrient application in Madhya Pradesh is only 2.47 kilograms compared to 33.67 kgs. in Punjab and 20.80 kilograms in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) steps being taken to even up this situation; and

(c) the main reasons for this low rate in Madhya Pradesh?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. These figures are correct in respect of the year 1969-70.

(b) The State Government are laying increased emphasis on optimum and balanced use of fertilisers through demonstrations and other extension measures. In the two years, 1972-73 and 1973-74, fertiliser promotion programme is being implemented in four districts of the State, namely, Morena, Chhatarpur, Balaghat and Tikamgarh. Under the fertiliser promotional programme, four Soil Testing Laboratories existing in the State of Madhya Pradesh at Nowgong, Pawarkheda, Ujjain and Raipur are also being strengthened during the Fourth Plan period. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 3.64 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh during the year 1972-73.

(c) The low level of plant nutrient application per hectare in Madhya

Pradesh may be attributed to inadequacy of available irrigation facilities, the limited coverage of area under High Yielding Varieties of crops, gaps in extension efforts and constraints on distribution of fertilisers on account of logistical difficulties.

Confirmation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Teachers working against Reserved Posts under Delhi Administration

5512. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes teachers, cadre-wise, appointed since 1962 under Delhi Administration;

(b) the dates of their quasi-permanency and confirmation, in each case, in each cadre; and

(c) whether the individuals are not made quasi-permanent and permanent since 1962, the reasons therefor, in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Qualifications prescribed for Posts of Principal and Teachers by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

5513. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts of Principals and Teachers have been advertised by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in the month of February, 1973.

(b) if so, the number of posts advertised cadre wise and the qualifications prescribed for each post separately;

(c) whether the qualifications desired for the posts of Principals are higher than the qualifications prescribed by the U.P.S.C. for the post of Principal; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is proposal under consideration to allow III Division candidates of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes for the posts of Principals/P.G.Ts. to give proper representation to the above communities?

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 number of posts likely to be filled were not indicated in the advertisement as they could not be assessed at that time.

The requirement of staff in various posts is linked with the number of new Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened in the next academic session and also other factors. A correct assessment of staff for Kendriya Vidyalayas which are spread all over the country is generally possible only in June by which time the position about the number of schools to be opened and the number of teachers leaving the Sangathan's service or seeking reversion to their parent departments etc., is definitely known.

The qualifications prescribed for various posts are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4685/73].

(c) The qualifications prescribed for the post of Principal in Kendriya Vidyalayas are slightly higher than

those prescribed by Delhi Administration/Union Territories for whom recruitment is done through the U.P.S.C. Since the Kendriya Vidyalayas are expected to impart quality education it is considered necessary to prescribe a slightly higher, qualifications.

(d) No, Sir, because that would lead to deterioration in academic standards. However, cases of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes possessing the minimum qualifications are invariably considered as per relaxed standards vis-a-vis candidates of general communities.

The Delhi Teachers Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi

5514. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Delhi Teachers Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) the membership in each of the above House Building Cooperative Societies on 3rd August, 1967;

(c) the area allotted separately to each above society; the surplus area allotted to each Society; and

(d) whether the Government is withdrawing surplus land allotted to the above societies; and whether there is a proposal before the Government to allot this surplus land to the Scheduled Castes teachers of Delhi/ New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(d) No. Question does not arise.

Statement

Name of Society	No. of members as on 3-8-67	Area allotted in acres	Locality
1	2	3	4
1. Delhi School Teachers CHBS	1171 (in June 1966)	91.72	Shahdra.
2. Darya Ganj Jama Masjid School Teachers CHBS.	47	3.6	-Do.-
3. Central School Teachers CHBS.	1188	108.88	Pitampura.
4. D.M.C. School Teachers CHBS.	291	20.00	-Do.-
5. Delhi University Teachers CHBS.	248	27.00	-Do.-
6. A.E.S. Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Limited.	22	This Society was not considered for allotment of land.	

The societies were allotted land keeping in view their reported membership at the time of allotment. The question of allotting surplus land did not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा प्रस्तुत ग्रामीण रोजगार दूत कार्यक्रम के अधीन योजना

5515. श्री गंगाधरन बोसित :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ग्रामीण रोजगार दूत कार्यक्रम के अधीन नई योजनाएँ प्रस्तुत की हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन योजनाओं पर, जिलावार, कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है । [गन्धालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या L. T. 4686/73]

Complaints Cell in Central Office of Delhi Milk Scheme

5516. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there existed a complaints Cell in the Central Office of

the Delhi Milk Scheme; and if so, its staffing pattern and when it was abolished and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether in view of the expanding activities of the D.M.S. it is proposed to re-open it and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, the Cell comprised of one Assistant Milk Distribution Officer and one Lower Division Clerk. The Cell was not abolished but for administrative convenience it was merged with Docket Section of the Diary. The Docket and Complaints Sections function round the clock.

(b) Does not arise.

Eviction of Tenants Occupying House/Plot in the Refugee Pool in the Capital

5517. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a recent judgement of the Supreme Court the renting out of residential

premises in the refugee colonies by the allottees for commercial purposes constitutes a violation of the terms of the agreement executed by the allottee at the time of allotment of a house or plot in the refugee pool in the capital;

(b) whether as a result of this judgement, several thousands of tenants of such residential houses, where they had been running shops in the refugee colonies like East/West Patel Nagar for the last more than 2 decades are facing eviction and again being made refugees; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures which Government propose to take to protect such tenants;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Supreme Court has held that use by a tenant of any premises for commercial purposes constitutes a violation if the lease granted by D.D.A. (lessor) provided that the premises should be used only for residential purposes and that the tenant is liable for eviction for the breach of the user clause in the lease.

The Supreme Court judgement has not been given in the case of a lease issued by the Department of Rehabilitation, but the legal position will be the same in the case of leases issued by that department in respect of residential properties/plots in colonies of displaced persons.

(b) Legally, the tenants violating lease terms are liable for eviction.

(c) Realising the hardship, the Government has been permitting the utilisation of a portion of their residential premises by certain categories of professional persons for their professional work.

Upkeep of Red Fort, Delhi

5518. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRI MUHAMMED
SHERIFF:

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

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India is not paying enough attention to the upkeep of Red Fort at Delhi as was reported in the press on 22nd February, 1973 by Mr. Begg, an authority on Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Due attention is being paid to the upkeep of the Red Fort at Delhi. A phased programme of repairs has been drawn up and repairs are under-way.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress of Development of Land by the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

5519. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4655 on the 18th December, 1972 regarding development of land by the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi and state:

(a) whether any tentative date, if not a firm date, has been given to the Society for completion of development work by the Society; if so, the date so fixed;

(b) whether the Society has sought the assistance of the Government to solve any difficulties faced by them in the progress of the development work;

(c) if so, the assistance sought by the Society and that rendered by Government so far; and

(d) the progress towards development made upto date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House Building Society was required to develop the land by 13th March, 1970. The development, had, however, been held up as the lay-out plan for the society's land was sanctioned in January, 1971. It is not possible, at this stage, to give a target date for the completion of the development work.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Society sought assistance in getting their service plan approved quickly. The Delhi Development Authority/Delhi Municipal Corporation have been requested by Delhi Administration to expedite it.

(d) According to the information furnished by the Society it had made the following progress uptill 31st December, 1972.

(i) Levelling & Dressing	90 per cent
(ii) Roads	80 per cent
(iii) S.W. Drains	80 per cent
(iv) Water Supply	50 per cent
(v) Street Lighting	5 per cent
(vi) Sewerage	50 per cent
Over-all Progress	60 per cent

Allotment of developed plots to all the share holders of the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

5520. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House Building Society, 92 L.S.—4.

Delhi, would be able to provide developed plots to all its shareholders; and

(b) if not, how many of the shareholders would be left without plots and what does the (i) Government and (ii) the Society propose to do for those shareholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Society has to adopt new model by-laws and to obtain affidavits from all its members for ascertaining their eligibility for allotment of plots. As the society has not yet taken action in this regard, it is not possible to say, at this stage, whether the society would be able to provide plots to all its members.

(b) Question does not arise.

Price for sugarcane supplied to factories during 1972-73

5521. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the price paid per quintal for the sugarcane supplied to the factories during the season 1972-73, factory-wise, in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): A statement showing the range of price being paid by sugar factories at factory gate for cane purchased during 1972-73 season is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4687/73.]

Probe in the working of Delhi Administration's Civil Supplies Department

5522. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any probe had been considered to be held into the working of Delhi Administration's Civil

Supplies Department during the past year; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Closure of Inner Circle of Connaught Place, New Delhi for Vehicular Traffic

5523. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to close the inner circle of Connaught Place in New Delhi for Vehicular Traffic as a part of the development of that area;

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

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

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 Government had constituted a committee known as "New Delhi Development Advisory Committee" to examine the question of development of the Metropolitan City Centre of Delhi. The Committee in their report have proposed that inner circle of Connaught Place be closed for vehicular traffic movements and be pedestrianised and merged with the Central Park of Connaught Place.

(c) A decision on the recommendations of the Committee is likely to be taken shortly.

Suits pending with the Courts of Rent Controller and Additional Rent Controller in Delhi and New Delhi

5524. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of courts of Rent Controller and Additional Rent Controller in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) the number of suits pending in these courts as on 31st December, 1972, court-wise; and

(c) the number of suits pending for the last five years, court-wise?

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

(b) and (c). The requisite information is as under:—

Name of the Rent/No. of suits Additional Rent Controller	pending as on 31-12-72	No. of suits pending for the last five years
(i) Shri Jaspal Singh	1851	19
(ii) Shri Mohd. Shamim	1960	20
(iii) Shri R.P. Gupta	1929	49
(iv) Shri V.S. Aggarwal	1868	16

Expenditure incurred in maintaining roads in States by C.P.W.D.

5525. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) total kilometers of Roads under C.P.W.D. in various States, state-wise upto the end of 1972;

(b) total expenditure incurred in maintaining these roads per annum, State-wise, during the last three years; and

(c) total kilometers of roads planned to be constructed in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Survey of aided schools in Delhi

5526. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether a survey of 150 Government aided schools in Delhi has revealed a state of affairs which is applicable to most of the large cities throughout the country;

(b) whether the hidden costs of education are becoming a scandal in the country; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, it has no information regarding any survey of Government aided Schools in Delhi.

(b) The expenditure incurred by State Governments per school students is not available. The Government, therefore, are unable to express their opinion in the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

Persons sent to Norway for training for various Development Projects

5527. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 2870 on 12th March, 1973 regarding Technical Co-operation agreement with Norway for supply of fertiliser and state:

(a) whether some workers were selected and sent for training to Norway for the development projects covered by the agreement; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and mode of their selection?

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

(a) Since the signing of General Technical Cooperation Agreement in December, 1972, no worker has been sent to Norway for training under that Agreement.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance provided to Orissa by N.C.D.C.

5528. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the National Cooperative Development Corporation to Orissa for the year 1973-74 for cooperative Development Scheme; and

(b) the names of the schemes and the amounts provided item-wise?

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

(a) The National Cooperative Development Corporation has proposed to provide a total financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 133.49 lakhs to Orissa for various cooperative development schemes during 1973-74.

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

Statement

The names of the schemes and the amount proposed to be provided by the NCDC for various cooperative development programmes in Orissa during 1973-74 are as follows ?

(A) Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes :

1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of margin money for distribution of fertilizers.	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
2. Central Sector Scheme for Cooperative storage.	Rs. 28.12 lakhs
3. Central Sector Scheme for strengthening the share capital base of selected cooperative marketing societies.	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
4. Central Sector Scheme for small & medium-sized processing units.	
(i) Cooperative Dairy	Rs. 1.40 lakhs
(ii) Cooperative Oil Mills	Rs. 17.60 lakhs
(iii) Cooperative Distillery	Rs. 17.85 lakhs
(iv) Cooperative Dal Mills	Rs. 3.40 lakhs
(v) Cooperative Cold Storage	Rs. 8.00 lakhs

Total for (A)

Rs. 89.37 lakhs

(B) Corporation Sponsored Schemes :

(i) Technical & Promotional Cell (subsidy)	Rs. 0.50 lakhs
(ii) Margin money for coop. processing units (Rice Mills)	Rs. 37.25 lakhs
(iii) Margin money for coop. processing units (for coconut units)	Rs. 1.08 lakhs
(iv) Margin money for Cold Storages	Rs. 3.76 lakhs
(v) Agro-Service Centres	Rs. 1.53 lakhs

Total for (B)

Rs. 44.12 lakhs

Grand Total for (A & B)

Rs. 133.49 lakh

Central help sought by Madhya Pradesh for setting up Lift Irrigation Corporation

5529. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have asked for Central help in setting up a Lift Irrigation Corporation;

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

(c) whether any other State has also made such a request.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Madhya Pradesh Government have asked for the Central help by way of share capital contribution in setting up a Lift Irrigation Corporation.

(b) The proposal is under study of the Government of India.

(c) The State Government of Orissa is considering to make such a request.

Irrigation Works in Sidhi District, M.P. under drought prone area programme

5530. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the irrigation works under the Drought Prone Area Programme in Sidhi District and other districts in Madhya Pradesh are being inordinately delayed due to the fact that the P.W.D. Manual of 1935 remains unchanged and serves as an effective bottleneck;

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to remove this bottleneck; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the slowness of working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The State Government have reported that various Sections of P.W.D. Manual have been amended from time to time; and that additional powers have been delegated to Superintending Engineers for expeditious implementation of irrigation works under the Drought Prone Areas Programme,

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

Condition laid down by R.B.I. regarding Central Financing Agency's Advance to Economically weak and small farmers

5531. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has laid down a condition that Central Financing Agency has to advance at least 20 per cent of its borrowing from the Apex Bank to economically weak and small farmers;

(b) whether there is any demand to change the "acreage" based definition of such farmers to the "volume of loan borrowed" based definition; and

(c) whether Government propose to adopt such change in that definition at least so far as the farmers in the chronically drought prone areas are concerned?

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

(b) No, Sir. Some State Governments have, however, approached the Reserve Bank of India for revision of the size of holdings adopted for definition of small farmers on the

basis of average size of holdings and type of land cultivated particularly in semi-desert, drought-prone and hilly areas.

(c) Suitable modifications have been made by the R.B.I. in chronically drought-prone areas in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Fish imported from Bangladesh

5532. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of fish, in terms of rupee value, imported from Bangladesh by the end of February, 1973;

(b) the reasons for the shortfall in the imports of fish; and

(c) the measures adopted for improving fish imports from Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) About 840 tons valued at about Rs. 50 lakhs.

(b) Import of fish is being made from Bangladesh in terms of a Limited Payment Agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Government of Bangladesh for a period of one year which effect from 27th March, 1972 which has now been extended upto 27th June, 1973. The target of import was fixed at Rs. 9 crores worth of fish during the period of the agreement. Several matters relating to the trade had however to be sorted out between the two Governments before the actual import of fish could be commenced. There were no suitable exporting organisations in Bangladesh and these had to be organised by the Government of Bangladesh. It was also

found to be necessary to exempt fish imports from sales tax in Bangladesh and import duty in India, and suitable amendments of the regulations in force had to be made by both the Governments. The Central Fisheries Corporation thereafter took up negotiations with authorised exporting organisations in Bangladesh, finalized contracts, and opened the necessary letters of credit. Import of fish commenced in the first week of October, 1972. Apart from the fact that actual import could not be effected before October 1972, the supplies in the initial period October to December 1972 were at a very low level. The total value of fish imports upto February 1973 is therefore, only a small

proportion of the value envisaged in the Agreement.

(c) Joint Review meetings between officials of the two Governments were held in October, 1972 and January 1973 for the purpose of identifying bottlenecks, with a view to taking suitable remedial action. On the basis of these reviews steps were taken to establish additional collection and export points in Bangladesh and to resolve problems arising from the inadequacy of transport arrangements, shortage of packing material etc. in Bangladesh. The level of trade began to register significant improvement in the first two months of 1973. The figures of imports are as follows:

Month	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs.)
October 1972	99	5,94,000
November 1972	51	3,06,000
December 1972	73	4,38,000
January 1973	265	15,90,000
February 1973	350	21,00,000
Total :	838	50,28,000

In the first week of March 1973, an official delegation visited Dacca, Narayanganj, Jessore and Khulna in order to study the problems of the exporters and to assess the measures necessary to step up the volume of trade. It was agreed in consultation with the authorities concerned in Bangla Desh to effect certain improvements in the procedures for periodical fixation of purchase prices as well as for payment to exporters through the designated Banks in Bangla Desh.

विश्वविद्यालयों के उप-कुलपतियों की नियुक्ति

5533. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार होंगे कि इस समय देश में

कितने विश्वविद्यालय हैं और क्या इन विश्वविद्यालयों में उप-कुलपतियों की नियुक्ति के बारे में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में परामर्श किया जाता है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरेश हुसैन) : इस समय 91 विश्वविद्यालय हैं तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत विश्वविद्यालय समझौते जाने वाली संस्थाओं के रूप में घोषित 9 संस्थाएँ हैं।

विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति की नियुक्ति विश्वविद्यालय की समितियों तथा अधिनियम के अनुसार की जाती है। तथापि, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा भी गई सूचना के अनुसार

कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों के अधिनियमों में यह व्यवस्था है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का अध्यक्ष अथवा उनके द्वारा नामित व्यक्ति, उस समिति का सदस्य होगा जो कुलपति की नियुक्ति के लिए एक नामिका की सिफारिश करेगी।

वातावरण दूषित तथा पौधों के बारे में दूषण कृषि वैज्ञानिकों का मुद्दा

5534. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वातावरण की शुद्धता को सुरक्षित रखने तथा पौधों और फसलों को कीड़े मकोड़ों से बचाने के लिए विष के कृषि वैज्ञानिकों ने क्या सुझाव दिये हैं ; और

(ख) स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार उन सुझावों को तत्काल क्रियान्वित करने की स्थिति में है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिंदे) : (क) और (ख) आवश्यक सूचना का विवरण पत्र मंगाने है।

विवरण

वातावरण दूषण एवं कीटनाशी दवाइयों के अधाधुन प्रयोग के परिणामस्वरूप रासायनिक दूषण दो अलग अलग चीजें हैं। पहली समस्या नगर के कूड़ा-करकट, औद्योगिक कचरे, धुएँ आदि के निकास, पशुओं तथा वनस्पति के व्यर्थ पदार्थ, कोलाहल और ऊष्मीय दूषण जैसे विभिन्न पहलुओं से उत्पन्न होती है। इसलिये इस समस्या का सम्बन्ध स्वास्थ्य, उद्योग तथा परिवहन आदि कई अलग मंत्रालयों से भी है। यह केवल कृषि मंत्रालय से ही सम्बन्ध नहीं रखती।

1972 में स्टोकहोम में हुए मानव पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन

में निम्नलिखित विषयों पर विकसित देशों को सहकारी अनुसंधान और तकनीकी सहायता देने की आवश्यकता की सिफारिश की है :—

(i) कीटनाशी दवाइयों और उर्वरकों के पारिस्थितिक पहलुओं पर मूल अनुसंधान।

(ii) जीव-वैज्ञानिक विषयक मूल कीटनाशी दवाएँ।

(iii) समन्वित कीट नियंत्रण।

सरकार ने समन्वित कीट नियंत्रण का महत्व अनुभव किया है और इसलिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने चावल, गन्ना, कपास, नारियल के कीटों के समन्वित नियंत्रण के विषय में विचार करने और उपयुक्त सिफारिशें करने के लिए हाल ही में एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया है।

इस कार्यक्रम की निम्नलिखित मुख्य बातें महत्वपूर्ण हैं :—

(क) रसायनों के न्यूनतम प्रयोग से कीट-नियंत्रण की नई विधियों का पता लगाना।

(ख) इलाकों और क्षेत्रों का चुनाव करना तथा महामारियों के होने व कीटों की संचरण-शीलता, विभिन्न तरीकों से वितरण की स्थिति के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित करना ताकि समय पर आवश्यक एहतियात और नियंत्रण के उपाय कर सकें।

(ग) उपयुक्त और ठीक समय पर बड़ी संख्या में परजीवी और शिकारी कीटों का छोड़ना।

इन सभी तथा अन्य उपायों को शुरू करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य भूमि को दूषित करने वाले जहरीली रसायनों को कम करना तथा

प्रत्येक फसल के लिए एक सीमा के अन्दर इन उपायों के प्रयोग का निर्धारण करना होगा जिससे फसल को क्षति न हो और कीट-विनाश हो सके ।

विश्व के वैज्ञानिकों से उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर परिषद् ने चावल और कपास के कीट नियंत्रण के लिए दो मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएँ बनाई हैं । इन परियोजनाओं में मुख्य रूप से कीटों से छुटकारा पाने के लिए उनसे बचने अथवा कीटनाशी दवाओं के न्यूनतम प्रयोग में उनका विनाश करने के लिए सभी संभव उपाय करने पर बल दिया गया है ।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने कीटनाशी दवाओं के हानिकार प्रभाव के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट देने और निम्नलिखित विषयों पर सिफारिशें करने के लिए प्रो० एम० एम० थाकर (योजना आयोग) के सम्पादित्व में 1964 में एक विशेष समिति नियुक्त की थी :—

(क) क्या किसी खास किस्म के कीटनाशी का प्रयोग बिल्कुल रोक दिया जाये अथवा इसके प्रयोग को निदिष्ट परिस्थितियों में कुछ विशेष उद्देश्यों के लिए अनुमति दी जाये;

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) के अन्तर्गत की गई सिफारिशों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए कीटनाशी दवाओं के विनिर्माण और आयात का भावी निष्पादन क्या होना चाहिये ।

भारत सरकार ने एक कीटनाशी बोर्ड का गठन किया है, जो रसायनों के अग्रगण्य

ग्रंथों के प्रभावों सहित कीटनाशियों के समस्त पहलुओं पर विचार करेगी ।

थाकर समिति द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों के अनुसार रसायनों के अग्रगण्य ग्रंथों के, प्रभावों का भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली, केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान, मैसूर, केन्द्रीय वनस्पति रक्षण प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, हैदराबाद, केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रयोगशाला, कलकत्ता, केन्द्रीय चिकित्सा विष-विज्ञान यूनिट (भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद्), अहमदाबाद, पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, लुधियाना तथा हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हिमाचल में परीक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

हाल ही में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने भी प्रख्यात वैज्ञानिकों से युक्त एक कीटनाशी निर्धारण समिति का गठन किया है । यह समिति भारतीय सरकार द्वारा अपनाये जाने के लिये उपयुक्त सिफारिशें करने के प्रयोजन से विभिन्न अनुसंधान संगठनों से रसायनों तथा अन्य विधियों के बारे में प्राप्त निष्कर्षों एवं सिफारिशों की कीट और रोग नियंत्रण की दृष्टि से जांच करेगी ।

संसार के अन्य विकसित देशों की तुलना में भारत में फसलों को कीटों और बीमारियों से बचाने के लिए कीटनाशी दवाओं का प्रयोग अब भी बहुत ही कम किया जाता है । तथापि, चूंकि कीटनाशी दवाओं के अंधाधुंध और अनियंत्रित प्रयोग से दूषण की अनेक समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं, अतः भारत और खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन एवं विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अन्य सदस्य देश इन हानिकार प्रभावों के प्रति सजग हैं । कीट प्रतिरोध पैदा कर सकते हैं, इस तथ्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुए ही वनस्पति रक्षण निदेशालय

सिफारिशें करते समय फ़मल के छिड़काव-क्रम में यथा संभव विभिन्न प्रकार के रसायनों के प्रयोग का मुझाव देता रहा है ।

छात्रों को नैतिक अनुदेश देना

5535. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की स्वाधीनता के बाद छात्रों को नैतिकता के अनुदेश देकर नैतिक दृष्टि में परिणत बनाने के लिए मुझाव देने हेतु एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हा. तो समिति द्वारा क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें की गई थी और क्या इन सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख) : भारत सरकार ने शिक्षा संस्थानों में नैतिक और धार्मिक शिक्षा के पूरे प्रश्न का विस्तार में अध्ययन करने के लिए 1959 में श्री श्रीप्रकाश की अध्यक्षता में एक नैतिक और धार्मिक शिक्षा संबंधी एक समिति नियुक्त की थी । समिति की प्रमुख सिफारिशें संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं ।

समिति की रिपोर्ट सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों और विश्वविद्यालयों को उपयुक्त कार्रवाई हेतु भेज दी गई थी

विवरण

धार्मिक और नैतिक शिक्षा संबंधी समिति की प्रमुख सिफारिशें :

(क) शैक्षिक संस्थानों में नैतिक और आध्यात्मिक सिद्धान्तों की शिक्षा वांछनीय है और ऐसा करने के लिए कुछ सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत विशिष्ट व्यवस्था संभव है ।

(ख) नैतिक और आध्यात्मिक शिक्षा की विषयवस्तु के लिए हमें महान धार्मिक नेताओं की जीवनियों और शिक्षा का तुलनात्मक और महानुभूतिपूर्ण अध्ययन को शामिल करना चाहिए और आगे जाकर उनकी नैतिक पद्धति और दर्शन शामिल होने चाहिए । अच्छे आचरण, सामाजिक सेवा और सच्ची देश भक्ति की भावना को शामिल करने के लिए हमें हर स्तर पर सदा जोर देना चाहिए ।

(ग) हम इसे महत्वपूर्ण समझते हैं कि किसी शिक्षा योजना में घर को छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए और हम मुझाव देते हैं कि जनसमूह के माध्यम से दोनों शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य और उनके मनोवैज्ञानिक वातावरण के विषय में हमारे घरों की खामियां और कमियों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाये और शिक्षा दी जाये कि किस प्रकार इनको दूर किया जा सकता है ।

(घ) यह बहुत वांछनीय होगा, जैसा कि विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा आयोग (राधा-कृष्णन आयोग) ने सुझाया था कि सभी शिक्षा संस्थानों में कुछ क्षणों के लिए कक्षा में या ग्राम कक्ष में प्रति दिन मौन-ध्यान शुरू किया जाये ।

(ङ) सभी स्तरों के लिए प्राथमिक से विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक उचित पुस्तकें तैयार की जानी चाहिए जिसमें सभी धर्मों के तुलनात्मक और बुनियादी विचारों के साथ-साथ महान धार्मिक नेताओं की शिक्षा और जीवनियों का सार दिया हुआ हो ।

(च) अतिरिक्त पाठ्यचर्चा कार्यकलापों के दौरान सभी धर्मों के अर्थ को समझने के लिए विद्वान और अनुभवी व्यक्तियों को भाषण देने के लिए आमंत्रित किया

जाना चाहिए और आध्यात्मिक भावना के अध्ययन में रुचि उत्पन्न करने के लिए जैलिक प्रसारण तथा समूह चर्चाएं आयोजित की जानी चाहिए।

(छ) सादर और शिष्टाचार के गुणों के विकास और अच्छी सादतों को सिखाने के लिए मानक पाठ्यपुस्तकें पढ़ना चाहिए क्योंकि हमारे समाज में इसकी बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

(ज) प्रत्येक स्तर पर किसी न किसी प्रकार का शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य होना चाहिए।

Appointment of Lecturer to write History of Freedom Movement in India

5536. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lecturer of Calcutta Vidyasagar College has been appointed to assist writing the history of Freedom Movement of India;

(b) if so, the name of the lecturer appointed for the purpose and the terms and conditions of his appointment; and

(c) whether his academic background and his role during the August 1942 movement were taken into consideration?

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

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

Steps to check spurious material being included in Text Books nationalised in States

5537. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what safeguard have been devised to obviate spurious material from being forced fed to students of such States where text books have been nationalized; and

(b) how does this policy of safeguard operate in States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The matter referred to in the question is primarily the concern of State Governments as Education is a State subject under the Constitution. State Governments have recognised procedures for prescription of school text books. There are guidelines for authors. There is also the practice of review of manuscripts before a book is accepted for adoption as a school text book. By and large these safeguards have worked satisfactorily though there have been a few complaints of unsuitable material encouraging casteism, communalism, etc. being found in school text books. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare had set up in 1968 a National Board of School Text Books, which is a high-powered Board, on which the State Governments are represented at the level of their Education Ministers. One of the functions of the Board is the improvement of the machinery for production and prescription of school text books at the State level. At the instance of this Board, the National Council of Educational Research and Training, an autonomous organisation set up by this Ministry, has undertaken a Crash Programme to assist State Governments in the evaluation of school text books in States so as to

eliminate the above-mentioned defects if any. Most State Governments have availed of the scheme. The report of the evaluation committee is sent to the State Government for implementation. Nearly 2,000 school text books have so far been evaluated.

30th January, 1973 as 'Leprosy Day'

5538. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state what steps have been taken on the 30th January, 1973 as "Leprosy day" to help the villagers of Ramdiha village of Moser Talil of Sidhi District to treat them for leprosy from which more than 50 percent villagers are suffering?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): An anti-leprosy week was observed throughout the State of Madhya Pradesh from the 30th January, 1973 by all Government and voluntary organisations doing leprosy work under National Leprosy Control Programme. The day was observed at District Headquarters, Sub-Divisional places and various leprosy centres, hospital and primary health centres in urban and rural areas of the State to create an awareness about leprosy and its treatment. Various measures about anti-leprosy work taken or proposed to be taken in future were published and distributed throughout the State. Radio talks were also broadcast on this occasion.

Madhya Pradesh is a low endemic State having a prevalence rate of leprosy below 0.5 per cent in general.

The prevalence rate of leprosy in Sidhi District is below 0.25 per cent. The total population of this district is about 6,00,000 and therefore the average case load in the whole of district is near about 1500. In Ramdiha

village 14 leprosy cases were found in population of 816 (surveyed) and arrangement for treatment of these cases has been made.

बिहार में खेलकूद गतिविधियों का विकास

5539. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा सभाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार में खेल-कूद गतिविधियों को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये हैं; और

(ख) इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और भविष्य में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा और सभाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भरविन्द नेताय) : (क) और (ख) राज्यों में खेलों को प्रोत्साहन देने की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों की है। यह मंत्रालय विभिन्न राज्यों में खेलों के प्रोत्साहन के लिए किसी भी परियोजना की प्रत्यक्ष रूप से जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेता। तथापि, राज्य सरकारों/राज्य खेल परिषदों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की इस मंत्रालय की योजना के अधीन, खुले स्टेडियम, तरणताल, भोतरी-स्टेडियमों के निर्माण, खेल-मैदानों की परिप्रदोषिता, प्रशिक्षण शिविरों के आयोजन, खेल उपकरणों की खरीद तथा ग्रामीण खेल केन्द्रों की स्थापना आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। इस योजना के अधीन, फूलवारी शरीफ, पटना, जमशेदपुर तथा भागलपुर में 1972-73 तक स्टेडियमों के निर्माण के लिए बिहार सरकार/बिहार राज्य खेल परिषद् को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई।

राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण योजना के अधीन, युवक खिलाड़ियों को खेलों में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए पटना में 4 प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षक नियुक्त किये गये हैं। बिहार

नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों में 6 और प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षक नियुक्त किये गये हैं।

खेलों के लिए वास्तविक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने से खेल कार्यकलापों में वृद्धि हुई है तथा प्रशिक्षकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग करने से खिलाड़ी अपने खेल का अच्छा प्रदर्शन कर सकेंगे।

इसके अतिरिक्त निधि उपलब्ध होने पर और राज्य खेल परिषदों/राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर उन्हें और वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी।

Grants to Students Hostel Located in Border area in Bikaner (Rajasthan)

5540. SHRI PANNALAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given to the Students Hostel local in border area in Bikaner of Rajasthan during the period from January, 1970 to 31st January, 1973 and the total number of students in this hostel as also the number of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes among them;

(b) whether there are no students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for opening such hostels in cities instead of in the border areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

रबी की फसल के लिए मिलावट वाले उर्वरक की सप्लाई

5541. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1973 के दौरान जिन लोगों ने रबी की फसल बोते समय तथा उसके बाद भी फसल का पोषण करने के लिए उर्वरकों का इस्तेमाल किया है उनका कहना है कि उर्वरक में मिलावट की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उर्वरकों में मिलावट को रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे): (क) और (ख). सरकार को बड़े पैमाने पर उर्वरकों में मिलावट करने की कोई विशिष्ट सूचनाएं नहीं मिली हैं। राज्य सरकारों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम और उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश के अन्तर्गत उर्वरकों की जांच करते और मिलावटी तथा घटिया उर्वरक बेचने के मामलों में अपराधियों के स्टॉक जब्त करने और उन पर मुकदमे चलाने के पर्याप्त अधिकार दिये गये हैं। कृषि राज्य मंत्री ने राज्यों के कृषि मंत्रियों को पत्र लिख कर गुण-नियंत्रण के उपायों को सख्ती से लागू करने में अत्यधिक सतर्कता बरतने और अपराधियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही करने के लिए कहा है। राज्य सरकारों से यह भी कहा गया है कि राज्य में वितरित किये जाने वाले प्रत्येक 200 मीट्रिक टन उर्वरक के लिए एक नमूना लिया जाये और उसका विश्लेषण किया जाय। हाल ही में कानून में संशोधन करके राज्यों को अपराधियों के मामलों में संक्षिप्त विचारण करने के अधिकार भी दे दिये गये हैं।

Sale of Fertiliser in Black-Market in Gujarat, Rajasthan and other States

5542. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the sale of fertilizers in the black market in certain parts of the country especially in Gujarat and Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to apprehend culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) A few cases of unscrupulous traders taking advantage of the relative shortage of fertilisers in some parts of the country and indulging in black-marketing have been reported;

(b) The State Governments who have been given adequate powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 to make checks, seize stocks and prosecute black-marketeers have been urged to step up their vigilance in this regard and to take deterrent action against offenders. States have recently been empowered under the Fertiliser Control Order to hold summary trials of offenders.

**राज्यों में पंचायत और सहकारी विधान की
एकरूपता**

5543. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक राज्य का पंचायत विधान तथा सहकारी विधान अलग-अलग है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन बधानों में एकरूपता लाने के लिए कोई उपाय किया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस पर विचार करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

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

(ख) पंचायतीराज के बुनियादी मार्ग-दर्शक सिद्धांत ये हैं कि मूल सिद्धांतों के व्यापक प्रतिमान में एकरूपता होनी चाहिए, परन्तु उसमें सख्ती नहीं होनी चाहिए । द्विस्तरीय अथवा त्रि-स्तरीय ढांचा राज्य सरकारों के विकल्प पर छोड़ दिया गया है ।

सहकारी नियमों के सम्बन्ध में, 1956 में भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये एक अध्ययन दल ने एक आदर्श कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज बिल, आदर्श कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज रूल्स तथा कुछेक महत्वपूर्ण प्रकार की सहकारी सोसायटियों के लिए कुछ आदर्श उप-विधियों का मसौदा तैयार किया था और उसे राज्य सरकारों को परिचालित किया गया था । बाद में, 1958 में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने सहकारी नियम तथा कार्यविधि को सरल बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया और 1959 में उनके सुझाव भी राज्य सरकारों को भेजे गये । तथापि, भारत सरकार द्वारा सहकारी विधान के बारे में लगातार पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Coimbatore

5544. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-
RIFF:

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

(a) whether there is scarcity of drinking water in Coimbatore; and

(b) if so, the nature of help given by the Centre to meet the situation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). There is inadequacy of drinking water supply in Coimbatore town particularly in summer months. In 1970 the Government of Tamil Nadu had submitted to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning a preliminary report on a scheme for improving the water supply system of Coimbatore. The scheme was returned to the State Government with technical observations. The scheme was intended to augment the existing Siruvani source by constructing a new dam. In January 1972 the State Government reported that the scheme had not been administratively sanctioned by that Government pending execution of an agreement with the Government of Kerala.

The responsibility for executing water supply schemes rests with the State Government Schemes for urban water supply costing over Rs. 25 lakhs are to be given technical clearance by the Government of India.

Assesment of Ground Water Resources in Birkota and Deogarh in Orissa

5545. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground-water Board in consultation with the

State of Orissa have assessed Ground-water resources in Birkota and Autuli areas of Deogarh sub-division in the district of Sambalpur, Orissa; and

(b) if not whether this work will be taken up this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

यूरिया और डाईएमोनियम सल्फेट की कमी और इनका आयात

5546. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में यूरिया उर्वरक और डाईएमोनियम सल्फेट की प्रत्यधिक कमी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन उर्वरकों के आयात के लिए सरकार ने किन किन देशों के साथ करार किया है; और

(ग) किम दर पर ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासहाय पी० शिर्के) : (क) यह नहीं है कि उर्वरकों के देशी उत्पादन और आयात में कठिनाइयों के कारण देश में समस्त उर्वरकों की उपलब्धि कम रही है। इसमें यूरिया और डाईएमोनियम फॉस्फेट भी शामिल है।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण-पत्र संलग्न है जिसमें उन देशों के नाम दिये गये हैं जिनमें यूरिया और डाईएमोनियम फॉस्फेट (डीएपी) खरीदने के लिए करार किये गये हैं। विवरण-पत्र में इनके मूल्य भी दिये गये हैं।

बिबरण

देश	मूल्य प्रति मीटरी टन (क) यूरिया	करार की तारीख
इटली	77.00 डालर (पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क)	जनवरी, 73
जापान	{ 19034.00 येन (पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क) 23161.60 येन (भाड़ा सहित लागत)	नवम्बर, 72 जनवरी, 73
यू० के०	{ 26.00 पौड (भाड़ा सहित लागत) 30.00 पौड (पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क)	मई, 72 मार्च, 73
पूर्वी युरोप,	485.00 रुपये (भाड़ा सहित लागत)	मार्च, 72
रूस, बुल्गेरिया	516.88 रुपये (भाड़ा सहित लागत)	अगस्त, 72
पोलैण्ड	742.56 रुपये (भाड़ा सहित लागत)	जनवरी, 73
फिनलैण्ड	54.40 डालर (पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क)	अगस्त, 72
मेक्सिको	74.50 डालर (भाड़ा सहित लागत)	सितम्बर, 72
कुवैत और मऊदी अरब	65.00 डालर (भाड़ा सहित लागत)	मई, 72
कुवैत	{ 83.50 डालर (पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क) 72.00 डालर (भाड़ा सहित लागत)	मार्च, 73 दिसम्बर, 72
हालैण्ड	{ 206.04 डी० जी० (पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क) 220.00 डी० जी० (भाड़ा सहित लागत)	मार्च, 73 मई, 72
बेल्जियम	3026.00 बी० फ्रँक (भाड़ा सहित लागत)	मई, 72

(ख) डाइअमोनियम फास्फेट

कनाडा	92.00 से 100.00 डालर (पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क)	सितम्बर 72
दक्षिणी कोरिया	96.25 डालर (पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क)	सितम्बर, 72
जापान	106.61 डालर (भाड़ा सहित लागत)	नवम्बर, 72
अमेरिका	{ 93.45 से 99.50 डालर (पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क) 105.50 से 110.24 डालर (भाड़ा सहित लागत)	सितम्बर, 72 सितम्बर, 72

राज्यों में भूमि हदबन्दी के बारे में पुनरीक्षित विधान

5547. श्री महाबोपक सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री भोगन्त्र झा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कई राज्यों ने भूमि की हद-बन्दी के बारे में पुनरीक्षित विधान नहीं बनाया है;

(ख) क्या भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों द्वारा भूमि की हदबन्दी अलग निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्डे) : (क) जी हां । कुछ राज्यों ने अभी मंशोधन विधान बनाया है । स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

गुजरात, मैसूर, उड़ीसा और मणिपुर तथा त्रिपुरा राज्यों में भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारण के वर्तमान कानूनों में मंशोधन करने के विधेयक तैयार किये जा रहे हैं । हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के विधान-मण्डलों द्वारा पारित विधेयकों को राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति दिये जाने से पूर्व जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). विभिन्न राज्यों ने अपनी-अपनी प्रादेशिक परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भूमि की भिन्न-भिन्न सीमायें निर्धारित की हैं । ये मोटे तौर पर जुलाई 1972 में हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों के आधार पर भारत सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये राष्ट्रीय मार्गदर्शी मिष्ठान्तों की सीमाओं के अन्दर हैं ।

Allocation for drainage scheme to improve minor Irrigation in Mysore

5548. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fund has been allotted for drainage scheme in order to improve minor irrigation facilities in Mysore Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total amount allotted for this purpose; and

(c) whether the work has been started and if so, whether it has been started through contracts or with the Cooperation of Government agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Setting up of Projects for Integrated Development in Canal Irrigated Areas

5549. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has decided to set up about a dozen projects for integrated development in canal irrigated areas during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the description thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has recently approved the recommendations of the Task Force on Integrated Rural Development constituted in October, 1971 under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. S. Minhas, Member Planning Commission. In its interim report on development of irrigated agriculture, the Task Force has recommended taking up 11 integrated agricultural development pilot projects in irrigation command areas. Each pilot project will be concerned with development of land and water resources of the area on an integrated basis.

रतलाम, मध्य प्रदेश में जमे हुए वनस्पति तेल संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस

5550. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के घोषित पिछड़े जिलों में रतलाम जिला भी एक है;

(ख) क्या उक्त जिले के मुख्यालय में सहकारिता के आधार पर जमे हुए वनस्पति तेल संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस की मांग की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और लाइसेंस जारी करने में विनम्र होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) धावेदन-यत्र लाइसेंस संबंधी समिति के विचाराधीन है ।

Recognised Engineering Colleges in India

5551. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of recognised Engineering Colleges in India State-wise; and

(b) the names of courses being taught in the Colleges,

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A State-wise list of 122 Engineer-
92 L.S.—5.

ing colleges maintained by or affiliated to Universities established under Central or State legislation, Institutions deemed to be Universities, Institutions of National Importance established by an Act of Parliament and one engineering institution, whose awards have been recognised by the Government equivalent to a degree for purpose of employment, indicating the courses at the Degree level thereat, is laid on the Table of the House. [Paced in Library. See No. LT-4688/73].

Reported Compulsion to Auto Rickshaws of Delhi to purchase U.T. Diamond Meters

5552. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Janata Auto Rickshaw Sangh and others have been agitating against the authorities for compelling the auto rikshaws of Delhi to purchase the U.T. Diamond Meter which is very costly besides being unauthorised; and

(b) if so the action being taken by Government in the matter?

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

(a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have not approved, verified and stamped any U.T. Diamond Meter under the Delhi Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1959. The question of the Administration asking the auto-rickshaw operators to purchase this particular brand of meter does not, therefore, arise.

However, on receipt of a complaint, from the General Secretary, Janata Auto Rickshaw Sangh, the above position was intimated to him by the Delhi Administration.

Setting up of Mechanised Slaughter Houses

5553. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether setting up of mechanised slaughter houses as recommended by the C.S.I.R., has not been implemented;

(b) if not implemented the reasons thereof; and

(c) how many such slaughter houses we have and in which States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Not yet. It may be stated that Council of Scientific and Industrial Research had set up a Task Force on 'Abattoir and Animal Products' in April, 1972 and it has submitted its report to Director General, C.S.I.R., for setting up mechanised slaughter houses in the country in August, 1972. Recently, Director General, C.S.I.R. has addressed Secretary (Agriculture) regarding the steps that are to be taken regarding accepting the recommendations of the Task Force of Slaughter houses. It is too early to implement the scheme as a lot of procedural, administrative and financial decisions are to be taken on these recommendations.

However, it may be stated that the National Development Council has recommended the setting up of slaughter houses in different parts of the country on commercial basis. The Government of India could subscribe towards its equity share capital. Accordingly the scheme for setting up of 14 slaughter houses projects in various States has been formulated at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 crores which has since been approved by the Ministry of Finance during April, 1970. The scheme is being implemented during IVth Plan period. Already

the techno-feasibility reports for setting up of such projects have been received from the State Government of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Goa. These reports have been technically approved in this Department and are now under sanction for providing the Central contribution for these projects. The Government of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh have already nominated the Directors to the Board for these projects and Government of India are shortly nominating their representatives on these Boards.

Most of the State Governments are convinced about the utility of the mechanised slaughter houses but this programme has not been able to make much headway because the State Governments are luke-warm towards implementing the projects due to socio-economic and political reasons.

(c) A mechanised slaughter house complex at Deonar, Bombay, Maharashtra has started functioning since September, 1972. The Ministry of Defence production operates one mechanised slaughter house for its own purposes at Hazratpur, in Agra district in U.P.

ग्रहिणी भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी अध्यापन कार्यक्रम

5555. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रहिणी भाषी क्षेत्रों में शुरू किये गये हिन्दी अध्यापन के कार्यक्रम में क्या प्रगति हुई है और वर्ष 1971-72 और वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान प्रत्येक-प्रत्येक क्या कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया और इस पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1971 और 1972 के दौरान तमिलनाडु में प्रारम्भ किये गये हिन्दी अध्यापन के कार्यक्रमों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम कब कब शुरू किया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 4689/73]

Universities better suited for creative Research than National Laboratories

5556. SHRI RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by the new Chairman of University Grants Commission stating that the Universities are better suited to carry on creative research than the lavishly financed and equipped National Laboratories or research institutions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). While making presidential remarks in the Patel Memorial Lectures by Prof. M. G. K. Menon on 'Science and Society' in February 1973, the Chairman, University Grants Commission *inter alia* observed that while eminent Scientists working in National Laboratories are doing good research work, the same Scientists if made to work in the Universities with less facilities would be more creative. He further

observed that the Universities, as a system are more conducive to original and creative work than isolated research Laboratories, however, well-equipped and exclusively devoted to research in a special field. These are, however, the personal views of the Chairman.

Blue Print on the Magnitude and nature of problem relating to Droughts and Famine in the Country

5557. SHRI V. P. SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a Blue Print on the magnitude and nature of the problem relating to droughts and famine in the country on the basis of the recommendations made by the Irrigation Commission;

(b) whether the criteria adopted for identification of chronically drought affected areas by the Department of Agriculture in 1970-71 is at variance with the one evolved by the Irrigation Commission;

(c) if so, facts thereof and which criteria is proposed to be adopted for identification and subsequent inclusion of additional areas in the drought prone areas programme during the Fifth Plan; and

(d) the programme envisaged in the Fifth Plan to tackle the problem of recurrent droughts based on a viable strategy?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The districts covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme have been identified on the basis of objective criteria like incidence of rainfall over a period of time, extent

of irrigated area in the district, frequency of occurrence of drought etc. The Irrigation Commission has adopted the following criteria; "the minimum criterion for identifying areas susceptible to drought is that the probability of critical rainfall shortage should be 20 per cent or more and that there should be an adverse water balance. Once the broad drought zone has been demarcated according to this criterion districts or taluks in it can be examined from the point of view of the availability of irrigation to identify those which require special attention."

(d) The Drought Prone Areas Programme will continue in the 5th Plan. The strategy of the programme in the 5th Plan is currently being studied.

**Memorandum of Settlement Re:
Paradip Port Workers' Service
Matters**

5558. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS**
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the intervention of the Regional Labour Commissioner, Government of India to prevent an impending strike in the Paradip Port, a Memorandum of Settlement was signed between the Paradip Port Trust and the Paradip Port Workers Union (Reorganised) on the 12th May, 1972 in connection with separation allowance, pay scale of store superintendents, advance increment to graduate clerks and the seniority of the Head Clerks of the port;

(b) whether Port Trust Board in its meetings held on 4th September, 1972 and 11th October, 1972 had passed specific resolutions on each of the items to honour the commitments made before the Regional Labour Commission Government of India; and

(c) if so, whether Government have since accorded approval to each of

these items of the Memorandum of Settlement and the Resolutions of the Board on those items for implementation, if not, the stage at which each of these issues stand at present?

THE MINISTER FOR SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). A Memorandum of Settlement was signed between the Paradip Port Trust and the Paradip Ports Workers' Union (Recognised) on 12th May, 1972 which also covered the sanction of separation allowance, revision of pay scale of Stores Superintendents and the fixation of seniority of clerks of the Paradip Port Trust. No settlement was, however, signed regarding sanction of advance increments to graduate clerks. The whole matter is being looked into.

**Aid from U.N.I.C.E.F. during Fifth
Plan**

5559. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

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

(a) whether UNICEF will give any aid to India during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, how this amount is proposed to be utilised in various projects in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). UNICEF has given an indication of its willingness to participate in our Fifth Plan. Discussions for the above purpose are going on U.N.I.C.E.F.

is likely to assist the following programmes among others:—

- (1) Science Education and Primary Educational innovation.
- (2) Early Childhood Services.
- (3) Urban Integrated programme for children and youth.

Proposal to repair the Historical Palamau Fort in Bihar

5560. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to repair the historical Palamau Fort located in District Palamau in Bihar;

(b) whether any arrangements for the safety of the Fort have been made by the Government of India; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Palamau Fort was a Centrally protected monument upto 1962 when it was deprotected. The matter is being reconsidered.

Steps for preservation of Royal Bengal Tiger

5561. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Royal Bengal Tiger in Sunderban areas is dwindling, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Government have made any estimate of the number of Royal Bengal Tiger in Sunderban; and the steps taken by the Government for preservation of Royal Bengal Tiger; and

(c) whether a sanctuary or a national park will be set up in Sunderban area for attracting international tourists, particularly for seeing Royal Bengal Tiger and the Esturian beauty of coastal Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) and (b). The 1972 census of tigers put the figure in Sunderban at 27. Only 1/5th area of Sunderbans were covered. Due to early rain etc. the remaining 4/5th of the area could not be covered.

Sunderbans is proposed to be included as a Tiger reserve under 'Project Tiger' for intensive preservation and development.

(c) A portion of Sunderban is proposed to be declared as a sanctuary and developed as a tourist centre.

Osmannabad, best jowar belt in Maharashtra, now barren

5562. SHRI RAM KANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the Economic Times of the 25th February, 1973 that Osmanabad in Maharashtra, the best jowar belt in the country is, now barren; and

(b) whether Government have studied the report and if so, the reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, Five Central Teams had visited the State until September last for assessing the situation and for recommending appropriate ceilings of expenditure on scarcity relief. The Team which visited the State in September, 1972 recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 20.09 crores for the period from

1st April, 1972 to 31st October, 1972. It suggested that the position, thereafter should be reviewed by a fresh Central Team. Accordingly, at the instance of the Government of Maharashtra, a fresh Central Team visited the State on 4th and 5th December, 1972 and recommended the following ceilings of expenditure for meeting the scarcity situation in Maharashtra for the period from 1st November, 1972 to 31st March, 1973:—

(Rs. in crores)

Relief works	52
Supply of drinking water	10
Supply of fodder	12
	74
	—

The recommendations of the Central Team have been accepted in full.

Production of Vegetable Meat

5563. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: that the United States Food Scientists be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the United States Food Scientists have produced "Vegetable meat";

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake production of similar type of meat in the country in view of the present high prices of meat; and

(d) if so, the expected period by which this will be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) It is learnt that some news item on this subject appeared in Newspapers. Beyond this, Government of India has no information on the subject.

(b) The details of the news item are being collected from the United States Information Service.

(c) to (d). This will be examined after the details of the news item are available.

Permission to scrap Kharif levy in Rajasthan

5564. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have sought the Centre's permission to scrap Kharif levy in the State; and

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

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

(a) A 50 per cent levy on licensed dealers in bajra, jowar and maize was introduced in Rajasthan in November, 1972. The Government of Rajasthan have sought permission to scrap this levy.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Setting up of a Food Bank in Rajasthan

5565. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has approached the Centre for setting up Food Bank in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have agreed to their proposal; and

(c) what are the main features of the proposed scheme of Rajasthan in regard to setting up of a Food Bank?

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

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

**Starvation deaths in Gujarat and other
parts of the Country**

5566. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

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

(a) the number of persons died due
to starvation in the country during
the current year;

(b) whether any death due to star-
vation has been registered in Gujarat
State; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) and (b). No death due to starva-
tion in the country during the current
year has been reported by any State
Government.

(c) Does not arise.

**Countries from which Fertiliser was
imported during last three years**

5567. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) the names of the countries from
whom fertiliser has been imported
during the last three years; and

(b) the names of agencies through
which imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Fertiliser was imported during
the last three years from Austria,
Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark,
Federal Republic of Germany France,
German Democratic Republic, Greece,
Holland, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan,
Kuwait, Norway, Poland, Rumania,
Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Spain,
Sweden, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

(b) Imports of fertiliser were made
by the Department of Agriculture
through the agencies of Department
of Supply and Minerals and Metals
Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

**Financial Assistance sought by Mysore
Government for linking villages with
Roads**

5568. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will
the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Mysore has
sought the financial assistance from
the Central Government to provide
every village with good road during
the next five years; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines there-
of.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):
(a) and (b). In September 1972 the
Mysore Government approached the
Government of India for Central fin-
ancial assistance for the implementa-
tion of their integrated and Compre-
hensive Rural Communication Prog-
ramme formulated by them with the
object of ensuring every village in
the State being provided with road
communication of such standard as
may be necessary commensurate with
the traffic load and other criteria
within a period of three years. Ac-
cording to available information, the
State Government propose to imple-

ment this programme on a phased basis indicated below so as to obtain maximum results within the limited financial resources:

Phase I—Formation of roads with check drains and hume pipe culverts.

Phase II—Gravelling the road surface, wherever necessary with minor masonry CD works.

Phase III—Providing metal surface wherever necessary.

The State Government indicated in September 1972 that the first phase of construction/improvement of the roads included in the proposed integrated and comprehensive rural roads programme, was estimated to cost Rs. 17-18 crores and that they intended to complete this phase of construction within a period of three years involving an outlay of Rs. 6 crores each year, for the next 3 years. The State Government wanted a grant for at least 50 per cent of the amount required for the implementation of the first phase of this programme.

This matter was examined in consultation with the Planning Commission who informed the State P.W.D. Minister that the pattern of central assistance approved by the National Development Council for the fourth Plan did not envisage any earmarked Central assistance being given for rural communications programme in States and that it would be difficult to make any change in this at this stage. They added that as regards the Fifth Plan, a view on the pattern of Central assistance for such roads has yet to be taken. In view of this it was suggested to the State Government to include suitable provision for the purpose in the State Plan itself for the remaining period of the current Plan.

The Planning Commission apprised this Ministry also of the above posi-

tion and added that the special employment programme which was taken up by the Central Government in 1972-73 envisaged grant of Central assistance to States on a matching basis upto specified ceilings for selected schemes proposed by the State Governments. The proposals received from Mysore Government for this programme included an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs for Rural Roads for 1972-73 and this was agreed to by the Planning Commission. A final view on the special employment programme for 1973-74 has yet to be taken but the Planning Commission felt that it should be reasonable to proceed on the assumption that assistance to the extent given in 1972-73 will continue next year also.

Permission to Taxis and Contract Carriages carrying tourists throughout the country

5569. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme under which taxis and contract carriages from each State should be allowed to carry tourists to any part of the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The Transport Development Council, at its fourth meeting held in April, 1963, approved the outlines of a scheme for the operation of twenty-five taxis and ten contract carriages of each State/Union Territory throughout the country without the need for counter-signature on their permits and on the basis of single point taxation. To facilitate implementation of the scheme, Model Rules were circulated by the Cen-

tral Government to the State Governments/Union Administrations for adoption. Later, substantive provisions were included in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 vide sub-sections (7) to (10) of Section 63 for grant of regular permits for tourist vehicles for operation on an all-India basis or in any region of the country, under the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1969. The question of exemption of these vehicles from taxation on a uniform pattern was also pursued with the State Governments. The progress was reviewed at the ninth meeting of the Transport Development Council held in August, 1971, when it was suggested that the number of permits under the scheme should be increased to 100 in the case of taxis and 25 in respect of contract carriages. The necessary notification fixing the above number of permits to be issued by the State Transport Authority of each State was issued by the Central Government in February 1972. The Central Government also notified the specifications for tourist vehicles in September, 1972. Some of the States have agreed to exempt the tourist vehicles granted permits for all-India operation from both road tax and passenger tax. A few have agreed to exempt these vehicles from road tax but not passenger tax. There are a few other States, who have not agreed to exempt tourist vehicles either from road tax or passenger tax. The matter is being pursued with the concerned States so that all of them may agree to exempt such vehicles from both the above taxes.

States take over wholesale trade in foodgrains

5570. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wholesale trade in foodgrains has been taken over by Government in some States recently; and

(b) if so, the names of such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the earlier decision to takeover the wholesale trade in wheat and rice, all major wheat producing States including Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have decided to implement the scheme in respect of wheat from the current rabi season.

Sugar allocation to States

5571. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the month-wise sugar allocation to various States during the period September, 1972 to January, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): A statement showing the month-wise allocations of levy sugar to various States during the period September, 1972 to January, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4690/73.]

Representation from Gujarat Government for fixation of levy price for sugar and increase in its monthly quota

5572. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received representation from the Government of Gujarat demanding fixation of levy prices for sugar and also increase in its monthly quota; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No representation for re-fixation of prices of levy sugar seems to have been received in the recent past from the Government of Gujarat. However, the State Government did represent for an increase in the monthly quota of levy sugar; but due to limited availability of stocks, it has not been possible to accede to the request of the State Government.

Levy sugar is being allotted to all the States on a rational basis after taking into consideration the population factor, the pattern of consumption during 1967-68 and 1968-69, when the difference between the price of levy sugar and free market was significant, and the availability of stocks.

Request from Tamil Nadu Government for fixing minimum price of Sugarcane

5573. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any letter has been received from Government of Tamil

Nadu for fixing the minimum price of sugarcane higher than the existing price;

(b) if so, the price recommended by the Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

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

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

Pilot Project to study aspects of oral Pills

5574. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR,

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

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

(a) whether six years, after the initiation of a pilot project in selected clinics to study various aspects of the oral pills, its use is still in the experimental stage; and

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

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

(b) The question whether the use of the oral pill should be extended further is under study.

Decentralisation of powers for construction and maintenance of National highways

5575. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

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

(a) whether a meeting had taken place of the State Transport Development Council consisting of all State Ministers urging the Central Government to decentralise powers for construction and maintenance of National Highways; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Presumably the honourable Members are referring to the 10th Meeting of the Transport Development Council held at New Delhi on the 15th and 16th February 1973. This is a Central Body.

While passing references were made at this meeting by some of the participants regarding the need for delegating powers to States in respect of National Highway Works, this item neither formed part of the agenda nor did the Council make any recommendation on the subject. The Government of India are, however, on their own considering the question of delegating powers to States for according technical approval and financial sanction in respect of National Highways (Original) Works costing upto Rs. 10 lakhs. This is, however, still in a preliminary stage of consideration and the matter has yet to be finalized.

Alternative cropping strategy to reduce effect of Weather on Food Production

5576. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether weather was a major source of instability in food production in our country;

(b) whether farm scientists will be pooled to produce more alternative cropping strategies involving quick yielding varieties which were not season-bound and to alter the crop schedules to reduce the disastrous effect of weather; and

(c) whether without increasing per capita production of farm production real income of our people cannot be increased?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Coordinated Project on Dryland Agriculture which is operating at 24 centres in different parts of the country, an important objective is to evolve cropping strategies which are likely to provide alternative crop choices based on the behaviour of the weather. For identifying crops and crop varieties which do well under varying conditions of weather "crop cafeterias" are raised in the dryland farming research centres, containing a wide range of crops. Plant Breeders are trying to develop photoinensitive and quick-yielding strains whose fate will not be wholly tied to the behaviour of the monsoon.

(c) Yes.

Expansion of F.C.I. and streamlining its working in view of the decision to take over wholesale trade in food grains

5577. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to expand the Food Corporation of India and to streamline its working in the context of the decision to take over the entire wholesale trade in food-grains in the country shortly;

(b) if so, main features thereof; and

(c) the steps already taken in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). The working of the Food Corporation of India is constantly reviewed. Depending on the increase in the quantum of work on account of takeover of wholesale trade in rice and wheat, necessary steps are being taken by the Food Corporation of India to strengthen the organisation.

राज्यों को लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

5578. श्री सम्भूराम अहिरवार :

श्री रामकृष्ण झास्त्री :

क्या कृषि मंत्री चौबी योजना में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं पर किये गये व्यय के बारे में 11 दिसम्बर, 1972 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3774 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक राज्य में लघु सिंचाई की किन्-किन् योजना पर कितनी-कितनी धन राशि व्यय की गई ; और

(ख) राज्यों द्वारा मांगी गई राशि के अनुपात में प्रत्येक राज्य को दी गई राशि 'कतनी कम बचावा अधिक रही ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री-श्री सिंह) : (क) अधिकांश राज्यों की लघु सिंचाई योजना में खुदे कुंभों का निर्माण, खुदे कुंभों का बंधन, कुंभों का मुवार, उबले नलकूप/फिल्टर प्वाइंट लगाना, नलकूपों, रहट, राजकीय नलकूप लगाना और भण्डारण तथा मोड़ सम्बन्धी कार्यों आदि का निर्माण शामिल होता है। प्रत्येक राज्य में सब तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन योजनाओं पर व्यय की गई राशि की योजना-वार सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे एकत्रित करने में बहुत अधिक समय और श्रम लगेगा, जोकि इससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों के अनुकूल नहीं होगा।

(ख) वर्तमान वित्तीय कार्य पद्धति के अनुसार राज्यों को उनकी योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता वार्षिक योजना हनुस्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है न कि प्रत्यक्ष-प्रत्यक्ष कार्यक्रमों के लिये। किसी विशेष योजना के लिये निधि का आवंटन राज्य सरकार अपने विवेक से करती है। अतः राज्य सरकारों को कम वा अधिक केन्द्रीय सहायता देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पुरानी दिल्ली में केबल कार का कम बचाव और उसकी सफाई

5579. श्री कन्हू सिंह दाब गावकवाड़ :
श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र :

क्या निर्वाण और आवाहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरानी दिल्ली क्षेत्र में, विशेषकर, चूड़ीवालान, बाजार सीताराम, चावड़ी बाजार आदि क्षेत्रों में पानी का बचाव बहुत कम है और सदियों में भी पानी की सफाई

बहुत कम समय के लिये होती है और पानी पहली मंजिल पर भी नहीं पहुँचता ; और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) आने वाले गर्मी के मौसम में पुरानी दिल्ली क्षेत्र में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) दिल्ली में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई में सुधार करने के लिये कौन-कौन से निर्माण कार्य चल रहे हैं वे इस समय किस स्थिति में हैं और वे कब तक पूरे हो जायेंगे ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीलाल शेरमा) : दिल्ली नगर निगम की वाटर सप्लाई एण्ड सीवेज प्रणल्टेकिग ने निम्न-लिखित सूचना दी है :—

(क) यह तथ है कि पुरानी दिल्ली शहरी क्षेत्र में विशेषकर चूड़ीवालान, बाजार सीताराम, चावडी बाजार आदि में पानी का दबाव कम है तथा पानी की सप्लाई रुक-रुक कर होती है । सदियों के महीनों में भी कुछ ऊँचाई वाले क्षेत्रों में तथा ऊपर की मंजिलों में पानी की कमी महसूस की जाती है ।

(ख) पुराने शहरी क्षेत्र, सदर तथा पहाड़गंज में पानी की सप्लाई में सुधार करने के लिये जल के बड़े बड़े पाइप बिछाये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) पुराने शहरी क्षेत्र में पानी के दबाव तथा पानी की मात्रा में सुधार करने के लिये निम्नलिखित निर्माण-कार्य चल रहे हैं :—

(1) बजीराबाद से राजघाट तथा उससे और आगे भजमेरी गेट तक 900 मि० मी० का पी० एस० सी० का एक बड़ा पाइप बिछाया जा रहा है । मई, 1973 तक इस कार्य के पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है ।

(2) तुर्कमान गेट के निकट रामलीला मैदान में बूस्टर पम्पिंग स्टेशन सहित 50 लाख गैलन के भूमि पर बने एक जलामय का निर्माण किया जा रहा है । 18 महीनों के अन्दर इसके चालू हो जाने की आशा है ।

(3) आन्तरिक वितरण पद्धति के सुधार हेतु कुछ निम्न प्रकार की योजनाएँ चल रही हैं :—

(क) बाजार बल्लिमरान में चांदनी चौक से लेकर चखवालान तक 14"-12" के पानी के बड़े पाइप का बिछाना ।

(ख) बाजार कटरा बरियान में 14" के बड़े पाइप का बिछाना ।

(ग) कूचा रहमान में 7" के बड़े पाइप का बिछाना ।

(घ) कूचा चेलां में 7" के बड़े पाइप का बिछाना ।

(ङ) खारी बावली के बड़े बाजार के साथ-साथ नया बाजार के चर्च मिशन रोड तक के बड़े पाइप का बिछाना ।

Development of minor ports on western coast

5580. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIP-PING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) which minor ports on the Western Coast are being developed or are proposed to be developed with the help of financial assistance from the Centre;

(b) what is the extent of the financial assistance given and proposed to be given; and

(c) how much of the expenditure is borne or proposed to be borne by the States concerned in respect of each of these ports is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The following ports on the West Coast are being developed by the respective State Government with the help of financial assistance granted to them under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Fourth Five Year Plan:—

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Porbandar | (Gujarat) |
| 2. Miryabuy | (Maharashtra) |
| 3. Karwar | (Mysore) |
| 4. Bepore | (Kerala) |

(b) The financial assistance is given in the shape of loans. Loans are sanctioned on the basis of expenditure incurred by the State Governments on development of the above ports. The entire expenditure on the scheme as approved by the Central Government is reimbursed. The total allocation and amounts released so far are shown in the attached statement, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4691/73]

(c) The State Government do not bear any expenditure for the work included in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Work in the above ports, except Miryabay is expected to be completed during the Fifth Plan period. Miryabay Port is likely to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Central Loan and Subsidy for Improving Fishing Ports on Western Coast

5581. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Harbour Board in its meeting at Cochin has resolved that some ports on the Western Coast should be improved as

fishing ports with loans and subsidies from the Centre;

(b) if so, what are those ports, and

(c) what action has been taken to implement the resolution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). At the National Harbour Board meeting held at Cochin in November, 1971, it was clarified by the representative of the Ministry of Agriculture with reference to a point made by the representative of the Government of Maharashtra that two sites in Maharashtra, namely, (1) Mirkawada in Ratnagiri District and (2) Janjira (Dighi) in Kolaba District had been selected for construction of fishing harbours. Project reports were prepared for the harbours at Mirkawada and Janjira by the UNDP Project for Pre-investment survey of Fishing Harbour at an estimated cost of Rs. 180 lakhs and Rs. 59 lakhs respectively. These plans and estimates were reviewed in consultation with the State Government and the UNDP Project, and final estimates of Rs. 184 lakhs and Rs. 70 lakhs respectively have since been prepared. The proposals are being considered for sanction.

States Favoured Monopoly Procurement Schemes in Foodgrains and Cotton

5582. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which of the States have come forward to try monopoly procurement schemes in foodgrains and cotton in their States and since when; and

(b) which of the States have agreed to take over wholesale trade in foodgrains and since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The scheme of monopoly procurement is already in force in the States of Assam, Maharashtra and Orissa in respect of paddy and rice. The Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have decided to introduce this scheme in respect of wheat during the current rabi season. As regards cotton, the only State where the scheme of monopoly procurement is in force is Maharashtra; the Government of Maharashtra introduced this scheme during the current cotton season (September, 1972-August, 1973).

(b) All the States have agreed to take over wholesale trade in wheat and rice. As per the decision of the Government of India the wholesale trade in wheat will be taken over during the current rabi season.

Construction of Multi-Storeyed Building of the Delhi Administration at Indraprastha State

5583. **SHRI RAMJI RAM:**
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

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

(a) whether a multi-storeyed building of the Delhi Administration is under construction at the Indraprastha Estate;

(b) whether eight stories of the same are ready for occupation; and

(c) if so, why the Administration is paying huge rent for housing its offices in private buildings?

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

(b) No. But though not fully completed, only four floors have been partly occupied by newly created offices under the Delhi Administration, as suitable accommodation is not available elsewhere.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Progress of Palm Oil Plantation in Andaman Islands

5584. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the work on Palm Oil Plantation in Andaman Islands; and

(b) whether there has been any delay in its work, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The detailed project and feasibility report on the Project have been drawn up and action to accord sanction to the Project is being processed. Andaman and Nicobar Island Administration has, in the meantime, placed orders for the import of oil palm seeds from Nigeria for the first year's plantation. Action has also been initiated for clearance of forest areas. Thus there has been no delay in its work.

Forest Area in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5585. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of forest in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the total area declared as reserved forest in these islands;

(b) the total area of forest Government propose to clear for different purposes and its scheme-wise break up and details; and

(c) whether there has been any delay in the implementation of these schemes and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Total area of forests in Andaman and Nico-

bar Islands is about 7466 square kilometres and total area declared as Reserved forests is 2435 square kilometres.

(b) The total area of forests which the Government propose to clear is 37480 hectares. The scheme-wise details are given below:

1. Oil Palm Project	2400 hectares
2. Rubber plantation	7400 hectares
3. Settlement of 7000 migrant families : in Little Andamans	20000 hectares
4. Settlement of 1000 ex-servicemen families in great Nicobar Islands	5280 hectares
5. Raising Rubber Plantation under Special Area Development Programme in Katchai Islands.	2400 hectares

(c) There has been no delay in the implementation of the Schemes.

Sanction of PGT Grade to Teachers in Vidya Bhawan Mahavidyalaya Higher Secondary School, Delhi

Wages of Farm Labour in Mechanised Agriculture

5586. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in areas where there has been a high degree of mechanisation of agriculture, the wages of farm labour have gone up; and

(b) if so, whether the Government envisage assistance or encouragement in any other form for mechanisation of Agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There has been a general rise in the wages of farm labour throughout the country and it is not confined only to areas where there has been a high degree of mechanisation in Agriculture. It would not, therefore, be correct to assume that the wages of farm labour has gone up on account of mechanisation of Agriculture.

5587. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4837 on the 18th December, 1972 regarding sanction of PGT Scale in Government aided schools in the Union Territory of Delhi and state:

(a) the subject-wise strength of students in Eleventh Class in the last (1971-72) academic session in the Vidya Bhawan Mahavidyalaya Higher Secondary School, a Government aided school in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether PGT posts were/have been sanctioned in each case where the number of students exceeded 12 in Eleventh Class;

(c) whether all such posts were/have been filled; and

(d) 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) Subject	No. of students
English	52
Hindi	52
History	14
Civics	18
Economics	38
Commerce	34
Geography	24
Domestic Science	18
Mathematics	11

(b) Yes Sir, in all cases in which P.G.T. posts were admissible except in case of History. The post in History was not sanctioned in order to avoid retrenchment of the teachers at the end of the academic session as there were only 6 students in the tenth class.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

मलेरिया उन्मूलन

5588. श्री कुलबन्ध डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने मलेरिया उन्मूलन के लिये वर्ष 1972 में कुल कितना धन व्यय किया है तथा राज्यवार कितना व्यय किया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या स्वास्थ्य विभाग द्वारा इस उद्देश्य के लिये व्यय किये गये धन का पूरा 32 L.S.—6

उपयोग नहीं होता है तथा उसे अनावश्यक रूप में व्यय किया जाता है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० जे० किस्कू) : (क) 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्ष में केन्द्र द्वारा रा. टी. य. मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम पर राज्य-वार किये गये खर्च का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखी संख्या [L. T. 4692/73]

(ख) खर्च किये गये धन का देश में मलेरिया का उन्मूलन करने के उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये पूरा उपयोग किया जाता है।

Report of Enquiry Committee on I.C.A.R.

5589. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHOWHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.C.A.R. probe body has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main feature of recommendations and the action thereon?

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

(b) 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.

Upward trend of Production in Co-operative Sugar Factory

5590. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar co-operatives have recently shown upward production; and

(b) if so, their comparative position with other individual sugar industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). The number of co-operative sugar factories and the production of sugar by them in the country during the last five seasons is as follows:

Season	Number of factories in Operation	Production of sugar (lakh tonnes)
1967-68	57	7.05
1968-69	63	12.06
1969-70	69	13.81
1970-71	73	12.63
1971-72	79	12.85

(b) The figures of sugar production of co-operative factories, joint stock factories and public sector in the country during the last five years is given below:—

Season	Production of Sugar (lakh tonnes)		
	Co-operative factories	Joint Stock	Public sector Including State-owned/State managed
1967-68	7.05	14.96	0.47
1968-69	12.06	22.62	0.91
1969-70	13.61	27.88	1.13
1970-71	12.63	23.79	0.98
1971-72	12.85	17.17	1.11

Demand by Employees of Foodgrains Traders in Delhi regarding Employment Guarantee

5591. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demands were made by the employees of foodgrain traders in Delhi before taking over the wholesale foodgrain trade in regard to the guarantee of employment to them; and

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

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

(b). The proposed take over is not likely to result in any appreciable unemployment as the present wholesale dealers will continue to deal in foodgrains other than wheat and rice, and various other agricultural commodities.

Opposition to grain trade take over by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

5592. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry had opposed the grain take over by Government; and

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

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

(b). The main points made by the Federation are enumerated in the statement attached. These and other likely objections to the scheme of take over were already taken into consideration while deciding to go ahead with the scheme.

Statement

Main points made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in opposition to the Government's decision to takeover wholesale trade in wheat and rice.

1. Food Corporation of India is not sufficiently well equipped to undertake procurement of essential commodities and their transport and distribution. The FCI staff lack personal approach in dealing with cultivators. On the other hand private trade has built up financial and social credit in the market over a number of years.

2. The cost of procurement and distribution under State Agencies is very much higher in comparison with that of the private trade.

3. The keen competition amongst the large number of people involved in the foodgrains trade has kept the remuneration at a very low level and no monopoly efforts are possible.

4. The financial burden of takeover of wholesale trade in foodgrains, particularly wheat and rice, will be quite large and will go on increasing in subsequent years.

5. Government will be faced with insurmountable difficulties, such as problem of arranging additional storage capacity both at the consuming as well as the producing centres; organisational problems connected with procurement, transport and distribution.

6. The takeover of wholesale trade by Government would render 5 lakh

persons jobless thereby effecting a population of 25 lakhs.

7. After the takeover of foodgrain trade the consumer will get sub-standard grains. It will give rise to corruption, malpractices, loss of efficiency and non-availability of credit facilities to the vulnerable sections of society.

8. The farmer will have to tender his produce to the State Agency at fixed price. He will be exposed to monopoly conditions.

9. Wholesale foodgrains trade has been serving the people for centuries by promoting equitable distribution of foodgrains throughout the country. It deserves to be developed for public good and improved services.

10. A joint consultative machinery of farmers, traders and Government officials should be set up to locate problems, help maximise production, promote smooth movement of supplies and ensure fair prices of foodgrains.

Statutory Rationing on verge of Collapse due to short supply of wheat and Rice

5593. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether statutory rationing in some of the States is on the verge of collapse owing to short supply of wheat and rice from the Centre; and

(b) if so, the remedies proposed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Formation of Dental Services Scheme**STATES****NAME****W****OF THE DISTRICTS**

5594. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:**
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Andhra Pradesh

1. Srikakulam
2. Visakhapatnam
3. East Godavari
4. West Godavari
5. Krishna
6. Guntur
7. Nellore
8. Cuddapah
9. Nizamabad
10. Adilabad
11. Karimnagar
12. Warangal
13. Kharman

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

(a) whether Government has received representation for the formation of Dental Services Scheme; and

(b) if so, the decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Government have received a resolution passed at the 27th Conference of the Indian Dental Association held at Ahmedabad suggesting the formation of a Dental Health Service Scheme. The matter is being examined by the Government.

Assam

1 United Mihir Hills

2. N. C. Hills

Bihar

1. Santhal Pargana
2. Dhanbad

Tamil Nadu

1. Madras Corpn.
2. Chingleput
3. North Arcot
4. South Arcot
5. Salem
6. Madurai
7. Tiruchirapalli
8. Thanjavur
9. Ramanathapuram
10. Tirunelveli
11. Dharmapuri

Districts Hyper Endemic for Leprosy

5595. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether forty-eight districts of 10 States are hyper endemic for leprosy; and

(b) if so, the names of such districts and States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a). On the basis of the epidemiological data available, 53 districts in 9 States of India are considered as hyper endemic for leprosy, having a prevalence rate of leprosy of 1.01 per cent and above.

Maharashtra

1. Sholapur
2. Nanded
3. Caanda
4. Amraoti
5. Akola
6. Wardha
7. Yeotmal
8. Osmanabad
9. Bhir.

Mysore

1. Bellary
2. Mysore
3. Belgaum
4. Gulberga
5. Bidar

Orissa.

1. Ganjam
2. Puri
3. Balasore
4. Cuttack

Uttar Pradesh. 1. Baraich

West Bengal.

1. Burdwan
2. Birbhum
3. Bankura
4. Midnapur
5. Purulia

Terms and conditions of contract for Ship Building at Cochin Shipyard

5596. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the terms and conditions of contract with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries of Japan for Ship Building at Cochin Shipyard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): There is no contract between Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Cochin Shipyard Ltd. for shipbuilding.

Presumably the reference is to the shipyard construction at Cochin. The contract covering technical cooperation of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited of Japan in the construction of Shipyard entered on 13-8-70 provides:

- (i) Preparation and delivery of designs, drawings and specifications for specific items of work like docks, quays, special machinery and services;
- (ii) Provision of advice & consultancy services during actual construction of the yard.

House Building Technology in Collaboration with G.D.R.

5597. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions with German Democratic Republic authorities were held in New Delhi to collaborate in field of House Building Technology; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions and how the decision taken in the meeting will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a). Yes. A short discussion on the technique for housing in the German Democratic Republic was held with the President of the Academy of Building of the G.D.R.

(b). As the discussions were informal in character, detailed information about the studies undertaken in Building Technology in the G.D.R. has been sought.

Indo-Yugoslavia Joint venture in the field of Ship Building, construction of Ports and Shipyards

5598. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

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

(a) whether Indo-Yugoslavia joint ventures has been proposed in the

field of ship building, construction of ports and shipyards; and

(b). if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). At a meeting held with the Yugoslav delegation, recently the Yugoslavia offer of collaboration in building and expanding the Indian Shipyards as well as setting up of ancillaries on complementary basis was welcomed. This will be fully taken into consideration while finalising the details of the fifth Plan.

Visit of Egyptian Foreign Minister

5599. **SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project of Education was discussed during Egyptian Foreign Minister's visit to India in March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a). Yes, Sir. An Executive Programme of Educational and Cultural Cooperation between India and Egypt was discussed and signed for the years 1973-75.

(b). Under this Programme the two countries will exchange professors, experts, doctors, artists; archaeologists, and dance and music troupes; award of fellowships for higher studies and research and exchange educational aids, publications, specimens of antiquities and art objects. Relevant data, syllabi and curricula will be exchanged to draw up a systematic plan for the equivalence of academic

degrees and certificates of each other's country. The two countries will also exchanged information included in history and geography school books in each other's country in order to ascertain that it is correct and up-to-date. Relevant data and information will also be exchanged in the field of youth welfare; mutual trips and sports matches will be encouraged. Facilities will be offered by both sides for the translation of classics and contemporary literary masterpieces. The two sides will exchange musical records, television programmes, films; hold film festivals and encourage co-operation between their respective film industries and news agencies. Joint production of books and holding of exhibitions will also be undertaken.

Opening of Model School in Delhi

5600. **SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two or three more model schools are proposed to be opened in Delhi during the next year and whether the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi made a declaration in this regard while inaugurating the Sixth Session of the Central Academy and Institute of Child Education; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where model schools would be opened in Delhi and the expenditure involved thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a). Delhi Administration propose to open two or three more model schools during the fifth five year plan period.

(b). the matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

दिल्ली के रणजीत नगर के निवासियों द्वारा
प्रदर्शन

5601. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शादीपुर, खानपुर और रणजीत नगर (दिल्ली) की महिलाओं ने जनवरी के प्रथम सप्ताह में उप-राज्यपाल के निवास स्थान पर प्रदर्शन किया था और मांग की थी कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाये गये चार मंजिले क्वार्टर वहाँ के गन्दी स्त्रियों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को दिये जाने चाहिये और इस इलाके के विकास के लिये कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) कुछ व्यक्तियों का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल जिसमें कुछ महिलाएँ थीं, उप-राज्यपाल के कार्यालय में आया था ।

(ख) ये एंटेमेंट झुग्गियों में रहने वालों के पुनर्वास के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाये गये हैं तथा झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी हटाओ योजना की शर्तों के अनुसार पात्र व्यक्तियों को आवंटित किये जायेंगे ।

Approach Road to Palam Colony in Delhi

5602. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approach road to Palam Colony from Nagalray a village near Delhi is still Kuchcha;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to direct the civic authorities

concerned to make the road Pucca in view of the large number of users of the road who are mostly Central Government Employees; and

(c) whether any representation has been received by Government from the residents of that colony in the matter and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). There is a pucca road connecting Palam Colony with Nangal Ray through Pankha Road and Palam Dabri Road. A representation has, however, been received from the residents that a link road be constructed connecting Nangal Ray to Nasirpur Village which will shorten the distance between Palam Colony and Nangal Ray.

The above scheme is proposed to be included by the Municipal Corporation Delhi in their V Five Year Plan.

Re-opening of Ahmedpur Sugar Mill, Birbhum

5603. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-open Ahmedpur Sugar Mill in Distt. Birbhum, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the time by which this mill will start functioning, and the terms and conditions under which the mill will be re-started; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in order to stop such break-down of this mill in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c): The Government of West Bengal have

informed the Central Government recently that they have decided in principle to reopen the closed sugar mill at Ahmedpur viz. The National Sugar Mills, Ahmedpur, District Birmahum and the proposal in this regard is under their examination.

Provisions of Punjab Land Ceiling Act, 1972.

5604. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Land Ceiling Act, 1972 does not contain all the points decided by Central Land Reforms Committee; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Punjab Ceiling Act, 1972, broadly conforms to the guidelines on the ceilings on agricultural holdings evolved by the Government of India in the light of the recommendations made by the Chief Ministers' Conference held in July, 1972.

Allotment of D.D.A. flats in Wazirpur Phase I to Middle Income Group

5605. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority allotted certain flats in the Wazirpur Phase I Middle Income Group to some applicants who are in the first registration made in October, 1968:

(b) whether certain ground floor flats in the KC and KD Blocks which are without front entrances and are in unhygienic surroundings were allotted to the registered applicants;

(c) whether contrary to the rules, certain flats were excluded from the draw; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and how and to whom those flats were allotted or are proposed to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING SHRI OM MEHTA: (a) Yes. (The First Registration was open between November, 1969 and January, 1970).

(b) No.

(c) and (d). At the request of the successful applicants who participated in the draws for the allotment of specific flats held on 18th December, 1972, and 12th February, 1973, the flats in pockets KC and KD were withdrawn. These flats will now be offered to the applicants on the waiting list for Wazirpur. After meeting the demand of these applicants, the remaining flats would be offered to unsuccessful applicants for Wazirpur.

Loans for construction of Hostel Buildings.

5606. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loans have been advanced by the Union Government for the construction of Hostel buildings to the Educational Institutions in the country during 1971 and 1972; and

(b) if so, the names of the Educational Institutions which have been given these loans, State-wise and the amount of loan in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Two statements giving the required information of loans and advances

granted by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare are laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT.—4693/73.)

Loans to States for construction of School Buildings

5607. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned to the State Governments for construction of school buildings and staff quarters in rural areas State-wise, during the past three years;

(b) whether some State Governments have failed to spend the full amount of these loans; and

(c) if so, the names of these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) the Government of India have no specific scheme under which loans are granted to State Governments for construction of school buildings and staff quarters.

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

Allotment of land to Cultural Organisations in Delhi

5608. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cultural Organisations to which the allotment of land has been made in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) whether any applications for the grant of land are pending with the Ministry of Education; and

(c) if so, the date by which a decision would be taken regarding these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

दिल्ली में अध्यापकों की पदोन्नति के लिए निश्चित प्रतिशतता में समानता

5609. श्री शिव शंकर प्रसाद यादव :

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

(क) क्या प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षक से स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षक और स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षक से प्रधानाचार्य और प्रधानाचार्य से शिक्षा अधिकारी और शिक्षा अधिकारी से उपनिदेशक के पद पर विभागीय पदोन्नति के लिये नियत प्रतिशतता में समानता नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषयता के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय सभी वर्गों के लिये शतप्रतिशत विभागीय पदोन्नति की नीति अपनायेगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख) . विभागीय पदोन्नतियों के लिए निर्धारित प्रतिशतता में कोई एक समता नहीं है ।

पदों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिये निर्धारित कोटा इस प्रकार है : —

उत्तरस्नातक

अध्यापक	सीधे	25 प्रतिशत
	पदोन्नति	75 प्रतिशत
असिपल	सीधे	50 प्रतिशत
	पदोन्नति	50 प्रतिशत

शिक्षा अधि-

कारी	सीधे	50 प्रतिशत
	पदोन्नति	50 प्रतिशत

उप शिक्षा

निदेशक

(1) सामान्य

पद	पदोन्नति	100 प्रतिशत
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(2) विज्ञान

घोर खेल	म.धे	100 प्रतिशत
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उपर्युक्त कोटा विभागीय आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुये निर्धारित किया गया है। यह वांछनीय नहीं समझा गया है कि उपर्युक्त सभी पदों के लिये विभागीय उम्मीदवारों की जन प्रतिशत पदोन्नति की जाए क्योंकि प्रशासन कुछ नई प्रतिमा का समावेश करना चाहेगा।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Text Books published by Government Organisations

5610. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a leading article in the Times of India dated the 6th February, 1973, that a lot of poor text books are being published

by a number of Government organisations; and

(b) the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

(b) The article has referred to a series of history books entitled "History of Our Land" written by New Delhi school teacher which purports to be according to the latest syllabus prescribed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training. The article says that the N.C.E.R.T. ought to investigate whether private publishers are trying to pass off sub-standard textbooks by invoking its name and thereby suggesting that it has approved of them. The N.C.E.R.T. is investigating into the matter. The article also mentions the defects in books brought out by a foreign publishing house which operates in India. The article urges that the writing and production of textbooks will have to be entrusted to an expert. All India Board set up by and directly responsible to the Union Education Ministry. The Government of India have already appointed a National Board of School Textbooks. This Board has approved of a scheme to evaluate school textbooks. So far 2,000 school textbooks have been evaluated and reports sent to State Governments. Such an evaluation is a continuous process.

Famine in Bihar

5611. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the press report in the Hindustan Times

dated the 28th February, 1973, regarding 1.60 crore famine hit people in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether Centre's help is not adequate; and

(c) whether State Government has requested the Centre for further grant of aid?

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

(b) and (c). Adequate Central assistance has been given to the State Government on the recommendations of the two Study Teams which visited the State in August and October, 1972. So far, an amount of Rs. 10 crores has been released to the State Government for drought relief measures. In addition, a sum of Rs. 17.728 crores has been released for special minor irrigation programmes and Rs. 7 crores for agricultural inputs under Emergency Agricultural Production Programme. No request from the State Government for further Central assistance has been received.

Soil Survey in Gujarat State

5612. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Natural Resource Survey Institution have started the reconnaissance of soil survey in the different parts of Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the progress of this survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) No information is available on any such organisation called "Natural

Resource Survey Institution" carrying out reconnaissance Soil Survey in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of High yielding varieties programme

5613. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names of States in which high yielding varieties programme H.Y.V.P. is being implemented;

(b) how many research-cum-demonstration programmes were initiated upto now in Gujarat State; and

(c) how much money is spent upon such research State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The high yielding varieties programme is being implemented in all the States.

(b) There are two programmes of the nature of research-cum-demonstration. One is called mini-kit programme in rice under which bags of 2 kg. seeds of rice varieties are given to State Governments for trial on farmers' fields. This programme was initiated during 1972. Gujarat State took 60 Kits for trial during Kharif 1972 and 1500 Kits are scheduled for Kharif 1973. The other is in the name of National Demonstration Trial and the number of trials so far conducted in Gujarat State are given below:—

Year of trials	Single crop demonstrations
1	2
1965-66	37
1966-67	48

STATEMENT

Amount released for National Demonstration Trials

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount released	
		1971-72	1972-73
		Rs.	(Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,74,932	3,79,800
2.	Assam	1,70,000	86,630
3.	Bihar	2,00,000	4,96,960
4.	Gujarat	1,99,520	2,50,576
5.	Haryana	1,04,575	3,30,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10,000	..
7.	Kerala	1,98,439	1,27,970
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1,97,700	4,06,620
9.	Maharashtra	1,28,262	4,11,680
10.	Manipur	..	1,300
11.	Mysore	2,59,503	2,19,550
12.	Nagaland	..	63,100
13.	Orissa	1,82,298	1,83,700
14.	Rajasthan	3,89,900	3,86,747
15.	Tamil Nadu	5,24,000	4,67,895
16.	Tripura	58,000	9,850
17.	Uttar Pradesh	6,84,877	5,78,760
18.	West Bengal	2,15,656	1,34,765
19.	Punjab	4,18,248	1,20,430

संसद सदस्यों को दिल्ली में जमीन खरीदने की मुविद्या

5614. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह :
क्या निर्माण और छायासत मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद सदस्यों को दिल्ली में जमीन की खरीद के सम्बन्ध में कोई विधेय मुविद्या दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कुछ संसद सदस्यों को उक्त मुविद्या के अन्तर्गत भूमि दी गई है ; और

(ग) कितने और किन-किन संसद सदस्यों को इस मुविद्या के अन्तर्गत भूमि दी गई है ?

1

2

1967-68	27
1968-69	37
1969-70	40
1970-71	40
1971-72	72
1972-73	138
(demonstrations allotted)	

(c) For the mini-kit programme the expenditure is not divided State-wise. However, each kit of 2 kg. seed costs Rs. 4.50 paise. In addition there are other expenses like transportation and Railway freight etc. The number of kits supplied to different States is given below:—

States	Number of kits supplied in 1972
Andhra Pradesh	5000
Assam	4000
Bihar	6000
Gujarat	60
Haryana	1500
Kerala	2400
Madhya Pradesh	3000
Maharashtra	3000
Manipur	1000
Mysore	3000
Orissa	3000
Punjab	6780
Tamil Nadu	3500
Tripura	60
Uttar Pradesh	7000
West Bengal	3020
Rajasthan	50
Goa	200
Pondicherry	150
	52720

The information regarding the amount released for the National Demonstration Trials to different States during 1971-72 and 1972-73 is given in the statement attached.

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्वाण और
आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रों (श्री श्रीम
मेहता) : (क) जो हैं।

(ख) जो हैं।

(ग) विवरण :

क्रम संसद सदस्यों के नाम
संख्या

1. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया
2. श्री के० एन० तिवारी
3. श्री एम० डी० नारायण
4. श्री डी० एन० तिवारी
5. श्री एम० असद मदानी
6. श्री श्री० पी० त्यागी
7. श्री धार० के० पोद्दार
8. श्री स्वामी रामानन्द शास्त्री
9. श्री पी० एल० बाइपाल
10. श्री अर्जुन प्रोडा
11. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री
12. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री
13. श्री बिभूति मिश्र
14. चौधरी राम सेबक
15. श्री पी० सी० मित्र
16. श्री शिवाजी राव ए० देशमुख
17. श्रीमती माविल्ली श्याम
18. श्री धार० एस० पंजहजारी
19. श्री रामस्वरूप
20. श्री आनन्द प्रसाद शर्मा
21. श्री अक्षयेशचन्द्र सिंह
22. श्री बी० के० दासचौधरी
23. श्री एन० के० शेजवालकर
24. श्री पी० एस० सईद

25. श्री शंकर नारायण सिंह देव
 26. श्री बनराम दास
 27. श्रीमती शकुन्तला नायर
 28. श्री मुख्तियार सिंह
 29. श्री अचल सिंह
 30. श्री रामकंवर बेरवा
 31. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट
 32. श्री मोहन लाल गोतम
 33. श्री बी० सी० पटनायक
 34. श्री सुबोध चन्द्र हंसदा
-

नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट के स्टॉक में जमा पुस्तकों का
मूल्य

5615. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या
शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री
यह बतावे की कृपा करें कि :

(क) नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट के पास विगत
दिसम्बर, 1972 तक कितने मूल्य की
पुस्तकें स्टॉक में जमा थी ;

(ख) उनकी बिक्री के लिये ट्रस्ट ने
कौन से कारगर कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ग) नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट की स्थापना का
मूल उद्देश्य क्या था और ट्रस्ट ने उन उद्देश्यों
की पूर्ति कहां तक की है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा
संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी०
बाबू) : (क) लगभग 47.11
लाख रुपये।

(ख) बिभी को धीरे अधिक बढ़ाने के लिये न्यास ने अपने बिक्रय यूनिट को पुनर्गठित किया है। न्यास ने भाषावार शोक (बितरकों) को भी नियुक्त किया है जिन्होंने सारे संस्करण को 5 वर्षों में बेचने का दायित्व अपने ऊपर लिया है।

(ग) इस न्यास की स्थापना घण्टी पुस्तकों का मूल रूप में निर्माण करने तथा एक भारतीय भाषा से दूसरी भारतीय भाषा में अनुवाद करने के कार्य को प्रोत्साहित देने तथा इन पुस्तकों को नस्ते दामों पर उपलब्ध करने एवं पढ़ने की आदत को प्रोत्साहित करने के व्यापक उद्देश्यों से की गई है।

न्यास ने किम सीमा तक इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त किया है इसे व्यावहारिक रूप से मापना सम्भव नहीं है। फिर भी, विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं तथा अंग्रेजी में मुद्रित अथवा प्रकाशित करके, न्यास ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में अपने आपको एक सबसे बड़े प्रकाशक के रूप में सिद्ध किया है। सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास को कुछ विशेष परियोजनाओं भी सौंपी हैं, जैसे अंग्रेजी में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की सस्ती पुस्तकें, प्रकाशित करने की योजना, आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम और तेहक बास पुस्तकालय

पुस्तक प्रवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु न्यास ने विभिन्न सेमिनारों, कर्मशालों, क्षेत्रीय तथा राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनियों का सफलतापूर्वक आयोजन किया है और हाल ही में न्यास ने पहले विश्व पुस्तक मेले का भी आयोजन किया था।

हिन्दी ग्रन्थ प्रकाशमियों द्वारा प्रकाशित मौलिक तथा अनुदित पुस्तकें

5616. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थापित हिन्दी ग्रंथ प्रकाशमियों द्वारा राज्यवार कितनी मौलिक और कितनी अनुदित पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गईं और राज्यवार प्रत्येक प्रकाशनी द्वारा कितना व्यय किया गया है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक ग्रंथ प्रकाशनी को केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यवार कितनी राशि प्रब तक दी गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे विवरण में दी गई है :-

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान प्रकाशित पुस्तकें		1971-72 के दौरान किया हुआ वर्ष	21-3-73 तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत राशि
		मूल	अनुवादित		
1	2	3	4	5	6
				(लाख रुपयों में)	
1.	उत्तर प्रदेश	15	13	6.81	21.00
2.	हरियाणा	5	6	2.32	12.00
3.	समग्र प्रदेश	50	18	13.32	40.00
4.	राजस्थान	8	8	8.33	19.00
5.	बिहार	18	6	6.56	27.00

Securing Rights for Hindi Translation of Books from American Publishers

5617. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have secured the rights of Hindi translation of books from the American publishers by paying huge sum in foreign exchange as advance money during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of books published so far under this agreement and total amount received on the sale of these books as compared to the amount paid in foreign exchange to the publishers; and

(c) whether Government have suffered loss in this regard and the measures being taken to make good the loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The translation programme of foreign books, including American books at university level was taken up as early as 1960 and titles for translation were approved from time to time. There was considerable difficulty in acquiring translation rights from foreign publishers as they felt that government acquiring such rights might disturb the normal trade channels. The amount of royalty was subject to negotiations in each case and therefore, differed from case to case. In 1968, the Government of India took a decision to enlarge the scheme to write university level books in regional languages and negotiated a settlement with established American publishers under which translation rights are now paid for by the Government at the flat

rate of \$100/- per title per language irrespective of the size of the edition. This is also subject to the deduction of income tax which was 50 per cent during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and was 52.8 per cent in 1972-73.

During the last 3 years, i.e. from 1970-71 to 1972-73, the Government of India have obtained translation rights for Hindi language for 207 American titles against the payment of 10 300/- as outright fee (Approximately Rs. 75,000/-).

Out of 207 titles for which translation rights have been procured during the last 3 years, 6 translations in Hindi have been published. The total sale proceeds so far of these 6 books amount to Rs. 17,755/-. The translation work in respect of the remaining titles has been entrusted to the various Granth Akademies and is in progress. It is expected that a large number of books will be available in the market by the end of the 4th Plan and the sale proceeds would be much larger in comparison to the amount paid in foreign exchange as outright fee for obtaining their translation rights.

बिहार के पहाड़ी इलाकों के विकास के लिए
केन्द्रीय सहायता

5618. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या
कृपि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के पहाड़ी इलाकों में
जिनमें छोटा नागपुर का क्षेत्र भी सम्मिलित
है, कृषि विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने
कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं तथा इस कार्य के लिए बिहार सरकार
को कितना अनुदान दिया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). इस समय केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत बिहार के छोटा नागपुर पठार के मिगभूम जिले में आदिवासी विकास की एक मार्गदर्शी परियोजना चालू है। आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए 1.5 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से इस परियोजना में आदिवासी कृषि, ऋण-मुक्ति, भूमि की वापसी, भू-अभिलेख तथा सर्वेक्षण, भूमि सुधार, भूमि-विकास, भूमि संरक्षण उपाय, भूमि श्रेणी नियंत्रण, लघु सिंचाई, बागवानी विकास, पशु-पालन तथा मीन-उद्योग, वन पर आधारित उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना और भंडारण एवं विपणन हेतु ऋण प्रदान के करने के लिए बहुदेशीय महकारी समितियों आदि को मुद्रा करने तथा उनके विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित हैं। एजेंसी प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकताओं के लिए 50 प्रतिशत से 75 प्रतिशत तक सहायता देती है और जब 25 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक राशि साभानुषोभी आदिवासियों द्वारा अपने संसाधनों से पूरी की जाती है।

बड़ी सड़कों के लिए भी 0.50 करोड़ रुपये की खनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है।

वर्ष 1971-72 तथा वर्ष 1972-73 में एजेंसी को 43 लाख रुपये की राशि दी जा चुकी है।

हाल ही में योजना आयोग को छोटा नागपुर संघाम परगनों के क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार से लगभग 32 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के प्रस्ताव भी प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनकी जांच की जा रही है।

Starvation deaths in Tripura

5619. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether starvation deaths have been reported from Tripura; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The matter has been referred to the State Government and its report is awaited.

House Building Advance to Central Government Employees

5620. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government Employees who have recently drawn house building advance at old rates for the partial construction of their approved building plans are eligible for additional advance within present permissible limits for the completion of whole building; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, subject to the following conditions:

(i) the Government servant requires the additional amount of advance for completing construction of his house, already approved by this Ministry;

(ii) the increased amount of the advance does not exceed the cost of construction or the cost of ready built house or 80 per cent of the overall cost of house constructed in rural areas;

(iii) the enhanced amount of the advance is within the repaying capacity of the Government servants determined in accordance with Rule 4(b) of the Rules; and

(iv) the completion of the house is proposed to be achieved within the stipulated period of 18 months from the date of drawal of the 1st instalment for construction.

(b) The enhancement has been allowed due to general increase in the cost of building material; and labour.

Gram Panchayats in States

5621. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats in India State-wise; and

(b) whether the Agriculture Ministry prepared any model bill for Gram Panchayats in Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement indicating State-wise number of Gram Panchayats is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

No. of Gram Panchayats—State-wise

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Gram Panchayats
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	15,906
2.	Assam . . .	2,602
3.	Bihar . . .	10,844
4.	Gujarat . . .	12,067

1	2	3
5.	Haryana . . .	4,950
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . .	1,695
7.	Jammu and Kashmir . . .	1,496
8.	Kerala . . .	960
9.	Madhya Pradesh . . .	12,815
10.	Maharashtra . . .	22,356
11.	Manipur . . .	224
12.	Meghalaya . . .	*
13.	Mysore . . .	8,307
14.	Nagaland . . .	*
15.	Orissa . . .	3,826
16.	Punjab . . .	9,645
17.	Rajasthan . . .	7,361
18.	Tamil Nadu . . .	12,651
19.	Tripura . . .	449
20.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	72,846
21.	West Bengal . . .	19,662

Union Territories

22.	A.&N. Islands . . .	39
23.	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	623
24.	Chandigarh . . .	18
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	10
26.	Delhi . . .	195
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	173
28.	L.M.A. Islands . . .	*
29.	Pondicherry . . .	*
30.	Mizoram . . .	*

ALL-INDIA 2,21,720

*There is no Panchayati Raj set up.

National Theatres during Silver Jubilee year of Independence

5622. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Silver Jubilee year of Independence, Government have a plan for a National Theatre in Delhi and National Theatre stage in every State; and

(b) whether, to expedite the National Theatre Movement, writers will

be invited to give their suggestions for the purpose?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Exemption of taxes on giving donations for sports activities

5623. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry propose to raise a fund for State sports development programmes and provide exemption of taxes for giving donations in sports activities;

(b) if so, when and how it will come into practice; and

(c) whether any attention by the Ministry is being given in all round activities of All India Football Federation and Lawn Tennis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) There is no proposal to establish a fund for the development of sport activities. However, the Finance Bill 1973 already introduced in Parliament proposes to make a provision in the Income-tax Act to secure that donations made to approved sport associations or institutions are regarded as donations made to charitable institutions and qualify for tax concessions.

(b) The stipulated concessions to sport institutions and bodies will come into operation after the enactment of the Finance Bill, 1973.

(c) It is primarily the responsibility of Sports Federations to develop all round activities relating to any particular sports and games. Government will consider financially assisting any improvement programme suggested by the Federations to the extent funds permit.

Proposal to connect Jaipur with Bombay by Delhi-Bombay National Highway

5624. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to connect Jaipur with Bombay by Delhi-Bombay National Highway via Swai Madhopur, Sheopuri and Gwalior;

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

(c) the time by which the connecting work is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). Presumably, the hon'ble Member wants to know the position about the road from Jaipur on National Highway No. 11 and 8 to Sheopuri on National Highway No. 3 via Dausa and Swai Madhopur. This is already an existing State Road and further improvements, if any, required on this road are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. However, in order to assist in the promotion of through communication facilities along this road, the Government of India have approved a loan of Rs. 70 lakhs for the construction of a bridge over the river Chambal near Swai Madhopur in the 4th Plan. The loan is to be shared equally by the Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh on 50:50 basis. However, the Rajasthan State PWD is executing the

work. The tenders for the work are under consideration by them and according to the present indications, it is likely to be completed in two years after commencement. The construction of the work has not yet commenced. The question of declaring the road section between Dausa on National Highway No. 11 and Sheopuri on National Highway No. 3 as a National Highway link will be taken up for consideration along with other Fifth Plan proposals.

Agreement with Yugoslavia for expansion of Indian Shipyard

5625. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for the expansion of Indian Ship building yard has been reached between India and Yugoslavia as a result of recent visit by the Yugoslav Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the assistance and help to be provided by Yugoslavia in this regard;

(c) whether the existing shipyards will be expanded or new shipyards will be constructed and if new shipyards are to be set up, the location thereof; and

(d) the estimated foreign expenditure to be incurred on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). At a meeting held with the Yugoslav delegation the Yugoslav offer of collaboration in building and expanding the Indian Shipyards as well as setting up of ancillaries on complementary basis was welcomed. This will be fully taken into consideration when the Fifth Plan proposals are finalised.

(c) and (d). The question of constructing additional shipyards and expanding the capacity of existing shipyards in the Fifth Plan is under consideration.

Setting up of Corporation for distribution of Fertiliser

5626. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Corporation for the distribution of fertiliser; and

(b) if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government have at present no proposal to set up a separate organisation for the distribution of fertilisers. However, it is the policy of Government to promote distribution of maximum possible quantities of fertilisers through cooperatives, agro-industries corporations and other public agencies.

New universal keyboard designed by a London based Indian Artist

5627. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 'new universal keyboard' which enables a typist to switch over from one script to another with ease and speed has been designed by an Indian, a London based graphic artist and type designer; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to examine the utility for use of different Indian languages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A press report

has recently appeared regarding a "universal key-board" said to have been designed by a London based graphic artist and type-designer. Government will look into its utility if the designer approaches the Government with a prototype of this type-writer.

खाद्य पदार्थों में रंग

5628. श्री एच० एस० पुरती : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन वस्तुओं की सूची प्रकाशित की है जिसमें धातुओं पर खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलाये जाने वाले रंग बड़ी मात्रा में मिलाये जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा. तो सरकार ने इस प्रकार के कटाकार को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्कू) : (क) खाद्य पदार्थों में जिन वस्तुओं की मिलावट पाई जाती है उनकी एक सूची तैयार कर दी गई है जिसमें निषिद्ध रंगों वाले वस्तुओं के नाम दिये गये हैं। किन्तु इस सूची को प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) खाद्य प्रमिश्रण निवारण नियम-बली, 1955 में यह विदित है कि खाद्य पदार्थों में/उन पर इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले कोलतार रंग अथवा उनका मिश्रण अथवा ऐसे रंगों में बनी कोई अन्य वस्तु लाइसेंस के अधीन ही बेची जावेगी। केन्द्रीय खाद्य मानक समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि खाद्यों में जिन कोलतार रंगों के इस्तेमाल की अनुमति है उन्हें अनिवार्यतः भारतीय मानक संस्थान के प्रमाणन चिह्न के अधीन ही बेचा जाय। इस सिफारिश पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

सूखा तथा अकाल के कारण मानव जीवन और पशुधन की हानि

5629. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री मनमोहन प्रसाद :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, गुजरात, मैसूर तथा देश के अन्य भागों में उत्पन्न सूखे तथा अभाव की स्थिति के कारण फसल, पशुधन तथा मानव-जीवन को हुई हानि का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या प्रखिल भारतीय तथा दीर्घ कालिक कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस बारे में बनाई गई योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नालाल खन्ना) : (क) किन्नी भी राज्य सरकार में भुवमरी में हुई मृत्यु के बारे में कोई भी सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में हुई क्षति के संबंध में ठीक-ठीक आकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, खरीफ और रबी दोनों ही फसलों बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर प्रभावित हुई बतायी जाती हैं।

अज्ञात नुकसानों की हानि का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकारों में यह पूछा गया है कि क्या इस प्रकार का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव है।

सूखे की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

1. सूखे से प्रभावित जनसंख्या को रोजगार मुहैया कराने के लिए सड़क निर्माण, वनरोपण, अंतःस्थाव तालाब खोदने आदि जैसे राहत कार्य शुरू करना।

2. मुफ्त राहत देना और मुफ्त भोजन तथा मुफ्त दूध वितरण कार्यक्रम ;
3. रबी और ग्रीष्मकालीन फसलों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए आपातक कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम शुरू करना और कृषि धादानों के लिए अल्पकालीन ऋण देना ;
4. पेयजल की सप्लाई और चारे की उपलब्धता बनाये रखने के लिए प्रबन्ध करना ;
5. महामारी को फैलने से रोकने के लिए निरोधात्मक उपाय करना ; और
6. कृषि, सिंचाई, स्वास्थ्य और सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रमों से भविष्य में सूखे की भीषणता कम होनी । विशेषकर, सूखा-उन्मुख क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, जोकि कई राज्यों में चल रहे हैं, के अधीन 54 जिलों को चुना गया है और उन्हें सूखे से मुक्त करने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमयोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं ।

Drought in Madhya Pradesh

5630. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have asked for special assistance from the Union Government to relieve the pressure on deficit areas: and

(b) whether any action has been taken consequent upon the State Government's request?

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

(a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested the Central Government for Central financial assistance for drought relief measures.

(b) A Central Study Team visited the State on 21st February, 1973 for an on-the-spot assessment of the drought situation and to recommend ceilings of expenditure for the purpose of Central financial assistance. The report of the team is awaited. Reasonable quantities of foodgrains have been allotted to the State Government. Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, amounts of Rs. 5.810 crores and Rs. 6.00 crores have been released to the State Government for special minor irrigation programme and for agricultural inputs respectively.

Cut in supply of foodgrains to Maharashtra for January-February, 1973

5631. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has drastically cut the supply of foodgrains to Maharashtra for January-February, 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of Maharashtra thereto?

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

(a) to (c). Keeping in view the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and the needs of other drought effected and deficit states, reasonable requirements of foodgrains of Maharashtra were met.

Matriculation Examination conducted by Central Board of H.S. Education through School of Correspondence Course

5632. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether the Matriculation Examination conducted by the Central Board of Higher Secondary Education through the School of Correspondence Course has been started;

(b) whether hundreds of candidates have not received their admission cards in time for the examination;

(c) whether all the candidates had not received all the lessons for the subject they had offered; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir. According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, all the candidates had received their admission cards before the examination actually commenced on the 2nd March, 1973.

(c) No, Sir. Lessons were sent to all candidates on the addresses given by them.

(d) Does not arise.

Boosting of Seed Production for replanting in drought hit areas

5633. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Seeds Corporation propose to boost seed production to replant the drought-hit

areas in the country and bring new areas under high-yielding varieties during 1973-74;

(b) if so, the areas that will be covered; and

(c) if so, to what extent the seed production is likely to be achieved by the programme during 1973-74?

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

(a) to (c). The National Seeds Corporation had an additional seed production programme wherever possible in Rabi 1972-73 for making available larger quantities of seeds for 1973-74. A special hybrid sorghum seed production was taken up in summer 1973 over an area of 685 acres to produce 400 tonnes of additional seeds of CSH-I varies. The Corporation intends to take up during kharif 1973 a programme seed production of different crops as under:—

	Planned area in acres	Production in Quintals
Paddy .	5400	58,000
Sorghum .	3480	9,600
Maize .	3640	24,000
Baira	6720	10,800

In addition to the N.S.C. there are a number of other seed producing agencies who are also taking up seed production programme to make available larger quantities of seeds to the farmers in 1973.

Reorganization of Indian Council of Agricultural Research pending since 1964-65

5634. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present reorganization of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was taken up in the year 1964-65 and could not be completed as contemplated till today;

(b) whether *de novo* reorganization as contemplated in the recommendations of the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee is planned in such a way as to avoid similar delay in future; and

(c) what are the safeguards and measures being taken to complete the future re-organisation of the I.C.A.R.?

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

(a) The reorganization of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been completed, according to a phased programme, on the lines approved by the Government of India, excepting a final decision on its future status and organisational set up, which is now under consideration of the Government in the light of the recommendations made by the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee are under active consideration of the Government. The reorganisation of the I.C.A.R. would be taken up after the Government has taken to ensure that whatever reorganisation has to be undertaken, is completed in an expeditious manner.

Daily Wages in the Horticulture Department of C.P.W.D.

5635. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the difference in the wages being paid to the employees working in the office and those in the field on daily wages in the Horticulture Department of the Central Public Works Department; and

(b) the reasons for the difference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No casual labourers are employed in the offices of the Directorate of Horticulture. However, the difference between the wages paid to the Malis employed on muster roll by the Directorate of Horticulture and the wages paid to casual labourers employed in offices of the Government of India works out to 80 Paise per day. The former are paid Rs. 3.70 per day while the later are paid at the rate of Rs. 4.50 per day.

(b) The Malis employed on muster roll are governed by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and are paid according to the notification issued by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation on the 19th May, 1969, under the Act. This notification is still in force and the minimum wages fixed under this notification cannot be revised by the CPWD by an executive order. However, the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation have already notified in the Gazette on the 25th August, 1972 a proposal to revise the minimum wages of workers employed in the scheduled employment of Agriculture, including Horticultural operations. The proposal has been considered by the Minimum Wages Advisory Board at its meeting held on the 5th March, 1973

and the Board has submitted its recommendations to the Department of Labour and Employment. After considering the advice of the Advisory Board, the Department of Labour and Employment will notify the revised minimum wages.

Permission to ban Movement of Wheat within State

5636. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have sought permission to ban movement of wheat within State; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). One of the elements of the scheme formulated by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments for the purpose of take-over of wholesale trade in wheat is that surplus areas in the main producing States will be cordoned off. The Governments of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have accordingly decided to regulate movement of wheat within their respective States.

Appeal for International Food Aid to overcome Scarcity Conditions

5637. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has appealed for International food aid this year to overcome scarcity conditions; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). No general appeal for

International food aid to overcome scarcity conditions has been made. However, a proposal for approaching the World Food Programme of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations for assistance to drought affected areas is under consideration.

Formation of Land Commission for West Bengal

5638. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether working group of the National Agricultural Commission on land reforms has suggested the formation a permanent Land Commission for West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the functions of such Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Working Group on Land Reforms constituted by the National Commission on Agriculture has not made any suggestion to the Commission for the establishment of a Land Commission in West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise.

Educational Institutions receiving Central Assistance

5639. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many educational institutions with their names and addresses received Central Assistance in the last three financial years;

(b) how many of such institutions have been suspected of mis-diversion and abuse of assistance;

(c) if so, their names and addresses; and

(d) how much amounts are involved in respect of each of such institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Amount budgeted under Head of Education

5640. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) The total amount budgeted for the financial year ending 31st March, 1973, under the head of Education;

(b) what is the actual amount that has been spent upto 31st January, 1973; and

(c) what was the unspent amount of the last financial year under the present head of Education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Under the Demands operated by the Ministry of Education, the initial provision was Rs. 127.07 crores. In addition, a supplementary grant of Rs. 5.26 crores has also been voted.

(b) Rs. 85.16 crores.

(c) Rs. 5.36 crores.

Money spent on propagation of Hindi and Urdu

5641. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been spent in the last three financial years

on propagation of Hindi as National language in the country;

(b) how much money has been spent in the same financial years for the propagation of Urdu; and

(c) the amount spent individually in each of the States in respect of each year over propagation of Hindi and Urdu?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A sum of Rs. 661.89 lakhs has been spent on propagation and promotion of Hindi during the last three financial years.

(b) A sum of Rs. 16.63 lakhs has been spent for promotion and development of Urdu.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4694/73].

Allocation of amenities provided to Ministers

5642. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) Minister-wise, by name, allocation of the amenities provided to each Minister in terms of money as on 31st December, 1972;

(b) the allocation of these amenities Minister-wise as on the 31st December, 1971;

(c) the total amounts paid on account of electricity and telephone Minister-wise; and

(d) whether any extra bills or telephone bills are outstanding against any Minister, and if so, the amounts and the names 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) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Tours for study of Community Development and Cooperation Programmes in Foreign Countries

5643. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tours to Study the working of community development and co-operation programmes in foreign countries arranged during the last three years; and

(b) the main features of the reports submitted by these Study tours and the benefits derived therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Science Books at cheap price

5644. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether good quality science books are in short supply in the country; and

(b) what steps are proposed for the production of science books at cheap price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Government, in cooperation with its specialised agencies, has taken various steps for making available good quality science books.

At the school level, the National Council of Educational Research and Training is actively engaged in developing modern textbooks in science, which are up-to-date and well illustrated. These books have been used on a pilot basis in most of the States and in the Union Territories and now many States are in the process of wider introduction of these textbooks in their States.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training have so far published 29 titles in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Arithmetic and Algebra and Geometry, which have been or are being adopted by the States. These books cover Class I to XI and their prices range from Rs. 1.10 to Rs. 4.50 per copy.

The National Book Trust, under their Scheme of "Nehru Bal Pustakalaya", which aims at providing supplementary reading material for children, have published 2 titles on science books—each in English, Hindi and other regional languages.

At the university level, good quality science books have been published in English at a low price under the Indo-USSR Textbook Programme. Under the English Language Book Society Series, a large number of books on science and technology have been brought out so far. Under the Indo-American Textbook Programme, good quality books on science and technology have been produced at a low price.

The Government themselves are operating a Scheme of subsidizing publication of university level books.

written by Indian authors, through the National Book Trust. Such a subsidy has enabled the publishers to offer low-priced editions of books at university level, including books on science and technology, written by Indian authors.

The University Grants Commission is operating a Scheme for preparation of university level books by Indian authors, which covers all disciplines of university education, including Science.

It is hoped that with the implementation of all these programmes, there will be no dearth of good quality science books in the country.

Impact made by the Family Planning Publicity Programme

5645. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the impact made by the family planning publicity programme; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes. There have been a number of studies and surveys undertaken to assess the impact made by the family planning publicity programme.

(b) The main findings of these studies is that although there is a large scale awareness of Family Planning in the country, yet there is a large gap between awareness of the programme and its acceptance by the eligible couples.

Central Assistance to Himachal Pradesh for Lift Irrigation Scheme

5646. SHRI PANNALAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers of the snow-bound hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh suffer heavily every year in the absence of ensured irrigation facilities;

(b) whether any Central assistance has been given or is proposed to be given to Himachal Government during the current year for the formulation and execution to lift irrigation schemes in such areas; and

(c) if so, the names of the areas and acreage to be covered thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Transportation and Marketing Facilities to Apple Producers of Himachal Pradesh

5647. SHRI PANNALAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether apple producers of Himachal Pradesh suffered losses worth crores of Rupees during the past two to three years due to (i) "inadequate arrangements for transportation from the remote villages to Simla, Delhi and other towns, (ii) complete disassociation by the Government, both State and Central, to ensure timely and profitable marketing of this perishable fruit; and (iii) total absence of marketing regulations;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to associate itself from the coming apple season directly or through

Co-operative agencies like National Agricultural Coop. Federation, with the apple marketing by providing sale and cold storage facilities at Delhi, Bombay and other important towns with a view to ensuring reasonable prices to the apple growers. and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). The apple producers of Himachal Pradesh suffered losses because of the disruptions in transport in 1971-72 due to incessant heavy rains, landslides and hail storms. In 1972-73, the losses were mainly due to the failure of the crop. Both the State and the Central Governments are aware of the problems. The Himachal Pradesh Government and the Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation are actively involved in the marketing of apples. The Government and the Corporation have set up cold storage facilities in Delhi and Bombay and there is a proposal to construct whole-sale shops in Delhi and Bombay for which land both at Bombay and Delhi has already been taken on 99 years' lease.

Though there is an Agricultural Produce Market Act, the fruit markets are yet to be organised and regulated.

कृषि और भारत की सहकारी संस्थाओं के बीच सहयोग और सहायता देने सम्बन्धी करार

5648. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि और भारत की सहकारी संस्थाओं के बीच प्राप्ति सहयोग और सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में एक करार हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त करार की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत को कितना लाभ होगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) इस प्रकार का कोई औपचारिक करार नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता परिषद लि०, नई दिल्ली और यू० एस० एस० भार० के उपभोक्ता सहकारी सोसायटियों के शीर्ष संगठन, सेन्ट्रासायुस ने हाल ही में एक समुक्त विज्ञप्ति जारी की है जिसमें वे एक दूसरे के साथ मैत्रिपूर्ण तथा व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने पर सहमत हुए हैं।

(ख) समुक्त विज्ञप्ति की प्रतिलिपि सभा-पटल पर रखी जाती है। [संज्ञासूचक नं० रखी गयी। देखिये संज्ञा एन डी-4695/73]

(ग) धाणा है कि समुक्त विज्ञप्ति में उल्लिखित सहयोग के प्रस्ताव भारत की उपभोक्ता सहकारी सोसायटियों के लिए तकनीकी जानकारी और प्रशिक्षण के क्षेत्रों में और साथ ही साथ प्राप्ति बाणिज्य सम्बन्धों के विकास में लाभदायक होंगे।

Assignments to N.C.E.R.T.

5649. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

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

(a) whether the Officials of the Ministry of Education given such assignments to National Council of Educational Research and Training which may require petty academic and secretariat act;

(b) if so, whether this tantamounts to treating this organisation as a subordinate office of the Ministry and thus undermining its autonomy;

(c) whether the Ministry recruits its own hands of academic staff; and

(d) if so, what kind of work is assigned and how its academic competence is kept up?

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

(b) to (d). The National Council of Educational Research and Training is an autonomous organisation. The services of officials of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare as well as other Ministries can be secured by it on deputation on foreign service terms. The N.C.E.R.T. is not treated as a subordinate office. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has its own advisory cadre. The latter assists in the formulation of policies and execution of programmes. The officers of this cadre keep in close touch with national and international developments in the field of education, by attending meetings, workshops, seminars and training courses.

रुस और भारत के बीच समुद्री मार्ग से माल की दुलाई

5650. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सोवियत रूस और भारत के बीच समुद्री रास्ते से जहाजों द्वारा माल की दुलाई में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के अन्दर दोनों देशों के बीच माल की दुलाई का वार्षिक व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इससे भारत को किस हद तक लाभ हुआ और उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). संभवतः माननीय सदस्य माल की दुलाई का न कि यानांतरण का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं क्योंकि भारत और सोवियत पत्तनों के बीच सीधी नौबहन सेवा मौजूद है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में भारत और सोवियत पत्तनों के बीच चलने वाली लाइनर सेवाओं द्वारा ढोये गये माल की मात्रा निम्न प्रकार है :

1970 .	937,841 मीट्रिक टन
1971 .	863,351 मीट्रिक टन
1972 .	928,190 मीट्रिक टन

इससे मालूम होगा कि गत तीन वर्षों में व्यापार लगभग 900,000 टनों पर स्थिर है। यह दुलाई की मात्रा पिछली अवधि (1957-148,080; 1960-255,362 तथा 1965-790,621 मीट्रिक टन) में ढोये गये माल से काफी अधिक है।

(ग) इस सेवा से, भारत और रूस दोनों को निम्नलिखित कारणों से लाभ होता है :—

(1) नौबहन सेवा में नियमितता है।

(2) भाड़ा दरें भारतीय रुपये मुद्रा में चुकाई जाती हैं और इससे विदेशी मुद्रा का निकास नहीं होता। तटकर पर, मुद्रा बदल के फलस्वरूप हुए किसी उतारचढ़ाव का प्रभाव नहीं होता।

(3) भाड़ा दरों में सापेक्ष स्थिरता है।

Agricultural Labour contract and construction society in each Panchayat

5651. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 190 on the 5th March, 1973 regarding programme for forming co-operative society in each village estate and state:

(a) whether there is any plan for insuring formation of one Agricultural Labourers' contract and construction societies in each Panchayat area of the country and to give them special incentives and facilities, if so, details thereabout;

(b) what is the State-wise figure of primary agricultural credit societies, agricultural labour contract societies and multi-purpose cooperative societies; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for channelling credit by public finan-

cial institutions through these societies, if so, details thereabout?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached herewith.

(c) Apart from direct lending to farmers, the commercial banks have launched a new scheme of financing primary agricultural credit societies in the areas where central cooperative banks are weak.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory	No. of Primary Agril. Credit Societies	No. of Labour Contract Societies	No. of Multi- purpose Cooperative Societies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andhra Pradesh	15,040	495	Included in Col. (2)
2. Assam	2,968	23	-do-
3. Bihar	17,171	197	-do-
4. Gujarat	8,438	356	-do-
5. Haryana	6,166	312	-do-
6. Himachal Pradesh	2,547	32	-do-
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1,104	5	-do-
8. Kerala	2,134	57	-do-
9. Madhya Pradesh	9,884	114	-do-
10. Maharashtra	20,014	1,060	-do-
11. Manipur	—	—	-do-
12. Mysore	8,675	138	-do-
13. Nagaland	16	..	-do-
14. Orissa	3,759	270	-do-
15. Punjab	10,274	530	-do-
16. Rajasthan	7,808	763	-do-
17. Tamil Nadu	6,058	120	-do-
18. Tripura	..	4	-do-
19. Uttar Pradesh	25,922	287	-do-
20. West Bengal	11,329	113	-do-
21. Union Territories	1,473	64	-do-
TOTAL	160,780	4,940	

Artistes sent abroad under Cultural Exchange Programme

5652. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many artistes were sent to various countries during the last two years under the cultural exchange programme of the Union Government; and

(b) the names of the artistes, the names of countries visited by them and the expenditure incurred thereon?

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

(a) 1971-72	Performing artistes:	Nil
	Non-Performing artistes:	9
1972-73	Performing artistes:	44
	Non-Performing artistes:	8
Total		61

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4696/73].

Transfer of India Office Library, London

5654. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

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

(a) the progress made for the transfer of India Office Library at London to Delhi; and

(b) the difficulties which stand on the way for its transfer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Draft agreement for arbitration received from the Government of U.K., is still under examination.

Representations against illegal burning of Virgin Timber in South Andaman

5655. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All Pradhans of South Andaman reported twice to the Chief Commissioner the illegal burning of Virgin Timber of 300 acres in South Andaman Division;

(b) steps the Forest Department took against the culprits; and

(c) whether the authorities of Forest Department in South Andaman are involved in this affair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Andaman Administration have intimated that it is not a fact that all Pradhans of South Andaman reported twice to Chief Commissioner about the illegal burning of Virgin Timber of 300 acres in South Andaman Division, but a written complaint had been sent in March, 1972 by the Panchayat Pradhan Garacharana about clearance and burning of forest areas of 100 acres at Calicut village of South Andaman Division and about involvement of Forest Department staff and Officers in the matter.

(b) and (c). After inspection of concerned forest areas with petitioner and inquiry into the matter, it was seen that for the forest areas cleared, forest offences had already been booked by Forest Department subordinates and the Panchayat Pradhan Garacharana

was not able to substantiate allegations made by the Forest Department staff and Officers. The matter was, therefore, dropped.

पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में किसानों को ऋण देने की योजना

5656. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में किसानों को 3000 करोड़ रुपये ऋण देने की योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री घण्डीसाहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of Agricultural Museum in Delhi

5657. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to set up any agricultural museum in the Capital;

(b) whether such museums are likely to be set up in all the State capitals; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Agriculture Ministry.

(c) A suitable site for the agricultural museum to be set up in Delhi is being located.

मध्य प्रदेश में डेरी परियोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ऋण

5658. श्री नंदा चरण बीसत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में डेरी परियोजनाओं के लिए चालू वर्ष के दौरान सहायता देना स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कुल कितना ऋण दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) राज्य में कितनी डेरी परियोजनाएँ चलाई जायेंगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 1969-70 में ममस्त राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता किसी कार्यक्रम या क्षेत्र के लिए धन-धन न देकर ब्याक ऋणों और धनदानों के रूप में दी जाती है अतः मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय ऋण की कुल मात्रा डेरी योजनाओं पर खर्च की गई राशि पर आधारित होगी।

(ग) वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान राज्य में शुरू की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित डेरी परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

(क) नई दुग्ध पूर्ति योजनाएँ	2
(ख) दुग्ध योजना का विस्तार	1
(ग) ग्रामीण डेरी केन्द्र	6

कुल 9

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिए
मध्य प्रदेश को धनराशि देना

5659. श्री गंगा चरण बीरत : क्या
निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को पानी की
सप्लाई के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत वर्ष
मध्य प्रदेश को कोई धनराशि दी थी और
यदि हां, तो कितनी और किन-किन योजनाओं
के लिए योजना-वार कितनी-कितनी राशि
दी गई थी;

(ख) होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड़
ज़िले में पानी की सप्लाई के लिए मध्य प्रदेश
सरकार ने कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं प्रस्तुत की थीं
और प्रत्येक प्रदेश सरकार ने कौन-कौन सी
योजनाएं प्रस्तुत की थीं और प्रत्येक योजना
के लिए कितनी-कितनी धनराशि मांगी गई थी
और उनमें से किन योजनाओं को सरकार ने
स्वीकृति दी थी और उनके लिए कितनी
धनराशि दी गई; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने गांवों में
पेय जल सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और
आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शोभ
मेहता) : (क) संभवतः यह प्रश्न त्वरित
ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम से सम्बन्धित है जो

1972-73 में प्रारम्भ किया गया था जिसके
अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए
राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार से शत-
प्रतिशत तक सहायक-अनुदान दिया जा रहा
है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1972-73 में
मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 111.00 लाख रुपये
की राशि का सहायक-अनुदान दिया गया है।
अनुमोदित योजनाओं का ब्योरा एक संलग्न
विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन राज्य
सरकार ने होशंगाबाद जिले के बारे में किसी
भी योजना की सिफारिश नहीं की है। राज्य
सरकार ने पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले के लिए ग्रामीण
जल पूर्ति की निम्नलिखित दो योजनाओं की
सिफारिश की थी :—

योजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (रुपये)
1. रामजीपुरा ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति योजना .	25,000.00
2. धवानी ठेखा ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति योजना .	25,000.00

त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के
अन्तर्गत इन दोनों योजनाओं में धन लगाने की
मंजूरी दी गई है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई
सूचना के अनुसार 1972-73 के प्रारम्भ में
ऐसे समस्या ग्रस्त लगभग 4,000 ग्राम थे।

बिबरण

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के लिये वर्ष 1972-73 में त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति की केन्द्रीय योजना के अधीन मंजूर की गई योजनाओं की सूची

क्रम सं०	योजना का नाम	साख रुपये में अनुमानित लागत	टिप्पणी
1.	राज्य के 15 जिलों की 44 जनजातीय तथा पिछड़ी तहसीलों में बिबरे (441) समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में 633 नलकूपों की व्यवस्था करना (प्रत्येक ग्राम की जनसंख्या 500 से कम है)	63.30	
2.	उपर्युक्त क्रम संख्या 1 में उल्लिखित तहसीलों में 180 ग्रामों में जिनकी जनसंख्या 501 से 1000 के बीच है, में पम्प तथा टैंक योजना के जल पूर्ति की व्यवस्था करना।	45.00	
3.	1001 से 2000 के बीच की जनसंख्या वाले 90 ग्रामों में जल पूर्ति की नलों द्वारा जल देने और उपर्युक्त क्रम संख्या में उल्लिखित क्षेत्रों में स्टेण्ड पोस्टों की व्यवस्था।	36.00	
4.	उपर्युक्त क्रम संख्या 1 में उल्लिखित तहसीलों के 2000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले 20 बड़े ग्रामों में नलों द्वारा जलपूर्ति की व्यवस्था।	40.00	
5.	राज्य के नान-ट्राइबल क्षेत्रों के समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में 150 ग्रामों के लिये पानी की व्यवस्था ; पम्प तथा टैंकों की योजना (501 से 1000 जनसंख्या वाले) का प्रवन्ध।	37.50	
6.	राज्य के नान-ट्राइबल क्षेत्रों के समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में जलपूर्ति व्यवस्था का प्रवन्ध। 45 ग्रामों (1001 से 2001 के बीच की जनसंख्या) के लिये नलों द्वारा पानी देने की योजना तथा स्टेण्ड पोस्ट।	18.00	
7.	राज्य के नान-ट्राइबल क्षेत्रों के समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में जलपूर्ति व्यवस्था का प्रवन्ध, 2000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले अपेक्षाकृत 25 बड़े ग्रामों में नलों द्वारा जलपूर्ति।	50.00	
8.	शाहदोल, सरगजा, खतना, रीवा, झाबुआ, रायगढ़, सिद्धि तथा धार जिलों में विशेष व्यवहारिक पोषण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले 50 ग्रामों में पेय-जल की पूर्ति व्यवस्था।	15.00	
कुल योग :		304.80	

मध्य प्रदेश में उत्पादित उर्वरक की अन्य राज्यों को सप्लाई

5660. श्री गंगा चरण बीकित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की उर्वरक कंपनियों में उत्पादित उर्वरकों को अन्य राज्यों में सप्लाई करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) चालू वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में उर्वरकों का कितना उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ग) अन्य राज्यों को कितना प्रतिशत उर्वरक भेजा गया ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री घण्टासाहिब पी० शिन्हे) : (क) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों और उर्वरक विनिर्माताओं के साथ हाल ही में हुए उर्वरक विषयक क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलनों में तैयार की गई समन्वित पृति योजनाओं के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश स्थित उर्वरक कंपनियों द्वारा मसं धर्मसी मोरारजी केमिकल कं०, कुम्हारी तथा मसं हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड, भिलाई से नाइट्रोजन तथा फास्फेट युक्त उर्वरकों का फरवरी से जुलाई, 1973 तक का उत्पादन मध्य प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों में वितरित किया जायेगा ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 1972-73 के दौरान फरवरी, 1973 के अन्त तक

नाइट्रोजन (एन) एवं फास्फेट (पी) युक्त उर्वरकों का उत्पादन इस प्रकार रहा है :—

एन पी
(मेट्रिक टन)

धर्मसी मोरारजी केमिकल — 90,086
(क० कुम्हारी)

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड 5,404 —
(भिलाई)

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश स्थित उपर्युक्त दो यूनिटों में फरवरी—जुलाई, 1973 में हुए उत्पादन की प्रतिशतता जिसे केवल मध्य प्रदेश में ही वितरित किया जायेगा, 81 होगी । शेष 19 प्रतिशत का वितरण उपर्युक्त अन्य राज्यों को इस अनुपात में किया जायेगा :—आंध्र प्रदेश 11 प्रतिशत, उड़ीसा 6 प्रतिशत तथा महाराष्ट्र 2 प्रतिशत । इसके बदले में मध्य प्रदेश को उसकी आवश्यकताओं का एक काफी भाग आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और गोवा स्थित उर्वरक कारखानों से प्राप्त होगा ।

श्रव्य-दृश्य साधन सामग्री की कमी

5661. श्री गंगा चरण बीकित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रव्य-दृश्य साधन सामग्री एवं उपकरणों की बहुत अधिक कमी महसूस की जा रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विस्तार कार्यक्रम में बाधा आ रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उक्त साधन सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से सरकारी स्तर पर क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री कलशवीर शर्मा ग्रहण) :

(क) कृषि विस्तार कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित करने में क्षेत्र (फील्ड) कर्मचारियों को श्रव्य-दृश्य उपकरणों की ऐसी किसी भारी कमी का अनुभव नहीं हुआ है। फालतू पुर्जों की पूर्ति की समस्याएँ रही हैं और ऐसे उपकरणों के अधिकतम उपयोग के लिये रख-रखाव की सुविधाएँ सदैव घसानी से उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं।

(ख) कृषि मंत्रालय में विस्तार निदेशालय का केन्द्रीय फार्म सूचना यूनिट श्रव्य-दृश्य सामग्रियों का नियमित रूप से उत्पादन करके इसका मारे देश की विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय एजेंसियों को विस्तृत वितरण करता रहा है। ये सामग्रियाँ इस प्रकार हैं—फिल्म, फिल्म स्ट्रिप, स्लाइड्स, इन्डिहोर, शिक्षण सम्बन्धी खाके, फिल्म ड्रम, प्लैश, काई, फोटोग्राफ, ग्लास तथा मुद्राहय प्रदर्शनीय वस्तुएँ। केन्द्र के फार्म सूचना यूनिट के मार्गदर्शन के अन्तर्गत राज्य कृषि सूचना यूनिटें तथा अन्य एजेंसियाँ भी इसी प्रकार की सामग्रियाँ स्वयं बना रही हैं।

यह मंत्रालय आकाश-वाणी के 'फार्म एण्ड होम यूनिटों' के जरिये कृषि सम्बन्धी तकनीकी ज्ञान का प्रसार करने में सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय को भी सहयोग देता रहा है।

देश में कृषि प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के प्रारम्भ हो जाने से कृषक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को श्रव्य-दृश्य सामग्रियों की पूर्ति सम्बन्धी काम तेजकर दिया गया है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से सरकार के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार ने ऐसी सामग्रियों के उत्पादन के लिये मशीनों का आयात किया है। ये उपकरण राज्य कृषि सूचना यूनिटों और कृषक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को उपलब्ध कराये गये हैं, ताकि वे और अधिक श्रव्य-दृश्य सामग्रियों का उत्पादन करके कृषक प्रशिक्षण में उनका प्रयोग कर

सकें। केन्द्रीय सूचना यूनिट ने भी श्रव्य-दृश्य उपकरणों का उत्पादन तेज कर दिया है और राज्यों को इनकी पूर्ति कर रहे हैं।

केन्द्रीय यूनिट ऐसी श्रव्य-दृश्य सामग्रियों के उत्पादन और प्रयोग के विषय में राज्यों में समय-समय पर वर्कशापों और विचार-गोष्ठियों का भी आयोजन कर रहा है और उपकरणों के रख-रखाव के लिये नियमित रूप से फालतू पुर्जों की पूर्ति कर रहा है।

Amount of Arrears due to Sugarcane Growers

5662. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of arrears due to sugarcane growers in U.P., Bihar and other States;

(b) the amount paid during 1972; and

(c) further steps taken to recover this amount from the sugar mill owners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement showing the State-wise position of cane price due and paid for cane purchased, during 1972-73 season upto 28th February, 1973 together with the arrears of cane price due for the previous seasons as on 28th February, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4697/73].

(c) There is no provision in the Central Act under which Government could order realisation of arrears of cane price from the factories. However, such power vests in some State Governments of the major sugar producing States like U.P., Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab for recovery of cane arrears, as arrears of land revenue.

The State Governments have, in the above context, been advised from time to time to arrange for payment of cane dues by factories within a stipulated period of 14 days, and to take stringent measures against the defaulting factories, including their prosecution, to enforce prompt payment of sugarcane price by them. Such of the State Governments which have no legislative provisions in their enactments for recovering of arrears of sugarcane price as arrears of land revenue have been advised to consider making such a provision to take more effective measures against the defaulting factories. The Governments of Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Maharashtra have informed us that they are considering the suggestion.

Further, at the instance of Central Government, the Reserve Bank of India have issued instructions to the commercial banks to set apart a portion of the loan given by them to the factories against the sugar stocks, for payment of cane price. The new procedure has resulted in considerable reduction in the arrears in cane payment.

Import of K-8 Hanomag Crawler Tractor and its manufacture

5663. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of K-8 Hanomag Crawler Tractors imported by the Rajasthan Agro-Industries Corporation;

(b) whether the performance of these tractors has been extremely satisfactory;

(c) the areas in which these have been/are operating; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the Ministry of Agriculture has not suggested to the prospective manufacturers, viz., M/s. Jessop and Company to manufacture this machine in the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) 30 numbers.

(b) Each machine has almost completed 1000 hours of running and their performance has been satisfactory.

(c) These tractors are operating in Rajasthan Canal Area, Chambal Command Area, Ajmer and Bharatpur Area in Rajasthan and Pantnagar in U.P.

(d) M/s. Jessop and Company, Calcutt have been issued an industrial licence for the manufacture of crawler tractors (K-5 and K-7 Models) for a capacity of 400 number per annum. Recently Government of India has received a proposal to include in their manufacturing programme the manufacture of K-8 Model also, within the overall licenced capacity of 400 numbers. This proposal is under consideration.

Scheme for direct purchase of Tobacco in Gujarat and Maharashtra through co-operatives

5664. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Government scheme to finance the direct purchase of tobacco from the growers in Gujarat and Maharashtra has been evolved;

(b) if so, whether Union Ministry has approved a proposal to set up a chain of co-operatives in these States;

(c) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) what are the main features of the scheme?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Discrepancies in amount of Scholarship to Senior Science Talent Research Awardees

5665. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding discrepancies in the amount of scholarships to Senior Science Talent Research Awardees and tuition fee reimbursements given by the N.C.E.R.T.; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Certain anomalies were pointed out in some representations. These related to the receipt of lower amount of scholarships by some earlier awardees compared to the new awardees as a result of upward revision of scholarship amounts from time to time. The matter is being examined by the concerned Committees of the N.C.E.R.T.

Admission of Children of Central Government Employees in Central Schools

5666. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Schools are open only to the children of the Central Government Employees who are subject to transfers;

(b) whether Government have also considered the question of admitting children of those Central Government Employees who are not subject to transfer in order to achieve more uniformity of education in the larger section of people ;

(c) whether Government propose to expand the Central School system in metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

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 Central Schools Scheme is primarily intended to meet the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence Personnel. Other not transferable Government servants are also eligible for admission to these schools provided vacant seats are available after meeting the demand of the transferable children of Defence and Central Government employees. Keeping in view the objectives of the scheme, the following priorities for admission have been laid down:

- (i) Children of transferable Defence Personnel including B.S.F. uniformed personnel;
- (ii) Children of transferable Central Government employees;
- (iii) Children of Officers of all India services autonomous bodies/projects Public Undertakings/Corporation, etc. whose services are transferable;
- (iv) Children of non-transferable Defence personnel and Central Government employees;
- (b) Other floating population.
- (c) Yes, Sir, subject to availability of funds and physical facilities.

(d) It is proposed to open one more Kendriya Vidyalaya in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi each during the next academic session.

Symposium on Agricultural Research and Development held in New Delhi

5667. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main conclusions arrived at the recent National Symposium on Agricultural Research and Development held in New Delhi;

(b) whether any steps were suggested for speedy evolution and improvement of dryland farm technology;

(c) whether Government have formulated or intend to formulate any scheme for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(a) A statement giving the major recommendations emerging from the National Symposium on Agricultural Research and development is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4698/73].

(b) Yes, Sir. Seven major recommendations have been made under the broad heading of "Planning for drought and aberrant weather" which are given in the attached statement mentioned in reply to part (a) above.

(c) The major recommendations of the National Symposium which was recently held are under examination for taking necessary steps, but no specific scheme in this regard has yet been formulated. Schemes relating to research and development in dry land farming areas are already in progress.

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

Composition and Expenditure on Committee on Cow Protection

5668. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and expenditure of the Committee on Cow Protection since it was constituted in 1967 till present day;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its Report; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement showing the present composition of the Committee on Cow Protection is attached. The information in regard to expenditure incurred on the Committee since 1967 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) Not yet.

(c) The Committee which was originally set up in 1967 could not make progress from August, 1968 to April, 1972 due to withdrawal of 3 members of Sarbadaliya Gorakhsha Mahabhan Samiti from the deliberations of the Committee. The Committee was reconstituted in April, 1972 by the substitution of three members of the Samiti, by three others representing the interests of protection of cow. Shri A. K. Sarkar, the Chairman of the Committee resigned on grounds of health and pressure of other work. By a Resolution dated the 1st March, 1973, Shri G. K. Mitter, retired Judge of Supreme Court was appointed as new Chairman of the Reconstituted Committee. The Committee is now expected to proceed with its deliberations.

The Committee is required to give its report to Government by 30th September, 1973.

STATEMENT

Chairman.

1. Shri G. K. Mitter, Retired Judge of Supreme Court.

Members.

2. Shri Parkash Chander Sethi, Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh or a Minister nominated by him.
3. Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, Chief Minister U.P. or a Minister nominated by him.
4. Shri M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister Tamilnadu or a Minister nominated by him.
5. Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, Chief Minister West Bengal or a Minister nominated by him.
6. Shri Goswami Girdhari Lal, Pradhan Mantri Sanatan Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, Bhupendra Bhavan, Paharganj, New Delhi.
7. Swami Yogeshwar Videhi Hariji Maharaj Dvara Bharat Gosevak Samaj, 3 Sadar Thana Road, Delhi.
8. Shri Akhoy Kumar Jain Editor, Nav Bharat Times, Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg, New Delhi.
9. Dr. Dharm Narain, Chairman, Agricultural Prices Commission, New Delhi.
10. Dr. C Krishna Rao, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, New Delhi.
11. Dr. H. A. B. Parpia, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore (since resigned).
12. Dr. V. Kurien, Chairman, National Dairy Development Board, Anand (Gujarat).

बिहार में उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से लप्ताई किये गये गेहूं में लोहे के कणों का होना

5569. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कल्लवाय :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) गत फरवरी-मार्च में बिहार में गेहूं के कुछ सरकारी गोदामों तथा उचित मूल्य की दुकानों पर जांच करने में पाया गया कि गेहूं में लोहे के कण थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णात्ताहिब पी० शिन्धे): (क) जी हां। भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा की गयी जांच से यह पाया गया था कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में गेहूं की 13,500 बोखियों और दोराता (पंजाब) में बिहार की राज्य सरकार को प्राप्त गेहूं में लोहे के बहुत ही छोटे छोटे कण पाये गए थे जिनका पता केवल शक्तिशाली चुम्बक की सहायता से लगाया जा सकता था। यह शक है कि यह कण कटाई और गहवाई मशीनों आदि के छोटे पुर्जों की तोड़-फोड़ का परिणाम था जोकि गेहूं में मिल गए थे।

(ख) उचित मूल्य की दुकानों को इस गेहूं का बितरण तुरन्त बन्द कर दिया गया था और इस गेहूं को रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को देने का विचार है जिनके पास लोहे के कण/टुकड़े अलग करने के प्रबन्ध हैं।

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत मकानों के निर्माण को रोकना

5670. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा की गई भूमि पर बनाए गए मकानों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या 20 लाख से अधिक है ; और

(ख) मकानों के अनधिकृत निर्माण को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) ऐसे मकानों में रह रहे लोगों की संख्या ज्ञात करने के लिये कोई विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) अनधिकृत निर्माण के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही नगर निगम दिल्ली, तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा क्रमशः दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम तथा दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार की जाती है ।

खाद्य निगम द्वारा मिलावटी खाद्य पदार्थ सप्लाई किये जाने के कारण दंड दिया जाना

5671. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में यदि कोई दुकान-दार मिलावटी खाद्य-पदार्थ बेचता हुआ पाया जाता है तो कानून के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत उसका चालान किया जाता है अथवा उसे दंडित किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो खाद्य निगम द्वारा मिलावटी खाद्य वस्तुयें विक्री के लिए दिए जाने पर कितने अधिकारियों को दंडित किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि उन्हें कोई दंड नहीं दिया गया है तो क्यों ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन उपमंत्री (प्रो० ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). जहां तक सूचना उपलब्ध है खाद्य निगम के किसी भी अधिकारी को खाद्य अप-मिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन दण्डित नहीं किया गया क्योंकि ऐसा कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया जिसमें निगम द्वारा दिल्ली में मिलावटी खाद्य वस्तुओं की सप्लाई की गई हो ।

Price of rice fixed for Mysore and other States

5672. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have fixed the price of rice as Rs. 54 per quintal for the State of Mysore; and

(b) if so, the price fixed for other States while taking over the Trade in this regard?

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

(b) The wholesale trade in rice is being taken over from 1973-74 kharif season. Prices for that season will be fixed at the commencement of the procurement season.

Sale of Poultry Feed through Fair Price Shops

5673. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the high price of poultry feed and its effect on high price of eggs; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to arrange its sale through fair price sales shops?

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

(b) No, Sir, but with a view to easing the situation, Government of India have initiated the following steps:—

(i) Directions have been issued to make available to the State Animal Husbandry Departments damaged foodgrains from the F.C.I. godowns for purpose of livestock feeding.

(ii) The export of groundnut oil cake has been restricted by fixing a national ceiling and the cash incentives normally provided for these exports have been stopped.

(iii) Some of the State Governments like Punjab and Haryana have under the Essential Commodities Act issued Rice Bran (Distribution) Control Order under which specified quantities of rice bran are being allotted to the poultry feed manufacturers/poultry farmers.

राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश को मिलाने के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय पुल का निर्माण-कार्य पूरा किया जाना

5674. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री 5 मार्च, 1973 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1804 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश को चम्बल नदी पर पुल बना कर जोड़ने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से अलग-अलग प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चम्बल नदी पर कितने पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है और इन पुलों का निर्माण कहां-कहां होगा; और

(ग) इनमें केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों का कितना-कितना व्यय होगा ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). पांचवी योजना में अन्तर्राज्य या प्रायिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ 250 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर उत्तर प्रदेश को मध्य प्रदेश के साथ मिलाने वाली पिनहट-अम्बाह सड़क पर पिनहट के पास चम्बल नदी के ऊपर एक पुल के निर्माण के लिये प्रस्ताव शामिल है । इसके अलावा, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में ढाकुओं के खतरे को दूर करने के लिए उपायों के सुझाव हेतु गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा संगठित सड़क संबंधी कार्य दल की सिफारिशों में दूसरी बातों के साथ साथ राजस्थान को मध्य प्रदेश के साथ जोड़ने वाली करोली-मंडरेल सबलगाढ़ पर मंडरेल के निकट चम्बल नदी के ऊपर एक पुल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव भी शामिल है । पुल पर 65 लाख रुपये की लागत घाने का अनुमान है । पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए अन्य योजनाओं के साथ इन प्रस्तावों पर भी विचार करना होगा । परन्तु चूंकि पांचवी योजना अभी तैयार हो रही है, अतः व्यय, यदि हो, के अंश के बारे में कुछ भी कहना समयपूर्व होगा और जो कि पांचवी योजना में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पूरा किया जा सकेगा ।

Bifurcation of Punjab Wakf Board decided at its meeting held on 19th August, 1972 at New Delhi

5675. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was called to consider the question of bifurcation or trifurcation of the Punjab Wakf Board on 19th August, 1972 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, how many persons attended that meeting and how many of these people belonged to Punjab and Haryana; District-wise;

(c) whether it was decided to do away with the present Board immediately and to constitute a new Board or to appoint an Administration; and

(d) whether this part of the agreed proceedings has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting was called under the aegis of the Central Wakf Council on 19th August, 1972 to consider the question of the future set up of the Punjab Wakf Board.

(b) Apart from the Ministers and the officials concerned, 49 of the persons officially invited attended that meeting. Out of these 49 persons, 10 belonged to Punjab and 26 to Haryana. The district-wise figures were given in the statement attached.

(c) A resolution was passed in the meeting to the effect that pending examination of the whole matter by the Wakf Enquiry Committee, the Central Government may be requested to expeditiously announce the replacement of the present Punjab Wakf Board by another newly constituted Board (Common Board).

(d) The matter is under consideration of the Central Government.

Punjab State

Sangrur	7
Patiala	1
Jullundur	1
Ludhiana	1

Haryana State

Gurgaon	22
Ambala	4

Transfer of Accounts of Punjab Wakf Board from S. B. I. Ambala Branch

5676. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amounts out of the fixed deposits of the Punjab Wakf Board were transferred from the Ambala Branch of the State Bank of India to some other banks outside the State;

(b) if so, to which banks and the amounts so transferred along with dates;

(c) at whose orders and directions these amounts have been transferred and whether these transfers were not irregular and unjustified; and

(d) if so, what action the Government propose to take into the matter?

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

(b) A total sum of Rs. 9,62,833.32 was deposited in the Indian Bank Ltd. New Delhi, on various dates as shown in the statement attached.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Parliament as soon as it is received.

(d) Does not arise at present.

STATEMENT

INDIAN BANK

F. D. No.	Date	Amount
C/O 61235	16 7 69	100000.00
65 FD C/O 87041	30 3 70	100000.00
68 FD 087196	13 6 70	200000.00
C 172691	16 7 70	105500.00
218203	16 11 70	235000.00
218122	27 10 70	115000.00
218070	23 9 70	7333.32
127490	19 2 72	100000.00
		<u>9,62,833.32</u>

**Complaints against the working etc.
of Punjab Wakf Board**

5677. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWA-TANTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against the working of Punjab Wakf Board and charges of corruption and inefficiency against the Chairman, members and officials of the Punjab Wakf Board;

(b) whether any enquiry into these charges was ever held and the complaints were heard; and

(c) whether the Government now intend to appoint any Commission of Enquiry in the near future to inquire into such charges?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The complaints were examined and enquiries were held as and when considered necessary.

(c) It is considered not necessary to appoint any Commission of Inquiry.

Bifurcation of existing Punjab Wakf Board

5678. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWA-TANTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Muslims of Punjab and Haryana have expressed their strong desire through the Wakf convention held at Malerkotla and Panipat (Haryana) to bifurcate the existing Punjab Wakf Board;

(b) whether separate Wakf Board for each of the Union States has been provided in the Central Wakf Act, 1954 and the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana have urged the Government of India to constitute separate Wakf Board for these States; and

(c) whether Government intend to bifurcate the existing Punjab Wakf Board in the near future?

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

(b) Section 9(i) of the Wakf Act, 1954 envisages separate Wakf Board for each State. In the case of Punjab and Haryana, the Punjab Wakf Board

has become an Inter-State body corporate by virtue of section 72(1) of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966, with jurisdiction over those areas in respect of which it was functioning and operating immediately before the 1st November, 1966, on which date the State was reorganised.

The Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana have urged the Government to constitute separate Wakf Boards for their States.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Central Government.

Fair Price Shops Opened in Orissa and other Parts of Country and Foodgrains Released

5679. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fair price shops opened recently in the country and quantity of foodgrains released through;

(b) the number of such shops and quantity of foodgrains released in Orissa; and

(c) whether most of these fair price shops are functioning in Orissa on paper only?

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

(a) The number of fair price shops functioning in the country at present is 1.65 lakh and the total quantity of foodgrains distributed through these shops during February, 1973 was about 8.12 lakh tonnes.

(b) The number of fair price shops functioning in Orissa at present is 2.164 and the quantity of foodgrains distributed through these shops during February, 1973 was about 12.2 thousand tonnes.

(c) No, Sir.

Districts selected under Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labour Project

5680. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI M. KATHAMUIHU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of districts in the country which have been selected under Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labour Project to improve the agriculture through supervised credit State-wise;

(b) the main goal of the programme and amount spent on it; and

(c) how the agricultural labours and landless farmers are being benefited by the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement giving state-wise names of the districts covered under Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourer Agencies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4699/73].

(b) The programmes are intended to bring the benefits of modern technology to the Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers and raise their economic status through improved agriculture, subsidiary occupations and supplementary employment. A total sum of Rs. 30.09 crores has so far been released to these Agencies since inception of the programmes.

(c) Subsidiary occupations like dairy farming, poultry keeping, pig-gery, etc. are envisaged to supplement the income of landless agricultural labourers. In addition agricultural

labourers who find only seasonal employment, are provided additional employment opportunities during the slack season under the Rural Works Programmes of productive nature taken up by MFAL Development Agencies.

High Yielding Variety of Rice Susceptible to Pests and Diseases

5681. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether high yielding varieties of rice introduced in recent years suffered from certain handicaps, such as high susceptibility to pests and diseases and unsuitability under water-logged conditions;

(b) if so, what improvements are being made by the I.C.A.R. Project recently; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The rice crop is predominantly grown during the monsoon season when humidity is high. The weather conditions which are favourable for the growth of rice are also unfortunately favourable for the multiplication and spread of pests

and diseases. Also when more nutrients are supplied to plants diseases become more important and prominent. The high yielding varieties programme in rice originally started with exotic dwarf strains like Taichung Native I, Tainan 3 and IR-8. Taichung Native I suffered from the bacterial blight disease in some areas. IR-8 also is susceptible to bacterial blight and can be attacked by several pests. Water logging is another problem during the monsoon season. The early high yielding varieties were insensitive to the length of day (photo period) and therefore they suffered from heavy rains during the grain formation stage in some areas. It thus became clear that unless varieties suited to specific growing conditions are developed and popularised the high yielding varieties programme in rice may not make much headway. High priority was therefore given under the All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project to the breeding and identification of varieties for different parts of the country. Some of the varieties released for specific areas where there are problems of diseases and pests are given below alongwith a list of varieties which are now under extensive testing in farmers' fields under the minikit programme.

Variety	Duration (days)	Characteristics	Area (situation) recommended
1	2	3	4
<i>Varieties for Mass Popularisation</i>			
Cauvery	95	Heavy tillering, fair grain type, weak straw.	Summer crop season, <i>aus</i> in north Bihar; late planted tankfed areas; uplands of Chotanagpur
Ratna	120	Excellent grain and tolerant to tungro virus and stem-borer.	Moderate uplands
Jaya	130	Satisfactory grain; high yield potential and stability. Moderately tolerant to tungro virus, blast and bacterial leaf blight.	A general purpose variety.
IET 1991	130	Excellent grain type; tolerant tungro virus.	A general purpose variety.
Vijaya IR 20	135	Good grain type; tolerant to tungro virus and green leaf-hoppers.	Low Land areas in <i>aman</i> season.

1	2	3	4
Pankaj	145	High yield potential; tolerant to tungro virus.	Low land areas in aman season.
Jagannath	155	Good grain type, susceptible to blast.	Low land areas in aman season.
<i>Varieties under extensive testing</i>			
IET 849	105	Good grain, resistant to blast, high yields.	Multiple cropped kharif.
Pusa 2-21	105	Poor grain, susceptible to blast, high yields.	Multiple cropped kharif
IET 2508	105	Good grain, tolerant to tungro virus, green leafhoppers, grain dormancy.	Summer and aus season to slow down green leaf-hoppers.
RPW 6-12	130	Excellent grain, highly resistant to gall-midge.	Gall midge endemic areas.
RPW 613	130	Fair grain, high resistant to gall midge.	Gall midge endemic areas
IET 1136	140	Fair grain, tolerant to helminthosporium, blast.	Low and water-logged areas.
RP 5-32	140	Fair grain, good stem, tolerant to bacterial leaf blight.	Low and water-logged areas.
RP 31-49 2	140	Fair grain, tolerant to blast bacterial leaf blight.	Low land water-logged areas.
RP 193-1	155	Excellent grain, good yield]	Low and water logged areas.
RP 5-2	130	Highly tolerant to blast	Comparable to Java, IR-8
IET 2507	135	Fair grain, highly resistant to tungro virus.	Rice tungro virus endemic areas.

In addition to the above varieties State Agricultural Departments and Agricultural Universities have also released specific varieties to suit local conditions.

Government has taken the following steps to ensure that varieties possessing some degree of resistance to important pests and diseases and specific adaptation to growing conditions are made available to the farmers as early as possible.

1. National Seeds Corporation takes up pre-release multiplication of promising varieties.
2. Extensive demonstrations-Cum-trials are organized in farmers' Field under the National Demonstration and Minikit programme.
3. Integrated projects on pest control and water management are being developed for implementation during the Fifth Plan.

Ancillary Complex of Hindustan Shipyard

of the Hindustan Shipyard in the country;

5682. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to promote the ancillary complex

(c) the time by which these will be set up and start production/functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). The Hindustan Shipyard has suggested a scheme to promote ancillary industries in two areas, one near the Shipyard Colony and another in Gajuwaka area at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 crores as part of its proposals for the Fifth Plan. These proposals are under consideration.

Foodgrains Production, Requirement and Supply to Bihar during 1973

5683. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the expected foodgrains production in Bihar upto May, 1973; and

(b) the total foodgrain needed by the State Government of Bihar and the quantity of foodgrain to be supplied by Central Government in 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Firm estimates of foodgrains production for 1972-73 in respect of all States including Bihar would become available after the close of the current agricultural year, i.e., some time in July-August 1973.

(b) The State Government have not furnished the consolidated demand of foodgrains for the whole year of 1973. On an average, about 30,000 tonnes of wheat per month has been allotted for the first four months of 1973.

Provision of Education for Age Group of 11-14 in Orissa

5684. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the provision of education made so far as covering the age-group of

11-14 in Orissa during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the total amount which had been allotted to Orissa for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to the Fourth Five Year Plan of Orissa, the State has a target of enrolling 4.15 lakh additional children in the higher primary stage.

(b) The Fourth Plan outlay for Higher Primary education in the State is as follows:—

Plan Schemes

1. Opening of Higher Primary Schools and upgrading of Primary Schools to Higher Primary Schools	Rs. 142.90 lakhs
2. Improvement of building and provision of equipment and library of Higher Primary Schools	Rs. 9.58 lakhs
3. Construction of building of Higher Primary Schools	Rs. 1.78 lakhs
TOTAL	Rs. 154.26 lakhs

In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been released to the State Government during 1972-73 under the Central scheme for educated unemployed for appointment of additional teachers, etc., for both lower Primary and higher Primary education (age group 6-14).

Provision for appointment of Teachers for Primary Education in Orissa

5685. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had made provision for appointment of teachers for primary education on hundred per cent assistance basis in Orissa in 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) if so, the total number of teachers appointed in Orissa during the same period;

(c) how many such teachers are going to be appointed in Orissa in 1973-74; and

(d) what is the likely enrolment in Orissa in the age group of 6—11 during 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Under the Scheme of Providing Employment to the Educated Unemployed—Expansion of Elementary Education, Central assistance was provided on a 100 per cent basis for appointment of 1500 teachers in 1971-72 and 1500 teachers in 1972-73 in Orissa. All the 3000 teachers have been appointed in the State.

(c) The allocation under the scheme for 1973-74 have not yet been finalised.

(d) It is estimated that the likely enrolment in Orissa in classes I—V

which corresponds to the age group 6—11 at the end of the 4th Five Year Plan i.e. in 1974 is likely to be approximately 25 lakhs children which would be about 81.8 per cent of the population in the age group.

Jayanti Villages in Orissa

5686. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jayanti villages in each Block in Orissa has been selected by now;

(b) if so, the names of the villages selected in the Puri District; and

(c) the programme of development work undertaken and amount spent in such villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) So far, 311 Blocks have selected Jayanti villages out of a total of 314 Blocks in the State of Orissa.

(b) A statement showing names of Jayanti villages selected in Puri District is enclosed.

(c) As per information received so far, 10 wells, 11 roads, one tank improvement to 4 school buildings, electrification in three villages, improvement to one minor irrigation project, CARE feeding programme in one village, Mahila Samiti and Yuvak Sangha in one village and 2 pisci-culture tanks in one village have been provided at a total cost of Rs. 51,000 in Jayanti villages of Puri District.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of Jayanti Villages
1.	Brahmagiri	Gadarodang
2.	Puri Sadar	Samangorh Harijan Basti
3.	Gop	Gada-Rupas
4.	Kakatpur	Othaka

S. No.	Name of the Block	Name of Jyanti Villages
5.	Astaranga	Asana
6.	Nimapara	Rosinagar
7.	Pipili	Pubasasan (Harijana Sahi)
8.	Delanga	Nuagarh
9.	Kanasa	Trilochanpur
10.	Satyabadi	Malisahi
11.	Bhubaneswar-I	Mendhasal
12.	Balipatna-I	Tinkipada (Indal Kuanari)
13.	Balipatna-II (Balianta)	Jaganathpur
14.	Nayagarh	Gambharidih
15.	Ranpur	Ranpurgarh
16.	Odagaon	Haridabandha
17.	Nuagaon	Malisahi
18.	Khandaspara-I	Satagochhia
19.	Khandaspara-II (Bhampur)	Chholia
20.	Daspalla	Jaipur
21.	Gania	Kadua
22.	Bolagarh	Ghoradia
23.	Tangi	Nalasingh
24.	Begunia	Godikilo
25.	Khurda	Kuradhamalla
26.	Banapur	Sahantuad
27.	Krushnaprasad	Chilika Nuapala
28.	Ghilika	Haripur.
29.	Jatni	(not selected)

District covered under Fertiliser Promotional Plan

5687 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the names of the States and Districts therein which are covered by Fertiliser Promotion Plan for the year 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The Centrally Sponsored Fertiliser Promotion Programme for 1972-73 is being implemented in 17 States covering 25 districts. The names of the States and districts are detailed in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda and Kurnool
2.	Assam	Darrang
3.	Bihar	Purnea and Saharsa
4.	Gujarat	Mehsana
5.	Haryana	Gurgaon
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu
8.	Kerala	Trivandrum
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena and Chhatarpur
10.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon and Parbani
11.	Meghalaya	Garo Hills
12.	Mysore	Bellary and Trichur
13.	Orissa	Balasur
14.	Punjab	Sangrur and Faridkot
15.	Rajasthan	Sriganganagar
16.	Tamil Nadu	North Arcot and South Arcot
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi and Varanasi.

1974 से चावल, गेहूं और धालू की अच्छी किस्मों के बीज सप्लाई करने की योजना

5688. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश भर में 1974 से धान, गेहूं और धालू के अच्छी किस्म के बीज सप्लाई किये जाने के बारे में कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अज्जासाहिब पी० शिन्हे) : (क) और (ख). धान तथा गेहूं के बीजों का उत्पादन तथा वितरण करना मुख्य रूप से राज्य

सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है, किन्तु बीजों का उत्पादन करने वाले 3 प्रमुख संगठनों, अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम, तराई विकास निगम और भारतीय राजकीय फार्म निगम लि० देश भर में अच्छे बीजों की मांग की काफी हद तक पूर्ति कर रहे हैं। चूंकि बाढ़ों और सूखे के कारण राज्यों में बीजों की मांग और पूर्ति की स्थिति में हर साल घटा-बढ़ी होती रहती है, इसलिए भारत सरकार किसी अनपेक्षित स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये धनाज के अच्छी किस्म के बीजों का सुरक्षित भण्डार रखने की संभावना पर विचार कर रही है।

जहां तक धालू का प्रश्न है अब तक इसके बीज की पूर्ति करने के लिये कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। किन्तु केन्द्रीय धालू

धनुसंधान संस्थान और राष्ट्रीय बीज निबन्ध द्वारा विकसित किये गये सुखरी किस्म के बीज हर वर्ष एक समिति द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को वितरित किये जाते हैं। यह समिति घालू के बीजों के वर्धन और बिबरण के कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिये स्थापित की गई है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निरक्षरता का समाप्त किया जाना

5689. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीमती फ़िजर ने अन्य देशों की महायुवा में उत्तर प्रदेश में निरक्षरता निवारण के लिये गांधी जी के आदर्शों के अनुरूप महान सेवा की है : और

(ख) यदि हा. तो क्या भारत सरकार सम्पूर्ण देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निरक्षरता निवारण के लिये श्रीमती फ़िजर के आदर्श पर कोई योजना बना रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण विभाग तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप सचिव (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) श्रीमती फ़िजर ने "माझरता भवन सम्मेलन" निरक्षरता के लिए कार्य करने वाली स्वेच्छिक संगठन की स्थापना द्वारा अच्छी सेवा की है।

(ख) निरक्षरता निवारण के लिए भारत सरकार, केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मन्त्रालय द्वारा 18-19 मिनम्बर, 1972 को हुई अपनी बैठक में मंजूर किए गए निम्न-लिखित सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर, एक योजना तैयार कर रही है :—

- (1) 6-14 आयु-समूह में 1980-81 तक व्यापक प्राथमिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था,

- (2) 15-25 आयु-समूह में निरक्षरता उन्मूलन,

- (3) रोजगार कार्यक्रमों के साथ माझरता कार्यक्रमों को मिलाना, और

- (4) स्वेच्छिक सेवाओं, विशेषतः कालेज छात्रों के जरिए प्रौढ़ों में माझरता कार्यक्रमों को विकसित करना।

Overhauling Education System

5690. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Minister called upon the educationists, at Chandigarh on the 25th February, 1973 to overhaul the educational system; and

(b) if so, the steps envisaged in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Addressing the 25th annual convocation of the Punjab University at Chandigarh, the Education Minister stressed the need for a radical effort to reconstruct the educational system in the country, particularly the content of university education so as to make it a powerful instrument of social transformation. The Central Advisory Board of Education at its 36th meeting held at New Delhi on September, 18-19, 1972 has already approved a blue print of "Education in the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79". The main

ingredients of the programme are given below:—

- (i) Transformation of the Educational system;
- (ii) Improvement of Standards;
- (iii) Initiation of a comprehensive programme of pre-school development specially for the under privileged social groups;
- (iv) The provision of universal primary education in the age group 6—11 by 1975-76 and in the age group 6—14 by 1980-81;
- (v) The adoption of the uniform pattern of school and college classes viz. 10+2+3 in all States and Union territories;
- (vi) Vocationalisation of education at the higher secondary stage and introduction of work-experience as an integral part of education at school stage.
- (vii) The development of a national scholarships policy so that the talented students and especially those coming from the most deprived sections of the community are assisted to receive the best school and university education;
- (viii) The launching of a youth movement for the population in the age-group 14—25;
- (ix) Reorganisation of collegiate and university education;
- (x) Development of technical education;
- (xi) Introduction of large scale programme of National Social Service; and
- (xii) Strengthening of the administrative machinery to plan and implement this significant programme of expansion and qualitative improvement.

Seminar of National Parent Teacher Convention

5691. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar of National Parent Teacher Convention was held in Delhi on the 3rd March, 1973;

(b) if so, main decisions made therein; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The 2nd Asian Symposium and 5th National Parent Teacher Convention was held in Delhi from 3rd March to 7th March, 1973.

A copy of the resolutions adopted by the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4700/73.]

The Central Advisory Board of Education has approved a blue-print of educational development in the 5th plan which is under consideration. For implementing the plan Schemes, the cooperation of all voluntary organisations will be welcome. Naturally, the role of the teacher is crucial in the educational process, and the support received from the parents will be valuable to any educational institutions.

सूरत जिले में देहली में गांधी विद्यापीठ का प्रबन्ध

5692. श्री खजर सिंह चौबरी : क्या शिक्षा और सनातन कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सूरत जिले में देहली में गांधी विद्यापीठ नामक कोई विद्यापीठ चल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त विद्यापीठ के प्रबन्धकों ने उस को विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दिये जाने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है; और

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

शिक्षा, सवाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एन० नृपस हसन) : (क) में (ग). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, गुजरात के मूरत जिले में बेदाबी स्थान पर (न कि बेडछी में) एक गांधी विद्यापीठ है। नवम्बर, 1971 में विद्यापीठ के रजिस्ट्रार ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्था के रूप में मान्यता देने के लिये आवेदन किया था। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने, जिसके पास वह आवेदन विचारार्थ भेजा गया था, इस प्रस्ताव की सिफारिश नहीं की। सरकार ने आयोग के परामर्श को स्वीकार कर लिया था और विद्यापीठ को तदनुसार सूचित कर दिया गया था।

'ग्रोपन नेशनल लाइब्रेरी' की स्थापना

5693. श्री बीकुल्लु अन्नबाबु : क्या शिक्षा, सवाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में एक "ग्रोपन नेशनल लाइब्रेरी" स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यह लाइब्रेरी कब तक स्थापित की जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा और सवाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० बाबु) : (क) जो नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Deaths due to Vasectomy in Sholapur District

5694. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that six persons, who had undergone vasectomy operations, have died of tetanus in Sholapur District; and

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

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

(b) The Government of Maharashtra are enquiring into the matter and will take suitable action on the receipt of the report of enquiry.

Committee on Investment by Small and Marginal Farmers

5695. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Experts Committee of his Ministry has recommended several measures to stimulate the current and capital investment by small or marginal farmers on their holdings;

(b) if so, what are these recommendations; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the feasibility of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). No experts Committee has been constituted in this Ministry regarding credit for small and marginal farmers. However, in pursuance of the general policy of Government to encourage flow of credit to small and marginal farmers from institutional sources, the institutions are being persuaded to re-orient their policies and procedures. These are reviewed from time to time by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India. Under the special Central Sector Schemes of 'Small Farmers Development Agencies' and 'Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies' in 87 project areas, the agencies identify the small and marginal farmers in the project areas, draw up special programmes for their benefit and encourage institutional credit both for current and capital investment. The agencies offer subsidies on capital investments by the participants and provide risk fund to the cooperatives to increase the flow of credit. According to information received from the agencies, Rs. 1786 lakhs of short-term loans had been given during the current year, while medium and long-term loans for investment amounted to Rs. 1124 lakhs and Rs. 1804 lakhs.

Decision Regarding Cooperative Movement taken at Chief Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi

5696. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some important decisions were taken in regard to the Co-operative movement at the Chief Ministers' Conference held recently in the Capital; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

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

(b) (i) Under the scheme of State take-over of wholesale trade in wheat, purchases for the Government will be undertaken by the Food Corporation of India, the State Cooperative Marketing Federations and the State Departments of Food & Civil Supplies and any other public agencies designated by the State Governments.

(ii) The Consumer Cooperatives in the urban areas and the marketing and service cooperatives in the rural areas should be utilised for retail distribution to the maximum extent.

Proposal to take over Management of Big Flour Mills

5697. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports regarding mismanagement and irregularities in the big flour mills in the country in the matter of distribution and sale of flour and 'Malda' to the consumers at fixed rates;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to take over the management of the big flour mills; and

(c) if so, broad outlines of the proposed measures in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir. But the distribution of wheat products produced by the roller flour mills is already being controlled by the State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

Public Distribution System of Fertiliser

5698. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out a scheme to set up a public distribution system for the distribution of fertilisers at cheaper rate throughout the country; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Government have no proposal for setting up a separate agency for distribution of fertilisers. However the policy of Government is to encourage the maximum possible distribution of fertilisers to farmers through public agencies like cooperatives and Agro-Industries Corporations.

As at present, 60—70 percent of all fertilisers both imported and domestic is distributed through cooperatives, Agro-Industries Corporations and other institutional agencies which are directly under the control of State Governments. The remaining 30—40 per cent is distributed through non-institutional channels. But even in respect of this portion, the State Governments receive advance plans of distribution from the manufacturers and can orient supplies to priority areas and for priority crops.

As far as prices are concerned every effort is being made to make fertilisers available to farmers at economic prices consistent with the costs of domestic production and imports. The retail prices of three important fertilisers (Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, which also happen to be relatively in short supply) are statutorily controlled and the State Governments have been given adequate powers under the

Essential Commodities Act and Fertiliser (Control) Order to effect checks and searches, seize stocks of offenders, and to prosecute them. The States have also been given powers to hold summary trials of offenders.

उत्तरकाशी में नसबन्दी शिविर

5699. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्र 'आज' दिनांक 29 दिसम्बर, 1972 में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि जिला उत्तरकाशी के प्ररोला ब्लाक के अन्तर्गत चलाये जा रहे नसबन्दी शिविर में भोले-भाले लोगों को पटवारी, कानूनगो, द्वारा हथकड़ियों और रस्सियों से बांधकर पीटा गया और नसाबन्दी करवाने पर विवश किया गया ;

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

(ग) क्या गढ़वाल मंडल में जिन स्त्रियों को लूप लगाये गया था, उनकी देखभाल न की जाने के कारण उनमें से कुछ मृत्यु का शिकार हो गईं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार जिसने कि इस समाचार के विषय में जांच की थी, ये आरोप निराधार पाये गये हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की लूप लगाने के कारण गढ़वाल मंडल में किसी भी स्त्री की मृत्यु की कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I want to make a submission in regard to summoning of the Attorney General. This is a very very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: That would be taken up after the Calling Attention. The other day, I asked you whether you want me to take up the adjournment motion notice after the calling attention, you agreed to that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, this has been agitating our minds very much, that the Attorney General should be called here.

MR. SPEAKER: You see, the other day, when I asked you about taking it up after or before the calling attention, it was agreed that it would be taken up after the Calling Attention. But, if you want always that it should be taken up before the Calling Attention, to that also I agreed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Time and again, I have said that we should have a meeting of the Rules Committee for going into this and deciding it once for all.

MR. SPEAKER: I fixed a meeting the other day. But, because of the debate on the agitation by doctors, it was agreed to postpone this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion regarding injustice done to Class III and Class IV employees.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be taken up after the Calling Attention Notice. Now, Shri Indrajit Gupta.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FAILURE OF THE MINERALS AND METALS TRADING CORPORATION TO CONCLUDE CONTRACTS WITH USSR AND POLAND FOR EXPORT OF INDIAN MICA.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Alipore): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

'The reported failure of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to conclude contract with USSR and Poland for export of Indian mica.'

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Till recently, India had a virtual monopoly in mica trade. The exports are evenly divided between Rupee Payment countries and general currency area, the USSR being the single largest buyer.

While the production and processing of exportable quality of mica was being undertaken by a large number of small producers/processors, the exports were being monopolised by a few large exporters. Evidently, these exporters were thriving at the expense of the small producers who had no sales outlet, there hardly being any domestic demand. This section was vulnerable in two ways, firstly, in the matter of adequate and fair price for the goods supplied, and secondly, in delayed payments. Consequently, even production was coming down.

In these circumstances, Government decided to canalise export of processed mica through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, with effect from the 24th January, 1972. Simultaneously, the question of assisting the development of mica mining industry was taken up and the constitution of a Mica Board is under consideration.

[Pro. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

The objective of canalisation was to assist the small exporters and mine-owners in participating in the export trade which had hitherto been monopolised by a few big mine-owners and exporters. It was noted that over the last two decades established channels of export had come into existence. It was, therefore, considered prudent and necessary on the part of the MMTC to participate in the export operations in phases. In the initial stages of operation MMTC decided to make use of the existing channels, as far as possible, so as not to disrupt supplies to overseas customers. MMTC were also advised to develop the necessary expertise and the organisation to deal with the entire export with the main objective of giving a fair and equitable dispensation to the small producers. MMTC regulated their operations accordingly.

Simultaneously, MMTC initiated independent marketing and were able to secure, for the first time, a long-term contract in November, 1972, with GDR for supply of mica valued at Rs. 3 crores. They also started purchasing exportable grades of mica directly from the weaker sections of the trade and this formed a good base for servicing the contract with GDR as also other small contracts concluded with other buyers in Japan and Hong Kong.

Our approach to the problems has been practical. In essence, it aims at MMTC buying exportable grades of mica from the small mine-owners and processors in conformity with the objective of canalisation. MMTC, itself, has been, as a good trading house, very conscious of its responsibility for quality and prompt delivery and in pursuance of the social objectives of the Government has been assuring a fair and adequate price to the small producers.

It may be stated that the Government have introduced compulsory pre-shipment inspection in respect of

many items of export including mica. In order to provide satisfaction to its customers, the MMTC has set up its own rigorous inspection machinery. And it may be noted in this connection that this service of quality inspection was not being rendered by the erstwhile exporters.

The newspapers have highlighted only certain aspects of canalisation vis-à-vis MMTC's role and this gives me an opportunity to let this august House know that the negotiations in regard to sales to these countries are continuing and have not broken down. The newspaper reports have commented mainly upon certain commercial aspects of the MMTC negotiations. There are other aspects also to be borne in mind while this sort of negotiation is carried on and settlement arrived at. You will agree with me, Sir, that discussions of all these aspects of commercial transaction may not be conducive to a mutually satisfactory settlement.

I can, however, humbly claim that what MMTC is trying to do by gradually enlarging its positive role as a canalised exporter, is quite in consonance with the declared policy of the Government. I would also like to add here that MMTC has already opened three purchase centres, two in Bihar which are in operation for some time, and one recently in Andhra Pradesh. They propose to open one more centre in Rajasthan shortly.

The Government have also approved in principle the setting up of the Mica Trading Corporation as a subsidiary of the MMTC. This Corporation will, apart from enlarging the export of mica, give technical and financial assistance to small producers and increase the added value by up-grading the material. The Corporation will step into the rather neglected area of research and development as well.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Minister has made a very lengthy statement but, I am afraid, its length is not proportionate to its clarity. There are some points on which I would first of all like to have clarification. Is the scheme of canalisation, which has been undertaken from last year, restricted only to processed mica supplied by small mines and small processors? That is to say, have the large exporters been left out of this canalisation? If so, why have they not been brought into the scheme of canalisation? If they have been brought under canalisation, are we to take it that the entire export of mica has been canalised through the MMTC? This is not made clear here.

Secondly, how many of the small parties, small mine-owners and processors have been actually included in the scheme? How many mines are involved and how many workers are employed in those mines to which the Minister made a reference by saying that they want to save them from closing down because of a crisis arising from falling production and so on and how many such mines have been brought within the ambit of this canalisation scheme?

Of course, the newspaper reports which have been appearing did give the public an impression that the talks have broken down with certain countries, that USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary have decided not to buy. This has been repudiated in this statement, of course. The Minister says that the talks have not broken down and they are continuing. I would like to know from him his general assessment. Naturally, I am not asking for the details of the negotiations; he would not divulge them in any case. But is he optimistic that these negotiations will be concluded in the near future and that contracts will be effective? If that is so, as far as I can make out from his statement, the only possible, if I may call it so, hitch or reason for the delay in

concluding the contract seems to be this question of quality. Here in para 7 of his statement the Minister has said:

"Government have introduced compulsory pre-shipment inspection and have set up a rigorous inspection machinery."

I would like to know a little more about this, because canalisation was done only last year. My information is that all this talk about pre-shipment inspection, quality control and rigorous inspection machinery is just a little bit of an exaggeration. The MMTC, as far as my information goes, has no such apparatus. They may be thinking of setting it up but at the moment at least nothing of this type is functioning to anybody's satisfaction.

Here the Minister has said :

"It may be noted in this connection that this service of quality inspection was not being rendered by the erstwhile exporters."

The whole point is that in any commercial transaction the purchaser is not going to be satisfied with the quality certificate of the seller. He must satisfy himself that the goods he is buying are of the standard and quality which he requires. So, the question is not whether they have or have not got a preshipment inspection machinery but whether these foreign customers have been given any of these facilities through their own technical inspectors and experts, whatever they call them, who came with the delegation to go and actually inspect the samples at the site where the material is being offered to them to satisfy themselves that this is the quality they require.

I am sure you know mica is a very important raw material, because it goes into many defence items and all sorts of sophisticated equipments. Therefore, it is nothing surprising that

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

these countries want to be fully satisfied, through their own inspectors and experts, about the quality of this material, because they enter into contracts which may be worth Rs. 8 crores or 9 crores or more. This is quite irrelevant here, if I may point out, that the service of quality inspection was not being rendered by the erstwhile exporters. Even if they had a service, nobody would have used it. It is the customer who wants to have his own inspection to satisfy himself on the basis of samples. I welcome canalisation. In fact, I want canalisation to cover all these people, both small and big people. I would like to know whether there is any difficulty being experienced by the prospective customers in getting all possible facilities to inspect the samples, not sitting in some room in Delhi, but going to the particular mines or the places where mica is being produced and processed and there, on the spot, seeing samples for themselves and satisfying themselves. Unless that is done, the people will be perhaps reluctant to conclude big contracts.

I would also like to know, in addition to this, whether it is a fact or not that the export prices of Indian mica were being raised, more or less, continuously over the last three or four years, whether it is a fact that there has been a 30-33 per cent rise in the export prices as a result of which there is a danger that the off-take by foreign buyers is likely to go down, and they may start looking for alternative sources. We have got a very big source of supply here. But I do not think it is really a monopoly. Mica is available in other countries. It is available in Brazil. I am told, it is there in the Soviet Union also. But it costs much more to exploit it there because it is much more underground and it has to be brought out from far below the surface. So, it is in our own interest. I should imagine, that we should see that the export prices are kept stable, as far as possible and are not allow-

ed to go on rising so that we can be assured of a certain quantum of export to these countries which would like to buy from us, because Indian mica is quite well-known and world-famous.

Finally, I would like to know whether the Minister has got any hunch as to who is inspiring this press campaign, somebody who is interested in this thing breaking down. I would like to know from him whether it may not be that these few big exporters to whom he refers in the statement, who prior, to canalisation had been making a lot of money, would not be interested in this new scheme breaking down so that they will continue to dominate the export market, and whether some officers of the M.M.T.C., particularly those who have been imported from the private sector, may also be interested in seeing that the scheme does not go through so that, while they are shedding crocodile tears in public for the smaller producers and processors, in actual fact, it may be a gang-up between certain high officials and directors of the M.M.T.C., with these former big export houses to see that this scheme falls through so that they can continue to get all the advantages out of it.

As far as these countries are concerned, I must point out that some of the big business papers have, of course, tried to be sarcastic in saying that these socialist countries where everything is under public sector do not want to deal with our public sector but only with the private sector. I would like the Minister to throw light on this. The question is, whether any foreign consumer, importer, has any possibility of right to refuse to purchase through a particular system which an exporting country has chosen to set up. Can they say, "No. You want to sell through the M.M.T.C. We will not buy through the M.M.T.C." Is it possible unless the canalisation is a farce? I want the canalisation to be total and complete. How is it possible for any

buyer to come and say, "No. We will not buy through a particular system which you have set up." I think, it is fantastic. It cannot happen. It is a figment of the imagination. If they do not want to buy at all, they need not buy. If they want to buy, they must buy through a particular system which the Government of the exporting country has decided upon.

I feel, that the only question that remains and which I would like him to clarify is the question of quality inspection, control, etc. It is not a question of our providing the machinery. In a matter like mica which is a strategic material, the consumer, the customer, must have full facilities to inspect the samples and so on by his own inspectors and technical experts and satisfy himself. Suppose he leaves the whole thing to the MMTC, signs the contract and goes away, then Rs. 10 crores worth of mica is shipped to the Soviet Union or some other country and later on it is found that 30 per cent is sub-standard stuff, why should he take that risk? They must satisfy themselves. I hope, on that account, there is not going to be any hitch. I hope the Minister will make it clear.

I would also like to know whether there is any proposal to take over the mines and run them through a corporation, so that the position in the smaller mines, many of which are facing closure, unemployment and so on, can be retrieved.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYA-YA: Let me take the last question first. It is not a fact that negotiations have broken down. As I have said in my original statement, the negotiations are going on. As it will be appreciated by this hon. House, there are different aspects and nuances of negotiations which cannot be concluded overnight. I can state categorically that no socialist country has said or stated explicitly or implicitly that they will refuse to buy through MMTC and as stipulated in the original arrangement, namely,

30 per cent of the purchase has to be made from the canalised channel, namely, the MMTC channel.

The second question was about quality inspection. The original contracts provide freedom for the buyers themselves to inspect the quality right at the sites themselves. Besides, the MMTC have their own teams of inspectors stationed at the mine sites. So, a double level of inspection is being provided for ensuring a fairly high standard of quality inspection and, therefore, control.

The hon. Member has also raised the question whether this ratio of 70 and 30, i.e., 70 per cent with erstwhile exporters through MMTC and 30 per cent directly with MMTC, restriction is applicable equally to all mine-owners and exporters, big and small. My answer to the question is 'yes'. Big mine-owners and exporters are not being given a differential treatment; or, there is no discriminatory treatment so far as the smaller ones are concerned. The question is a larger one. The trade was exclusively in the hands of big mine-owners and exporters and, as the figures very clearly indicate, the trade turnover was going down over the years for the benefit of you, Sir, and of the members of the House, in 1965-66 it was Rs. 19 crores; in 1966-67 it came down to Rs. 15.9 crores and it was Rs. 15.50 crores in 1968-69. Therefore, Government had to take a decision in such an area of strategic material. So, we had to bring the mica trade within the MMTC's ambit. Naturally it was not liked by some big exporters and mine-owners and they resisted it. The slanted news-reports are easily understandable and explainable in terms of their being unhappy with this restriction over the monopoly of commerce and trade. I am also happy to report to the House that, after canalisation started, no mine, not even a small one, has been closed down. That shows that the intervention of the MMTC in the trade has been beneficial to the trade

as a whole generally and to the small mine-owners and exporters in particular.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I asked a question whether there was any proposal to take over the mines or see that the smaller ones are not eased out of the business or closed down.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: As I had said, it is a very big task, it bristles with so many aspects. As I said it has to be done carefully and in a phased manner. Unless we have the expertise and other machinery necessary to ensure inspection, control and also organising the trade, we do not like to go into it suddenly and in a big way and in an unprepared way. But the suggestion of the hon. Member will be taken into account while these decisions are taken later on.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore): Mica is a mineral which is almost entirely exported; only a small percentage is consumed internally. And in such a strategic production, the Minister admits that its production has fallen. He has also admitted that the export was slumping, and from 82 per cent in the sixties it has come down to 54 per cent. He also concedes that it has caused grave discomfort to a large number of workers employed who are getting low wages and that mines are even getting closed and production has gone down to 50 per cent. So, in such an important and strategic sector, here is a problem of negotiations for export.

I would like to know from the Minister about yet another problem in that field, the smuggling of mica and, according to press reports, smuggling goes upto Rs. 2.5 crores annually to countries like Britain and other countries.

Apart from this, I would like to know from the Minister as to why, as per the press report, the agreement, as reported, between GDR and the MMTC—it is reported in his statement also—for a value of Rs. 3 crores, has been

cancelled by the GDR because they were not satisfied with the quality. Is the report true? That is my question.

With regard to the difficulty in negotiations, I would like to repeat the question Comrade Indrajit Gupta put, whether it is because of the price which we have been raising year after year to such an extent as to make it uneconomic for them to import from here and give them no option except to mine their own mica in their own country. I would like to know—I do not want a discussion of this question—whether attention has been paid to that aspect of the question.

If, according to the Minister, quality control has been assured, then why is there this difficulty in negotiations?

Now, a news has been deliberately leaked in the press that there is some difficulty in the negotiations. When we are treating this matter so delicately, how has this news been leaked? According to the Minister, it must have been leaked by the exploiters, by the big business and the traditional exporters. I do not see how they gain by this. They do not seem to gain by such news. It looks as if the news could have been leaked out only by the MMTC. If the MMTC had anything to do with this leakage, I would like the Minister to make sure that there is no such thing because the Director concerned with mica seems to be away when negotiations are to go on. Even though there seems to be no breakdown in negotiations, still there appears to be some deliberate delay in these negotiations. If everything is all right in MMTC why should the General Secretary of the Mica Industries Association say that the Mining Corporation is favouring a few big export houses only? Even they seem to charge you with only favouring them. So, that is my point. I would like him to clarify the whole thing and tell us whether they are not playing politics in matters of trade. Also, Sir, there is a stage which we have

reached now when we cannot depend only on export. Does the Minister consider the question of some mica industries where you will have some finished products which can be exported? At present the export figure is Rs. 16 crores. You will be able to get Rs. 160 crores if you can send finished products and export them. Is there any such idea under consideration? You have been setting up committees after committees. There has also been a case of recommendation of the working group of the Foreign Trade Ministry. What are their recommendations? Are they implemented? At what stage are they just now? Finally, may I ask this question? Will the hon. Minister consider the question of nationalising the entire export trade?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The hon. Member has asked about the production figure. As I said earlier, production was going down steadily for some years before MMTC entered into the field. After the MMTC's entry in the field, the figure is looking up. So, about decline, it cannot be said any more that decline is there. It has been neutralised and it is looking up.

The second question that he asked was about GDR. I would request my friend to have a look at my statement. I said:

"MMTC initiated independent marketing and were able to secure for the first time a long term contract in November 1972 with GDR for supply of mica valued at Rs. 3 crores."

So, there is no question of their declining to purchase; they have agreed to purchase. No country of the socialist group has said that they will not purchase through MMTC. On the other hand, I have been personally assured only this very morning by the Trade Representative of the Soviet Embassy that the negotiation has not broken

down and the team which came was a commercial one and they have not decided that they will not purchase. So, the question of Soviet Government's refusal to purchase will not arise at all. So, the question of rejection does not arise. Only the question of finalising arises. And, on this point, finalisation has not taken place and it will take some time. The representative of the Soviet Embassy has officially assured me that there is no question of the Soviet Government's refusal to purchase through MMTC.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): He asked whether they have any scheme to process mica and to export it as a finished product? We want to have a clarification on that. That is the real solution.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I will tell you later on.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): The long statement of the hon. Minister with clarifications made thereafter has given us somewhat the picture as to what was going on and in the past in respect of the deals to be struck with Soviet Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. But the main question remains as it was. In the press it has been reported that the negotiation has broken down, though, according to the hon. Minister, it has not. I quite agree with his reply. But, the question remains about the quality. The quality of processed mica that should be exported from our country to some of the socialist countries has been seriously questioned here. And some of the hon. speakers who spoke before me have emphasised that point. Is it a fact that the MMTC is simply taking or purchasing mica, processed mica, from the traditional producers and erstwhile traditional exporters and the quality is the same that was shown to the trade delegation? If that is so, how does the question of quality come in? That is not clear to me. It is also not clear what the officials of the

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]
MMTC are to be made responsible for, because the MMTC is purchasing processed mica from either small or big producers who are regarded as traditional producers. Assuming in some cases some of the MMTC officials might have certain bad intentions to scuttle down our good relations with socialist countries, is it also a fact that with these officials the trade delegation from socialist countries also lend them hands in scuttling down the policy of the Government? Of course it is not, as I suppose. The hon. Minister has assured and re-assured us that the officials of the Soviet delegation are very soon going to make contract and that to the satisfaction of the Government.

As the statement says, the process of the policy of canalisation has been taken to give relief to the small mine owners. Is it true that the small mine-owners had been neglected by the so-called traditional exporters or exploited in various other ways but the report says even the very small mica mine-owners are not getting the service from MMTC and the functioning of the MMTC has been seriously questioned here not only in the case of mica but also in the case of other exports like iron-ore etc. The export of the items which had been conducted and canalised by MMTC came down in the last few years. In the case of mica the hon. Minister has said that it is looking up. May I know from the hon. Minister in the year 1972 what was the system of exporting this mica from our country to foreign countries? Was it the same system which is being followed this year or was there something else? Assuming that in the last year by our process of work we had not lost, in the new policy are they gaining and what are they going to do with the trade? Because that is the serious problem before the whole nation. Thirdly, in view of this what are the special steps which the Ministry of Commerce is trying to take to expand the export trade of mica? Further, why this deadlock? How is

this impasse should be cleared up? There should be a categorical answer from the hon. Minister because on his assurances our mica trade export depends. I would also like to have a further clarification from the hon. Minister.

Is it a fact that so far as the MMTC is concerned, the process of canalisation is different with different countries of the world, that for the socialist countries there is one set of rules and policy adopted but the same are not being adopted for the western countries, Japan or Switzerland? If so, the question comes why the MMTC officials have taken this stand and this may give rise to the feeling that some of the officials are really in collusion with the traditional exporters who would like to scale down the process of canalisation of mica trade. I would be very glad to have a clarification from the hon. Minister.

Since the whole scheme is to support the poor mica producers, the small mica mine owners, I would like to know whether these producers are being given proper export prices of mica when MMTC purchases mica to service export contracts. I have a circular in my possession which shows that for one particular grade, Ruby clear & SS Mica block thickness 0.2 to 2.0 mm quality No. 2 the printed price is Rs. 476.44 per kg. I am told its export price is Rs. 529.37 per kg. There is a number of cases.

The MMTC trade notice dated 1st March 1973 clearly shows that MMTC is purchasing from the small mica-owners or even the bigger ones—I do not know—at rates nearly 10–20 per cent less than the market prices. If so, I would like to know how this kind of practice is going to help the mica owners or the weaker sections among them.

Finally, as Government are very much alive to the need for giving relief to the small mine owners and canalise the process of the entire

trade, will they be equally willing to give relief to the labourers working in the mica mines? As in the case of coal labour we have a Coal Wage Board, will Government be prepared to look into the case of the mica mine labour and through the Mica Board or Mica Trading Corporation constitute a Mica Mine Labourers' Wage Board so that these labourers and wage-earners may get a fair deal?

Otherwise, the present policy of helping the mica industry through canalisation will not benefit the mica mine labour.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am grateful to the hon. member for raising certain basic issues thus giving me an opportunity to clarify the position of the functioning of MMTC.

First, he asked whether MMTC officials were playing politics. I would like to say they are doing good economics, not politics.

Secondly, he asked whether they were following double standards or two sets of criteria in their commercial deals, one with the socialist countries and the other with the non-socialist countries. I have already answered the question in the negative, and I repeat—No, Sir, one identical set of criteria of eligibility is being followed in all cases without distinction.

As for the particular example of price he referred to, if he would kindly pass that information to me, I will get it examined and let him know the result. Without looking into the details of the particular example he mentioned, you will appreciate right on the floor of the House it is not possible for me to give my opinion this way or that.

As for promotion measures, I have already said that the very fact that canalisation has been decided upon is itself a right step forward to help the small mine-owners and exporters and,

therefore, to the weaker section of the trade. Besides revision in export duties and floor prices, several other measures have also been taken by this Ministry to revive the interest of the consumers in the use of mica as an insulating material. The anomalies in the price control regulation and application of export duty which were affecting exports, have been removed. Quality control as I have already said has been resorted to and procedures have been on the one hand, made liberal and, on the other hand, made simplified.

As regards fabricated mica, I would like to say that under the canalisation only processed mica comes in. As regards fabricated mica, facilities have been provided to the fabrication industry in the matter of import of tools and other equipment. It is hoped that there will be an increase of at least Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores in foreign exchange earnings at the end of the year 1973-74 as compared to the foreign exchange earnings from the export of mica and mica products in 1972-73.

These are some of the concrete steps taken by the Ministry for the promotion of mica export.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I thank you for having admitted this motion, because it has completely exposed the inconsistency in precept and practice behind the Iron curtain. Even though we have been told day-in and day-out that all these dealings would be made through the public sector, is it not a fact that the Soviet team and the Polish team have gone back without signing the contract because they insisted that processed mica exports should be made through some companies of their choice, some monopoly houses, whose profits would naturally go to the Communist party of India in this country? (Interruptions) I draw these conclusions from the inforence that the monopoly export of tobacco is done through Nav Bharat Enterprise to the Soviet Union

[Shri P. K. Das]

whose profit, or most of the profit, goes to the coffers of a party which the entire country knows.

Taking into consideration all these factors, and the fact that the production of mica has gone down from 27,000 tonnes to 13,000 tonnes and it has completely exposed the incapacity of the MMTC in supplying the goods of the requisite standard for export, which has led to this controversy, I would like to know categorically whether, in spite of the assurance of the Minister, this has failed, and if it is a fact that the negotiating teams from the USSR and Poland have gone back on this particular ground, namely, the companies of their choice have not been permitted to export to those countries, and because of their resentment, only 30 per cent of the export is being channelised through the MMTC. When the STC and the MMTC were created, it was clearly understood in this House that all commercial transactions on the State to State basis would be carried on through these Corporations, but there has been a departure in this particular case. I would like to know the reasons why there has been a departure in this particular case, and only 30 per cent canalisation of export is being resented to even by the countries which are by profession socialist in their nature.

My second question is how the Government is going to safeguard the interests of 200 and odd small mica mine owners whose plight has been very ably narrated by the previous speaker, Mr. Daschowdhury. They should be paid and treated on a par with the big monopoly houses who are being patronised by the Soviet Union in this country.

My third question is about the composition of the Mica Board, and improving the condition of labour. It is learnt that such a board is being formed and I want to know whether it would be controlled by the Ministry of Commerce or by the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:

The hon. Member asked a categorical question whether the USSR and Poland went back, after failing to persuade the Government to succumb to their pressure to allow them to purchase mica from whomsoever they choose in violation of 70: 30 ratio. To this categorical question, I return a categorical answer: no. They have not gone back and saying this sort of things is not correct. On the contrary it has been said by them, officially, that the negotiations had not broken down. The exploratory talks, commercial talks that took place is also not unsatisfactory; it is hoped that a mutually satisfactory settlement would be arrived at in future. Secondly, he said that the MMTC's performance was not satisfactory. I have already given the figures of both production and exports and they are in fact more satisfactory than before the entry of MMTC into the mica trade. I can assure the hon. Member that small mine-owners and exporters will get every possible benefit from the Government and the MMTC and it is only to break the stranglehold of the big houses that we have entered the field. Otherwise there is no point in coming to the field.

The last question was about the role of the Mica Board. I have already said that it will be a subsidiary of MMTC and naturally it will be under the overall administrative control of the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH

(Pupri): The Minister has repeatedly referred to the talks to have not failed. I should like to know how far the talks have progressed and why they have been delayed. Failure or delay in the conclusion of the contract casts reflection not only on the working of a public sector undertaking—MMTC—in our country but also on our very good friends and trading partners who come to our help in the hour of need, the Soviet Union and the socialist block of countries. This also raises many fundamental ques-

tions. Does he consider the mica industry to be a sick industry or not? Because the figures of production and export clearly indicate that this is a sick industry? From a total production of 31,942 tonnes in 1958, it has gone down to 18265 tonnes in 1968 and 14468 tonnes in 1971; Similarly, the export of sheet mica was 10948 tonnes in 1965 and it went down to 7,817 tonnes in 1971. The export of scrap mica declined from 25,838 tonnes in 1965 to 13,965 tonnes in 1971. Only in connection with mica powder, there has been a good rise from 1,291 tons in 1966 to 3,457 tons in 1971.

With regard to working of mines, it has gone down to 504 from 665 in 1966. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether, in view of these figures, he considers the mica industry to be a sick industry or not. If it is not a sick industry, is he prepared to take the steps, which the Government has taken in regard to sick textile industries and other sick industries, in this case also?

With regard to M.M.T.C. I have no detailed understanding about its working and functioning. But, from whatever little I could understand regarding the working of the mica industry I would say that it has shown a dismal performance. In reply to Unstarred Question No. 4455 by Shri Shankar Dayal Singh on 23rd March, 1973, it was stated by Shri A. C. George that the export of mica had gone up to Rs. 18 crores by the M.M.T.C. But, on the question of profit and loss, it was stated that the M.M.T.C. would break even so far as its profits and losses are concerned. On a turnover of Rs. 18 crores, even to a child, this figure is staggering. The concern, which exports to the tune of Rs. 18 crores is not making a substantial profit.

Now, the Government, in its eagerness to promote export of mica has given a substantial concession to the mica industry. The reduction on export duty effective from 1st January,

1973 to the mica industry is as follows:—

On higher grades of mica	From 40 per cent to 30 per cent ad valorem.
Medium grade	From 20 per cent to 15 per cent ad valorem.
Lower grade of loose mica.	From 20 per cent to 15 ad valorem.

In spite of that the big sharks of the mica industry are not satisfied with the concessions given by the Government and are trying to sabotage the whole mica industry and in that process, they are bringing bad name not only to MMTC but also to our friendly importing countries.

In regard to canalisation of Mica export trade the Minister has made a very big claim. But the way in which the MMTC canalises the mica trade is a big hoax. I have with me a copy of the memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister on 5th July, 1971 by the Bharat Abrakh Udyog Sangh as reported in the *Indian Nation*, Patna in which it has been stated that before the advent of the Mica Control Order and fixation of floor prices of mica by the Government of India, the number of mica exporters was large and the dealers could at that time dispose of their products with ease and earn their livelihood. But now the entire export business having practically gone into the hands of a few big mica exporters, the small dealers have no choice of their own. It is alleged that the floor price of mica was fixed on the advice of the Mica Export Promotion Council which is practically dominated by the big exporters and they managed to remain, by permutation and combination in framing export-policy matters. I want to know how far this canalisation has benefited the small traders and helped them in making a livelihood, in view of this memorandum. It is a fact, as alleged, that MMTC supplied inferior mica as higher grade mica to the importers.

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

which has been made an issue by the importing countries. Is it true it is a serious matter? I have come to know that a number of big mica dealers manufacturers are staying in posh hotels in Delhi like the Ashoka Hotel and lobbying and pressuring the Government to change its policy. Is this a fact.

13 hrs.

I would further like to know whether mica producers from Bihar have sent a memorandum to Government urging virtual scrapping of the canalisation scheme. Further in view of the news appearing in the Times of India on 31st March, 1973 may I know whether there is any linkage between the reported breakdown of the negotiations between the MMTC and the delegates from USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary? May I know whether against one Mr. Jain in charge of MMTC operation at Girdidh serious charges of corruption have been made and also against the working of his office and if so what steps Government propose to take? Finally, may I know whether it is a fact that there is a difference of 1 to 10 between the price of raw mica and the finished products of mica and whether Government proposes to export finished products of mica to the different countries? Lastly, for clearing the whole confusion, is Government considering to take over the entire mica industry or not?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The hon. member has raised a lot of questions and you will remember, Sir, that most of these questions have already been covered by me. He has asked how far the talks has progressed. I have already said that it is progressing and given time and goodwill, which is already there, it will be concluded in the near future. I would humbly submit that if we run down the performance of public sector undertakings like the MMTC and their officials, their morale suffers a setback. I do not like to defend all

their deeds, if there are misdeeds, but unless there are specific charges against some officers, perhaps it will not be very helpful to criticise them without sufficient data or evidence.

I am not aware of the presence of some big mica mine-owners living in Ashoka Hotels, much less of their pressure on the Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I take up any other item, I thought I should give preference to the Speaker himself. Shri Varma, Shri Mishra, Shri Bhattacharyya, Shri Era Sezhiyan, Shri Patel and Shri Basu took exception to the remarks which I made on Friday at the time of the walk-out. After the walk-out I said how is it that walkouts have taken place on the eve of week-and holidays. As some friends have said that these remarks were aspersive, if they take them in that light, I do not stand on the question of prestige. I withdraw them. If you think I am at fault, I have nothing to say. It is part of my temperament. Sometimes I talk to restore myself after tension, because that is the only thing that comes to my help in this tension. Because, you keep me under tension and on my nerves most of the time. I wish that at one time or the other you also come here and experience it.

Shri Sezhiyan has raised one point. Last Friday after the walk-out, Shri R. S. Pandey said that it was pre-planned. I have seen the proceedings. Somehow, Shri Pandey's remarks are not there while my remarks have come. When Shri Pandey said that it was pre-planned I said that such things always happen after due consideration. I know that has happened after consultation. I think it is your right to have consultations. But, if you think it was aspersive, it was far away from my intentions. I have got very good relations, good friendship, good affection for all of you, but ...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): There should be no "but".

MR. SPEAKER: ... sometimes we differ inside the House on questions of procedure or facts. But that does not detract or take away from our mutual and social relations. I do not think it should have been taken like that. But I think it is my fault that sometimes I try to restore myself after all this tension by a bit of wit and humour. If I am denied that, I think I will be losing many years of my life, which I do not think you would like.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, in your greatness, would you consider another aspect of the same matter? On two pages, consecutively, 14 times "Mr. Speaker" occurs without any person coming in between. Only to introduce some rationality into this, would you not kindly consider that those also should be removed? Otherwise, it appears as if there is a soliloquy all the time.

MR. SPEAKER: When ten Members are standing up, it is impossible for the reporter to take down all of them. I allowed one Member the other day to speak and he was saying something. But he could not be heard even by me because other Members were speaking simultaneously. So, I would request you all that whatever be the difference of opinion, if only one or two Members stand up, I will be able to hear them one by one. But if all of you stand and speak, nothing is heard.

When the Speaker Stands, you should have the courtesy to sit down sometimes, if not always.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When you stand up, I always sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly give this advice to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu also.

13.10 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

REPORTED STATEMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BEFORE SUPREME COURT ABOUT AMENDING MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY ACT

MR. SPEAKER: Now, about the Attorney-General's statement, I have received notice of a Privilege Motion from Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Shri Kalyanasundaram, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Era Sezhiyan. Then, there is notice of an adjournment Motion from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Era Sezhiyan. There are notices under Rule 377 from Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Kalyanasundaram, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Bhogendra Jha.

After all these notices, there is another category. There are Call Attention Notices on the same subject from eleven Members. Should I mention all the names?

I have not been able to make up my mind as to under what motion I should apply my mind. Let me know what I should take up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Let the Adjournment Motion be first taken up.

SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): It is a question of privilege. The Attorney-General should come here and make a statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): You may call one Member after another.

MR. SPEAKER: There are about 20 Members. It is impossible. I just wanted to know what type of motion I should take up out of these motions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: First you deal with Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: One thing that we should not forget is that the Attorney General also has a right to participate as any Member of the House.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): He has only the right to participate.

MR. SPEAKER: He can sit in the House; he can participate in the discussion. He has the right to sit here. In this case, why not get the information from him? Then, we can take it up later on.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The question relates to not only the utterances of the Attorney-General but the Judges also. Now, the Government is planning to promulgate an Ordinance in the meantime; because the Rajya Sabha is not in session. So, to make up that lacuna, they may resort to that sort of thing which will create another precedent as to how the Government is attacking the democratic rights of ordinary people. Thousands of people are rotting in jail. They must have been released by this time. Because of the assertion of the Attorney-General, this is happening. What right has he to utter this in this way that the Government may promulgate an Ordinance to make up the lacuna?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): Sir, I rise on a point of order. I am just as exercised as the rest of my colleagues in regard to this matter. But the Attorney-General is, after all, a spokesman of the Government of India and whatever he says before the Supreme Court or anywhere else is on the instructions of the Government. Just as in an earlier case, the pipeline inquiry matter, you made a very rightful distinction between the position of a lawyer and the position of those who are given instructions which are materially a part of the case, in this case also, I would think entirely inappropriate to condemn the conduct of the Attorney-General who

is the holder of a very highly respected and distinguished office. Therefore, since the Government is involved in a matter where they have announced their desire, if the reports are correct, to amend the law to the detriment of the civil rights of the citizens of this country, and the Supreme Court Judges have swallowed that..(Interruptions) this is a matter which the Lok Sabha, as the primary body, has to take into consideration. Therefore, I will beg of my friends here not to bring in the Attorney-General, either to approve of him or disapprove of him, at this present moment. Later, we may or may not have to do it. At this present moment, Government has got to be censured and the Adjournment Motion appears to be the only medium for that purpose.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: An unusual situation has arisen as a result of which we are all exercised, and I think, we have to hang our heads down in shame before the civilised world. We will be robbed of the civil liberties that we enjoy, if Government takes recourse to a short-cut by bringing an Ordinance and clamping it on us. The Attorney-General has given an assurance, speaking on behalf of the Government, no doubt advised by the Government itself, before the Supreme Court confirming enactment of the Amendment as the counter measure against the present situation arising out of the Supreme Court's judgment striking down detention beyond a certain period—ten days—thereby undermining the role of Parliament. It is a very serious matter. This is what the *Times of India* has said:

"Mr. De said that the court would postpone giving the judgment in the case for two weeks, so that Government could take the necessary action.

"Mr. De said that the only difficulty would be that Government could not make the proposed amendment of the detention law retrospective.

"Mr. Justice Shelat: Why not? These days, every new law amending an old statute is deemed always to have the same effect as though the old law had been as amended. Then why not this Amendment also?

"The Acting Chief Justice added quickly, 'However, we are not here to advise the Government in the matter'."

That is, in the matter of the role of the Government and the role of the Supreme Court in robbing the people of the minimum civil liberties... (Interruptions) This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: We should not go into the merits now...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Therefore, Sir, please consider the issue in that context. That is why I have made this submission and I request you to give your ruling in that regard.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Allahabad): We should take up first things first, proceeding on the assumption, which I think nobody can challenge, that the Attorney-General was not speaking in his personal capacity but was acting under instructions. You remember, when I raised a privilege motion earlier about the utterances of certain counsel before the Takru Commission regarding the pipelines inquiry, the defence of the Government was that one could not challenge the right of advocacy; the advocate has the right to use certain expressions and terms according to his brief. In this case also it is obvious that Mr. Niren De must have been acting on instructions and was speaking to the brief of the Government. Is this fact being denied? Can it be denied? Is it being denied? The Law Minister is present. Has the Attorney General said something which Government had not authorised him to say? Then the whole question will come. We are seeking permission for an Adjournment

Motion. We want to censure the Government. If the Government wants to wash out the responsibility, which it cannot in my opinion, let the hon. Minister make it clear.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam). I have given notices of an Adjournment Motion as well as of a Privilege Motion. The Adjournment Motion and the Privilege Motion, though they are interlinked, represent two aspects of the incident. Regarding the adjournment motion, it should be towards the censure of the Government for failure in its duty. Here, my adjournment motion is very clear 'Failure of the Government in not giving to the Attorney-General of India a proper brief to argue the case on its behalf in the Supreme Court resulting in the Attorney-General giving on March 30, an assurance that the Maintenance of Internal Security Act would be amended in a particular way within ten days, which is in clear disregard of the Parliament in performing its functions'.

Therefore, I am particularly saying that there is a failure on the part of the Government in not briefing the Attorney-General properly, or they have briefed him but the Attorney-General has not followed it. Even in that case there has been a failure on the part of the Government... (Interruptions). This is regarding the adjournment motion. As I have pointed out, it is against the failure on the part of the Government.

Now coming to the second one, the privilege motion is against the action of the Attorney-General. These two things should be kept apart—one is the privilege motion against the Attorney-General and the other one is the adjournment motion against the Government for its failure to give a proper brief to the Attorney-General. Therefore, I am pressing my adjournment motion on the failure of the Government.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप काम रोको प्रस्ताव लें। अटोनी जनरल का संविधान में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। लेकिन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा उसमें ऐसा लगता है कि या तो वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं समझते, या जिस सरकार का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिये वह वहां गये थे उस सरकार ने उनको ठीक तरह से जानकारी नहीं दी। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि कोई अटोनी जनरल सुप्रीम कोर्ट में खड़ा होकर यह कहे कि 10 दिन में घमंड कर दिया जायगा कानून? क्या पार्लियामेंट को टोकिन फ़ोर शान्ट मान कर चला जा सकता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जजों के आचरण पर कुछ नतीजा कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन उनका आचरण ऐसा है जिसमें वह आलोचना के बिषय बन गये हैं। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की निन्दा करें और आप हमें काम रोको प्रस्ताव की अनुमति दीजिये। उस पर मंत्री महोदय को क्या कहना है यह भी बाद में पता लग जायगा, अटोनी जनरल को क्या जानकारी दी गई, क्या सूचनाये दी गई थी, इसमें भी सदन को अवगत कराया जा सकता है। लेकिन आप मंत्री महोदय से सफाई मांगने में पहले हमारा एडजर्नमेंट मोशन स्वीकार कर लीजिये।

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that there need be no polemics whether the Attorney-General represented himself or as an advocate or as a person belonging to the Government because the whole adjournment motion is directed to the Attorney-General and it is not directed to Shri Niren De. Therefore, there is absolutely no ground for controversy in this respect.

Now, the second question that should be uppermost in the minds of the Members of Parliament is that

we are confronted with a situation which leads to the restriction of the personal liberty of the citizen and that is as a result of the action both of the Attorney-General and the Bench. My humble submission is that here both have acted in a manner prejudicial to the personal liberty of the citizens, and that might lead to the citizen being in detention for a longer period than what is necessary. Therefore, we, as the Parliament of India are now grappling with this problem of the personal liberty which has been restricted by the utterances of the Attorney-General and the Supreme Court, and since personal liberty happens to be the very foundation of our Constitution, it is a fit subject for an adjournment motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to draw your attention to one more aspect. Not only the democratic norms have been violated here, not only have the Government failed in giving a correct advice to the Attorney-General but these men have taken the Parliament for granted. That is the most important aspect. The Attorney-General is reported to have said that within ten days it will be amended. I am really surprised; but not only that, there was an impact of this statement on the court and, therefore, in the court it was declared by Mr. Justice K. S. Hegde, sitting with the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice J. M. Shelat, on the specially constituted Special Bench, that in the light of the assurance given by the Attorney-General—of course, on the advice of the Government—the court would postpone giving the judgment in the case for two weeks so that the Government could take necessary action. The Government has completely misguided the court and that too by flouting the authority of Parliament. Therefore I think that the Adjournment Motion should be admitted.

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum): I am not involved in

whatever the party angles are in this matter. I think it is common ground, as you are discussing the question of preventive detention and the violation of liberty as we understand in a parliamentary system, that this is perhaps the only Parliament and the only country where we have a permanent law of preventive detention and I hope this will not be lost sight of (Interruptions) The Justice is entirely right in listening to the Attorney-General when he is speaking on behalf of his clients; he is not concerned with the discussion over here. I think whatever you, Mr. Speaker, do should, I hope, be in the way of enabling Members to discuss the basic proposition. The Government has rightly come to the conclusion that there must be some amendment. But whether that amendment is hitting hard, hitting harshly or whether it is considered to do something else, is a matter to be considered because most of the legislations, eighty per cent of them, that had come through are not necessarily aimed at or against anybody but by ill-drafting, by not giving careful thought to it, they had produced the contrary results. I hope the decision will be in the way of enabling a full discussion on the question of preventive detention as part of the law of this country as also whether one is trying to amend it in such a way that the so-called guidance that is given is against the people who are detained.

SHRI R. K. DEO (Kalahandi): There cannot be a more appropriate occasion to censure the Government. We want to have this Adjournment Motion to be discussed.

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON: Mr. Speaker, whatever I said is not in terms of censure of the Government, but I want to see this matter clarified.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Adjournment Motion is the only motion by which

the entire thing can be discussed threadbare. It is a matter of urgent public importance. The Attorney-General, as the spokesman of the Government has arrogated to himself the power of the Parliament and has taken it for granted by saying that he will get this Bill passed or this law amended, all, according to his sweet will. The fundamental rights are eroded. Even the little of civil liberties are in jeopardy. Under these circumstances I request you to admit the adjournment motion and let us have a full discussion on this subject.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned it on your behalf.....

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I want to say something, Sir. I have also given notice of the Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I only want to say this that whether the Attorney General is responsible or Government is responsible or both of them are responsible, is a different matter. How is it that Mr. Justice Hegde agrees to give two weeks' time so that this Parliament can be made to amend the Act? What will the people think of this Parliament? Will they not think that this Parliament can be made to pass any law according to the wish of the Attorney General? Can the Supreme Court take the assurance and do it? Will they do it in any other thing, Sir? Will not the people think that judges are seeking to curry favour of this Government? Otherwise what will the people think of the Supreme Court, Sir? It amounts to contempt of this House. The dignity of the House must be protected.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I want to say in all seriousness that this is a very grim matter.....

MR. SPEAKER: I want to hear only Members whose names are there.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I just want to say this.....

MR. SPEAKER: Have you not finished, Mr. Kalyanasundaram?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Sir, it cannot be finished with Adjournment Motion alone because this House has been brought into contempt. It amounts to breach of privilege. Simply because the House gets an opportunity to discuss the Adjournment Motion. The Privilege Motion should not be dropped.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): It should be kept pending.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you have everything?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is a very grim matter because from the very beginning of our country's constitutional regime in 1950 the government have got into the habit of taking parliamentary processes for granted. You will realise, Sir, that quite often in the past, even when Parliament was about to meet, ordinances had been issued, and this has been extremely a dangerous process. Now, when we are seized of the matter and the House is already in Session and when things are being said outside without any consideration of the parliamentary practices, I feel, unless we take this opportunity urgently, and at this very moment, of censuring the government we will not be able to save whatever little democracy is left in the country. Therefore, I request you to kindly allow this adjournment motion.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH (Murshidabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I have profound admiration for the line of argument advanced by my hon. friends, I think, what we are all consistently glossing over is that the Supreme Court Bench consisting of 7 judges have accepted the contention of the Attorney General.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो एडजर्नमेंट मोशन रखी गई है उस पर इजाजत देना है या नहीं यह प्रश्न चर्चा का विषय है। ये मेम्बर कहाँ से बीच में आ सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसे आप बोलते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ग्राम बहस नहीं हो रही है। आप काम रोको प्रस्ताव का फैसला करें।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: After all, as the matter was raised by Prof. Hiren Mukherjee that it is Government's failure, when you want that, in that case the Law Minister should make the position clear.

Mr. Gokhale.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: You cannot allow the Minister to speak at this stage. You admit the motion and allow a discussion and let the Minister speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what procedure are you asking the Law Minister to speak?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): You have called the Law Minister. He must be allowed to speak. It is the right of a member to be heard when you have called him.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH: If we discuss this matter now, it will be tantamount to sitting in judgment on the Supreme Court, the highest judiciary in the land. We must take this point into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: I follow your point.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Two fundamental points have been raised; one is regarding a matter which is pending in a court of law, i.e. a case pending in the Supreme Court in which an assurance has been given by the Attorney General; secondly, a question of privilege is involved against the Attorney General. In the adjournment motion, both these issues are involved.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, no.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Before an adjournment motion is admitted, there are certain conditions which have to be fulfilled. I refer to rule 58 which says:

"The right to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely"—

Kindly to (iv) and (vii).

(iv) the motion shall not raise a question of privilege;

"(vii) the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India".

Since these two matters have been brought in in the adjournment motion, it is out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mahajan has raised a very vital and important

point, that there is no question of privilege which can be raised in an adjournment motion. You cannot have everything, the best of both the worlds and 'treat it as either privilege or as adjournment', because the rule is clear on the point. He has pointed it out. I myself was thinking alike.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I hold it in order as an adjournment motion. Those who are in favour of leave being granted will kindly rise in their seats—I find 58 have risen. Leave is granted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: When do we discuss it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: The time is already fixed in the rules. I have accepted it. The rules provide that it will be taken up at 4 O'clock.

13.40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers and Engine Drivers of Fishing Vessels) Rules 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 136 in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1973, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4674/73.]

(2) A copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and Eng-

[Shri M. B. Rana]

lish versions) published in Notification No. F. 3(80)/72-Tpt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 2nd January, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4675/73]

**CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT
OF POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH,
CHANDIGARH**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1971-72 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4676/73].

**IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY FOR
1973-74**

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1973-74—Vol. I & II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4677/73.]

**AGREEMENT UNDER NATIONAL HIGHWAY
ACT**

SHRI M. B. RANA: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Agreement dated the 13th December, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) entered into between the Central Government and the Government of the State of West Bengal regarding Belgharia Expressway including the road portion of Vivekananda bridge, connecting National Highways 2 and 34 under section 10 of the National Highway Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4678/73].

**ANDHRA UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 1972**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Andhra University (Amendment) Ordinance 1972 (No. 7 of 1972) promulgated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh on the 30th December, 1972, under provisions of article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (2) A statement explaining the circumstances why the Ordinance could not be laid before the Legislature.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4675/73.]

**REPORT OF THIRD CENTRAL PAY
COMMISSION**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to place on the Table of the House the report of the Third Central Pay Commission which was presented to me on the 31st March, 1973 afternoon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4680/73]. In view of the anxiety of the hon. Members to know the contents of the report, I have taken the first available opportunity of presenting to this House a few cyclostyled copies of the report. Necessary steps are being taken to get the report printed as early as possible for the use of the Members. The Hindi version of the report will also be prepared and placed on the Table of the House in due course.

The Government has already established a special cell to examine the recommendations of the Commission expeditiously. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to express any

views on them. However, as soon as the decisions on the various recommendations are reached, those too will be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। श्री चव्हाण ने टेबल पर यह क्या रखा है?—क्या वह पे कमीशन की पूरी रिपोर्ट है? वह कहाँ है?—ठीक है, इसको देखना जरूरी है।

इस में जो 45 पेजिज की सम्मरी है, वह सब मेम्बरों को वितरित की जा सकती है। उसको वितरित करने में कोई देर नहीं होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उसको पढ़िये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस पर चर्चा करने का मौका चाहते हैं। इस को पढ़ने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है। श्री चव्हाण यह न कहें कि उस को पढ़ने के लिए समय चाहिए। हम दिन-रात लगा कर इसको पढ़ लेंगे। लेकिन हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस पर बहस चाहते हैं। आज कर्मचारियों में बहुत असन्तोष है। क्लास धी धीर क्लास फोर के कर्मचारी इस रिपोर्ट से बहुत नाराज हैं। वे आन्दोलन करने के लिए विवश हो सकते हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I have to make a submission. The report of the Third Pay Commission has come after three years. The Central Government employees are in great discontent; especially the Class III and Class IV employees are extremely agitated over it. The Pay

Commission has recommended only Rs. 185 for the Class IV employees. This was not expected of the Pay Commission. It is great injustice done by the Pay Commission and I request the hon. Minister to start negotiations with the employees and have a discussion in Parliament. Otherwise, the Central Government employees are again going to burn the effigies of the members of the Pay Commission, on account of the great injustice done to them after great expectations and after waiting for so long a time.

We will read the report day-in and day-out and we must have a discussion on it within a week. I am prepared to read the entire report. We have already tabled a motion for discussion. I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Finance Minister that certain aspects of the report will never be implemented without the consultations with the JCM and the Consultative Committee at the national level. I want an assurance from the hon. Minister before we discuss this matter.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): We must get some time immediately, within a week or so, to discuss this report.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see to it in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I support what Mr. Banerjee has said. This has been agitating the whole country. Time must be set apart for discussing the report. (Interruption) We must consider this report and set apart time to discuss the mole matter in the House. The whole country is agitated and all sections of the employees including the officers are agitated.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: We shall fix up some time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The hon. Finance Minister says that a cell has been constituted to study the report. Has it been constituted by the Ministry of Finance or is it located in the Ministry of Finance or, as some reports indicate, it has been located in the Prime Minister's Secretariat? Secondly, when would the result of the study by this cell be made available?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): There are four bulky volumes but after all they contain recommendations to the Government. The Government can either accept or reject or modify or do anything they want. May I know from him whether before taking a final decision on recommendations affecting the pay scales of so many lakhs of employees, they will have full discussions? Or will they allow full discussions with the representatives of the employees at various levels and have consultations with them before they take a final decision?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Unless we examine these things I cannot give any assurance about these matters.... (Interruptions) It is difficult for me to indicate any time but we shall certainly try to expedite matters.

This cell to which a reference was made is in the Finance Ministry.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is reported that Mr. P. N. Dhar of the Prime Minister's Secretariat is associated with the study of the report. So how is it located in your Finance Ministry?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Normally the Finance Ministry discusses it also; it is not that any other agency of Government is excluded from considering it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is he formally associated?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: How can you say that the Prime Minister's Secretariat is excluded?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why are you hesitating to say it clearly that he is associated with it; there is no harm?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There is no harm.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So he is associated but the hon. Finance Minister would not say so.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : सैल की रिपोर्ट तो पता नहीं कब आयेगी, यहां इस-कशन करने का मौका जल्दी दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वगैर पढ़े कैसे इस-कशन करेंगे ? उस को पढ़ तो लें ।

13.47 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Orissa State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1973, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th March, 1973".
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th March, 1973, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi School

285 Purchase of Milo CHAITRA 12, 1895 (SAKA) Re Strike in Stanton 286
from abroad (St.) Pipe & Foundry Factory, Ujjain

Education Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 1973".

the floor of this House, arrangements have been made to clean milo received from abroad before distribution.

ORISSA STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Orissa State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

13.48 hrs.

STATEMENT RE PURCHASE OF MILO FROM ABROAD

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The Hon'ble Members are already aware of the Government's decision to import during the current year, on commercial basis, about 2 million tonnes of wheat/milo from abroad. As for milo, 6.5 lakh tonnes have already been contracted for purchase and necessary arrangements for shipping have been finalised. Having regard to the presence of dhatura seeds noticed in some consignments of milo, Government have since decided to stop any further purchase of milo. Out of 6.5 lakh tonnes of milo already contracted for purchase, 1.18 lakh tonnes have been received in the Indian ports upto 20th March, 1973, while the balance quantity of milo is under despatch. By and large, shipping arrangements had been finalised and necessary contracts entered into with the shippers etc. for the rest of milo. Government have been advised that the arrangements finalised and contracted will have to be allowed to stand, as otherwise there may be serious financial and legal implications. However, instructions have been issued that stricter inspection should be carried out before despatch of milo. As already stated on

13.50 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 30th March, 1973."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 30th March, 1973".

The motion was adopted

13.51 1/2hrs.

RE. STRIKE IN STANTON PIPE AND FOUNDRY FACTORY, UJJAIN

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed two hon. Members under rule 377—Shri Kachwai and Shri Phool Chand Verma—to speak about the strike. Shri Kachwai is not here. Shri Verma.

13.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

श्री फूल चंद वर्मा (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत सार्वजनिक अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के एक प्रश्न पर चर्चा उठाने के लिए आपको सूचना दी थी। उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उज्जैन में स्टैंटन पाइप एंड फाउंड्री फैक्ट्री जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक उद्योग है उसमें पिछले 44 दिनों से लगातार हड़ताल चल रही है हड़ताल का कारण यह है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों

[श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा]

से मजदूरों की निरंतर मांग के बाद भी इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग में बेनन प्रायोग की सिफारिशों को लागू नहीं किया गया है। वहां पर मैनेजमेंट और इंटक की मिली भगत के कारण यह मांग अभी तक स्वीकार नहीं की गई और मुझे कल एक बार मिला है कि वहां पर जो हड़ताली मजदूरों के संयोजक थे महेन्द्र सिंह और दूसरे उनके साथी पीरुलाल, उनको इंटक के गुंडों ने छुरा मार कर घायल कर दिया और आज वह उज्जैन के अस्पताल के अन्दर भर्ती है जहां उनकी हालत बड़ी गम्भीर है। वहां पर आज इतना टेंशन व्याप्त हो गया है कि जनता और कारखाने के अन्दर ला एंड घाईर में नटेन करना वहां की लोकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए एक सरदर बना हुआ है। मैं और भी कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं पिछले समय भारतीय मजदूर संघ के महामंत्री श्री सुरेश शर्मा ने इसी हड़ताल के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के सामने अनिश्चित काल तक भूख हड़ताल की थी। उस समय मुख्य मंत्री श्री पी० सी० सेठी के आश्वासन पर कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल समाप्त कर दी थी। हड़ताल की समाप्ति के बाद एंटक और पाइप फैक्ट्री के मैनेजमेंट की मिलीभगत के कारण चार मजदूरों को काम पर ने नि काल दिया गया। तब उन्होंने फिर हड़ताल की और हड़ताल करने पर एंटक के गुंडों और मैनेजमेंट ने मिलकर उनके ऊपर इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की है। इसी प्रकार से पिछले समय भी तीन बार इस विषय पर चर्चा हो चुकी है। सात मार्च को विधान सभा में एक ध्यानाकर्षण सूचना के ऊपर वहां के श्रम मंत्री ने कहा था कि त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता के अन्तर्गत इस बात को हल कर लिया जायगा लेकिन आज

स्थिति यह है कि वहां पर हड़ताली मजदूरों के संयोजक और उनके एक दूसरे साथी को छुरा मार कर घायल कर दिया गया है, उनकी हालत बहुत ही गम्भीर है और वह अस्पताल में पड़े हैं। ला एंड घाईर में नटेन करना बहुत ही मुश्किल हो रहा है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय इसमें तुरन्त हस्तक्षेप करके इस हड़ताल को जल्दी से जल्दी तुड़वाएं और इस सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य दे ताकि राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति और उत्पादन की हानि जा हो रही है उसको रोका जा सके और मजदूरों की जो मांगें हैं कि तृतीय बेनन प्रायोग की सिफारिशें वहां लागू की जाएं, यह तत्काल लागू होनी चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इसके बारे में वक्तव्य दें।

13.55 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74--
contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up further consideration on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministries of Industrial Development and Science and Technology.

Shri Jagannath Rao will continue his speech.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chhatrapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was speaking about the growth of monopoly. The M.R.T.P. Act seeks to curb the growth of the monopolistic power. This Act, as I said, is defective and it needs amendment. There is Section 27 in the Act which says that the Central Government can, if it is satisfied, call upon the large houses to shed their interest in certain companies under their control. There are three types of expansions, i.e., where an industry acquires interest in another industry which produces the same product, that is, cal-

led vertical expansion; there is another type of expansion which expands horizontally. This tries to acquire companies/firms which manufacture spares and services which are utilised by this company, the third type of expansion by the large houses is called 'conglomeration'. They acquire the industry which is not connected with the industry which they are running. These are the types of things. Each conglomerate could be diversified and diffused so that the large houses could be reduced in their size. The report does not give us an idea about the investment made by the large houses in the core and heavy sectors as a result of the licensing policy amendment made in February 1970. We want to know the investment made from February 1970 to February 1973 and also the investment made by the medium and small industries. That would give an idea of the investment climate in the country.

Large houses have been financing the medium houses hitherto because they were manufacturing the ancillaries used by them. Now that barricades have been thrown around large houses, they have stopped financing the medium industries and so the medium industries are in difficulties. Government should see that medium and small industries are helped to come up so that they would check the growth of large houses.

The small scale sector has done a good job. Its production has gone up and it is exporting also. Still it is facing some difficulties. We have no definite data about the number of small-scale units in the various regions of the country and also industrywise. If this data is available, it would be easy for the Development Commissioner to supply the essential raw materials to them. Now they are facing difficulties in this regard and this should be looked into. The latest technological developments also should be made available to the small-scale sector so that their products

could be improved in quality and they can have a good export market.

For starting industries in backward areas, some incentives have been given but no large or medium house, have so far set up any industry in those areas. So, it is the duty of the Government to set up at least one medium industry at a certain focal point in every backward district, so that small-scale units can come up to supply ancillaries and thus rural employment would be generated.

Research and development is an important item because the growth of an industry depends on the latest technological and scientific developments. NRDC was started in 1954. In these 20 years, its performance is not very commendable. The inventions and processes discovered by this institution have not been put to commercial use. Only 200 and odd have been put to commercial use and the value of production using these processes is only Rs. 43 crores. The foreign exchange conservation was only Rs. 33 crores. There should be proper coordination between NRDC, CSIR, regional laboratories, private industry, laboratories of universities, etc., so that there may be a coordinated approach to sort out problems facing the industries and any new process that is invented could be immediately put to commercial use. This would also obviate duplication. A private industry may be doing research in a particular field and some other organisation like NRDC or CSIR may also be doing research in the same field. This duplication will be avoided if there is coordination between these agencies.

14 hrs.

Then comes the question of productivity in industry. The National Productivity Council was started in 1958. I was a member of this Council for the period 1958—60. It has been sending officers from government and the private sector for training abroad in

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

various technical fields. I do not know whether these officers after training are being utilized in the posts for which they are being trained.

Productivity is the ratio between input and output. The input being the same, if the output is larger, there is productivity. To attain productivity two things are essential, namely, modern equipment and educated workers. If these two things are there, they are bound to produce more goods for the same inputs and there will be productivity. Today, in this age of science and technology, unless we take advantage of the latest advances in these fields, it is not possible to compete in the international market. Now a separate department has been formed under the able guidance of the Minister, it is hoped that greater co-ordination will be achieved in this field and we will have the latest technological developments for our use.

I find from the Report that out of 511 applications received for foreign collaboration, 257 have been sanctioned and 36 of them are for foreign investments. I do not see any reason why foreign investments should be allowed even today. I am glad that in other cases they have been purchased on payment of royalty and then sold to local industries. When we are talking of self-reliance, a time may come soon when we will use only our own technology and our own raw materials. Until then self-reliance is a far off cry.

Therefore, the private sector should be called upon to invest a certain portion of its profits on research and development, if necessary even by law. It should be made obligatory. The private sector should not always think only of profit, it should realise its obligations to the society and view profit from that angle. Then only the private sector can justify its existence. Both the public and private sectors are two sides of the coin. The private sector cannot exist as it likes, it must

function within the framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution and the plans which are evolved from time to time by Parliament. This Ministry should be vigilant enough to see that the private sector fulfils its role. Then only there will be orderly development of industry.

The malady of the public sector today is that it has not expanded as much as it should have done. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 gives a major role to the public sector in the field of industry. Government can enter not only the industries reserved in Schedule A but in Schedule B and also in other sectors. In 1966 the investment of the public sector was only 10 per cent in the corporate sector and now it is 51 per cent. Still, the desired results are not being achieved. So, the public sector should play a vital role, especially in the field of basic industries, so that it can reach the commanding heights and lead the economy and the country to prosperity.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House is very much concerned with the way in which the big industrial houses have sought to strengthen themselves during the year 1971-72. The latest policy announcement was made on the 2nd February, 1973. It was stated that they want to stand by the 1956 Resolution and it is intended to achieve growth with social justice. But what are the facts and figures? I reply only on the economic analysis made by the Economic Times. This is a journal belonging to one of the big industrial houses of our country. The assets of 201 companies increased from Rs. 4247.4 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 4597.3 crores in 1971-72, i.e. a growth of 8.1 per cent over the year 1970-71. Similarly, sales turn over has gone from Rs. 3981.7 crores to Rs. 4443.2 crores—i.e. growth of 11 per cent. Gross profits and distributed profits have also registered a sharp increase. In 1970-71, the assets required were of Rs. 15 crores, to gain a place among the top 101. In 1971-72 it required 21 crores

to get a rank in the top 101 companies. I am only referring to the private sector. The analysis given in a paper like *The Economic Times* convincingly shows how the big monopoly houses have grown in the past two years, i.e. 1970-71 and 1971-72. Of these 101 companies, two big industrial houses viz., Tatas and Birlas as usual, have 10 top concerns. Tatas total assets during the last two years have grown to Rs. 850 crores. Similarly, Birlas concerns have grown to Rs. 800 crores in 1972. What do these figures show? Do these figures show that the Government have taken vigorous steps to curb the concentration of economic power in the hands of the monopoly houses or are the Government sliding back and making concession after concession to these houses? The latest industrial licencing policy is a surrender to the monopoly houses. The policy statement has listed about 19 classes of industries. The number seems to be small but the sub-division—all taken together—almost all the industries are thrown open to these big houses. In spite of the fact that the Government have given assurance that they will do everything to curb the monopolies, nothing has been done. On the contrary, the Government is retreating and surrendering themselves to the monopolies.

Similarly, in the case of collaboration with foreign monopolies also, there is a spurt during 1970-71 and 1971-72. Why these monopolies, both foreign and Indian, should combine together and try to exploit this country? Why should the Government go on giving concession after concession to them? They have enacted the Monopolies Restrictive Trade Practices Act. The Commission has also been appointed. We do not know what action has been taken. We do not know how this Act, the credit policy of public financial institutions, the industrial licensing policy, have operated, whether they have been operated to curb the monopolies or to help the monopolies. I am sorry to say that these have been operated in a way to

help the growth of monopoly houses at the cost of small-scale industries and cooperatives. Small-scale industries, cooperative sector, whether in private sector or in public sector, are suffering for want of raw materials and financial assistance. That is the position.

What is the Government going to do? Unless they take over the monopoly houses, the crisis that the country is faced with cannot be overcome. If we go on making appeasement to the monopolies, the crisis will become worse. Even day before yesterday, the Prime Minister's speech before the industrialists of the country was that the Government is bowing before them with an apology saying, the private sector will not be abolished, the private sector will be allowed to play its role, etc. What does it mean? Why should they be so apologetic to these people who have looted this country, have fleeced the workers, peasants and consumers during the last 25 years and have amassed such huge assets. Why should the Prime Minister and the Industries Minister become so apologetic to these people? It is an insult to the common man.

This requires very serious consideration on the part of the Government. I do not say that the public sector has been neglected. It is there. Thanks to the workers, not because of the officers. The workers' cooperation is not sought for; the workers are provoked. If you speak of less production in the public sector, don't blame the workers. The policy of the Government in running the public sector undertakings should be examined. Their attitude towards trade union workers is partisan and politically-motivated. The whole matter is now under discussion between the officers of the public sector undertakings and the trade union centres in the country. If anybody is interested to know the reason, let them go through the discussions and proceedings of the seminar. As a result of these seminars and discussions, let us hope that something will come out

[Shri M. Kalyanasundram]

in order to ensure participation of the workers in the management of the public sector undertakings so that they can play their role effectively.

In spite of the industrial growth claimed by the Ministry in its Annual Report, some of the vital goods are in scarcity. Specially, consumer goods industries are not working to their capacity. Perhaps, the monopolists who are having their hold on these industries want to create artificial scarcity so that the prices can be shot up.

Take for instance, the cement industry. What is the price of cement? Agriculture, industry and all our projects are suffering. One bag of cement costs Rs. 30, that too in black-market. The cement which is allotted to the projects of the Government goes to the black-market. The construction projects, whether they are by the Central Government or by the State Governments, are running a great risk. The cement which is allotted for these projects is not being utilised and it is going to the black-market. The Minister should tell us as to whether the scarcity is artificial or real and what is happening in the cement industry. The cement industry has grown and its production has increased. But, why there is a black-market in the cement industry?

At this critical time, the workers in the cement industry are also discontented. Last year, in October, I think there was a general strike in the cement industry all over the country. The Minister of Industrial Development who met the representatives of the workers, promised that their demands will be discussed and settled through bipartite negotiations before the 31st December. Now, we are in April. You may say that the report of the Third Pay Commission was expected. The Third Pay Commission has nothing to do with these demands. These are not covered by the Third Pay Commission. There should not

have been so much delay. Nothing has been done by the Minister to implement the promise which he has made at the time of the general strike in the cement industry. I wish he should, at least now, before it is too late, take some prompt action to call the representatives of all the trade unions and settle the dispute through negotiations.

Some of the public sector undertakings have been transferred to the Ministry of Heavy Industry. One of the things which has come to my notice, is about the National Industrial Development Corporation. When it was started, it was meant to function as an industrial concern; that the Corporation itself would run more industries etc. But, now, I am told we know also from the reports of the Public Undertakings that it is reduced to a consultancy organisation. Why there should be such an organisation only for the purpose of doing consultancy work? What is the scope of that organisation? Again, I am told that against the Managing Director of NIDC, there was a charge made by the Public Undertakings Committee of this House and this matter was also referred to the Committee of Privileges. How is it that no action has been taken? He still continues to be the Managing Director of NIDC and is sent to more respectable assignments. Why should such a favouritism be shown to a person who was charged by the Public Undertakings Committee that he misled the Committee by giving wrong information? That amounted to contempt of the Committee itself. If this is the respect which the Ministry shows to the Public Undertakings Committee, then what useful purpose will be served by the Committees of this House?

14.20 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

Before I resume my seat, I want to make a suggestion that the Government should clarify about the proposal

for joint sector. The joint sector is operating in a dangerous way to bring some of these influential big monopoly houses and use Government funds, public funds, for their improvement. In Tamil Nadu, the Minister may be personally aware, the Southern Petro-Chemical industry is one such industry who are a private concern and who are made use of. If this is the purpose of the joint sector, then the joint sector will be used only by monopoly houses. After he took charge of this portfolio, there has been a serious apprehension in the minds of small industrialists and in the minds of trade union leaders and the political parties who are interested in curbing the growth of monopoly and preventing concentration of wealth in a few hands. that the Minister is having a soft corner for big business houses and the policies are changing only to serve that purpose. He is open to that charge now, and it is for him to discharge his obligations properly. I do not want that he should carry out the suggestions of the Communist Party of India; they have their own policies and programmes. But the ruling Party has its own programmes. Let him be faithful to the pronouncements made by the ruling Party. That is my humble suggestion as a good, personal friend.

There is another matter. In Tamil Nadu, the industrial development has come almost to a standstill. The Industries Minister of Tamil Nadu goes on charging the Central Government that the requests for licences were not disposed of quickly, and the Minister has not explained any of these charges to the public. I want to know how many applications for licences or letters of intent were made to the Union Government during the year 1971-72 and how many were disposed of, and if there has been any delay, what is the cause of delay.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): While supporting the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industrial

Development and the Department of Science and Technology, I congratulate the hon. Minister for enunciating the industrial policy on 2nd February, 1973. The policy provides for mixed economy and re-states the 1956 Resolution on industrial licensing.

Socialism and totalitarianism cannot go together. Some of our friends have been talking, in the name of socialism matters which are detrimental to the interests of the country. It is this sort of talk that has created certain confusion, uncertainties and certain psychological barriers have been created in increasing production in the country—either by setting up of new industries or operating the existing industries. We have seen that where such talks have been most, for example in certain eastern parts of India, production, employment, wealth generation, social life and practically everything has suffered and less of confidence has resulted in even non-establishment of new industries and shifting of established industries. I would ask these people who indulge in these talks—to go through the Directive Principles of the Constitution. The greatest harm, if any breach of directive principles which they do not even talk is creating is the non-implementation of prohibition. Giving up of the prohibition and certain other things which are attached to our Constitution's Directive Principles is harming far more. In the Directive Principles of the Constitution, nowhere anything is stated to subvert the industrial resolution of 1956 or any methods which would result in dropping of production and generation of savings. The generated savings form the capital and the capital is nothing else but money or savings retained by the generator of wealth after paying the taxes.

Therefore, I once again request the Government to be very firm and clear in its policy and I thank the Minister for having taken boldness in his hands and enunciated the policy. But I would request him not to allow this

[Shri D. D. Desai]

policy to be subverted by any pressure that is being built up from outside the party or from within the Party.

Now, as far as industrial production is concerned, some of our friends have said that industrial production is not coming up. The demand is rising, the prices are rising and the shortages are there and inflation is already very much felt. Now, here, the key role is one of capital rather the savings and credit. On both these accounts we find that there is a definite squeeze. The capital which is generated or the savings which are generated are getting less with the result that the wealth produced is less and therefore, the growth is reduced in the private sector. We must not forget that over 90 per cent of the production and the GNP to-day is in the private sector. The Government is a debtor, the institutions, whether they be banks or insurance companies or public sector industries, are debtors and the money that is with them comes from the private savings and the Government is a trustee of these private savings which should be employed in a manner by which the savings generate the maximum benefits for the people of India and I consider that the most productive use should be in a plan or in an area where concrete developmental activities and outputs are involved.

We have talked about the growth. This year, taking November figures into account, we have about 7.2 per cent growth and this is a good growth compared to the previous two years. I think the actions initiated by the present Minister and the previous one have resulted in this growth. But, at the same time, we should not forget that the wholesale price index has gone up by 8.8 per cent. How much the growth can be attributed to the price increase is not clear from the figures because the figures of production sometimes appear in units like tonnes and sometimes they appear in rupees. Now, the rupee is losing its value and sometimes the figures in rupees are loaded

by several other factors. Therefore, we should have a uniform system in units of quantities for evaluation of our own performance I would request the Hon. Minister to kindly consider a few suggestions that I have made in a very friendly way and with a view to be rather constructive than to be critical about it.

We have heard in the case of growth a few impediments. I have mentioned about the savings. In the case of the companies the saving the company makes is the money left with the company after the taxes are paid; plus certain depreciation allowance. Now the depreciation allowance is not adequate to cover the cost of replacement. We can easily see it. The development rebate is 15 per cent for some industries and 25 per cent for some others and this is replaced by the initial depreciation which is 20 per cent. We have seen during the last 10 years that the capital assets raw materials' cost alone has gone up to 180 per cent and the labour cost has gone to over 200 per cent. In other words, the replacement cost of fixed assets have doubled. Therefore, the Hon. Minister should be ready to take over several sick industries because after the machinery gets worn out, there is no adequate money left by him with the industries to replace such machinery. I would suggest strongly that the depreciation allowance might be on the pattern of what the British Government is providing during the first year with the result that the units could immediately make contracts for replacement of machinery. Sometimes we are talking about sick mills and industries but we do not go behind the reasons and one of the important reasons is withdrawal of the cash in the form of taxation and the money availability with industry for replacement is not adequate to compensate for the wear and tear and modernization.

In respect of licensing with faster disposals there have been good efforts

made towards speedier development and encouragement of new industries. We have the assurance of the Minister that the present performance is being improved upon. That shows that the Minister is very keen to see that new capacities are established, employments are created more goods are made available, pressures on prices are reduced, scarcities and hardships are removed. Well, that is all for the good.

We have, Sir, the question of the development of backward areas. What are backward areas? After all they are not another pieces of land from other planets. The only difficulties are there are no communications, no roads, no rails, no power, no training facilities and such are the things which make the area backward.

Now, what is needed is that we should try to improve the infra-structure. Government should see that the pace of this development is increased. Government has already identified the causes of backwardness. We should provide facilities like rural electrification, communication system, proper roads and proper transport system and all this will go a long way in substantially removing the backwardness of these areas.

I was recently in Ireland. They provide 35 to 40 per cent of fixed assets as outright grant for development of industries even when the industry is about 20 miles away from Dub. in, what they call is a backward area. They give this 35 to 40 per cent outright grant. In Shenan, Cork and most of Ireland for every employee or person that is employed new or any employment created, per person 4000 ponds are given as outright grant. That is, either they give per employee 4,000 ponds or 35 to 40 per cent of the fixed assets as outright grant for the starting of the plant itself. Something of that kind can be done here also, because after all, these countries do not believe in throwing away cash for nothing. In our country unfortunately we do

not know whether we want to be fish or fowl. After all, this is a question of proper investigation, evaluation and implementation. Therefore, we should not have difficulty in assessing what exactly we should do about it.

We have now before us the prospects for 1973. I have also gone through the Approach to the Fifth Plan. We need not plan according to a particular system; we should be open to every system. We should view this from an absolutely impartial and objective point of view. When we talk about profitability, we should remember that this is dependent upon not only purchase and sales efficiency or plant efficiency or technological efficiency but it is account of every aspect of the operational techniques, that goes into industrial operation. For faster and efficient growth and development's in today's world we need not suffer by experiments. Several very successful systems in different countries are open for our study. In this respect I would strongly suggest the hon. Minister to take into account the best system by which we can have maximum tempo.

Coming to prospect from 1973 onward the biggest strumbling block would be power. In this respect I would suggest that the present suggestion for importing diesel generating sets is unsuitable because it provides for a unit of energy at about a rupee. This is a high cost. Therefore, we should, go in for imports of large units not less than 200 to 300 MW. When the world has moved to over a million KW unit ratings for single shaft turbo sets and 750 KV in transmission we should not operate with toys. We should not operate with ratings and voltage the cost of which today is high. So, when we go in for power programme we should keep an open mind. I would personally request that ample power should be provided at the earliest date because the Indian people want jobs and goods. They cannot wait for long. People are really itching for doing work.

[Shri D. D. Desai]

The industry and people want to discharge their obligation to the country. Therefore, any difficulty that is there could paralyse the activity and economy.

We have been blaming the weather and so forth. There are a few countries in the world like USSR, China and India which keep on blaming the weather. We should recognise that there is weather in U.S.A. Canada and West European countries. Nothing like happens there. We must recognise that two to three States in India every years do suffer from floods, drought and so forth and provision for these is made within our planning itself and, therefore, to blame after centuries of experience of weather would not be proper.

There has been a certain difficulty regarding mass consumption of articles and inflation. In this respect if you go to identify which particular item have resulted in shortages—whether food or consumable items—we can identify them as fertiliser, insecticides and power. If we take these things into account probably most of the items which have created present hardship and present unrest in the country could have been avoided and we can still avoid by planning in a substantial manner.

Regarding public sector companies, some of my Communist friends have been talking about scaling downwards the capacities of the steel plants. When we started the steel plants, we were told that the plants are new and people are being trained. Now we are saying that the steel plants require maintenance; they have become old; the capacities should be scaled downwards. What has happened to the Tata Steel and some other plants which are older than the public sector plants? This sort of talk is not helpful. Everybody knows that the steel production is hardly 6.2 million tonnes this year against the 1968 production of 6.5 million tonnes and that too also with increase capa-

city. Therefore, my Communist friends who have often been talking about the country being let down by private sector are well advised to see that their Unions which operate in some of these steel plants and public sector are properly controlled and the country's valuable assets which are handled by labour are made to deliver the goods to full capacity.

We must also recognise that even this 6.2 million tonnes do not represent production of all items. We have discontinued or reduced production of some sections and some categories of steel including steel for electrode making. In other words, fewer and heavier sections are made which really represent intermediate products. Therefore, to that extent the steel plant production of present day is a manipulated production. We should not miss the point. Further the furnaces which we are loading heavily would, as soon as the year closes, may be shut down for lining for a couple of months or so. The furnaces may not be operating for this period. That being so, we cannot talk in a tall manner when this is going to affect next year's production also. Capacity utilization and profitability in public sector is a must for the country.

Regarding the small scale sector, the Ministry has done its utmost in terms of credit, infra-structure, individual loans to technocrats and also identification of areas for doing work. The Ministry must be congratulated on the excellent work that it has done in the small scale sector. We should see that this particular sector is further strengthened so that the technology that is developing in the small scale sector will spread in wider areas.

One of our bright spots is that this sector people can and would migrate; this is easier. Local people could go more easily to backward areas and to that extent, we have certain advantages.

One word regarding the science and technology. We should scrutinise the number of patents and the registra-

tions made within the country in respect of science and technology. If we evaluate the patents etc., we can easily see that out of the patents registered in this country over 90 per cent are from the western countries and less than 10 per cent are from the totalitarian countries. As to the designs, none of the designs that are registered in this country comes from the totalitarian countries. 100 per cent are from the western countries. Even those countries which call themselves socialist and depending heavily on the western countries and our trying to obtain second-hand information or second-hand technology is not advisable. After all, propaganda is one thing; practical business is another. What we should do is to translate into effective production of goods envisaged in the technology developed.

I have gone through the Report submitted by the Ministry on science and technology. I could say that a lot of it has been that of armchair theoreticians. We should not be deluded by this sort of thing. We should go forward with purposeful aims and objectives which would result in the advantage of import substitution and self reliance and exports. After all, in the modern world, export demands are for the sophisticated good. 'Labour-intensive' goods are there, but they have limitations. Therefore, the products of high technology should be increased.

Lastly, regarding speculation; there have been talks about it. Every time a drastic measure is suggested, it is said to stop or prevent speculation. We have the Forward Markets Commission. What is it doing? We have the Company Law Board. What is it doing? We have been talking about fraudulent deals by Companies, about speculation, about concentration of economic power and so on. We have already the means to prevent all these things. We have the necessary sticks with us. Why are they not operated? To this extent, the Ministry may be requested to take advantage of the means that Parliament has given it

through the laws and the legal processes which can straighten out these things.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Industrial Development formulates the general industrial policy and is responsible mainly for the promotion of industrialisation of the country. It is also administering the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951 under which licences are granted.

The Estimates Committee, in the 27th report, have commented adversely on the delay in issuing industrial licences and have made suggestions for streamlining the procedures so as to eliminate delays. Therefore, the Minister should see that the applications for licences are considered by the Licensing Committee expeditiously and minutes thereof are issued within ten days in case the MRTP clearance is not necessary.

Certain guidelines have been issued for dilution of foreign equity. These are general guidelines but there are industries which deserve special attention. For example, in the drug, coca cola and cigarette industry foreign firms have made astronomical profits and assets. In today's Hindustan Times, it is reported that "75 foreign companies including branches of foreign banks remitted during 1971-72 Rs. 8.54 crores as profits to their base offices abroad." In the case of coca cola, the paper says that "the Coca Cola Corporation had remitted to the USA Rs. 60.57 lakhs as trading profits." In the drug industry, to name a few firms, such as Abbott Laboratories, Glaxo Laboratories and Pfizer, Ltd., with insignificant initial investment from abroad, they have made fabulous profits which have been repatriated to their own countries or utilised to build up huge assets in this country. Abbotts, with their initial capital investment of Rs. 1 lakh, have repatriated Rs. 22.65 lakhs in 1970, and again Rs. 22.65 lakhs in 1971 as dividend, and have asset worth Rs. 5 crores. In the same way Glaxo with an investment of Rs.

[Shri K. S. Chawda]

1.5 lakhs have assets worth Rs. 68 crores in the country. In the same way, Pfizer, Ltd., with an investment of Rs. 5 lakhs, have assets worth Rs. 52 crores in the country. Thus, by allowing American firms to make fabulous profits, the Government has indirectly supported the Viet Nam war to that extent. Secondly, our country has lost valuable foreign exchange. Thirdly, our consumers have got drugs at high prices. The Pfizers have with impunity indulged in unauthorised production to the detriment of our national interests. The total loss incurred by IDPL, a public sector undertakings, upto 31st March 1972 was Rs. 34.56 crores, which is more than the initial paid-up capital of Rs. 27.50 crores as on that day. Therefore, the Minister should bear in mind that the foreign firms are the root cause of the present plight of IDPL and they should see that the activities of the foreign firms are properly checked and controlled and positive measures are adopted to enable the Indian firms both public and private to come up. It is surprising that the DGTD have indirectly encouraged the unauthorised production of these firms by allowing imports of raw materials and intermediates based on their unauthorised production and not on the licensed capacity. Another disquieting feature is that some of the senior officers of the Ministry of Industrial Development after retirement have joined foreign firms. With their contact and influence, they manage to secure for the foreign firms what they require?

Foreign collaboration is still being allowed in certain industries where indigenous technical knowhow is available. The canonical knowhow purchased by us is not fully utilised and further developed and improved and perfected in this country. For example, in Japan, they have improved on the technical knowhow they purchased about making watches and their watches are now better than Swiss watches. But we have not developed like that. Therefore, Government

should keep a check and in no circumstances allow the extension of the period of foreign collaboration. Also, there should not be repetitive purchase of foreign collaboration. If one party has secured it, the other party should not be allowed to purchase the same from some other source.

There are complaints in some quarters that the summaries prepared by the licensing committee do not explain the cases fully and properly and sometimes material facts are suppressed by the concerned ministries for reasons best known to them. The Chairman of the licensing committee should in important cases call for relevant files and satisfy himself that the cases have been fully and properly prepared. In the case of crucial sectors like drugs, if applications come from foreign firms, publicity should be given to that before granting industrial licences so that the general public will have an opportunity either to make suggestions or to lodge complaints. This will ensure that foreign firms with influence and resources do not secure any undue favour. In particular, in drug and cigarette industry, firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity should not be allowed any further formulation of manufacturing capacity in the Fifth Plan; it should be reserved exclusively for Indian participation.

Here I would like to make one suggestion. A Committee of Members of Parliament should be appointed to go into delays in licensing and in issuing letters of intent. It should also go into the complaint that a raw deal is being given to new entrepreneurs in the small and medium scale sector.

Finally, in order to ensure that the growth of Indian industry is in the right direction and of a right type, government should not issue any further COB expansion and task force licences without advertising just like capital goods application and withdraw immediately all the blanket permits issued for manufacturing the drugs.

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा (इंदौर) : सभा-
पति महोदय, उद्योग विकास मंत्रालय
के ऊपर बोलते हुए मैं सबसे पहले मंत्री महोदय
को मुबारकवाद देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि यह एक
बड़ा भारी महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है और इसके लिए
योग्य मंत्री की आवश्यकता है। मैंने देखा है और
दूसरी लोक सभा में भी मैंने निवेदन किया था
कि इंडस्ट्री हमारे खजाने की चाबी है और
यह ऐसे व्यक्ति के हाथ में होनी चाहिए जिस के
हाथ में यह खजाना मेफ रहे। हमारे देश की
इकोनोमी और राष्ट्रीय आय में इंडस्ट्री का बड़ा
भारी महत्व है। एंग्लो-कलचर के बाद इंडस्ट्री
ही है। मैं मानता हूँ कि 20 से 25 प्रतिशत तक
नेशनल इनकम में इंडस्ट्री हिस्सा है। हम
ने गरीबी और बेकारी हटाने का नारा दिया
है। इस नारे को सफल बनाने के लिए हमारे
पाम इनके सिवा और जरिया क्या है? हम
उद्योग को बढ़ाएँ और जो उद्योग चल रहे हैं उन
को मज्जाम बनाएँ। यह जो विभाग है मैं समझता
हूँ कि इस पर अध्ययन की बहुत जरूरत है। आज
हमारे उद्योग किम हालत में मे गुजर रहे हैं इस
पर भी विचार करने की जरूरत है, प्रोडक्शन की
दृष्टि से हम देखें तो पता चलेगा कि हमें वह
प्रोडक्शन नहीं मिल रहा है जो मिलना
चाहिए। एम्प्लायमेंट की दृष्टि से देखें
तो पता चलेगा कि हमें वह एम्प्लाय-
मेंट नहीं मिल रहा है, जो मिलना
चाहिए। बिजली संकट, पानी का न बरसना,
जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि बहुत सी
इंडस्ट्रीज बिजलीके बिना नहीं चल पा रही हैं,
ऐसी उनकी बातें हैं। इस लिए यह वर्ष हमारे
लिए संकट-पूर्ण तो है ही, लेकिन वैसे भी उद्योग
के प्रति हमारा जो रोल है ठीक नहीं है

15 hrs.

श्री लाल जी भाई (उदयपुर) : सभापति
महोदय सदन में गण पूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बज रही है
अब कोरम होगया है, आप अपना भाषण जारी
रखें।

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा : सभापति
महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इण्डस्ट्रीज में
गो-स्लो चल रहा है। मैं स्वयं उद्योगपति नहीं हूँ
16 वर्ष की उम्र से ही ट्रेड यूनियन्ज में काम
कर रहा हूँ—गांधी जी के साथ से लेकर नन्दाजी
के साथ तक, और आज भी वही काम कर रहा
हूँ। मेरा जो अनुभव है, उस के आधार पर यह
कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे ट्रेड यूनियनों का रोल
इंडस्ट्री के प्रति अच्छा नहीं है। हमारा यह धर्म
होना चाहिए जो हिन्दू धर्म में गाय के प्रति होता
है हमें दूध लेना है, उस पर हमला नहीं करना
है जिस से बदला लेना हो, वह लीजिए, लेकिन
इण्डस्ट्री से हम बदला नहीं ले सकते, उसे नुकसान
नहीं पहुँचा सकते। जब यह भावना हमारे अंदर
होती है, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि इस सदन में जो
हम सफलता की बात कर रहे हैं वह सफलता
हम अवश्य प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। लेकिन आज
उस भावना की हममें कमी है।

हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर से पब्लिक सेक्टर की
तरफ जा रहे हैं और हमें जाना भी चाहिए।
एक दिन ऐसा आना चाहिए कि सारे राष्ट्र के
उत्पादन की के साधन जनता के हाथ में हों,
किसी व्यक्ति के हाथ में नहीं, और हम उस तरफ
जाएँ, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। मैं तो ऐसा
मानता हूँ कि अगर एक किसान का दूसरे
किसान से झगड़ा है जिस से झगड़ा है, उस
का खेत हरा-भरा है, और वह बदला लेने की
भावना रखता है तो अगर मेरे दुश्मन
के खेत में फसल को गाय चर रही होगी
तो मैं नहीं बोदुंगा, लेकिन पाड़ा चर रहा
होगा तो मैं अवश्य भगा दूंगा। अगर
यह सब काम जनता के हाथ में आता है
और उससे नुकसान भी होता है तो
वह नुकसान कहाँ जाने वाला है

श्री क० एस० छाबड़ा : पाड़े को
क्यों भगायेंगे।

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा : पाड़े
के ही समान यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर है।
इनका काम अनाप-शनाप मनाफा कर के

[राम सिंह भाई वर्मा]

गरीब को गरीब और मालदार को मालदार बनाना है। हम ऐसा नहीं चाहते, हम तो समाजवाद चाहते हैं, सरकार के हाथ में उद्योग आने ही चाहिए। उत्पादन के सारे माधन राष्ट्र के हाथ में होने ही चाहिए ताकि एक व्यक्ति के हाथ में धन इकट्ठा न हो कर जनता में उसका वित्तवारा हो।

श्रीमन्. जो उद्योग आप ने अपने हाथ में लिये हैं, मैंने पिछले दो-तीन दिनों में आप के जितने कार्पोरेशन हैं, प्रण्टरेकिंग हैं उन की वॉलन्स शीट्स को, जो संसद् सदस्यों को मिली हैं, देखा है। उन सब का अध्ययन करने के बाद मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि इन की हालत अच्छी नहीं है। लगभग एक दर्जन कार्पोरेशन की वॉलन्सशीट्स का शुरू से लेकर वारीकी में अध्ययन किया और अध्ययन करने के बाद मैंने पाया कि एक-दो के अलावा बाकी सब की हालत नाजक है। जब प्राइवेट सेक्टर को प्रॉफिट होता है तो पब्लिक सेक्टर को क्यों नहीं हो सकता? हो सकता है, लेकिन इस में कुछ खामिया है।

श्रीमन्, प्राइवेट सेक्टर को चलाने वाले जो उद्योगपति हैं, उन को उद्योग चलाने की तालीम गर्भ में ही मिलती है, जब वह थोड़ा बड़ा हो जाता है तो वे भी यही सोचते हैं कि किम तरह में एक के दो और दो के चार, चार के सोलह, सोलह के चौमठ किये जायें, लेकिन हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर के उद्योग का संचालन कौन कर रहा है, कल कौन करने वाला है यह भी निश्चित नहीं है। किसी भी उद्योग को चलाने में सब से पहली सावधानी यह बरतनी चाहिए कि उस पर पंजी का भार नहीं होना चाहिए, ओवर-कैपिटलाइज्ड नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि यदि उस पर पंजी का भार अधिक हो

जाता है तो हम व्याज से दब जाते हैं, और बँकिंग-कैपिटल के अभाव में वह उठ नहीं सकता। इस लिए इस में बड़ी सावधानी बरतने की जरूरत होती है। किन्तु आज पब्लिक सेक्टर में पंजी भार इतना ज्यादा है कि कास्ट ग्राफ़ प्रोडक्शन में बहुत ज्यादा आता है।

श्री के० एस० छाबड़ा : 220 करोड़ रुपये के लोन का इतिवृत्ति कैपिटल बना दिया, इसलिए कि व्याज न देना पड़े।

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : अब जहाँ तक मैनेजमेन्ट का सवाल है जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में मैनेजमेन्ट के लिए गर्भ में ही तालीम मिलती है किन्तु पब्लिक सेक्टर में यह एक समस्या है। किसी भी उद्योग को चलाने के लिए उस विषय के टेक्नीकल एक्सपर्ट की जरूरत होती है, जो उस उद्योग को सफलतापूर्वक चला सके। दूसरा-खरीद और बेचान का ज्ञान होना चाहिए, जो मार्केट ट्रेण्ड चल रही है, उस को समझने का ज्ञान होना चाहिए। उद्योग चलाने का काम कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। तीसरे—वह व्यवहार-कुशल होना चाहिए, अर्थात् उस में थोड़ी बनियागिरी हो। लेकिन आज हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में इन चीजों की कमी है और इतनी ज्यादा कमी है कि आज उद्योगों के संचालक मैंने देखे हैं, वे ज्यादातर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं, जिन को टेक्नीकल और व्यापार का कोई अनुभव व दृष्टिकोण नहीं है। उद्योगों को चलाने के लिए हमें एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स की जरूरत नहीं है, टेक्नीकल, इकानामिस्ट और ऐसे लोगों की जरूरत है जो उस काम के माहिर हों—आज हमारे उद्योगों में ऐसे आदमी नहीं हैं। यही कारण है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में सफलता नहीं मिल पा रही है।

मभापति महोदय, मेरे यहां एक इण्डस्ट्री है—इस का जिम्मे मैंने उस समय भी किया था, जब हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां विद्यमान थे, उन्होंने बड़े ध्यान में मेरी बात को सुना था और तत्काल ग्रमलिया रूप दिया था। अब माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी में निवेदन कर रहा हूँ—हमारे यहां एक कैमिकल इण्डस्ट्री है, उस के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर पहले रेलवे के एक रिटायर्ड इंजीनियर थे। वे क्या उसे बनाएंगे। आज जो उसके मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर है वह आई० जी० फोर्मेस्ट है। कैमिकल में कैमिकल का विशेषज्ञ होना चाहिये, टेक्सटाइल में टेक्सटाइल का होना चाहिये, उस विषय का ही विशेषज्ञ होना चाहिये। इसी एक कारण से पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सैक्टर में बहुत अन्तर आ जाता है।

क्वालिटी कंट्रोल भी हमारे लिए एक मुख्य चीज है। उसके साथ साथ कास्ट कंट्रोल भी मुख्य है। क्या हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर के उद्योगों में यह व्यवस्था है और उसके अनुसार काम होती है? क्वालिटी कंट्रोल और कास्ट कंट्रोल के बिना हम आगे बढ़ नहीं सकते हैं। प्राइवेट सैक्टर में यह सब हिमाब होता है और देखा जाता है कि किस मद में कितनी कास्ट आई और किस में कितनी। पब्लिक सैक्टर में इसके ऊपर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत से आंकड़े निकाल कर रखे हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर एक पब्लिक सैक्टर कारखाने में रा मैटिरियल का जो कंजम्पशन है वह जो टोटल कास्ट का 15 या 16 परसेंट आता रहा है वह 29 परसेंट आया। अब यह देखा जाना चाहिये कि पंद्रह परसेंट की जगह 29 परसेंट कैसे आया। इसी प्रकार जनरल एक्सेप्टेस जो 2-3 परसेंट आता रहा है बरसों से आता रहा वह एकदम 2-3 से दस परसेंट आया वह क्यों आया। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर में

इन बातों का पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिये, क्वालिटी कंट्रोल और कास्ट कंट्रोल पर ध्यान रखना और क्विक एक्शन लेना चाहिये। अगर हमने ऐसा किया तो मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारा पब्लिक सैक्टर बहुत ज्यादा प्रगति कर सकेगा।

यह मेरी प्रस्तावना भी पूरी नहीं हुई और मुझे भाषण समाप्त करना पड़ रहा है।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Science and Technology. Every year, we get an opportunity to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the slow growth rate of industrial production. We also draw the attention of the Minister to the neglect of the backward areas, as far as setting up of new industries is concerned. We also request the Government to cut down the delay in the granting of licences and we also urge them that more employment opportunities should be created by setting up new industries. The hon. Minister takes note of all our points and assures us that every effort will be made to achieve these things. But, at the end of the year, we do not find much improvement. This has become a little annoying. More efforts should be made to achieve these things.

Firstly, I would like to say two things. I am happy that this year, industrial production has gone up by 7 per cent. But, if we see minutely, we find that only in the textile industry, and in certain other industries, production has gone up by 9.6 per cent. As against this, there is a big drop of 35 per cent in the miscellaneous industries sector. This has eaten away all the increase in production in the textile and other industries, and has left us with 7 per cent increase. If you take the average of 4 years of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is 3.4 per cent as against our plan target of

[Sari S. R. Damani]

10 per cent, which is one-third of the target fixed by the Planning Commission. I would also like to say that whatever increase has taken place, as is reflected this year, is not due to the setting up of new industries; but, it is due to the better utilisation of idle capacity, especially in the textile coming up. This is also a matter which requires careful attention and industry. But new industries are not examination.

At the same time I would like to say that the Ministry have taken many actions to achieve the target of increasing production, of developing backward areas, of cutting down the delay in granting licences, but if we examine those actions taken, it looks as though no proper and positive actions are being taken. All the plans are full of ifs and buts. That means, the same thing continues, the same delay continues; there is no improvement.

I would like to draw attention to two or three instances and would like the Minister to mention, while replying, what are the effects of notifications, clarifications and simplifications that the Ministry provided.

In July, 1970, there was the facility offered to diversify industrial production upto 25 per cent of the licensed capacity without seeking further licences. May I know from the hon. Minister how many companies took advantage of this facility and how production has increased on account of that?

Then, they had also said that expansion proposals upto Rs. 1 crore would not require any permission. I would like to know whether this exemption benefited production and if so, to what extent and in particular in which industry. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this in his reply.

Then, the Ministry took one very bold decision that upto Rs. 1 crore,

setting up of any industry anywhere would not require any licence. There was also the concession that upto 10 per cent of the investment, they would be allowed to import plant and machinery. Two years have passed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many new industries have been set up by small entrepreneurs, how many new entrepreneurs have taken advantage of this facility. (Interruptions) Officers are just taking the powers, but they are not really helping small entrepreneurs.

Then, Sir, in order to encourage higher industrial production in important industries, Government decided in January, 1972 to accord approval for additional manufacturing capacity upto 100 per cent of existing capacity, without the formality of an industrial licence, provided such proposal does not involve import of capital goods. The number of industries covered by this was 54, and later on 11 more were added to the list. I would like to know how many applications the Task Force have processed and how many companies have gone into expansion and the reason for the shortfall. I want to know the report of the Task Force in this connection. These are vital things which, I think, the hon. Minister, while replying, will explain.

Unfortunately, this year the country is facing a severe power famine throughout the country. The power cut varies from 15 to 75 per cent and the reason given is the failure of the monsoon. I can understand that as the monsoon has failed, the hydro-electric power generation will be affected. But what about the thermal power stations? On making industries, it has come to my notice that in many cases we are not getting the right type of coal for the thermal plants. Some say that we are not getting coal supplies properly and, therefore, we are running 50 per cent of the capacity. Some say that our maintenance is very poor and that the Government has not released funds to replace the

old parts and, therefore, our equipment is not being utilised to its full capacity.

This power cut is going to affect our industrial production in the current year to a greater extent. This lower production is very harmful. Employment opportunities cannot be increased, production cannot be increased and that adds to be cost because if production is less, naturally the cost goes up. These are the things which are going to affect our economy to a great extent. I am an optimist, I am not a pessimist and I think the hon. Minister will look into these things.

After all, once an entrepreneur is fortunate enough to get the licence after crossing numerous hurdles and abnormal delays, then his application goes to the financial institutions like IDB, IFC or some others and they take from six months to one year to scrutinise his proposal very minutely. That means a further delay. In this way, it takes a minimum of three years to get a licence and to start production and by that time, the prices of some of the plant and machinery which are going to be imported will increase and the old quotations become outdated and the party again has to go back to the Government with amendments and other things. In this way, the vicious circle goes on and that is causing delay and that is the reason our industrial production is not picking up and new industries are not coming up. Unless drastic action is taken it is difficult to solve the problem.

At present we are short of steel, we are short of fertilisers, we are short of cement and many other items. We have to import steel, we have to import fertilisers and we have to import many other things which costs us Rs. 500 crores. While on this subject, recently a British Trade Delegation visited India and they met us and they met our Minister and they met our entre-

preneurs and after our discussions, what they say—I will quote what they say—they were led by Mr. Noel J. Burne:

"Why go to India for collaboration or joint ventures in the industrial field when there are easier places elsewhere in the world."

Because the impression was that India is a difficult place to do business and with its whole set of regulations and rule which are so complex.

Secondly, what he says is:

"While he could fully appreciate the reasons behind the controls and restrictions. 'I am alarmed at the delays and difficulties entailed in their implementation. Unless something is done immediately to cut the delays and simplify the procedures, India is going to strangle herself. I am quite serious'."

This is what he said. These are the views of one who is an expert. These are not views which can be brushed aside in a light-hearted manner. They are willing to help us. But on account of procedural delay all these things take place and they find that it is difficult for us to meet their requirements. The hon. Minister is a dynamic person and I request him to see that these procedural delays are brought down. He should see that licences are granted as fast as possible. Unless we take all these steps it will not be possible for industrial production to improve substantially.

There is a backlog from the Fourth Five Year Plan. Instead of 10 per cent increase which we thought, the actual increase is only 3 per cent. In the fifth five-year plan there will definitely be a target of 10 per cent; we have to achieve that and also the backlog. So from now onwards effective action and drastic action should be taken up so that we can fulfill these targets.

[Shri S. R. Damani]

In the report of the Ministry for 1971-72 it is stated that 219 backward districts have been selected and concessions and incentives are granted to entrepreneurs who are willing to set up industries in such areas. But unless we have the proper infra-structure, what is the use of all these things? If there is no communication, if there is no proper transport etc. how can industry be set up there? See what happens in Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh. If somebody wants to make a trunk call, there is no hope for an ordinary call to materialise; urgent call has per cent. chance and one can talk only by booking a lightning call. Otherwise he is not able to get the trunk call to Bhopal. In the absence of these normal facilities how can industries come up? And how can backward areas develop? So, these are all matters which the hon. Minister must look into. He should see that concentration of industries does not take place around big cities only. There should be dispersal of industries and there should be faster rate of industrial growth. He should cut down all delays which hamper development, all delays in respect of grant of licences, so that we may be able to achieve our desired targets. With these words I support the Budget.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industrial Development. I would also like to associate myself with my colleague Shri Desai and others, who have very rightly congratulated the hon. Minister especially for development of small-scale industries. Sir, we are in the midst of a revolutionary campaign to develop our country economically. We have also given a pledge to the people of this country to regenerate the rural economy and provide employment opportunities in the rural areas. Very rightly, the Ministry has been laying emphasis for the development of small-scale industries especially in the rural areas.

Sir, from the Report I find that about 33,000 industrial units were provided with financial and other assistance during the year under report. I only wish to make this point and draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this aspect that if required, more such units should be set up in the rural areas and more financial and technical know-how facilities should be made available to those people who would like to set up small-scale industries for self-employment purposes.

Now, Sir, while I am talking about the small-scale industries I would also like to make a particular reference to one agro-based industry known as sericulture or, we may call it the silk industry. Recently the subject has come under the kind care of the hon. Minister and I am very glad that the Central Government has rightly given this subject the importance that it deserves during the last few years. It is true that our country is lucky to have all the four kinds of silk being produced in this country, namely, Mulberry, Tussre, Eri and Muga. We are also fortunate in a way that in different parts of the country climate and other conditions are favourable for the production of all these kinds of silk. While we have developed Mulberry silk to a large extent in Mysore we are also lucky to develop the same in the State of J. & K. This is such an industry that in the rural areas with a minimum amount of investment we can create employment for millions of people. I would like to compare it—that if we like to invest Rs. 10 crore and set up a textile mill in any rural part of this country we may not be able to generate employment for more than one thousand to two thousand people. If we invest Rs. 5 crore in this industry we will be able to generate employment for lakhs of people in the rural areas. That is why I would like to lay a great stress for the development of sericulture and silk industry in this country.

I would also like to mention another point. From 1958 our exports of silk

were only worth about Rs. 40 lakhs whereas during this period we have stabilised our exports at Rs. 8 crores. But there is a great potential to increase export not only of silk fabrics but also of the raw silk yarn which is being produced in this country. Taking into consideration the international market conditions at present, the prices of silk have gone very high and the country like Japan has developed this silk industry in a country like South Korea and Japan is importing raw silk from South Korea. This is a golden opportunity for us to introduce our raw silk in the international market. Recently there has been a favourable demand. Why I am trying to make these points is because this industry is employment-oriented and with the least amount of investment we can provide employment to lakhs and lakhs of people.

Now, a word about tussre silk. I would like to sound a word of caution since you come from the traditional tussre silk producing area that if the people of traditionally tussre producing States are not concerned about the development of their own tussre, a new type of tussre silk will take over these areas and the silk will be developed on oak trees which lie in abundance in the Himalayan region.

I am glad that this development has taken place in our country still at present we are in no way equal to China. China has captured 90 per cent of the tussre market in the international market. If we are able to invest a few crores of rupees for development of this new type of tussre silk in our country we should be in a position to favourably compete with China in the international market both from quantity, quality and price points of view.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to pay his personal attention for the development of this industry so that lakhs and lakhs of people of this country can be benefited.

I would like to say a few words about the development of backward areas of our country. It is true that certain districts in certain States have been categorised as industrially backward areas. I would plead with the Minister that my State of Jammu and Kashmir compared to many other States is still industrially very backward. Here again I would like to lay more emphasis on the development of small scale industries in the rural areas rather than giving us one big mill which will not be of much benefit to us.

Apart from this, in my State, handicrafts production is an important industry. These are export-oriented items earning valuable foreign exchange. At the same time, the State Government is not in a position to give in a big way financial help to these handicraft producers, weavers and others. Therefore, I would plead with Government that special attention should be given and additional funds allotted to the State for the development of the handicrafts industry.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): While discussing the demands of the Ministry in respect of science and technology, I should say that we have an important and eternal resource in the shape of land. So far as my knowledge goes, science and technology has not been applied to this eternal resource. Lands are still in the hands of zamindars and the kulak class. Everyday we hear about ceilings on the radio and read about them in banner headlines in newspapers. But I do not find in this report any technological assurance in respect of river control. There is no bold programme in respect of power and irrigation, fertiliser and insecticides. Everywhere there is lack of production by the non-application of science and technology.

[Shri Manoranjan Hazra]

In the industrial sphere, we see that Government do not want the co-operation of our scientists and engineers. On the contrary, they depend upon foreign technologists and scientists. I fail to understand while thousands of our scientists and engineers are unemployed—at such a time, what is the justification for Government to import them from abroad?

Day before yesterday, the Minister said in Calcutta that we could not develop agriculture with modern science and technology without increasing our targets in the field of industry. May I ask him why he is not giving consideration to this? It is said in the report that they will give assistance to research institutions by way of financial grants. I welcome it but at the same time, I warn the Government that in this way the big houses will take advantage of it.

I do not want to go into details because I have no time. I have composed a poem about this and I will read it in this House.

"We see the jobless scientist's face
Think of our engineer's case:
Having no means of livelihood
They sell their blood only for food.

We do not depend upon our men
Simply we respect foreigners' brain.

Only to know the real know-how
From the exchequer give milch-cow.

Think about our oceanography
Or to learn to read photography

Our Minister depends upon France
and Dutch

Because he likes to go in their clutch.

And hence you eat, drink and be merry

With the delicious champagne and sherry.

When the man is going to the Moon

They are signing the Indira dhoon.

It's a tragedy—and it's a comedy
But where lies the remedy?

Sir, I beg apology

This is our science and this is technology.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, I wish to support the demands of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Science and Technology. The growth rate of 7.3 per cent during the last nine months is not a mean achievement. Maybe in whatever fields, if there is increased production, it is welcome when a shortage is prevailing in the entire economic life of the country.

I wish to refer to what Mr. Pai, the Minister of Heavy Industry, has himself said perhaps two days ago. He said that despite the recent measures taken by the Government to allow capacity utilisation in industries, a very large number of industrialists were not particularly interested in removing the present situation. By the "present situation" he means the situation of shortage. He has further said that the shortage in the economy as of today was the biggest social evil and we will never be able to successfully implement our anti-monopolist and pro-people policies unless the shortage situation ends and the shortage psychosis disappears. I think this is the biggest challenge which the Ministry of Industrial Development has accepted and we will have to find ways and means to solve it.

Here, I would just like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister who wants to devote his whole attention to the development of industries in this country and, so far as the shortage is concerned, to remove the shortage and deficiencies in the different sectors of

industrial production. I would just like to put this point before the hon. Minister.

Take the case of the various sectors of production in industrial field. There is the public sector where we have invested nearly Rs. 4,000 crores, and the private sector where we have invested nearly Rs. 2,500 crores or Rs. 2,500 crores. The question is, we are thinking of having a third sector which is called the joint sector. But I would like to humbly submit to the hon. Minister one thing. I hope there can be only two sectors of the economy; that is the public and the private sectors. If you want to call the other sector as the joint sector, call the entire private sector a joint sector.

15.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is because, if you analyse the capital structure of the thousands of private companies in this country, you will find one thing. You will find that almost to the extent of 75 per cent today, its capital structure is composed of assistance from either the Government or the public sector lending institutions. Therefore, what I would submit to the hon. Minister is this. Instead of thinking of a kind of new joint sector, why not, again as Mr. Pai has pointed out, think of all the major projects where they are financed either directly by the Government or through the financing institutions which are under public control as joint sector? It was not, therefore, understood what innovativeness had in fact survived in the concept of the joint sector. I think he has voiced the feelings of many hon. members in this House and of the people outside. Instead of again trying to frame rules and regulations and norms and guidelines etc. for the joint sector and putting the public sector finances under the control of the private sector, should we not think of only having a public sector controlling the commanding heights and turn the private sector

into public sector by having 75 per cent of their finances from either the Government or from the public sector? I think that would be a more rational way of doing it. To my mind it appears that in this idea of new joint sector, public sector investment is going to play the second fiddle. When we have a credit control of Rs. 10,000 crores, should we not give a direction to the economic growth of this country?

You find from the Ministry's annual report that the production has gone up by 7.3 per cent, but in what industries? It has gone up in textiles and polyester fibres. When Gandhiji wanted all the people to wear khadi, I think he was the biggest socialist because he wanted that item of mass consumption in the country to be produced in a manner which would help millions of people to earn their livelihood. I hope the Industrial Development Ministry, with its dynamic approach and such multifarious programmes, will try to see that the economic growth will be in the desired direction. By all means let the production of polyester, lipsticks etc. go up, but our present need is to increase our production in heavy industries, capital goods industries, food, raw materials for importing which we are spending Rs. 1,700 crores etc. So, we have to devise a kind of rationale so far as economic growth is concerned. I am sure the Minister is seized of this matter, because he has expressed himself in seminars, meetings and in this House also so far as this aspect is concerned.

Today I wish to confine myself to the foreign private sector in this country. One is amazed at the degree of control that the foreign capital has in various important industries in this country even after 25 years of freedom. The extent of foreign control is 97 per cent in petroleum, 93 per cent in rubber factories, 90 per cent in match industry, 89 per cent in jute, 86 per cent in tea etc. I have left out hundreds of those industries where the control is between 35 to 60 per cent.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

I have taken only those industries where it is the highest. In 1968-69, the foreign private companies had a profit of Rs. 13 crores and a dividend of Rs. 25.5 crores. It has been calculated that in a year their profit and dividend have gone up to Rs. 135 crores. It has been said on the floor of the House—if I am wrong, the Minister may correct me—that the foreign private companies are repatriating about Rs. 300 crores annually by way of dividend, profits, royalties and know-how. One of our declared national objectives is to achieve self-reliance in as short a time as possible. In our battle for self-reliance, this drain of Rs. 300 crores annually is not quite fitting and it should be thoroughly looked into.

I was looking into the number of foreign private companies. The number was 541 in 1971-72. In addition there are Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies, in which majority share capital is held by a foreign body corporate. There were 218 such subsidiaries as on 31st March, 1971. The number of companies with 100 per cent foreign capital participation is 92. Those with less than 100 per cent foreign capital participation is 126, making a total of 218. They are Indian subsidiaries of foreign monopoly private capital with the largest amount of holding. To mention only a few, Pfizer Ltd., Assam Match Co. Ltd., Atlas Capco Ltd., Anglo French Drug Co., Ciba of India Ltd., Fabre-Leuba & Co., All India Tobacco Ltd., Aluminium Hindustan Ltd., Glaxo, Colgate, Shalimar Paints, Indian Tyre & Rubber and so on. The amount of foreign private monopoly capital in Indian subsidiaries is so great.

So far as manufacture of cosmetics is concerned, you will be surprised to know there are ten foreign companies, namely, Colgate, Palmolive, Ciba of India, Hindustan Lever, Colman, Bechham and so on. I do not know whether cosmetics are so urgently needed in this country at this

time that we should have ten foreign companies manufacturing them.

The value of the total assets of foreign companies during the year 1970-71 was Rs. 1,468.6 crores and the highest net return is of Union Carbide of 22 per cent, closely followed by Colgate. But in their own home land of USA or UK they get only a return of 7 to 9 per cent. The companies have admitted that India is one of those countries where they get the highest return on their capital investment.

Some of my hon. friends have said that Government have restricted licensing. I do not agree with them. What I find is that Government have liberalised licensing. Even those industrial houses which clandestinely increased their capacity and which were not granted by the Government have been regularised last year. Therefore one cannot charge the hon. Minister that he has not helped the private sector industries to increase production. But while trying to achieve increased production, we have to see that foreign private monopoly capital is not allowed to have its links with Indian monopoly capital. I think the time has come when we have to see that the tie up between foreign and Indian private monopoly capital should not be allowed. I was happy the other day, to hear the hon. Minister saying in this House that measures are being adopted by the Government to regulate control and to restrict remittances by foreign private monopoly capital. We want to be enlightened by the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken to regulate remittances by foreign monopoly capital, because that is the biggest outflow of capital from this country.

The hon. Minister has stated that guidelines are being given for diversion of foreign equity in foreign private monopoly industries in this country. I would like to know to what extent we have proceeded in this direction. Then, what has happened to the Licensing Enquiry Committee,

which was appointed two or years ago to look into licences issued to monopoly houses. How many industrial houses have they covered? We were told that they have gone into 3,000 files. Has the scope of the enquiry been enlarged? We would also like to know what action they have taken in this direction.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री की मांगों का समर्थन करने हुए सरकार के सामने कुछ मुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ ।

जहां तक प्रोडक्टिविटी कौमिल का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे जानकारी है कि जब हमारी सरकार का सम्बन्ध यूगोस्लाविया की सरकार से हुआ और यहां के लोगों ने यूगोस्लाविया में जा कर देखा कि वर्कर्स किस तरह से उद्योग को चलाते हैं, तो हमारे यहां प्रोडक्टिविटी कौमिल का गठन किया गया । इस सम्बन्ध में एक उद्देश्य यह भी रखा गया था कि इसमें जहाँ अधिक उत्पादन होगा, उस में मजदूरों का भी हिस्सा होगा । इस के अतिरिक्त यह भी निश्चित किया गया कि मजदूर उद्योग की व्यवस्था में भी साझेदार होंगे—वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट की बात को भी स्वीकार किया गया ।

ये दोनों बातें हमारे देश में 1957-58 में स्वीकार की गईं, लेकिन आज तक उन को व्यावहारिक रूप नहीं दिया जा सका । अगर किसी रूप में वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट की व्यवस्था की गई, तो वह यह

थी कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स के दस पंद्रह सदस्यों में से एक डायरेक्टर वर्कर्स का भी नामिनेट कर दिया गया, जो या तो साइलेंट स्पेक्टेटर होता था और अगर वह बहुत बोलक भी हुआ, तो दस, बारह, चौदह सदस्यों के मुकाबले में उस की बात की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होनी थी । अभी तक इस स्थिति में परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है । आज भी बहुत से औद्योगिक संस्थान हैं, जिन में वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन की बात धूरी माव रह गई है और उस पर अमल नहीं किया जाता है ।

आज तो वह समय आ गया है कि जहां से हम ने वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन का आइडिया लिया, वहीं से हम वर्कर्स मैनेजमेंट का आइडिया ले कर उद्योग के संचालन और व्यवस्था को वर्कर्स के हाथों में दे दें । मर ख्याल में ऐसा करने से उद्योगों की व्यवस्था ज्यादा अच्छी होगी ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue later.

16 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—
contd.

REPORTED STATEMENT OF ATTORNEY
GENERAL BEFORE SUPREME COURT ABOUT
AMENDING MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL
SECURITY ACT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call upon Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to initiate discussion on the adjournment motion, I would like to make one or two observations. Under the extra-ordinary circumstances of the case and in the form in which the adjournment motion has been admitted, I do not know how reference to the Supreme Court can be avoided. Nevertheless, I would like to draw

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

his attention to Article 121 of the Constitution which says:

"No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge as hereinafter provided."

Now, I would only make a request to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to exercise restraint as far as possible and to use as courteous a language as possible and that we make all efforts to avoid an unhealthy precedent of this House and the Supreme Court passing strictures on each other.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

This is to discuss a matter arising out of the Attorney-General's giving assurance, speaking on behalf of the Government, no doubt fully and suitably advised by the Government, before the Supreme Court, to have an amendment of the Act as a counter-measure against the present situation arising out of the Supreme Court's judgment striking down the detention beyond a certain period, within 10 days, thereby undermining the role of Parliament. I maintain, without being disrespectful to them, the Supreme Court Judges acting beyond the jurisdiction, without authority, which amount to contempt of their own Court and undermining the judicial system, assured the Attorney-General that the delivery of the judgment in the Maintenance of Internal Security Act can be withheld for 15 days to enable the Government to bring an amendment to the Act in order to prevent legally the release of detainee as required by law.

I would first deal with the prime-mover, that is, the Government, that is behind the whole trouble. I may point out the degradation that has overtaken the Congress and this Government. I remember, in 1964, the Eighteenth amendment to the Constitution in which the then Law Minister Mr. Ashoke Sen had asked for immunity of the Government against fundamental right of personal liberty was withdrawn even during Emergency period of 1964 at the insistence of late Shri N. C. Chatterjee, a former Member of this House and an eminent jurist. Late Prime Minister Pandit Nehru intervened and it was withdrawn. It is the Government which took the decision, whether to bring an enactment or to withdraw it. Therefore, we must here not lose sight of the fact that behind all that has happened in the Supreme Court, to bring an amendment to the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, the Government is solely responsible and nobody else. So, it is the hand that rocks the cradle that rules the world.

The Attorney-General is nothing more than a mouth-piece. If it is not so, then the Prime Minister or the Home Minister or the Law Minister should make their stand clear in this case here and now. I maintain that it is the Government under whose specific instructions the Attorney-General posed a false threat to the highest court of justice of the land in order to get breathing time of 15 or 10 days for the Government. Because the Prime Minister and the Government rule the country; not the Attorney-General.

The *Times of India* very nicely stated:

"He (the Attorney-General), however, submitted that there were at present more than 5,000 detenus in West Bengal alone....

and we are proud of that, in fact

"and if that Court were to strike down Section 17A, most of these

detenus would have to be released immediately and there would be serious difficulties for the Government in ordering fresh detention of those whom it was necessary to detain."

Sir, however, Government gave him deliberately exaggerated figures for consumption of the Court in order to continue the illegal and unconstitutional law. The correct figures were given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2269 dated 7th March, 1973, which says:

"The number of persons under detention under the Act, as on 31st January, 1973 in West Bengal is 2449."

This neither 4,000 nor 5,000. In fact, the hon. Home Minister or the Law Minister or the Government gave specific instructions to the Attorney-General I have reasons to believe and understand that you exaggerate the whole figure and try to mislead the Court".

Now, this is a very serious matter. How dishonest the Government of a country can be is quite clear from this instance—the black and white documents that are produced before you. The newspaper says that the Attorney-General had said that in West Bengal—they make a mountain of a mole-hill—it is not 2449. The author is the same. But, in the Court, for the consumption of the Court, they have taken recourse to this dishonest method. They told a lie in order to reach the objective of unlawfully and illegally robbing the citizen of his fundamental right and freedom. This is undermining Parliament; this is contempt, disrespect and mockery and nothing short of that. I quote again:

"The Attorney-General, Mr. Niren De, gave the assurance to the Supreme Court that Section 17A of the Maintenance of Internal

Security Act would be suitably amended within ten days in the light of the arguments pressed."

Because, this Government has a steam-roller majority, a brute majority, they are constantly trampling the right of the people and the Opposition in this House..... (Interruptions). They are trampling upon personal liberty, freedom of speech and movement. They are showing disrespect to human dignity and honour. This is causing ruination of the very social fabric of the toiling masses, because, they are struggling for their very existence and perhaps for a little better life.

I quote again from the Times of India. It has done a good service, I must say.

"Mr. Justice K. S. Hegde, sitting with the Acting Chief Justice Mr. Shelat, on this specially constituted seven-Judge Bench, stated that in the light of the assurance given by the Attorney-General, the Court would postpone giving a judgement in the case for two weeks so that the Government can take necessary action."

Sir, how ridiculous is this? Is the Judiciary an appendage to the Ruling Party and this Government? I want this question to be answered here today. I want a convincing reply, not by utterances alone, but, through action. Can any person—who is worth of course thinking—ever think that such an assurance could be given by a Court of Law and the highest Court of Law at that, to legalise this struck-down lawless Law? The whole thing is unconstitutional. This is what is happening, in the highest Court of the land, and how unfortunate is the common helpless citizen of this country. How can we have faith in this decadent star-chamber Judiciary?

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

More interesting is this:

"Mr. Niren De, said, the only difficulty would be that the Government could not make the proposed emendment of the detention law retrospective."

To this, Justice Shelat says "Why not?" Perhaps, sarcastically, he said it. Does Government take a hint out of this sarcasm? Mr. Justice Shelat says further:

"These days, every new law amending an old statute is deemed always to have the same effect as though the old law had been as amended. Then, why not this amendment also?"

"The Acting Chief Justice added quickly, 'However, we are not here to advise the Government in the matter.'"

He bolts the stable after the horse was stolen. I want to ask Mr. Gokhle, 'Did you take the hint from the sarcasm that fell out of the mouth of the judge of the Supreme Court?'

Then, there is this lamentation of our Attorney-General on the issue of 'retrospective effect'. I have quoted what Mr. Justice Shelat has said. It is a very important thing. It is casting serious aspersions on Government and its thinking. We must know what they have in mind with regard to the above utterances. But Government took no hint. This Government, on the one hand, is dazzeiling the Constitution and, on the other hand, has also this permanent, peacetime and all-time law detaining persons without trial... (*Interruptions*) I would read out a piece of judgment which came from Justice Mahajan. This is on page 80, paragraph 133:

"Preventive detention laws are repugnant to democratic constitu-

tions and they cannot be found to exist in any of the democratic countries of the world. It was stated at the Bar that no such law was in force in the United States of America. In England for the first time during the first World War certain regulations framed under the Defence of the Realm Act provided for preventive detention at the satisfaction of the Home Secretary as a war measure and they ceased to have effect at the conclusion of hostilities. The same thing happened during the second World War. Similar regulations were introduced during the period of the war in India under the Defence of India Act. The Government of India Act, 1935, conferred authority on the Central and Provincial Legislatures to enact laws on this subject for the first time and since then laws on this subject have taken firm root here and have become a permanent part of the statute book of this country."

This should be enough for the Government to understand. The Court came forward and gave an opportunity. It came forward to rescue the Government from tilting the balance, in a losing battle, in favour of the citizen fighting for personal freedom. Entering into discussions and giving them advice against a helpless citizen is very partisan, and I regret to say that I feel terribly distressed and disappointed.

Section 17(A) which was passed in three minutes provides for detention for a maximum period of three years or until the expiry of the Defence of India Act, whichever is later. The 1962 Defence of India Act ended not before 1969. Now, there is no real Emergency. Still it is there and nobody knows when this will end. This performance in the Supreme Court was nothing short of contempt of their own Court, and by lowering it in the public eye, they have gone a step further.

May I mention here that once a former Chief Justice of the Federal Court, Sir Maurice Gwyer, in 1943, at the height of war—the second World War was on—struck down the Defence of India Rules and ordered the release of many forthwith and the persons released included very eminent persons like Shri Shibnath Sarcar, Shri Keshav Talpade and Shri Vasant Ghosh, etc. In 1949-1950 when the Security Act was declared *ultra-rires* by the Calcutta High Court, everybody was released, although the Preventive Detention Act came into force on the previous night.

Sir, we must have a categorical assurance here and now from the Government that there will be no ordinance to have a shortcut and the judgment must be pronounced by the court, the court should not be interfered with, Sec 17A should be replaced, the emergency must be ended and all detenus should be released and compensation to all persons who have been held without trial should be given.

I do not want to speak much. I made my submission.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Law Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): In view of the fact that the discussion so far in the morning and now have proceeded of the assumption of the report in the newspapers, with a view to clarify the position as to what actually happened in the court....(Interruptions)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): On a point of order, Sir. Is he replying or is the Prime Minister replying to the debate? Where is the Prime Minister? In that case, if she comes here and if she replies, I can understand that he is intervening. We should have a full-dress debate.. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. The Government can field any speaker any time. The Minister is here. He wants to speak now. How can I prevent? ..(Interruptions) There is no question of replying now (Interruptions) Order, please.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): He can intervene, he cannot reply..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. Mr. Daga, you are not helping me any way? Would you leave the House to my hands?(Interruptions) Order, please.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Who is going to reply to the debate?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall see who replies when it comes to that time....(Interruptions). It is the prerogative of the Chair to call upon anybody to speak. The Minister is not replying. I am calling upon him to speak and to participate....(Interruptions) Where is the point of order?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Does not propriety demand....(Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): If he is going to speak now, he cannot speak again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down? We shall see when it comes to that time. Let us cross the bridge when we come to the bridge. Now, let him speak.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of clarification, Sir.

If the Law Minister participates just now, then would it be taken that the Government is participating or as a Member of Parliament the Law Minister is participating....(Interruptions) That point will have to be clarified. Secondly, would we also have the opportunity of listening to the Attorney-General on this point?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: First of all, let us continue with the debate. The Law Minister is participating in the debate, he is not replying to the debate.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: As a member, as an ordinary Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may take in any way you like. Then, there is no point of order as to the priority of a person who is called upon by the Chair. I have called the Minister. He can speak.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about the Attorney-General?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall see about that. You can raise that point. Now, let the debate continue.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I said that I would like to speak now because much of what I have heard till now proceeded on the basis of certain press reports. I have got authentic information as to what happened in the court from the Attorney-General himself and in order that the discussion may not go on on the basis of the press reports which do not seem to be accurate, I wanted to clarify the position but I did not want to substitute this intervention for my reply.. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order. Sir, Now, if there is an authentic report of the proceedings in the court, that report should be circulated amongst us. Then alone we can express our opinion on that. Otherwise, what is the use?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a censure on the Government. Therefore, the Prime Minister must make it a point to reply to this Debate. There should be no escape from that. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I will leave it to the Law Minister and to the Government to decide about this. I am not concerned with the reply to the Debate at this stage. If the Law Minister wants to participate now, he is at liberty to do it. If he thinks that he will be more effective to speak at a later stage, it is up to him. In that case I would call upon....

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I am not putting it on the ground that I will be more, or less, effective. The question is that the whole argument has proceeded on the basis of the press report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So you can speak on that....

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I just wanted to clarify that the premises are wrong. That is to say, the premises on which the discussion has gone on, are wrong. That is why I wanted to say this and reply later on after the debate. Now, this report is from nobody else than the Attorney-General himself. (Interruptions) If hon. Members are interested in knowing what actually happened in the court they should hear me. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I request all hon. Members to sit down. Let me hear the point of order. I can hear only one point of order at a time, not five points of order, all at the same time. Shri Murasoli Maran.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): When a Bill was under discussion last year, I was called upon by the Chair to speak. I just started a word and then, Sir, the House was adjourned. On the next day, when the House met, you called my name. I was not here then unfortunately and I came late. You gave a ruling that I should not participate for the second time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right; that will be kept in mind; you are making a suggestion.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Even though I did not finish a sentence you ruled that I should not participate for a second time. Just look at your won ruling. If he participates now he should not participate for the second time also. These are your own rulings, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am telling you, whatever I do, I do under the ambit of the rules; I shall be guided by the rules. You are only making a submission and your submission is being noted. That is all. Now, Mr. Deo.

SHRI P. K. DEO: My point or order is this, that the entire basis of our discussion is on the press report and what the Law Minister is going to state here....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you know what he is going to say?

SHRI P. K. DEO: ..is from hearsay evidence. That is what he has stated just now. It is on hearsay evidence. Unless the *verbatim* report of the court proceedings is circulated here, we cannot have any relevance to the debate and it would be sheer waste of time if he intervenes at this moment.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): All of us are proceeding on the basis of the Press report. It has appeared in almost all the newspapers. If the Minister says that this is wrong, then, the only person who can speak as to what happened in the Court, is the Attorney-General. Let the Attorney-General come....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Others are also there.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Let them come to the House, because, you

have got the right to ask them to appear before the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I want to get a clarification from Mr. Deo. Mr. Deo, you say, unless and until there is a *verbatim* report as to what transpired, then, this discussion is meaningless....

SHRI P. K. DEO: His intervention is meaningless.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to understand. What is it that you want?

SHRI P. K. DEO: I said, the intervention of the Law Minister on the basis of some hearsay evidence, unless we have full possession of the *verbatim* report, will be meaningless at this stage.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have a submission to make. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Let me first deal with his point of order. Then I shall hear you. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Daga, I really don't understand this. Would you kindly sit down? Leave the House to me; it is only when I need your help, I shall call for that help. Mr. Deo, I only want to understand this. You are using the word meaningless. If what the Law Minister is anticipated to say is going to be meaningless... (*Interruptions*)-Order please-then, the whole discussion is meaningless.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The basis of the discussion is on Press report.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I had made a submission almost to the same effect—you would kindly recall it. The point now is, the Law Minister comes before the House and says that much of what had taken place in this House, much of what has been said in this House, is based on Press report. Then the hon'ble Member, Prof. Mukerjee, said that he had some talk with the Attorney-General

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

and he had to say something to the contrary. Are we to go by the conversation that has taken place between the Law Minister of India and the Attorney-General of India or we are to go by some authentic record. We would like to go by the authentic record. Then, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is not only one party to the case before the Supreme Court but also another party. If there is a particular version as to what happened in the court we would like to have the version of the other party also; otherwise we will have to go by the authentic record of the proceedings in the court and that record should be circulated.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: My submission is that the Minister appears to be only stalling the discussion. In any case it has got to happen. By referring to the idea that there is some contradiction that might be there between the press report and his information, if this kind of thing is going to happen we shall be nowhere. I myself, I did not want to say, was present in the Vice President's house yesterday and in the presence of reputable persons I had a talk with the Attorney-General. I was not going to refer to it, but if it is necessary that sort of thing will also be brought into the picture. We want to stand on the plank of principle. If this government fights shy let it go out. That is the only proper way. (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, विधि मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना सही है कि हमने अपने स्वयं प्रस्तावों का आधार समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित खबरों को बनाया है लेकिन अगर समाचार-पत्रों में छपी हुई खबरें गलत थीं तो सरकार को पिछले दो दिन का मोका था, जिस में वह समाचार-पत्रों में छपी हुई खबरों का खंडन कर सकती थी। यह मामला हमारे सदन में उठा था,

सरकार का ध्यान खबरों की ओर खींचा गया था, लेकिन सरकार ने चुप्पी धारण कर ली। इस से हमारा मन्देह बढ़ गया कि जो खबरें छपी हैं वह सही हैं। अब अगर विधि मंत्री कहते हैं कि खबरें सही नहीं हैं तो फिर उन्हें सुप्रीम कोर्ट की सारी कार्यवाही—मैं नहीं जानता वहां सुप्रीम कोर्ट में बैटिम रिपोर्ट होती है या नहीं—वह सारी कार्यवाही मदन की मेज पर रखनी पड़ेगी। यह मदन एटार्नी जनरल को भी मुनना चाहेगा। और भी जो गवाह वहां मौजूद थे, जिन्होंने जो कुछ मुना है उन की बात भी मदन के सामने रखनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि विधि मंत्री द्वारा एटार्नी जनरल की बात का खंडन पर्याप्त नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री मूलबन्द डागा (पानी) : सवाल यह नहीं है कि समाचार-पत्रों में छपी हुई खबरें कभी झूठ नहीं दूषा करती हैं।

"Even if newspapers are admissible in evidence without formal proof, the paper itself is not proof of its content. It would merely amount to an anonymous statement and cannot be treated as proof of the facts stated in the newspaper. The speech reported in a newspaper is not admissible to prove it."

समाचार-पत्रों में छपी हुई खबरों में कोई त्रुटि नहीं होती—यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है। इसलिए जो आप कहते हैं वह गलत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. There should not be any more debate. I think the issue are very clear. One submission is that until and unless there is an authentic record, we cannot proceed because it seems the facts are in dispute. The Law Minister says something and Shri Mishra and others dispute that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Quite right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So I do not see any other way, when there is a dispute and the adjournment motion has been admitted....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Dispute about what he was about to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. When there is a dispute about what has transpired or not transpired and the adjournment motion has been admitted, I see no other way except to have the discussion.

Now, as for the other two questions, about authentic record, that has to be seen. I do not know how that is going to be done. About the Attorney-General appearing here, I think it is up to the House after the discussion has begun. I think it is premature to discuss these things at the beginning.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
 You as the guardian....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I only say it is premature.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
 How?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At this stage. Let the discussion take place. The Law Minister.

SHRI P. K. DEO: He should not intervene at this stage.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): This issue was raised before in the Rajya Sabha. Here are the proceedings....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. This morning also I noticed you reading from certain proceedings.

If you want to read from the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha, it is most objectionable. Under the rules, you cannot refer to the proceedings in the other House except when it is about a statement of government policy. That is very wrong. You should not do that.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. My intention in intervening at this stage was to clarify the misunderstanding which has been created mainly because of reports, which have appeared in the press. Ever since the report appeared in the press and copies of notices of privileges etc. came and were sent to me, I tried to ascertain the facts from the Attorney General.

As the House knows, this case had gone on for four days in the Supreme Court last week. The case was at the instance of a detenu who, amongst other grounds, had also challenged the constitutional validity of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. He had contended that even if the Act was in consonance with art. 22, it could not be held valid until it also satisfied the test of art. 19. That was one part of the argument.

The other argument was that assuming that this argument was not correct, since cl. 7 of art. 22 was attracted in this case, it was *ultra vires* cl. 7 of art. 22. This was the argument before the Supreme Court.

Now, both these arguments had been dealt with by the Supreme Court as long back as 1950 in a case which is known and is famous as Gopalan's case. By a majority judgment in that case, both these arguments had been negated. It was held that once you stand the test of Article 22, you do not have to

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]
test the law on the anvil of Article 19 over again. It was also held that under Article 22(7) the law would not be *ultra vires* because the two conditions prescribed in that article, namely, that the detention must have stated circumstances and must relate to a specified class of cases, were disjunctive and, therefore, even if you mention the circumstances but not the class of cases or *vice versa*, the order of detention was not invalid.

Now, for the first time these points were raised after over 20 years in the Supreme Court. When the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill was passed by Parliament, it had naturally proceeded on the basis of the law laid down by the Supreme Court over 20 years back. It was, therefore, for the first time after such a long lapse of time that the Government had to contend with an argument which wanted to reverse the majority judgment of 1950 and revert back to the minority view taken in that case.

After two or three days' time, the Attorney General reported to me that looking at the reactions of the hon. Judges, it was likely that if not the whole Act, at least sec. 17A might be struck down as unconstitutional and *ultra vires*.

Now, it is quite clear that the Government had acted *bona fide* on the basis of the law as it stood at that time, and on the basis of the powers vested in Government under this Act, and it detained a certain number of persons. Incidentally I may mention that the judgment has not come—and I state with confidence that so far as the Supreme Court's record is concerned, there is no verbatim record, but only an order of the Supreme Court. I have got a certified copy of what the Supreme Court has recorded, namely, "Hearing concluded; judgment reserved." Therefore, the present position is, "hearing is concluded and the judgment has been reserved." It does not say four days

or 10 days or a week or 20 days. As is usual in most cases, the Supreme Court does not deliver an oral judgment immediately after the conclusion of the case. Invariably it reserves the judgment, and therefore, it is likely that in this case also, they did so in view of what has been happening all along.

But what is more important is that the action was taken by the Government under a law which Government had good reason to believe till now was valid, because of the pronouncement made by the Supreme Court 20 years back; because of the fact that the law had stood the test of time for 20 to 22 years, the Government was naturally concerned with the outcome of this case, and it was legitimate for the Government to say that they would have to take into consideration the consequences of the Supreme Court's judgment if and when it came and if it held that the law was *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

I had a discussion with the Attorney-General myself and the Attorney-General felt, as I felt, that it was necessary to point out to the court that all the actions taken by the Government were in good faith and were taken under the law which was valid, an indeed was valid according to the earlier pronouncement of the Supreme Court. Therefore, the Government would have to take into consideration what would be the consequences if the decision or otherwise, if section 17 A particularly was struck down. Therefore, I am assured by the Attorney-General authentically that he has not given any assurance to the court that the law will be amended. He has not told the court that the Government also is considering the amendment of the law. All that he has told the court is that in view of the fact that the consequences of an adverse view taken by the Supreme Court can be serious, the Government would like to consider the position, to consider

as to what steps they should take; and also consider as to whether or not it is necessary to amend the Act and then amend the Act if considered necessary. Therefore, all the argument that Parliament was taken for granted, that an assurance was given that the law will be amended, implying thereby that not only the Attorney-General's feeling but on the basis of the Government decision, the law will be amended—that he has already said so before the court—is, in my humble submission, without foundation.

In my humble submission, it was legitimate for the law officer or for the Government to take this view, that in a serious situation like this, what is important is, how many people are in detention; and according to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's statement, over 2,000 detenus are in detention. He has referred to West Bengal, but West Bengal is not the whole country. There are the Naga hostiles; there are detenus in Nagaland, Tripura and elsewhere.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. I have got the figures. Assam, 104; Bihar, 1, Gujarat, 7; Haryana, 1; Kerala, 6, Madhya Pradesh, 5; Manipur, nil; Mysore 1; Orissa, 1; Uttar Pradesh, 2; West Bengal, 2,449; Chandigarh, nil; Delhi, 5; Goa, Diu and Daman; none; Mizoram, 1. It is very important.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: There is no difference. It, in fact, supports what I was saying. I said there are 2,000 odd who are in detention. Now the consequences can be serious, because all the detenus are not of the same type. Some detenus might have been detained on grounds which are very serious, and the Government is undoubtedly entitled to consider the situation and decide whether any step should be taken to meet the situation which will arise on account of the Supreme Court's judgment. *

What the Attorney-General said, after he discussed it with me, before the court was this. Since the judgment was given a long time back, in Gopalan's case, and if that judgment is likely to be overruled, as it appeared to him from the reaction of the judges when the case was going on, he requested for some time, about a week or 10 days' time. (*Interruptions*) Please listen. Do not make such interjections. And he said that the Government would consider the matter in the meantime including an amendment of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act if considered necessary. The gist of the matter is, he did not say that the Act would be amended or that the Government had decided to amend the Act. No assurance was given that the Act would be amended. He only said that Government would consider whether any amendment was necessary. I respectfully submit that there is no substance in the submission that Parliament was taken for granted or that any assurance was given about the amendment. For that matter, Government has not taken any decision. The Attorney-General could not have said that it was the Government's intention to amend it. He could not have told the court that we were going to amend it. On this basis, I submit the entire discussion is without any foundation.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): On a point of order, Sir. Rule 368 says:

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest."

[Shri Sezhiyan]

So, if it is not inconsistent with public interest, he should lay the entire despatch on the Table from which he quoted a portion.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have no objection to laying it nor have I any objection to lay on the Table a certified record of the proceedings.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He has quoted from a despatch given by the Attorney General. He should lay the entire despatch on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as I could follow, there are only two documents. One is a note signed by the Attorney General and the other is certain excerpts from the Supreme Court order. He has quoted from the note given by the Attorney General. He says he has no objection to laying it on the Table.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let both be laid on the Table.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay Central South): On a point of order, Sir. You have permitted the hon. Minister to lay on the Table those two papers. Till we have studied those papers, this debate should be adjourned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I heartily agree with the proposal for postponement of this debate.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I support the suggestion of Mr. Kader.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Sir, I lay the documents on the Table of the House. [Placed in Librarian. See No. LT-4730/73]

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would beg of the House and the whole House, I would

beg of the entire House including my friends of the Congress Party, to take a genuinely serious view of what agitates the entire opposition today. I would beg of the Government even to consider if footling little points open to controversy and objection can, or ought to be, put forward in order to satisfy the pulsating Parliament which has taken a very serious view of what is reported on very sound authority to have happened. I am very sorry to have to say that the Law Minister, as has become his habitual practice in this House, opens his mouth to put his feet into it. His one object in intervening at this particular point was to tell us that the report in the newspaper was not to be trusted, but he has got a communication from the Attorney-General and a certified copy of the order given by the court. The order given by the court was reported absolutely accurately by the press. In so far as the communication from the Attorney-General is concerned, I had told you a little while earlier. I am goaded to say that though I never believe in referring to private conversation, if he can say all sorts of things, there is no compulsion on me to keep quiet. Only yesterday it so happened that the Vice-Chairman had invited certain friends, including me, to a meal and there, together with the former Attorney-General and so many other distinguished people, I had a talk openly with the Attorney-General, whom I have known almost all my life. And if the Minister wishes me to believe the truth of the communication as it purports to come from him, well, the Prime Minister may take it or not take it, I am not going to believe it.

But, that apart, I want to go to the root of the matter. This is not merely a formal matter. It refers to contempt of Parliament, very important particularly for those who brag about the democratic functioning of our society. Some of us know very well

that Parliament is not truly an effective instrument in times of crisis. But you think Parliament is a genuine, high-falutin institution, and that is why from that point of view contempt of Parliament has definitely been committed. There is no doubt whatever about it.

The other is a point of substance, and that relates to the rights of the citizens in independent India. A citizen who has seen more than 25 years of independence is still subsisted to the barbarian law of preventive detention without trial. What has happened, to put it in a nut-shell if you allow me, is this here are citizens of our country who came to the Supreme Court to secure their rights, and their contention was that the Maintenance of Internal Security Act was invalid, violative of the Constitution, and the argument had filtered down to article 22, clause (7), and the idea was that the provisions of clause (7), the compulsion on Parliament to prescribe by law the circumstances under which, and the class or classes of cases in which, a person may be detained for a period longer than three months and so on and so forth, that this particular provision had not been satisfied by the Maintenance of Internal Security Act with special reference to section 17(a), and so the contention was that the law was bad, and if the law was bad they would all be released. At that point of time the Government comes forward and says "we are ready and willing to consider" it—"consider" is the expression that is always used. According to the so-called report from the Attorney-General, the Government came forward and asked the court to hold its hand, there is no doubt about it, to give an adjournment at a point of time when the court was more or less going to have a recess.

The Government came forward* and suggested that the law might be amended so that it could satisfy article 22, clause (7) and, pending that, if they had a little time, then these people could continue to remain in detention without trial and Government could get a favourable judgment later on. I wish the Prime Minister could apply her mind to it. Under the law, as it stands, here and now, at this particular moment, if a citizen has relief under it, he is being deprived of that relief by an adjournment which has come about as a result of Government asking for that adjournment.

The Supreme Court has in its wisdom and generosity in so far as this aspect of governmental activity is concerned, readily and willingly granted the adjournment. We have seen the Supreme Court not so particularly responsive to what the Government wishes the Supreme Court to do in so far as legislation for socio-economic improvement is concerned. The Supreme Court is not so malleable when we are concerned with the rights of our people. But the Supreme Court is very malleable when the right to keep people detained without trial for a very long time is concerned. That is the crux of the matter.

The country will never forgive us, whatever the image of the ruling party and of the presiding deity at its head might be. The country will never forgive us if we allow this kind of thing to happen with impunity. As I said, we have had the detention law without trial, imprisonment of people, throughout all these years. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has already said how the Defence of India Act, the Emergency, continued till 1969. There was only a short period of respite between 1969, 1970 and 1971. Again, it was clamped down. Today, I am sorry, I am not too well, but even so I have to make my submissions to this House, even if this might be my swan-song....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I would like the House very much to apply its mind properly. Throughout this period, a citizen has had no remedy. Now, in addition to everything, you got the MISA and the MISA is in trouble. Therefore, they say, they are going to tighten it. The Law Minister says, not everybody is a pleasant fellow—he might be a Naga rebel; he might be a Naxalite rebel; he might be a young man who is ready to give his life and take other people's life. He is afraid. These political leaders of our country talking about radical reconstruction of social and economic life cannot trust our people. They cannot trust our people. They cannot trust our young men and women. They cannot trust the idealism of the people who comprise the population of our country. They will have to have not only punitive legislation but also preventive detention and all the kind of paraphernalia that goes along with it. This is what is going on.

What actually has happened? Why do we have to have this kind of law? We can discuss it later on. If under the law as it is at this present moment, a citizen has access to relief, don't deprive him of it. Do it later on; do some damage to him later on. So many of us and some on the other side also have suffered in different ways. I have also been in a small way a victim of preventive detention. I had applied in 1948 and 1949 for *habeas corpus*. That was turned down. That is a different story. I remember very distinctly, and quite apart from what had been done by Maurice Gwyer—I do not choose to remember it—in the Calcutta High Court, in 1950, that some of us were appearing to argue the case, the *habeas corpus*, the Constitution had just been promulgated and there was everybody's expectation that, and the Judges had more or less given it out, the next day 500 and more detenus would come before the court, and

they would be released. Here, in Delhi, the Provisional Parliament in one day's single sitting passed a law, the First Reading, the Second Reading, the Third Reading—the whole gamut of it. In those days at least, Vallabhai Patel and, I think C. Rajagopalachari had the decency to apologise to the country. Earlier, when preventive detention law was passed, Vallabhai Patel said how he had spent sleepless nights because he did not want to do this damage to the people's liberties, and later they also said, 'We are terribly sorry, in one day's time, we had to do it—change the law to make it more drastic'. I could understand it to some extent; at least they came before Parliament and in one day's time they pushed through the legislation to make it harder. Now they do not come before Parliament. It was said, 'Give us a little time, ten days'. Justice Hegde has been on record: You cannot say all the time that the Press is wrong and whatever you want to put in the mouth of your representatives is the right version; you cannot always say that. Mr. Hegde has said: 'How Government changes the law is not our business. Anyhow, we give them fourteen days. They wanted ten days and we give them fourteen days' What is all this? What are you driving at? Why should this kind of thing happen?

You have told us that we are not to criticise the Supreme Court judges. I am not here to criticise the judges of the Supreme Court; some of them are personal friends of mine; I am not interested in that. Besides, I do not believe in personal attacks. Article 121 says:

"No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court...."

I am not discussing the conduct of any judge or more judges like that. But I am discussing, and I propose

to discuss, as long as I am in Parliament, the conduct of our judiciary as a whole. If we want to discuss the conduct of a particular judge, we shall impeach him. But if we want to discuss the conduct of the judiciary as a whole, we shall expect Mr. Gokhale to be answerable for them. And that is why I say, here is the judiciary which will listen to the Constitutional case for days on end, to Mr. Palkiwala and all the rest of that peculiar combination. We find out the kind of questions they ask, the kind of remarks they make. People have heads over their shoulders; they understand what is what. That is the judiciary of our country. At the highest level, our judiciary is so constituted that, if any socio-economic legislation is seriously in the contemplation of the Government, we can say good-bye to all hopes of having them okayed by the judiciary. That same judiciary, when it is approached with an authoritarian legislation of the most dastardly sort, comes forward to assist the Government in the way that Government—so many of them in the Government—desire. This is the most serious matter. This is a matter of which the country has got to take note. Are we to go forward or are we not to go forward? Are we to have a purely administrative view of our citizens or are we not to have? What point was there in my friend, Raja Pant, saying from time to time that he was going to win over the hearts of young Naxalites and all that? What is the point of that? What is the point of Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munshi—where is he, I do not know—going and saying to the people, 'We shall win the hearts of these young people'? When are you and how are you going to win over the hearts of these young people? You keep thousands of them in jail. I am not interested like Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu in this figure or that figure. I know it for a fact that it is a five-digit figure. People are

in jail, detention, all over the place. I know how the people's minds are agitated. I know how in Andhra today the Prime Minister can solve so many problems if only she calls upon the real left elements, if she puts out her hand of friendship and understanding and affection to those who are today supposed to be rebels against the social order.

17 hrs.

She can save the life of Nagabushan Patnaik who is now facing the gallows for such a long time and she has sometimes behaved well enough to the extent of allowing the person not to be killed off in the way the judiciary wanted him to be killed off, but, if she or her Government has any imagination, any sense, is it not time for them to extend the hand of friendship, the hand of affection, the hand of understanding, the hand of imagination? Without that, nothing would happen. Therefore, I feel that in spite of what Mr. Gokhale had pointed out, I cannot even personally, in view of what I know directly from the horse's mouth, accept the idea that the Government did not suggest to the court that the legislation would be changed, not in favour of the citizen, but against the liberty of the citizen. I cannot accept his version of the incident. I understand the commonsense conclusion from what appears in the Press and from what some of us have got from personal knowledge. I am sure is that in this regard not only is Parliament being sought to be circumvented but a very damaging thing, damaging to the liberty of the citizen is being attempted by the Government.

There have been references in the other House to the fear of an ordinance being passed in the present period in spite of the Lok Sabha being in session. The Constitution might technically provide for an

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ordinance being permissible when one of the two Houses is not meeting, might technically provide, but Lok Sabha should have the gumption to declare to the Government of India today, irrespective of Party differences, that when Lok Sabha is sitting, no ordinance on any account be passed. The Prime Minister will remember that when the Fascists were carrying on their depredations in Europe, in Spain a slogan was raised—'No Passaran'. "They shall not pass". When Lok Sabha is meeting, no ordinance shall be passed. Over the dead body of the Lok Sabha an ordinance might be passed at a point of time when the Lok Sabha is sitting and when the Rajya Sabha is not. If there is a technical provision in the Constitution to allow that, that will not be permitted practical implementation as far as this democracy is concerned. I want to tell this House, I want to tell the Government straightaway, that if there is anything of that idea in their mind, let them repudiate it, in the slightest, the intention of having an ordinance on account of the absence of Rajya Sabha from the scene when Lok Sabha to which alone the Council of Ministers is responsible, will not allow them and we shall not allow it to happen.

That is the point which I wish to make and I feel that the matter being so serious, the Government should take a genuinely serious view of it and not merely give footling, legalistic and longomackis arguments which mean nothing at all so far as political life is concerned. In so far as the public life of this country is concerned, this attack, this contemplated attack which the Government has in view, on the civil liberties of this country for which our people have fought, will not be tolerated. The freedom of this country is a great deal more precious than the power of a few who cannot carry on unless they have in their armoury

of repression such things as MISA which even the Supreme Court is ready to strike down if they are going by the letter of the law as it stands here and now and if they allow that law to take its course here and now and any effort to subvert that law must be opposed by the Parliament.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): Having heard the Law Minister who narrated the substance of the conversation that took place between himself and the Attorney-General, I feel this adjournment motion based on the press report is misconceived.

According to me, it is not a healthy practice to admit an adjournment motion which is based mainly on press reports without getting an authentic version from the other side. Here, the Attorney-General is said to have said so many things and the adjournment motion is based on those statements he is reported to have said.

About the MISA, arguments have been taking place as stated by the Law Minister for four days. Then the Attorney-General representing the Government, finding that perhaps the Judges were inclined to accept the arguments of the petitioners, felt it his duty as a responsible officer of the Government, to report to the Government what had happened and what was happening and his impression of the arguments that were being held in the Supreme Court.

And, it is nobody's case that the Government has decided to issue an ordinance much less it is going to bring a Bill to amend this Act. Therefore, the very substance, the very basis on which the adjournment motion is based, according to me, falls to the ground.

What is the failure of the Government in this case. This MISA was passed on the law prevailing in the

land which was laid down in A. K. Gopalan's case in 1950 which is the law till today and the Act was passed by both Houses of Parliament. Therefore, under that Act certain persons could be taken into custody and detained. Now, if the court holds a different view, certainly it is the right of the Parliament and the Government to bring forth an amending law. Then, those matters which are referred to by Mr. Bosu and Prof. Mukerjee could be urged, whether detention is valid, whether it should be a valid law in a democracy and all that. All those matters could be discussed then. Now, we are not discussing the substance of the preventive detention. Therefore, that is beside the point.

In this adjournment motion, the limited scope of the debate is whether there was a failure on the part of the Government as this motion is based on the statements reported to have been made by the Attorney-General and then the opposition presumes that the Government is going to issue an ordinance because the Rajya Sabha is not in session. It is all imagination.

Therefore, in this adjournment motion we cannot discuss the substance of preventive detention law. The law is valid because it was held that if the law satisfied Article 22, sub-article 7, it was a valid law and that the Article 19 need not be satisfied. Therefore, under this law, there are no *mala fides* on the part of the Government. The law was passed *bona fide*. The law is a valid law till it is struck down. Some fears were expressed by the Attorney-General and he has a duty to report to the Law Minister and the Government as to what his impression of the arguments was. Therefore, merely basing on this, all inferences drawn by Prof. Mukerjee, I consider, with due respect to him, are beside the point. When an amending Bill comes up before the

House, it is open to us and to the Opposition to say whether preventive detention should be a law in a democracy, whether emergency should continue and for what purpose and all these matters could be well discussed and validly so at the appropriate time, but, not now.

According to me some detenus are in jail, the number may be 2,449 in West Bengal but in other States also some others are there. So, the effect of the Supreme Court striking down this MISA, would be that they have to be released, then what about the difficulty and hardship that the State Governments will have to face? In view of this, the Attorney-General might have reported to the Government, and we have not got before us what the Government's reactions are. The Government have not issued any ordinance nor have they indicated their intention to bring an amending Bill. Therefore, all fears and suspicions could be reserved to a future date when the Government comes forward with an appropriate legislation. Therefore, I submit the adjournment motion has no meaning. There is no failure on the part of the Government. There is no question of censuring the Government on this point. Therefore, I oppose the adjournment motion.

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam): The adjournment motion that we are discussing today raises a very basic issue that is before the country and this Parliament as pointed out by my hon. friend, Prof. Mukherjee. This is a matter that should be considered by the entire House irrespective of Party affiliations because this affects the very basic structure of the functioning of democracy in this country. Before I go into the merits of the two adjournment motions—one by Mr. Bosu and another by me—I may point out that in my adjournment motion I have exactly pin-pointed the failure of the government in not giving a proper

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brief for arguing the case on behalf of the Government of India in the court where the Attorney General is reported to have given an assurance that the Maintenance of Internal Security Act would be amended in a particular way. It is very strange for the Law Minister to come forward to this House at this late hour with some correction because the question has already been discussed in the other House; press reports have come and no contradiction was issued either by the spokesman of the Government or by the Attorney General himself. The statement from which he has quoted which has been laid on the Table of the House clearly says:

"In the circumstances, the Attorney General on the instructions given to him at the Conference aforesaid and in view of the grave consequences that might arise if the Supreme Court gave judgement immediately overruling Gopalan's case requested for some time namely about a week or 10 days and assured the court that the government would consider the matter in the mean time including amendment of the Internal Security Act, if considered necessary."

Therefore, the Attorney General had been previously briefed on this question and it has been a deliberate attempt to ask for time because he was afraid the Supreme Court might strike down the basis of 17(a). I do not want to drag in the Supreme Court. We are more concerned with the instance of the Government.

The Preventive Detention Act which came in 1950 was enacted for one year. At that time the excuse given was the Telangana trouble. Then in 1951 the Act was again renewed on the plea not of Telangana but to deal with the communists throughout the country. Since 1951 it is being brought to this House and again and again giving three years life everytime. Now it has been changed into Maintenance of Internal Security Act.

When this Bill was introduced in this House in May 1971 what was the assurance given by the Government? If you look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it says:

"In view of the prevailing situation in the country and the developments across the border....."

Because there was trouble in Bangla Desh across the border this Bill was passed in May-July, 1971. Even at that time many members expressed their misgivings. At that time Mr. Pant was piloting the Bill and he gave a solemn assurance to this House. He said that it would not be misused and it would not be for a long time. In December the Defence of India Act was introduced and this 17(a) was included. Actually, there was some discussion on that.

The entire clauses—it was a bulky bill—were passed in three minutes. Such was the unanimity in the House in support of the action taken by Government in that particular situation.

Before taking up the clause by clause discussion, there was a discussion in the House in which very many members had expressed doubts that this might be misused. At that time, Shri Indrajit Gupta had said that only 24 hours earlier, a CPI member in Delhi by name Ved Prakash was arrested under the same provision without assigning any reason and asked: Why are you misusing the powers under this? At that time, Shri Pant stated thus:

"This Bill is a logical consequence of the declaration of emergency by the President. I am grateful to various members from different sections of the House who have supported it. No one from this side of the House spoke to save time, but I may say that I am voicing the opinion of the entire section on this side of the House when I say that we all support it fully not merely because we are the government

party but because this matter is above party and what is involved is the survival of this nation".

Therefore, this was taken above the party level. Not only in December 1971, but I say even today above the party level we should approach the problem. At that time, Shri Pant assured the House:

"I can say that our intention is that this should not extend beyond the requirements of emergency".

So when the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill was passed in this House, they referred to the prevailing situation in the country and developments across the border. The Bangladesh question is now happily settled and it has become a fully sovereign State. In December also the whole House had given united co-operation to Government in getting the Bill amended. But now Government are thinking of bringing in an Ordinance to circumvent what they feel will be the decision of the Supreme Court.

Before I go into this, I would say this. As rightly pointed out by Prof. Mukerjee, they should not try to promulgate any Ordinance until the Supreme Court gives its decision. This will tantamount to circumventing the proposed decision of the Supreme Court. Not only that. It means we are having an illegal Act by which we have been depriving very many citizens of their personal rights. It does not matter if it is 2,000, 4,000 or 5,000; even if there is a single individual in the country who has been put behind bars without any inquiry, that is very bad. That principle must hold. Otherwise, it is a blot on the functioning of democracy.

In the UK even in the very hard days of the second world war, how many persons were detained under their Security Act? Only about 200. When they were engaged in a grim battle against the Nazi and Fascist forces, even then it was not given to

an ordinary magistrate or district magistrate to detain a person. If anybody was to be detained, the Home Secretary should personally issue the orders. Otherwise, nobody could be detained. When the UK could stand the test of such an onslaught on their very existence during the second world war without having recourse to detaining 5,000 persons, now there is no such emergency in this country to warrant this sort of measure. As I said, the Bangladesh question is now happily over. Therefore, there is no such excuse for Government to continue the emergency and the Preventive Detention Act or the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. Instead of scrapping it, Government are thinking of circumventing any judgment that might be given by the Supreme Court.

He laid on the Table a note given by Shri Niren De. There is a counter-statement by Prof. Mukerjee. Of course, Prof. Mukherjee has not yet said exactly what he was told by Mr. Niren De. But if he is going to reveal it or not, I am afraid we should have not only what was told to Prof. Mukerjee but also the versions of other persons involved in this. Because there have been the opposite counsels also, Mr. R. K. Garg and Mr. N. Guptoo. These two persons should be called. If they are not to come before the bar of this House, the entire matter should go to the Privileges Committee, and the Privileges Committee should go through all the evidence and give an account of what has happened.

Again, I feel that this is a matter of privilege for the House. The decision of the House cannot be taken for granted either by the Attorney-General or by those who advised him from the Ministry. Therefore, this is a fit case for the Privileges Committee. They should not have given adequate instructions, because, as per the note of Mr. Niren De, as per the instructions given by the Government, he wanted extra time because if an immediate judgement was given, it

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could be very unfavourable to the Government and they could not act. This is a very undemocratic way of doing things. As rightly pointed out by Mr. Mukerjee, we should try to extend personal liberty and the fundamental rights of the people and not to curb them at every stage. If there is an opportunity, we should be in favour of the citizen and not against him.

Before I conclude, I want to say that the Government has not come out creditably here. Whatever may be the explanation given by the Minister, it has been very weak in the sense that for two or three days they have not opened their mouth and they have come before the House now. Tomorrow, one will be forced to place on the Table of the House some statements obtained from the opposite counsel and it is for the House and for the Privileges Committee to go into the entire question and find out where exactly the House has been misled.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, may I suggest that the half-hour discussion be postponed to a later date?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Agreeed.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with rapt attention I have listened to the speeches made by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and Prof. Mukerjee, and much as I may share the very high-sounding principles propounded by Prof. Mukerjee.... (Interruptions) he is not listening to the reply to what he has said: I wish he was here—because he spoke with great depth of feeling, much as I wish to share some of the high-sounding principles that he propounded to save parliamentary democracy. I must submit to him, in all humility, that most of the things that he spoke were utterly irrelevant for

the purposes of the motion which we are discussing today. We are not discussing the merits of this legislation of section 17A, nor are we discussing at this juncture the desirability or otherwise of the Government coming with an amendment of section 17A in a particular manner, or to save it from being struck down, to save its constitutional validity. That is not the question in this motion at all. The Government is sought to be censured for two things.

The first thing for which it is sought to be censured is that the Attorney-General has sought to undermine the role of Parliament by confirming in advance the enactment of the amendment of section 17A. That is the first part. In the second part, the Supreme Court is sought to be criticised for withholding for 15 days the delivery of its judgment in order to enable the Government to make the necessary amendment to section 17, so that its virus may not be challenged. This is the motion and therefore the scope of the motion is entirely limited. If one were to be relevant to this motion and not utterly irrelevant and indulge in cheap gibes. It was very unfortunate that an eminent Member, a senior Member like Prof. Mukerjee, should have stated that whenever the Law Minister opens his mouth he puts his foot into it. In view of the statement he has made, he should have realised that it is the Opposition that seems to have put its foot into its mouth by urging this adjournment motion on the floor of the House in this manner, on a matter where angles might have feared to tread.

So far as Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's somewhat unrestrained criticism of the Supreme Court is concerned, I can only submit that it is most unfortunate. We have had our differences with the Supreme Court on principle, but that does not entitle anyone in this House to cast any aspersions of a personal nature on anyone in the Supreme Court, or to say the least, bring an

adjournment motion to censure the Government for what the Supreme Court has not done. In fact, the Attorney General has not given any assurance, for which the Government is sought to be censured nor has the Supreme Court withheld its judgment for the purpose for which it is attributed to have withheld its judgment. It has only reserved its judgment for 10 days. One of the submissions which the Attorney General made was that Government would like to consider the steps which are to be taken, but no assurance was given. If the Government is worth its salt, is it going to allow itself to be put in a difficulty? Is it worth to save a section which this august House has enacted or to have a section abolished? Much can be said on both sides so far as the merits of the section go. But is it relevant to the motion we are debating? Therefore, I submit that this sort of adjournment motion has become a sheer spectacle of political gimmickry. Prof. Mukherjee spoke with great feeling about the rights of those people who are languishing in jail without being given the right of a trial. These are no doubt serious matters, but have they to be brought in here in this manner? Are we not playing with the lot of those unfortunate people by treating it in this manner? That is why I called it a political gimmickry. If you bring a motion for an appropriate debate, maybe you will find supporters even on this side of the House. We are equally interested in upholding the dignity of the House. Whenever a question has arisen about the prestige or dignity of this House, we have ourselves protested. Not long ago, the Home Minister brought a Bill here validating certain regulations under the All India Services Act, giving a blanket immunity to various acts done by various bureaucrats under certain regulations which had not been laid on the Table of the House. What those regulations and acts were, were not enumerated in the Bill. We did not allow him to proceed with the Bill until it was revised. So, we are concerned about the

dignity and prestige of the House. If the opposition members are equally concerned about it, as they pretend to, they would not act in this manner, and one of the ominent dailies—*The Hindustan Times*—will not have to write, commenting on the unseemly scenes in the House and the Chair's expunction of some remarks. "Even if he had not done so, it would have been difficult for any decent newspaper to publish them." So, if we are really worried about the dignity of the House, let us not be oversensitive about things which have not happened in the Supreme Court. Let us be concerned about our own behaviour. Let us be more decorous and decent. That is one way in which we would be able to maintain the dignity of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is all this relevant?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: When Prof. Mukherjee was waxing eloquent about section 17A and wrapped his entire speech with legalistic loquaciousness, most of which was utterly unnecessary, the opposition members listened to all that, though it was a monument of absolute irrelevance. They have realised after the statement of Mr. Gokhale that by opening their mouth on this issue, they have put their foot into it.

श्री घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्यालियर):

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस काम रोको प्रस्ताव के विरोध में जो भाषण हो रहे हैं वह इस बात की पुष्टि कर रहे हैं कि यह प्रस्ताव कितना उचित था और इस को लाकर प्रतिपक्ष ने एक महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर देश का ध्यान केन्द्रित किया है ।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

विधि मंत्री महोदय ने प्रारम्भ तो यहां से किया था कि काम रोकने प्रस्ताव समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित खबरों पर आधारित है, लेकिन उन्होंने ने एटार्नी जनरल का जो नोट सदन की मेज पर रखा है उस में प्रखबारों में छपी हुई इस खबर की पुष्टि हो गई कि एटार्नी जनरल ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट से कहा कि इस मामले में आप अभी फैसला न दें, हमें थोड़ा समय चाहिये और इस समय के बीच में हम कानून में संशोधन करने का भी विचार कर सकते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ फिर समाचार-पत्रों में छपी खबर गलत कहा है? विधि मंत्री महोदय इस में इंकार नहीं कर सकते कि एटार्नी जनरल ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में समय मांगा। विधि मंत्री इस में भी इंकार नहीं कर सकते कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कहा गया कि सरकार संशोधन लायेगी, इस के लिये 8 और 10 दिन का समय मांगा गया। क्या यह बात इस आरोप की पुष्टि नहीं करती कि सरकार ने, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय कुछ भी हो, यह मान कर चलना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है कि जैसा भी कानून वह मदन में चाहें, जैसा कि संशोधन वह लाना चाहें, पास कर सकते हैं।

विधि मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि एटार्नी जनरल

did not take Parliament for granted.

फिर एटार्नी जनरल के इस कथन का क्या मतलब है :

"...requested for some time, namely, about a week or ten days and assured the court that the Government would consider the matter in the mean time, including amendment of the Internal Security Act."

समाचार पत्रों में यही बात छपी गयी है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा निवेदन है कि यह मामला दूसरे सदन में उठने के बाद भी सरकार सोती रही। उस ने खंडन नहीं किया, क्योंकि खंडन करने की स्थिति में सरकार थी नहीं। जो बात सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अनेक लोगों के सामने कही गयी है, जो केवल समाचार-पत्रों ने नहीं दी, जिसे संवाद समितियों ने भी प्रमाणित किया है, किस मुंह से सरकार उस बात का खंडन कर सकती थी। और आज खंडन करने के बजाय जो कुछ प्रखबारों में छपा है उस की पुष्टि हो गयी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एटार्नी जनरल एक जिम्मेदारी के पद पर बैठे हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कुछ कहते हैं। विधि मंत्री में अलग बात कहते हैं और अगर उप-राष्ट्रपति के यहां प्रोफेसर हीगेन मुखर्जी ने उन की मुलाकात हो जाय तो वह तीसरी बात कहते हैं। ऐसा व्यक्ति एटार्नी जनरल के पद पर रहने लायक नहीं है। उन्होंने अपने पद की प्रतिष्ठा के अनुरूप काम नहीं किया है। मैं विधि मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप के मंत्रालय में सम्मेलन हुए, एटार्नी जनरल ने उस में भाग लिया और आप को आशंका पैदा हुई कि शायद सुप्रीम कोर्ट उसी निर्णय पर वापस चला जाय जिस पर गोपालन के मामले में माइनागिटी बैंक ने फैसला दिया था, तो क्या एटार्नी जनरल को यह आदेश देने की जरूरत थी कि आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट से कहिये अपना फैसला टाल दें? अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट आज उस कानून को रद्द कर देता है तो सरकार के सामने इस के सिवा

कोई विकल्प नहीं है कि जो उस कानून के अन्तर्गत बन्दी हैं उन्हें मुक्त कर दिया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शस्त्रों की अन्कार के दीच भी व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता का स्वरुद्ध नहीं होना चाहिये। आज तो सीमा पर लड़ाई नहीं हो रही है।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स भी हैं, अटल जी, उस में ?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स की बात मत कीजिये। ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स तो पैसा दे कर बच जाते हैं, उन्हें जेल भेजने की हिम्मत आप में नहीं है।

श्री शशि भूषण : आर० एस० एस० को, ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स को भोजना ही चाहिये, मैं सहमत हूँ माननीय बाजपेयी जी से।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : युद्ध के दिनों में भी प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता का संरक्षण आवश्यक है। आज तो युद्ध नहीं है। आपातकालीन स्थिति को बनाये रखने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। यदि कुछ नौजवान गुमराह हो गये हैं तो क्या जेलों में उन की ज़िन्दगी और ज़वानी मज़ाकर उन के विचारों के परिवर्तन का प्रयास किया जायेगा ? मैंने पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री का वक्तव्य देखा "हम ने सब नक्सलवादियों को समाप्त कर दिया है।" यह ख़ातमा करने की भाषा लोकतन्त्र की भाषा नहीं है। और बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री केदार पांडे, उन से भी एक कदम आगे हैं। बड़े मियां सो बड़े मियां,

छोटे मियां मुल्हान अल्लाह। श्री केदार पांडे कहते हैं कि नक्सलवादी तब तक छोड़े नहीं जायेंगे जब तक जेल में उन को डी-नक्सलाइट नहीं किया जायेगा। क्या जेल में उन के दिमागों का कोई उपचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा)

मान्यवर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, और वह यह कि जो मुहावरा माननीय बाजपेयी जी ने कहा है कि बड़े मियां तो बड़े मियां, छोटे मियां मुल्हान अल्लाह, यह गलत है। कृपया उस को वापस लें। यह निराधार है। इस में साम्प्रदायिक भावना भी है। इस तरह से नहीं कहना चाहिये। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस तरह का उदाहरण नहीं देना चाहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सदस्य लेखक बनने का दावा करते हैं, मगर व्यंग और विनोद भी नहीं समझ सकते हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : व्यंग, विनोद में ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये जिस से किसी को ठेस पहुंचे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. You have made your point. That should be enough.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मेरे मित्र श्री कुरैशी साहब कहें कि उन के दिल को चोट पहुंची है तो मैं वापस ले लूंगा।

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरैशी) : आपने जो मज़ाक किया है बिल्कुल मज़ाक की सेंस में है और यह साबित करता है कि छोटे मियां मुल्हान अल्लाह।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था कि जिनसे राज्य की सुरक्षा के लिये खतरा है, और खतरे का अनुमान सरकार लगाती है, उन्हें भी कानून का संरक्षण प्राप्त होना चाहिये। और अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय उन्हें धाज कारागार की परिधि के बाहर रखता है तो जल्दबाजी में कानून में संशोधन करके, या अध्यादेश जारी करके सरकार कानून के राज्य की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाती नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह चर्चा हो रही है कि संविधान का अनुच्छेद 22(7) को टुकड़ों में लिया जायगा या उसको एक साथ जोड़ा जायगा? आप अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की सारी कार्यवाही पढ़ें जो पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुई है, और मैं चाहता था कि केवल घटोर्नी जनरल का नोट मेज पर नहीं रखा जाता, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की सारी कार्यवाही से सदन को अवगत कराया जाता, तो आप को पता लगेगा कि घटोर्नी जनरल-वे वहां एक तर्क यह भी दिया है, और जिसे बिधि मन्त्री महोदय ने दोहराया है :

"Shri Niren De further argued that Parliament was by no means bound to provide for circumstances or to classify cases before it, take away the safeguards of advisory boards. Article 22(7) enable Parliament to provide either for the circumstances or for classes of cases and not necessarily for both."

इसी की व्यवस्था के बारे में मतभेद पैदा हो गया है। हमारा निश्चिन्त मन है कि अनुच्छेद 22(7) को टुकड़ों में नहीं देखा जा सकता है। सर्कमस्टेंसिज भी बताने होंगे और क्लासिज का भी विचार करना पड़ेगा। शायद सुप्रीम

कोर्ट घटोर्नी जेनेरल की बात से सहमत नहीं है। इसी लिए इस बात की धाजंका पैदा हो गई कि सरा कानून गैर-कानूनी घोषित कर दिया जायेगा।

मैं बिधि मन्त्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह इस सदन को धाज्वासन दें कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय कुछ भी धाये, उस का सम्मान किया जायेगा। दस दिन में तो कानून में संशोधन करने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। राज्य मभा बैठक में नहीं है, तो भी यह सदन अध्यादेश जारी करने की इजाजत नहीं देगा। और न यह सदन किसी ऐम संशोधन में भागीदार बनेगा, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय को पनटने वाला हो।

मैं यह भी मांग करता हूं, जो धनेक सदस्यों ने की है, कि संकट-काल की स्थिति को समाप्त किया जाये। धाज उसको बनाए रखने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। अब तो पाकिस्तान से मित्रता के लिए नये इनिशिएटिव लिये जा रहे हैं। अब तो पीकिंग के साथ प्रेम की पीगें बढ़ाई जा रही हैं। जब धान्तरिक सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा नहीं है, तो फिर उसके धाधार पर किसी की व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता का अपहरण करना किसी सभ्य सरकार को शोभा नहीं देता है। घटोर्नी जेनेरल आकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में धाज्वासन दें कि सरकार का इस तरह का कोई मंशा नहीं है कि हम पार्लियामेंट में इस कानून का संशोधन करा लेंगे। पार्लियामेंट कोई खिलौना नहीं है और मैं समझता हूं कि कांग्रेस के सदस्यों की धात्मा भी धभी जाग्रत है, वे केवल सरकारी क्लिप, हटर, पर काम नहीं करेंगे, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय जो भी हो, उसका सम्मान करेंगे और इस बात का प्रयत्न

करेंगे कि इस देश में व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता की मशाल निरन्तर जलती रहे ।

हमारे कुछ मित्र कमिटिड जुडिगरी की बात करते रहे हैं । उस दिन जो कोर्ट में हुआ, वह थोड़ी सी झलक देता है कि अगर जुडिगरी कमिटिड हो गई, तो देश में व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता का सर्वनाश हो जायेगा । जुडिगरी स्वाधीन रहनी चाहिए । जुडिगरी निष्पक्ष रहनी चाहिए । पार्लियामेंट अपने दायरे में स्वतन्त्र है, लेकिन अगर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय पार्लियामेंट के निर्णय के खिलाफ़ जाता है, तो पार्लियामेंट को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय सम्मान के साथ स्वीकार करना चाहिए ।

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta-North-West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if we are convinced on this side that the Attorney-General has been guilty of attacking the dignity of this House, it will not be very difficult to support the motion, for, the House is greater than individuals or Government or any party and on this House rests the destiny of a great nation and the freedom and liberty of millions of our citizens. More than the judiciary, this House is the supreme custodian of the citizen's liberty. If I am also asked to concur with the noble sentiments expressed of individual liberty, freedom, the right of the citizens to lead their own life and the vice of preventive detention as such, it would also not be difficult for us to extend our agreement with such sentiments.

While I was listening to the speech of Prof. Mukerjee and the speech of my esteemed friend, Shri Vajpayee—I always admire the Hindi speech of my friend—

I found that, so far as the principles went, there was hardly any difference

between us and what they were saying. I had always wished that Mr. Mukerjee may always charm us with his peroration for many years to come and it will be a sad day when it will be a swan song. I disagree with him that it is going to be a swan song. Nor do I apprehend that the touch of liberty about which Mr. Vajpayee had been assuring us has any chance of being dimmed in the hands of this pulp. But where we differ, it appears, is the applicability of the sentiments on an occasion like this. If we were asked to vote against a measure which tries to snatch away the rights won after a great battle, if we were asked to vote for a measure which tramples down the great liberties that the Constitution enshrines, most of us would certainly refuse to be a party to such an invitation. But I know the whole history of what happened in court. It had been in relation to section 17A inserted by the Defence of India Act which, I must say, was a very unwise Act. Though this House passed it, I wish it was not passed. It meant that the man could be kept in detention for over two years without his case being sent to the Advisory Committee. Preventive detention as such is a very odious thing. No democracy can tolerate it for all times to come. Only in cases of grave emergencies can Parliament extend its support for such a measure, and the House always has the duty to scrutinise every time its support is wanted for the law of preventive detention. This measure tried to give power to Governments, State Governments, District Magistrates and others, to keep a man in prison without sending his case to the Advisory Committee, and it must be said that, in many cases, the Advisory Committees go into the matter and find that the detention has been unjust. The Constitution says that if a man is going to be kept for more than three months, his case must be sent to the Advisory Committee, and if the power is taken that the man will be kept in prison for over two years without any trial, without even the scrutiny of an inde-

[Shri A. K. Sen]

pendent Advisory Board, then it is really a heavy sentence by all standards. I myself had told the Attorney-General that it was ethically very unjust; it was very difficult to support such a measure ethically, leave alone the Constitution, leave alone what Gopalan's case had decided, leave alone the question of article 22 having its inherent limitation which prevents a man from being detained for over two years without any investigation. I said that it was wrong ethically. If the judges hearing the arguments felt, and felt very openly, that this was an atrocious provision, the Attorney-General was bound to take note of it. In any democracy, when the Attorney-General speaks for the Government, he has the duty not merely to express the views of the Government but also of this House and re-convey the views of the judges to the Government and to this House. That is why, the Attorney-General is a Constitutional adviser of the Government, and I think, he would have been failing in his duty if he had not conveyed the feelings of the judges about this rather unhappy provision to the Government, and if the Government had told him to inform the Court that the Government would be considering what has passed in Court, what has been observed from the Bench, I do not think there was any intention, far less any fact, of hurting the dignity of this House. If I did feel that way, though the Attorney-General happens to be a very old friend of mine and Mr. Mukherjee's—we have known each other for years and I admire him—I would have been the first to criticise him because he had no authority to commit this House before anybody, for less a Court. (Interruptions) If you know the background, it would be apparent that he had no authority to commit, the Government had no authority to commit. If Mr. Gokhale had made that statement he would have been equally guilty because he cannot commit what the House will do in advance. He can only say that the Government will

recommend to the House. It is for this House as a sovereign body to accept that recommendation or to reject that recommendation. That authority and that sovereignty, this House possesses for all times to come. (Interruptions). The Attorney-General never meant it. I have read it as was read out by the Law Minister and it is clear that what he said to the court was that we shall consider the matter and see if it needs amendment. That is the view of the Government. It is a case and not an amendment for the worse because I myself welcome this amendment—an amendment which will say that the Government will not be able to detain a man beyond three months without sending his case to the Advisory Board. Ethically, there is nothing objectionable in such a recommendation

But even if it was a measure for the better the Attorney-General would have been completely in the wrong if he tried to commit the House before the court. Even the Prime Minister has not that authority. Therefore, let it be clearly understood that we on this side are eager to maintain the liberty and the freedom of the individual citizens as dearly as this House ought to feel about it. On principle there is hardly any difference. But we feel it very difficult to support this measure as a measure of censure of the Attorney-General for having committed the government.

17.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Contempt is a quasi-criminal term which has to be judged on the same standards and, according to me, is to be judge in relation to a person. We must be quite certain that the Attorney-General knowingly committed this breach of hurting the dignity of the House by committing the destiny of the House. Knowing him as I do personally—if a personal reference is allowed—I shall be the last to believe that he ever wanted to affect the

dignity of this House because every democrat knows what this House stands for and knows the consequence of any reduction in the dignity of this House. Our democracy stands on two great pillars—this House and that of the judiciary, and if anyone said anything which hurts the foundations of any one, he will be doing a grave folly. With these words I would recommend to the government to scrap this particular provision as quickly as possible and also suggest that the Hon. Member may not press his adjournment motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is clear and let me make it quite emphatic so far as I am concerned and probably this side of the House is concerned, that we cannot persuade ourselves to go by the version of the hon. Law Minister about the proceedings before the hon. Supreme Court, more particularly about the submission of the Attorney-General before the Supreme Court. By now Mr. Speaker, we have seen what an infinite capacity the members of this government have to indulge in blatant untruths. The facility with which they can unabashedly deny all that involves them in trouble is astounding. There are no norms so far as the members of this Government are concerned, no standards; the only standard they observe is whether they can get away with it. If that is the standard to be observed, we can imagine in what way they want to run the administration of this country.

Now, therefore, we find it absolutely clear that the only defence this Government has is untruth for an indefensible position. This is a clear accusation which we would like to make. There must be some machinery of this House to get at the truth of it.

Now, in this case, the Law Minister has contradicted what has appeared in the newspapers so far as the

proceedings of the Supreme Court are concerned. He has done it on the basis of a conversation that took place between him and the Attorney-General. He has said something which goes against the reports in the newspapers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The note confirms what has appeared in the press.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: According to his version, the Attorney-General denies all that has appeared in the newspapers. Here we have got the testimony of an hon. member of this House who has probably a much greater standing than the Attorney-General in the public life of this country that the Attorney-General did say to him that what had appeared in the newspapers was substantially correct.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: He did not say that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is what it amounts to.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: No, no.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then there are some other circumstantial evidences by which we are bound to go in this particular case. Would you ask us to believe what the hon. Law Minister has said on the basis of his conversation with the Attorney-General or would you like us to believe what the Attorney-General said to Prof. Mukherjee, an hon. member of this House?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: What did he say to him?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He has contradicted—here is Prof. Mukherjee sitting....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Let him say so.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
I really do not know whether we can persuade members of the other side who are determined not to understand what Prof. Mukherjee has said.

So far as I am concerned, the credibility of this Government is minus zero. I have seen it in the question of privilege which I had sought to raise before this House. Therefore, I would like this House to remember what a great English poet, W. H. Auden, had said:

"Let mortals beware of words,
with words we lie".

Here, what are the circumstantial evidence which go to prove that what has appeared in the newspapers is correct and what Prof. Mukherjee has said about the conversation that took place between him and the Attorney General is correct? Firstly, it has been admitted by the hon. Law Minister that there were certain pronounced inclinations of the Court in the matter. Secondly, on the basis of these pronounced trends of the opinion of the Supreme Court, there was an exchange of views, there was a consultation between him and the Attorney General. Thirdly, Government wanted to take into account the consequences of an adverse verdict by the Supreme Court. So it is abundantly clear that so far as the verdict of the Supreme Court is concerned, it was made known to all those who were present in the court in unmistakable terms that they wanted to strike down the Draconian provisions of this Act. Now, that being so, what should be the natural presumption in this case? And if the newspapers have reported in a particular way, which forms the basis of our adjournment motion today, I think their reports are supported by the circumstantial evidence that we have in this matter. They confirm the naturalness, the plausibility and the truth of the newspaper reports. This is my reading of the whole situation.

In this situation, when there is a conflict between two kinds of reports, what is the duty of this hon. House? How are we to get at the truth? This cannot be done by a simple majority in this House. There must be a machinery for getting at the truth or otherwise of the newspaper report in this matter. My humble submission would be that the Attorney-General should be summoned to this House to give his own version in this matter. Secondly, we should get the full record.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
There is no record.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
If there is no record, there should be a Committee of the House to get into touch with the hon. Judges of the Supreme Court. (Laughter) Yes, Mr. Subramaniam, you also have a weak laugh at it! What I say is, untruth cannot be allowed to go unchallenged; they have got an infinite capacity for stating untruths.

श्री जति भूषणः अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। माननीय मिश्रा जी कह रहे हैं संसद् सदस्यों को एन्क्वायरी करने के लिये सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों के पास जाना चाहिये। जबकि अभी उन्होंने फैमला नहीं दिया है। ये सदस्यों की कीमत इतना कम क्यों करना चाहते हैं—यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। क्या संसद् सदस्यों की कमेटी जजों के पास एन्क्वायरी के लिये जा सकती है, इस पर घपना निर्णय दीजिये।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
There are many parties in this particular matter. Government is one party; and there is another party which was represented by the advocate of the defensus and then there are the Judges. We must get into touch with all the three parties concerned; then

alone we can get at the truth of the matter. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions please.

• SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The first duty of this House is to find out the truth in this matter and punish those who are indulging in blatant untruth. I repeat that is the first duty of this House. Therefore, I have suggested that there should be some machinery devised by this House to find out the veracity of the report.

What are the grave issues that arise out of this case? It is extremely important for us to consider them. Here, what we find is that the Attorney-General and, in fact, the Government as it has been emphasised by many hon. Members, has arrogated to itself the powers that belong to Parliament. It is only a Fascist government or an incipient trend of fascism which can take Parliament for granted. They have made Parliament appear as a rubber-stamp, and this is a thing to which we have to take very strong exception. The executive wing of the Government cannot take Parliament for granted and (*Interruptions*). Why do you go on interrupting me?

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Attorney-General in this case had tried to unduly influence the decision of the court by anticipating the decision of Parliament and thereby they have tried, if I may say so not in the usual sense, to corrupt the highest court of justice. What else is it except corrupting the proceedings of the highest court in the country? He had also tried to delay the decision in this matter. The Supreme Court became a party to the trap that was laid by the Government in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: There was a clear understanding this morning that this

will only concern the Government and we will not go into the conduct of the judges or the Supreme Court.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am not going into the conduct of the judges. I am saying that the Supreme Court, it seems, fell into the trap laid by Government.

MR. SPEAKER: You are commenting on their conduct. This should not be done. You must avoid it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This morning you allowed an hon. member to call the judges of the court unworthy.

MR. SPEAKER: It did not happen in my presence. I do not know about it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The decision in this case has been delayed. Justice delayed is justice denied. We are confronted with a situation in which some citizens of the country find themselves deprived of their personal liberty. Had the decision been given then and there expeditiously, probably these citizens could have been freed.

I make two concrete suggestions. In the first instance, the period of emergency should be ended. There is absolutely no justification for continuing the period of emergency when the conditions of emergency have disappeared. Secondly, all those who would have been released as a result of the spontaneous decision of the Supreme Court at that time should be released forthwith without any delay.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kan-
gra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, never before in the history of Parliament a more frivolous adjournment motion has been brought than the present one. This is an adjournment motion based on newspaper reports which have been completely denied by the Attorney-General. We all stand for the supremacy of Parliament. We have always

[Shri Vikram Mahajan] propagated and advocated the supremacy of Parliament. If any person tries to arrogate to himself the power to dictate to Parliament anything, we will strongly oppose that individual, party or power. But here is a case where deliberately an effort is being made to malign a particular individual to malign the party in power. Not only that, a deliberate attempt is being made to bring judiciary into disrepute, to throw mud at the judiciary, which is the consistent policy of some parties.

After all, what has happened in the Supreme Court? The liberty of a particular detainee was the short question before the court. There was an impression that the court was going to strike out a particular provision which deals with detention. The Attorney-General said that he will request the Government to consider whether it should be amended or not, so that the detenus get more liberties. My hon. friends on the other side have spoken sentimentally about certain people who have been imprisoned. They have spoken about the struggling masses who have been detained and the languishing young men. The object of this Act is to imprison those individuals who have indulged in anti-national activities, like spies of foreign governments or hostile Nagas and Mizos. This Act is not aimed at citizens who are law-abiding and who are engaged in normal activities. Yet, here are some people here who are supporting that class of people who are indulging in anti-national activities, eulogising their activities by calling them "struggling masses" and "languishing youth".

It is the function of the Government to see that honest citizens are protected and the integrity of the country is protected. The object of the amendment of the Act is to protect the honest citizens against anti-national elements. That is why it is necessary to bring in some amendment. This particular opportunity has been

utilized by the opposition parties, which have no interest in national homogeneity, for creating disorder and chaos. That is why they are trying to attack the Government and the governmental machinery. Otherwise, what was the necessity to bring in the Supreme Court?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I am not yielding.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is accusing all the Opposition parties that they are not for a homogenous country.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon. Member has never gone into jail. He is a child in politics. Has he ever gone into jail? Simply because he is a son of a judge, he has come here.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I repeat that some Opposition parties are interested in creating disruption in the country. The very fact that they are supporting a frivolous adjournment motion proves what I have said.

With these words, I submit, there is nothing in this adjournment motion and it should be rejected and thrown out.

MR. SPEAKER: Out of 2½ hours fixed for discussion according to rules, 2 hours and 15 minutes have already been taken. There is very little time left.

Shri P. K. Deo—Only 5 minutes.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are having the 25th Anniversary of our Independence. We hang our head in shame that this Draconian law, this black law, is on our statute book.

My hon. friend, Shri Sezhiyan, has given the history of this black law as to how it came to be put on the statute book. It was in 1950 that it was introduced for one year. Then, it was further extended, and it became the preventive Detention Act. Only in 1971, it was called the Maintenance of Internal Security Act because at that time we had trouble on our frontiers. Under some pretext or other, this thing has been continuing except for a small gap of three years.

When there has been a constant erosion of our fundamental rights, the only very precious right, that is, the right of personal liberty is in jeopardy today. The people numbering thousands are being detained in various parts of the country. There are more than 2,000 in West Bengal. They have been detained without trial.

Now, the Adjournment Motion is being discussed in the House and the Government is in the dock. I do not blame the Attorney-General because the Attorney-General is the spokesman of the Government. Our basis was the press report which has been further corroborated by the statement of Mr. Niren De which has been just placed on the Table of the House by Mr. Gokhale. On page 2, it is stated:

"In the circumstances, it was felt that the Government should have some time to reconsider the matter and to take steps, *inter alia*, to bring about an amendment to the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, if considered necessary; and the Attorney-General was instructed accordingly."

This happened at a meeting of the Attorney-General, the Law Minister and the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs. On the basis of this, the Attorney-General had stated in page 3, that he assured the court that the Government would consider the matter in the meantime including amendment of the Internal Security Act, if considered necessary.

Sir, this is the height of arrogance. The Attorney-General should not have arrogated to himself the power of the Parliament and should not have given a hint in the Supreme Court that within a short period they are going to amend this Act which is bound to be declared *ultra-vires* the Constitution. It was the Law Minister who directed the Attorney-General, and so I charge the Law Minister of dereliction of duty and sheer contempt of this Lok Sabha, and if they adopt the back-door method as the Rajya Sabha is not in session and come with an ordinance, that will be the last nail on the coffin of democracy in this country.

Lastly, I urge that the state of emergency should come to an end this Internal Security Act should be scrapped and the detenus should be freed. Unless these three things are done when the Supreme Court is going to pronounce the judgement that the Act is *ultra-vires* the Constitution, any change at this moment will be a contempt of this august House.

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum): I was one of the people who stood up when the motion for adjournment was moved and I think in the context of the traffic of words and the various meanings attributed to this motion, you will allow me to say what, I understand, a motion of adjournment is. So far as I know, in my limited knowledge of parliamentary procedures, it is a well-known parliamentary procedure that the ordinary or the scheduled business of the House is suspended, in order to consider whatever you want to put forward. It may be a motion of condolence, it may be a motion of congratulation or it may be a motion of censure. I am no party to any censure. My own desire in this matter and my own reasons for participating in it are that a very important subject has arisen that requires to be aired, and under the present modern parliamentary systems, the governments have got

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complete control of time and, therefore, the only way to bring these matters out is an occasion of this kind.

Therefore, what we have to consider is not so much whether the Attorney-General has been guilty of a breach of privilege or not, and in my knowledge of the gentleman concerned, it is most unlikely; not only unlikely, it is impossible that he would have committed a breach of privilege of this Parliament with his knowledge of parliamentary procedure and with his knowledge of the procedure in the courts.

Secondly, I take this opportunity also of saying....

MR. SPEAKER No question of breach of privilege. I allowed it because you made certain observations and it is in the spirit of that.

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON: I am only referring, and that we could never anticipate a decision and, what is more, I think it is right to say because this sort of things happen everyday in the court—'Give us ten days, we will settle somehow or the other'. This happens even in a small matter between two people. If the House feels that there is anything that is material, it is open to it and take action as it may like, but, to intervene in the debate it will be wrong for me not to say that the most improbable thing has taken place.

Now, we come to another part of it, the main part of it, that is to say, the question of preventive detention. That is what I want to speak about. Preventive detention is a reprehensible state of affairs. It does not take place in civilised parliamentary systems as a normal part of the law. Unfortunately owing to the condition of an infant democracy, it was enacted at the beginning soon after the Constituent Assembly. But, the time has come for us to realise that in this country, there are ordinary criminal laws, not

only criminal laws like Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code but also laws like the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act Foreign Exchange Control law and various other things that go on which arm the Government with sufficient powers that you cannot escape. Therefore, while the ordinary law provides for this except in conditions of war or when the country is in invasion, preventive detention law does not seem warranted. When we should have any preventive detention law at all, it is a blot to our democracy which we swear so much about. But apart from the general proposition it should be understood that the recent position is that there are two preventive detention laws in the country—one is Maintenance of Internal Security Act and the other is DIR. The amendment of the Defence of India Regulations had been affected by merging this one into the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. Earlier, the maximum imprisonment that was provided for was for one year; now it is two years. Various other things have been brought in. This is being challenged not only in the Supreme Court but in almost all the High Courts. It is challenged on various grounds. The amendment of DIR into the Maintenance of Internal Security Act makes it *ultra vires* of the Constitution. That is to say, the amendment literally means not for two years, three years, but for an unspecified time, because these people can be kept in imprisonment under the Act till the expiry of the emergency. Therefore, it is not for a specified period of two or three years. It is a sentence whereby they can be kept for a period which is six months after the emergency. Therefore, it is an indefinite period. Section 17(a) is one of the pernicious measures and part of this amendment and there is every reason to think that it will be struck down. Now, striking down of this would lighten the government because parts of DIR have already been struck down. Striking down of these laws and bringing in other laws

is a normal procedure of this government. It has been done in regard to DIR earlier. I want to refer specifically to the amendments introduced in it. The period was extended. What is more is, the so-called Advisory Board do not have to review the case for 21 months having extended it to 24 months. For 21 months the Advisory Committee need not go into it.

I do not want to leave it at that. I want to oppose vehemently this whole conception of advisory committee. We are always told, particularly by Ministers who are not lawyers: you have the advisory committee, tribunal, etc. My answer is, when this body of people who are of the stature of High Court judges was formed, people of that kind who agree to filing of a case in secret without leading evidence, without hearing the other side—they may be High Court judges—they do not qualify for having a judicial mind. The person who is put under detention cannot cross-examine what the advisory committee says. The record of the advisory committee is not open to inspection by anybody except by the Home Ministry or its Intelligence Bureau. That is to say, we do not know anything about it. We cannot be produced before the court. The worst part is that the judgment is subjective. There is no way of measuring this judgment. Then there is no criterion. When there is no foot-rule whereby the conduct can be measured, then it is illegality. There are no individuals in the world, the most intelligent, the justest among them, who can be trusted with uncontrolled power. And this is unguided power which was permissible only in very difficult times. That is one aspect of it.

The other is that with this amendment the power to put somebody in prison has been delegated to district magistrates, magistrates, commissioners and various other people. This delegation is not accompanied by the

provision of cl. 7 of art. 22 of the Constitution which says:

"Parliament may by law prescribe the circumstances under which, and the class or classes of cases in which a person may be detained for a period....".

I am not going into the argument which the former Chief Justice Patanjali Shastri raised whether it is disjunctive or conjunctive—I leave that out. But as the Constitution stands, it says certain criteria should be laid down. It is common knowledge, and Government knows, that these officials who arrest these people, put them into prison and so on have been given no guidance. No criteria have been laid down, no principles have been laid down in regard to this, even inasmuch as we have them in regard to paying compensation.

Therefore, my submission is that cl. 7 as it stands is not honoured. Clause 7 is contrary to other parts of the Constitution with the result that where it is an integral law, information in regard to what may be done must be communicated as soon as possible. Would anybody say that 21 months were 'as soon as possible'? that is the position.

Then it is also known especially by those people who handle these cases that very often this is used in the non-political cases: where a person cannot be convicted, there is not sufficient evidence to convict him under the penal law, he is put into prison for four or five days and then if after all persuasion by the police, nothing comes out, and there is not enough evidence before the magistrate to convict him, then the DIR comes that is to say, it is a maleficent law, a law which is used for a purpose for which it is not intended.

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Also it is known that the article about continued detention is contrary to the purposes of the law itself and has been struck down by the Calcutta High Court, and I hope will be struck down by the Supreme Court also.

There are various other provisions—this is not a court of law and I do not have to argue this out—there are so many things introduced by this amendment which make it more Draconian than it ever was. What is more it makes it necessary....

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): On a point of order. We are concerned here with what Shri Niren De said or did not say. We are not concerned with the validity of the law at present. This is not relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is concluding.

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON: My purpose in intervening was to say that the time, has come, specially after so many years of the operation of the Constitution and after the continuation of this law for such a long time, for the Government to take stock of the situation, to go into the whole question of the desirability of the advisory boards. Why should they not go into open discussion, that is to say, they must be able to examine the evidence that is before them, not rely upon the evidence—some informer gives without subjecting it to cross-examination.

Similarly, there is no justification whatsoever for extending the period of such examination for more than three months—even that is much too long. We are now going back to the Bengal Regulations of 1818 under which a person can be kept in detention for any length of time. It is not every detainee who can go to a court of law because those procedures are costly. Even a *habeas corpus* takes probably as long as any other writ before the court. It defeats its purpose. Once it is adjourned, the Government is never ready. That is the funniest part of it. Even the Union of

India is not ready in most cases. My personal experience is that you go there and the court gives notice to the Union of India. Then the next day you appear, but the Union of India is not ready. That means the other fellow is imprisoned during that period. I do not mind this going on. It is all right from my point of view to go two or three times. But the Union of India is not ready. That means, it is quite likely that they cannot dispose of the case without hearing the Union. That means more delay, and all the time the fellow is in prison.

As the Speaker has rung the bell several times, I say nothing about the other procedures that took place in this matter. I intervened, as I said, in the hope that the Government, in the quietness of their mind, will give consideration to this later on, whether, after 25 years of our Constitution, the preventive detention Bill must become a permanent operation in the normal procedure, and secondly, after so many years of the Bengal war, there should be still a situation where the Bill should be proceeded with in this way. Government has got a massive majority. It can pass any law in five minutes. As things stand today, they can pass any law in five minutes; a total control of time. They have got a Parliament, and therefore, if it should be required to re-enact these laws, then there is no difficulty of any kind. All that it does is, it puts an uncontrolled, unbridled power into the hands of a large number of people; it increases the amount of corruption, and an amount of disrespect, and what is more, it denigrates the respect for the rule of law as such. I deeply regret what is said by some people in regard to the role of the judiciary in this matter.

I may say, before I sit down, that if there has been any protection of the citizen, it has come from the judiciary rather than from anywhere else or

habeas corpus or anything else. Whatever may be the policy in economic matters,—I would not be a party to it—but so far as the liberty of the subject is concerned, the courts in this country are far more watchful today than otherwise. Of course, they cannot make law; they have to administer the law. They do not pretend to make law, and if they tried to make law we would be against it.

Finally, in this business of delegating to the Commissioners, this, that and the other and not prescribing the conditions, the law suffers from this defect; that is, abrogation or abdication of the sovereignty of Parliament; that is to say, these powers of Parliament are handed over to the magistracy. These are important. Therefore, in that sense also, it is unconstitutional.

MR. SPEAKER: The time that was allotted under the rule, two hours and 30 minutes, is already over. I will call just one or two Members who may speak for two or three minutes (Interruptions) I will call the Law Minister to reply, and after that, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will reply. Now, Mr Dandavate, two or three minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the tabling of this motion, the adjournment motion is really an expression of the vigilance shown on the part of the hon. Members to preserve and protect the supremacy of this Parliament, its powers and authority. The fifth Lok Sabha began with a Constitutional amendment Bill to restore the supremacy of Parliament and its authority in this sovereign country. As an anti-climax, we find that by the backdoor, the very supremacy of this Parliament is being challenged. The hon. Minister has already made some statements and he has already tabled certain documents. I wish to bring to the notice of the House that whatever has appeared in the press and the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister, in substance, there is no difference at all

between those two. They have already accepted and conceded that in a very guarded manner, hint was already thrown to the Supreme Court that some importance should be given and that we will consider all the steps including amendments to be introduced. Now, this is a matter in which any judge of the Supreme Court—any judge with common sense, and certainly we should give respect to the Supreme Court—can very well understand that Government, by the backdoor, has sent a suggestion that they are likely to amend the law, or likely to amend this Act and therefore a decision might be deferred.

Therefore, to that extent, the supremacy of Parliament which has been taken for granted has been challenged and that is really the subject-matter of the adjournment motion, and therefore, in order to protect our own laws and not only the rights of the Members of the Opposition but also the rights of the Members in the Treasury Benches, in order to protect the right of Parliament and its authority, this adjournment motion has been tabled.

In a few seconds, I will end my speech. We would also like this episode of the adjournment motion to be utilised by the treasury benches to take cognizance of the criticism and see that some convention is introduced by which even when the other House is not sitting an ordinance will not be brought, making some sort of amendment. That would be a murder of democracy. We hope this will not be done and the rights and privileges of the House will be protected.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): Sir, contempt of Parliament is only in the minds of the hon. members opposite and not in the law of parliamentary privileges. As the hon. Law Minister has already told the House, Mr. Gopalan's case has reigned supreme and stood the ground for 22 long years. I do not want to be technical because everybody is not a lawyer in this House and it becomes

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boring. But briefly I would say, Mr. Gopalan's case had laid down that article 22 is a complete code and no other article affected the law passed under article 22. This was the gist of the case. In this particular case, it is being suggested and argued that to the extent that article 22 is a complete code according to Mr. Gopalan's case, the test of article 19 has also to be satisfied. This is what the Law Minister has already put before the House. Under these circumstances, there has been re-thinking by the Supreme Court, which it is entitled to do and we also have to respect their views. Since the Supreme Court is having further thoughts about this matter, I think it is right that Parliament also should follow suit and re-examine the question. I do not see anything wrong in this. Nobody has committed Parliament into doing or passing anything. I think it is an absurd interpretation, whatever the newspapers might have given out. All that the Attorney General has said was that the Government is re-considering it. What on earth is wrong this? I hope it is not being suggested that just because the Attorney General had said something in the court or outside, it would affect our processes of thinking or independent judgment. I think this is belittling and under-estimating the intelligence of the hon. members of this House and I for one am not prepared to accept this position.

On the contrary, to suggest that Parliament cannot re-examine this question shows utter disrespect for Parliament. That is the interpretation. I would give to the view of the hon. members opposite. The object of this motion is to prevent us from re-examining this question when it really needs re-examination.

It is always a rare privilege to hear Prof. Mukerjee. His impassioned appeal and his rhetoric is a sheer delight to anybody who understands the words he uses. Although I do not

agree with everything that he says I would like to pose this question to him. Just as we understand his feelings for the young man who is languishing in prison because he is inspired by dreams of revolution through a method to which we do not subscribe, does he not also have any feelings for the victims when two or three of these boys descend upon the poor unarmed defenceless families in remote villages of Bengal far away from communications, 10 or 12 miles from metalled road and beat up and attack the wife and children and murder them? And all this in the name of a class war but it was not the rich classes that were attacked or murdered. Coming to courts in our part of the country, even a High Court Judge has been murdered. Are these people not citizens too and do they not require protection and security also? But I do feel that we cannot deal with this problem of MISA so lightly. I quite agree with him that it is a black Act, odious and not exactly in consonance with democracy. But there are times of emergency when we have to have it and it has to be used. I am sure that if it is used judiciously, and not lightly, it can be a protection also. As I have said, it is always a pleasure to hear Shri Mukerjee though there are so many points of disagreement. It is certainly not possible to deal with all the points in so short a time and not only are most of the points exhausted but this House is also exhausted. With these words, I oppose this motion for adjournment.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of the debate, I had clarified what actually had transpired in the court and from the note sent by the Attorney-General, which has now been placed on the Table of the House, it has become amply clear that the reports in the press, on the basis of which this motion was moved, were certainly not justified. This was a law which had stood for 20 years and it

was sought to be struck down. It was a law made by Parliament in good faith, on the basis of the exposition of the law made by the Supreme Court itself in 1950. One would not have normally expected that after 20 years that view would be over-ruled. Our Constitution says that the law, as laid down by the Supreme Court, is the final law. It was on the basis of the ruling of the Supreme Court that this legislation was undertaken. It is a matter of surprise that the judgment in Gopalan's case was sought to be reversed after 20 years. When it appeared that it was likely to be reversed, it was undoubtedly and legitimately a matter of concern for the Government as well as for the Attorney-General and there was in my respectful submission, nothing wrong if the Attorney-General told the court that we will have to consider the position, what steps we have to take.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

Sir, on a point of order. You were pleased to say that there should be no reflections on the opinion or decision of the Supreme Court. Have you not heard the hon. Minister saying that it is surprising that a decision which prevailed during the last 22 years is sought to be reversed? I certainly expect some objectivity from the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Something might have happened during my absence. When I am here I have never allowed it.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The main point I was making was that under these circumstances it was legitimate for the Attorney-General to say that the Government have to consider the position.

An attempt is being made to show as if they are the only champions of liberty in this country. Let me tell you that even when this Bill was moved, it was stated on behalf of the government, that they would not like

a measure of preventive detention in the normal course. Yet, when the Constitution was framed, that also contemplated that circumstances might exist in this country in the future when in exceptional cases, in cases of emergency, it might be necessary for Government to sponsor a legislation for preventive detention. Now this attempt, I regret to say, has been mainly motivated by the desire to show that the Government is acting undemocratically, that it does not care for the liberties of the people at all. I can assert without hesitation that the Government, the party in power and the members of that party on this side of the House, they are as much, if not more, concerned than the members on the other side.

But do we not remember what was happening in this country in 1971, to be precise in June 1971, when this Bill was brought here? Do we not remember the situation prevailing in some parts of the country, particularly in West Bengal? Do we not know that but for the passing of this Bill at that time, looting, arson and violence would have become the order of the day in some parts of the country, as has been mentioned just now by the hon. Member from West Bengal? A judge was stabbed in West Bengal. Innocent people walking in the streets were stabbed.... (Interruptions)

Is it that the liberty of a few people who have accepted violence as their creed should be at the cost of the liberty of a large number of people in this country who deserve protection at the hands of the Government? The whole idea of the law of Preventive Detention Act is to see in exceptional cases of Emergency that it might be necessary, although unwillingly, to prevent people from being outside the jails for the purpose of protecting the liberty and freedom of many other people who are outside. These were the cir-

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

cumstances in which the law was undertaken.

There is Section 17A in the Act. I do not want to, and I should not, go into the merits or demerits of the case. I do not want to anticipate what the Supreme Court will do because the case is still *sub judice*, the judgment is reserved. It is very unfortunate that many arguments for and against the legal provisions of the MISA were made in the course of the debate when the court is just considering the matter. The position still remains that Section 17A itself states that it is to be used for purposes of emergent situations only. It is not a law which will be made use of in ordinary circumstances. There are other provisions in the Act itself when you deal with miscreants in ordinary circumstances, where the special conditions do not apply. Section 17A has been put rightly because of the emergent situation created in 1971 in this country which everyone knows. It is not necessary to remind the House as to what happened when a large number of refugees came to West Bengal, when the situation of defending the country against aggressors had arisen. It is in the context of that that an emergent provision had been made.

I may remind the House that the law takes into account those who have transgressed into our territory illegally. Is it suggested that we should have no powers to detain foreigners who transgress into our territory illegally? (Interruptions) I would ask Mr. Vajpayee to study the Foreigners Act and then refer to it. That is nothing to do with it. That does not provide for preventive detention. It is no use doing anything to foreigners after the mischief has been done. The idea is to prevent mischief, not to see that something is done after the mischief has already been done. These were the circumstances in which the law had been enacted.

I can imagine why all this furor is made. The idea is to create an apprehension, to create a scare, in the minds of the people that the Government is going to use this power of promulgating an Ordinance in order to amend the Act. It is with a view to taking credit for saying that the Government did not do it because of opposition. I mentioned it myself in the beginning that the Government has not even given thought to this question of amending the Act as a result of the Supreme Court judgment. The Government has not reached any conclusion. The only note that was made was that the situation which could lead to grave consequences may arise. The Government, certainly, has the opportunity and is entitled to say that it has the opportunity to consider the whole situation to see what steps should be taken, whether by way of amendment or not. It is certainly not anticipating what Parliament is going to do. It is not fore-stalling the Parliament. If a measure comes it will come in the way in which the law permits it to be brought. Therefore, to say that a measure may be brought, if at all considered necessary—that is what the Attorney-General has said—it is not a matter where Parliament has been taken for granted.

I only want to emphasize that this is the whole object which I am sure is not going to succeed because the people in the country are fully conscious of tremendous dangers to the general mass of people by the activities of the few.

With these words, I say, this Adjournment Motion should be defeated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I regret to say that an elderly person and a senior politician like Shri Gokhale has tried to mislead the House. With your kind permission.... (Interruptions) I would like to read from the original note that I have before me.

I am quoting certain paragraphs from Mr. Niren De's note:

"The observations of the majority of the seven Judges Bench who had already heard the said writ Petition for four days, as reported by the Attorney-General at the Conference, suggested that the Bench would, in all likelihood, uphold the minority judgment in Gopalan's case and strike down Section 17A of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. In the circumstances, it was felt that Government should have some time to reconsider the matter and to take steps, *inter alia*, to bring about an amendment of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, if considered necessary, and the Attorney-General was instructed accordingly. The time factor was vital because ordinarily in *habeas corpus* cases the Supreme Court releases the detenu immediately on the conclusion of the hearing if the detenu's contentions are accepted and the judgment is given at a later date; and if the Supreme Court released the detenu in the said Writ Petition immediately on the conclusion of the hearing on the ground that Section 17A of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act was *ultra vires* Clause (7) (a) of Article 22 of the Constitution, a very large number of detenues detained under Section 17A of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act all over the country would have to be released forthwith.

"At the conclusion of the Attorney-General's arguments, he felt that the majority of the Bench hearing the said Writ Petition was not with him on the question of the validity of Section 17A of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and the majority of the Bench found the arguments of the detenu's counsel more acceptable. In the circumstances, the Attorney-General, on the instructions given to him at the conference as aforesaid, and in view of the grave consequences that

might arise if the Supreme Court gave judgment immediately overruling Gopalan's case, requested for some time....".

Some time!

"...namely, about a week or ten days and assured the Court that the Government would consider the matter in the meantime including amendment of the Internal Security Act, if considered necessary."

Therefore, Sir, he has misled the House, he has spoken an unmixed untruth here, he has tried to fish in troubled waters. I am sorry to say this. I am asking once again, as has been done by the previous speakers, if they were in the know of this, why did they not contradict the Press conference even after the debate was held at length in Rajya Sabha. All that you tried to do was to sell an idea before the House, 'Do not trust the press reports'. I maintain that the Press had done a good job, and we are very thankful to them. (*Interruption*).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Mr. Speaker, you are the head of this House. Yours is the organ voice.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make the Chair the scape-goat for everything.

19 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I propose to bring a privilege motion tomorrow.

Let me tell you Mr. Gokhale....

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not address him as if he is standing in the dock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That naked fascism is perhaps less dangerous than this type of garbed fascism as we see in the Ruling Party today....(*Interruptions*) The MISA is being utilised for furthering the political interests of the ruling Party and is being used against political opponents, especially, the leftist forces

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

who are struggling hard to get a better living and a better life for the working classes.

May I tell Mr. Gokhale—I do not want to call him an ignorant Minister sitting here—Mr. Justice Roy's murder was committed some time ago and they have apprehended half a dozen boys, they have been prosecuted but no MISA has been applied against them. You are again misleading the House. I feel sorry for you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Another privilege motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The emergency enactment, when there is no real emergency—why do they want to keep it alive? The reasons I have explained to you just now. In order to apply it against those who are politically opposed to the Congress Party, not against the black-marketeers, not against those anti-social elements, not against the hoarders. We have seen how in a recent case where the MISA case was withdrawn—it was levelled against Mr. S. K. Modi who was a worst black-marketeer and a hoarder of flour and wheat.

How did Mr. Hiren Mukerjee forget one thing? I want to say one thing. He made a wonderful, emotional and impressive speech. But I cannot understand how he lost sight of one thing as if the Judiciary alone is responsible for lack of progress and advancement in the country. How did he lose sight of the fact that this Government is seeking to do something which is grossly wrong and they are seeking collaboration with their non judiciary. Judges are the creatures of this Government and part of the class structure that is in power.

Mr. Salve said that the dignity of the House is very relevant. Where the dignity of the man whom we represent here, where the dignity of the man who sends me or sends us here, is being brutally repressed and suppressed, what are you talking about

the dignity of this House? He does not know where the shoe pinches. How many thousands of people have perished in the jails under the Preventive Detention law and how many families have been ruined—you are not aware of that, Mr. Salve.

Now, Mr. Shashi Bhushan talked about arresting black-marketeers. I put it back again to him—what happened to Mr. S. K. Modi, the beloved man of the ruling Congress Party.

भी शक्ति भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे रेफर किया गया है, इसलिये मैं भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मोदी को गिरफ्तार किया जाना चाहिये, इसे मैं सहमत हूँ, लेकिन एक उमाने में ये अपनी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में भी नहीं जा सकते थे, ये कहते थे कि नक्सलाइट्स का खतरा है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: यह बल्ल-फहमी कर दिया। इन लोगों को झूठ बोलने की आदत हो गई है।

Now, about the application of this MISA, I have quoted the reply which came before the House. That goes to show that out of a total number of 2600 or so held under the MISA, 2449 come from West Bengal. This brings me to the conclusion that black-marketeers and anti-social elements have congregated in West Bengal and the rest of the country is free from black-marketeers and hoarders because there is no detention under MISA of people who have indulged in black-marketing and anti-social activities in other parts of the country.

Mr. Vikram Mahajan talked about foreign spies and agents. May I remind my friends coming from the minority communities, I do not forget for a moment that in 1965 during the

Indo-Pak war, with one stroke of pen, 9000 persons belonging to the minority communities were put behind the bars. And after some time with another stroke of pen thousands of people were set free. That is what you do. You misuse your power to further your own ends. Mr. A. K. Sen in his speech sounded quite fair. But what about himself when he was Law Minister in 1963? He had brought in the 18th Amendment of the Constitution which wanted an immunity for the Government against the Constitution. He said 17A provides detention for 2 years. It is not so. It provides for a maximum detention of 3 years or until expiry of the DIR Act. We have seen that the DIR lasted for 7 years from 1962 to 1969. Therefore, we know Congressman, your character.

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to 'Mr. CPI(M)'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then Mrs. Ray and Mr. Gokhale talked about certain things. Mrs. Ray talked about the variety of persons who raided villages. I am asking very humbly from Mrs. Ray where have these variety of persons—that she talked about—gone to. Are they not in the lap of Yuva Congress?

They talked about young boys and others raiding villages. I only want to put a simple question, where are those boys now? Are they not in the lap of the Congress Party, in its different wings in Chhatra Parishad, etc.? What are you trying to tell us?

This government had wrongly briefed the Attorney-General as a result of which he had talked in a manner which is prejudicial to the dignity and decorum of the House. This government intends to prolong these draconian laws and bring repressive measures. There is no real emergency. Why should this misuse be continued? Therefore, I press my adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am putting this Motion to vote. The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn".

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 13] [19.12 hrs.

AYES

Agarwal, Shri Virendra
Balakrishnan, Shri K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Durairasu, Shri A.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mayavan, Shri V.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Narendra Singh, Shri
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala

Roy, Dr. Saradish
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shri C. M.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Anand Singh, Shri
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsingh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.

Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jaggivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joshi, Shri Pogattal M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kale, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotok, Shri Liladhar

Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Mohammad Tahir, Shri
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Oraon, Sri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
 Pandit, Shri S. T.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.
 Patel, Shri Natwarla
 Patel, Shri Prabhudas

Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shrimati Maya
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shailani, Shri Chandra
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan

Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiway, Shri D. N.
Tiway, Shri K. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkataswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Yadav, Shri D. P.
Zulfikar Ali Khan, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of
the division is: Ayes: 42, Noes: 186.

The motion was negatived.

19.4 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1973-74—contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will proceed
with further discussion and voting
on the Demands for Grants under
the control of the Ministry of Indus-
trial Development and Department
of Science and Technology, together
with cut motions moved.

बी मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जो
नवीन उद्योग नीति सरकार ने घोषित की है
उसके अनुसार...

MR. SPEAKER: He can continue
tomorrow.

19.15 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
April 3, 1973/ Chaitra 13, 1895 (Saka).*

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri Y. Eswara Reddy. NOES: Shri Banamali Patnaik.